



COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

bickels

IN ASSOCIATION WITH VOLKSKAS LIMITED
IN SAMEWERKING MET BEPERK

OCT./NOV./OKT./NOV. 1972
VOL. 8 No. 2
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WORLD PERSONALITIES IN GOLD
(see page 16)

Volkskas kan vir u die wêreld se munte kry



Volkskas is geldtalig

Geld praat baie
tale. Rand. Dollar.
Frank. Pond.
Escudo. Yen.
Mark. Gulde.

Volkskas was heel eerste in Suid-Afrika met 'n volledige *Numismatiese Diens*. Daarom is Volkskas by uitstek die muntversamelaar se bank.

Volkskas – selfs u plaaslike tak – kan u help om in muntstukke van oor die hele wêreld te belê, hulle te versamel of as geskenke te koop. Sorg ook dat u Volkskas se pragboek *GOUE MUNTE* by u naaste Volkskas-tak in die hande kry – die omvattendste tweetalige handleiding oor goue munte wat daar is. Dis maar een van Volkskas se talle uitmuntende dienste.

Volkskas kan al die geldtale praat. As u enige plek op aarde wil saampraat, kan U EIE BANK u help. Volkskas is u beste handelskontak met die wêreld. Met 'n landwye netwerk van by die 500 takke en agent-skappe is Volkskas oral naby en tot u diens. Met 'n wêreldwye netwerk van by die 300 agente/korrespondente kan Volkskas tot in verre lande diens lewer en omsien na u belange.

VOLKSKAS

BEPERK (GEREG. HANDELSBANK) HOOFKANTOOR: PRETORIA



Die bank vir alomvattende
bankdienste

VZ007435

1971 S.A. MINT PRODUCTION FIGURES

1971 S.A. MUNT PRODUKSIE SYFERS

Die President van die Transvaalse Numismatiese Vereniging, Mnr. W.S. van As, het die volgende amptelike S.A. MUNT produksie syfers vir 1971 aan ons gegee.

The President of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, Mr W.S. van As, has given us the following official S.A. MINT production figures for 1971.

1971

KRUGERRAND	PRF	6,000
R2 Goud/Gold	UNC	10,000
R1 Goud/Gold	UNC	10,000
R1 Silwer/Silver		32,000
50c		5,074,399
20c		5,904,843
10c		6,452,233
5c		20,341,117
2c		24,105,086
1c		34,065,098
½ c		21,880,707
of which 32,000 pieces dated 1971 – Balance – 1970.		

PROEFSTELLE/PROOF SETS:

Lang/Long	7,000
Kort/Short	5,000
Twin Sets Gold R2 & R1/ Goue R2 en R1 Stelle	650
Mint Sealed Unc Sets/ Munt Verseelde ongesirkuleerde Stelle	20,000

ANSWERS TO QUIZZ ON PAGE 5:

(1) TRUE	(2) FALSE	(3) TRUE
(4) TRUE	(5) FALSE	(6) FALSE
(7) FALSE	(8) FALSE	(9) FALSE
(10) FALSE	(11) TRUE	(12) FALSE
(13) FALSE	(14) TRUE	(15) TRUE
(16) FALSE	(17) FALSE	(18) TRUE
(19) TRUE	(20) FALSE	

VOLKSKAS — BICKELS MUNT EN MEDALJE VEILING

Ons beoog 'n veiling van goeie gehalte numismatiese items gedurende die laaste week in November. 'n Katalogus sal beskikbaar wees wat besonderhede i.v.m. datum, plek en tyd van die veiling aantoon. 'n Volledige lys van die aangebode items word ook daarin aangedui. Skryf gerus aan: — Die Hoof, Numismatiese Afdeling, Volkskas Beperk, Posbus 6282, Johannesburg.

VOLKSKAS — BICKELS COIN AND MEDAL AUCTION SALE

We are planning to hold an auction of better class numismatic material during the last week in November. Auction catalogues giving details of venue, date, time and items on offer may be obtained by writing to: — The Head, Numismatic Department, Volkskas Ltd., P.O. Box 6282, Johannesburg.

BICKELS

COIN & MEDAL NEWS MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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Neem asseblief kennis dat 'n adresverandering die maak van 'n nuwe adresplaat noodsaak. Dit neem 4-6 weke en kan slegs gedoen word as 'n posorder ten bedrae van 50c, om die onkoste te dek, die versoek vergesel. Adresveranderings sal NIE aangeteken word tensy die bedrag van 50c saam met die versoek gestuur word nie. Meld asseblief duidelik wat die ou en die nuwe adres is en gee ook u intekenaarskodenommer. Hierdie nommer verskyn elke maand saam met die adres op die koevert.

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HERNUWINGS-

KENNISGEWINGS:

Elke intekenaar sal omtrent 'n maand voor die subskripsie ten einde loop, 'n versoek ontvang om sy intekengeld te hernu.

Die Karwielpennie

deur Matthy Esterhuysen

Die karwielpennies is nie seldsame munte nie en dit raak nie maklik weg nie, want wie kan nou so 'n groot muntstuk verloor? Hierdie lywige munte wat pragtig ontwerp is, is algemeen bekend by versamelaars. Tog wonder 'n mens of alle muntversamelaars bewus is van die interessante besonderhede om die karwielpennies geweef. Die munte word karwielpennies genoem omdat dit uitsonderlik groot is en 'n breë verhewe band het waarop die inskripsie ingestempel is. Die tweepennie-en eenpenniestukke wat onderskeidelik een en twee onse weeg, is net gedurende 1797, tydens die bewind van George III gemunt. Dit was die eerste Engelse koper pennie en die enigste uitgif van 'n koper tweepenniestuk. Die karwielpennies was ook die eerste munte wat op 'n stompers geslaan is. James Watt, 'n Glasgowsse instrumentmaker, het die stoomenjins in 1774 begin vervaardig. As 'n kind het hy voor sy ma se stoof gesit en kyk na 'n kokende waterketel en het toe reeds besef dat stoom wat 'n deksel so kan lig-lig, krag moet hê wat moontlik nuttig aangewend kan word.

Die krag wat deur stoom ontwikkel is, het die produsering van munte bespoedig deur die gebruik van 'n stompers wat meegebring het dat munte akkurrater vervaardig kon word. James Watt het saam met Matthew Boulton aan die eerste stoom-aangedrewe enjins vir 'n muntpers gewerk. Teen 1790 was hulle in staat om agt muntperse met een stoomenjins aan te dryf en hulle kon vyftig groot munte per minuut produseer. Die owerhede was egter huiwerig om dié verbeterde metode te aanvaar en eers in 1797 het Boulton 'n kontrak gekry om munte vir die Koninklike Munt te slaan, bloot omdat hy koper teen 'n goed-

koper tarief as die Regering kon kry. Die firma van Boulton het dan ook tot aan die begin van die twintigste eeu kopermunte vir die Koninklike Munt vervaardig. Boulton het die karwielpennies in sy munt by Soho naby Birmingham vervaardig. Die munte is so akkurrat geslaan dat vervalsings feitlik onmoontlik was. Net minder as een miljoen karwielpennies is gemunt.

Op die stadium toe die karwielpennies in sirkulasie gekom het, was handels-tekenmunte die algemeenste kopermunte wat in Engeland in omloop was. Kopermunte soos die halfpennies uitgegee deur Brittanje wat die karwielpennies voorafgegaan het, se koperinhoud was laer as die sigswaarde en die winste as gevolg van hierdie surplus koperverskil, het na die skatkis van die Kroon gegaan. Die lae koperinhoud van munste was 'n situasie wat vervalsing aangemoedig het. Die vervalsing van kopermunte was strafbaar as 'n gewone misdaad, terwyl die vervalsing van goue of silwer munte as hoogverraad beskou is. Om vervalsings van kopermunte te bekamp, is die koperinhoud van munte verhoog totdat dit gelykstaande aan die sigswaarde was.



In 1800 het sir George Yonge groot hoeveelhede van die Engelse karwielpennies na die Kaap ingevoer om die tekort aan munte in sir-

kulasie te probeer verlig. Met die styging in die prys van koper was die intrinsieke waarde van die karwielpennie egter hoër as sy sigswaarde en is die waarde van een pennie as gelykstaande aan twee stuiwers verklaar, wat daartoe gelei het dat die benaming *dubbeltjie* algemeen in die volksmond aan die munt toegeken is.

Sir George Yonge het bepaal dat die karwielpennies nie na Engeland teruggestuur mag word nie en dat dit ook nie gebruik kon word vir betaling van meer as £6 op 'n keer nie. Dit is in elk geval vir 'n jaar gretig aan die Kaap gebruik want dit het in 'n mate die probleem van gebrek aan kleingeld verlig.

Conrad Heinrich Küchler, van Vlaamse afkoms, was die ontwerper en graveerder van die karwielpennie. Hy het die figuur van Britannia wat op die rots by die see sit, met 'n oorlogskip in die agtergrond, nuwe lewe gegee. In Britannia se linkerhand hou sy die drietand van haar vloot effens bokant 'n skild met die Union Jack daarop vas en in haar regterhand 'n olyfstakkie. Küchler het in ongeveer 1790 na Engeland gekom waar hy in die Soho-munt vir Boulton as stempelsnyer gewerk het. Sy sterfdatum word as 1802 aangegee, maar kopermunte van 1805 en 1806 dra nog sy monogram. Matthew Boulton is in 1809 oorlede. Met sy dood is 'n medalje ter ere van hom uitgegee wat met 'n stempel geslaan is wat deur Küchler gemaak is. Hierdie stempel kon waarskynlik onder toesig van Boulton 'n paar jaar vantevore gesny gwees het.

Die karwielpennie en die Maria Theresa-thaler is beslis dié wat amper weekliks deur die publiek vir identifisering of waardering na die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria gebring word.

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20 QUESTIONS ON Z.A.R. COINAGE

These 20 questions were compiled by Mr. W. S. Van As and submitted to members of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, at a meeting held in the Holiday Inn, Jan Smuts Airport, on Wednesday, 26th July, 1972. Each question to be answered TRUE OR FALSE. Answers on Page 3.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Ds. D. Scheepers came closest with only one wrong answer.

NAME:

	TRUE	FALSE
1. The reverse design on the Pond and ½ Pond is the Z.A. Republic Coat of Arms.		
2. The reverse design on the silver denominations 5 shillings, 2/6d, 2/- and 1/- is the Z.A. Republic Coat of Arms.		
3. The date on the 1 shilling coin appears below the inscription "1 Shilling"		
4. The date on the 6d and 3d are on either side of the figure 6 and 3 respectively		
5. The letters "Z.A.R." appear on the reverse of the 1/-, 6d and 3d.		
6. The words "Z. AFRIK. REP." appear on the obverse of the Pond, ½ Pond and 5/-		
7. Pennies of the Z.A.R. bear the following dates 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1898		
8. The reverse design on the 1d is similar to that on the 2/-		
9. The gold 3d was minted in 1898 only		
10. The master dies of the Kruger series were engraved by L.C. Lyon		
11. The double shaft variety only appears on the 1892 series £1, £½, and 5/-		
12. The yellow gold coins were struck from an alloy of gold and copper		
13. The 1892 series was struck in the Royal Prussian Mint only		
14. The 1892 single shaft £½ pond is an extremely rare coin		
15. The words "Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek" appear on the obverse of the pond, ½ pond and 2/6d		
16. Paul Krugers effigy faces to the right on all the Kruger denominations		
17. The inscription on the reverse of Kruger Crown reads "5 Shillings" whereas the motto below the coat of arms is "Eendracht maakt magt"		
18. The ox wagon in the Coat of Arms faces left		
19. The centre of the Coat of Arms is an anchor		
20. The eagle on the coat of arms faces left		

NATAL NEWS

Office bearers for the forthcoming year, elected at the recent annual meeting of the Natal Numismatic Society, are: President: Pastor J.F. Rowlands, Vice Chairman: Mr. W.G. Davies; Hon. Secretary/Treasurer Mr. P.J. Muller; Hon. Editress Mrs. G.V. Davies; Hon. Librarian Mrs. J. Leppens; Committee Members:- Mr. H. Low, Dr. J. Snieder, Mr. G. Slabbert.

To these members who have been elected, on behalf of the Society we wish them a happy and productive year in office, and sincerely hope that the members of the Society will give them the support that they have so generously given in the past. As you are aware, it is only by your regular attendance at meetings and by taking an active part, that the Society can become interesting and assist you Numismatically.

I do know that the Executive Committee have an interesting programme for the ensuing 12 months, and we will be having some guest speakers, who are well known for the excellent papers they have given in the past, so roll up and improve your Numismatic knowledge.

The Natal Numismatic Society has implemented "Question cards" at its regular meetings. These cards with Numismatic questions on them are handed to individual members and at a later stage the members are asked to reply to the questions. Lively and interesting discussions take place after each member had given his or her version of the question put to them. The editor of the Natal Society's newsletter reports: "I may add that my question had me rattled, but with the spirit that exists at the Society, I was assisted from a drowning position back safe on to terra — firma. For the benefit of members who were not at the last meeting, the question put to me was. "What does S/S stand for and what are proof coins and how can you tell the difference and how are these coins struck?"

STRANGE COINS IN AFRICA

by W.L. Speight of Camps Bay.

While generally in South Africa today you need the recognised Republican coins to purchase goods that steadily seem to become more expensive, over the years in different parts of Africa many things have been used for money, and some people may collect such items as eagerly as they do coins and medals.

There was a time in Lourenco Marques when the casino "chip" used in the gambling game roulette had a limited local circulation as a form of money. The chips were then freely accepted in the cafes of Band Square in payment for drinks. The chips of a value of about five cents were made of bone, and the face value was stamped upon them. At the same time there were in circulation a fair number of more valuable mother-of-pearl counters.

It does not seem so long ago that there were a number of places in Africa where such substances as soap, tobacco, salt, maize, cattle or sea-shells passed as money. Now many of these substances are depicted on the varied coins of the many African states, and while the gold coin may be rare there, there is no lack of coin in lesser metals.

Barter coinages may not have disappeared altogether in Africa, where there is also less use of some of the traditional mediums of exchange, but it is still possible in some regions to make a purchase with a Maria Theresa dollar, which once was minted in prodigious quantities. There have also been Portuguese centavos, Congo francs, pice and piastres of Egypt, double shakas and kobbo coppers. Years ago it used to be said that the only person who really knew all the strange African currencies was an Indian woman money changer in Zanzibar. She is no longer there, but when she was in business it took her but a moment to value a scattered collection of African coins and to make an offer in South African currency for them.

Many amusing stories are told of African money. Many years ago in Kenya the East African cent, running 100 to the rupee, began to circulate in the bush. They were white metal coins with a hole in the centre. It was noticed that increasing quantities of the coin had to be put into circulation, and in

spite of this there never seemed to be enough to meet the need for small change. Research into the problem revealed that the Africans were using the coins to make necklaces and bangles, as the hole in the centre was most convenient for stringing them together. The White population of Kenya also found that the one-cent pieces were convenient substitutes for washers on corrugated iron roofs, and at that time the coins were cheaper than the zinc washers.

At about the same time there was a huge surplus of small change in Angola. A coin then known as the angolar was designed only for circulation in the region. There is now an Angola escudo, but once the Portuguese escudo was available there. The Portuguese escudo was then worth about two South African cents, yet it was often subdivided to obtain a coin worth only a tenth of an escudo.

A British merchant sued an Angola firm in a Portuguese court for a debt of £1 200, and when the firm in Angola lost its case the senior partner was so annoyed that when payment had to be made he discovered with glee that he was within the law in making that payment in the smallest coin available. Three ox-wagons laden with one cent pieces arrived at the office of the British merchant. The total weighed seven tons and the Angola firm demanded that the total be checked to ensure that the British merchant had not been cheated.

Thirty years ago things were rather primitive in many parts of West Africa, where hunters, traders and others who travelled into the

interior took with them tin trunks filled with small copper coin.

Another precaution was to ensure that the coins were of recent minting, for if they did not bear the effigy of the ruling sovereign many of the people refused to accept them. The feeling seemed to be that when a king or president died or was deposed a coin bearing his portrait was no longer of value, and they could not be argued out of that strongly held conviction.

Small change was not then carried, not because the natives of West Africa had some special fancy for small coins but because they had discovered that there was profit in not having any change. In those more carefree days the traveller who bought fruit or a necklace for a few pence might tender a shining English shilling or a half-crown, and the trader might plead that he had no small change. That was so much the common practice that the prudent armed themselves against it.

In one of the old West African colonies many years ago mention of paper money caused some of the officials to shudder. This was due to the fact that they had been instructed to call in the old notes then in circulation and to ensure that they were burned. This job does not seem to have been done sufficient care, for when later several consignments of old paper money were exchanged at the banks for silver and copper coin, it was discovered that most of the notes bore the serial numbers of currency that according to the records had been destroyed. By a clever of substitution the banks had been defrauded of considerable sums of money.

There was a time, too, when on the northern frontier of Liberia money meant crude iron bars. When similar pieces of iron were used as currency in Sierra Leone they were generally known as "Kissi pennies." Although fairly large, such coins were not of much value, for in Sierra Leone in the 'thirties the face value was less than a cent.

The shape was roughly that of an arrow-head, which seems to have been the design of such currency for centuries. In those days the popular West African pennies known as "kobbos" were minted in London.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING 1943-I EAST AFRICAN SHILLING

By Jerry Remick,

One of the hardest coins to find in the East African series is the 1943-I shilling. Although mintage figures indicate that 2,104,002 copies of this coin were struck with the "I" mint mark by the Bombay Mint only a few collectors are lucky enough to have a worn copy. These that do have a copy have had it for a long time so the chances of finding one in a dealer's junk box are slim. Actually in all my years of collecting I have not seen one offered for sale on a dealers price list. I would doubt very much that a single uncirculated copy exists. I would gladly pay \$50.00 for a copy of the coin in any condition. Actually condition is of little importance in a scarce coin like this as the important fact is to have a copy in any condition.

I have several suggestions which might explain the scarcity of this most elusive coin.

The Bombay Mint in India struck coins for East Africa in 1941, 1942 and 1943 with the I mint mark. All had large mintages well over a million for each date and all are very common except of course the 1943-I shilling. The following coins were struck with the I mint mark: 1c 1942, 5c 1941, 10c 1941 and 1942, 50c 1943 and one shilling 1942 and

1943. The mintages for the 1941 10c and 5c were so large being 15,582,350 and 20,000,018 respectively, that the "I" mint mark was either filled or not put on at least one die for specimens without the I mint mark are common. Unfortunately there are no 1943 shillings without the "I" mint mark. It is interesting to note also that the shilling and 50c are the only denomination struck by the Bombay mint for East Africa with the date 1943. One possibility and it seems quite doubtful, is that most of what is reported in the 1943 mintage figure consists of 1942 dated coins. Another possibility, again quite unlikely, is that because of the war the coins were not shipped. However the 1943 50c coins were sent.

The most plausible explanation was suggested to me recently by Peter Greaves, well known numismatist in Kitale, Kenya and needs some checking out as it is only a theory. Peter believes that the 1943 shillings may have been shipped from Bombay on the H.M.S. Renown or the H.M.S. Prince of Wales, both British battleships that were sunk in the Indian Ocean while on route to Mombasa in February 1944. This is an interesting theory,

but why did a very small quantity of the 1943 shillings get into circulation? Is it possible that a small quantity of the 1943 shillings were not shipped with the majority of the mintage? The 1943 50c coin get through, so was this coin sent at a different time than the shilling, or was it on the same convey as one of the sunken battleships with perhaps a small quantity of the 1943-shillings. Is there any connection between the missing 1943 shillings and the issuance of one shilling banknotes dated 1943 and the very large mintage of 1944 shillings made by the Pretoria Mint and the Birmingham Mint. The only other issue of a banknote near a one shilling denomination was the issue of a 1 rupee and 1 florin note in 1920. It seems that the issuance of the one shilling note dated 1943 along with the other denominations normally issued and the huge quantity of 1944 shillings struck indicates that officials knew that the 1943 shillings did not get into circulation and that there was a shortage of this denomination.

I would be happy if readers would continue detective work and solve this mystery.

Probably the scarcest coin of the East Africa series is the 50 cent—1 shilling dated 1920 with the A mint mark but this is because almost all were returned for melting and none were put into circulation; a few copies are known in unc. The 1920-H 50c—1 shilling is found only in the boxed proof sets.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

STRANGE COINS IN AFRICA

They bore English and Arabic inscriptions, and, like the East African coins, had a hole drilled in the centre so that they could be carried on a string, for pockets and purses were rare in many regions.

Kobbos were not minted in the copper but in nickel.

The silver coins then circulated in West Africa were not generally perforated, but it was said that the palm tree decoration they bore associated them with the local industries. Apart from the palm tree the West African shilling was similar to

the South African shilling.

Holes in coins are not unusual. For countless centuries Chinese coins have had holes, often round and sometimes square, driven through the centre. The old saying was that the round hole represented the sun god and the square hole the earth god, a mythological explanation not generally accepted, for it has long been the practice to pierce such coins for convenience in handling. Many people, however, insisted that the original idea was to propitiate the gods and ensure

prosperity. Coins, however, are not always small.

The world's largest silver coin is believed to have been that auctioned in London in 1938. It was then about seventy years old, and weighed a magnificent 59 ounces. According to the Chinese inscription it was minted in the sixth month of the eighth year of the reign of Kuang-hsi, who was the Chinese emperor in 1875. It was made by the Superintendent of the Revenues in the Province of Hu-Pei. The heaviest coins were the Swedish ten-daler copper coins, each of over 30lb.

VERDERE INLIGTING OOR TEKENMUNTE

DEUR Dr. G.P. Theron

Verskeie versamelaars van tekenmunte het my genader met die versoek dat ek 'n lys van tekenmunte moet saamstel wat of nie voorheen bekend was nie, of beskryf waar die stelle nie volledig was nie. So 'n lys is noodsaaklik vir die versamelaar, en ek wil hier weer 'n beroep doen op medeversamelaars van tekenmunte om vir ons te laat weet van los munte of nuwe waardes in reeds bekende stelle sodat die inligting nie verlore gaan nie.

Waar ek alreeds nuwe munte in vorige uitgawes van die Bulletin genoem het, of waar munte deur ander skrywers genoem was, word hulle nie hierin herhaal nie, of, indien wel, net volledigheidshalwe vermeld. Ook sal ek probeer om die Munte in Provinsies saam te beskryf.

KAAPPROVINSIE

1) CYPHERGAT. Op die plaas Cyphergat, tussen Malteno en Sterkstroom was 'n steenkoolmyn met die naam „Cyphergat Coal Company”. Inligting sover bekom, meld dat dit deur De Beers bewerk was en dat 'n Mnr. Shelver die bestuurder van die myn was. By die myn was 'n winkel wat 'n stel tekenmunte uitgegee het soos by so baie ander myne, waarmee die mynwerkers kon koop.

In die S.A. Numismatiese Vereniging se nuusbrieff van Junie 1955, Vol. 4, No 11, meld Kol. Knobel in 'n lys van tekenmunte onder Cyphergat, die myn. „Cyphergat Coal Co.” en noem 'n stel van 2/-, 1/-, 6d en 3d en beskryf hulle as „Pressed Brass.” Waar hy hulle gesien het en of hy van hulle self besit het, word nie genoem nie. Hulle is nie in die Africana Museum nie.

In 'n ander brieff wat Kol. Piek aan Dr. Alec Kaplan geskryf het (26 Sept. 1951) vra hy inligting oor die munte en beskryf hy 'n 2/- en 1/- munt met rowwe sketse daarby. Die hele stel is ovaal, met die waarde in die middel en bokant dit 'n Monogram „C.C.C.” Afmetings van die 2/- is — 45,7mm x 30,9mm x 0,9mm. 'n 1/- munt, die van Kol. Piek moontlik, is in Mnr. Pat Moran se versameling.

Die 6d se afmetings is 27,7mm x 18,4mm x 0,5mm. Ekself het nog nooit die 3d gesien nie.

2) UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Die 2d munt van hierdie stel is beskryf in die Africana Mus. Katalogus en ook deur Mnr. Day in die S.A. Muntkundige tydskrif No. 3, waarin hy ook noem dat daar 'n 6d in die Levy versameling was. Munte in die stel sover aan my bekend is: 1/-, 6d, 3d, en 2d en Mnr. Moran het my gesê dat daar ook 'n 4d bestaan.

Afmetings:- 1/-, 23,4m.m x 1,4m.m
2d 16,4m.m x 1,4m.m

Interessant hier is die geskiedenis van die Kontrakte vir die vervoer van pos vanaf Engeland na Kaapstad. Die eerste maatmaatskappy wat die kontrak verkry het was die „General Screw Steam Shipping Company,” vanaf 1851 tot 1854. Daarna is dit gehou deur „W.S. Lindsay's Line” 1856-1857. Die „Union Line” is in 1853 gestig, en op 12 September 1857 verkry dit 'n kontrak vir vyf jaar vir die vervoer van posstukke tussen Engeland en Kaapstad. Die kontrak het bepaal dat die reis 42 dae moes neem, en dat by St. Helena en Ascension aangedoen moes word.

In Januarie 1872 tree Sir Donald Currie toe tot die handel tussen Engeland en Suid-Afrika, na die ontdekking hier van diamante in 1867. Sy skeepvaartmaatskappy wat eers bekend was as „Donald Currie's Colonial Line”, verander na die „Castle Packets Company” in 1876 en in 1881 na die „Castle Mail Packets Company Limited.”

Tot 1873 het die bogenoemde „Union Line” die monopolie behou vir posvervoer, maar in 1876 het die twee genoemde maatskappye gelyke aandele bekom, en so behou totdat hulle in 1900 saamgesmelt het om die „Union Castle Company” te vorm.



The Kenya 25c coin will no longer be struck as it is not popular. It was struck only in 1966, 1967 and 1969. The 1969 coin is very hard to find in

Kenya. Peter Greaves, about the only numismatist in the country searched through 5,000 25c coins and found only one 1969 specimen

and has so far seen only 4. He values it \$8.00 in EF and \$15.00 in uncirculated. 200,000 copies of this copper-nickel coin were struck, but it appears not many were released. The reason for its lack of popularity may be its small size as it is the size of a US one cent, the smallest coin the Kenya series. The lower denominations of 5 and 10 cents are larger and struck in brass. Happily for collectors Mr. Lauren Benson get a small supply of the entire 1969 issue of six denominations in uncirculated condition when they were issued and can supply the set for \$2.00 plus 25c postage. He can supply the 1967 coins minus the 25c denomination in uncirculated condition at \$1.25 plus postage of 25c.

Since copies of a number of the coins of Kenya have not yet reached North America or Europe, I will list these dates that are now circulating: 1966 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 1 shilling and 2 shillings; 1967 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, and 1 shilling; 1968 5c, 10c, 50c, 1 shilling and 2 shillings; 1969 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 1 shilling and 2 shillings; 1970 5c and 10c, and 1971 10c, 50c and 1 shilling. As of May 1 no 1972 coins had been put into circulation.

If you have trouble finding any of the coins, write to Mr. Peter Greaves, Box 676, Kitale, Kenya. He will not be able to send uncirculated copies for all dates, but for most of them.

The two shilling coin is quite a large coin being 30 mm in diameter.

Only one minor variety has shown up. A small blob of metal, probably due to a die break, is attached to the back of the hind foot of the lion that almost touches the 6 of the date on the 1969 50c. The variety is available from its discoverer, Peter Greaves at \$3.00 in EF including also a copy, of the normal type, postage included.

Peter cannot supply banknotes as there is a bit of difficulty getting them out of the country. However the denominations are 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 shillings dated July 1, 1966 and a subsequent issue dated July 1, 1968. Slight modifications were made with the elimination of the numerals in the corner on the obverse of the July 1, 1969 issue of banknotes.

Verdere Inligting Oor Tekenmunte

Dit is dus duidelik dat die tekenmunte van die „Union Line” (Union Steamship Company) net tussen 1857 en 1900 gebruik kon gewees het.

3) „THE VAN RYN WINE AND SPIRIT COMPANY LTD.” In die A.M. Katalogus word ’n Tipe II (met die verkorte „LTD” beskryf. Daar bestaan egter ook ’n 3d, dieselfde, beskrywing maar met 3d op die keersy. Afmetings 21,1m.m x 0,9m.m.

4) PORT NOLLETH. In die A.M. Katalogus C522 word ’n 1/- munt van F.W. Dreyer beskryf. Daar bestaan ook ’n 3d van hierdie munte. Afmetings 29,4m.m x 0,6m.m. Dit het ’n groot 3d net bokant die middel.

5) L.P. MOORE, BLACKHILL, TRANSKEI. In die Africana Museum word glad nie ’n 3d of 1d beskryf nie. In my stel is daar ’n 3d en 1d *ronde* munte met afmetings 3d 25,5m.m x 0,7m.m, en 1d 32,7m.m x 0,7m.m., asook die gewone driehoekige 3d en 1d wat dieselfde afmetings as die ander driehoekige munte in die stel het.

6) VENTERSTAD. „A.P. PFLUGER & CO.” Van hierdie tekenmunte het ek nog net twee gesien. Dit is van aluminium gemaak en is ongeveer sjieling grootte. Op die voorkant al om die rand staan „A.P. Pfluger & Co”, „Venterstad C.P.” In die middel op die keersy lê ’n bottel horisontaal met die opening na regs. Geen geldwaarde word aangegee nie. Van twee persone wat op Venterstad gebore is en daar groot geword het, nl. Dr. Jannie van Heerden, ’n tandarts op Brits Tvl., en Mnr. L. Lesch, verbonde aan ’n myn by Westonaria het ek inligting gekry oor A.P. Pfluger en die tekenmunt.

Die heer Pfluger was ’n winkelier op Venterstad, maar in sy winkel het hy ook limonade gemaak en aan die publiek verkoop. Die tekenmunt was gebruik as ’n deposito op ’n

limonadebottel, destyds nog die ou soort met die albaster in die nek.

In die maak van limonade was ’n skommelmasjien gebruik wat in die vorm van ’n „H” was. Die twee regaf stukke het twee gassilinders bevat en twee bottels is op die dwarsstuk geheg en gelyk volgemaak. Die hele apparaat is met ’n slinger geskommel. Dit wil blyk asof hierdie tekenmunte omstreeks 1928 gebruik was.

Mnr. Pfluger was getroud met ’n nooi Butler, en vir haar broer het hy ’n kafee laat bou oorkant die straat en die limonademasjien is toe daarheen verskuif. Later het Mnr. Lesch se oupa die kafee oorgeneem en dit is daar waar hulle as kinders na skool gehelp het om limonade te maak.

7) In die Africana aantekeninge en nuus van Junie 1969 word ’n stel munte beskryf onder „MINE & COUNTRY STORES (PTY.) LTD.” en word daar ’n 2/6, 2/-, 1/- en 3d genoem. Volledigheidshalwe wil ek net hier noem dat daar ook twee 6d munte is, ’n rooi een en die ander swart. Die hoofletters G.S. kom net voor op die rooi 2/- en die swart 6d se keersy.

As ’n mens hierdie stel vergelyk met die stel munte van „Die Afrikaanse Handelshuis” van Winburg, tref dit jou dadelik dat hulle so eners is. Selfs alle afmetings en die vorm van die letters lyk eners. Ons vermoed dus dat altwee hierdie stelle omstreeks 1931 deur ’n firma „Hart Limited” van Durban gemaak was. ’n Brief aan die firma kon ongelukkig dit nie bevestig nie omdat daar geeneen meer was wat die twee betrokke munte kon onthou nie. Hulle sê wel dat hulle vroeër tekenmunte gemaak het, maar dit gestaak het omdat dit nie winsgewend was nie.

In uitgawes van die Bulletin wat volg, hoop ek om ook munte van die ander provinsies, asook Suidwes Afrika en Mosambiek te noem wat tot dusver nie beskryf was nie.

THE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL ITS PLACE IN HISTORY AND ART — PART 2 Continued from August/September issue

By Laurence Brown of B.A. Seaby Limited, who visited South Africa recently and delivered this talk to the Johannesburg Coin Club.

IX

The reverse depicts peace, with the conceptions of durability, unanimity and justice destroying the arms of the turbulent and alleviating the fears of the timid. To the modern numismatist who is at all familiar with the events of this turbulent reign, these sentiments must seem very misconceived, for during the last three years of Mary's reign, some three hundred Protestants were burnt at the stake. However, no doubt when viewed from a purely Catholic point of view in sixteenth century England, the medal was only expressing what many people felt to be the truth. The medal was, in effect, a piece of official government propaganda. It should, perhaps, be noted here that Elizabeth was not entirely guiltless of crimes of this nature. During the last thirty years of her reign about the same number of Catholics were executed for treason: this fact needless to say, was not revealed by the medalists of 'Good Queen Bess'.

The artist Da Trezzo was employed in Spain not only as a medalist but also as a sculptor, architect, jeweller and gem engraver, and apart from a short sojourn in the Netherlands in 1555, he remained in Spain until his death in 1589. Talent, then, was an international thing and the artist was not confined to his native country. There is much evidence of the artists of the period travelling to, and working for, wealthy patrons in foreign countries, and as a result, England did not develop a native school of her own until long after the Renaissance had passed. English artists of repute in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are rare, but of particular merit are Derrick and Charles Anthony, sometime chief engravers to the Royal Mint.

X

It is probable that the Coronation Medal of James I is by Charles Anthony, as is also the piece which is generally accepted to be the

Coronation Medal of his Queen, Ann of Denmark.

No survey of this nature would be in any way complete without mentioning the famous miniaturist Nicholas Hillard. He was responsible for the engraving of the second great seal of Elizabeth in 1586 and under James I he held a patent as 'principal drawer of small portraits and embosser of the King's medals of gold'. Unfortunately, we are unable to attribute any particular medals to him, but it seems possible that he was responsible for some of the counters struck during the reign of Charles I.

We have already noted that it was usual for the largest of the Renaissance medals to be cast; the smaller pieces however, were generally struck from engraved dies with the design in relief. This style has, of course, been maintained to the present day. Notable exceptions to this are the medals of Elizabeth and James I struck in the manner of engraving by Simon Passe in or around the year 1613. The design is composed of a number of incuse lines on a flat silver plate, the resultant design closely resembles engraving and loses nothing from the fact that there is no relief at all.

XI

The reign of Elizabeth of England saw the rise to power of a number of forceful personalities. Not the least of these was the Queen's favourite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Considering the number of occasions on which he thre in his lot with schemes which came to nothing, and which could have cost him his head, he must have had a very persuasive tongue to talk himself out of his difficulties. He was one of the proclaimers of his sister-in-law Lady Jane Grey in 1553, and although he displeased Elizabeth by his presumptuous behaviour and suffered the displeasure and opposition of such a powerful adversary as Lord Burghley, he managed to maintain his close associations with

Elizabeth for many years. He was chosen to command the expedition to assist the United Provinces against Spain, and in 1586 was chosen absolute governor. His campaigns were indecisive however, and after much dissatisfaction by the States General, he was finally recalled in 1587.

XII

It is generally supposed that the medals that he had made were for distribution amongst his friends to express his opposition to what he believed to be his unfair treatment. The reverse depicts a dog leaving a flock of sheep and the inscription INVITUS DESERO (I quit unwillingly) and NON GREGEM SED INGRATOS (Not the flock, but the ungrateful).

Medals, as we have already noted, were a sophisticated form of propaganda. They were also in some instances, rewards for valour and service. There are, for example, a very few specimens extant of a medal believed to have been struck as rewards for service in the defeat of the Armada.

No documentary evidence survives for this theory, but it is supported on literary grounds and a silver specimen with a chain in the British Museum.

XIII

Much commoner than these are badges of the Civil War period. Most of these bear the portrait of Charles I, either in conjunction with the royal coat of arms or a portrait of his Queen, Henrietta Maria. A lesser number bear the portraits of the great generals and statesmen of the time. These badges were used as rewards for service by both Royalist and Parliamentary forces and since they were both large and small, and fitted with loops, they could be used as visible or concealed signs of sympathy with the cause depending on the prevailing circumstances.

XIV

The illustration that we see here is a badge of the Parliamentary forces. It depicts Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex, who was the eldest son of the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Despite the fact that the medal was awarded to troops fighting against Charles I, the reverse depicts the King enthroned before the two Houses of Parliament. Essex him-

self declared, 'I do promise in the sight of Almighty God, that I shall undertake nothing but what shall tend to the advancement of the true Protestant Religion, the security of his Majesty's royal person, the maintenance of the just privileges of Parliament and the liberty and property of the subject'. This statement when viewed in conjunction with the reverse of the badge illustrates the fact that Charles was still regarded as the King of the realm and was, in fact, revered and loved by many of those who actively fought against him. He lost his throne and eventually his life because he was not prepared to concede that he did not rule by divine right and that the country should be governed by a Parliament chosen by the people and by laws of their own making. An abbreviated form of his declaration appears around his portrait on the obverse.

XV

Naval rewards of the period are very much rarer than those given to their bretheren on land. One of them was produced in 1650 to reward a Captain Wyard and some of his crew who in a ship of 22 guns engaged and defeated, six Irish frigates which attacked him whilst conveying some vessels from Hull to London and Rotterdam. There is a somewhat similar, though smaller, version of this piece by Thomas Simon who together with Thomas Rawlins and Jan Roettier, a native of Antwerp, executed most of the medals of this period. The latter is responsible for what is possibly one of the most attractive medals of the period so called 'Golden Medal'.

XVI

We may also note the piece portraying Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury and commemorating his acquittal for High Treason. This piece by George Bower was struck in 1681 at the request of his supporters who celebrated his release from the Tower. The reverse of the medal has a view of London across the river from Southwark; the Tower can be seen in the distance.

XVII

The accession of William of Orange to the English throne in 1688 naturally brought about an influx of Dutch artists. This is one of the most prolific periods in

English Medalllic history. In a period of some fourteen years over 550 different official medals were struck.

A great many of these are quite rare which seems to indicate the necessity to strike a wide variety of medals, though in limited quantities, to propogate the virtues and capabilities of an unloved monarch. Until the death of William, most of the English medals had been struck in silver, other metals were used of course, but there are rare and medals struck in them are exceptions to the rule.

With the accession of Queen Anne, however, the situation changed. The early eighteenth century was the period of high prosperity for England; England and Scotland were at last united and the successful campaigns of Marlborough against the might of France, the age-old enemy of England caused much public rejoicing. What better way could there be of commemorating these victories than in the striking of medals? In consequence, large numbers of them were produced in copper to commemorate such victories as Blenheim, Ramilles, Oudenarde and Malplaquet. France, too, shared the enthusiasm for the medal.

XVIII

Louis XIV, that founder of Versailles and benefactor of ebenists, was hardly likely to withhold permission from his artists who wished to extol the splendours of what even his enemies conceded was the most magnificent and genteel court in Europe. Some of the subjects chosen for medals by his artists hardly seem to be worthy of inclusion. The fact that Louis had just added another 10,000 manuscripts to his library really does not seem to be worth a medal. Whilst the event was no doubt memorable for the quantity involved, it seems to suggest a hoarder of little discrimination rather than a collector of discernment.

In many instances the obverse design was by one man, Francois Mauger, who used a common obverse die for many of his medals. The piece illustrated here commemorated the instruction of the Duke of Burgundy in the art of warfare. The Duke was sent off on a campaign against Marlborough which was to be conducted by the Duc de Vendome nominally under orders from Bourgogne. Unfortunately

Bourgogne had no soldierly qualities and found the whole business of war absolutely horrifying and soon had but one idea, to stop the fighting. As a result, he was blamed by many for losing the Battle of Oudenarde. This is probably untrue; the battle was lost due to the incompetence of the French commander Vendome and the prowess of Marlborough.

In later campaigns Bourgogne was again appointed to the post of Commander-In-Chief and continued to fare equally badly. Vendome was eventually sent to the Spanish front where he had many successes which served to vindicate his policies to a certain extent. Bourgogne, who had by now managed to convince even the King that he really had no liking for war and was therefore a poor commander, never went to the front again.

IXX

Another large series of French medals commemorates the victories and event of the Napoleonic era. Once again, many use a common obverse, and although the artistry is rigid and the designs sometimes banal in the extreme, the medals play an important part in the developement of the French school. Most of them are comparatively common, but have always been sought after by collectors for the light that they throee on French political history.

Having already had an influx of Dutch blood into the court with the arrival of William III and the resultant employment of Dutch artists, it is not surprising that when Anne came to the throne in 1702 she either employed native artists — of which there were a few — or people other than of Dutch origin. There was little love between the supporters of Anne and the Dutchmen, whilst on the other hand, due to the close political ties of England the Germanic States of the Rhine and Prussia, men of Germanic origins began to wield increasing influence on the artistic life of the country. The most notable medallist of this period was John Croker who was born Johann Croker at Dresden in 1670. In 1705 he was appointed Chief Engraver to the Mint and was responsible for many of the medals issued in England at that time. On his death in 1741 another artist of German origin was appointed — Johann Sigismund Tanner, a native of Saxe-Gotha. *to be continued*

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

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VOL 8 No. 2

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S.A. PROOFSETS/PROEFSTELLE
SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)
KORTSTELLE (SONDER GOUD)

288	1923	747	R 385-00
289	1943	104	R 465-00
290	1944	150	R 370-00
291	1945	150	R 370-00
292	1946	150	R 395-00
293	1947	2600	R 150-00
294	1948	1120	R 175-00
295	1949	800	R 225-00
296	1950	500	R 230-00
297	1951	2000	R 42-50
298	1952	3500	R 28-50
299	1953	2000	R 40-00
300	1954	2275	R 65-00
301	1955	2250	R 50-00
302	1956	1350	R 97-50
303	1957	750	R 110-00
304	1958	625	R 115-00
305	1959	560	R 230-00
306	1960	1860	R 47-50
307	1961	4391	R 28-50
308	1962	2300	R 46-00
309	1963	2525	R 36-00
310	1964	13000	R 15-00
311	1965	20000	R 20-00
312	1965	V.I.P. Afr. R1 120	R 320-00
313	1966	15000	R 12-50
314	1967	15000	R 13-50
315	1968	15000	R 19-50
316	1969	5000	R 27-50
317	1970	4000	R 28-00
318	1971	4000	R 26-00
319	1972	-	R 21-00

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)
LANGSTELLE (MET GOUD)

320	1923	655	R 900-00
321	1952	12000	R 78-00
322	1953	3000	R 115-00
323	1954	875	R 165-00
324	1955	600	R 175-00
325	1956	350	R 325-00
326	1957	380	R 335-00
327	1958	360	R 345-00
328	1959	390	R 415-00
329	1960	1500	R 140-00
330	1961	3139	R 90-00
331	1962	1544	R 108-00
332	1963	1500	R 95-00
333	1964	3000	R 70-00
334	1965	5000	R 65-00
335	1966	10000	R 45-00
336	1967	10000	R 46-00
337	1968	10000	R 47-50
338	1969	7000	R 48-00
339	1970	7000	R 49-00
340	1971	6000	R 50-00
341	1972	-	R 50-00

S.A. MINT TWIN GOLD SETS/
S.A. GOUE TWEELINGSTELLE

342	1923	(£1+£½)	PRF	R 500-00
343	1952	(£1+£½)	UNC	R 70-00
344	1953	1000	PRF	R 82-50
345	1954	350	PRF	R 125-00
346	1955	300	PRF	R 145-00
347	1956	158	PRF	R 290-00
348	1957	180	PRF	R 260-00
349	1958	155	PRF	R 270-00
350	1959	240	PRF	R 290-00

351	1960	450	PRF	R 110-00
352	1961	793	PRF	R 85-00
353	1962	800	PRF	R 70-00
354	1963	1008	PRF	R 50-00
355	1964	1000	PRF	R 50-00
356	1965	1000	PRF	R 52-00
357	1966	1000	PRF	R 47-50
358	1967	1000	PRF	R 47-50
359	1968	1000	PRF	R 49-00
360	1969	1000	PRF	R 49-00
361	1970	1000	PRF	R 48-00
362	1971	1000	PRF	R 47-50
363	1972		PRF	R 45-00

S.A. PROOFLIKE CROWNS
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364	1947	3000	R 22-50
365	1948	10000	R 17-00
366	1949	2000	R 27-50
367	1950	1200	R 35-00
368	1951	1483	R 30-00
369	1952	15500	R 12-00
370	1953	8000	R 15-00
371	1954	3890	R 43-00
372	1955	2250	R 23-00
373	1956	2200	R 23-00
374	1957	1600	R 25-00
375	1958	1500	R 23-00
376	1959	2200	R 157-50
377	1960	22367	R 9-50
378	1961	19956	R 5-75
379	1962	6024	R 25-00
380	1963	10227	R 11-00
381	1964	25000	R 6-95

**S.A. UNCIRCULATED CROWNS/
ONGESIRKULEERDE KRONE**

382	1947	305600	R	5-75
383	1948	781992	R	9-25
384	1949	537821	R	11-00
385	1950	84454	R	18-00
386	1951	366602	R	12-00
387	1952	1725500	R	5-00
388	1953	263000	R	7-75
389	1954	17040	R	34-00
390	1955	45880	R	13-75
391	1956	103900	R	12-00
392	1957	157077	R	8-75
393	1958	235952	R	8-75
394	1959	6139	R	120-00
395	1960	421624	R	7-50
396	1961	54766	R	8-75
397	1962	24378	R	14-25
398	1963	157717	R	3-75
399	1964	126664	R	3-25

**SILVER ONE RAND/
SILWER EEN RAND**

400	1965E	PRF R	13-50
401	1965A	PRF R	310-00
402	1966A	UNC R	1-95
403	1966A	PRF R	6-75
404	1966E	UNC R	1-95
405	1967A	UNC R	1-95
406	1967A	PRF R	9-00
407	1967E	UNC R	1-95
408	1968E	UNC R	3-95
409	1968E	PRF R	9-75
410	1968A	UNC R	4-75
411	1969A	PRF R	12-75
412	1969E	UNC R	1-95
413	1969A	UNC R	1-95
414	1970	PRF R	18-00
415	1970	UNC R	11-50
416	1971	UNC R	5-00
417	1971	PRF R	15-00
418	1972	UNC R	4-25
419	1972	PRF R	15-00

**SOUTH AFRICA/SUID-AFRIKA
A Set of Select UNC
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Specimen coins from R1 Silver to 1 cent
Copper in transparent holder. Many coins

like the 1968 20c and 10c and the 1967
50c, 20c and 10c did not go into circula-
tion and will be quite scarce. The 1969
20c and 50c are also very scarce (small
mintages).

The 1970 silver R1 and the nickel 20c was
not minted this year.

1967 issue has Verwoerd R1 and 1968 has
Swart on minor coins and Van Riebeeck
R1. 1969 issue has Dönges R1. Minor coins
revert to Van Riebeeck.

In 1971 the silver R1 and ½cent did not go
into circulation. The same applies also to
1972.

1970 Coins are bilingual.
1970 Munte is tweetalig.

1971 Coins are bilingual.
1971 Munte is tweetalig.

1972 Coins are bilingual.
1972 Munte is tweetalig.

(a) 1967	(Afr. Set/Stel)	R	6-00
(b) 1967	(Eng. Set/Stel)	R	6-00
(c) 1968	(Afr. Set/Stel)	R	6-75
(d) 1968	(Eng. Set/Stel)	R	6-75
(e) 1969	(Afr. Set/Stel)	R	22-00
(f) 1969	(Eng. Set/Stel)	R	19-90
(g) 1970	(Bilingual Set/ Tweetalige Stel)	R	19-90
(h) 1971	(Bilingual Set/ Tweetalige Stel)	R	6-00
(i) 1972	(Bilingual Set/ Tweetalige Stel)	R	5-00

**S.A. GOLD TWO RAND/
GOUE TWEE RAND**

420	1961	UNC R	45-00
421	1962	UNC R	42-00
422	1963	UNC R	30-00
423	1964	UNC R	25-00
424	1965	UNC R	20-00
425	1966	PRF R	17-50
426	1967	PRF R	17-50
427	1968	PRF R	17-50
428	1969	PRF R	17-50
429	1970	PRF R	15-00
430	1971	PRF R	15-00
431	1972	PRF R	12-50

**S.A. GOLD TWO RAND/
GOUE TWEE RAND**

432	1961	UNC R	42-50
433	1962	UNC R	27-50
434	1963	UNC R	27-50
435	1964	UNC R	26-00
436	1965	UNC R	26-00
437	1966	PRF R	23-00
438	1967	PRF R	23-00
439	1968	PRF R	23-00
440	1969	PRF R	23-00
441	1970	PRF R	21-00
442	1971	PRF R	21-00
443	1972	PRF R	18-75

**GOLD/GOUE KRUGERRAND
PROOF/PROEF**

**ONE OUNCE FINE GOLD
EEN ONS SUIWER GOUD**

(Subject to alteration without notice/
Onderhewig aan verandering sonder
kennisgewing).

444	1967	PRF R	82-50
445	1968	PRF R	72-50
446	1968 FR.	PRF R	90-00
447	1969	PRF R	72-50
448	1970	PRF R	72-50
449	1971	PRF R	75-00
450	1972	PRF R	72-50

**CHAMBER OF MINES/
KAMER VAN MYNWESE**

451	1 Oz pure gold - Commemo- rating 50 years UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA./		
	1 Ons suiwer goud - Gedenk 50 jaar UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.		
	Afrikaans	R	75-00
	English	R	70-00
	THE PAIR/ DIE STEL	R	137-50

S.A. COIN COLLECTION

A COLLECTION OF 256 CHOICE SOUTH AFRICAN COINS IS BEING OFFERED FOR SALE.
THE COLLECTION CONSISTS OF PROOF AND UNCIRCULATED COINS AS FOLLOWS:

1923 - 1936 50 COINS
1937 - 1964 206 COINS

IN ADDITION ANOTHER 61 S.A. COINS ARE AVAILABLE RANGING
IN GRADE FROM EF TO VF.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION

1. S.A. VOL. 1 DE LUXE ALBUM

This volume (from 1923 to 1946) is the product of many months of research and experiment. It houses a complete collection of South African Coins — (all the coins from ¼d. to 2/6 are spaced together on one half a page). The compartments have been tailored to fit the size of the coin, and a listing of quantities minted appears for each date (all denominations). Two dates are allocated to a page and it is thus possible to locate all coins of a particular date at a glance. Handsome dark brown and gold leatherette cover with transparent polythene sheets. Album complete, per Vol. Registered Design 167/66.

R 8-75

2. S.A. VOL. II DE LUXE ALBUM

(1947 to 1968). Identical to the above in appearance and construction, except that this album has three different configurations.

- For 1947 to 1960 series.
- For 1961 to 1964 series.
- For 1965 to 1970 series.

Album complete, per Vol.
Registered Design 164/5/6/66.

R 8-75

3. S.A. VOL. III DE LUXE ALBUM

(1969 onwards) contains same type of cover as S.A. Vol. 1 & 2 and has 3 plastic sheets to take the coins up to the end of 1973. Extra sheets for future years will be available to owners of these albums at 50c each.

Album complete per Vol.

R 4-50

NEW — PLEASE NOTE

For collectors who do not wish to cut up their mint sets, we now have a new plastic sheet (2 compartments) to fit the S.A. Vol. III or universal album. Two complete mint sets can be placed into one sheet. (i.e.) The coins for two years can be housed on one sheet.

Price per sheet.

.25c

4. UNIVERSAL COIN ALBUM

This is undoubtedly the finest all purpose Album for different coins on the market. Upholstered Leatherette red and gold cover; the inside has 144 transparent polythene pockets for coins from the Crown size down to the smallest coin.

R 6-50

5. RHODESIAN COIN ALBUM

Collectors of the Rhodesian Series will find that their collection will be more attractively displayed in this album. The Rhodesian Coin Album houses a complete collection of Rhodesian coins by denomination.

R 8-75

6. LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC SHEETS FOR UNIVERSAL ALBUM.

Crown Size (12 coins)	ea. 40c
2/6 Size (20 coins)	ea. 40c
1/- Size (30 coins)	ea. 40c
Small Size (48 coins) (all with separator cards)	ea. 40c

7. LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC POCKETS FOR SINGLE COINS.

Crown Size	ea. 04c
Shilling Size	ea. 03c

8. COIN & MEDAL NEWS COVER-BINDER

DE LUXE UPHOLSTERED AND GOLD INSCRIBED FOR 12 ISSUES (ONE COMPLETE VOLUME).

We can now offer you this cover-binder so that you can put up to 12 issues of COIN & MEDAL NEWS into one volume. You turn your 11 or 12 copies of our monthly magazine into an 8½" x 11" book. It looks good, puts all the stray copies together for easy reference and will be a volume of which you can be proud.

Cover-binder complete with steel positioning rods in special fitting — available only in antique brown or olive green.

per cover R 2-95

MISCELLANEOUS

9. MEDAL ALBUM

Similar in size and style to the Universal Album, but it contains six sheets each holding six medals. A total of 36 medals can be housed with ease. Medals are usually thicker than coins. However, an extra sheet or two could still be added. It is the only De Luxe Album for medals currently on the market.

R 6-50

10. BANK NOTE ALBUM

This banknote album is the eleventh addition to our series of holders of coins, medals etc. It measures 10" x 13½" contains 35 clear PVC sheets with separator cards as follows:

- 18 Sheets with 4 Windows each to hold Banknotes up to 3" x 7½".
- 12 Sheets with 3 Windows each to hold Banknotes up to 4" x 7½".
- 4 Sheets with 2 Windows each to hold Banknotes up to 6¼" x 7½".
- 1 Sheet full sized Window to hold a Banknote 12½" x 7½".

R10-50

The Album Complete with 24 sheets —
Additional sheets with separator cards available at .25c ea.

Give A Gold Coin as a Christmas Present

AUSTRIA		
1 DUCAT		R 8-50
4 DUCAT		R32-50
BELGIUM		
20 FRANCS		R18-50
BOTSWANA		
10 THEBE		R35-00
BRITAIN		
VICTORIA JUBILEE		R19-75
VICTORIA OLD HEAD		R19-75
EDWARD VII		R18-75
GEORGE V		R18-75
ELIZABETH II		R17-75
DUTCH EAST INDIES		
1 DUCAT		R 8-75
FRANCE		
20 FRANCS		R18-50
ITALY		
20 LIRE		R18-50
MEXICO		
1 PESO		R 2-25
NETHERLANDS		
10 GULDEN		R18-50
PERU		
½ LIBRA		R 9-75
RUSSIA		
5 ROUBEL		R12-50
10 ROUBEL		R22-50
SOUTH AFRICA		
R1 Gold		R12-50
R2 Gold		R18-50
KRUGERRAND	Price on application.	
SWITZERLAND		
20 FRANCS		R18-75
TURKEY		
100 PIASTRE		R18-00
U.S.A.		
\$10 and \$20	Price on application.	

NUMISMATIC CHRISTMAS DIRECTORY

A ALBUM
FINEST RANGE OF COIN ALBUMS IN THE COUNTRY.
IDEAL AS A PRESENT.

BANKNOTES:
FINE SELECTION OF NEW AND OLD BANKNOTES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

B BOOKS:
DOZENS OF FASCINATING BOOKS COVERING ALL ASPECTS OF COINS.
MANY PRICED CATALOGUES.

C COINS:
FROM 100 BC TO THE PRESENT. THOUSANDS OF THEM, FROM HUNDREDS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

J JEWELLERY:
WITH GOLD COINS, SEE OUR VARIETY OF:

BRACELETS
BROOCHES
CUFFLINKS
NECKLACES
RINGS – MEN AND WOMEN

K KEYRINGS:
WITH COINS:

M MEDALS – MILITARY:
MEDALLIONS-COMMEMORATIVE
INEXPENSIVE AS WELL AS VERY SCARCE MILITARY MEDALS IN STOCK. SEE PAGE 15 AND 16 FOR OUR LIST OF COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

MINT SEALED SETS:
THESE ARE PROVING TO BE EXCELLENT INVESTMENTS.
From R5-50 To R19-75

P PAPERWEIGHTS:
HEAVY TRANSPARENT PLASTIC WITH S.A. COINS SET AS THOUGH SUSPENDED.
R4-95

PROOF SETS:
CONTAINING OUR MOST BEAUTIFUL COINS SPECIALLY STRUCK FOR COLLECTORS.

W WEAPONS:
A LARGE STOCK OF ANTIQUE –
BAYONETS
DAGGERS
GUNS
SWORDS

Pay us a visit . . . come in and see us

AT R17.50 AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

COMPLETE TYPE SET OF S.A. SILVER RANDS
IN GOLD INSCRIBED HOLDER

The set contains 7 silver ONE RAND coins of South Africa all in UNCIRCULATED condition. One of each type of all our silver 1 RAND coins minted since 1965 is included. If you have this set you have all the different types issued. It contains:—

1 x 1966 Van Riebeeck	1R (South Africa)	UNC
1 x 1966 Van Riebeeck	1R (Suid-Afrika)	UNC
1 x 1967 Verwoerd	1R (South Africa)	UNC
1 x 1967 Verwoerd	1R (Suid-Afrika)	UNC
1 x 1969 Dönges	1R (South Africa)	UNC
1 x 1969 Dönges	1R (Suid-Afrika)	UNC
1 x 1971 S.A. Coat of Arms	1R (Bilingual)	UNC

Only 32 000 of the 1972 Silver R1 coins have been struck. Historically this is a most interesting and worthwhile set, since it contains two regular and two commemorative issues. A good investment at:—

R17-50 per set

Famous World Personalities in 22 Carat Gold

THE 20 mm SIZE IS IDEAL FOR CUFFLINKS.

A PAIR OF THESE MAKES A STRIKING AND UNUSUAL SET OF VERY SMART LINKS



Winston Churchill

Charles de Gaulle

Konrad Adenauer

Dr. Albert
Schweitzer

Dwight D.
Eisenhower



John F. Kennedy

Richard M. Nixon

Sigmund Freud

Prof. Dr. Christian
Barnard

Golda Meir



Item	Diameter	24 Carat Gold Weight	Quantity Minted	Price	Remarks
A	75 mm (about 3")	180 gm	only 50	R625-00	With Certificate
B	60 mm (about 2½")	94.50 gm	only 200	R340-00	With Certificate
C	50 mm (about 2")	45 gm	500	R185-00	With Certificate
D	32 mm (about 1¼")	15.75 gm	2000	R 69-00	With Certificate
E	25 mm (about 1")	8.55 gm	Not Limited	R 39-00	
F	20 mm (about ¾")	3.15 gm	Not Limited	R 18-00	