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IN ASSOCIATION WITH
IN SAMEWERKING MET

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30



VOLKSKAS SE BANKNOTE
(Sien bladsy 8 & 9)

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

TRAGIC DEATH OF "BILL MENNE"

Mr. W.J. "Bill" Menne, the well-known Transvaal numismatist, was murdered last month in his Louis Trichardt farm house by two Bantu intruders. His wife was seriously injured in the attack and at the time of writing she was reported to be progressing well.

In a talk to the Fourth South African Numismatic Convention held in Pretoria during 1970, Mr. Menne told how he began collecting coins in his youth, but never really obtained complete enjoyment from the hobby until he learnt to study the coins in his collection.

"It is never too late to start collecting. It took me 50 years to start, but in my old age my hobby has served a very useful purpose," he said.

He said his collection was very valuable and it was either locked up in a bank or housed in a special strongroom at home — wherever it was, it was unreachable to the people who so cruelly entered his house with the intention of theft.

The final sentences in his talk are prophetic. Discussing how he was to dispose of his valuable collection, he said he could donate it to a museum or some similar public institution.

"Leave it to one of the family or split it up between my heirs. Again I might decide to sell the lot and enjoy the proceeds in some other form. Whatever one does with his collection is his personal concern.

"I would, however, like to think that most of these coins will come back into circulation so that collectors in generations to come will have the same pleasure, fun, and excitement in hunting for, and finding that elusive coin, as I did during my lifetime."

Mr. Menne could not foresee his tragic end when he spoke in Pretoria, but the closing words of that speech portray the unselfish, human nature of the collector everyone knew so well.



NUMISMATIC GOODWILL AMBASSADOR CLAY READ

The American Numismatic Association's first officially designated goodwill ambassador has returned to work here following a pair of successful trips.

Clay Read, instrument laboratory material man in Dept. 57-11, makes goodwill trips throughout the world at least once a year.

His most recent ventures took him to Hobart, Tasmania, and Honolulu.

At the Tasmanian Numismatic Society Convention, he exhibited his commemorative coins of the Philippine Islands and was given the group's highest honor, receiving the third life

membership the society has ever presented.

In Honolulu, he received firstplace honors for his exhibit in the annual convention and show of the Hawaiian Numismatic Society.

A 17-year collector of coins, Read is a 24-year employee.

EDITORS NOTE:-

Our congratulations to Clay Read on his fine work as goodwill ambassador. We still have many pleasant memories of his visit to our convention in Pretoria in 1970.

BICKELS

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MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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

MAURITIUS COINAGE, 1971

(Reprinted from the Numismatic Circular, October, 1971. Published by Spink & Son Limited.)

This month sees the issue of the Mauritius coinage to which brief reference was made in the September number of the *Numismatic Circular*. Mauritius lies in the South West Indian Ocean about 550 miles east of Madagascar and 1 250 miles from the African coast. Until the early 16th century the island group of which Mauritius forms part was uninhabited although archaeological remains suggest that both Arabs and Malays visited the islands before A.D. 1000.

The first European to make landfall was a Portuguese — Captain Pedro Mascarenhas and the island group, which comprises Mauritius, its dependency Rodrigues and the French overseas territory of Réunion, is called the Mascareignes in his honour.

In 1598 the Dutch landed on Mauritius naming it after their ruler, Prince Maurice of Nassau. For forty years it was an important port-of-call for French, Dutch and English trading vessels; so important was it that in 1642, Tasman, the Dutch navigator, left from Mauritius on the epic voyage which culminated in the discovery of Australia.

The Dutch remained masters of the Island until 1710 when they withdrew. The French, realising its maritime importance claimed it in 1715 and renamed it Isle de France. For many years Isle de France was administered by the French East India Company. Under Mahé de Labourdonnais, who not only improved the quality of agriculture, but rounded up the "marrons" (escaped slaves) that had been terrorising the populace, there was established a naval base at Port Louis from which British ships were harassed and attacks launched on Britain's Indian possessions.

Mauritius flourished as a naval base playing an important role in the War of American Independence, the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War. During the Napoleonic Wars it was known as "The Pirates' Nest" — a base for privateers whose main object was the British Indiamen.

In 1810 Britain dispatched four frigates to the Island which the French quickly sank. Four months later a full scale invasion was



Left: One of two new coins being issued by MAURITIUS is a ten-rupee piece with a portrait of the Dodo on the reverse (pictured). The bird was unique to the island and became extinct at the end of the 17th century. This is believed to be the first time it has been shown on coinage. The obverse of the coin carries a portrait of H.M. The Queen. Centre: Mauritius is to issue its first gold coinage. The 200-rupee piece (pictured) illustrates the story of Paul et Virginie, two lovers who were the subject of a tragic novel by Bernardin de St. Pierre. The story was set in the forests of the island. Right: The obverse of the coin carries a portrait of H.M. The Queen.

launched and the French capitulated after a short resistance. Four years later the Island was ceded to the British Crown and the government of the day agreed to safeguard the French way of life — language, laws and customs — an agreement they duly honoured though English became, and remains, the official language of the country.

Under British rule the Island prospered. Slavery was abolished in 1833, sugar production grew, and the ports and dockyards flourished. Following the abolition of slavery Indian indentured labourers came to Mauritius to work in the sugarcane fields and today people of Indian origin form the majority of the population of some 800 000.

Mauritius is increasingly becoming known as an excellent tourist centre. The Island is extremely beautiful, has good beaches and enjoys a sub-tropical climate.

In 1964 the Island was granted internal self-government and in 1968 Mauritius became an independent member of the Commonwealth. Government is by elected Legislative Assembly headed by the Prime Minister and his cabinet. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, as Queen of Mauritius, is represented by the Governor-General.

THE DODO

Defenceless, good natured and delicious to eat it is astonishing that the Dodo survived so long. An ab-

normal member of a group of pigeons peculiar to Mauritius, its body outgrew the strength of its short wings. Between 1681-93 the last Dodo had been hunted and killed.

A few 17th century watercolour paintings are the sole evidence of another Dodo — the White Dodo of Réunion. No bones have been found, however, and it is only in Mauritius that this spectacular animal is known to have lived.

The other coins in the proof set are in circulation already in Mauritius. Coins of this series were first introduced in 1877.

There are to be issued 750 Proof sets containing the following nine coins in presentation case:

Coin	Metal	Diameter
Rs 200	gold 22 carat	27.76mm
Rs 10	silver 925 fine	35.00mm
Rs 1	cupro-nickel	
Rs ½	cupro-nickel	
Rs ¼	cupro-nickel	
10 cents	cupro-nickel	
5 cents	bronze	
2 cents	bronze	
1 cent	bronze	

2,500 Rs. 200
Uncirculated gold (22 carat) uncased (available in proof form only in proof set).

Obv.: Portrait of H.M. The Queen by Cecil Thomas. Date 1971. Words QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND

Rev.: Paul et Virginie. Design by Christopher Ironside. Denomination. Words

MAURITIUS INDEPENDENCE
As specification above. The coin is appropriately of the same size as the old East India Company Mohur issued in the 18th and early 19th Century.

50,000 Rs. 10
Uncirculated cupro-nickel uncased (available in silver proof set only).

Obv.: Portrait of H.M. The Queen by Cecil Thomas. Date 1971. Words QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND

Rev.: The Dodo. Design by Christopher Ironside. Denomination. Words MAURITIUS INDEPENDENCE

THE BATTLE OF ISANDHLWANA (ZULU WAR OF 1879)

By Dr. F. K. Mitchell.

(As reported in the SOUTH AFRICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MONTHLY BULLETIN NO. 57 — December 1971).

The next speaker was Dr. F. K. Mitchell, who delivered a graphic and most moving address on the Battle of Isandhlwana, which took place during the Zulu war of 1879. With the aid of large, hand-drawn maps the speaker indicated how the three columns British soldiers under the overall command of Lord Chelmsford had advanced into Zululand with the view to striking at Ulundi, the Zulu royal kraal, and engaging the enemy. Dr. Mitchell took pains at pointing out that the Zulus were not inexperienced fighters; on the contrary, the young men were under strict discipline and were trained for years in the arts of warfare. He also exhibited the two types of spears and the knobkerrie each Zulu carried apart from his shield, and he explained how these were used.

On 20th January, 1879 Chelmsford marched his force of approx. 4500 Europeans and Natives to Isandhlwana, a site he had selected as the most suitable, and there he established his camp but failed to form a laager. Shortly thereafter, acting upon intelligence reports received, he decided that the main Zulu army must be to the east of his position. Hence the next day, before dawn, he left camp with approximately half his troops to

meet this army. By this time however the Zulu army of some 23,000 men was, unbeknown to Lord Chelmsford, close to his now partly vacated camp at Isandhlwana, and on 22nd January attacked it. After a heroic stand the defenders were finally overrun and virtually annihilated; the casualties on the British side were 858 Officers and Men plus 471 Native Levies, whereas the Zulus lost approx. 3,000 men. The party which had left camp prior to the battle tried to get back but the men were cut down wherever they were found. Some tried to get back into Natal across the Buffalo river. The speaker particularly referred to a Lt. Mellville who had been instructed by his O.C. Brevet Lt. Col Pulleine of the 1st Batt. 24th Foot, to try and save the Queen's Colours and bring them back to Natal. On his way — in the flight to the Fugitives Drift — he met a Col. Coghill who had injured his knee in an attack and could hardly walk but who has found a horse to carry him. When these two officers got to the swollen Buffalo river, Coghill managed to get across but Mellville's horse slipped and threw him into the strongly flowing river. He tried to

hold on to the colours but they were washed into deep water. Coghill rode back into the river but his horse was killed by a Zulu bullet. After a desperate struggle both officers got to the Natal side, but Coghill could go no further and Mellville refused to leave a fellow-officer. Both were overcome by the Zulus, and their bodies were found on 1st February, 1879. The colours were also subsequently recovered from the river, and on 28th July, 1880 Queen Victoria attached a wreath of immortals to the pole of the colours. Mellville as well as Coghill were posthumously awarded Victoria Crosses in 1907.

The usual tea break now took place, and after the Meeting had been re-convened Dr. Mitchell screened a series of colour slides he had taken during a visit to the battlefield of Isandhlwana, and on which could clearly be seen the landmarks Dr. Mitchell had referred to in his talk. He also indicated on the slides the cairns under which the fallen were buried plus various other monuments commemorating this bloody battle. The speaker furthermore exhibited 2 medals awarded to soldiers who had lost their lives at Isandhlwana.



Presentation on board H.M.S. Discovery. Lord Shackleton (Right) receives from Sir Vivian Fuchs (Left) Medallion No. 1 from the special minting of silver medallions to mark the 50th Anniversary of his father's death.

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

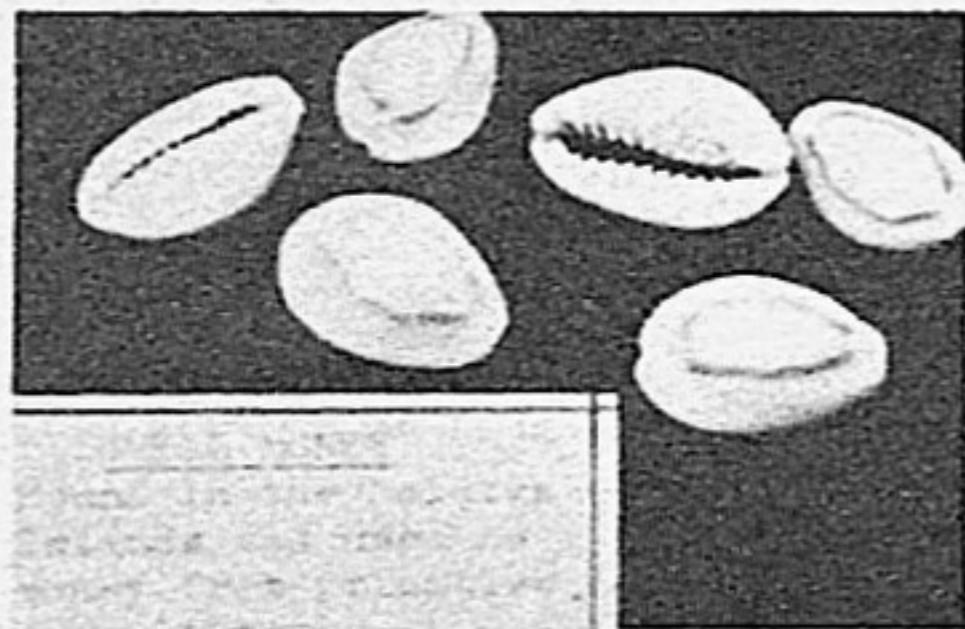
by Dr. Stanley Kaplan

A TALK GIVEN TO THE JOHANNESBURG NUMISMATIC CLUB ON 29th APRIL 1971 AND ILLUSTRATED BY SLIDES

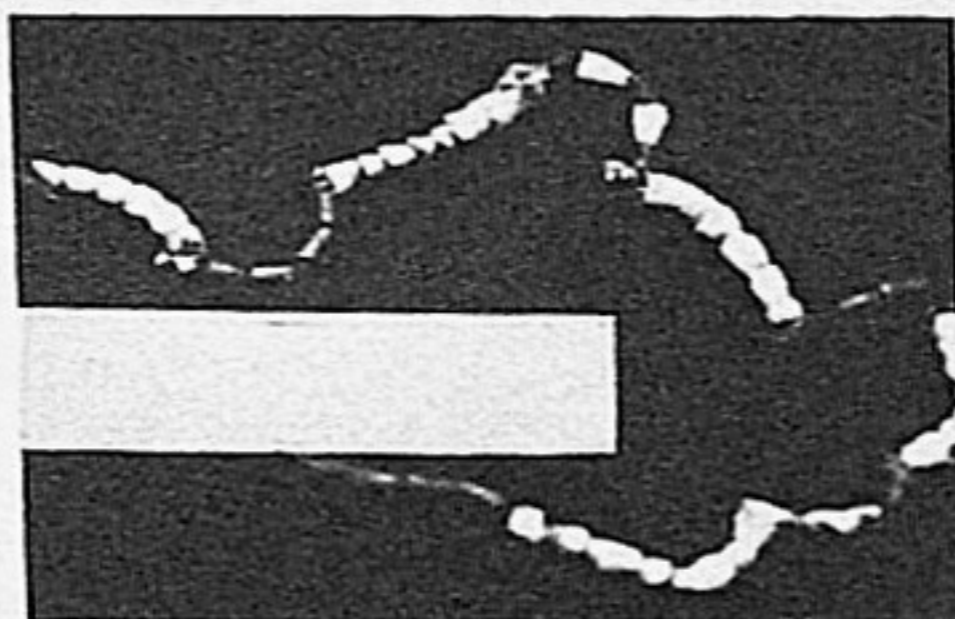
Dr. Kaplan pointed out that South African collectors are too conservative and restricted in their fields of collecting. Money of primitive people falls into two classes i.e. objects of practical value and ornaments. The talk was illustrated by slides showing the following:

1. **STONE-MONEY OF YAP** in the Caroline Islands. These vary in size from a few inches to 12 feet across and have a hole in the centre so as to be carried on a pole.

2. **THE COWRIE SHELL** found on the beaches of Africa, particularly Natal. Even now Cowrie shells circulate in parts of West Africa and French Guinea. Hundreds of years before the arrival of the white man, natives in many parts of the interior were accustomed to use this natural token as a standard of value. They are still recognised in revenue assessments in Sengal. Bushmen used strips of flat beads cut from Ostrich egg shells.



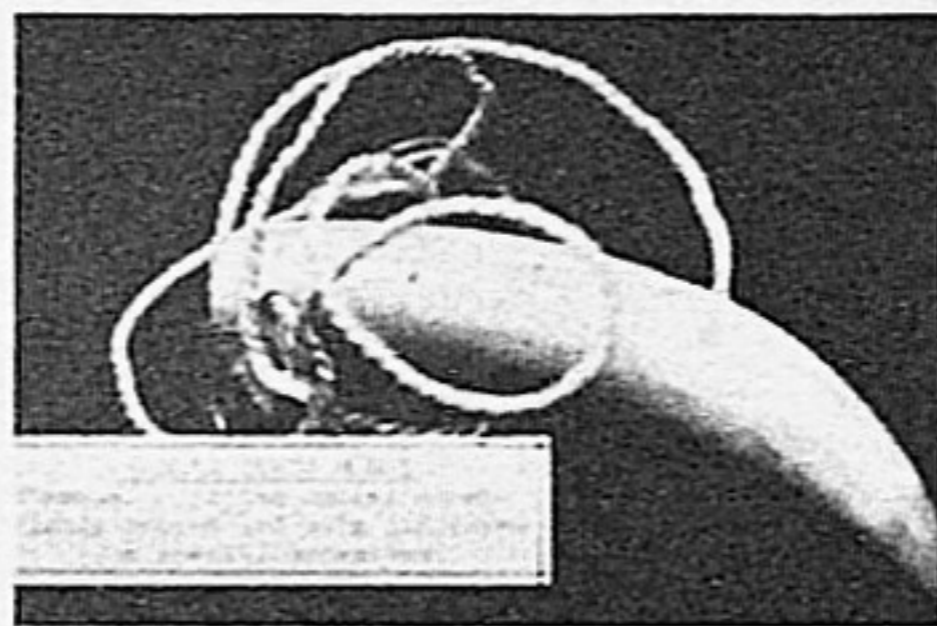
3. **COIX SEED CURRENCY.** These are the seed of grasses which become as hard as stone, white and polished. These were used in Pacific island groups of Micronesia and Melarenia.



4. **SHOE MONEY.** Silver ingots, called syue, are said to have served as money in China from the time of the Mongal Emperor, Kablai Khan (AD 1260 — 1295). For trading, the well known yuan pae, "shoe-money" or "syues tails", described by the Chinese as wan gin, meaning "fine silver" has been in circulation for some centuries. The lump is impressed with a stamp, which gave it its likeness to a shoe and the term syue, in Cantonese psi-ssu or fine silk, is thus explained.

5. **AMERICAN INDIAN WAMPUM.** These are tubular shell beads of the North American Indians, usually about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Literally translated, Wampum (named by the English) means "strings of white". The Indians used these beads as we use diamonds.

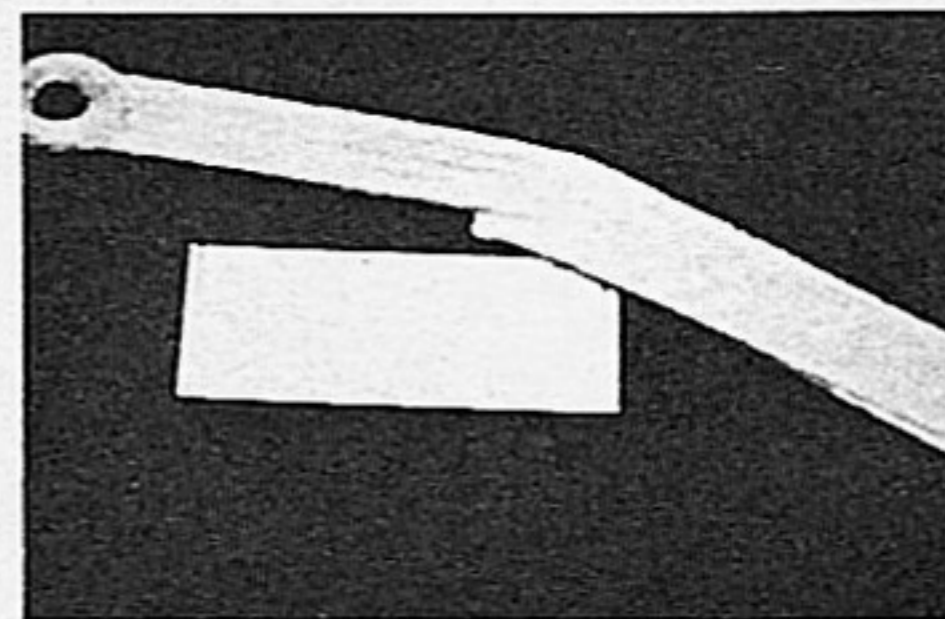
6. **WHALE TOOTH.** Ivory teeth from the sperm whale were used as currency in the Fiji Islands about the middle of the eighteenth century. They also serve as ornaments. Some teeth were dyed red with turmerie and this made them 20 times more valuable.



7. **SIAM PACK SADDLE.** These are made from four-sided bars of silver, slightly tapered, bent and cut part away, thus resembling the old pack saddle used in the Far East.



8. **CHINESE KNIFE MONEY.** The theory of its origin is that firstly a real knife, the base of the handle pierced for suspension, was used in barter; then shrinking in size, with edges blunted, useless as a knife but more convenient for currency; lastly the handle absorbing the blade, we have the "cash" remaining as money. Knife money was abolished about 221 B.C.



9. **PIG MOUTH MONEY OR SILVER SHELL MONEY.** This is made from a silver alloy in the shape of flat or almost flat shells, the one side covered with a yellowish-red substance made of burnt chicken's egg-yoke and the other side slightly convex is black and rubbed. Said to be used in marriage and divorce ceremonies in Northern Siam.

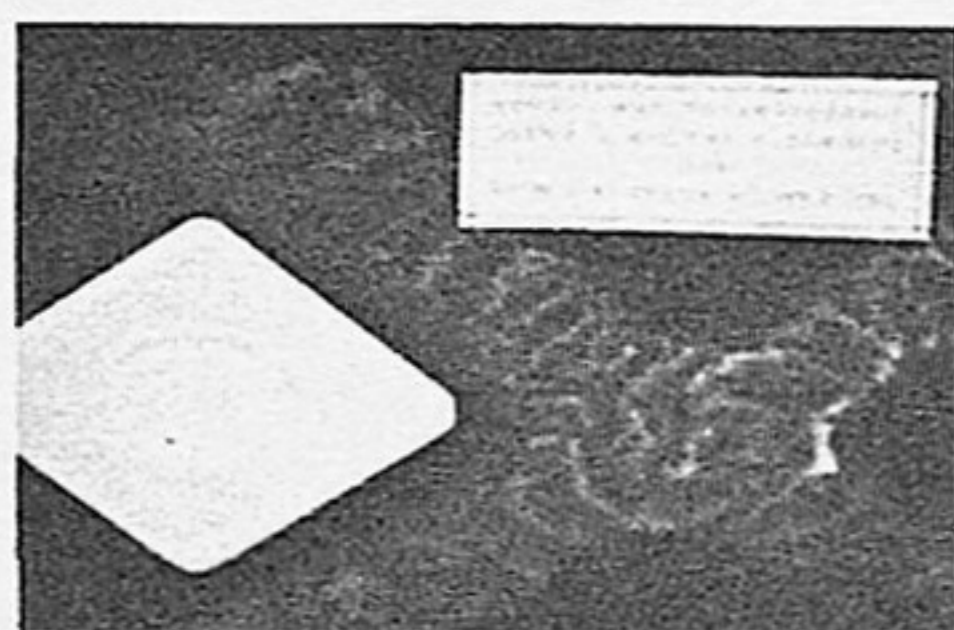
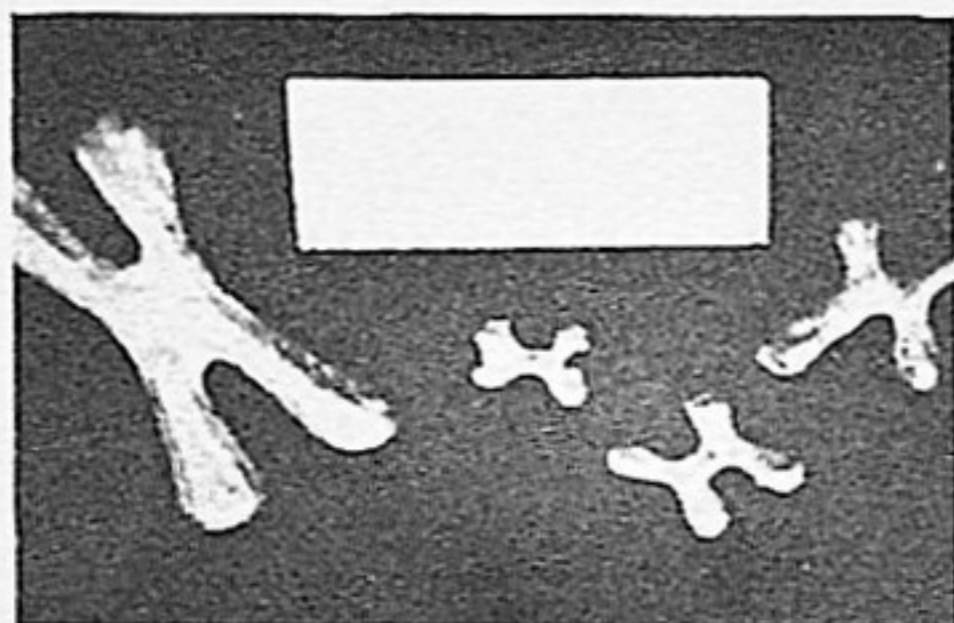
10. **ANT NOSE OR GHOST HEAD MONEY.** These are bronze metallic substitutes for Cowrie shells issued in China 612 to 589 B.C. Some authorities claim that the Chinese inserted these coins in the nostrils of the dead to prevent the entrance of spirits in the form of ants, hence the name Ant Nose or Ghost Money.

11. **PORCELAIN CHINESE COINS.** These colourful porcelain coins had their origin as gambling tokens about 1760 and were current as small change until about 1900.

12. GITZI PENNY. These are twelve to twenty inches long, both ends flattened, one in a wig shape and the other resembling a double-tail. They were used in French Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, although they are generally associated with the Gitzi tribe of North-west Liberia.



13. KATANGA AND COPPER CROSS. These copper crosses were cast by digging a mould in the sand and pouring molten metal into it. They were used in the Belgium Congo by natives for purchasing brides.



14. TIGER TONGUE AND CANOE. The tiger tongue pieces are of silver and the boat-shaped ones were copper used by the Laos inhabiting the Mekong river valley near what is now Siam.

15. JAPANESE BEAN MONEY AND CHO GIN. These are small silver coins used to make up the correct silver weight measured out in Cho-Gin which is a silver bar increasing 1 x 5 or 3 x 1 inch.

16. FISH HOOK MONEY. They consist of a silver rod about an eighth inch thick, bent and cut to the necessary length to give them the correct weight, then stamped with a design. They were used from about the 16th Century until about 1800 on the West coast of India and Ceylon.

17. STAM BULLET MONEY. Siamese bullet money is made by pouring molten silver into a cloth covered mould completely submerged in water and then bent by five blows of the Smiths hammer. These coins get their name from the fact that they resemble old-fashioned bullets.

18. SILVER BU was used in Japan from 1837 to 1854. The ornaments on the outer margin on both sides are cherry blossoms.

19. TEA BRICK used in Tibet. This is manufactured by using the branches, twigs leaves or sweepings dried in the sun, broken up by beating with sticks on hot plates, sifted, steamed over boiling water and put into moulds and pressed. To give a richer colour, a little soot may be added to poor quality. The standards differ according to the fermentation, colour, weight and proportion of wood to leaf. Brick tea is still the ordinary currency of traders and travellers.

20. TIN HAT MONEY OF PAHANG IN THE MALAY PENINSULA. These were made of tin with a slight mixture of lead. Ceased to be legal tender in 1893.

21. GOD BELL MONEY OR DEOGANTES. These are made in Tibet. The folktale is that when God was distributing the good things, the Burmese went on the wrong day and so received "nats" (or evil spirits) instead of blessings. The bells or deoganta are beaten to placate and arrest these evil spirits.

22. BOARS TUSK MONEY. The boar's upper canines are knocked out and the tusks, having nothing to stop them, keep on growing and curving spirally. The more spirals, the higher the value.

23. BONE ARM MONEY. The arm-rings which form the currency of New Guinea, are made by the centre piece of shell being bored with a hollow bamboo, sand, and water, leaving a smooth round hole of the required size.

24. MANILLA. The slave coast, as one would expect, is the home of the manilla currency which, as the name implies, is closely connected with the Portugese or Spanish slave trade. These rings originally of copper or brass, later of iron or a mixture of metals, thus became the dominating currency from the Gold Coast to the Lower Niger. Rings and bangles worn as ornaments or used as currency, are found in all metal-using countries.

25. CARTWHEEL TWOPENCE. In 1797, during the reign of George III of England, these copper coins weighing two ounces, were used and called cartwheels because of their size and were used by undertakers to close the eyes of the dead.

26. BRASS FROG MONEY. This life-size brass frog comes from the Bamoon area of the French Cameroons in Africa, where it was used for money. The frog is made as follows: A model was made in bees-wax and after it hardened, it was covered with a mass of damp clay, which was then permitted to dry thoroughly. Then it was heated and the melted wax permitted to run out of a hole. To replace the wax, molten brass was poured in and when the brass solidified, the mould was broken and the frog carefully smoothed down with a file.

In conclusion, Dr. Kaplan said that these imaginative, and in many instances, beautiful objects used as currency, held an everlasting fascination. It would now appear that in actual fact, Britain has made a crown that contains 3 cents worth of nickel. America has come out with a sandwich-copper to replace the little bit of nickel which they hope to save. These coins are, to say the least, ODD AND CURIOUS.

OUR COVER:

The denomination of this bank note is given in three languages. It also shows figures of 10 and 20 indicating both the £10 and R20 values.

Note the serial number.

VOLKSKAS SE NOTE IN SUIDWES-AFRIKA

deur C.L. ENGELBRECHT,
PERSELE-BESTUURDER BY
VOLKSKAS-HOOFKANTOOR.

Met die goedkeuring van die Suidwes-Administrasie kon handelsbanke in Suidwes tot 1960 hulle eie note in omloop bring. Barclays en Standard Bank en Volkskas wat eers veel later op die toneel verskyn het, het van hierdie reg gebruik gemaak. Nederlandse Bank het van die Reserwe Bank Note van die Unie van Suid-Afrika vir hulle behoeftes ingevoer.

Op die note wat Barclays Bank in omloop gebring het staan o.a.:

„Suidwes-Afrika wettige betaalmiddeluitgifte.

Hierdie banknoot is gedek deur sekuriteit gehou deur die Administrateur van Suidwes-Afrika en is in terme van en onderhewig aan die bepalinge van die Suidwes-Afrika banke proklamasie 1930 wettige betaalmiddel.”

Op Standard Bank se noot staan slegs:

„Hierdie noot is gedek deur deposito's by die Regering”.

Die vroegste verwysing na Volkskas se note in Suidwes-Afrika het ek in 'n berig in Die Suidwester van 1947 raadgeloop. Die melding is terloops maar is van meer as verbygaande belang omdat daar toe alreeds aan die kern van die saak geraak is, nl. die behoefte aan eenvormigheid in die uitgifte van banknote, wat uiteindelik daartoe sou lei dat die Reserwe Bank hierdie funksie sou oorneem en die handelsbanke die reg sou ontsê om hulle eie note as wettige betaalmiddel in Suidwes in omloop te bring.

Die berig lees soos volg:

„MISKIEN SLEGS NOTE VAN RESERWEBANK VIR SUIDWES

Die wenslikheid van die instelling van een uniforme stel banknote,

soos uitgereik deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwe Bank al dan nie, is deur die Administrateur met sy onlangse besoek aan Pretoria met die Waarnemende Eerste Minister mnr. J. H. Hofmeyr, in Pretoria bespreek.

In 'n besonderhoud het die Administrateur daarop gewys dat daar tans drie soorte note in omloop is in die Gebied, nl. die van Barclays Bank, die Standard Bank en van die Reserwe Bank. Volgens die Administrateur, bestaan daar 'n moontlikheid dat Volkskas ook eersdaags 'n plaaslike tak sal open en dan sal hierdie onderneming natuurlik ook vir hul eie note moet sorg.

„Die huidige toestand van sake is in sommige opsigte uiters onbevredigend, het die Administra-

teur verklaar. „Daar is gevalle waar' naturelle kom kla het dat hulle gekul is deurdat waardelose koepons of ander stukkies gekleurde papier, wat hulle vir note aangesien het, aan hulle oorhandig is. Wanneer slegs een bepaalde soort noot in omloop gebring word, sal hierdie gevaar grootliks uitgeskakel wees.”

„Die moontlikheid” waarvan die Administrateur volgens die berig melding gemaak het, was op daardie tyd eintlik 'n sekerheid, want op 12 April 1947 is Volkskas reeds as handelsbank in Suidwes-Afrika geregistreer, alhoewel die bank eers op 20 Oktober 1948 in Windhoek begin sake doen het. Hierna het dit nie lank geduur nie voordat Volkskas in die spore van die twee ander banke wat al in die gebied gevestig was volg en ook sy eie note uitgereik het. Voordat dit egter gedoen kon word moes die goedkeuring van die Administrasie verkry en die feit dat die Volkskasnote voortaan wettige betaalmiddel sou wees, in die Staatskoerant gepubliseer word. Die note was teen die tyd dat die publikasie moes verskyn reeds vir 'n geruime tyd in besit van die bank se Windhoek-takkantoor en belangstellendes en nuuskieriges het aanhoudend navraag daarvoor ge-



doen by die amptenare. Dit kan daarom verstaan word dat hulle met besondere afwagting uitgesien het na die verskyning van die betrokke Staatskoerant. Die kennisgewing waarop almal gewag het, het toe eindelik op 15 Junie 1949 in Staatskoerant Nr. 1436 verskyn en is beliggam in Goewermentskennisgewing Nr. 193/194, en hierna kon die note te voorskyn gebring word.

"No. 194 15 Julie 1949

UITGIFTE VAN BANKNOTE

Hierby word kennis gegee dat Sy Edele die Administrateur ingevolge artikel negentien van Proklamasie 29 van 1930 die bank "Volkskas Beperk", middels 'n skriftelike permit, onderteken deur die Sekretaris van Suidwes-Afrika op een-en-twintig Junie 1948, gemagtig het om banknote in die Gebied uit te gee"

Miskien moet ons hier meer besonderhede gee oor wat presies op daardie dag gebeur het. Alhoewel die Windhoek-tak van Volkskas gewet het dat die betrokke Staatskoerant waarin die kennisgewing oor die note sou verskyn op 15 Julie gepubliseer sou word, kon hulle tog nie enige van die note uitreik alvorens die betrokke koerant amptelik verskyn het nie. Mnr. Wolfaardt, die destydse bestuurder, het toe besluit dat hy die Staatskoerant by die drukkers sal gaan inwag, want in die bank het reeds van sy kliënte gewag om juis op die eerste dag van uitreiking van die note te bekom. Die bank sou eenuur vir die publiek sluit, en dit was reeds hier kortby halfeen toe die eerste Staatskoerant eers klaar gedruk en gebind is. Met hierdie koerant onder sy arm het die bestuurder, om sy eie woorde te gebruik "gehardloop dat hy bars" om die note daardie selfde dag nog aan sy kliënte uit te reik. Oor die ontvangs van die note deur die publiek, skryf die destydse bestuurder soos volg aan sy Hoofkantoor:-

"Die note het goeie byval gevind by 'n paar van ons kliënte wat toevallig in die kantoor was om half-

(Vervolg op bladsy 10)

Volkskasnote . . 'n Fortuintjie . . . 'n Versamelaarsdroom . .

VERDWYN VAN DIE TONEEL (in rook)

31 Desember 1961 was vir bankklerke in Suidwes-Afrika die laaste dag van „eie" note – na dié datum het die Reserwebank verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir die Gebied se note. Dit het meegebring dat alle gekanselleerde note voor daardie datum verbrand moes word. Geldverbranding – selfs vir 'n bankklerk – is 'n ongewone werk, maar na 'n paar probeerslae word daar 'n tegniek ontwikkel.

1. Gaar 'n bondel op tot £25.000. Neem 'n emmer lampolie . . . week die note daarin om „lekker" te brand.

2. Gereed vir die brand!
(Die ou petroldrom in die bank se agterplaas is 'n veilige oond vir algehele vernietiging. Dit het voor die tyd van die lampolie en petroldrom gebeur dat note „uit verbranding" ontsnap en dat die bank vir 'n tweede keer moes betaal om sy note se naam hoog te hou!)

3. Elk en ieder se droom gaan in rook op! Moenie probeer red nie – jou hande en toekoms mag brand!

4 & 5. En terwyl jy die vurige offer filosofies en pligsgetrou betrag is daar tyd vir 'n dampie – 'n dampie wat om die geleentheid waardig te wees, „waardig" aangesteek word.



1



2



3



4



5

een toe ons die note te voorskyn gebring het onmiddellik nadat die Staatskoerant uit die pers gekom het", en later weer: "Behalwe in die geval van een winkelier wat die aanmerking 'of daar nou genoeg dekking vir die goed is' teenoor iemand gemaak het wat dit aangebied het in betaling van 'n rekening, het ons note baie goeie ontvangs gehad. Ons word daaglik nog gekomplimenteer met die uitgawe daarvan. Baie mense, nie kliënte van ons nie, kom om die note te besigtig en oor die algemeen word die mening uitgespreek dat ons note mooier as die van ander banke en die kleure ook meer opvallend is."

Die note het dan ook werklik 'n mooi voorkoms en die ontwerp daarop is baie paslik. Op elke noot verskyn 'n tipiese Suidwes-toneel. Op die £5-noot word 'n waterval in die Okavangorivier gesien. Op die £1-noot verskyn 'n gedeelte van Windhoek met die Lutherse Kerk op die voorgrond en die Administrasiegeboue op die agtergrond. Op die £10-noot verskyn 'n dorpie uit die ou dae. Volgens sommige is dit óf Omaruru óf Keetmanshoop óf Karabib. Andere meen dat dit 'n saamgestelde foto is en nie 'n spesifieke plek verteenwoordig nie.

Die eerste note-uitgif dra die datum 1 Junie 1949 en het uit drie denominasies bestaan: £5, £1 en 10/-. Die note is onderteken deur die destydse hoofbestuurder en stigter van Volkskas J. J. Bosman en C. J. Wolfaardt, Hoofagent (die bestuurder van die Windhoek-takkantoor van Volkskas). Die note, tweetalig soos die van die ander banke, het soos die van Barclays Bank die waarde van die denominasies ook in Duits aangegee: Zehn Schillinge, Ein Pfund en Fünf Pfund. Volkskas se note is deur die bekende drukkers Waterlow & Sons van London gedruk.

Die bewoording met betrekking tot die note-uitgif het gelees:-

"Hierdie banknoot is 'n wettige betaalmiddel en is gedek deur sekuriteit wat by die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika gedeponeer is kragtens die Bankeproklamasie 1930."

Die tweede uitgifte van die note het op 4 Junie 1952 geskied. Die note dra dieselfde handtekening. Mnr. Bosman is 'n paar weke na dié datum oorlede.

Vroeg in die begin van 1958 het Waterlow & Sons Ltd. opdrag ontvang om die volgende denominasies en oplaag vir Volkskas te druk:-

10-sjieling note	: £10,000
£1-note	: £50,000
£5-note	: £40,000

Die datum op die note sou 1 September 1958 wees.

Die drukkersplate (wat in veilige bewaring by Lloyds Bank gehou is), moes op versoek van die Suidwes-Administrasie deur die Hoë Kommissaris van London vrygestel word en aan die drukkers beskikbaar gestel word.

Tot 1958 was dit die gebruik om note half voltooi van die drukkers te ontvang in soverre dat die Hoofagent se handtekening en datum eers in die Unie aangebring is. Met die druk van bogemelde oplaag is daar besluit om die note ten volle te laat druk en voltooid in te voer met K.H.T. Linning as Hoofagent (toe bestuurder van die bank se Windhoek-tak) en J. A. Hurter as Hoofbestuurder. Die besending met die note sou uit een of meer verseelde kiste bestaan wat direk na Walvisbaai gestuur word. Die note sou ná inklaring onder polisiebegeleiding saam met 'n senior amptenaar van die bank na Windhoek geneem word. Die seëls sou onder toesig van Administrasie-amptenare in Windhoek gebreek word. Die waarde van die note sou wees die vry-aanboord waarde van die drukkerskoste.

Dit is nogal interessant om op die "verskonende" toon oor die duurder koste vir die druk van die note uit Waterlow & Sons Ltd. se brief van 31 Julie 1958 te let. In 1952 was die koste £9-4-6 per 1000 vir 90 000 note terwyl hierdie besending £13-8-9 per 1000 vir 78 000 note kos. Die brief gaan dan voort om die hoër koste te motiveer:-

"This is due to two factors, firstly because the considerable preparatory work before printing which is the same irrespective of the quantity ordered has on this occasion to be spread over a

smaller quantity of notes, thereby increasing the unit cost, and secondly because production costs have increased since 1952.

Wages in our Industry are governed at a national level by the British Government's Interim Index of Retail Prices which started in 1947 at 100, and in April 1952 when your last order was placed had risen to 135, and now stands at 169. You will therefore appreciate that in spite of our efforts it has not been possible to prevent production costs increasing, but we would assure you that these increases have been kept to a minimum."

In Maart 1959 het Waterlow & Sons Ltd. laat weet dat hulle twee kaste note met die "Tantallon Castle" vanaf London op 4 April 1959 versend het na Walvisbaai. 'n Onderrekenmeester, mnr. N. C. Erasmus van Volkskas, Windhoek-tak en sersant Williams van die S.A.P. het die note in ontvangs gaan neem.

Nog voordat hierdie besending in die land aangekom het, is daar besef dat hierdie note slegs vir 'n beperkte tyd in die bank se behoeftes sou kon voorsien. Hoewel daar aan 'n verdere oplaag gedink is, veral met spesiale inagneming van die tydskedule voordat die uitvoering van 'n bestelling geskied, het die bank, omdat dit op daardie tydstip nog nie seker was of die pondnote ná desimalisasie in omloop sou bly nie, terwille van die koste besluit om voorlopig nie 'n nuwe oplaag te druk nie.

Nadat die Suidwes-Administrasie daartoe oorgegaan het om hulle banksake deur middel van Volkskas te verrig, het die takkantoor te Windhoek as gevolg van die groot kontanttrekkings wat deur die Administrasie gedoen word, 'n besondere vraag na £10-note ondervind. Om in hierdie behoefte te voorsien moes gereeld Reserwebanknote ingevoer word. As gevolg van die voordele wat dit vir 'n bank inhou as hy sy eie note kan uitreik, is daar besluit om ook eie £10-note te laat druk. Ook is daar 'n opdrag gegee om 'n verdere oplaag van 100,000 £5-note onder datum van 1 September 1959 te laat druk. Omdat hierdie note die bank egter

moes deursien tot die begin van 1961 — die datum van desimalisasie — is die bestelling kort daarna na £200.000 verhoog en daar is verder besluit om onmiddellik aandag aan die drukkersplate vir die randnote te gee. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. is versoek om proewe van die bestaande note voor te lê waar die pondwaarde slegs deur randwaarde vervang word en 'n ontwerp vir die £10-noot moes ook gedoen word. Teen hierdie stadium was dit duidelik dat die note ná desimalisasie nog in sirkulasie sou bly totdat dit weens slytasie onttrek moes word.

Vroeg in 1960 het die firma Waterlow & Sons Ltd. hulle ontwerp vir die £10-noot voorgelê. Die koste hiervoor sowel as die drukkersplate het £2 065 beloop. Ook is plakvoorbeelde voorgelê van hoe die randnote sou lyk met die vervangde pondwaardes. Die Suidwes-Administrasie het die note goedgekeur en die volgende oplaag is bestel:

R 1-note	:	R50.000
R 2-note	:	R100.000
R10-note	:	R80.000
R20-note	:	R100.000

Interessant is die feit dat toe die Administrasie van Suidwes hierdie ontwerpe en oplaag goedkeur op 24

Februarie 1960 die skrywe ook die waarskuwing bevat het dat: "wanneer u 'n bestelling plaas vir die druk van die nuwe note, geliewe in gedagte te hou dat die moontlikheid bestaan dat 'n agentskap van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwe Bank dalk in die Gebied geopen sal word." Gevolglik is die firma Waterlow & Sons Ltd. in Maart gevra om die werk aan die £10-note en die randuitgifte voorlopig te staak. Dit was die begin van die einde van eie note deur die handelsbanke in Suidwes. Op 2 Januarie 1962 het die Reserwe Bank verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir banke se note-uitgifte. Reeds gedurende 1961 het die Windhoek-tak van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwe Bank begin met die kansellering van die banke se notevoorrade. In hierdie verband is die volgende prosedure gevolg: met die samewerking van Volkskas se takkantoor te Windhoek het die Suidwes-Administrasie die 10-sjieling en R1 denominasies van note by wyse van 'n pons gekanselleer. Die bank moes dan verantwoordelikheid aanvaar om hierdie note te verbrand. £5-note is terug gehou om afsonderlik afgeskryf te word wanneer hulle in Januarie 1962 aan die plaaslike tak vandie Reserwe Bank oorhandig word.

STAAT VAN VOLKSKAS-NOTE UITGEREIK

DENOMINASIE		NOMMERS	AANTAL NOTE	WAARDE
10/-	1 Junie 1949	K 1	00 001 – 50 000	50 000 £ 25 000
	4 Junie 1952	K 2	50 001 – 80 000	30 000 £ 15 000
	1 September 1958	K 3	80 001 – 100 000	20 000 £ 10 000
£1	1 Junie 1949	A 1	00 001 – 65 000	65 000 £ 65 000
	4 Junie 1952	A 2	65 001 – 115 000	50 000 £ 50 000
	1 September 1958	A 3	115 001 – 165 000	50 000 £ 50 000
£5	1 Junie 1949	S 1	00 001 – 20 000	20 000 £100 000
	4 Junie 1952	S 2	20 000 – 30 000	10 000 £ 50 000
	1 September 1958	S 3	30 001 – 38 000	8 000 £ 40 000
	1 September 1959	S 4	38 001 – 78 000	40 000 £200 000

MET VRIENDELIKE
VERGUNNING VAN "OPSAAL"
— DESEMBER 1971

AFRIKAANS IN DIE NUMISMATIEK

Die bygaande kwotasies uit 'n pryslys bewys dat die gees gewillig is maar dat die vlees maar nog baie swak is. Hierdie pryslyste word gereeld deur 'n sekere munthandelaar aan sy kliënte gestuur en die inhoud sal ongetwyfeld interessante en amusante leesstof verskaf. Ons dink veral aan die (baie?) amptenare wat self muntversamelaars is.

— *Ons gee 'n spesiale afslag aan alle kliente wat hoer as die aangenome waarde aanbied.*

Alle items aangebied sal verkoop word aan die hoogste aanbod wat ontvang word sonder geen aanmerking.

Alle items aangebied is streng gegradeer en gegradeer as aangemeld.

Ons gee net die aangenome waarde van die muntstukke, wanneer u 'n aanbod maak kan u bo of onder die aangenome waarde of u kan op die aangenome waarde aanbied, u kan enege aanbod maak wat u wil, alle muntstukke moet verkoop word, bid met gerus.

Posgeld en assersansie sal by getel word op alle rekens.

Sewe dae terugstuur voordeel sal gegee word waar koper nie tevrede is met ons gradering nie sal u kontant ten volle terugbetaal word.

Ingeval van twee persone die selde aanbod maak vir een munt, sal die persoon wie se aanbod formeerste ontvang word, sal die gelukkige een wees.

Die tittle aan die muntstukke bly met die katlog tot u kontant in vol betaal is.

DE NUMMIS NO 4

IS NOW

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VOL 7 No. 4

NOTES:

1. **PAYMENT:** Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. **OVERSEAS & FOREIGN:** \$1 U.S.A. = 75 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.32 U.S.A. (approx.)
4. All prices are subject to change without notice.
5. When ordering Please quote Item No. and give details.
6. **NEXT LIST:** APRIL/MAY, 1972

NOTAS:

1. **BETALING:** Stuur asseblief tjek, poswissel of pos-order.
2. Alle items word aangebied op voorwaarde dat voorrade nog nie verkoop en nog beskikbaar is, wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
3. **BUITELANDSE EN OORSEE:** \$1 V.S.A. = 75 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = \$1.32 V.S.A. (ongeveer)
4. Pryse is onderhewig aan veranderings sonder kennisgewing.
5. Wanneer bestellings geplaas word, meld asseblief die Item nommer en gee besonderhede.
6. **VOLGENDE LYS:** APRIL/MEI 1972.

S.A. PROOFSETS/PROEFSTELLE
SHORT SETS (Without Gold)
KORTSTELLE (Sonder Goud)

700	1923	747	R 375-00
701	1931	62	R 2475-00
702	1934	24	R 1850-00 (½d and 1d not proof)
703	1936	40	R 1975-00
704	1939	30	R 2000-00

705	1943	104	R 475-00
706	1944	150	R 365-00
707	1945	150	R 365-00
708	1946	150	R 390-00
709	1947	2600	R 140-00
710	1948	1120	R 170-00
711	1949	800	R 220-00
712	1950	500	R 225-00
713	1951	2000	R 40-00
714	1952	3500	R 27-50
715	1953	2000	R 38-00
716	1954	2275	R 62-50
717	1955	2250	R 48-50
718	1956	1350	R 95-00
719	1957	750	R 120-00
720	1958	625	R 125-00
721	1959	560	R 225-00
722	1960	1860	R 45-00
723	1961	4391	R 27-50
724	1962	2300	R 45-00
725	1963	2525	R 35-00
726	1964	13000	R 14-00
727	1965	20000	R 18-00

728	1965	V.I.P. AFR. R1.	R 315-00
		.120	R 15-00
729	1966	15000	R 16-00
730	1967	15000	R 22-50
731	1968	15000	R 29-50
732	1969	5000	R 27-50
733	1970	4000	R 25-00
734	1971	4000	

LONGSETS (With Gold)
LANGSTELLE (Met Goud)

735	1923	655	R 750-00
736	1952	12000	R 72-50
737	1953	3000	R 110-00
738	1954	875	R 160-00
739	1955	600	R 170-00
740	1956	350	R 315-00
741	1957	380	R 330-00
742	1958	360	R 340-00
743	1959	390	R 410-00
744	1960	1500	R 135-00
745	1961	3139	R 88-00
746	1962	1544	R 107-50
747	1963	1500	R 92-50
748	1964	3000	R 69-50
749	1965	5000	R 62-50
750	1966	10000	R 42-50
751	1967	10000	R 44-00
752	1968	10000	R 46-00
753	1969	7000	R 47-50
754	1970	7000	R 48-00
755	1971	6000	R 50-00

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

756	1923	(E1+E½) Proof	R 495-00
757	1952	UNC	R 65-00
758	1953	1000 Proof	R 80-00
759	1954	350 Proof	R 120-00
760	1955	300 Proof	R 140-00

761	1956	158 Proof	R 275-00
762	1957	180 Proof	R 250-00
763	1958	155 Proof	R 240-00
764	1959	240 Proof	R 285-00
765	1960	450 Proof	R 105-00
766	1961	793 Proof	R 80-00
767	1962	800 Proof	R 68-00
768	1963	1008 Proof	R 50-00
769	1964	1000 Proof	R 50-00
770	1965	1000 Proof	R 55-00
771	1966	1000 Proof	R 48-00
772	1967	1000 Proof	R 49-00
773	1968	1000 Proof	R 49-00
774	1969	1000 Proof	R 49-00
775	1970	1000 Proof	R 47-50
776	1971	1000 Proof	R 45-00

S.A. PROOFLIKE CROWNS/
PROEFAGTIGE KRONE
SS - Specially Select i.e.
Prooflike Finish

777	1947	3000	R 22-50
778	1948	10000	R 16-50
779	1949	2000	R 25-00
780	1950	1200	R 32-50
781	1951	1483	R 28-00
782	1952	15500	R 10-00
783	1953	8000	R 14-00
784	1954	3890	R 42-50
785	1955	2250	R 22-50
786	1956	2200	R 22-50
787	1957	1600	R 25-00
788	1958	1500	R 22-50
789	1959	2200	R 155-00
790	1960	22367	R 9-75
791	1961	19956	R 15-00
792	1962	6024	R 27-50
793	1963	10227	R 12-50
794	1964	25000	R 7-50

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

795	1947	305600	R	5-50
796	1948	781992	R	9-00
797	1949	537821	R	11-50
798	1950	84454	R	17-50
799	1951	366602	R	10-00
800	1952	1725500	R	6-00
801	1953	263000	R	8-00
802	1954	17040	R	32-50
802a	1955	45880	R	13-00
802b	1956	103900	R	11-50
802c	1957	157077	R	8-50
802d	1958	235952	R	8-50
802e	1959	6139	R	117-50
802f	1960	421624	R	7-75
802g	1961	54766	R	9-50
802h	1962	24378	R	14-00
802i	1963	157717	R	3-85
802j	1964	126664	R	2-50

**SILVER ONE RAND
SILWER EEN RAND**

803	1965E	Proof	R	12-50
804	1965A	Proof	R	305-00
805	1966A	UNC	R	1-65
806	1966A	Proof	R	6-50
807	1966E	UNC	R	1-65
808	1967A	UNC	R	1-65
809	1967A	Proof	R	8-75
810	1967E	UNC	R	1-65
811	1968E	UNC	R	3-50
812	1968E	Proof	R	9-50
813	1968A	UNC	R	4-50
814	1969A	Proof	R	12-50
815	1969E	UNC	R	1-50
816	1969A	UNC	R	1-50
817	1970	UNC	R	7-50
818	1971	Proof	R	15-00
818a	1971	UNC	R	5-00
818b	1971	Proof	R	15-00

**SOUTH AFRICA/SUID-AFRIKA
—A Set of Select UNC
—'n Stel Keurige UNC**

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 circulation and will be quite scarce. The 1969 20c and 50c are also very scarce, (small mintages). The 1970 silver R1 and the nickel 20c will not be 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.

1970 Coins are bilingual
1971 Munte is tweetalig

(a)	1967 (Afr. SET/STEL)	R	5-75
(b)	1967 (Eng. Set/Stel)	R	5-75
(c)	1968 (Afr. Set/Stel)	R	6-75
(d)	1968 (Eng. Set/Stel)	R	6-75
(e)	1969 (Afr. Set/Stel)	R	20-00
(f)	1969 (Eng. Set/Stel)	R	18-75
(g)	1970 (Bilingual Set/Stel)	R	10-00
(h)	1971 (Tweetalige Stel/Set)	R	5-75

**S.A. GOLD COINS/GOUE MUNTE
GOLD ONE RAND/
GOUE EEN RAND**

819	1961	UNC	R	42-00
820	1962	UNC	R	43-00
821	1963	UNC	R	27-50
822	1964	UNC	R	22-50
823	1965	UNC	R	18-50
824	1966	Proof	R	17-50
825	1967	Proof	R	15-00

826	1968	Proof	R	19-00
827	1969	Proof	R	15-00
828	1970	Proof	R	13-50
829	1971	Proof	R	12-50

**GOLD TWO RAND/
GOUE TWEE RAND**

830	1961	UNC	R	40-00
831	1962	UNC	R	20-00
832	1963	UNC	R	23-00
833	1964	UNC	R	19-50
834	1965	UNC	R	17-50
835	1966	Proof	R	19-00
836	1967	Proof	R	17-50
837	1968	Proof	R	17-00
838	1969	Proof	R	17-00
839	1970	Proof	R	17-00
840	1971	Proof	R	15-00

**GOLD/GOUE KRUGERRAND
(PROOF/PROEF)
ONE OUNCE FINE GOLD
EEN ONS FYN GOUD**

841	1967	Proof	R	65-00
842	1968	Proof	R	62-50
843	1968 (FR)	Proof	R	80-00
844	1969	Proof	R	60-00
845	1970	Proof	R	55-00
846	1971	Proof	R	50-00

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KAMER VAN MYNWESE**

847	1 Oz pure gold-commemorating 50 yrs UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA/ 1 Ons Suiwer Goud-Gedenk 50 jaar UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA:			
	Afr.	R	68-00	
	Eng.	R	62-00	
	THE PAIR/DIE STEL	R	125-00	

**CURRENT SOUTH AFRICAN
PROOF AND UNC COINS**

**HUIDIGE SUID-AFRIKAANSE
PROEF EN UNC MUNTE**

HALF CENTS/SENTE

848	1970	UNC	R	0-05
849	1970	PRF	R	1-50
850	1971	UNC	R	2-00
851	1971	PRF	R	3-00

CENTS/SENTE

852	1965A	UNC	R	52-50
853	1965E	UNC	R	2-50
854	1965E	PRF	R	4-50
855	1966A	UNC	R	0-05
856	1966E	UNC	R	0-05
857	1966A	PRF	R	0-25
858	1967A	UNC	R	0-05
859	1967E	UNC	R	0-05
860	1967A	PRF	R	0-30
861	1968A	UNC	R	0-05
862	1968E	UNC	R	0-05
863	1968E	PRF	R	0-75
864	1969A	UNC	R	0-05
865	1969E	UNC	R	0-05
866	1969A	PRF	R	0-50
867	1970	UNC	R	0-05
868	1970	PRF	R	0-50
869	1971	UNC	R	0-05
870	1971	PRF	R	0-50

TWO CENTS/TWEE SENTE

871	1965A	UNC	R	0-10
872	1965E	UNC	R	0-10
873	1965A	PRF	R	0-40
874	1966A	UNC	R	0-10
875	1966E	UNC	R	0-10
876	1966E	PRF	R	0-40
877	1967A	UNC	R	0-10
878	1967E	UNC	R	0-10
879	1967E	PRF	R	0-40
880	1968A	UNC	R	0-10
881	1968E	UNC	R	0-10
882	1968A	PRF	R	1-00
883	1969A	UNC	R	0-10
884	1969E	UNC	R	0-10
885	1969E	PRF	R	0-40
886	1970	UNC	R	0-10
887	1970	PRF	R	1-00
888	1971	UNC	R	0-10
889	1971	PRF	R	1-00

FIVE CENTS/VYFSENTE

890	1965A	UNC	R	0-20
891	1965E	UNC	R	0-20
892	1965E	PRF	R	0-75
893	1966A	UNC	R	0-20
894	1966E	UNC	R	0-20
895	1966A	PRF	R	0-75

896	1967A	UNC	R	0-20
897	1967E	UNC	R	0-20
898	1967A	PRF	R	0-75
899	1968A	UNC	R	0-50
900	1968E	UNC	R	0-50
901	1968E	PRF	R	1-50
902	1969A	UNC	R	0-20
903	1969E	UNC	R	0-20
904	1969E	PRF	R	0-50
905	1970	UNC	R	0-35
906	1970	PRF	R	1-50
907	1971	UNC	R	0-20
908	1971	PRF	R	1-00

TEN CENTS/TIENSENTE

909	1965A	UNC	R	0-35
910	1965E	UNC	R	0-35
911	1965A	PRF	R	1-00
912	1966A	UNC	R	0-40
913	1966E	UNC	R	0-40
914	1966E	PRF	R	1-00
915	1967A	UNC	R	3-50
916	1967E	UNC	R	2-50
917	1967E	PRF	R	4-00
918	1968A	UNC	R	2-50
919	1968E	UNC	R	3-50
920	1968A	PRF	R	4-00
921	1969A	UNC	R	0-50
922	1969E	UNC	R	0-50
923	1969E	PRF	R	2-50

924	1970	UNC	R	0-25	942	1970	UNC	R	7-50	963	1971	PRF	R	2-50
925	1970	PRF	R	2-50	943	1970	PRF	R	12-50					
926	1971	UNC	R	0-25	944	1971	UNC	R	0-75					
926	1971	PRF	R	2-50	945	1971	PRF	R	2-50					

FIFTY CENTS/VYFTIG SENTE					SILVER ONE RAND/ SILWER EEN RAND									
927	1965A	UNC	R	0-50	946	1965A	PRF	R	5-75	964	1965A	PRF	R	305-00
928	1965E	UNC	R	0-50	947	1965E	PRF	R	600-00	965	1965E	PRF	R	12-50
929	1965E	PRF	R	1-75	948	1966A	UNC	R	1-50	966	1966A	UNC	R	1-65
930	1966A	UNC	R	0-75	949	1966E	UNC	R	1-50	967	1966E	UNC	R	1-65
931	1966E	UNC	R	0-75	950	1966E	PRF	R	3-00	968	1966A	PRF	R	6-50
932	1966A	PRF	R	1-75	951	1967A	UNC	R	4-75	969	1967A	UNC	R	1-65
933	1967A	UNC	R	3-50	952	1967E	UNC	R	3-75	970	1967E	UNC	R	1-65
934	1967E	UNC	R	4-50	953	1967E	PRF	R	5-00	971	1967A	PRF	R	8-75
935	1967A	PRF	R	5-00	954	1968A	UNC	R	1-50	972	1968A	UNC	R	4-50
936	1968A	UNC	R	5-00	955	1968E	UNC	R	1-50	973	1968E	UNC	R	3-50
937	1968E	UNC	R	4-00	956	1968E	PRF	R	5-00	974	1968E	PRF	R	9-50
938	1968E	PRF	R	7-50	957	1969A	UNC	R	18-00	975	1969A	UNC	R	1-50
939	1969A	UNC	R	7-50	958	1969E	UNC	R	9-50	976	1969E	UNC	R	1-50
940	1969E	UNC	R	12-50	959	1969E	PRF	R	12-50	976	1969A	PRF	R	12-50
941	1969A	PRF	R	14-00	960	1970	UNC	R	1-50	977	1970	UNC	R	7-50
					961	1970	PRF	R	2-50	978	1970	PRF	R	15-00
					962	1971	UNC	R	1-00	979	1971	UNC	R	5-00
										980	1971	PRF	R	15-00

AUSTRIA-1971 PROOF SET

An attractive and reasonably priced article consisting of the officially packaged set of proof coins which is issued each year, as follows:

- Y89 - 2 GROSCHEN 1971 PROOF
- Y87 - 5 GROSCHEN 1971 PROOF
- Y90 - 10 GROSCHEN 1971 PROOF
- Y103 - 50 GROSCHEN 1971 PROOF
- Y104 - 1 SCHILLING 1971 PROOF
- Y106 - 5 SCHILLING 1971 PROOF
- Y99 - 10 SCHILLING 1971 PROOF
- 25 SCHILLING 1971 PROOF
- 50 SCHILLING 1971 PROOF

THE PROOF SET COMPLETE:

R12-50 per set

AIR FORCE CROSS (AFC) E. II. R.

ISSUED TO W.D.J. (1954)
in original case - UNC



R225.00

No. 37 - JOSLIN CATALOGUE

THE MOST IMPORTANT
USA COIN TO APPEAR
IN A LONG TIME!

We have been fortunate in obtaining a small stock of Eisenhower Dollars and offer these as follows whilst stocks last:-

- 1971 COPPER NICKEL BU R2.00
- 1971 S 40% SILVER BU R8.75
- 1971 S SILVER PROOF R17.50



1971

PORCELAIN COINS

Here is an opportunity for the numismatist with a discriminating taste and an eye for future investment potential.

What can almost certainly be considered South Africa's finest and largest collection of Porcelain and Mother of Pearl coins, is being offered for sale.

The seller is prepared to part with the collection, at cost, even though prices have risen steeply the past year.

The collection consists of:-

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|--------------------|
| (a) | 426 GERMAN PORCELAIN PIECES | | PRICE ... R2350.00 |
| (b) | 101 SIAMESE PORCELAIN PIECES | | PRICE ... R 290.00 |
| (c) | 79 SIAMESE MOTHER OF PEARL PIECES | | |
| | 6 DIFFERENT SIZES OF ROUND AND PANEL SHAPES | | PRICE ... R 275.00 |
| (d) | 5 CATALOGUES ON GERMAN PORCELAIN COINS | | |

OR

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION AT ...

R2750-00



AT R16.00

FOR THE JOY OF COLLECTING
OR AS AN INVESTMENT

ISSUE OF 1971

Bundesrepublik

DEUTSCHLAND

10 D.M. 15.5 G
32.5 MM

LEGAL TENDER - LIMITED ISSUE

XX OLYMPIADE
MÜNCHEN 1972



The 1971 issue of 10DM. coins in 625/1000 silver of the 1972 Olympics in Munich, have now been released by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Striking in appearance and design these coins were again struck in equal quantities by the four German mints: - G(KARLSRUHE) - F(STUTTGART) - D(MÜNCHEN) - J(HAMBURG).

Each coin carries its own mintmark.

No sooner were the coins released than they were again in short supply. It is almost certain that they will again be as popular as the 1970 issue.

WE OFFER THE SET OF FOUR COINS WITH THE FOUR MINTMARKS G-F-D-J.

PER SET R16.00

ZAR AND S.A. BANKNOTES

ZAR EN S.A. BANKNOTE

Z A R

ITEM	DEN	NOTE/NOOT NO.	GRADE/GRAAD	GRADE/GRAAD	PRICE/ PRYS
101	£1	802	PRETORIA	VF	R 5-00
102	£1	904	PRETORIA	F	3-75
103	£1	1578	PRETORIA	F	3-75
104	£1	6142	PRETORIA	VG	2-00
105	£1	8242	PRETORIA	F+	2-50
106	£1	10795	PRETORIA	VF	5-00
107	£1	11431	PRETORIA	F+	2-50
108	£1	13262	PRETORIA	F+	2-50
109	£1	18958	PRETORIA	G	1-00
110	£1	5609A	PIETERSBURG	G	1-00
111	£1	8661A	PIETERSBURG	F	2-50
112	£1	8758A	PIETERSBURG	VG	1-50
113	£1	18484A	PIETERSBURG	VG	1-50
114	£1	20649A	PIETERSBURG	VG	1-50
115	£1	20811A	PIETERSBURG	VG	1-50
116	£5	4759	PRETORIA	F+	7-00
117	£5	7540	PRETORIA	F	7-00
118	£10	1964	PRETORIA	G	7-00
119	£20	346	PRETORIA	F	15-00
120	£20	2771	PRETORIA	F	15-00

SOUTH AFRICA

		SERIES				
121	R1	A	101	SELECTION AVAILABLE	UNC	R 2.75
122	R1	A	102	SELECTION AVAILABLE	UNC	R 2.75
123	£1 BLACK	A	97	4443047	VF	R 7.50
124	£1 BLACK	A	139	585674	VF	R 7.50
125	£1 BLACK	A	180	031207	VF	R 7.50
126	£1 BLUE			SELECTION AVAILABLE	VF	R 3.50
127	£1 BLUE				EF	R 4.00
128	£1 BLUE				UNC	R 6.00
129	R2 BLUE			SELECTION AVAILABLE	UNC	R 5.50
130	£5 GREEN			SELECTION AVAILABLE	EF	R 17.50
131	£5 GREEN				UNC	R 22.50
132	£10 GREEN			SELECTION AVAILABLE	VF	R 12.00
133	£10 GREEN				EF	R 14.00
134	£10 GREEN				UNC	R 16.00
135	£10 BROWN			SELECTION AVAILABLE	VF	R 23.00
136	£10 BROWN				EF	R 26.00
137	R20 BROWN			SELECTION AVAILABLE	EF	R 25.00
138	R20 BROWN				UNC	R 30.00
139	R100	E	1	002970	EF	R275.00