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PRICE LIST
It has become necessary this month to continue the price list on two pages

These Are The Sought After Items

ZAR

1893 PAUL KRUGER
HALF POND

In better than average state of preservation.

VF **R655**

RHODESIA

1932 Proofset in case - 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d. & 3d. Coins are beautifully toned.

496 Minted

R350

U.S.A.

AUGUSTUS HUMBERT 1851
HEXAGONAL FIFTY DOLLAR
PIECE

- REEDED EDGE
- TARGET REVERSE
- 887 THOUS.

See red book - Humbert for details of this romantic piece.

F **R1250.00**



5 Sertrums

Bhutan Commemorative
Coin Issue
1926 - 1966
In Platinum



2 Sertrums



1 Sertrum

This new issue of Bhutanese coins, commemorates the 40th Anniversary of the accession of the present King's father King Jigme Wangchuk in 1926.

Bhutan is a small independent kingdom, with an area of about 18,000 square miles and a population of about 750,000 (mainly Buddhists), and is situated on the North-East corner of India sharing common frontiers with India, Tibet, and Sikkim.

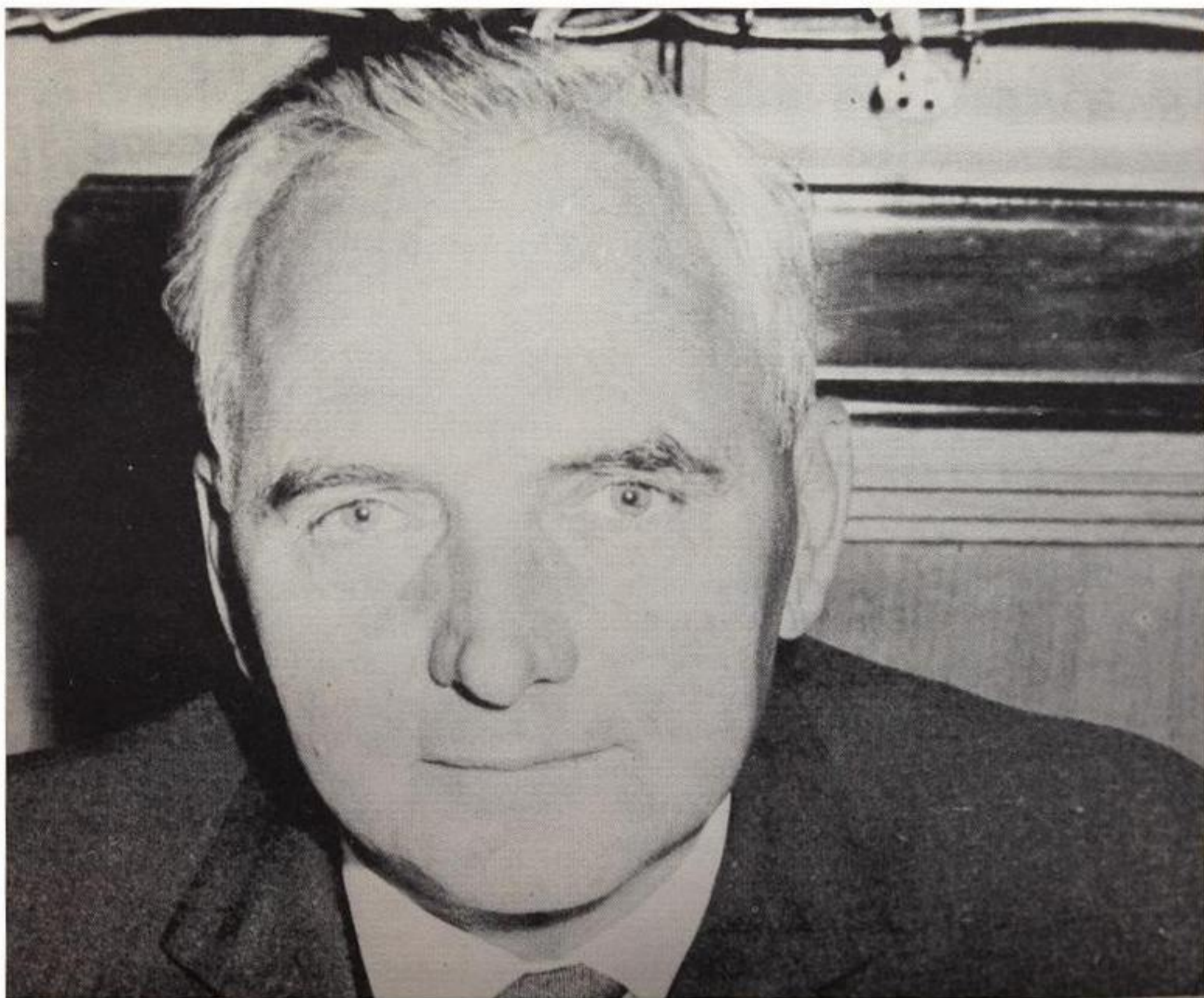
Bhutan has previously issued its own coinage and the obverse of this new issue carries the portrait of the present King's father. On the reverse of the coins of this issue, in addition to the date, the value, and the name of the State in English and Bhutanese, is the sacred thunder-bolt superimposed on the Buddhist eight-spoked wheel of life.

The Bhutanese Sertum is equivalent to 100 Bhutanese Rupees and the Bhutanese Rupee shares parity with the Indian Rupee. The three platinum coins of this issue are the approximate equivalent in size to the English £5, £2 and sovereign.

The coins are in a fine leather case.

ONLY ONE HUNDRED OF THE PLATINUM PROOF SETS WERE STRUCK - 5-2-1 SERTRUMS IN LEATHER CASE ...

R550.00



BOODSKAP VAN DR. J.A. HURTER, BESTURENDE DIREKTEUR VAN VOLKSKAS AAN BICKELS MUNT- EN MEDALJENUUS

Dit is vir ons aangenaam om hiermee bekend te maak dat ons Bank 'n belang in bogenoemde maatskappy verkry het. Die maatskappy is die grootste en bekendste handelaars in munte en medaljes in die Republiek en staan ook dwarsoor die wêreld hoog aangeskrewe in numismatiese kringe.

Numismatiek (munt en penningkunde) het deur die eeue ontwikkel tot 'n handelsbedryf wat vandag internasionale afmetings aanneem. Miljoene munte word daaglik in die wêreld verkoop. Ook in Suid-Afrika is daar groot en groeiende belangstelling in munte - nie alleen deur versamelaars en beleggers nie - maar slegs ook deur die algemene publiek

Deur hierdie nuwe veld te betree beoog ons om ook op hierdie hoogs gespesialiseerde gebied 'n

diens aan ons kliënte en andere te lewer. Aankondigings om hierdie nuwe diens bekend te stel sal eersdaags in die pers verskyn.

Om hierdie saak 'n sukses te maak is dit vanselfsprekend nodig dat die Bank se hele takstelsel daarby betrek word en die samewerking van elke tak sal gevra word.

Intussen, om met hierdie nuwe diens 'n aanvang te maak, sal alle takke eersdaags 'n pryslys ontvang waarin besonderhede van beskikbare munte aangegee word.

Takke sal mettertyd voorsien word van reklamemateriaal in die vorm van toonbankstaanders, uitstalkissies en ander paslike middels.

COIN SWOPS TO SHOCK ANY COLLECTOR

The exceptionally high value of some rare South African coins is well known, but the value which some erstwhile collectors place on them even staggers us.

Here are some advertisements from recent issues of S.A. Magazine:

EK het die volgende ou geld te ruil vir Dorperskaapooie of Afrikanerooie (geen oues). Oortjies: (1-1942); (1-1957). Stuiwers; (1-1902); (1-1942). Pennies: (1-1899); (1-1900); (1-1942); (1-1960). Tiekies: (1-1934); (1-1942); (1-1944); (1-1948). 1 Sjieling van 1942. 1 Tweesjielingstuk van 1953. 1 Halfkroon van 1954. 2 Krone (1-1947); (1-1951).

(1) 1915-TRIPPENS en 1916-trippens te ruil vir klein, ligte trekker met ploeg.
(2) 1926-SIKSPENS (Zuid-Afrika) vir ligte, klein tweedehandse vragmotortjie.
(3) 1938½-PENNIE vir 5 jong versies.
(4) 1942-¼-PENNIE en 1930-pennie (Z.A.) vir mooi ryperd of hoogste, kontant aanbod.

EEN pennie-1879; 1929-pennie; 1934-sikspens te ruil vir 400 voet pype en sprinkelaars vir sprinkelbesproeiing. 1932-sikspens te ruil vir goeie hamermeule; 1933-tiekie te ruil vir Ferguson-trekker. (Vaaljapie). 1938-tiekie te ruil vir goeie roomafskeier.

49 PENNIES, van 1862 tot 1960, vir 500 morge, waarvan ± 100 morge bewerkbaar. 6 kwartpennies vir 6 koeie. 4 halfpennies vir goeie trekker. 2 sikspense vir bykomende werktuie. 6 tiekies vir R600.

VICTORIAANSE KROON. - 1896, te ruil vir huisplafon, asook pennies 1879, 1896(2), 1899, 1902(2), 1946, 1961, 1962, 1963 en Krugerpennie, 1898; tiekies; 1930, 1932, 1938(2), 1939, 1942, 1945(3), 1946, 1949(2), 1951, 1956; 1954-sikspens; 1954-halfkroon en 1952-kroon; alles vir trekker, in goeie werkende toestand.

A film and slide show produced specially for South African coin collectors by Mr. Peter Seaby, of the famous firm of British coin dealers, has been very well received in the Republic.

Here is what the latest monthly Bulletin of the South African Numismatic Society had to say about it:

The evening was devoted to a slide show and a recorded talk on the "Gold Coinage of England". Both were prepared by Mr. Peter Seaby of London, and the Society was very fortunate to obtain this material by courtesy of Mr. Seaby and Dr. Stan Kaplan of Germiston. The colourslides were screened and the taped commentary played back by Mr. R. de Meneaud on his own equipment.

In his recorded talk Mr. Seaby mentioned that the English series of gold coins covered a very long span for any series of coins, i.e. approx. 2000 years. By means of his slides he illustrated some of the very early pieces, the so-called Gallo-Belgic issues of approx. 100 B.C., which coins very likely were struck in France but circulated also in England. No gold coins were struck in England until 1257, when Henry III issued a gold penny, which he proclaimed current for 20 pence. This attempt to introduce a gold coinage failed, and it was not until 1344, that further gold coins were struck during the reign of Edward III. These new coins were the florin or double leopard, the half-florin or leopard and the quarter florin or helm. All these coins, which are exceedingly rare, were illustrated. They were not a success, however, as they were valued too high

PETER SEABY'S SLIDES AND RECORDED TALK DELIGHTS CAPE TOWN COLLECTORS

in relation to the silver coins, and in the same year they were superseded by the so-called noble and quarter-noble, valued at 6/8d and 1/8d respectively. These new coins were attractive and depicted the king, crowned and in armour, standing in a boat. This design proved popular and was continued in many variations until the reign of James I.

It is impossible to deal here with all the coins mentioned in the lecture or to describe those that were shown on the slides, but many rare and most interesting items passed before our eyes including the first sovereign issued by Henry VII in the year 1489. This was a magnificent piece showing on the obverse a full-length figure of the monarch seated on an elaborate throne, and on the reverse the double rose of Tudor, with the royal arms in the centre. Two other outstanding and rare coins were those introduced by Henry VIII, the crown of the rose, which was made current for 4/6d, and the George noble issued in 1526 showing St. George

and the dragon on a coin for the first time.

Sovereigns of Edward VI were screened showing most attractive portraits of the boy-king and in the accompanying talk it was pointed out, that these were the first real portraits appearing on English gold coins. Hitherto the representation of a portrait showed little likeness to the actual portrait of the ruler. It was merely representative of a crowned monarch.

The talk continued in the same informative vein, describing the introduction of milled coins in 1662, and many beautiful gold coins were shown spanning the whole series of milled coins until our day. Some exquisite and rare five guinea pieces were brought to our notice and the last of the five pound coins, struck for the 1937 proof sets of George VI, was shown.

It is no wonder that this evening drew such a large gathering, and those who attended, went home well satisfied in the knowledge that they had seen coins on the screen, which they may never see again in their life-time even on the screen. These sentiments were also expressed by the President, when he thanked Mr. Seaby and Dr. Kaplan, both in absentia, for making this entertainment available to our Society. Needless to say, that letters of appreciation would be sent to both parties. The spontaneous and well-merited applause at the conclusion of this part of the evening were sure indications of Members' and Visitors' appreciation and enjoyment. Mr. Bergman showed some English gold coins from his own collection.

Dr. Frank Mitchell Warns on Forgeries

The 1900 forged Kruger Pond - described in the last issue of this Magazine - has been strongly condemned by Dr. Frank Mitchell.

The South African Numismatic Society reveals that:

Dr. F.K. Mitchell, F.S.A.N.S., reported he had recently learnt in the Transvaal that a number of restrikes of the 1900

Z.A.R. pond had been offered there. These pieces, apparently of Swiss origin, were extremely well struck and hence were difficult to distinguish from the genuine coins. Dr. Mitchell had brought along one of these restrikes and also exhibited the genuine coin and he remarked that the restrike had in daylight an unusual light, yellow colour, and that its weight differed by approx.

5 milligrams from the genuine pond. Whereas on all genuine coins of the latter dates the breast of the eagle appearing on the reverse above the arms is flat due to the master-die having worn, the eagle's breast on the restrikes shows all the feathers and the impression is clear and sharp. Dr. Mitchell warned collectors to look out for these "too good to be true" coins.

1. **No Stopping Overseas Coin Price Increase**

£¼ M. FOR U.S.A. COLLECTION

The highlight of the sale, as mentioned two weeks ago, was an extremely rare 1875 proof 3-dollars, of which only 20 were struck. It fell for £10,420, over £3,000 more than the one in the Wolfson sale.

The sale opened with one-dollar pieces, the best of which was an extremely rare 1861 D (BU, finest example known) which made £3,750. An 1856 D (AU) made £1,575.

The sale of the R.L. Miles, Jr., collection of American gold coins, sold by Stack's in New York on October 25/6, totalled nearly a quarter of a million pounds.

New records were set in many cases and catalogue prices went by the board. Many coins were the finest specimens of their date and type in existence and collectors came from all over the US to attend. Active bidding was evident on every lot.

An almost complete collection of quarter-eagles (2½ dollars) followed. An example of the 1848 CAL (California) piece, a proof gem (only 2 or 3 proofs exist) reached £3,400, and a 1796, no stars (BU) £2,900. The finest known example of the 1834 with motto (BU, prooflike surface) brought a £2,750 bid.

Besides the above-mentioned 1875

3-dollars, the other 3-dollars of importance were an 1876 proof, of which 45 were made, which brought a low £2,300 and an 1873 proof made £835.

No More Half-Crowns

Minting of British halfcrowns has now ceased and those already in circulation will be progressively withdrawn throughout 1969. It is expected that of the 400 million halfcrowns (worth about £50 million) now in circulation, about one quarter will have been withdrawn by the end of June, half by the end of September and three-quarters by December 31, 1969. The rest will be demonetised from January 1, 1970. On and after that date halfcrowns will no longer be legal tender. There is no reason why people should not retain them as collectors' pieces, but those who do will not be able to use them as currency.

(Acknowledgement to Coins Medals and Currency)

2. **NEW PEAKS AT GLENDINING'S SALE**

The booming market for modern English silver topped new and spectacular peaks at a Glendining's sale last month.

Seven George V half-crowns, for instance, graded as extremely fine fetched £270. And Bernard Hearn, the Piccadilly dealer who spent over £10,000 at the sale, paid £55 for twelve EF half-crowns of Elizabeth II.

"I felt this market had reached its peak

18 months ago, and I have been proved very wrong," commented the auctioneer, Mr. W.C. French, afterwards. "I must confess, though, that I had expected this collection, including the duplicates which will not be sold until next year to reach something in the region of £35,000. And the total for Wednesday was £53,117.

Despite the success of his sale Mr. French, in common with several London dealers is worried in case the

modern end of the coin market over-reaches itself.

"It is very nice for business to get these prices for modern coins, but I confess that I am very worried," said Mr. French.

"I think the situation is very dangerous at the moment. I am very much afraid that there could be a collapse of the market. So I am sorry that so many of these coins are going to young collectors.

3. **WHAT U.S. SILVER PRICE HIKE MEANS**

A new dimension was given to coin collecting, and the value of coins, when U.S. Treasury unpegged silver price from \$1.2929 per troy ounce in 1967. Prices rose quickly all over the world. On the speculative silver market, prices once reached as high as \$2.80 in silver futures. As 1969 opens, actual price is in excess of \$2 per ounce.

What was once intended to be a coin with a face value of a shilling, franc, mark or dollar, representing a nation's basic monetary unit, with a silver value 10 to 30 per cent (or more) under face value, suddenly became a coin with intrinsic (silver) value in excess of face value.

Overnight, almost, without regard to condition, a silver dollar of the U.S. is worth \$1.54; a Canadian dollar, \$1.19; a Panama Balboa, \$1.54.

With one added factor thrown in, inflation, a devalued Colombian peso is worth some six cents, but a Colombian silver peso of 1956 is worth \$1.44! If one owns a silver peso dated 1914 of El Salvador, its face value is now 40 cents; silver value stands at \$1.44.

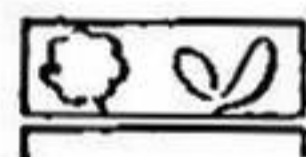
Such marked differences immediately throw into effect Gresham's law — bad money drives out good — and silver coins cease to be circulating media and become sought by collectors and non-collectors alike.

Collectors who mourn the loss of tinkling silver coins from Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada and South Africa can easily understand that a complete revaluation of the monetary system would have been necessary to establish a basic value based on real silver prices.

Since a school child in Zurich does not buy a tablet of paper with a Swiss franc worth 24 cents of silver, but with a token metal piece that will exchange for Swiss paper money, or even buy bars of gold, merchants have long ceased to demand intrinsic value in a coin.

(Acknowledgement to World Coins)

India's 1862 rupee was struck at the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay mints in India from 1862-1873. The Madras mint was closed in 1867. At least 24 varieties of the 1862 rupee showing differences in design or number of dots are now known, and a few more may well be found before the series is completely listed. This article will attempt to explain and classify the different types of 1862 rupee, so that the collector will be able to distinguish them easily.



Bust A Bust B
 Bust C

The three places showing differences in design on this coin are : the decoration in the bottom panel of Queen Victoria's dress; the shape of the flower at the top of the reverse (12 o'clock position); and the number of dots below the date, above the word ONE, and in the upper part of the flower at the top of the reverse.

There are three different designs on the lowest square panel in the centre of the Queen's dress. These are designated as Bust A, Bust B and Bust C and sketches are shown just above. The design of panel C seems to be the same as the upper half of A.



There are two main types of flower at the top dead centre of the reverse. These are referred to as Reverse I and Reverse II and are illustrated in column 3.

Slight modifications to Reverse I resulted in a third type which is Reverse Ia. The differences between Reverse I and Reverse Ia are not marked. The ends of the petals on the top flower of Reverse I are curved downward and the top petal,

MINT MARKS ON THE 1862 RUPEE OF INDIA

which points upward, is about one millimetre from the dotted circle. The petals on Reverse Ia are straight and the top one is nearly touching the dotted circle. There is also a difference in the spacing and design of the leaves around the flowers of Reverse I and Reverse Ia.

Varying numbers of dots have been placed above the N of the word ONE or below the date. In the table given below the figure before the oblique stroke indicates the number of dots above the N of ONE, *except* for 1/7 and 1/10 where single dot is in the uppermost part of the flower at the 12 o'clock position,



there being, in this case, *no* dot above the N of ONE. The figure after the oblique stroke indicates the number of dots below the date. The dots were put on the die by hand, so there is quite a variation in the placing and the size of the dots for the same number of dots.

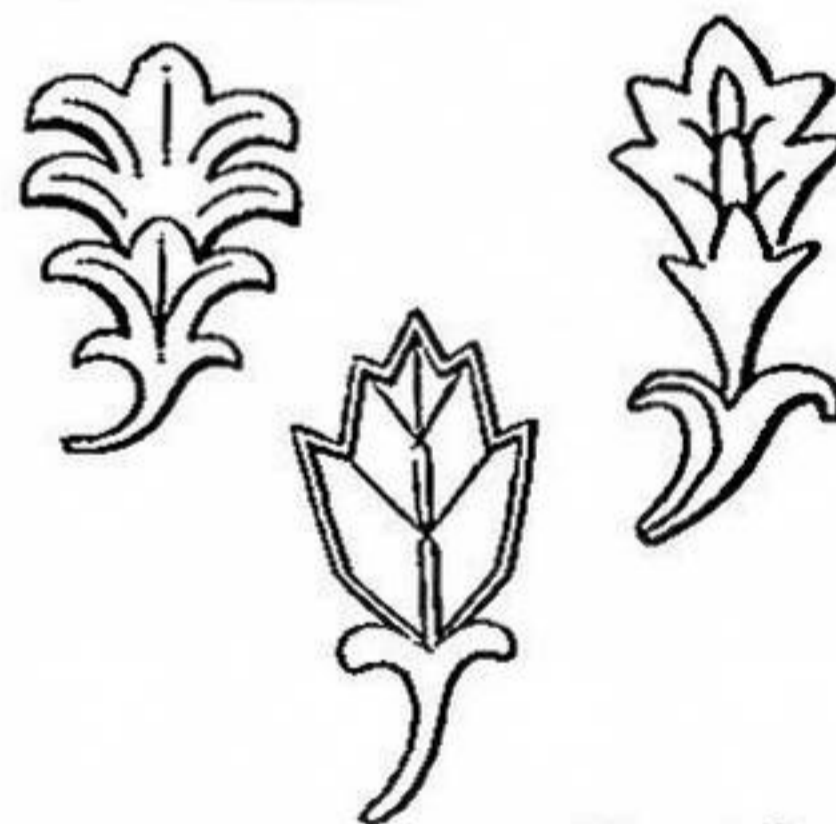
The following different 1862 rupees are known:

- A I: 0/0
- A Ia: 0/0
- A II: 0/0, 1/1, 1/2, 0/4, 0/5, 0/6, 0/7, 1/7, 0/9, 0/10, 1/10, 0/12
- B Ia: 0/0
- B II: 0/0, 1/0, 1/2, 0/3, 0/4, 2/0, 2/3
- C I: 1/2
- C II: 1/2

A II 0/12 is rare. A II 0/9 is known only in the British Museum. Some of the others are quite scarce such as A II 1/1,

(Acknowledgement to Coins and Medals)

A II 0/0, B II 0/4, B II 2/3, C I 1/2. Valuations for the various 1862 rupees are given in *The Guidebook and Catalogue of British Commonwealth Coins 1660-1969* by Jerome H. Remick and Somer James.



Reverse I Reverse II Reverse Ia

The A II types may all be assigned to the Bombay Mint. The A I type was struck exclusively at the Calcutta Mint. The C I type could be a Calcutta coin and the C II could be a Bombay striking since the C panel design on the Queen's dress represents the upper part of the A panel decoration, but this is merely conjecture. The B panel design types may all have been struck at the Madras Mint, but this is not definitely known.

Numismatists have been trying for years to explain the variation in the number of dots on the reverse of the coin. A possible explanation is that the dots may represent, at least to some extent, the year in which the 1862 rupee was struck over the period 1862-1873 or 1874. It works well for the coins showing panel A or C, but is not as sure for coins showing panel B. 0/0 would represent 1862. The A II series is not difficult to assign to dates if every dot means a single year. 0/7 would represent 1862 plus seven years, i.e. 1869. 1/7 would be 1862 plus eight years, or 1870. 1/10 would give 1862 plus 11 years, or 1873. The 1/7 and

(continued on page 7)

DIE BOEKDRUKKUNS HERDENK IN 1572 en 1823 – continued from pages 8 & 9

Albei die pennings is uitgestal in die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Ope-lugmuseum, Boomstraat, Pretoria.

Die belangrikheid van die pennings van 1572 en 1823 is dat hulle geslaan is om die aanspraak van die stad Haarlem as die plek waar die drukkuns uitgevind is, wêreldkundig te maak. Daar word egter vandag algemeen aanvaar dat dit Gutenberg was en nie Koster nie, wat 'n groter aanspraak het op die bevordering van drukkuns. Dit word gewoonlik nie besef dat die besondere bydrae van Gutenberg nie was dat hy uitgevind het om met los letters te druk nie of selfs dat hierdie letters gegiet kon word nie, maar dat hy 'n giethaak vervolmaak het wat dit maklik gemaak het om groot hoeveelhede letters te giet.

Een legende lui dat Johann Gutenberg, 'n goudsmid van Strassburg, van Johann Fust finansiële steun ontvang het vir sy drukkery, maar toe Fust eers die nuwe druktegniek ken, het hy die vennootskap verbreek en saam met sy skoonseun, Peter Schoeffer, die druk-kery verder ontwikkel het.

Volgens 'n ander storie was Lourens Koster van Haarlem die oorspronklike uitvinder en dit word beweer dat Gutenberg 'n werknemer by Koster was.

Hoewel daar baie legendes om die twee figure van Koster en Gutenberg geweeft is, was albei egter historiese figure. Dit is selfs moontlik dat Koster een of ander vorm van drukkuns beoefen het,

maar daar is geen gedrukte boeke wat as getuienis kan dien nie en geen dokumente van transaksies waarby Koster betrokke is nie. Indien hy wel eerste begin druk het, is daar ook geen erkenning deur sy tydgenote nie. Koster se naam word eers 'n eeu na sy veronderstelde uitvinding genoem. Gutenberg het egter ook nagelaat om 'n drukkersnaam in sy boeke te plaas. Sy twissoekery is egter goed benadruk in dokumente en sy skuldeisers het hom ook verskeie kere voor die hof gedaag. Die Aartsbiskop van Mainz het aan Gutenberg 'n ouderdomspensioen toegesê vir die goeie werk wat hy verrig het. Mens kan maar net aanneem dat dit as gevolg van sy bevordering van die boekdrukkuns was. Daar bestaan baie dokumentêre getuienis wat aandui dat hy met een of ander onderneming besig was en dat die onderneming te doen het met druk. Dit is bekend dat Gutenberg die 42-reëlige Bybel met 1,282 bladsye gedruk het, alhoewel hy nie die eer gehad het om dit uit te gee nie. Hierdie prag Bybel is deur sy eertydse vennoot Fust op die mark geplaas.

Dit blyk dat die drukkery van Gutenberg in Mainz, wat vanaf 1447 vir tien jaar lank ontwikkel het en drukwerk deur middel van lettersetwerk geproduseer het, wel die voortou geneem het in hierdie drukmetode, alhoewel dit bekend is dat daar 'n boek deur middel van lettergietyery in 1409 in Korea gedruk is. Tog is daar geen bewyse dat die oorspronklike uitvinding van setmasjiene van Asië kon kom nie. Die aanwysings is egter

sterk dat drukkuns, nie noodwendig die verskuifbare lettersetproses nie, na Europa vanaf die Verre Ooste gekom het. Afgesien van papiergeld in China, is daar ook baie ou speelkaarte wat getuig van ou druktegnieke.

Die tegnieke en ontwikkeling van die drukpers was nou verwant aan die Europese Renaissance toe daar op elke industriële gebied met rasseskrede vooruitgang gemaak is. Een van die belangrike uitvindings in die verband was drukkersink, bestaande uit roet gemeng met gaar lynolie. Hierdie mengsel het die standaard drukkersink vir meer as vier eeue gebly. Die uitvinder hiervan is onbekend. Gutenberg het hierdie soort ink in 1499 gebruik, maar dit is wel ook in Nederland gebruik en heelwaarskynlik vroeër. Die rede waarom gaar lynolie gebruik is, is dat dit 'n baie goeie vernis en bindstof is en Vlaamse skilders het dit reeds in die 15de eeu gebruik. Aangesien skilders en gra-veerders nou saamgewerk het, is die gebruik van die vernis aan die drukpers oorgedra.

Wat die twee pennings ter eere van „LOURENS JANSZ KOSTER UIT-VINDER DES BOEK DRUKKUNS” betref, sou dit waarskynlik meer korrek gewees het as die woord uitvinder vervang was met bevorderaar.

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MINT MARKS ON THE 1862 RUPEE OF INDIA

1/10 probably take the place of 0/8 and 0/11 which have not yet been reported. 0/12 is rare for it represents 1874 and rupees were struck with the date 1874. 1/0 could be 1862 plus one year, or 1863. 1/1 would represent 1864, and 1/2 the year 1865. I must emphasise that this is pure guess-work and has no foundation. The Calcutta Mint struck A I 0/0 for many years and so it is the

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

most common. It is possible that all other types were struck only during one year.

My deep appreciation is due to George Falcke of California who first noted the la flower on the reverse of the coin in September 1968. Bob Clarke, Major Fred Pridmore, George Falcke and Hillel Kaslove helped greatly with data on the varieties in their collections.

NIGER

Fantasy silver 10 francs, 1968 no mint mark; 37 millimeters, 20.15 grams, reeded edge. Obverse: Lion standing in centre with REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER above. Reverse: Flagmantled shield of arms of Niger in center, FRATER-NITE-TRAVAIL-PROGRES / 10 FRS in two lines above and 1968 below.

Die Boekdrukkuns Herdenk in 1572 en 1823

deur: Matthy Esterhuysen
Foto's: Theo Marais

Geen metode het kennis en mededings in vroeër eeue so vinnig oor die aardbol versprei soos die gedrukte letter nie. Hierdie fantastiese uitvinding om 'n geskrewe stuk deur middel van gedrukte woorde te vermenigvuldig i.p.v. om kopieë oor en oor met die hand te skrywe, is in later tye op verskeie maniere herdenk. Een daarvan was deur die slaan van gedenkpenninge en die ander deur die uitreiking van seëls.

Die simboliese gebeurtenis dat Haarlemus se skip in die jaar 1217 deur 'n versperring van kettings gebreek het by 'n ingang van 'n belegde hawe in Egipte, word gebruik as illustrasie op 'n penning om die groot deurbraak wat deur die drukkuns plaasgevind het te simboliseer. Om hierdie uitvinding en prestasie te herdenk, het die Burge-

meester en Raad van die stad Haarlem, Holland, in 1572 'n gedenkpenning laat slaan „TER EERE LOURENS JANSZ KOSTER UITVINDER DES BOEK DRUKKUNS”.

Die gedenkpenning is van silwer met 'n deursnee van 37 mm. Op die voorsy is 'n skip op see tussen twee forte en 'n gebreekte ketting. Onderkant is 'n wapen met 'n kroon bo-op en twee strydbyle in die agtergrond te sien. Heel bo is die inskripsie: „VICIT VIM VIRTUS”. Op die keersy in 'n harnas geklee, staan 'n vrou met 'n lourierkrans in haar regterhand en links van haar 'n drukkersmasjien. Die letter „S” links van die ontwerp en regs 'n „C”. Op boeke wat teenmekaar en opmekaar gestapel is verskyn die woord „TYPOGRAFIA” en aan die voet van die penning is die inskripsie: „HAR-LEMUM”.

'n Tweede penning om die uitvinding van drukkuns te herdenk, is ook deur die Burgemeester en Raad van Haarlem geslaan in 1823, ruim vier eeue later. Op die voorsy van hierdie penning, verskyn 'n vierkantige monument met 'n wapen van Nederland met 'n krans omring en 'n ry bome weerskante van die monument. Onder is 'n klein gekroonde wapen ondersteun deur twee leeus rampant. 'n Makersmerk: „D.V. & Z.” verskyn onderaan. Op die keersy is die letter „A” tussen twee voëls in 'n reghoekige blokkie. 'n Lourierkrans omraam die volgende inskripsie: „TER EERE/VAN/ LOURENS JANSZ/KOSTER/UITVINDER/DER/BOEKDRUKKUNST /DOOR/BORGEMEESTEREN/EN RADEN DER STAD/Haarlem/ OP HET I V E E U W D E TYDT/MDCCCXXIII”. In die middel aan die flanke is twee vierkantige blokkies waarin links 'n ring is en in die blokkie regs die lamp van Aladdin. Hierdie penning is ook van silwer met 'n deursnee van 34 mm.

Vervolg op bladsy 7.

GEDENKPENNING UITGEGEE DEUR DIE BURGEMEESTER EN RAAD VAN HAARLEM



VOORSY



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We are pleased to announce that Miss Matty Esterhuysen of the National Cultural History and Open Air Museum, Boom Street, Pretoria, will be receiving the abovementioned award at the end of February 1969.

Her original investigations into various facets of S.A. Numismatics, her meticulous reporting and painstaking reference work has earned her this honour. We congratulate her!

TWEEDE GEDENKPENNING UITGEGEE DEUR DIE BURGEMEESTER EN RAAD VAN HAARLEM IN 1823



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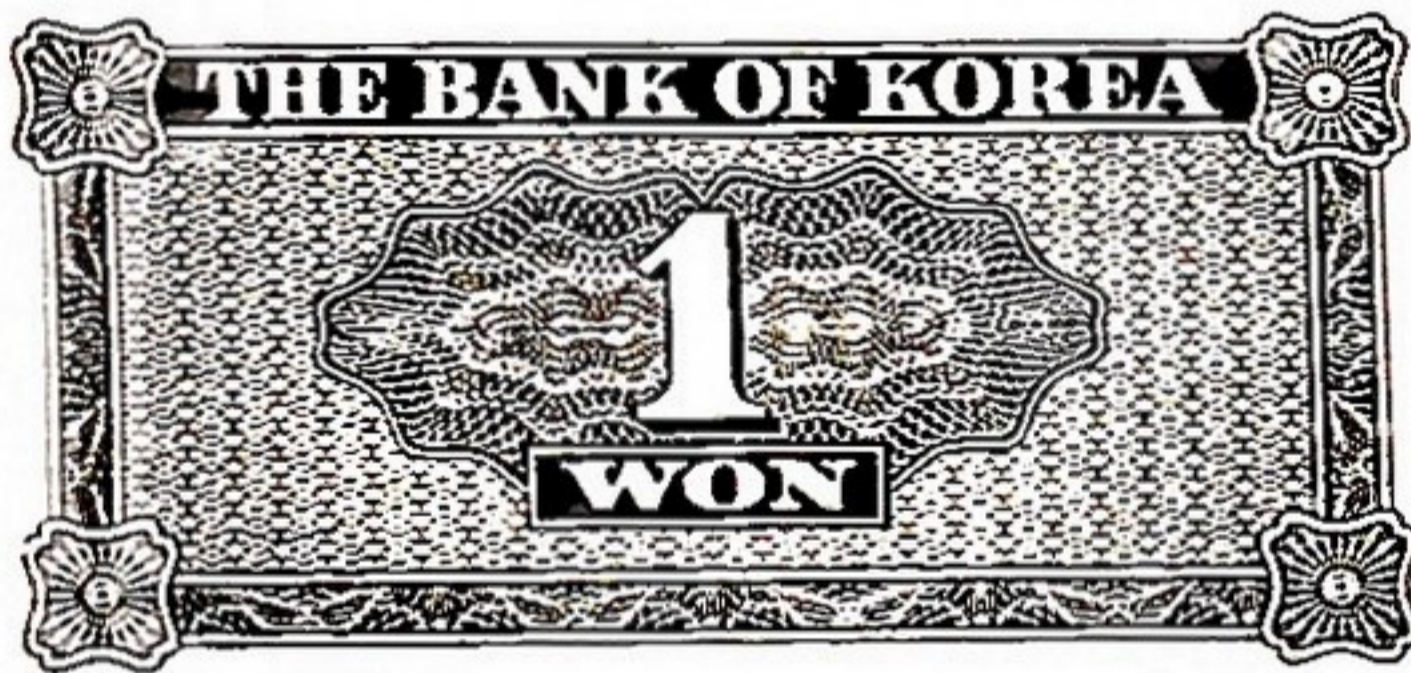
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1948



1968

Twin Set - Gold and Silver

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What makes these sets rather interesting from a numismatic point of view, is that a total of only 125 numbered gold and silver pieces were produced. The gold ones are in 24 carat gold. This is unusual, for very few coins or medals are ever struck in pure gold. The weight of the gold medallion is 2 ounces. The manufacturers, Messrs. Ike Schwartz & Company, one of South Africa's oldest and most reputable firms of Jewellers, guarantee each gold medallion to be 2 ounces of 24 carat gold, and this is also stamped on the piece. The silver one is of pure silver, that is, 1000 fine silver. Diameter in both cases is exactly 40mm. which is slightly more than 1½" .

The famous Jewish sculptor, Herman Wald, designed this medallion which depicts on the obverse side the figure "20" in relief, heralded by the central branch of the symbolic candelabra, with the inscription "Israel" in Hebrew and English. Also shown are the dates 1948-1968. On the reverse side is a symbolic representation of the "Reunification of Jerusalem", which is undoubtedly the most significant event in the modern history of the State of Israel.

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Sc 33 HUNGARY	20 Forint - 1948 - UNC Commemorative Issue. Centenary of 1848. Revolution Michael Tancsics. Y.69.	R11.50	Sc 52 PANAMA	One Balboa - 1953 - EF Issued to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Republic. Y.21	R 5.00
Sc 34 INDIA	Silver Unit - undated (1964) Prooflike Commercial Religious Coinage. Mahalaxmi Mudra by Narandas Manordas Seated: Goddess of Wealth. Indian Monogram on Reverse.	R 6.00	Sc 53 PANAMA	One Balboa - 1966 - UNC	R 8.25
Sc 35 INDIA	2¼ Tolas - undated (1964) Prooflike Commercial Religious Coinage. Mahaluxmi: Mudra by Manilal Chaminlal. Standing: Goddess of Wealth. Rev: Ornamental Mono- gram. NR in circle.	R 6.00	Sc 54 PERSIA	5 Ryals - 1935 - UNC The last Persian Crown as Persia was changed to Iran in 1935. Y.115.	R 5.00
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COINS ILLUSTRATED FROM PAGES 14 & 15



SC47
OBV. 1⁴/₁₀"



SC48
OBV. 1¹/₂"



SC51
OBV. 1¹/₂"



SC59
OBV. 1¹/₂"



SC47
REV. 1⁴/₁₀"



SC48
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SC51
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SC59
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SC58
OBV. 1¹/₂"



SC58
REV. 1¹/₂"



SC28
OBV. 1⁴/₁₀"



SC16
OBV. 1⁴/₁₀"



SC27
OBV. 1¹/₂"



SC15
OBV. 1¹/₂"



SC46
OBV. 1³/₁₀"



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