



bickels

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COIN

AND

MEDAL NEWS



**Europe's
Largest
Gold Find**

**South Africa's
First Medal
For Bravery**

Bickels Coin and Medal News

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Readers Letters

Meneer,

Na aanleiding van die artiekeltjie in B.C. en Medal News van Augustus L.J.

"WAT SÊ U VAN ONS AFRIKAANSE MUNTGRADERING?"

Wat my persoonlik betref, is ek heeltemal tevrede en gelukkig met die huidige benamings van ons graderings.

Ten eerste, weet ek presies waar van gepraat word, indien iemand aan my sou sê, "Die muntstuk wat ek gekry het is 'n VF, of net F". Ek sien dan dadelik die stuk met my geestesoog alhoewel ek dit nie in my hand of voor my het nie, en is ek dadelik tevrede.

Muntversameling is vandag net so internasionaal soos musiek, dit maak nie saak in watter land die mustekstuk gekomponeer is nie, dit is voor-

sien van terme wat internasionaal en as sulks aanvaar word, en sonder dit, is dit net nie moontlik om die musiekstuk voor te dra soos dit moet wees nie. Ek voel dus dat daar eenvormigheid ook in die wereld van numismatisme moet wees.

Ek ruil munte uit met vriende in Japan, Indië, Australië, Amerika, Mexiko, en te veel andere om op te noem, en deurgaans gebruik ons die huidige terme sonder enige moeilikheid. Maar afgesien van dit wat ek hier genoem het, is ek bevrees, dat as ek nou na al die jare na nuwe benaminge of graderings moet oorslaan dit verwarring mag meebring en veral by ons ou garde. Die jongeres sal natuurlik baie makliker aanpas indien so iets 'n werklikheid word, en daarom keur ek dit geensins af nie. Ek praat hier van my eie persoonlike mening of siening van die saak.

Nee, ek sal sekerlik in my leeftyd nie maklik kan oorslaan na iets anders nie. Soos reeds gesê, is ek heeltemal gelukkig en tevrede met die huidige toestand, en sal daarby bly.

JAN COETZEE,
POTGIETERSRUS.

EDITORIAL

"Touch a coin and you touch history"

Every hobby and sport has a basic attraction – some say a mysticism – which holds peoples' attention and keeps them absorbed. Cricket, with its intense battle of skill and intelligence spread over days, has this hold over its devotees; rugby, with its speed and brute force, also has this hidden quality while those who revel in antiques attribute their attraction to the serene beauty of old chairs and tables which transport their owners back to a time which was more leisurely and graceful.

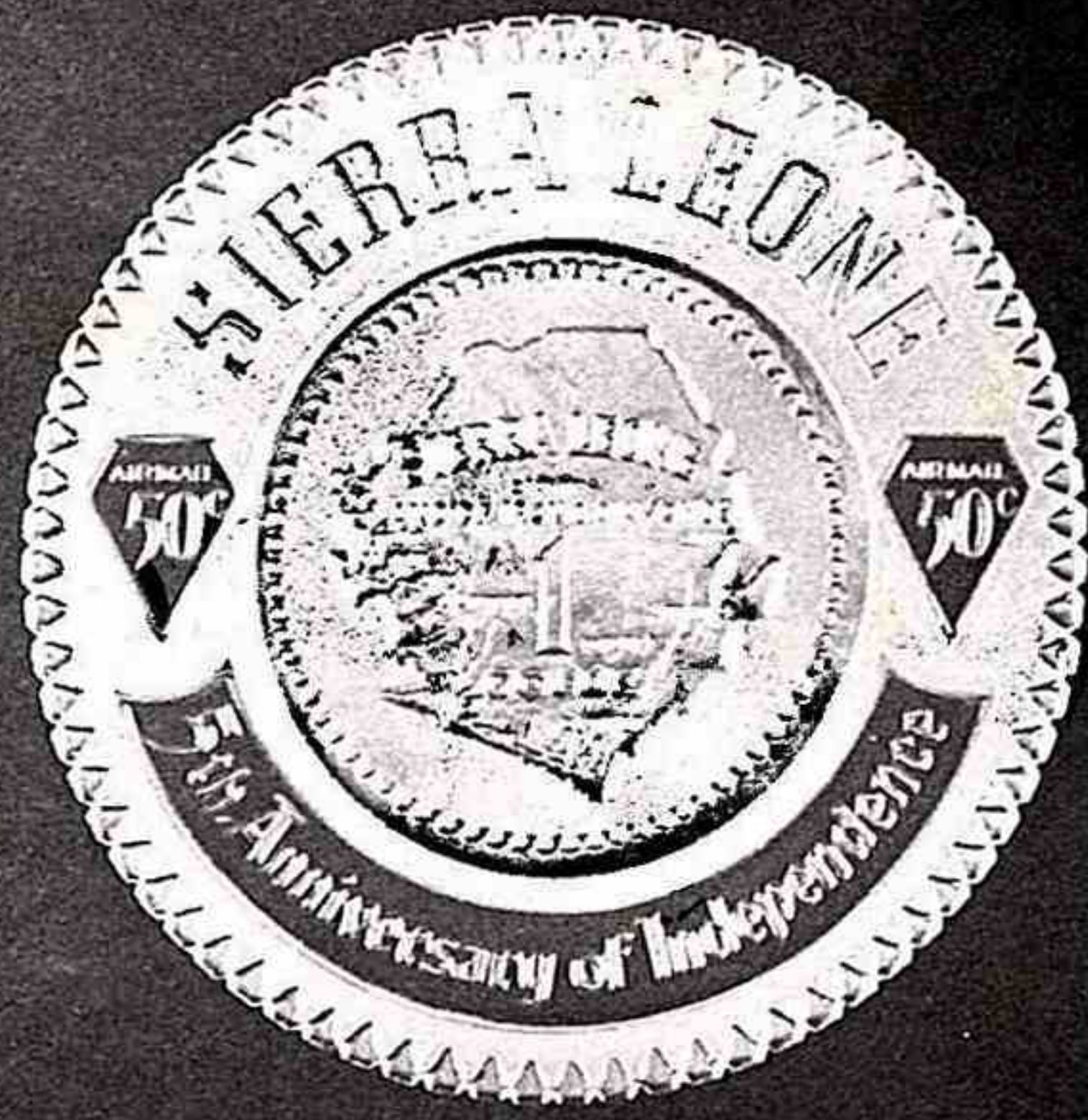
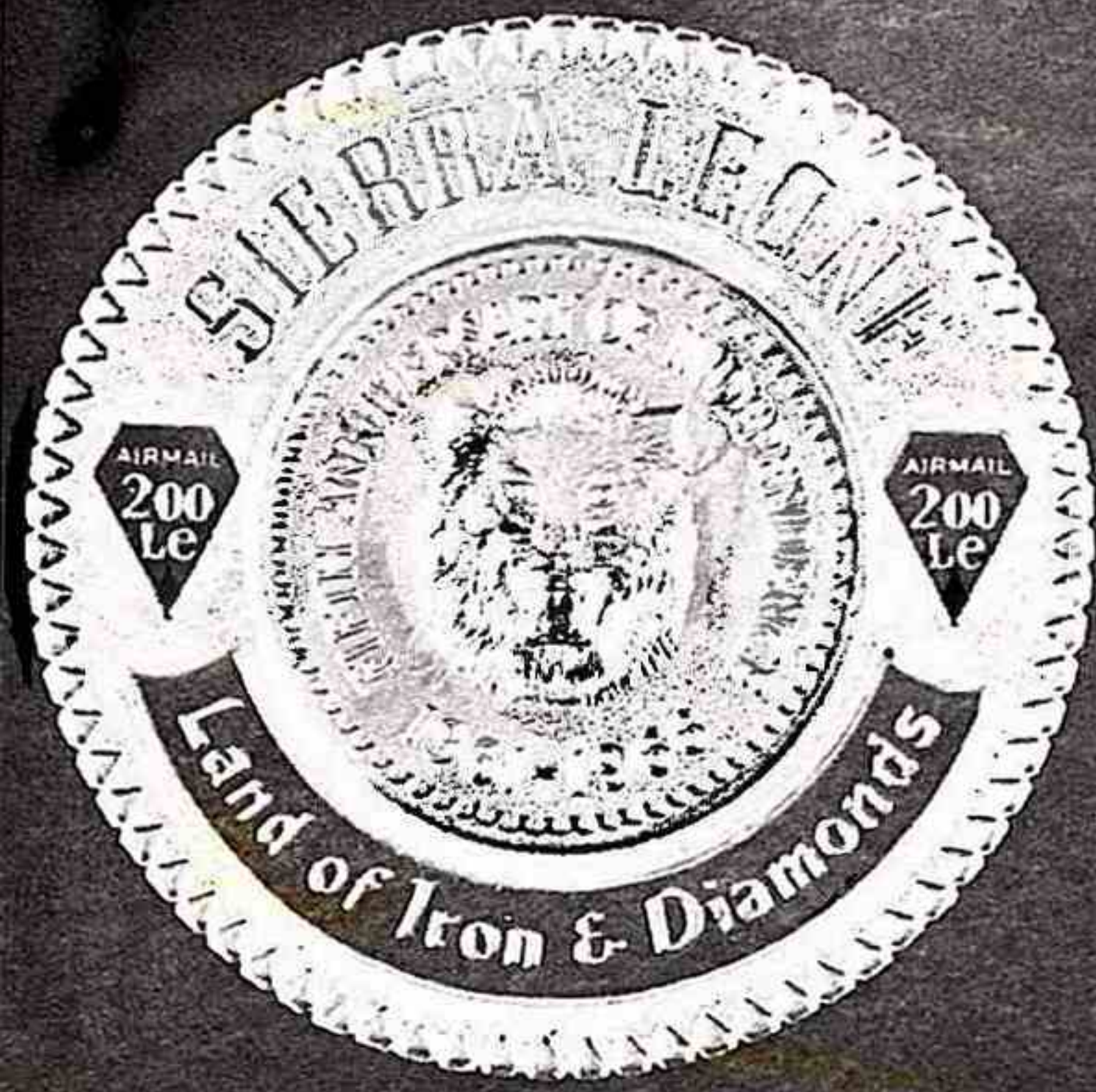
But what of coins and medals? What is there in these small pieces of gold, silver, bronze and copper which demands such intense interest and provokes so much intellectual discussion. Some cynics mistakenly say that profit is the motivating force in numismatics. Collectors with many years experience say numismatics has three main draw cards: Rarity, metallic art and the inseparable links between coins and history.

In many of us there is a fundamental desire to own something which few other people can possess. Numismatics has the facility through some of its great rarities, of allowing only a few people to own a particular type of coin.

Top-class metallic art, whether it be the artists skill or the engravers ability to transfer inspired work into cold steel, is always admired. Strong though these two factors are, we believe history is the most compelling force in numismatics.

"Touch a coin and you touch history", a phrase from Peter Alan Raynor's recently released book, "Coin Collecting for Amateurs", epitomizes the historical importance of coinage. A handful of Greek and Roman coins can tell you more about ancient history and civilization than hours in a lecture theatre. Those who collect coins, whether they be British, American or Continental, in time become experts in the history of the lands in which they are interested.

(Continued on page 15)



Mint Strikes a Record

During 1966 the South African Mint produced the largest number of coins for a single denomination in its history. According to official figures released last month, a total of 100,503,290 one cent pieces were struck and placed in circulation.

The previous highest figure for a single denomination was in 1961 when the Mint struck 52,273,859 one cent pieces. Last year's record represents an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

These are the official figures for coins made last year:

- R2 (Gold): 10,000
- R1 (Gold): 10,000
- R1 (Silver): 2,923,294
- 50c (Nickel): 16,079,454
- 20c (Nickel): 8,076,048
- 10c (Nickel): 7,501,320
- 5c (Nickel): 8,169,696
- 2c (Copper): 20,186,650
- 1c (Copper): 100,503,290

The Mint has great difficulty keeping up with the demand for one cent coins. The reason for the deficiency of one cent coins is the abolition of the 2½ cent pieces. This has meant a slight rise in

the cost of living and the disappearance of prices quoted in half cents. With the disappearance of half cents, more cents are required.

The phenomenal jump in the number of one cents means that the old mintages of two and three million, which used to appear such astronomical quantities, now appear small and even scarce. Now that the Mint has embarked on a policy of striking as many one cents as required by the country's banks, the "Short" mintages of other years will be regarded as relatively rare and therefore sought after by collectors.

An interesting figure which emerges from last year's totals is that of the silver R1. Although the Mint was authorised by the Minister to strike two separate amounts each of two million R1 pieces, only about 3 million were made. During this year the Verwoerd One Rand coin will be circulated, thereby making the Van Riebeeck a "once-only" coin. With a relatively low mintage of almost 3 million, last year's One Rand coins in un-

To commemorate Sierra Leone's fifth anniversary of Independence, the Government has made a limited issue of "Gold Coin" stamps manufactured by a firm of British printers.

The 12 stamps in a set bear an exact replica of the country's gold coins made earlier this year by Britain's Royal Mint. Six of the stamps illustrate the side of the coin that shows a map of Sierra Leone, with the words "Sierra Leone, 5th Anniversary of Independence," and the price. The remaining stamps show the other side of the coin — a lion's head — and bear the words "Land of Iron and Diamonds", and the price. In all cases the illustration of the coin is in relief and the gold colour matches that of the appropriate coin.

Shown here are the 2-Leone stamps in gold, nickel green and black and the 50-cent stamps in gold, cyclamen purple and green.

OUR COVER

THE FRONT COVER FEATURES THE LOSQTHO 50 LICENTE SILVER PIECE. THE PHOTOGRAPH IS IN FACT TWO PICTURES — BOTH BY VIC DE LA PORTE — WITH THE ENLARGED COIN SUPERIMPOSED ON A BACKGROUND OF SIMILAR COINS. THE 50 LICENTE PIECE IS ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COINS TO BE ISSUED BY AN AFRICAN STATE

circulated condition could become moderately scarce.

Serooskerke Gold Find

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST COIN DISCOVERIES

One of the biggest coin sales of the century took place in Amsterdam last month when Jacques Schulman sold nearly R100,000's worth of coins which were dug up earlier last year near the small Dutch town of Serooskerke.

About 1,141 coins from nearly every important country and mint in Europe during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries were discovered earlier by a labourer called Piet Christiaanse.

In 1964 the parish church of Serooskerke decided to pull down two old houses. Christiaanse was allowed to cultivate the land and subsequently found the treasure.

The astonishing feature of the collection is the wide variety of coins. It seems as though they could have been assembled by a discriminating collector about 300 years ago. Although the exact history behind the hoard is not known, it is more than likely that they were the savings of a wealthy merchant who could easily have accumulated the coins in his travels.

COUNTRIES

Nearly every country in Europe is represented, from Portugal to Spain, Italy, Germany and Britain.. The durability of gold is seen from the condition of the coins, which despite their 300-year burial, are mostly in VF grading.

The find is of particular interest to South African collectors because of the many coins which at one time were also known at the Cape settlement of the 16 hundreds. There are gold coins from Gelderland, Holland, West Friesland, Utrecht and Friesland. There is also

a wide range of English monarchs represented. They include, Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VII and VIII, Edward VI, Philip and Mary, Elizabeth I and James I.

Among the rare coins is one from Gorinchem (1585-87) which is described as an "extremely rare imitation of the Rose Noble of Edward IV struck at Gorinchem. It has the shield of arms of Arkel instead of the quatrefoil as the central decoration on the fore-castle." The suggested price is 2,500 Dutch guilders. (R1,200)

VERY RARE

Also among the rare coins is a golden rider from Utrecht dated 1617. This is an unknown type and has the date on the reverse of the field. According to the compiler of Schulman's catalogue "the die-engraver was perhaps thinking of a die for the Rijksdaalder." The suggested price is 6,000 Dutch guilders. (R6,000)

Moving to the greater rarities is a Philip II Real. From about 1590 to 1598, the coin is a "Magnificent specimen with a lovely portrait. It is the second specimen known." Suggested price: 9,000 guilders.

MAYOR'S STORY

One of the sale's most impressive features is the beautifully illustrated catalogue produced by Schulman. Nearly every coin is shown and the find at Serooskerke is explained in maps and photographs. The background is explained by the Mayor of Serooskerke, Mr. A. Kam, who says:

Since writing this article, it has been learnt that prices fetched at the auction were 25 to 75 per cent higher than those suggested in the sale catalogue.

"It cannot be stated with any certainty when the village of Serooskerke was founded. It appears from old records that it was known as early as 1196. At that period a manor was there, closely connected with the draining of the land which

resulted in the formation of the island of Walcheren. Its population was employed for the most part in the cultivation of the land.

"Owing to the find of old gold coins, the village suddenly came in the news. Thousands both at home and abroad know now where Serooskerke is to be found due to the many journalists, radio reporters and television commentators who came there for weeks to report. Streams of interested people found their way to the village to see the famous field of gold and the coins.

"A story lies behind the finding of this gold hoard: In 1964 the parish council decided to buy two old ramshackle houses in the Dorpstraat. They were pulled down to make room for more buildings. The requisite machinery, tools and instruments eventually reached the foundations, cellars and rain-wells, which were carted away, together with the debris and other rubbish.

"Thereupon this newly-cleared piece of land was placed at the disposal of a son of Alderman Christiaanse, the now very well-known Piet Christiaanse. He was to keep the land free of weeds, and to cultivate it as far as possible. Christiaanse planted leeks, and was kept very busy throughout the weeding and hoeing the many weeds. Not a single coin was found by him during that period.

"In the winter the leeks were ready for consumption and so he pulled them out of the ground. At that time the ground had become soaked by rain. On January 3, 1966, Piet Christiaanse with his father and a labourer called Adri van den Broeke started the job. Adri found the first coins. No particular attention was paid to this. None of the three thought that something valuable had been found. A goldsmith in the village, to whom a few of the coins were brought, told them that the coins were pure gold. It did not take long for the whole of Serooskerke to know that something extraordinary had happened. The council and the finders took

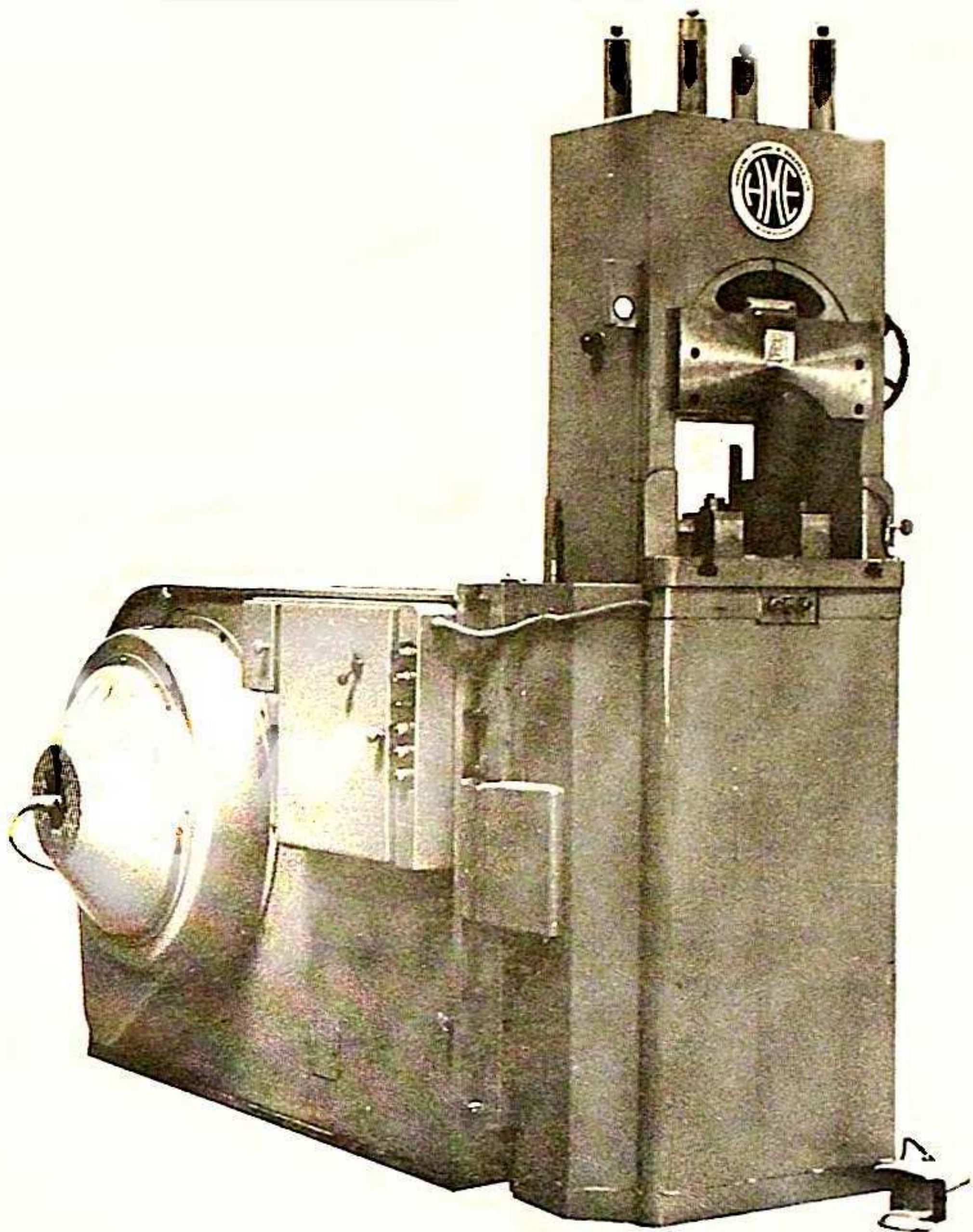
(Continued next page)

NEW BRITISH COIN PRESS

The 360-ton knuckle joint press is for coining, embossing and other operations on metal parts, in which a powerful squeezing action is required.

As with a conventional press, the lower portion of the coining or embossing tool is secured to a fixed table, and the upper part is carried on a box-section slide which is guided in exceptionally long phosphor bronze ways.

The press operates at 45 strokes per minute.



BICKELS MANY COIN ACCESSORIES CAN BE BOUGHT FROM THE BOOKMARK 57, BROAD STREET, DURBAN AND NIC DE WET, P.O. BOX 9, ZASTRON. BICKELS COIN & MEDAL NEWS IS AVAILABLE AT ALL BRANCHES OF THE C.N.A. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

steps to see that everything should be done to ensure that the whole of the gold hoard should come to light. The ground was minutely searched and precautionary measures were taken. The Council — as ground-landlords — and the finders each had a right to half of the value.

It was decided, therefore, to sell the coins as a whole by joint account. The resultant value was provisionally estimated. While the finders decided what to do with their share, the parish Council of Serooskerke decided to devote its half to the benefit of the village-community.

“It earmarked the money for the construction of a swimming-pool and the building of a medical centre.

“Whilst the eventual disposal of the money did not take long to decide, the question of the origin of the coins is still a mystery.

“The past has given up its treasures, but not its secrets.”



Left: The Gorinchem gold coin.
Above; Golden Rider from Utrecht.

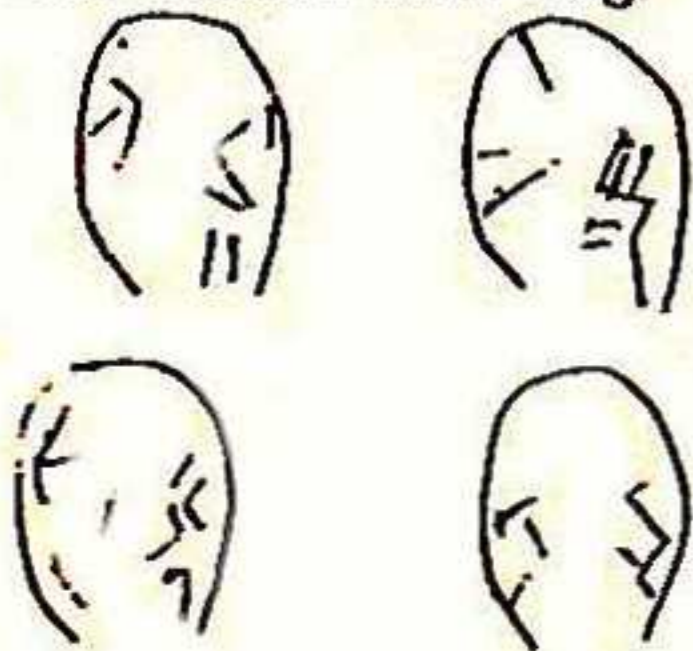
BOESMAN GELD

deur m. esterhuysen

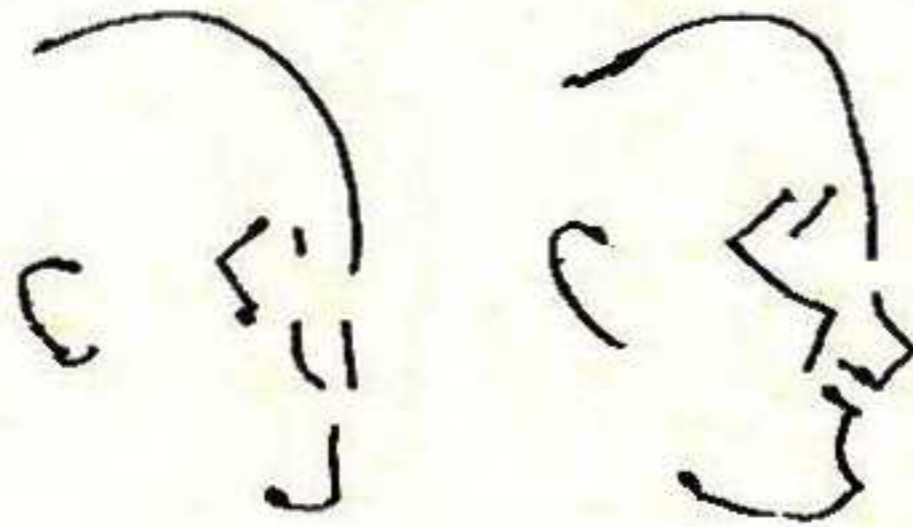
Terwyl die Numismatiese versameling van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria, deurgewerk is, is op interessante tekengeld afgekóm. Dit is naamlik vyf koper stukkie wat ingeskryf is as Boesmantekengeld. Twee is gevind in 'n grot naby Hennopsrivier en drie is waarskynlik naby Rietvlei, Pretoria-distrik, gevind. Die laaste drie is by die Museum deur 'n bekende etnoloog ingehandig. (Onge-lukkig kon ons tot dusver nog nie daarin slaag om hom op te spoor of uitvind of hy nog leef nie.)

Daar is 'n ooreenkoms tussen hierdie tekengeld wat daarop dui dat hulle deur dieselfde persoon gemaak is. Vier is peervorming (in die museumkatalogus word dit beskryf as 'n „hondebek-vorm”) en een is rond. Met die eerste oogopslag lyk die ontwerpe op hierdie stukke, na iets soos 'n olifant of moontlik 'n boom. Die voorsy en keersy is dieselfde. Daar is ook gepoog om 'n versierde rand te maak.

'n Etnoloog van die Rhodes-Universiteit het daarna gekyk en tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die maker van hierdie stukke probeer het om 'n persoon se kop daarop te sit. Hy het die tekening nageboots en effens verbeter soos volg:



min of meer soos op die stukke



verbeterde tekening

Sy gevolgtrekking is heeltemaal aanvaarbaar.

Maar – het die Boesmans hierdie stukke gemaak?

Daar was wel Boesmans by Pretoria. Die Voortrekkers het hulle by Wonderboom gekry.

Boesmans is die mees primitiewe ras wat leef in die wêreld. Alhoewel hulle tog metaal voorwerpe besit het, het die Boesmans nooit self metaal gesmelt nie, maar kon oenskynlik in besit daarvan gekom het deur ruilhandel met hulle bure, die Bantoe. Hulle gebruik wel sagte metaal om voorwerpe soos messe, pylpunte en klein byltjies te maak, maar die meeste van hulle gereedskap maak hulle uit hout, been, gras, en ander natuurprodukte.

Foto's deur Theo Marais.

RHODESIAN CHECK LIST

by s.e.edwards

“I was having a discussion with two friends the other day about “type” collecting. One friend said “I cannot understand people wasting their time with “type” collecting. If I decided to collect Rhodesian coins, for example, I would collect by date. Half-a-dozen coins do not make a collection.”

My other friend got quite heated. “Don't be silly” he said, “there are over 50 different types of Rhodesian coins. If you try to get together that number, you already have plenty on your hands”.

Personally, I was convinced that my second friend was wrong; but we got down to it and I was surprised to find he was right. There are, according to my reckoning, 55 Rhodesian “type” coins and 155 date varieties.

Readers may be interested to keep the following table as a check-list, both for "type" and for dates. I prefer my check-lists to show blank spaces for the coins which do exist and to show "Nil" for the

coins which do not. Then I can put a tick in the blank spaces as I acquire the coins.

I always like to set our knowledgeable readers to work. What about designing and sending in a

similar check-list combining "type" and date for Union of South Africa and Republic coins? Maybe you can incorporate some refinements of your own? And anyway, how many South African "types" are there.

DATE	½d	1d	3d	6d	1/-	2/-	2/6	5/-	REMARKS
1932	Nil	Nil						Nil	
1933	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1932-36
1934								Nil	Geo V
1935	Nil							Nil	
1936								Nil	
1937	Nil							Nil	1937 Geo VI
1938			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	
1939								Nil	1938-48
1940	Nil							Nil	Modified
1941	Nil							Nil	Obverse
1942								Nil	(Cupro-Nickel ½d & 1d changed to bronze during 1942)
1943			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1944-46
1944								Nil	
1945	Nil	Nil			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	500 std.
1946	Nil	Nil						Nil	Silver
1947	Nil							Nil	1947 Cupro-Nickel
1948	Nil	Nil						Nil	
1949	Nil							Nil	1948-52
1950	Nil		Nil					Nil	Emperor
1951								Nil	Omitted
1952								Nil	
1953	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Two collars 1953-54
1954			Nil	Nil	Nil			Nil	Eliz. II
1955								Nil	
1956								Nil	
1957								Nil	1955-64
1958			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Federation of
1959	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rhodesia
1960	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	&
1961			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nyasaland
1962	Nil				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1963	Nil				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1964		Nil						Nil	Rhodesia
No. of Types	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	2	55
No. of Dates	15	25 ^(a)	23	24	21	22	23	2 ^(b)	155

a) This includes the second alloy used in 1942

b) This includes both collar varieties

THE GOUDE BUYS MEDAL

first medal awarded for bravery on south african soil

BY MARY KUTTEL

While the serious numismatist is naturally interested in a medal's size, workmanship, metal, designer, and country of origin, the reason for its award is of more interest to the layman. Those deeds which merited the award of the "Goude Buys" medal are certainly, although grim, most romantically appealing.

The "Goude Buys" is the earliest medal awarded for bravery on South African soil. It was presented in 1895 to a ship's carpenter, who struggled alone across uninhabited South African veld. It was through wild sandy bush inhabited only by elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, hyena and leopard that a lone starving man took the news of the fate of his unfortunate ship and his mates to a lonely outpost. From the outpost the information was sent to the Cape. The Dutch East India Company sent ships to salvage nine money-chests. (The rescue operation cost the company two ships!).

This "Goude Buys" medal is made of silver and is 2.75 inches in diameter. The obverse of the medal shows a seaman with a native on either side, in the foreground is an elephant under a fanciful palm tree, with other animals in the background. The legend, in Dutch, reads: "Gedachtenis van't Ramp Gevaar van Lourens Tysse Veyselaar Daar Hy en Silleman 't Leven hielen van twemaal Honderd min tien zielen. (In memory of the dangers endured

by Lourens Tysse Veyselaar. As he and Silleman alone remained alive out of 190 souls.)"

HEROISM

The reverse shows the "Goude Buys" at anchor in St. Helena Bay, which is to the north of Saldanha Bay on the West coast of South Africa. The legend, like that on

This is the second entry of Bickels award for numismatic research to be published in this magazine. Mary Kuttel's diligent research has earned her a prize of R25.00.

the obverse, states: "Heleen's Bay bergd de "Goude Buys" 't wyl God hem Spaard voor 't Wild Gespys. Toti het met ses om hulp gesonden Met Een de Caap, en 't Schip maar vonden." (Helen's Bay preserves "Goude Buys", while God spared him from becoming the meal of wild beasts, with six more he was sent for help. With the only one surviving of these, he found the Cape and the ship.)

These are the bald facts. To appreciate the heroism of these two men, lets take a glimpse at The South Africa of 1693 when Simon van der Stel was Governor.

It was four years after the arrival of the Huguenots, whose settlement consisted of the land given to them at French Hoek and some farms near Paarl and Stellenbosch. The present Malmesbury district was uninhabited except for Hottentot nomadic tribes following the rains and pasture with their flocks and herds.

A small government post was established at Saldanha Bay, and East Indiamen, weakened by scurvy on the long voyage from Europe would put into bay for assistance. The post would send a soldier who walked sixty miles on foot, to the Castle to request local Cape craft to take water, greens and meat for the stricken.

In May, 1693, a new hundred foot frigate from Holland, the "Dageraad", joined the Cape Fleet which had also been augmented by the capture near Saldanha Bay of an English pirate ship called the "Amy".



Picture of the Goude Buys

CAREEN & CAULK

Jacob Joppe, the man who took the pirate ship and sailed her to the Cape, was put in command of her. He was sent to Saldanha Bay with instructions to careen and caulk her in December, 1693, more than two months after the "Goude Buys", with a scant dozen able men aboard her - too few to sail any further - had anchored on the eastern side of St. Helena Bay.

While Joppe was busy with the "Amy", two Hottentots arrived and told him that they had found a Hollander seven hours walk from the Berg River "sitting in the wilderness" by a fire and they had taken the Hollander to their kraal.

Joppe sent an armed sailor with the Hottentots to bring the Hollander back to the post. This Hollander was the carpenter, Lourens Theysz Veyselaar. He had a sad tale to tell of the disasters which had overtaken his ship, the "Goude Buys". (A "buys" or buss is a small two-masted herring-boat. This much larger East Indiaman may have been named in a jocular way "The Golden Herringboat" for her freight, the spices and

silks of the fabled East, were as precious as gold.)

Eight weeks previously, with three anchors out, the "Goude Buys" anchored near the eastern side of St. Helena Bay in seven fathoms of water. She was older than ten years as she is not listed in the Cape Archives among the ships launched after 1683. She left Holland on May 14, but had been becalmed for almost two months on the Equator. She lost her main and mizzen topsails in a sudden short squall. Her other two carpenters, with many others, had died of scurvy. When they reached St. Helena Bay there were only 34 men alive out of the original 190. Of these, only 10 or 12 were fit to work.

BERG RIVER

After a terrible struggle, the skipper and six men launched the ship's boat on November 11 and landed on the sandy beach. Before they set out in the boat, the skipper told them to keep the sea on their right. They came at last to a river in the turn of the bay (the Berg River). It was tidal and salty. They suffered greatly from heat.

The next day they marched up the rivertill they found fresh water. Two lions were seen drinking on the opposite side of them. The water was still brack enough to effect their stomachs, but the following day they reached drinkable water. They saw a large unknown beast, probably a rhinoceros, and a hippopotamus, but they had to throw their guns away because they were too weak to carry them.

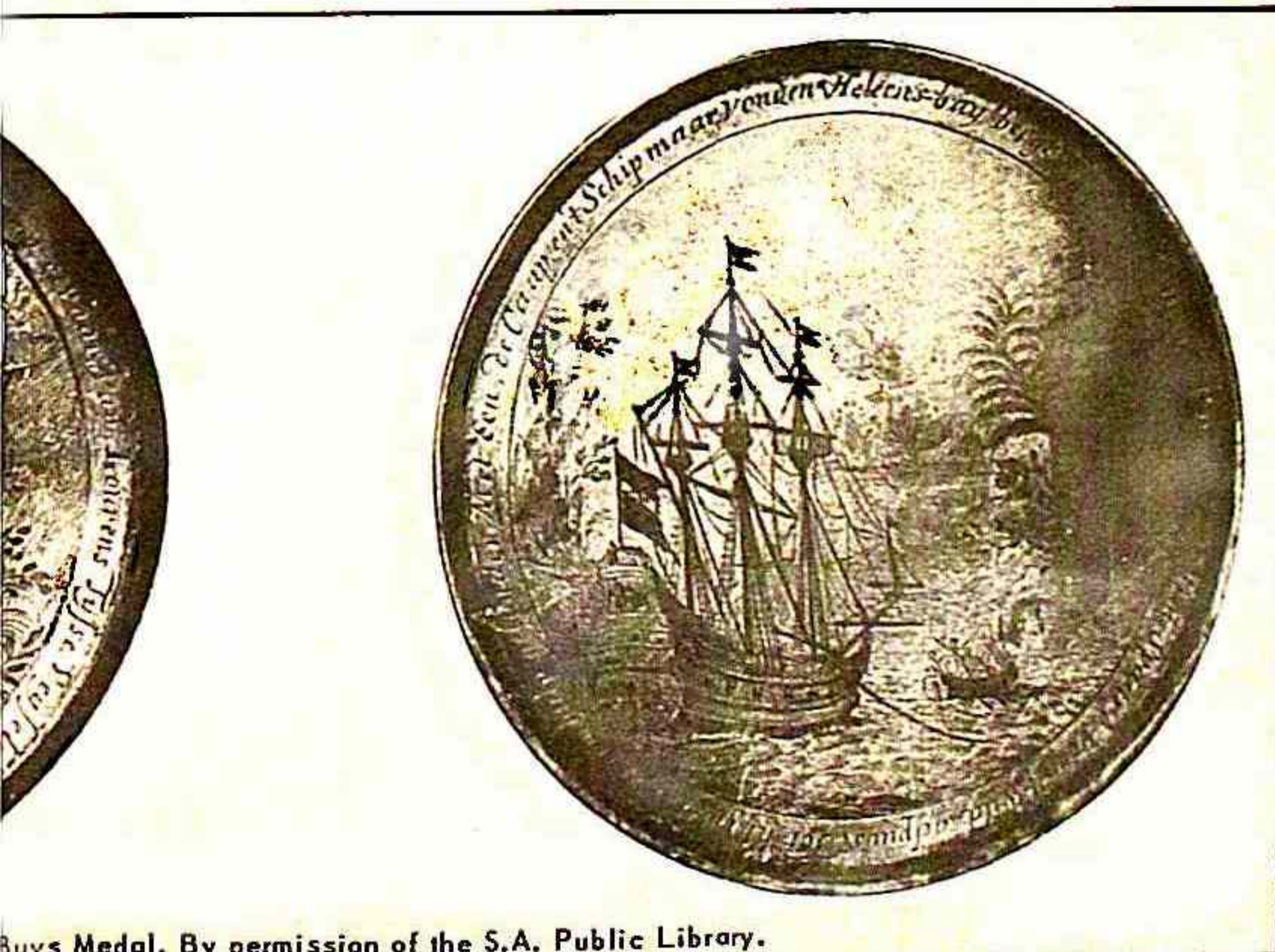
Daniel Silleman crossed the river on a float made of reeds. All he found was a wild desert. Unable to walk further, the skipper collapsed and died. They decided to return to their ship and not to walk any further. When they reached St. Helena Bay their boat was smashed in the surf. Luckily they reached the beach safely. To attract attention from the ship, they hoisted a shirt on a stick, but there was no response.

BOOK-KEEPER

During the night another of their party died. The others returned to the bush next day and ate some black berries, but had no other food or water and they found no sustaining food for two weeks. The book-keeper could not carry on, so Veyselaar stayed with him while the remaining three searched for water. At last, when the book-keeper could no longer speak, Veyselaar bade farewell and went on.

He passed an elephant before he reached the river. In six days he saw several hippos and 25 elephants. He became so famished that he ate a rotting water-rat. After crossing the river, he saw eland, ostrich and hartebeest, but no sign of habitation. Veyselaar returned to the float but two lions which followed him, stopped him crossing. He then continued up the river for five days. He caught a duck and ate it. Early one morning while sitting on a koppie, he found three tortoises. He roasted them over a fire and ate them. He took out his prayer book to thank

(Continued on page 10.)



Buys Medal. By permission of the S.A. Public Library.

God for the food, but was disturbed by rustling in a nearby bush. With bows and arrows, three wild men stood before him.

FOOD AGAIN

"One could talk a little Dutch and asked if I was a Dutchman" Veyselaar reported later. "On my answering 'Yes', he said a Dutchman was a good man. I told them about the anchored ship and that all were dead but seven who had come ashore with me. They were still in the bush. They had tortoises which they roasted for me. One fetched me a can of water. They asked me for tobacco and told me to take off my upper garments and go with them. Being such as I thought they were cannibals, I gave them all I owned to carry. They walked too quickly for me and were soon out of sight. I followed their passage till I found them beside a tree smoking a pipe of tobacco. I rested with them and then came to their huts. Their wives and children fled from me. They took me to the hut of their chief".

In the small kraal of about eight huts, Veyselaar saw many cows and sheep. The Hottentots gave him milk to drink and meat to eat. The next day the Hottentots dug out of the earth with their hands honey beer and roots — uintjies, no doubt — for the sailer. He was very grateful, but he was afraid to sleep for fear they should throttle him.

Three strange natives arrived, they were slower of movement and had long beards. There was a dance in their honour. Veyselaar then asked them to go to "Saldange" Bay to tell the Dutch there that he was with them. This they did, returning the next day with a Hollander. With him and three Hottentots, Veyselaar proceeded to Saldanha Bay.

One of the Hottentots made a sign that there was still a river ahead (the lagoon). But from the post on the other side, men rowed over in a small boat and took them across.

At last Veyselaar reached friends. At once Jacob Joppe of the "Amy", set off on foot for the Castle.

Veyselaar rested in bed for fourteen days regaining his strength. A freeman of the Cape, Lambert Adriaansz, sailed in to fish in the teeming waters of Saldanha Bay. Veyselaar at last reached the Cape after travelling in Adriaansz's boat. Meanwhile Silleman, after various adventures which resulted in the death of his companions, reached the "Goude Buys". He found the ship had run ashore after parting from her anchors. While Silleman was in the bay another ship the "Dageraad" and the "Amy" arrived. They had been sent from the Cape.

ANCHOR PARTS

Silleman signalled with his cap and ran shoulder-deep into the sea with joy when a boat rowed towards him. It was 12 days since the anchor of the "Goude Buys" had parted. The "Dageraad" arrived on January 1, 1694. Nine days later the yacht "Tamboer", the galiot "Hoen" and the vessel "Jupiter" sailed in with 50 men. They unloaded the "Goude Buys" and attempted to get her out to sea. She was driven on shore again and fell on her side.

"Aboard the 'Goude Buys' the men found 17 or 18 bodies, and were leaving the stench when they found the steward alive but very ill. He called softly: "Don't kill me. I shall say where the money is. It is under the skipper's bunk." He had supposed them to be pirates about to rob the "Buys."

"They took the poor man aboard the "Dageraad" and gave him medicine but he died after two and a half days. My boxes and my sleeping things were also put on board the "Dageraad". The cook on board washed me from head to foot with warm water, and gave me mutton and carrots to eat and as much wine as I wanted. Silleman said. "Dageraad" stayed three days in St. Helena while 17 money-chests from the "Goude Buys"

were put aboard her. The "Dageraad" left for the Cape while the other vessels remained to discharge cargo from the "Goude Buys".

It was the "Amy" who reached the Cape first, laden with casks of wine; and with the news that the "Dageraad" was on her way with the money-chests. "Dageraad" left Saldanha Bay in light airs, and drifted slowly south for two days before being becalmed.

SHIP WRECK

An anchor was cast from the bow, the ship drifted towards the huge breakers, which smashed the rail; the rocky bottom chafed the rope cable through, and the foremast and rudder were snapped off by the tremendous seas.

Comber after comber crashed over the lower deck, so that the sailor climbed the rigging and the awning.

The ship broke in two. The cabin-top was lifted off and washed ashore with all the men on it, leaving only Silleman and the constable's boy aboard. A huge wave hurled Silleman overboard and dashed him against the rocks, from where the convicts of the island — for it was Robben island — rescued him.

Later a boat from the ship "Schoondyke" which was anchored in Table Bay, took the survivors of the "Dageraad" wreck to the jetty near the Castle, where Silleman was delighted to see Veyselaar waiting to welcome him.

Seventeen men had been drowned in the wreck of the "Dageraad" on January 20, 1694. At low water it was possible to recover nine of the seventeen moneychests. Eight chests, by now covered in weed and barnacle, must still lie among the seaweed of the north-west corner of Robben Island, where the great swells still curl and crash over the rocks.

PAMPHLET WRITTEN

Up till March, 1695, the little cape vessels were busy ferrying the cargo of the "Goude Buys"

ISRAELI COINS AND MEDALS

BY LAWRENCE PECK

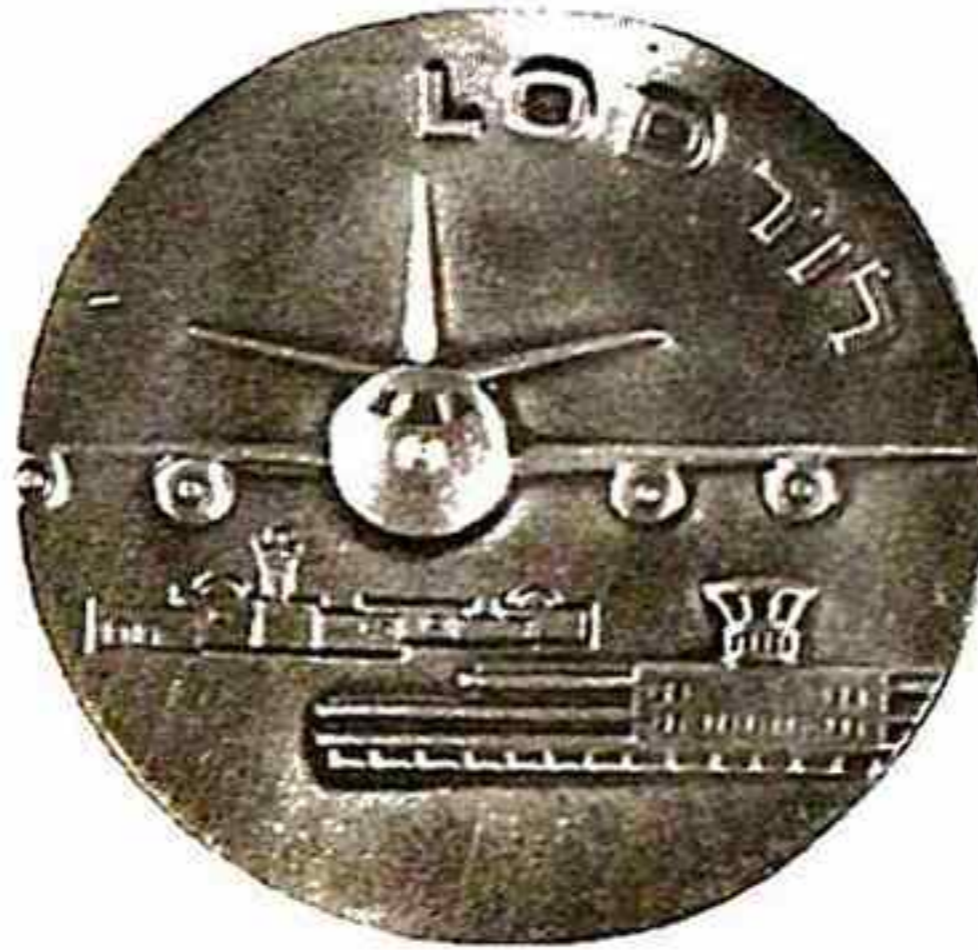
Whilst going through my collection of Israeli coins and medals recently, I came upon a series of medals which I think could be of interest to readers.

This series of nine medals, issued by the Israeli Government Coins and Medal Corporation, present to collectors a new range of medals devoted to historical cities of Israel.

On each of the medals, which feature nine old-new cities, there invariably appears the replica of an ancient coin connected with the cities' original series. The other side shows a familiar aspect of the present day city.

The cities depicted on the medals are, ACRE, BEIT-SHEAN, AVDAT, ASHKELON, JAFFE, CAESAREA, TIBERIAS, LOD, JERUSALEM. The medals are minted in Silver and Bronze only.

The ancient coin chosen as a model for reproducing on the medals was minted on the very



site, and testifies to the exceptional character of the city. It bears its name, and sometimes the date of the striking as well.

Both public and private coin collections were examined in a search for the best specimen to be reproduced on the medals.

Only two of the nine coin-medals show Hebrew coins: the Jerusalem coin, minted by Shimon Bar-Lockba in 133CE shows what is probably the facade of the already-destroyed Temple and is inscribed with the name of Jerusalem in archaic Hebrew script. The other is a coin of Agrippa the First minted in Caesarea and

bearing that city's name.

The reverse of the medals portrays the city as it is today, thus creating a contrast between ancient and modern. To my mind the design style showing the modern city is not realistic as the artists have sought to give a stylised and symbolic impression of the city which each medal represents. In fact relics of bygone days still dominate the view.

There are other important ancient cities in Israel which have not been included in the series for the simple reason that this is a coin-medal series, and no coins were minted in those cities at any time.

(Continued from page 10, col. 3)

to Table Bay, but with the first northerly gale, she was driven against the shore and broke up.

Silleman and Veyselaar wrote a pamphlet, now very rare, about their misfortunes. This must have been compiled at the Cape or in the early part of their return voyage. His constitution had been seriously undermined by his privations.

Appreciative of their recovery of nine moneychests, the directors of the Dutch East India Company awarded Veyselaar this silver medal. The presentation was made to his father, commander of one of the Company's yachts.

The particulars of the events can be found in hand-written parchment volumes such as the "Dag Register", "Inkomende" and "Uitgaande Brieven", "Attestatien" in the Cape Archives, while the medal and events have been very briefly described in that great two-volume work written by Prince Louis Battenberg, Marques of Milford Haven ("Naval Medals", under part one of the section "Foreign Medals".) The copies he presented to the South African Public Library have his name-plate.

This is, however, the first full account in English of the events connected with "Goude Buys" medal.

PRETORIA MINT DIRECTOR VISITS AUSTRALIA

The Director of the South African Mint at Pretoria, Mr. J. J. Groenwald, visited the Royal Australian Mint at Canberra for two days recently.

Mr. Groenwald is at present on a world tour to get ideas on how to modernise his own mint.

Mr. Henderson should well be proud of his work in establishing the Mint at Canberra as most experts believe that Australia now has the most modern mint in the world. (Australian Coin World)

P.O. BOX 10690,
JOHANNESBURG.
SOUTH AFRICA.
PHONE: 834-8210

PRICE LIST

BICKELS' COINS & MEDALS

GROUND FLOOR SHOP AT 151, JEPPE ST., (off RISSIK ST.)

LIST 123

FEBRUARY, 1967.

Valid to end of FEBRUARY, 1967 only.

(Cancels all previous lists)

ARTHUR BICKEL

RICHARD BICKEL

- NOTES: 1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. NEXT LIST: March, 1967.
4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:
\$1 U.S.A. = 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A.

S.A. PROOF SET SPECIALS

OOA:B:C

For many of us the prices of S.A. Proof Sets have risen so rapidly that it has become virtually impossible to collect all the dates of the successive years. What most of us can however attempt, is to acquire a representative collection of one of each BASIC OBERSE TYPE of proof set:- e.g.

1. GEORGE VI - 1937 - 1952
2. ELIZABETH II - 1953 - 1959
3. VAN RIEBEECK - 1961 - 1964

In order to launch the many newcomers to the NUMISMATIC FAMILY OF SOUTH AFRICA on their proof set series, "Bickels" offer this month SHORT SET SPECIALS available as follows:-

- 00A - 1952 (GEORGE VI) S.A. SHORT PROOF SET
(9 coins) 5' - to 1/4d - R32.50 -
Retails at R37.50
- 00B - 1954 (ELIZABETH II) S.A. SHORT PROOF
SET (9 coins) 5' - to 1/4d - R59.50 -
Retails at R62.50
- 00C - 1961 (VAN RIEBEECK) S.A. SHORT PROOF
SET (7 coins) 50c to 1/2c - R22.00 -
Retails at R26.00

YOU SAVE R12.00 ON 3 SETS

SPECIAL PRICES	NORMAL RETAIL PRICES
00A 1952 - R32.50	R37.50
00B 1954 - R59.50	R62.50
00C 1961 - R22.00	R26.00
<u>R114.00</u>	<u>R126.00</u>

THE FOLLOWING COMBINATIONS MAY ALSO BE ORDERED

- 00A and 00B - R92.00
00A and 00C - R54.50
00B and 00C - R81.50

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS

- C1. ROYAL VISIT 1945 (only 50 struck) (Gold, Silver and Bronze in official S.A. Mint leatherette case) Obverse is the conjoined busts of King George VI AND Queen Elizabeth - Reverse-Arms of South Africa. 1947. F.D.C. R110-00
- C2. PEACE (Victory 1945) Medallions (Gold, Silver and Bronze each in separate original S.A. Mint cardboard

box.) Obverse-Dove of Peace with Olive Branch 1939
1945, Reverse-Arms of South Africa.

Complete set of 3 (Gold, Silver and Bronze)

R 40-00

(Regret cannot sell these singly since we have only
equal numbers for sets of 3).

C3. **TERCENTENARY - JAN VAN RIEBEECK**

(Gold, Silver and Bronze in official S.A. Mint leather-
ette case) Obverse-Standing figure of Van Riebeeck
with Table Mountain in the background. Reverse - TER
CENTENARY 6 APRIL 1952

R 30-00

C4. **CHURCHILL SMUTS TRIPLE SET**

(18ct. gold, sterling silver, bronze) Only 100 sets made.

R 300-00

C5. **VAN RIEBEECK 1952 FESTIVAL COMMITTEE SET** 22ct
gold and silver in one leatherette case.

R 36-00

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

001	6d.	1932	VF-	-90
002	6d.	1932	EF	2-60
003	1/-	1932	VF	1-75
004	1/-	1935	VF	1-60
005	1/-	1935	EF	2-90
006	1/-	1937	FV	2-80
007	2/-	1936	FV	2-25
008	2/-	1937	EF	5-25
009	2/6	1932	VF	3-75
010	2/6	1932	F	2-90
011	2/6	1934	VF	3-75
012	2/6	1934	EF	4-50
013	2/6	1935	VF	3-50
014	2/6	1936	VF	2-50
015	2/6	1937	F	3-25
016	2/6	1937	VF	3-80
017	2/6	1938	VF	2-60
018	2/6	1938	F	1-70
019	2/6	1939	VF	4-25
020	2/6	1940	EF	3-40
021	2/6	1941	EF	3-60
022	2/6	1941	EF	3-90
023	2/6	1942	EF	3-30
024	2/6	1944	EF	4-40
025	2/6	1946	EF	3-50
026	2/6	1947	EF	3-75
027	2/6	1955	VF	1-25

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Coins from German East Africa have always been of interest
to discerning South Africa collectors. Because of the very
small mintages, these coins are becoming increasingly rare.
This month we have a fairly comprehensive list of G.E.A.
coins. The mintages are included to give South Africans
some idea of the coins' scarcity. The "A" and the "J"
are Mint Marks:- "A" for Berlin and "J" for Hamburg.

028	1 Heller 1904A	(10,255,763)	VF	2-30
029	1 Heller 1905J	(7,556,000)	VF	1-20
030	1 Heller 1907J	(17,790,000)	F	-80
031	1 Heller 1907J	(-)	VF	1-05
032	1 Heller 1908J	(12,205,366)	EF	1-75
033	1 Heller 1910J	(5,049,439)	VF	1-20
034	1 Heller 1912J	(7,011,789)	VF	1-05
035	1 Heller 1912J		EF	1-90
036	5 Heller 1913A		VF	2-35
037	5 Heller 1913A		EF	3-20
038	5 Heller 1916T	(302,000)	EF	5-75
(This coin was struck at the famous Tabora Mint in German East Africa. The coin is in beautiful condition.)				
039	10 Heller 1908J	(12,000) Rare	VF	6-50
040	10 Heller 1909J	(1,988,526)	F	2-30
041	10 Heller 1909J	(-)	EF	3-40
042	10 Heller 1910J	(500,000)	EF	4-70
043	5 Heller 1908J	(600,000)	VF	4-50
(This is the large copper coin about crown size, which was struck in Ham- burg) (Coin has been polished).				
044	5 Heller 1908J		EF	5-50
(Large copper coin)				
045	20 Heller 1916T	(1307,706)	VF	5-25
(Large crown, brass)				
046	20 Heller 1916T		EF	6-10
(Small crown, brass)				
047	20 Heller 1916T	(325,940)	VF	7-80
(Small crown, copper)				
048	Rupee 1906A	(300,000)	EF	4-75
049	Rupee 1907J	(200,000)	EF	5-20
050	Rupee 1910J	(600,000)	VF	2-25
051	Rupee 1910J	(-)	EF	3-00
052	Rupee 1913J	(400,000)	VF	2-00
053	Rupee 1901	(215,000)	VF	4-20
054	Rupee 1910J	(300,000)	F	1-80
055	Rupee 1910J		EF	4-60
(Beautifully toned)				
056	1 Rupee 1892	(359,735)	VF	7-50
057	1 Rupee 1904A	(1,000,000)	EF	8-40
058	1 Rupee 1910J	(270,000)	VF	12-50
059	1 Rupee 1913J	(1,400,000)	VF	6-00
060	1 Rupee 1913A	(-)	VF	5-50
061	1 Rupee 1914J	(500,000)	EF	10-50
062	2 Rupee 1893	(32,854)	VF	56-00
063	2 Rupee 1894	(18,000)	VF	62-50

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

064	1d 1916		VF	-50
065	1d 1919		F	-30
066	1d 1920		F	-25
067	1d (Edward VIII) 1936		VF	2-50
068	1d 1915		VF	-50
069	1d 1917		VF	-50
070	1d 1916		VF	-50
071	1d 1920		F	-25
072	1d 1919		VF	-50
073	1d 1933		VF	-50
074	1d 1935		VF	-45
075	1d 1935		F	1-75

(Before Edward VIII abdicated from
the British Throne, a number of West
African Pennies, bearing the inscrip-
tion "Edward VII" were struck. These
are rare as very few were circulated.

076	1d 1936	VF	2-50
077	1d 1936	EF	3-50
078	1d 1936	UNC	4-75
079	1d 1937	VF	-20
080	1d 1940	VF	-20
081	1d 1942	VF	-25
082	1d 1942	EF	-50
083	1d 1943	VF	-25
084	1d 1945	VF	-25
085	1d 1947	EF	-55
086	1/- 1920 Brass	VF	1-25
087	1/- 1922 Brass	VF	1-10
088	1/- 1913 Silver	VF.	1-40
089	1/- 1914 Silver	VF	1-35
090	1/- 1916 Silver	VF	1-10
091	1/- 1917 Silver	VF	-75
092	2/- 1913	VF	2-30
093	2/- 1916	VF	2-10
094	2/- 1920	VF	1-60

MISCELLANEOUS

- 095 Austrian Crown (1/2 Crown Size) Silver 50 Schilling. Tyrol 150 years Independence. 1809-1959 FDC. 4-50
- 096 Austrian Crown (1/2 Crown Size) Silver 50 Schilling. Tyrol 150 years Independence. 1809-1959 FDC. 4-50
- 097 Austrian Crown (1/2 Crown Size) Silver 50 Schilling. Innsbruck Winter 1/2 parts (Olympic) FDC 4-50
- 098 Austrian Crown (1/2 Crown Size) Silver 50 Schilling. Tyrol-Austria 600 years united. 1363-1963 FDC 4-50
- 099 Austrian Crown (1/2 Crown Size) Silver 50 Schilling. Tyrol-Austria 600 years united. 1363-1963 FDC 4-50
- 100 Austrian Crown (1/2 Crown Size) Silver 50 Schilling. Vienna University 600 years. 1365-1965 FDC 4-50
- 101 Austrian Crown (1/2 Crown Size) Silver 50 Schilling. Vienna University 600 years. 1365-1965 FDC 4-50
- 102 Austrian Crown (1/2 Crown Size) Silver 50 Schilling. Innsbruck Winter Sports (Olympic) FDC 4-50
- 103 Belgian Congo 5 Fr. 1936 F 7-50
- 104 Romania 100,000 Lei 1946 VF/EF Silver. (Yeoman 87 Page 397) Rare. 15-00

106 BAHAMA ISLANDS

1966 LONG SET in original Royal Mint blue leatherette case. Five dollars, two dollars, 50 cents, 20 cents, 15 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent, 9 selected UNC. coins (not proof) beautifully presented in attractive case. R25.00

Only 5 sets available.

The 9 coins in this set were fully illustrated on Page 4 of our April 1966 Coin and Medal News.

- 107 JERSEY ISLAND
1966 Jersey 10/- piece. Crown Size R2.50

- 108 CYPRUS
FIRST COINAGE OF THE REPUBLIC.
Five attractive UNC coins of 1963 in dark green plastic holder R2.75

(Issued by the Central Bank of Cyprus)

VATICAN CITY

- 109 SEDE VACANTE ISSUE
(Yeoman 57 page 490)
500 Lire Silver coin of 1958 in official holder with official Vatican crest. Rare. FDC R7.50
- 110 SEDE VACANTE ISSUE
(Yeoman 75 page 492)
500 Lire coin of 1963 in official holder with official Vatican Crest. FDC R4.00

GOLD COINS OF AFRICAN STATES

- 111 LIBERIA 20 Dollar 1964 President Tubman Scarce. FDC R36.50
- 112a BURUNDI 50 Fr. 1965 50th Anniversary of the regime. Gold FDC R31.00
- 112b BURUNDI 25 Fr. 1965 50th Anniversary of the regime. Gold FDC R16.50
- 112c BURUNDI 10 Fr. 1965 50th Anniversary of the regime. Gold FDC R8.00
- 113 RWANDA 10 Fr. 1961 President Gregoire KAYIBANDA - Independence. Gold FDC R8.50
- 114 GABON 25 Fr. 1960 President LOUIS MBA FDC R22.00
- 115 GHANA £2 1960 President NKRUMAH FDC R45.00
- 116 KATANGA 5 FRA. 1961 Gold. FDC R33.50
- 117 IVORY COAST 1966 President BOIGNY
Complete set - 100 Fr, 50 Fr, 25 Fr, and 10 Fr. FDC R155.00
- 118 SIERRA LEONE 1966 5th Anniversary of Independence. 1/4 Golde. FDC R25.00

119 ICELAND ICELAND SET

- 5 Aurar Bronze
10 Aurar Copper-Nickel
25 Aurar Copper-Nickel
1 Krona Nickel-Brass
2 Kronur Nickel-Brass
- Five assorted - EF coins - different dates R1.00

ODD & CURIOUS MONIES OF THE WORLD

- 120 ALGERIAN GLASS COINS
Old rare pieces, assorted shapes, sizes and colours. each R3.80
- 121 CHINESE
Heavy Silver BULLET Money
Rare. each R7.50
- 122 GERMAN PORCELAIN MONEY
Inflation period coins
- | | | | |
|--|--------|------|-------|
| | Large | each | R2.20 |
| | Medium | each | R1.70 |
| | Small | each | R1.25 |
- 123 Gold Coins from most countries of the world always in stock.
- 124 NEW ZEALAND - A souvenir set of coins (proofs) of the last minting in 1965 by the Royal Mint London, of the £,s,d. series.
New Zealand changes to decimal coinage on 10th July 1967. (2/6 to d in official Royal Mint transparent holder) R18-50

Gardiner's Island Proof Trial Patterns

by gilroy roberts

Due to the current silver shortage, the Government of the United States has announced the use of substitute metals. Baron David Lion Gardiner has commissioned that three (3) suitable metals be struck for presentation to Banking Officials for coinage consideration. These unique Proof strikes are being designed and sculptured by Gilroy Roberts, famed engraver of the Kennedy Half Dollar and will bear his initials, G.R. on the obverse. The set will consist of three separate crown sized specimens, each utilizing a different metallic blend giving the appearance of silver.

POTENTIAL SILVER SUBSTITUTES

STERLING PLUS – "NICKEL-SILVER" CORE SANDWICHED BETWEEN TWO LAYERS OF STERLING-SILVER (.925 fine)

NICON – CUPRO-NICKEL WITH COLUMBIUM (NON-MAGNETIC)

FRANKLINIUM I – PURE NICKEL IMPREGNATED WITH COLUMBIUM (MAGNETIC)

The issue being strictly limited to 3,000 complete sets plus 5 platinum pieces, after which the dies will be contributed to the numismatic collection of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The Trial Patterns will be outfitted in an official plush case bearing the Heraldic Emblem and Coat of Arms of Baron David Lion Gardiner, sixteenth Lord of the Manor of Gardiner's Island. (Off New York U.S.A.)

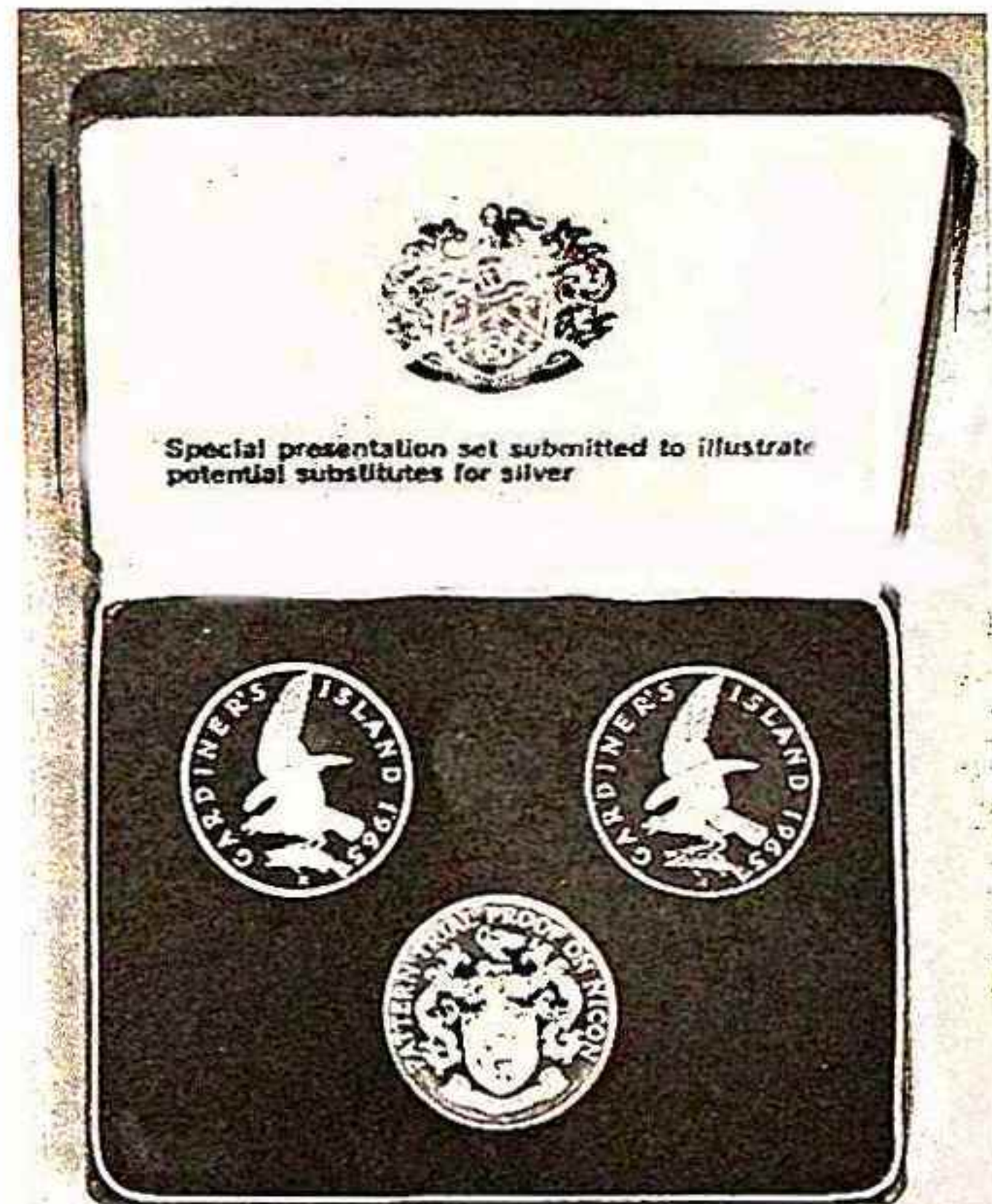
The obverse will feature Audubon's famous Osprey bird in flight. This is a befitting tribute in that the the largest colony of Osprey birds in the world reside on Gardiner's Island. The reverse bears the Gardiner's Family Heraldic Coat of Arms and the circular inscription "Pattern Trial Proof" and the name of the metal in that strike.

PER SET R12.50

(Continued from page 2 col. 3)

Medal collectors soon learn of the great battles of the past few hundred years and the history connected with them.

This month's issue of our magazine, quite unintentionally, is a lesson in history from the front to the back page. The front cover displays the 50 Licente coin from Lesotho, the small country in the midst of South Africa and which is so closely linked with our history; the centre pages



Special presentation set submitted to illustrate potential substitutes for silver

contain stories on Bushman money, one of the largest finds of gold coins in Europe, and the first medal awarded in South Africa. The back page denotes the historical development of South Africa's neighbours.

Only in recent years have South Africans become fascinated by numismatics. Now that the first fever of speculation has disappeared the deeper and more stimulating facets of numismatics are emerging.

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