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S.A.

CONVENTION MEDALLIONS



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4th S.A. NUMISMATIC CONVENTION: 26-31 OCT/OKT.

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Op 7 Augustus 1970 het Volkskas 'n verdere mylpaal behaal met die opening van 'n takkantoor te Florida.

Munte en note ter waarde van etlike duisende rand is deur mnr. J.C. Pretorius – Hoof van die bank se Numismatiese-afdeling uitgestal en het groot belangstelling van die publiek uitgelok.

Op die foto hierbo (van links na

regs) beskou mnr. N.J. Richter – bestuurder – Roodepoort, mnr. J.M. Burger – bestuurder – Florida en mnr. J.P. van der Westhuizen – Kredietbestuurder – Hoofkantoor, 'n stel munte van naderby. Nadat die prys van die betrokke stel aan die here meegedeel is, was aldie se tjekboeke "ongelukkig tuis vergeet".

NUMISMATIC HONOUR FOR TRANSVAAL SOCIETY'S PRESIDENT

Mr. W.S. van As, President of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, has been made an honorary Life Member of the Cape Town-based South African Numismatic Society at a recent meeting of that organisation. In a letter to Mr. van As the secretary of the S.A. Numismatic Society writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you on behalf of the Society that at our Annual Meeting held on the 24th August 1970 you were unanimously elected an honorary life member of the Society in view of the

particularly meritorious service you have rendered to South African numismatics over a period of many years.

I might add that honorary life membership of our Society is an honour which is highly regarded. It is very rarely awarded to our members and only for exceptional reasons.

In your case I know this honour to be richly deserved and hope that you will be able to continue furthering the interests and advancement of South African numismatics for many more years."

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

The Coins of Ancient England

By W.L. SPEIGHT, OF CAMPS BAY,
CAPE TOWN

The old English penny was the ancestor of our present day cent, and that penny was born some 1 200 years ago in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It was an ill-shaped silver coin of 22½ grains which was the main standard of currency in England until 1344.

This penny sterling was often known as the "easterling" penny, as it was supposed to have had an Eastern origin, although in actual fact its derivation was Roman, for the French "denier" was named after the Roman "denarius," and the first English pennies were of much the same design as the French coins. The use of the "d" as an abbreviation for a "penny" surely indicates its ancient origin.

The Troy weight for minted coins was adopted in 1527, from which date the English pound consisted of 5 400 grains. In 1266, in the days of King Henry III the English penny was expected to have a weight equivalent to 32 grains of wheat "gathered from the middle of the ear." An ounce was equal to 20 pennies "of true weight," and twelve such ounces made the pound sterling, often known as the "London pound."

In those days when coins were worth their weight in gold or silver, the penny and the pound were virtually the only coins minted in England, although any coin of genuine value would be accepted there. In the economy of those days the purchasing power of the penny would now seem staggering, and so we had the practice of cutting pennies into smaller portions to pay debts or make purchases.

The famous pieces of eight were made so that they could be broken into eight pieces and the early English

pennies were often minted with the St. George's Cross indented on one side. The idea seems to have been to make it easier to split a penny into equal portions, each of which would bear marks to identify the original coin.

Farthings were first obtained by breaking the silver penny into four pieces. Small coins known by this name were introduced by Edward I, and about 1555 an alloy was issued in place of the silver farthing. When a copper farthing was introduced in 1613, it was not accepted as a true coin until that 1672 reissue in the time of Charles II, who also struck a tin farthing in 1684; it had a circle of copper inset. Just over a century ago there were also copper half-farthings, but when the first bronze farthing was struck in 1860 it had a standard weight of 43.750 grains.

The so-called sovereign came in the reign of Henry VII, who seems to have given much thought to tidying up the coinage, and towards the end of 1489 he issued what has been described as the largest and most precious coin ever struck in England up to that time. It was called the sovereign because it depicted the king seated in state on his throne. It had a weight of 240 grains of gold, which was rated equal in value to 5 400 grains of silver, or the equivalent to 240 true weight silver pennies.

This relative value between silver and gold did not remain constant, so forming that jagged rock on which so often it seemed the practice of bi-metalism was about to founder. This danger was avoided by legal definition of the relative values of the penny and the pound, and variations in the basic values of the two metals were adjusted

by changing the intrinsic weight of the coins.

The silver penny varied in weight from time to time. Often when the king needed funds urgently he would get the silver he wanted by cutting the silver content of the coin. The silver penny, the "little pledge of the Saxons," was withdrawn in the days of Charles II, by which time it had lost much of its original weight. Copper half-pennies appeared in 1672, but the copper penny itself dates from 1797, and soon after that date it was introduced to the Cape.

Debasing the coinage was a popular device with the impoverished monarch of other days, Henry VIII being particularly notorious for salting the silver shillings with copper. Shillings, first minted in the reign of Henry VII were known as "testoons." It was one of the first coins to have milled edges, a device of the astute Charles II to prevent "sweating." The Anglo-Saxons had a coin they called the "scylling," worth 5d. It could also be broken into four pieces and the name shilling was said to have been derived from the Teutonic root "skil," to divide.

The first crown arrived in 1526, originally a gold coin with a value of 4s. 6d., which was not so easy to relate with the rest of the coinage, and within months the first crowns were withdrawn and replaced by "The Crown of the Double Rose," which was valued at a quarter of a pound. The silver crown and the half-crown arrived in the reign of Edward VI, and at times there were double-crowns, which could be in either gold or silver. From the time of Charles II the silver crown has been standard. It has never been so popular as our modern 50 cent piece, so much so that during the years from 1861 to 1887 no crowns were struck in England.

Henry VIII had tampered so often with the British coinage that traders in other countries were often reluctant to accept it and demanded payment in the currencies of countries in which the coins had a dependable gold or silver content. To re-establish the credit of his country, Edward VI introduced a new set of coins in which he guaranteed that a crown of silver contained a value equal to that of a crown

GAMBIA'S HIPPO CROWN

Gambia, Africa's smallest nation, has added a new and unusual coin to its coinage series initiated in 1966.

Not only is the coin the first eight shilling coin issued within the British sphere of influence, it is larger (41mm) than the usual crown-size (39mm) coin, and according to one authority, it is the first coin since 248 A.D. to bear the likeness of a hippopotamus.

Native to Gambia, the hippo is pictured in water on the reverse of the odd denomination coin. Designed by

R.H. Hill and modeled by R.C. Elderton, the reverse design carries the coin's value both in English and, almost hidden among the water lines, in Arabic lettering. The obverse features Arnold Machin's mature profile of Queen Elizabeth II.

Gambia remains as one of the few countries of the world operating on a Non-decimal currency.



MESSAGE FROM DR. KURT JAEGER

In a message to the president of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, Mr. W.S. van As, the well-known German numismatic Authority, Dr. Kurt Jaeger, (who is attending next month's Coin Convention) writes:

"My first trip to South Africa and South West Africa during 1969 was filled with many unexpected and lasting impressions. In consequence and to contribute towards the success of the 4th Numismatic Convention of South Africa which is being held in Pretoria from the 26th to 31st October, 1970, I have decided most joyfully to revisit South Africa, where I look forward to meeting some fellow-collectors. I hope I can contribute in some small way to the success of the Convention by my talk on "German Coins in the German Colonies in former times."

The Coins of Ancient England

(continued from page 4)

of gold. That was intended to restore gold into circulation and save the country from bankruptcy.

Naturally the crown of silver was very much larger than the crown of gold, so much so that the latter coin was generally preferred. Silver crowns were then only minted in much the same way as commemorative medals are issued today. In the new series of 1551 there were silver half-shillings and silver quarter-shillings, which have continued in circulation until the present day in the shape of the 6d. and 3d. piece, only to be doomed by the belated decimalisation of the British coinage.

A most curious fraction of the shilling was the groat, a four-penny piece which was pushed by several monarchs with not all the success they had hoped for. This venerable coin first appeared in 1351, in the reign of Edward III and was minted at London and York. Then it was valued as one penny.

The groat disappeared for the first time in 1662, another of the coinage reforms of Charles II, and it did not come back into circulation until 1836,

in the days William IV, a silver four-penny piece said to have been sponsored by Joseph Hume, for which reason it was popularly known as a "Joey." No further groats were minted after 1856, although they remained legal tender until 1887.

The "Joey" was often condemned because of its resemblance to the 3d. piece and that meant occasional shady practice. In Scotland in 1358 David II issued a Scots groat, which seems to have circulated mainly in Edinburgh. Henry VI in 1460 struck an Irish groat.



The day has long passed when coins had to consist of the value of the metal which composed them. Farthings might on occasion be alloyed to make them larger and more considerable coins debased to suit the base ends of monarchs on their beam ends, but people only believed in coins that were worth what they were supposed to be worth, their weight in gold or silver.

The idea of a token coinage is believed to date back to the days of Shakespeare, but in fact there was no issue of token coins until the 19th century. But apart from the official coinage there was once a considerable circulation of lead tokens issued by tradesmen, and although these were designed as small change to be spent in their shops, in actual fact the tokens of the reputable tradesmen enjoyed a wide circulation. When such tokens received general acceptance people preferred them to the fractions of official pennies and other small silver coins which were sometimes hard to distinguish because no signs of value were marked on the portions and because they were easily lost. When a piece of silver or gold was valued by its actual weight there was no urgency to state its value on the coin itself, and in fact it was not usual until about 1835 to stamp the value on a coin.

"The South African Who's Who" (Published annually by Ken Donaldson since circa 1908).

I acquired my first copy of "South African Who's Who" as a schoolboy at a fete, long before I started collecting war medals. It is now an old friend and has been joined by editions of other years and I count them among my most valuable reference works.

Perhaps the most exciting thing about the hundreds of biographies is the special link which each provides as almost all were written by the subject himself. This can be extremely frustrating if your medal recipient was a modest man and only included his name, position and address. Mr. J.R. More's entry illustrates this well. He recorded that he was a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, formerly General Manager of the S.A.R. & H. and his address. During the South African War of 1899-1902, Mr. More served as commander of the Railway Company of the Mafeking Town Guard and held the rank of captain. He was mentioned in dispatches for his valuable services. He was involved with the organisation of the Rhodes Funeral Train and was awarded the coveted silver medal. Mr. More served again during the 1914-8 War in German South West Africa and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

For the medal collector there is incredibly far, far more than the seemingly endless biographies — there are photographs. Many show the subject of the entry in uniform even when the photograph is an old wartime one or the service career part-time. For collectors who have embarked on the frustrating and indeed nigh impossible task of trying to trace a photograph of their medal recipients, this work must seem like Aladdin's Cave.

There are, however, countless very exciting entries. Mark George Foxcroft, D.S.O., Controller of Chinese at Cason Gold Mines in 1908 recorded that he had "chased De Wet to Rustenburg." It must have been some chase.

How many of us are aware that John Lock Knight, a Resident Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for the

A BOOK FOR THE WAR MEDAL COLLECTORS NO. 2

-By W. Mc E. BISSET

Colony of Natal invented the now universally accepted system of crossing registered letters with blue lines? This gallant officer commanded 1 000 Native Levies during the Zulu War and received the medal. On the 20th February, 1906, at Umtwalumi he single handed met about a thousand rebellious natives and averted a catastrophe.

Senator the Honourable P.A.B. Faure records in his 1946 entry that he was the only South African to receive the medal given by the Lord Mayor of London to commemorate the raising and equipping of the C.I.V. (City Imperial Volunteers). He also recorded that he had the Queen's/King's South African War Medals, the 1935 Jubilee and 1937 Coronation Medals.

David Blair Hook in 1908 described himself as a "retired Military and Civil Officer, Cape Colony" and adds that he was mentioned in the Cape House of Parliament by the Hon. W.P. Schreiner, Premier, and Lord Roberts. His uniformed photograph shows him wearing the ribbons of the Zulu, Cape of Good Hope General Service and Queen's South Africa War Medals. His rank badges cannot be seen and we are left in suspense.

One of the most dashing looking officers in the 1908 edition is surely Captain Wilfred Howell, D.S.O., the Chief engineer of the Beira & Mashonaland Railways. He was born in France and was the son of a Chamberlain to His Holiness Pope Leo XXII. For his services in the Mende Rising in Sierra Leone in 1898-9, he was awarded the D.S.O. and he records

that he was the first volunteer officer to receive it. He was severely wounded during the South African War of 1899-1902.

There is a brief picture of the subsequent career of the only burger to win the Dekoratie Voor Trouwe Dienst, Mr. Albert Kuit. The 1946 edition tells us that he was on the Demobilisation Board, was ex-Chairman of the Civil Re-employment Board and an ex-member of the S.A.R. & H. Board. He was also an Officer of the Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Captain Louis Botha son of General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C., D.T.D., records that he had served in German South West and East Africa and that he had been A.D.C. to Field Marshal Earl Haig. He adds that he "went through the South African War with his father." As he gives his year of birth as 1892, he would only have been seven years old in 1899 and ten in 1902. It would be intriguing to know whether he was the youngest burgher in the Republican Forces and whether he received the Anglo Boere Oorlog medalje.

His Uncle, the Commandant General's youngest brother, Colonel & Commandant Theunis Jacobus Botha, D.S.O., describes himself as having been "repeatedly mentioned in dispatches." He adds that he had declined promotion in order to remain with the regiment which he had raised and commanded — Botha's Natal Horse.

General the Hon. Christiaan Rudolf de Wet modestly omits to mention that he was the last President of the O.F.S. (He held the office of Acting

Rhodesia minted no pennies in 1953. Yet rumours about pennies of that year being valuable are so persistent that coins alleged to be 1953 pennies are being offered for sale to Bulawayo coin-collectors and a dealer.

Confirming this a local coin dealer, Mr. Maurice Kantor, said that he had received inquiries about 1953 Rhodesian pennies and had been offered one for sale.

Such pennies are invariably inscribed "Rhodesia and Nyasaland" and have the elephant design which replaced the rose design on pennies issued up to 1954.

"This would lead one to believe that these coins are, in fact, 1958 pennies, defaced to make the figure '8' look like the figure '3', said Mr. Kantor.

"According to an information pamphlet issued by the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia, there was only one Rhodesian coin minted in 1953, and that was the Rhodesian Centenary Crown.

"Until 1954 all coins issued carried the name of 'Southern Rhodesia.' Subsequent issues were inscribed 'Rhodesia and Nyasaland'."

Bulawayo coin collectors who also know of offers to sell pennies alleged to be a 1953 issue, say experienced collectors would not be taken in by a fraud of this kind.

One of them, Mrs. C. Parker, said that she had heard of a 1953 Rhodesian penny coming to light in South Africa, but it was not authenticated as a genuine Rhodesian minting.

BEWARE OF RHODESIA'S 1953 1d - IT WAS NEVER MINTED

From the "Sunday News", Rhodesia

This may have started the rumour that the Rhodesian 1953 penny was rare and valuable.

At present the "key" Rhodesian coins which collectors are after are 1946 2s. pieces and 1957 2s.6d. pieces.

Prices for these coins were recently raised by a leading Johannesburg dealer to £75 and £35 each respectively - if in uncirculated condition.

AWARD FOR MR. JIMMIE LAWRENCE

Mr. Jimmie Lawrence F.R.N.S., of Johannesburg, President of the International Bank Note Society, who is at present on a six weeks tour of America and Canada was guest speaker at the British American Numismatic Society Convention banquet.

Mr. Lawrence spoke on the Coins and Bank Notes of the "Kruger Era 1892 - 1902". During the evening Mr. Lawrence was awarded a Fellowship Award from the American British Numismatic Society.

made. The Dekoratie Voor Trouwe Dienst recipients given in the 1936 edition are an example of this, although it is possible that it was then fairly accurate, as a number of awards were given subsequently and at least one of the initial ones was posthumous. (General Louis Botha died in 1918).

More significant, perhaps, are the two awards of the Distinguished Service Medal for the 1914-8 War made to South Africans: Sub Lieutenant (later Lieutenant Commander) L. Wileman (1915) and Private L.L.J. Singh (1918). It would be interesting to trace the circumstances in which Private Singh gained his award and to

Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Medal



Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Medal bears a representation of the giant carving on the side of Stone Mountain. Portrayed on horseback are the three leaders of the Confederacy (left to right): President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee, and General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Crossed American and Confederate flags appear on the reverse. The medal, struck in two sizes in bronze and .999 pure silver, was designed by noted sculptor Abram Belskie, and struck by Medallic Art Company of New York City.

A Book for the War Medal Collectors No. 2 (continues)

State President for one day, the 31st May, 1902, after President Steyn had resigned for health reasons). Many lesser men would have proudly mentioned this historic fact.

Of value, too, are the Honours Lists, which, alas, seem only to list living recipients and are thus only a vague guide as to the numbers of awards

discover in which unit he served. Two possible explanations spring to mind. He might have been in the Royal Marines or he might have been a member of the South African I.B.C. (Indian Bearer Corps) serving in a hospital ship.

Of the most valuable roll of the King George the Fifth Silver Jubilee Medal for South Africa and the Rhodesias, I have already made mention in a previous article. (Bickel's Coin & Medal News December, 1967 page 6).

The importance of this work to the serious medal collector and the joy derived from it cannot be adequately stated.



Voorsy.
Begravnispenny met profiele van die De Witt-broers.



Keersy.
Gedigie met betrekking tot die twee broers.



Voorsy.
Profiele van gebroeders De Witt. Die penny is gemaak van 'n onedele metaal.

DIE GEBRUIK VAN BEGRAFNIS - PENNING



Deur
MATTHY
ESTERHUIZEN



'n Swart bladsy in die Nederlandse geskiedenis is beslis die moord op Johan de Witt en sy broer Cornelis. Johan de Witt was 'n bekwame staatsman en leier van die Staatsgesinde Party in Nederland vanaf 1653-1670.



Keersy.

Sy broer Cornelis de Witt het homself eweneens verdienstelik gemaak in die Nederlandse Republiek. Maar hulle was gekant teen die jong Prins Willem van Oranje (gebore in 1650). Cornelis is in die tronk gesit nadat hy valslik daarvan beskuldig is dat hy 'n aanslag op Prins Willem se lewe beplan het. Al sy besittings is verbeurd verklaar en hy is uit Nederland verban. Terwyl hy egter nog in die tronk gesit het, is Johan daarheen gelok en saam is die twee broers met geweld uit die tronk op straat gegooi en gruwelik deur opgesweepte gepeupel vermoor. 'n Droewige einde vir 'n groot staatsman! 'n Standbeeld is op dié plek in Den Haag opgerig waar hierdie onwaardige gebeurtenis in 1672 plaasgevind het.

Dit was egter nie die enigste gevolg van hierdie moord nie. Van numismatiese belang is die begravnispennings van verskillende tydperke wat voorkom met die profiele van die gebroeders De Witt daarop. Die rede vir hierdie verskynsel is nie bekend nie, maar 'n mens kan jou eie afleidings maak.

In die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria, is twee verskillende begravnispennings met profiele van die De Witt-broers. Een is van silwer met 'n gedigie op die keersy met betrekking tot die twee broers. Die tweede een is ovaalvormig, gemaak van 'n onedele metaal, sonder enige inskripsie.

Die derde begravnispenny in die Museumversameling is aangekoop van 'n bekende versamelaar van Kaapse silwer. Die penny het egter geen makersmerk nie en dit is te betwyfel of dit aan die Kaap gemaak is, maar dit was waarskynlik wel aan die Kaap gebruik. Wat interessant is van hierdie penny is dat dit van toepassing was op die begrafnis van vier verskillende persone, waarvan die eerste oorlede is in 1759 en die laaste in 1801.



Voorsy.
Die name van vier verskillende persone kom op hierdie begravnispenny voor.

Die gebruik van begrafnispenning was 'n algemene gewoonte in Nederland en ook die Nederlandse Indiese besittings gedurende die 16de, 17de en 18de eeue.

Cornelis de Koning van Haarlem, 'n produktiewe skrywer van die 16de eeu, skryf dat begrafnispenning reeds in die 15de eeu uitgedeel is. Dit was die gebruik dat vriende van die oorledene die lyk volg en hulle bly om die graf staan totdat die priester die lyksrede gevoer het en die dooie neergelê is in sy graf, soos vandag ook nog maar die gewoonte is. Daarna word 'n gesang gesing en die begrafnisgangers keer terug na die sterfhuus om 'n dode-maal te geniet wat baie dikwels ont-aard het in 'n feesmaal.

'n Penning is met die ter aarde-bstelling aan die draers van die kis gegee as blyk van waardering vir hulle hulp. Dieselfde gebruik was in Nederland om by plegtighede soos huwelike en ge-boortes uit te reik.

In die tyd voordat penning uitge-reik was, was daar egter 'n ander ge-bruik naamlik om aan familieleden of vriende van die gestorwene wat die laaste eerbewys betoon, 'n fooi te be-taal.

Die oudste voorbeeld van uitdeling van geld by 'n begrafnis, vind ons in die beskrywing van die begrafnis van Graaf Hendrik van Stolberg, goewer-neur van Leeuwarden in Friesland in 1508. Twee honderd mense was teen-woordig by die ter aarde bestelling en het die lykstoet gevolg en aan elkeen "werden vier stuivers in die handt ghelangt."

In Friesland was die gewoonte in die begin van die 20ste eeu nog in ge-bruik. Al die familie en bure het hul laaste eerbewys kom betoon deur die lyk driemaal om die kerk te dra terwyl die kerkklok plegtig gelui het. Hierdie naastediens is vrywilliglik sonder aan-spraak op beloning gedoen. Maaltye wat voorheen na die begrafnis voorge-sit is, is afgeskaf. Na afloop van die plegtigheid het elkeen van die draers egter 'n geskenk van 50 cts. of Fl ont-vang. Ingeval die oorledene behoefteig was, is geen geld uitgedeel nie maar die seremonie het altyd dieselfde gebly.

Hierdie vrywillige diens om die lyk te dra (die Hollanders noem dit "buur-plig") word later verfyn en 'n aan-denking aan die oorledene in die vorm van 'n penning of silwer lepel is aan die aanwesiges gegee. 'n Wet in Leiden het bepaal dat die agt naaste bure, die lig-gaam van die oorledene gesamentlik sal dra en ter aarde stel.

In die versameling van die Friesch Genootschap in Nederland, word 'n penning bewaar wat bestem was vir die goue bruilofsfees van Pieter van Aken en Sara Doll met inskripsie: "Op't bruilofsfeest een dochter, met drie looten te zien, uit haar gesprooten, verheugt, en noopt ons geest, Godt

eer, vrient, kind en neeven gedachtnis-munt te geeven." Ongelukkig is Sara Doll oorlede voordat die goue bruilof gevier kon word. Op die rand van die penning is toe gegraveer: "Vier weeken voor het feest gaf Sara Doll den Geest." Vriende, kinders en neefs het toe hierdie goue bruilofspenning ont-vang nadat dit na 'n begrafnispenning verander is.

'n Ryk edelman is gewoonlik deur sy werknemers na sy graf gedra. Ter aandenking het elk 'n silwer lepel met inskripsie daarop ontvang. Tot in die eerste helfte van die 19de eeu het hierdie gebruik voorgekom. Dus is die geldelike vergoeding ook hier vervang deur 'n aandenking.

Soms is die penning voor en soms na die begrafnis uitgedeel aan draers en vriende. Indien hulle voor die begrafnis geskenk is, is hulle voorsien van 'n ringetjie om aan 'n ketting om die nek te hang of 'n speld om hulle mee vas te steek, dan is dit tydens die plegtigheid gedra. Die penning het allerlei vorms gehad, agtkantig, vierkantig, rond, ovaal, gemaak van goud of silwer. Koper begrafnispenning het nie dik-wels voorgekom nie.

Op begrafnispenning is dikwels be-woording gegraveer of het figure op ge-had, met die afbeelding van die oor-ledene of simboliese figure. As die penning die afbeelding van die oor-ledene op gehad het, is dit lank na die begrafnis uitgereik om die maker vol-doende kans te gee om die penning te ontwerp en te slaan. Gewoonlik kom inskripsies van prosa of poësie op die penning voor, of met die geboorte- en sterfdatums van die oorledene met of sonder 'n spreuk gekwoteer uit die Heilige Skrif. Die meeste begrafnis-penning het 'n geringe kunswaarde.

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Tijdschrift Munt- en Penningkunde 1909 bls. 259-279
Vaderlandse Geschiedenis G. de Haas bls. 101-104



Keersy.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II GIVES MEDALS TO INDIAN CHIEFS

An historic moment was enacted at The Pas Reserve July 11 when Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth met the 54 chiefs of Manitoba's Indian bands and the representatives of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.

The Queen presented to the chiefs commemorative silver medals similar to one first presented on behalf of Queen Victoria in 1873. Medals of different designs have been awarded on behalf of the Sovereign since 1714, with the most recent award being 1922.

However, in over 250 years of medal presentations, this is the first occasion when the reigning Sovereign will personally present the medals to the Indian chiefs.

Collectors to finance '72 Olympics

The organisers of the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, have come forward with an idea to save taxpayer's money. Instead of the State finding 800 Million Deutsche Mark for the Olympic Games budget, coin collectors will pay instead.

Mr. Herbert Kunze, General Secretary of the Olympic Games Organisation Committee has recommended the striking of a gold coin for the first time since the Emperors. The coins will be valued at Deutsche Mark 100.

In January, 1970, six million 10 Mark silver pieces were minted with the Munich Olympic Spiral. The first issue was sold out within days. Due to the demand the issue was increased to 40 million coins in four series. By 1972 the expected profit should be 250 Million Mark.

Following the phenomenal coin boom, Mr. Kunze suggested to the Economic and Finance Ministers in Bonn the minting of gold coins. The gold content and cost of minting each 100 Mark Coin amounts to DM65. The minting of 30 million gold coins is expected to show a profit of 1.05 Billion Mark.

South Africa's Single Legend Period (1965 - 1969)

Robert W. Wilkinson

We have just lived through a singular numismatics period which may never come again! Most readers probably feel that these five years when all non-gold coins were minted with the Republic's name in Afrikaans or in English was a normal, perhaps slightly dull period for South African coinage.

Well, lets consider that we're speaking of more than 563 000 000 coins valued at face for over R45 700 000. Look a little closer at individual mintage figures, note that two coins each exceed 50 million pieces while another coin was limited to an estimated 40 pieces. Two for the children and one for the adult collector! In fact, of the 70 types, there are 22 types with mintages with less than 85 000 pieces, seven of the 22 types having mintages of 20 000 pieces or less. It is a rare period when collectors can acquire complete year sets so inexpensively by simply choosing the less costly legend. At the same time collectors of rarities have a fertile field.

Do you know how many faces appeared in these five years? As many as the whole of prior South African continuous Coinage. There were Verwoerd, Swart, Dönges, Kruger, and the perennial van Riebeeck which just balances Kruger, George V, George VI, Elizabeth II, and van Riebeeck. Not bad for five years!

Only half of the seventy types could be put into proof sets. Which to choose? The final compromise is tabled below.

PROOF SET COINS

	1c	2c	5c	10c	20c	50c	R1	Silver
1965	<u>E</u>	A	E	A	E	<u>A</u>	<u>E</u>	
1966	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	
1967	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	
1968	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	
1969	A	E	A	E	<u>A</u>	<u>E</u>	A	

NON-PROOF SET COINS

1965	<u>/A/</u>	E	A	E	A	<u>/E/</u>	<u>/A/</u>
------	------------	---	---	---	---	------------	------------

1966	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
1967	E	A	E	<u>A</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>E</u>
1968	A	E	A	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>
1969	E	A	E	A	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>	E

Notice that proof set coins alternate legend for each year.

Unlike earlier periods of South African coinage when the rarities were found in proof sets, e.g., the 1930 ½d Suid, the 1939 6d & 1/-, and the 1949 1/-, all of the true rarities of the '65-'69 period are not found in proof sets (identified by the box). The other 13 coin types having mintages of less 58 000 pieces are underlined; eight of these are not found in proof sets.

One unusual event in 1965 was the issuance of 120 "VIP" sets, an occasion which innocently placed all of the 1965 Afrikaans legend R1 silver coins in the hands of non-collectors.

Then we come to the missing ½c piece. Although authorised, and although minted immediately before ('64) and immediately after ('70), there were no half cent pieces in '65-'69.

By far the most remarkable occurrence was the issuance of the Krugerrand, the first coin in history which has by decree a variable face value. This large gold coin is a legal currency coin containing one ounce of fine gold and the face value is the international value of gold at any time. In time this procedure may very well be adopted by other countries which are still stable enough to allow gold coinage.

The remaining two gold coins, R1 and R2, were continued through this period unchanged since 1961.

It will be interesting to observe the next five years and see if the '65-'69 period can be challenged even though '70-'74 will celebrate the Republic's Tenth Anniversary and A New Mint.

1966	A	1c	50,181,999
1966	E	1c	50,156,926
1965	E	5c	32,715,252
1965	A	5c	32,690,179
1965	A	2c	29,911,943
1965	E	2c	29,886,870
1965	A	10c	29,235,221
1965	E	20c	29,235,221
1965	E	10c	29,210,148
1965	A	20c	29,210,148
1967	A	1c	21,138,532
1967	E	1c	21,113,532
1967	E	2c	11,886,865
1967	A	2c	11,861,865
1969	A	1c	10,208,402
1969	E	1c	10,196,402

1966	E	2c	9,292,412
1966	A	2c	9,267,412
1966	E	50c	8,106,408
1966	A	50c	8,081,408
1968	E	1c	6,025,000
1968	E	5c	6,025,000
1968	A	1c	6,000,000
1968	A	5c	6,000,000
1969	E	2c	5,828,580
1969	A	2c	5,816,580
1968	A	2c	5,525,000
1968	E	2c	5,500,000
1969	A	5c	5,031,882
1969	E	5c	5,019,882
1967	A	5c	4,614,998
1967	E	5c	4,589,998
1966	A	5c	4,125,911
1966	E	5c	4,100,911
1966	A	20c	4,073,544
1966	E	20c	4,048,544
1966	E	10c	3,709,767
1966	A	10c	3,684,767
1967	A	R1	1,569,301
1967	E	R1	1,544,301
1966	A	R1	1,458,791
1966	E	R1	1,433,791
1968	A	50c	775,000
1968	E	50c	750,000
1969	E	10c	569,653
1969	A	10c	557,653
1969	A	R1	517,954
1969	E	R1	505,954
1967	A	20c	82,854
1967	E	50c	76,814
1967	E	10c	75,336
1967	A	10c	75,000
1968	E	20c	75,000
1968	E	R1	75,000
1967	E	20c	57,854
1967	A	50c	51,814
1967	A	10c	50,336
1968	E	10c	50,000
1968	A	20c	50,000
1968	A	R1	50,000
1965	A	50c	27,909
1965	E	R1	27,329
1965	E	1c	26,168
1969	A	20c	± 20,000
1969	E	50c	19,968
1969	E	20c	± 10,103
1969	A	50c	7,968
1965	A	1c	1,031
1965	A	R1	120
1965	E	50c	perhaps 40

TOTAL MINTAGE

R1	7,172,541	1.25%
50c	17,897,321	3.15%
20c	66,863,268	11.9%
10c	67,217,881	11.9%
5c	104,914,013	18.6%
2c	124,777,437	22.1%
1c	175,047,992	31.1%
	563,890,453	TOTAL

FACE VALUES

R1	R 7,172,541.00
50c	8,948,660.50
20c	13,372,653.60
10c	6,721,788.10
5c	5,245,700.65
2c	2,495,548.74
1c	1,750,479.99

TOTAL - R45,707,372.58

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1932 1/- VF+	1937 1d EF	1941 3d VF	1944 2/6 AU	1949 2/- VF	1954 1d VF+	1957 2/6 UNC
1932 2/- VF	1937 3d AU	1941 6d VF+	1945 3d VF	1949 2/6 VF+	1954 2/- VF+	1958 1/2d UNC
1932 2/6 VF	1937 6d AU	1941 1/- VF	1945 6d EF	1950 1d VF+	1954 2/6 UNC	1958 1d UNC
1934 1/2d EF	1937 1/- AU	1941 2/- VF	1946 3d VF+	1950 6d VF	1955 1/2d UNC	1961 1d EF
1934 1d UNC	1937 2/- AU	1941 2/6 VF	1946 6d EF	1950 1/- VF+	1955 1d UNC	1962 1d UNC
1934 3d EF	1937 2/6 VF+	1942 1/2d VF	1946 1/- VF+	1950 2/- VF	1955 3d UNC	1962 3d UNC
1934 6d VF+	1938 1/2d AU	1942 1d VF+	1946 2/- UNC	1950 2/6 VF	1955 6d UNC	1962 6d EF
1934 1/- EF	1938 1d EF	(Bronze)	1946 2/6 UNC	1951 1/2d EF	1955 1/- UNC	1963 1d UNC
1934 2/- EF	1938 2/6 BU	1942 1d EF	1947 1d EF	1951 1d EF	1955 2/- UNC	1963 3d UNC
1934 2/6 EF	1939 1/2d EF	(Cu-Ni)	1947 3d EF	1951 3d VF	1955 2/6 UNC	1963 6d BU
1935 1d EF	1939 1d UNC	1942 3d EF	1947 6d VF	1951 6d VF+	1956 1/2d VF	1964 1/2d UNC
1935 3d EF	1939 3d VF+	1942 6d EF	1947 1/- VF	1951 1/- UNC	1956 1d UNC	1964 3d UNC
1935 6d VF+	1939 6d VF	1942 1/- EF	1947 2/- EF	1951 2/- VF+	1956 3d VF+	1964 6d UNC
1935 1/- BU	1939 1/- EF	1942 2/- AU	1947 2/6 AU	1951 2/6 BU	1956 6d VF+	1964 1/- UNC
1935 2/- EF	1939 2/- EF	1942 2/6 EF	1948 3d VF+	1952 1/2d VF+	1956 1/- EF	1964 2/- UNC
1935 2/6 VF+	1939 2/6 EF	1943 1/2d UNC	1948 6d EF	1952 1d EF	1956 2/- UNC	1964 2/6 UNC
1936 1/2d UNC	1940 1d EF	1943 1d VF+	1948 1/- VF+	1952 3d VF+	1956 2/6 VF	1968 3d UNC
1936 1d VF	1940 3d VF+	1944 1/2d EF	1948 2/- VF+	1952 6d VF+	1957 1/2d UNC	1970 1/2c UNC
1936 3d VF+	1940 6d VF	1944 1d EF	1948 2/6 UNC	1952 1/- VF	1957 1d EF	1970 1c UNC
1936 6d VF+	1940 1/- AU	1944 3d UNC	1949 1d UNC	1952 2/- BU	1957 3d EF	1970 2 1/2c UNC
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S.A. COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

CM1.	— President Kruger — Scharff 1900 — Aan Die Dappere Stryders (Afr. Cat. 115)	R80.00
CM2.	— President Kruger — Scharff 1902 — "Hands Off" (Afr. Cat. 117)	R85.00

Z.A.R. AND S.A. MATERIAL Z.A.R. EN S.A. MUNTE

HALFCROWNS/HALFKRONE

356.	1893	F+	R34.00
357.	1923	Proof	50.00
358.	1929	VF+	29.00
359.	1937	VF+	11.00
360.	1938	VF+	10.00
361.	1945	VF	10.00
362.	1946	F	12.50
363.	1946	F+	16.00
364.	1946	VF	24.00
365.	1947	UNC	45.00
366.	1947	Prooflike	47.50
367.	1953	UNC	9.00
368.	1953	Proof	17.50
368a.	1954	Proof	12.50

FLORINS / 2/-

369.	1923	Proof	40.00
370.	1893	VF	32.50
371.	1932	VF+	14.00
372.	1937	VF+	9.50
373.	1943	UNC	12.50
374.	1945	VF	13.00
375.	1936	VF	18.00
376.	1948	UNC	45.00
377.	1948	Proof	52.50
378.	1947	UNC	50.00
379.	1958	EF	5.00
380.	1959	UNC	8.00
381.	1960	UNC	2.00
382.	1965	UNC/ENG.	1.00
383.	1965	Proof/ENG.	1.75

1/-

384.	1923	Proof	40.00
385.	1924	VF	7.50
386.	1947	Proof	42.50
387.	1947	UNC	40.00
388.	1951	Proof	10.00
389.	1952	Proof	9.75
390.	1954	UNC	5.50
391.	1954	Proof	10.00
392.	1950	UNC	7.50
393.	1958	UNC	5.00
394.	1959	UNC	9.00
395.	1960	UNC	5.00
396.	1961	Proof	4.00
397.	1965	Proof/AFR.	1.00

6d.

398.	1896	UNC.	13.50
399.	1923	Proof	37.50
400.	1925	EF	48.50
401.	1947	UNC	5.00

3d.

402.	1923	Proof	30.00
403.	1924	VF	14.00
404.	1933	UNC	18.50
405.	1947	Proof	7.50

1d.

406.	1892	F	1.50
407.	1898	F	1.00
408.	1923	VF	15.00
409.	1947	UNC	10.00

½d

410.	1923	VF	68.50
411.	1923	Proof	125.00
412.	1947	UNC	8.50

ZAR

413.	1892	D/Shaft 5/- EF	185.00
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CM3.	— Gen. De Wet & Gen. De La Rey 1902 — "Hands Off" (Afr. Cat. 103)	R85.00
CM4.	— Kruger, De Wet, De La Rey 1902 — Unique in Bronze — Listed as Existing in Silver (Afr. Cat. 121A)	R140.00

S.A. MINT COMMEMORATIVE SETS, etc.

SAM1.	— Victory (Peace) 1945 — Gold — Silver — Bronze	R60.00
SAM2.	— Royal Visit 1947 — Only 50 Triple Sets of Gold — Silver — Bronze Struck	R200.00
SAM3.	— Van Riebeeck — 1952 — Gold — Silver — Bronze	R37.50
SAM4.	— Coronation — 1953 — Elizabeth II — Gold — Silver — Bronze	R60.00
SAM5.	— 1960 — 20z. Chamber of Mines Medallion in 24 Carat for 50 Yrs. Service. (Inscribed) Only 128 made.	R125.00

The Cosan Set

*(COSAN = COINS OF SOUTH AFRICA'S NEIGHBOURS)

- BOTSWANA — 50c — 1966 — UNC R2.75
- LESOTHO — 50 LICENTI — 1966 — UNC .. R7.00
- MALAWI — CROWN — 1966 — PROOFLIKE R5.00
- MOCAMBIQUE — 20\$00 — 1960 — UNC .. R2.75
- RHODESIA — FIVE SHILLINGS — 1953 — UNC. R12.50
- SWAZILAND — 1 LUHLANGA — 1968 — PROOF. R12.50
- 50c — 1968 — PROOF R6.00
- 20c — 1968 — PROOF R5.00
- 10c — 1968 — PROOF R4.00
- 5c — 1968 — PROOF R2.00
- ZAMBIA — FIVE SHILLINGS — 1965 — PROOF R5.50

OR THE COMPLETE SET . . . R60-00

German New Guinea

(BIRD OF PARADISE)
5 MARK — 1874 — EF

R285.00

German East Africa

- a) 1891 — Half Rupie — BU — R50.00
- b) 1893 — Two Rupie — Bril.
Prooflike Coin — R245.00
- c) 1894 — One Rupie — F+ — R75.00

Uitsoekstukke vir Beleggers

Choice Items for Investors

SOUTH AFRICA & ZAR. — ZAR EN SUID-AFRIKA

A)	1874 BURGERS POND — FINE BEARD —	EF+	R1700.00
B)	1874 BURGERS POND — FINE BEARD —	EF	R1650.00
C)	1874 BURGERS POND — COARSE BEARD —	VF (Ex Mount)	R500.00
D)	1893 ZAR £½	VF	R665.00
E)	1893 ZAR £½	VF+	R725.00
F)	1924 SA £1	EF	R1100.00
G)	1931 SA ½d "S"	PROOF	R895.00
H)	1931 SA 2/6	PROOF	R650.00
I)	1959 SA 5/-	VF	R105.00
J)	1965 SA 1 CENT (AFRIKAANS)	PROOFLIKE	R72.50
K)	1965 SA 50c PATTERN	UNC	R120.00
L)	1965 SA R1 SILVER (AFRIKAANS LEGEND)	UNC	R245.00
M)	1965 SA R1 SILVER (AFRIKAANS LEGEND)	PROOFLIKE	R280.00
N)	1965 SA 50c (ENGLISH LEGEND)	PROOFLIKE	R675.00

RHODESIA

O)	1932 PROOFSET 2/6 TO 3d (NO CASE)		R295.00
P)	1953 PROOF 5/- IN CASE		R100.00

BRITAIN

Q)	1893 VICT. OLD HEAD	£5	EF	R500.00
R)	1902 EDWARD VII	£5	VF/EF	R275.00
S)	1911 GEORGE V	£5	EF	R520.00

FOREIGN

T)	1855 USA \$3 GOLD		EF	R200.00
U)	1875 MEXICO 20 PESOS		EF	R150.00
V)	1882 NEWFOUNDLAND 2 DOLLARS		EF	R70.00