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MINT HAS NO PLANS TO STRIKE KRUGERRAND OR R5 GOLD YET

The South African Mint has no plans to mint the Krugerrand, weighing one fine ounce of gold, or the gold R5 piece in the immediate future. It may take as long as a year or two before these coins are struck.

Last month the Minister of Finance, Dr. Donges, introduced a Bill in the House of Assembly to amend the South African Coinage Act of 1964. Two of the major provisions in the Bill were the abolition of the 2½ cents — commonly known as the "tickey" — and the changing of the name Trojan to Krugerrand.

The original act provided for the striking of 2½ cents in silver and nickel. At the time of going to Press, the measure had not been discussed in the House of Assembly. It is presumed the Minister is doing away with the "tickey" because the coin has been found unnecessary in the new coinage system.

The choice of the name "Trojan" for the one ounce of fine gold was never very popular and its disappearance caused no comment. A number of collectors have divided opinions on the new name Krugerrand. Some feel it is outdated while others think the name is ideal because it embodies one of South Africa's most famous men.

Soon after the Bill was read a first time in the House and newspapers carried reports of the new name, the S.A. Mint received requests for the coin.

A senior Mint Official told Coin and Medal News: "We have no



The beauty of the 100 Aspra (crown-size piece), the largest piece in the new Zante presentation set, is brought to life by this striking photograph which shows every detail. (See page 14).

plans for striking the Krugerrand. The Minister has not even called for designs. Once he has done this, it will take many months before the coin is made.

"We do not anticipate instructions within the next few months to make the coin. We will only do so once the Minister has made an announcement. People who write to us requesting a Krugerrand are wasting our time and theirs."

Reports over the past year that the "tickey" would be abolished

were greeted with protests by many people who have come to regard this coin as their favourite. Yet when the Bill was released, the "tickey's" death passed with hardly a murmur.

A "Schedule" from the Bill appears on Page 3 of this magazine. The words and figures in dark parenthesis mean the Minister wishes to delete them from the Act. Those which are underlined with a black rule are the new words and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

LET ME

TELL YOU ABOUT. . . .

KING FAROUK'S COINS

By S.E. EDWARDS

Some while back I was glancing through Sotheby's catalogue of "The Palace Collection of Egypt", King Farouk's fabulous coin collection - which was auctioned off by the Nasser regime in 1954. It was quite a sale. There were 2,798 lots, most of which were made up of numbers of rare coins.

I was startled to see that lot No. 1568 was the 1942 2-piastre of Egypt struck in *platinum*. What is startling about that? Well, the 1942 2-piastre was minted in silver for the Government of Egypt during World War II by the S.A. Mint at Pretoria. (The S.A. Mint struck coins for many "foreign" countries during and after World War II, including the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, India and Egypt.)

I enquired of the S.A. Mint, but they had no knowledge of this coin being struck in platinum. Nor had the Royal Mint in London. The Royal Mint had supplied the original dies to the S.A. Mint. So who had struck the 2-piastre in platinum? There was no mint in Cairo in those days.

I was even more surprised to see that lot No. 1263 included, among various other Egyptian coins of the Farouk era, the 2-piastre of 1942 struck in gold. (This King Farouk must have had some influence somewhere!) I have never been able to find out where these gold and platinum 2-piastres were struck. Maybe some of our knowledgeable readers can throw some light on the subject?

Just suppose that those gold and platinum specimens had been struck at Pretoria? How much would you pay for them? Quite a

lot, I think. But I have a disappointment for you. They were withdrawn during the sale and, I understand, they are now part of Egypt's official numismatic collection in the State Museum.

Incidentally Yeoman seems to have got the 1942 2-piastre slightly wrong. It mentions the circular 2-piastre in cupro-nickel for the years 1937-48 (Yeo 83) and the hexagonal 2-piastre in silver for the years 1942-44 (Yeo 87). But the 1942 2-piastre in circular form, according to the S.A. Mint, was struck only in 833 standard silver and not in cupro-nickel. The hexagonal form 2-piastre was struck only in 1944. I wish somebody would write to Yeoman about it.

I know that some of my South African readers are not all that interested in foreign coins, so here is something for South African appetites. Lot No. 902 in the Palace Collection consisted of 19 Kruger ponds and ½ ponds.

Supposing you were in Cairo on the day of the sale with plenty of money in your pocket, how would you have valued the 19 coins to arrive at £655 for which the lot was sold? They are described in the catalogue as follows:

South Africa, Kruger, ponds, 1892 double shafts, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1898

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countermarked 9 under bust and M engraved on the bust, 1898, 99 countermarked under the bust, 1900; two machadorp blanks, both types; Pilgrim's Rest pond, 1902, half ponds, 1892 double shafts, proof, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897. Many extremely fine and the 1898 countermarks extremely rare
19 - £655

And how much would those 19 coins realise today?

DEATH OF H.J. ELLIS

Mr. Harry Joseph Ellis, who was reputed to be the first coin dealer in Transvaal, died on August 15 at his Johannesburg home.

Mr. Ellis was the father of Transvaal numismatics and in the early twenties he sold coins to many people who are today recognized as the leading experts in the Province.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

figures which he intends substituting. It will be seen from the Schedule that Trojan and 2½ cents in silver and nickel will be deleted and the Krugerrand weighing one ounce fine gold will be substituted. There are also minor changes in the legal weights of the ins.

FOOTNOTE:

No mention is made in the Bill of the Krugerrand being a R10 coin as some people assume it is.

HOE FUNKSIONEER 'N VERSAMELAARS VERENIGING

DEUR AMATEUR VERSAMELAAR

Noudat ons 'n Versamelaarsklub gestig het moet ons probeer om dit so glad moontlik te laat werk en ons wil in die verband 'n paar wenke gee en 'n paar waarskuwings rig.

Om 'n organisasie goed te laat funksioneer is daar voorbereiding nodig deur die ampsdraers.

Dit is dus noodsaaklik dat die Bestuur voor elke vergadering bymekaar kom en 'n program of agenda uitwerk vir die ledevergadering.

Om vergadering te hou is nie 'n doel op sigself nie: Daar moet werk gedoen word anders kry u verveling by die lede en mors u net tyd.

In die tweede plek moet die vergaderings so kort en kragtig as moontlik gemaak word. Vermy langtoesprake en eindelose bespreking.

Die Voorsitter moet saaklik en streng volgens die program leiding gee. Hy moet ingryp sodra die bespreking van die punt afdwaal.

M maak voorsiening in die program vir 'n geleentheid vir gesellige verkeer oor 'n koppie koffie of tee maar skei die

werk van die koffiedrink.

Sorg dat die Sekretaris notule hou van die besluite wat geneem word en hy moenie skaam wees om die name te noem van die persone wat aan die besprekings deelgeneem het nie. Die Notule word op die volgende vergadering gelees en goedgekeur en vorm dadelik 'n aanknopingspunt met werk wat nog nie afgehandel is nie.

SORG DAT ELKE LID VAN DIE VERENIGING IETS KRY OM TE DOEN EN DAT HY OP DIE VERGADERING VERSLAG DOEN HOE HY GEVORDER HET. DIT IS ALLEEN DEUR AL DIE LEDE AKTIEF TE HOU DAT U HULLE BELANGSTELLING SAL BEHOU.

Onthou ons het te doen met 'n stokperdjie wat in die lid se vrye tyd beoefen word en die taak wat hom opgelê word moet dus nie veeleisend of tydrowend wees nie. Dit moet vir hom of

haar 'n plezier wees en dit moet blynsy of haar vermoë wees. Kies die taak wat opgelê word met oorsig en maak dit interessant. Stel byvoorbeeld 'n paar lede aan om by die ou mense in die omgewing inligting te kry oor hoe die geld gelyk het wat hulle in hulle jeug dae gebruik het en wie weet - miskien loop hulle nog 'n paar van die ou munte raak.

Laat 'n ander lid 'n studie maak van die geldwese van ons buurstate of enige ander deel van die wêreld en 'n praatjie daaroor hou. 'n Ander een kan weer 'n bietjie oplees oor hoe die ruilhandel in geld ontstaan het en watter voorwerpe soos skulpe, sade, klippe en beeste as geld gebruik is.

Laat een 'n lesing voorberei oor die Romeinse gewoonte om sout as betaalmiddel te gebruik of hoe die Munt te (Vervolg op Bladsy 4, Kol..1)

South African Mint and Coinage Further Amendment Bill.

Denomination of coin.	Standard Weight. Grams.	Least Current Weight. Grams.	Standard Fineness.	Remedy Allowance.	
				Weight per piece. Grams.	Millesimal Fineness.
Gold:					
[Trojan] Krugerrand (1 ounce fine gold)	33.93 [05] 107	33.7 [205] 1792	Eleven-twelfths fine gold, one-twelfth alloy; or millesimal fineness 916.6	.0 [6512] 5505	2
Five rand	19.9701 [4] 3	19.84468		.03240	2
Two rand	7.98805	7.93787		.01296	2
Rand	3.99402	3.96083		.00972	2
Silver:					
Rand	15.0	—	Eight-tenths fine silver, two-tenths alloy; or millesimal fineness 800.	.084	6
[Two-and-a-half cents]	[1.41379]	—	[Five-tenths fine silver, five-tenths alloy; or millesimal fineness 500.]	[-.0138]	[8]
Nickel:					
Fifty cents	9.5	—	Minimum of 98.00 parts per hundred nickel.	.285	None
Twenty cents	6.0	—		.18	
Ten cents	4.0	—		.12	
Five cents	2.5	—		.075	
[Two-and-a-half cents]	[1.41379]	—		[-.04]	
Bronze:					
Two cents	4.0	—	Mixed metal: copper, tin and zinc.	.12	None**
Cent	3.0	—		.09	
Half-cent	2.0	—		.06	

THE STAR

TUESDAY

AUGUST 9 1966

Diamonds—a man's best friend

From Our Correspondent
LONDON, Tuesday.

DIAMONDS are now being offered in Britain for investment, along with medals, old silver and gold paintings, objets d'art and even stamps.

A good spread in these fields, it is said, can provide attractive returns and a means of beating the capital gains tax. There is also the prospect of a good "hedge" against possible devaluation.

Better-class jewellers and some Hatton Garden merchants already sell unset diamonds, but one firm is hoping to make it a bustling trade in future.

Their plan is straightforward: Inquire about investing £500 and they will send along some stones (loose, polished but unmounted) for your bank to examine.

NEW

ISSUES ARE OBJECTS D'ART

The article on the left is similar to many which have recently appeared in South African newspapers. The theme is recurrent, the pattern the same an international tendency to invest in antiques and objects d'art. Throughout the world beautiful coins, coin sets, medals and medallions are being bought and treasured as "things of beauty".

Some conservative collectors have scoffed at the special commemorative issues of proof coins, coin medals, and private commemoratives. Their main complaint is that the coins are not official.

The International Numismatic Underwriters Incorporated of New York, say this about their issues: "We firmly believe that these special commemorative issues are objects of art, to be cherished and valued forever, as unique numismatic masterpieces. In the expanding volatile art market, limited edition numismatic presentation sets are now recognised as valuable "objects d'art" along with the creations of Picasso, Renoir, Moore and Degas. We know our issues will be the sought after collectors' items of the very near future."

Some will disagree with this view and discard the issues as being of no consequence. Perhaps it would be wise to evaluate the relevant factors pertaining to the issue, such as the metal or alloy used, size and weight of the coins or medals, the quantity made, standard of striking, quality and finish on each item, the issued price, how it is presented, and the purpose of issue.

There appear to be two distinct types of commemoratives. Those which have been struck as articles of beauty and the others which have been made hastily to cash in on a passing craze. Many of

the ineffectual medallions which followed President Kennedy's death are evidence of the trash which invaded the market. On the other hand, a number of extremely beautiful medals struck by reputable firms have become scarce items because they are sought after by discerning collectors who appreciate artistic achievement.

There are two excellent examples of commemorative medals which have been struck and issued by unofficial bodies in South Africa and have yet appreciated because of their appeal to collectors. The very limited number of Chamber of Mines Medallions which were struck from one ounce of fine gold and sold at little more than the standard gold price a few years ago are now fetching about R60.00. These were unofficial medals, yet they have proved extremely popular. The recent issue of three medals by a South African Commercial bank to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the Republic have jumped nearly 33 1/3 per cent in two months.

A new form of art has arisen and slowly collectors are appreciating their value. The secret of determining the relative values of the "Unofficial issues" is to gauge their future artistic appeal. "Will they appreciate, or are their shabby imitations like pavement artwork which will never have appeal among discerning people?"

(Vervolg van Bladsy 3, Kol. 3)

Velde te werk gegaan het om goudmunte te slaan gedurende die Anglo-Boere oorlog. Daar is honderde sulke onderwerpe wat bestudeer kan word en wat ons kultuurskat kan verryk en vir die nageslag bewaar.

Dit sal ook 'n goeie denkrigting wees om alle lesings, voordragte en ondersoekte skriftelik voor te berei en dit beskikbaar te stel vir naburige verenigings. Hierdie blad sal altyd bereid wees om stukke van algemene belang te publiseer en die uitruiling daarvan te koördineer.

South African Proofsets will be available towards the end of October.

CORRECTION

We are indebted to Dr. Frank Mitchell for pointing out that the current series of South African coins are produced from nickel and not cupro-nickel. It appears that pure nickel coins are very much more attractive in appearance than cupro-nickel coins

BICKELS AWARD

The closing date for the Bickels Award for Numismatic Research has been extended from October 31 until November 30. Many contributors have asked for an extension to enable them to complete the necessary research and reading for the award.

The Editorial Board will consider the entries during December and the winning entry will be published in the February issue of the magazine.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW COINS

Australia's new decimalization system, which so closely follows South African coinage, has created great interest in the Republic after its introduction a few months ago. A recently issued booklet by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, describes the artistic designs of the coins.

The Australian Government commissioned a young Australian artist to produce designs for the reverse sides of Australian decimal coins.

The artist, Mr. Stuart Devlin, designed representation of birds and animals unique to Australia.

The designs on the reverse sides of the coins have been widely publicised, but perhaps the stories of the creatures themselves are less familiar.

The 1 cent coin has the tiny Feathertail Glider, the smallest of Australia's gliding marsupials. It glides by stretching out membranes along its sides, and only at night. Often called the 'Flying Mouse', it is common in the forests of eastern Australia.

The 2 cent shows the Frilled Lizard, which grows to a length of 3 ft. and is found only in the tropical North. It is harmless but when cornered will present a gaping, brightly coloured mouth in the middle of an expanded neck frill.

The Echidna or Spiny Anteater shown on the 5 cent is a cousin of the Platypus. The two creatures are the only animals in the world which both lay eggs and suckle their young. The Echidna depends on its spines for protection and rolls into a tight ball when frightened.

The 10 cent shows a male Lyrebird as it appears when dancing, with its magnificent tail expanded and thrown forward over its head. The Lyrebird is a famous mimic and lives in damp forests from southern Queensland to Victoria.

The Platypus on the 20 cent is found in rivers and creeks of eastern Australia. It has rich fur, webbed feet and a leathery duck-like bill. It swims with the skill and dash of a seal. Like the Echidna, it is an egg-laying mammal.

Australia's largest marsupial, the Kangaroo, and largest bird, the Emu, are part of the Australian Commonwealth Coat of Arms on the 50 cent coin. Kangaroos are found in every part of Australia, the most common being the Red Kangaroo which inhabits the dry interior. The two largest Kangaroos are the Red and the Grey, and an 'old man' of one of these species may stand 7 ft. high.



The Emu is the second largest bird in the world; only the Ostrich is bigger. The Emu grows to 6 ft. and is found almost everywhere in unsettled areas of the mainland. It can run at speeds of up to 30 miles an hour. The male bird incubates the eggs.

DIE OUDSTE PAPIERGELD VAN DIE Z.A.R.

Deur Prof. A.N. Pelzer

In verlede maand se uitgawe van hierdie tydskrif, het Prof. Pelzer, van die universiteit Pretoria, begin met 'n artikel oor die geskiedenis van die Z.A.R. papiergeld waarin hy die uitreiking van die "Goed Voors" in 1858 deur die Volksraad, uitgelehet. Daarna het hy voortgegaan om die Riksdalder note van 1865 te beskryf.

Die eerste reaksie op die algemene begeerte om die betaalmiddele van die staat in orde te kry, was om voldoende papiergeld uit te gee om die staatskuld mee aan te suiwer, dit wil sê, om die ou mandate wat nog steeds in omloop was, met papiergeld te vervang. Die begrotingskommissie na wie die saak vir oorweging en aanbeveling verwys is, het daarop voorgestel dat nuwe note gedruk moes word ter waarde van £12,000. Omdat die Republiek se geldsisteem deur nie een van sy buurstate erken is nie, het die kommissie aanbeveel dat na die Engelse geldsisteem oorgeskakel

word en dat note ter waarde van 2/6, 5/- en £1 uitgegee word. Vir die uitgifte van die papiergeld moes van behoorlike nootpapier gebruik gemaak word en die £1-note moes eiehandig onderteken word. Vir die kleiner eenhede kon van stempels gebruik gemaak word. Uiteindelik is al die note onderteken – op sigself 'n groot werk as in gedagte gehou word dat in die loop van April 1866 5,000 note van £1, 1,200 van 5/- en 3,200 van 2/6 in omloop gebring is.

Om aan die papiergeld aldus in omloop gebring, 'n wettige gesag te gee het die Volksraad verder

nog besluit dat alle note "wettige Tender" sal wees en dat alle inwoners van die staat verplig sal wees om dit teen hulle gesigswaarde te aanvaar. Ongelukkig was die staat nie in staat om sy gesag op sy onderdane af te dwing nie. Selfs die Posmeester-generaal het negatief gereageer en sy ondergeskiktes opdrag gegee om nie note ter betaling van posgeld te aanvaar nie. Teen hom kon egter nog opgetree word, maar toe die handelaars ondanks die besluit van die Volksraad nog steeds geweier het om die note as 'n wettige betaalmiddel te aanvaar, het die regering min of meer magteloos gestaan om sy wil op hulle af te dwing. Dit was weliswaar moontlik om onwillige handelaars hulle lisensies te ontnem maar almal het besef dat op die wyse die staat onberekenbare skade aangedoen sou word.

Dit was vir almal duidelik dat reeds te veel papiergeld in omloop gebring is. Tog was die regering volkome magteloos om enige verandering in die situasie te bewerkstellig. Trouens, nadat eenkeer met die uitgifte van papiergeld 'n begin gemaak is, het 'n bose kringloop ontstaan en moes telkens nuwe uitgifte gemaak word. Hoewel die Staatspresident en Uitvoerende Raad op eie gesag na die vorige £12,000, nog £9,000 se note laat druk het, het die president moedeloos omdat die situasie hande uitgeruk het, weer 'n buitengewone sitting van die Volksraad vir 15 Mei 1867 belê en die lede van die Volksraad onomwonde in kennis gestel dat die reeds bestaande note op verre na nie voldoende was om die mandate mee in te los en die ander staatskuld mee te betaal nie. Nadat die Volksraad noukeurig op die saak ingegaan het, is besluit om vir nog £20,000 papiergeld in omloop te bring en dat vir die doel nog 300 plase as sekuriteit opsy gesit sou word.

Maar ook daarby het die saak nie geëindig nie. Die begrotingskommissie vir die jaar, 1867/68 het 'n baie somber toedrag van sake aan die lig gebring. In sy



verslag aan die Volksraad erken die kommissie rusterlik dat dit heeltemal onmoontlik is om te bepaal presies hoe groot die staatskuld is maar volgens inligting wat hulle ingewin het, kon dit nie minder as £30,000 bedra het nie. Die skuld moes uitgewis word en daarom beveel hulle aan dat vir nog £30,000 papiergeld in omloop gebring word. Daarbenewens ag hulle dit in belang van die staat dat bepaalde onmisbare uitgawes aangegaan word. Vir die doel oordeel hulle sal 'n bedrag van £15,000 nodig wees en daarom beveel hulle aan dat vir 'n verdere £15,000 papiergeld in omloop gebring word.

Dit moes vir almal duidelik gewees het dat iewers 'n skroef los is maar tog het die landsvaders ongestoord voortgegaan asof daar niks verkeerd is nie totdat 'n bom skielik 'n maand of drie later met onverwagte geweld bokant die hoofde van die Volksraad gebars het. Teen die einde van Oktober 1867 het die Tesourier-generaal asof dit 'n doodgewone gebeurtenis is, die Volksraad in kennis gestel dat die landskas behoorlik leeg was.

Die kommissie vir geldsake is daarna ten spoedigste aan die werk gestel om 'n oorsig van die finansiële toestand van die land tot op datum voor te berei en aan die Volksraad voor te lê. Dit het gebeur en daaruit het die ontstellende feit aan die lig gekom dat ondanks herhaalde versoeke die Tesourier-generaal nooit die deur die wet voorgeskrewe waarborg vir die behoorlike uitoefening van sy amp gestel het nie; dat toe die kommissie hom om sy boeke gevra het, dit geblyk het dat sulke boeke gladnie bestaan nie en dat hy nooit 'n kasboek daarop nagehou het nie. Alles was so deurmekaar en wanordelik dat van niks verslag gegee kon word nie. Persoonlike en amptelike uitgawe van die Tesourier-generaal kon nie altyd onderskei word nie en wetens of willens moes die kommissie tot die gevolgtrekking kom dat in die voorafgaande diensjaar tussen £30,000 en £40,000 deur

die Tesourier op 'n onbehoorlike en onverantwoordelike wyse uitgegee is.

Begryplikerwyse het al hierdie besonderhede so 'n opskudding veroorsaak dat die Staatspresident geen ander keuse gehad het as om Van der Linden onmiddellik te skors nie. Teen die ongelukkige man is daarna 'n hofgeding aan die gang gesit en is hy na 'n langdurige verhoor op 12 Augustus 1868 van "lands-dievery" skuldig bevind en tot tien jaar "gevangenesstraf met harten arbeid in de yzers" veroordeel. 'n Droe-wige lot het op Van der Linden gewag maar nadat vriende vertoë tot die regering gerig het, is sy

om 'n herhaling daarvan in die toekoms te vermy.

Na aanleiding van die warboel wat met betrekking tot die land se finansies bestaan het, is 'n hele aantal hervormingsvoorstelle in die loop van die volgende jaar oorweeg. In belangrike opsigte is die land se finansiële administrasie ook opgeknep. In die toekoms sou geen openbare werke onderneem word sonder dat die Uitvoerende Raad dit goedgekeur het en sonder dat behoorlike tenders vir die werk gevra is nie. Amptenare sou in die toekoms ook van behoorlike instruksies voorsien word hoe om hulle kantore te bestuur. Tegelykertyd is aan be-



lot geleidelik verlig: eers "door het afnemen van de yzers", daarna is hy nie meer soos 'n bandiet op straat in die werk gestel nie maar op kantoor gebruik om noodsaaklike skryfwerk vir die regering te doen om uiteindelik na ongeveer sewe maande, in volle vryheid gestel te word.

Aan gedane sake was egter geen keer nie en aan die ongunstige finansiële toestand kon geen onmiddellike verandering gebring word nie. Die skokke wat die Volksraad met die swak administrasie van Van der Linden opgedoen het, het hulle egter op hulle hoede gestel met die gevolg dat emstige pogings aangewend is

paalde besuinigingsmaatreëls gedink en is in beginsel besluit om krygsoffisiere in die toekoms nie meer in vrede tyd vir hulle dienste te besoldig nie.

Waar die finansiële posisie vir 1868 in oënskou geneem is, kon die bestaan van 'n staatskuld van ongeveer £30,000 nie uit die weg geredeneer word nie. Daarbenewens het dit geblyk dat volgens die gewone begroting die land se uitgawe vir die volgende boekjaar ongeveer £15,000 meer as die inkomste sal wees. Om die normale ontwikkeling nie aan bande te lê nie, het die Volksraad besluit om vir die volle bedrag van £45,000

(Vervolg op Bladsy 13, Kol. 2)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINT:



Engraving & die making

The intrinsic beauty of the leaping Springbok on the one Rand coin or the tranquil cluster of the arum lily, agapanthus and strelitzia on the 50 cent piece belie the artistic inspiration and technical skill which has gone into the coin's production. The coins may be small, yet they require the combined effort of 200 trained employees of the South African Mint, Pretoria, before a single one is made.

This is the SOUTH AFRICAN MINT — a combination of inspired artistic engravers, accountants, organizers, supervisors and trained technicians whose job it is to smelt the metal, roll it and strike coins, which are circulated from the Cape to Messina; from Walvis Bay to Durban and which are treasured in collectors' bank vaults all the way from San Francisco to New York, London and Sydney in fact, wherever there are collectors who are proud to own high quality work from a Mint which has earned its reputation as one of the best.

Driving West down Visagie Street, Pretoria, the mint is on the left, a solemn red-brick building that could not have changed much since 1923 when it first struck South Africa's coinage. The building is surrounded by heavy iron railings and jacaranda trees which blossom gaily in Spring. The Mint's most impressive room for visitors is the entrance hall which proudly displays in attractive blue velvet-lined wooden show cases, the Mint's history; Specimens of the 1923 set; plaster casts of subsequent crowns and a sprinkling of beautifully struck coins which have been in circulation and have since been withdrawn and melted down.

DIE MAKING

Despite the vitally important role the Mint plays in maintaining

South Africa's monetary system, few people, including coin collectors, are fully conversant with the complicated procedures which are required for striking coins. Together with a photographer, I was recently taken on a tour of the Mint by Mr. W.S. van As, the Chief Bullion Officer, who explained the manufacture of coins from the time an artist's sketch is received until the sparkling coins are distributed to banks.

Perhaps the most important section of the Mint is the engraving and die making department. Here, skilled engravers translate the artists' drawings, some of which are often unfinished artwork, into metal dies which strike millions of coins for South Africa.

It is the engraver's responsibility to copy the accepted design. His is no easy task. He must constantly bear in mind what the final result will be and how his work will appear on the finished coin. A complicated design filled with intricate lines and details will not reproduce well (Just look at some of the new Australian coins. The reverse designs are a maize of lines and squiggles which must make them one of the most unattractive sets issued by a Commonwealth country).

Mr. Tommy Sasseent, Chief Die Sinker and Medallist at the South African Mint showed working on a plastic model.



PERFECT ART

Mr. Tommy Sasseen, the Chief Die Sinker and Medallist of the Mint, is responsible for the entire engraving and die making process. He must see that the coins and medals are artistically perfect.

South Africa is fortunate in having an engraver of world standard such as Tommy Sasseen. Not only did he design Van Riebeeck's head on the new coinage, but he did the modelling of the reverses for the 50 cent, 20 cent, 10 cent, 5 cent and the one cent coins of

the new series.

The engraver transfers the artist's sketch onto a plasticine model. Carefully using delicate instruments, the sketch is copied in plasticine and placed either on a circular piece of wood or glass. This is the most difficult stage because the engraver must translate the artist's sketch from a drawing to a three dimensional model using his own discretion.

SPARROW DESIGN

Take Dick Findlay's sketch of the sparrows on the one cent's reverse. His original work show-

ed a slightly stylish pair of sparrows. Compare these to the finished coins. The lines round the sparrows' necks are smooth while the two heads are delicately looking in opposite directions, instead of seeming to peer around a corner. The tails differ as well. The artist gave the birds round, stubbed tails while those on the coin have distinctly longer tails. It is the engraver's job to copy the artist's work, improving it wherever possible and adapting it to another dimension.

After the engraver has made the plasticine model, he must make a plaster cast of it. The plaster cast is a negative image or reverse relief. He then makes a "positive image". He does this by making another plaster cast from the first, this time securing a positive image or positive relief. The "positive" is touched up. The fine lines are retouched and the finer features are highlighted. When this stage is completed and the positive has all the blemishes removed, the engraver must start the next process which leads to the making of the dies.

REDUCING MACHINE

He makes another plaster cast from the model, but this time it is a reverse image. From the reverse plaster mould, he makes a positive image in acrylic plastic. The plastic mould is retouched before being placed on the pantograph — a machine which is capable of reducing the artist's work to the required size of the coin or medal. (The machine can reduce from half to one twelfth. If the coin is smaller, two reduction processes are used.)

The pantograph reduces the design in diameter and relief, with the exact proportions of the surface area and depth being maintained. The reduced impression is known as a machine punch, which is in a positive relief.



(Continued on Page 15 Col. 3)

die indo-europese pagoda

Deur M. ESTERHUYSEN

Die Indiese en Indo-Europese Pagoda is 'n klein ronde, knoopvormige goue muntjie, konkaaf aan die eenkant en plat aan die anderkant, met 'n deursnee van ongeveer 11 tot 14 mm. Hierdie munte is uitgereik deur baie van die Indiese prinse en ook deur vier van die vyf Europese lande wat in die 17de en 18de eue eiendomme in Indie gehad het. Die Pagodas wat deur die Europese nasies uitgereik is verskil van die Indiese, omdat die konkaafkant altyd 'n korreltekstuur gehad het en aan die platkant 'n staande figuur van Vishnu, alleen of saam met sy twee vroue. Vishnu is die songod en bewaarder van miljoene Indiers. Hierdie munte is ongedateer en sonder inskripsie van enige aard.

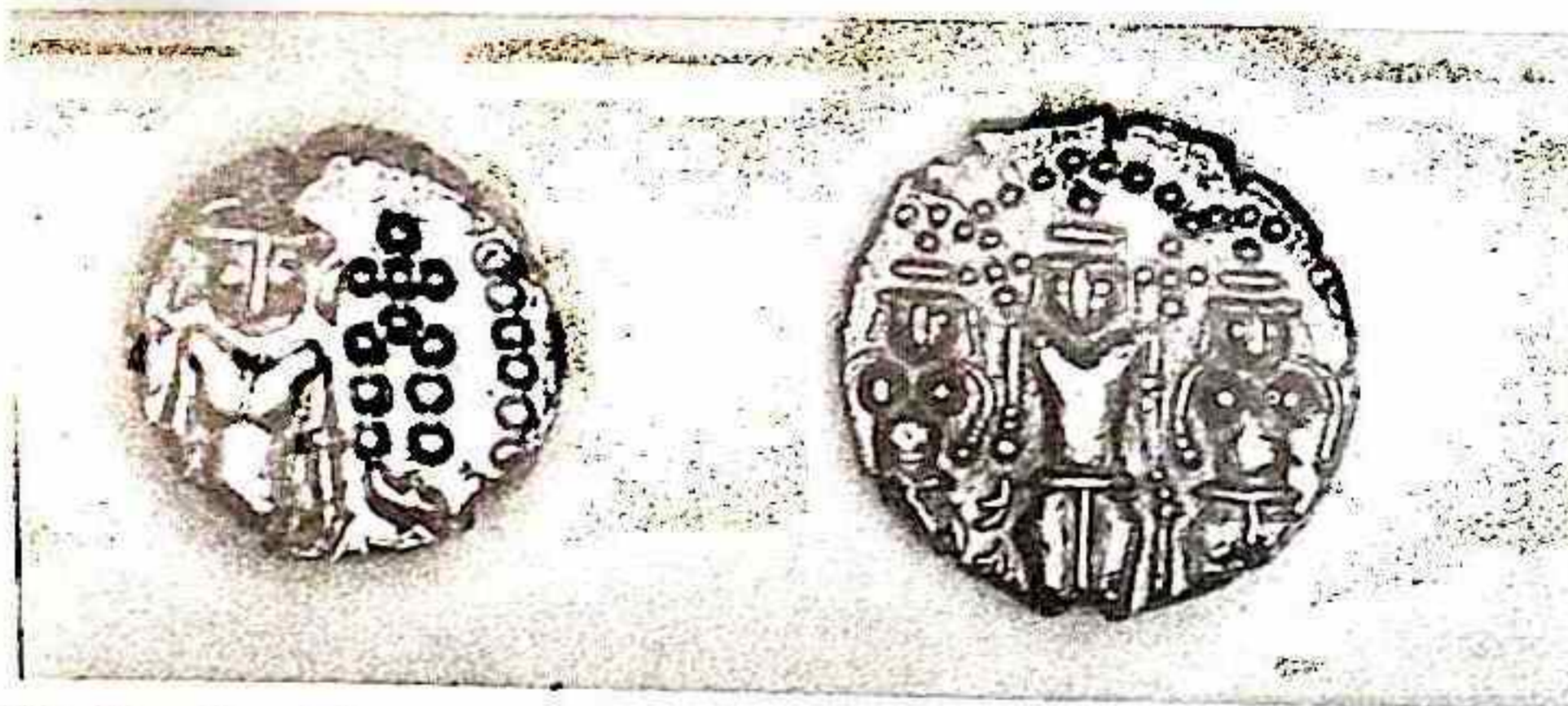
Sommige skrywers reken dat die staande figuur die van Lakshmi is, maar daar is gevind dat waar Lakshmi op munte verskyn, sy altyd sit. Lakshmi is 'n hooffiguur in die Indiese Pantheon, sy is die gade van Vishnu en die godin van oorfloed en skoonheid.

In die boek „Hindu Pantheon” deur Moore (gepubliseer in 1864) word gemeld dat die benaming „Pagoda” ontstaan het uit die Europese spreektaal en is 'n beskrywing van 'n munt of 'n tempel. Pagoda in Portugees beteken Hindoe-tempel en dis hoogs waarskynlik dat die afbeelding van 'n tempel of afgod op die munte, die Portugees beïnvloed het om die munte „Pagodas” te noem. Die Hindoes het gewoonlik 'n munt „Pun” genoem. Die Tamil-benaming vir Pagoda is „Varaha”. In Hindoestani is Pagoda weer „Hun”. Met hul aankoms in Indie, het die Portugees verskeie munte van hierdie soort met verskillende waardes aangetref. Die goue stukkies van die Hindoe prinse het hulle toe die naam „Pagoda” gegee.

Die woord mag ook die Boedhistiese-altaar of -houer van oudhede beteken. Alhoewel dit skyn dat die woord Pagoda 'n Portugees oorsprong het, het die Portugees self nooit sulke munte uitgegee nie. Gedurende die vier eue van Por-

tugal se Asiatiese numismatiese geskiedenis, het hulle nie een enkele soort Indiese munt uitgegee nie – en tog het hulle vele goue stukke wat onmiskenbaar Portugees is in hulle Indiese Munte uitgegee.

Die Indo-Europese munte kan dus beskou word as Nederlands, Engels, Frans en Deens.



Die Engelse, Franse en Deense Pagodas is konkaaf aan die eenkant met 'n baie fyn korreltekstuur, terwyl die Engelse en Nederlandse Pagodas se Korreltekstuur weer fyn sowel as grof is. Die Pagodas met die growwe dotjies kan heel waarskynlik 'n nabootsing van die Nawabs van Arcot se munte wees.

Die twee en een Pagoda-stukke wat uitgegee is in 1811 deur die Munt van Madras, is geheel-en-al van 'n ander tipe en val nie onder

dieselfde groep as die knoopvormige Pagodas nie.

Daar is twee soorte Indo-Europese Pagodas nl.

- 1) Met die staande figuur van Vishnu en
- 2) die met drie staande figure, naamlik Vishnu tussen sy twee vroue.

Die Pagodas in punt Nr. 1 is soos volg:

- a) Die Nederlandse Pagoda:
Voorsy: Staande figuur van Vishnu in 'n kralekrans;
Keersy: Bloot 'n gekorrelde oppervlakte.

Deursnee: 11 mm.

Hulle is deur die Nederlanders gedurende die 18de en moontlik so vroeg soos die 17de eue, by die Munt in Paliakate geslaan.

- b) Die Franse Pagoda:
(Maanvormig of halfmaanvormige pagodas).

Voorsy: Staande figuur van Vishnu in 'n kralekrans;

Keersy: Korreloppervlakte met 'n gladde maan in die middel en 'n stippel aan die kant van die maan.

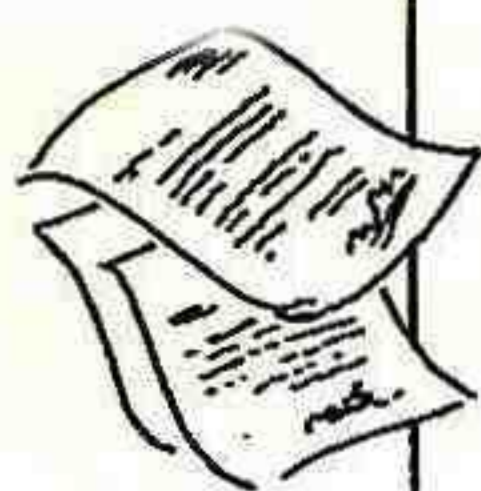
Deursnee: 12 mm.

Hierdie Pagoda is vir die eerste keer by die Franse Munt in Pondicherry vanaf ongeveer 1705 tot ongeveer 1780 gemunt.

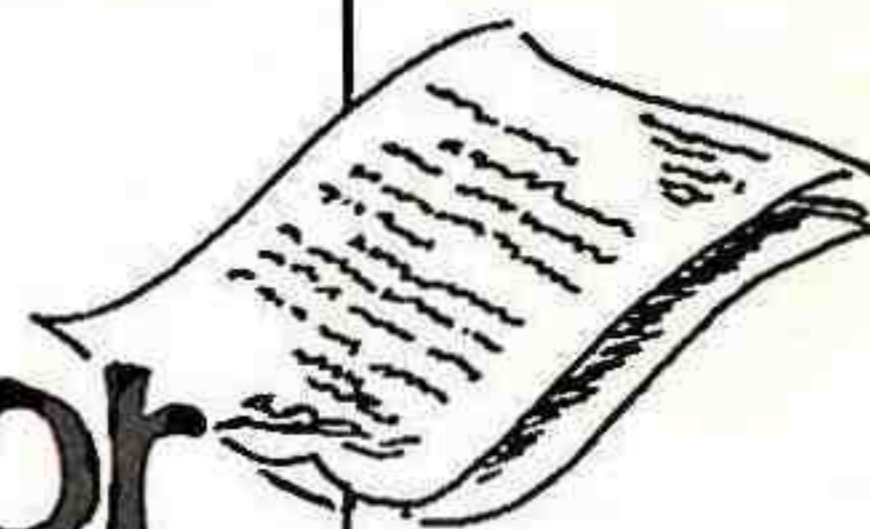
- c) Die Deense Pagoda:
Voorsy: Staande figuur van Vishnu in 'n kralekrans;
Keersy: Korreloppervlakte met 'n gladde kol waarop 'n C met 7 binne-in die C onder 'n kroon gedruk is.

Deursnee: 11 mm.

(Vervolg op Bladsy 13, Kol: 3)



Letters to the Editor



Dear Sir,

In the August issue of your magazine, Mr. Jack Shulman asks a very contentious question which deserves an answer. He asks collectors if they are interested in "cash or coins". He also implies that many collectors are really no better than "coin hoarders" whose only interest is for "greed and gain". These are two very outspoken statements which cannot go unchallenged.

I have been a collector for the past five years and although I would not pretend to be a knowledgeable numismatist, I can truthfully say that I am interested in both CASH and COINS. I have come to realize over the years that the ordinary salaried man like myself cannot afford some of the extremely expensive items which are necessary to complete a set. There are two ways in which I have overcome these obstacles.

Any collector will know how difficult it is to obtain the rare shillings, florins and half crowns of the late 1940's. I have developed a method which I use for collecting these dates. I will buy any of these coins no matter what the condition. Once I have filled the gap in my collection, I then set about finding a better specimen and someone who will buy my inferior coin. I have frequently found that I am able to sell the inferior coin at a profit and then purchase a better specimen for only a little more. Do I fall under the category of a somewhat vulgar coin hoarder just because I want to improve my collection while at the same time not wanting to spend too much of my monthly income? No, I consider my method the only sensible one which an ordinary wage-earner can usefully use to improve his collection.

There is another method I use when new, rare coins come onto the market. Recently the 1965 Afrikaans one cent was offered at R25. This is an extremely rare coin and I considered the price for such a rarity reasonable, although a little high for myself. Against the advice of my family, I bought two of

these coins for an outlay of R50. Within a few months the market price of the coins rose to about R50 each! I was lucky enough to sell one of the coins for R45. This means a profit of R20 on the coin or that the remaining one in my collection cost only R5.

I must differ with Mr. Shulman. To me this is intelligent collecting. I am steadily building an excellent collection of South African coins. Because I have kept such a close eye on the price factor, I will be able to leave my children a valuable asset without having kept my family short of money for the past few years.

M.E. STEWART - Eastern Transvaal.

Waarde heer,

Die blaadjie is vir my as amateur-versamelaar baie leersaam en het my baie genotvolle ure verskaf. Ek is veral dankbaar dat u ook artikels in Afrikaans plaas en wil vertrou dat die blaadjie mettertyd - naam ingesluit - volkome tweetalig sal wees.

Mag ek aan die hand doen dat usoms 'n volledige pryslys publiseer van die munte wat u in voorraad het. Dikwels gebeur dit dat mens sekere munte soek maar die moeite ontsien om skriftelik navraag te doen. As daar nou van tyd tot tyd volledige pryslyste gepubliseer word, kan mens regstreeks bestel sonder on eers navraag te doen.

C. Kleinhaus, Ermelo.

(Ons is bly om te sien dat Mnr. Kleinhaus ons gereelde bydraers so waardeer en wil hom verseker dat solank ons Afrikaanse artikels van dieselfde gehalte ontvang dit vir ons 'n plesier sal wees om tweetaligheid te handhaaf.

Sy voorstel van 'n volledige pryslys is egter meer ingewikkeld. Dit sou beteken dat ons drie tydskrifte 'n maand sal moet publiseer wat net pryslyste bevat. Red.)

Dear Sir,

I thought that you might be interested to know that your magazine is helping

to improve my Afrikaans. My Afrikaans has always been terrible but I try to read your articles in Afrikaans and I am beginning to make some sense out of it now.

K.W., Eastern Cape.

Dear Sir,

I have found your magazine to be a most helpful and instructive guide. It is difficult to imagine the purchase and sale of coins without this excellent work of reference (Especially for beginners).

However there is one little sore point. I have on a number of occasions during the past year come across articles in some of our Sunday newspapers dealing with coins with reference to their price and rarity. But alas, why should it be such a sad failing with some of these reporters to emphasise the condition and gradings of coins.

I do feel that Bickels would be rendering all collectors a further excellent service if you could please impress on these reporters that they should be very careful and positive about stating the condition of coins, because many people not acquainted with numismatics, regard the news items as gospel and are inclined to feel cheated should they be offered less because of the coin's poor condition.

Only a few months ago I had the unfortunate experience of going after coins which were advertised in a local paper. You can be assured that there was hardly one of the one hundred that was worth more than even face value. But the seller was very emphatic about the prices that he had seen quoted in a certain news item, and insisted on that price being paid. Everybody seems to think that if the date is right the price must be right, regardless of condition.

I trust that this appeal will receive your kind attention thus making it possible for our fraternity to add to our collection by paying only genuine prices for good specimens.

Mr. F.P. de Villiers, Pretoria.

PRICE LIST

BICKELS' COINS AND MEDALS

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

LIST 119
September, 1966
Valid to end of September, 1966 only
(Cancels all previous lists)

Arthur Bickel
Richard Bickel

P.O. Box 10690,
Johannesburg.
South Africa.
Phone: 834-8210.

- NOTES: 1. **PAYMENT:** Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. **NEXT LIST:** October, 1966.
4. **OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:**
\$1 U.S.A. = 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A.

E.&O.E.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS
(in original case of issue)

SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)

A1698 1943 per set (104 minted)	R420.00
A1699 1944 per set (150 minted)	325.00
A1700 1945 per set (150 minted)	325.00
A1701 1946 per set (150 minted)	325.00
A1702 1947 per set (2600 minted)	125.00
A1703 1948 per set (1120 minted)	145.00
A1704 1949 per set (800 minted)	165.00
A1705 1950 per set (500 minted)	220.00
A1706 1951 per set (2000 minted)	55.00
A1707 1952 per set (3500 minted)	40.00
A1708 1953 per set (2000 minted)	55.00
A1709 1954 per set (2275 minted)	65.00
A1710 1955 per set (2250 minted)	62.00
A1711 1956 per set (1350 minted)	105.00
A1712 1957 per set (750 minted)	150.00
A1713 1958 per set (625 minted)	160.00
A1714 1959 per set (560 minted)	215.00
A1715 1960 per set (1860 minted)	70.00
A1716 1961 per set (4391 minted)	30.00
A1717 1962 per set (2300 minted)	55.00
A1718 1963 per set (2525 minted)	40.00
A1719 1964 per set (13000 minted)	25.00
A1720 1965 per set (20000 minted)	28.00
A1721 1965 VIP set (120 minted)	280.00
A1722 1966 per set (Not available until later in the year).	-

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

A1723 1952 per set (1200 minted)	R62.50
A1724 1953 per set (3000 minted)	97.50
A1725 1954 per set (875 minted)	150.00

A1726 1955 per set (600 minted)	170.00
A1727 1956 per set (350 minted)	370.00
A1728 1957 per set (380 minted)	335.00
A1729 1958 per set (360 minted)	335.00
A1730 1959 per set (390 minted)	400.00
A1731 1960 per set (1500 minted)	140.00
A1732 1961 per set (3139 minted)	97.50
A1733 1962 per set (1544 minted)	107.00
A1734 1963 per set (1500 minted)	90.00
A1735 1964 per set (3000 minted)	62.50
A1736 1965 per set (5000 minted)	80.00
A1737 1966 per set (Not available until later in the year).	-

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE SS CROWNS
SS = Specially select i.e. prooflike finish

A1738 1953 each	R20.00
A1739 1954 each	42.00
A1740 1955 each	27.00
A1741 1959 each	140.00
A1742 1960 each	12.50
A1743 1961 each	17.00
A1744 1962 each	22.50
A1745 1963 each	11.00
A1746 1964 each	7.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS
Genuinely uncirculated crowns.

A1747 1947 each	R5.75
A1748 1948 each	7.25
A1749 1949 each	8.75
A1750 1958 each	8.25
A1751 1960 each	3.50
A1752 1962 each	12.00
A1753 1963 each	3.00
A1754 1964 each	3.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - SELECT MINT ISSUE
The set consists of a prooflike Crown SS= (Specially Select) and all the currency issues of minor coins in uncirculated condition - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2 1/2c (Silver) 1c and 1/2c (Bronze).

PRE-DECIMAL 1/4d. to 5/-

A1755 1947 per set (UNC 5/-) 95.00
A1756 1948 per set 100.00

A1757 1949 per set (no silver) 80.00
A1758 1958 per set 45.00
A1759 1959 per set 65.00
A1760 1960 per set 32.00

DECIMAL SERIES - 1/2c. to 50c.

A1761 1961 per set 25.00
A1762 1962 per set 34.50
A1763 1963 per set 19.00
A1764 1964 per set 15.50

COIN ALBUMS

SOUTH AFRICAN CROWN ALBUM

A1765 Upholstered De Luxe Red Leatherette and Gold cover with transparent polythene pockets showing date and quantity minted for each crown. R3.95

UNIVERSAL COIN ALBUM

A1766 This is undoubtedly the finest all purpose Album for different coins on the market. Upholstered Leatherette red and gold cover; the inside has 144 transparent polythene pockets for coins from the Crown size down to the smallest coin. R5.75

S.A. VOL. I DE LUXE ALBUM

A1767 This volume (from 1923 to 1946) is the product of many months of research and experiment. It houses a complete collection of South African Coins - (All the coins from 1/4d. to 5/- are spaced together on one half a page). The compartments have been tailored to fit the size of the coin, and a listing of quantities minted appears for each date (all denominations). Two dates are allocated to a page and it is thus possible to locate all coins of a particular date at a glance. Handsome dark brown leatherette cover with transparent polythene sheets. Album complete, per Vol. Registered Design 167/66 R8.75

S.A. VOL. II DE LUXE ALBUM

A1768 (1947 to 1970). Identical to Vol. I in appearance and construction, except that this album has three different configurations.
a) For 1947 to 1960 series

b) For 1961 to 1964 series
c) For 1965 to 1970 series
Album complete, per Vol. Registered Design 164/5/6/66 R8.75

A1769 **JUST IN!**

AUSTRALIAN 1966 DECIMAL COINS - THEIR FIRST ISSUE OF DECIMAL COINS.

The set consists of a silver 50c piece (2/6 size) and cupro nickel 20c., 10c., and 5c. as well as a copper 2c. and 1c. piece (similar in size to our new decimal coins). It is interesting to compare the new Australian coins with our own new series. Due to immense world demand for these sets (they are really only loose UNC coins) their export has been curtailed by the authorities. We are offering the limited stock we received at; complete set 1966 UNC Australian Decimal Coins 50c. to 1c. R3.50

A1770 **BAHAMA ISLANDS 1966**

A set of 1966 UNC coins of the Bahama Islands struck at the Royal Mint, London and comprising a silver one Dollar piece, 50c, a 25, 15, 10 and 5 cents in Cupro Nickel and 1 cent in bronze. The set comes in transparent polythene with a Bahama Island 1966 disc in the one corner. Set complete R8.00

(Vervolg van Bladsy 10, Kol. 3)

Hierdie Pagoda is deur die Dene by hulle munt in Tranquebar gemunt in die tyd toe Christiaan VII (1766-1808) koning van Denemarke was, daarom is sy monogram op die munt. Dit is waarskynlik die enigste munttipe van Indiese oorsprong wat in die Indo-Deense reeks voorkom. Die Indo-Deense reeks bevat aansienlik veel munte en is oor 'n tydperk van twee en 'n halwe eeu uitgegee.

d) Die Engelse Pagoda (Ster Pagoda):

Voorsy: Staande figuur van Vishnu (verskil effens van die figuur op die ander Pagodas) in 'n kralekrans;
Keersy: Korreloppervlakte met 'n vyfpuntige ster in die middel.
Deursnee: 12 mm.

Hierdie Pagoda is in Madras gemunt vanaf 1723, of moontlik nog vroer en is gedurende die 18de eeu gebruik.

2) Die Pagodas van die tweede tipe:

a) Voorsy: Drie staande figure, Vishnu tussen sy twee vroue;
Keersy: 'n Korreloppervlakte.
Deursnee: 14 mm.

b) Voorsy: Drie staande figure, Vishnu tussen sy twee vroue;
Keersy: Korreloppervlakte en in die middel 'n gladde maan met 'n dotjie op die maan.

Die bygaande foto's is van twee munte wat in die versameling van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelug Museum in Pretoria is. Hulle is van Vishnu alleen en een waar hy met sy twee vroue staan.

(Vervolg van Bladsy 7)

nog papiergeld uit te gee en wel in die volgende eenhede: 600 note van £5; 30,000 van £1; 20,000 van 5/- en 40,000 van 2/6.



The Zante Presentation Set was struck at the Franklin Mint and designed by Gilroy Roberts, famed creator of the Kennedy half dollar. Only 2,500 sets have been commissioned by Grand Master Pericles Voultzos. This set is housed in a beautiful officially inscribed case. It consists of the 100 Aspra Crown size piece (a silver based lamination) depicting the effigy of St. Dennis of Zante. The Crown size piece has been serially numbered as a permanent guarantee of total mintage. The 50 Aspra of Half Crown size (of traditional cupro-nickel) portrays the legendary fight of Jason and the Herpes. The common reverse is a rendering of the heraldic coat of arms of the Order. These specimens are the finest example of the two tone proofing process and are truly masterpieces of beauty and craftsmanship.

The Sovereign Greek Order of St. Dennis of Zante is a famous chivalric group which traces its roots to the golden Age of Pericles, some 1200 years before Christ. At that time warriors of Zante, southernmost of the Ionian Islands of Greece, followed Jason and his Argonauts in the search for the Golden Fleece. Distinguishing themselves for valor during the Crusades, the knights achieved fame under the leadership of Fauvius Segur. During the American Revolution they fought alongside Colonial patriots and have been commended in the Congressional Record for their patriotic exploits.

Now this Order is transformed from a military Organization to a Legion of charity and philanthropy, devoting their full energies to helping the Greek Isle of Zante, which was all but obliterated by earthquakes and floods in 1953. The Order includes among its knight-brothers former Presidents Eisenhower, Truman and Kennedy, as well as many of the world's heads of state.

Cased Set of 100 and 50 ASPRA R12.50
(Limit of one per order)



IRELAND R2.50
(LIMIT OF ONE PER ORDER)



To commemorate Malawi becoming a Republic on the 6th July, 1966, 20,000 five shilling proof coins have been minted by the Royal Mint in London. Each coin will be in a presentation case similar in style to Malawi's 1964 proof set. There will be no Crown pieces for general circulation, uncirculated crowns will therefore not be available.

DETAILS OF THE CROWN

OBVERSE: The head of the Prime Minister, as on the existing coins, with the words "Republic of Malawi 6th July, 1966" around the circumference.

REVERSE: The coat-of-arms, as on the half-crown, with the words "One Crown"

EDGE: An incused inscription "Republic of Malawi - Unity and Freedom".

CASED PROOF CROWN R4.

BEGINNERS PRICE LIST

This month we offer a selection of foreign coins for many of our younger collectors who wish to obtain coins from countries which they read about in geography lessons.

Here are a selection of "Foreign Packets" containing 10 coins each and costing R1 per packet.

The countries include:

- Egypt;
- Brazil;
- Germany;
- Switzerland;
- France;
- Portugal;
- Holland;
- Britain and America.

Assorted African Territories.

Coins from some countries are not easily obtained in South Africa. We have a limited number of sets of six coins each from Spain, Sweden and other European countries. These packets also cost R1.00 each.

How many South African collectors show an interest in coins from the world's major countries? We don't mean serious collecting of foreign coins, but rather obtaining a representative collection. Here is a list of fairly common American coins.

ONE CENT: 1944, 1945, 1946, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1960

10 cents each

FIVE CENTS: Buffalo Type (1913-1938) These coins are becoming increasingly rare in the U.S.A.

25 cents

DIMES: Winged head of Liberty commonly known as the "Mercury Type"

20 cents each

A variety of dates mostly in F and VF.

Roosevelt Type with the head of the War-time president on the obverse.

Again a variety of dates in F and VF

15 cents each

QUARTER DOLLAR: 1916 - 1930

Standing liberty Type. Also a rare coin 50 cents

Washington Head 40 cents

HALF DOLLARS:

A variety of dates, none of them rare, F and VF85

A representative set of American coins from one cent to the one dollar silver coin with one specimen of each denomination..... 5.00

We also have assorted packets of coins from many different countries, 25 coins in a packet 1.00

SPECIAL S.A. COINS

B501	1923	3d.	EF	R6.50
B502	1923	6d.	VF	5.00
B503	1932	6d.	UNC	4.00
B504	1946	1/-	EF	22.00
B505	1946	2/-	VF	10.50
B506	1946	2/6	VF	14.50
B507	1950	2/6	F	15.00
B508	1950	2/6	EF	28.50

S.A. FIVE SHILLINGS

B509	1947		VF	R2.25
B510	1948		VF	1.50
B511	1949		VF	1.75
B512	1950		VF	3.50
B513	1951		VF	3.00
B514	1952		VF	1.30
B515	1953		VF	2.50
B516	1954		VF	23.00
B517	1954		EF	28.50
B518	1954		EF	30.00
B519	1954		EF	32.00
B520	1955		VF	5.25
B521	1956		VF	3.25
B522	1957		VF	2.10
B523	1958		VF	2.00
B524	1959		EF	110.00
B525	1960		VF	1.75
B526	1961		VF	6.95
B527	1961		F	6.00

Z.A.R. KRUGER COINS

PENNIES

B528	1894		VF	R2.10
B529	1898		VF	1.70
B530	1898		EF	2.25

TICKEYS

B531	1892		VG	R0.95
B532	1893		VG	.60

B533	1893		F	1.30
B534	1893		VF	1.75
B535	1895		VG	.70
B536	1895		F	1.00
B537	1895		VF	1.50
B538	1896		F	.60
B539	1896		VF	1.70
B540	1897		VF	1.35

SIXPENCES

B541	1892		F	R2.30
B542	1893		VF	2.40
B543	1895		G	.25
B544	1895		F	.60
B545	1895		VG	.45
B546	1896		F	.55
B547	1896		VF	1.20
B548	1897		F	.65
B549	1897		VF	1.25

SHILLINGS

B550	1892		VG	R0.80
B551	1892		F	1.20
B552	1892		VF	2.60
B553	1894		G	.40
B554	1894		F	1.75
B555	1894		VF	3.00
B556	1895		G	.40
B557	1815		VG	.75
B558	1895		F	1.50
B559	1895		VF	2.50
B560	1896		VG	.35
B561	1896		F	1.75
B562	1896		VF	2.75
B563	1897		VF	2.50
B564	1897		F	1.00

SOVEREIGNS

B565	1897		VF	R35.00
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(Continued from Page 9, Col. 3)

The machine punch, which is a positive relief, is made of soft steel and must be hardened for the next process, which is the making of a matrix. The matrix has a reversed relief and it is at this stage that any lettering which is required, must be engraved onto the matrix by hand. The engravers use a variety of steel punches. It is no easy job to place the lettering on a matrix and great care must be taken to ensure the lettering is evenly spaced. After the engravers have completed their work on the matrix, a master punch is made. The image in the master punch is "positive" which means that each die made from the master punch has a reverse image. The die is reverse so that every coin which is struck from the die comes out "positive" with the image the right way up.

For the manufacture of Proof Coins, the dies are polished by hand. This, coupled with specially polished blanks, ensures the high glossy finish which is associated with "Proof Coins."

Next month the manufacture of coinage will be described.

Official Prince Philip Commemorative Medal



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in connection with his tour
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