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4th COIN CONVENTION PLANS 6 MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, MR. W.S. VAN AS

The Convention Committee is at present well ahead of schedule. The convention brochure which contains the complete programme of events for the duration of the convention, from 26th to 31st October, 1970, will be available at 35c per copy in the last week of June. A magnificent display of coins, medals, tokens and banknotes, enough to fill the Pretoria City Hall to capacity, will be on view. This display will include contributions from the South African Mint, The National War Museum, Department of Defence and the Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelug Museum. The Kultuurhistoriese Museum will have on view the original dies used in the striking of the famous Burger Pond.

Among the interesting items from private collections on display will be the Menne Mystery Single Shaft 1892 Kruger Halfpond – (undoubtedly one of the rarest coins on exhibition); biblical coins of The New Testament, a Pastor Rowlands exhibit; Miniature

Gold Coins of The World from the B. Herring collection; South African Patterns by Dr F.K. Mitchell and Mr Wilson Makepeace; banknotes of the World, a fabulous collection illustrated by Mr Jimmie Lawrence. We are also fortunate to have among the exhibits a family effort from the "DAVIES FAMILY", Westville, Natal, comprising interesting coins and medals. This collection will be housed in 14 showcases – a truly magnificent effort, which proves that this fascinating hobby can really stimulate the interests of an entire family.

The 50 gold medals to be struck in commemoration of the Convention are sold out. Silver medals (at R7.50) and bronze medals (at R2.50) are still available. Please place your orders immediately to avoid disappointment.

Please write to the Secretary Transvaal Numismatic Society, P.O. Box 2954, Pretoria, for further particulars regarding the Convention. It will be our pleasure to help you in any way we can.

W.S. VAN AS

S.A. GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW BRAVERY AWARD

The Department of the Prime Minister has announced that the State President has approved the institution of an award, to be known as "The Woltemade Decoration for Bravery – Die Woltemade-dekorasie vir Dapperheid," in recognition of acts of conspicuous bravery performed in the face of imminent and obvious peril by South African citizens and certain other people.

The decoration supersedes "The Queen's Medal for bravery" which fell into disuse after the Republic of South Africa was constituted on May 31, 1961, and is intended mainly for

award to civilians.

The award is circular in form and in silver, but in gold when awarded for acts of such great and exceptional bravery as to merit special recognition.

On the obverse it bears a representation of the act of heroism performed by Wolraad Woltemade in the year 1773 when, on horseback, he rescued shipwrecked people in Table Bay.

The statement emphasised that only exceptional acts of bravery performed in conditions of extreme danger would be considered for the award.

BICKELS

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FUJAIRAH AND THE RUSH FOR MOON COINS

The illfated Apollo 13 moon probe in April, triggered one of the heaviest demands for a commemorative coin issue ever known. Partly because of the beauty of these coins, and probably also because these pieces are really legal tender, the popularity of the Guinee and Fujairah moon issues was phenomenal.

Quite a number of readers of COIN AND MEDAL NEWS have asked for details concerning FUJAIRAH. We are pleased to give you in this issue a short sketch of this country.

Tucked away amongst the mountains, the State of Fujairah faces on to the Gulf of Oman. Home of the famous Arabian warrior tribe, the Sharqyin, Fujairah has had a turbulent history and has suffered many vicissitudes of fortune. It was Dibba bay that witnessed the great battle between the forces of Islam, led by lieutenants of the Prophet Mohamed, crushing the last resistance to the Muslim religion within the Arabian Peninsula.

Thousands are believed to have been slaughtered in Dibba which, at that time the greatest port in the Persian Gulf, was razed to the ground and has never recovered from the disaster. The Sharqyin proved willing recruits of the victorious Islamic armies, and through its epic history Fujairans have served in all parts of the

Muslim Empire, from Samakhan to Seville.

Later came the Persians and the Portuguese, but neither was able to subdue the tribes, who resisted from their mountain fastness. After the last invader had been driven out, in the latter part of the 17th century, Fujairah became part of the great Qassimi pirate empire, whose fleets were the terror of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Today the visitor sees little outward sign of its violent history. The little country has been at peace for more than 30 years. This time has been employed to exploit its potentialities in agriculture and fishing. Some of the finest pearls in the world are fished from countless little creeks and bays along the coastline. The possibility of oil is ever present. The search goes on, picturesque dhows can be seen alongside test wells far out into the Gulf of Oman.

The land still has a romantic connection with the past. Being a centre of free trade and entrepot, it exports to the Indian subcontinent goods ranging from gold to playing cards. The present Ruler, Sheikh Mohamed Bin Al-Sharqi, 60, has ruled his country for 30 years, and sees the future of Fujairah as an autonomous member of the newly-created Union of Arab Emirates of the Gulf.

NEW ZEALAND HERO WANTS TO SELL V.C.

VC Hero the Rev. Keith Elliott, of Wellington, New Zealand, may have to sell his Cross because he is penniless after being deprived of his living for giving away the R70,000 annual income of his Methodist church to the needy.

Mr Elliott wrote to the Queen asking permission to sell his Cross, and

received the answer that as it was his personal property, he was at liberty to do with it what he liked.

Mr Elliott won his Cross as a Sergeant in the New Zealand Military Forces, when he led a platoon in an attack under heavy enemy fire at Ruweisat, in the Western Desert, on July 15, 1942. He was badly wounded but the action resulted in the capture of 130 prisoners.

Very few Crosses gained during the last War have been made available to collectors to date.

WINNIE THE POOH MAKES IT ON MEDALS

The second in a continuing series of medals honouring figures in the field of children's literature has been released by Phila-Numist Enterprises.

This year's medal honours British illustrator-writer Ernest H. Sheppard and features a portrait of the artist on the obverse side and a picture of one of his most famous characters, Winnie-The-Pooh, on the reverse face. The medal, given annually at the University of Southern Mississippi Library's Children's Book Conference, differs from other such awards in that each issue is distinct. Last year's medallion honouring Florida writer Lois Lenski and a scene from one of her more famous books and carried a bust of Miss Lenski.

At the time the honouree is notified of his selection for the award he is given the option of designing his own medal. The only restriction being that the medallion be of the same size and carry the motto "Out of His Riches He (or She) Gives Gifts to Children of Many Lands."



Each year only six of the 1½ inch medals are cast in 99.99 pure silver. These go to the recipient, a set to the president of the University, the State Archives and the Governor of the State of Mississippi.

Another 1,000 copies were struck in oxidized silver and are sent to contributors to the University of Southern Mississippi's Children Collection. At the present more than 750 writers and illustrators have contributed original manuscripts and artwork to the million dollar collection, the largest of its type in the world.



Churchill Honoured by D-Day Medallion

Oscar Nemon, London artist who was selected by the Royal Mint to design the five shilling Churchill Crown in 1965 has completed a commission to sculpture a new definitive portrait medallion of Sir Winston Churchill for the International Numismatic Agency, publishers of art, historic, and commemorative medallions, 96 Prince St., N.Y.C., N.Y. U.S.A.

The 64MM medallion features a bust of Churchill on the obverse and the Churchill family Heraldic Arms on the reverse.

The medal was released on May 8, 1970, timed to coincide with the 25th Anniversary of Churchill's attendance with Roosevelt and Stalin at the Yalta Conference and his stirring announcement of the end of the war in Europe.

Nemon, an intimate friend of Churchill and his family, was commissioned by the House of Commons for the recently installed statue of Sir Winston and has executed numerous statues and busts of the late war-time Prime Minister. He is well known for his sculptures of Lord Beaverbrook, Sigmund Freud, Field-

Marshal Montgomery, and General Eisenhower.

The only sculpture ever executed by Churchill was a bust of Oscar Nemon and their friendship and close artistic association prompted the Royal Mint to select Nemon to render the Churchill Crown the first time in 900 years that a private person was placed on a coin of the realm. Under the patronage of the Royal Family Mr Nemon maintains a studio at St. James Palace and has been awarded the "Grace-in Favour" status accorded England's foremost artists.

The new medallion, commemorating the 25th Anniversary of D-Day and Churchill's involvement with that historic episode in world history, is considered by Mr Nemon his definitive Churchill portrait. It required almost two years of his time, from the original planning stages to execution of completed models. Compared with the Crown, which according to the artist was rushed into production from tentative and incomplete models, the new 2 1/2" medallion exhibits a deep relief, a fully sculptured portrait, and is struck a minimum of four blows from steel dies. It was designed to be exhibited as a small table top sculpture.

DOUBLE TALK EARNS MEDALS FOR INDIANS

During World War II, commanders at Guadalcanal were doing mental gymnastics trying to preserve integrity in communications without the time consuming factor of enciphering and deciphering.

After extensive experiments in the U.S.A., the Navajo Indian became the solution to their problem. Not only was he a fighting man from way back, by nature he was quiet, clannish and enigmatic. Furthermore, the Navajo language had no written vocabulary or symbols.

On October 2, 1943, authorization for the induction of Indians was given by the Commandant of the Marine

Corps. Of a total of 540 Navajos who enlisted, 420 qualified as "code talkers." In nearly every operation — the Solomons, Marianas, Peleliu, Iwo Jima — the Navajo signalmen confounded the enemy with their unbreakable code. So complex and obscure was their language that it was utterly incomprehensible to Japanese and German eavesdroppers. Few experiments in World War II proved more successful.

The elite corps of code talkers was honoured and each man last year received a 3" medal suspended from an Indian beaded band.

(By courtesy "Coins", April 1970)



Robert L. Clarke

This is the second article on the coins of British Africa by Bob Clarke, an avid collector of foreign coins for nearly two decades. Clarke's earlier article - East Africa's Unique Coins - was published in the February/March issue of Bickels Coin and Medal News. Both these articles are printed with the kind permission of the American magazine "Coins".

This staunch advocate of world coin collecting is a former president of the Society for International Numismatics, and is also a driving force behind the annual Convention of International Numismatics held in Los Angeles each June. One of his favoured specialties is coins of the British world.

COINS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA

By Robert L. Clarke

In areal extent British West Africa is generally considered to include Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast (now Ghana) and Nigeria. To these must be added those parts of the former German colonies of Cameroon and Togoland which were mandated to Britain after World War I.

The earliest European exploration of the West African coast was by Por-

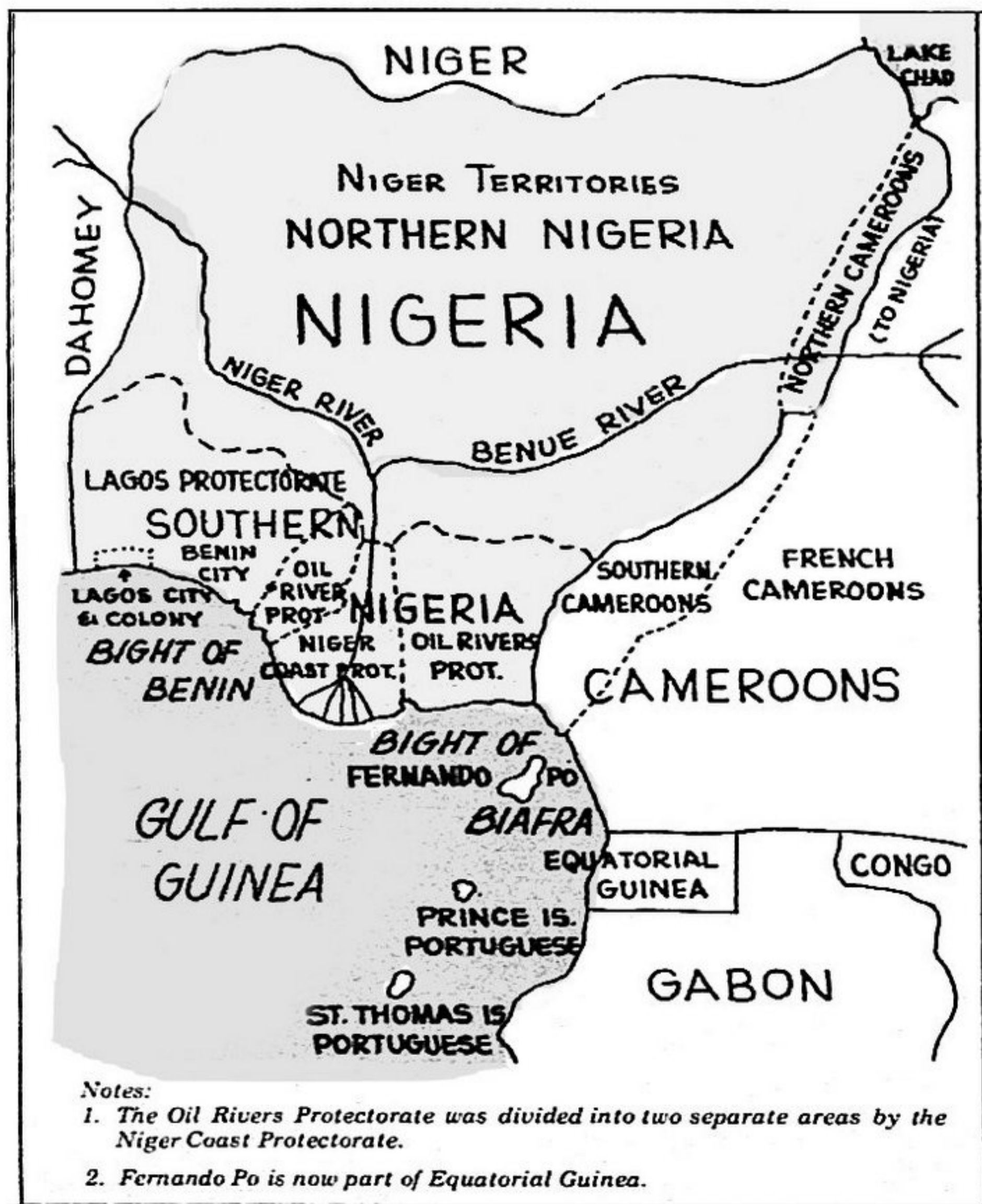
tuguese adventurers who visited these shores in the first half of the fifteenth century. Although driven out of most of the northern ports by the Dutch (followed by the British and French), the Portuguese introduced the earliest dated coins. These were a crowned numeral type issued for Portuguese Guinea in 1752 - 1757. The opposite side had a globe.

Denominations of these copper coins were V, X, XX and XL reis and they were very similar to the contemporary Brazilian pieces. These and others intended for Mozambique (but also used in the St. Thomas & Prince Islands in the Gulf of Guinea a half century later), may well have passed into native hands in the British West African Settlements.

Modern British West African coinage is a late-comer, first appearing in the twentieth century. There were earlier attempts at distinctive coinage in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, but these were of brief duration. The area was an inhospitable one for Europeans and their monetary systems.

The earliest British colony on the West African coast was Gambia which dates from 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada. Once the Spanish myth of invincibility exploded, the British lost no time in sailing down the African coast. Strangely, Gambia never had distinctive coinage prior to her independence in this decade. Perhaps the reason was because the colony was administered either from Sierra Leone or as a part of the West African Settlements during a considerable part of the nineteenth century.

Timewise, the second British settlement was the Gold Coast, aptly named. Here was the source of gold not only for ancient Rome and the European princely states of the Middle Ages, but also for the Western World until the nineteenth century discoveries in California, Australia and South Africa. It would seem logical



Notes:

1. The Oil Rivers Protectorate was divided into two separate areas by the Niger Coast Protectorate.
2. Fernando Po is now part of Equatorial Guinea.

that, out of all this gold (much of which was used for coinage), a design or two for domestic use would have evolved. But, no, the only distinctive coins were the rarely seen tackoe and ackey silver pieces struck during the reign of George III in 1796 and 1818 which proclaimed FREE TRADE TO AFRICA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1750.

Gold Coast was first settled by the British in 1650 when they purchased certain forts from the Danes and built others of their own. Perhaps the settlers and traders had too many problems to allow for the luxury of coins. They were beset from the sea by the Dutch and harassed by the Ashanti from the interior. Gold Coast may be likened to a British Viet Nam. Beginning in 1807 the Ashanti wars were almost continuous until this northern territory was annexed in 1901.

The British arrival on the Gold Coast soon put an end to the infamous traffic in slaves by sea, but the fierce upland Ashanti nation continued to be the middle man between the coastal tribes and the desert slavers. On numerous occasions the Ashanti soundly thrashed the British such as in 1824 when they killed the coastal governor, Sir Charles McCarthy, and used his skull as the royal drinking cup. Although British tenacity triumphed in the end it is small wonder that there are not more early coins from the Gold Coast.

Sierra Leone was established in 1787 as a home for freed slaves, an example followed by the United States 60 years later in neighbouring Liberia. Local government in Sierra Leone was unsuccessful and the area passed to the British Crown in 1807. In that year the colony was joined with Gambia and Gold Coast to form the West African Settlements.

The 1791 coinage (the well known lion type) of the Sierra Leone Company is the numismatic record of this experimental settlement. Denominations in silver include ten and twenty cents pieces as well as half dollar and dollar coins. Those in bronze are valued both as one cent and one penny. Some years later a counter-stamped, cut quarter of a Spanish eight reales also saw service in the colony.

Slave raids by the interior based

Moslem tribes were also a problem in Sierra Leone, although not to the same degree as in the Gold Coast and Nigeria. Actually, the British Government withdrew from the West African Settlements on several occasions, but found it expedient to return when private companies failed.

Usually one thinks of British West Africa in terms of Nigeria, which was not only the largest and most populated country under British influence, but whose name also appeared on the earliest distinctive coinage. Modern Nigeria is based on geographical structure derived from the great Niger river and its tributary, the Benue. Many races and many peoples are found within her boundaries, and her colourful history dates from ancient Egyptian times before the days of Rome.

British involvement in this area began late – not until 1826 – and in a



King George V One Shilling

most unlikely place – the island of Fernando Po, which was controlled by Spain and had been Spanish from 1778.

The British anti-slavery squadron used Fernando Po as an operations base from 1826 until 1834. One of the English, a Captain Beecroft, remained on the island and was appointed governor by Isabela II of Spain in 1843. In 1849 he became British Consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra. Little wonder that the language of the natives of Fernando Po is more English than Spanish. Until a firm British foothold had been established on the mainland, this island was the centre of British activity.

Conquest of the Nigerias was not easy and political history can best be

understood through reference to the accompanying chart:

There is an old saying which goes: "Beware and take heed of the Bight of Benin, Whence few come out though many go in."

In addition to the slave trade, which was twofold (by sea and overland to the north) the British found a malaria ridden delta infested with cannibals. Thirty six years after occupying Lagos, the reduction of Benin City in 1897 ended cannibalism and brought order to the protectorate. A decade later, distinctive coinage first appeared.

Since several fine catalogues list the coinage of British West Africa, no detailed accounting will be attempted here. Rather an examination of some of the side aspects of this coinage will be offered.



Three Pence struck at Heaton Mint

West Africa shares with East Africa the distinction of having introduced the first regular issue of aluminium coins. During 1907 and 1908 more than nine and a half million of the aluminium tenth-penny coins were struck. This early experiment proved unsatisfactory and in 1908 the metal content was changed to cupro-nickel. This latter composition was necessary because the natives would not accept bronze coins or "black money" as they were called. Of interest is that, while bronze coinage was successfully introduced in East Africa in 1921, the West African minor coins remained in the more costly cupro-nickel until 1952.

Nigeria appeared in the legend of

(continued on page 10)

'n Medalje Toegeken aan 'n Seiljag- vaarder

deur: Matthy Esterhuysen
Foto: D. Esterhuysen

Aangesien die redakteur van hierdie blad, Bickels Munt- en Medaljenuus, 'n entoesias is op die gebied van seiljag, kan hy waarskynlik veel meer en interessanter dinge vertel van die sportsoort as wat in hierdie artikel gedoen word.

In die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria, is 'n medalje op bruikleen wat tydens die Suid-Afrikaanse Spele in 1969 verower is deur John MacKay van Pretoria. As 'n mens sy seiljag-loopbaan volg, kan jy goed verstaan waarom hy daarin geslaag het om so hoe toekenning te verower. Hy en sy broer Daniel, het as klein seuntjies van onderskeidelik agt en sewe jaar oud, op 'n deurgesnyde drom in 'n dam op hul grootouers se plaas begin "seil." 'n Paar jaar later het hulle vader hand bygesit om 'n boot van sink met seile van ou lakens, vir hulle te maak. Die boot het wietjies gehad en is agter hulle fietse na die rivier getrek. Hierdie boot was uiters moeilik om te hanteer en blykbaar die oorsprong waar volharding en entoesiasme gekweek is.

Die eerste ordentlike boot waarmee John en Daniel geseil het, was een in die "Graduate"-klas wat hulle vader in 1960 gebou het. 'n Vereiste aan die twee seuns was dat hulle eers goed leer swem voordat hulle hierdie boot, genaamd "Gamin" kon kry en mens kan jou voorstel dat met so 'n vooruitsig as dryfkrag, die kinders gou leer swem het.

In die eerste seilseisoen waaraan die



'n Goue medalje verower deur John MacKay tydens die S.A.Spele in 1969. Die medalje het 'n deursnee van 54

mm. en op die keersy is 'n lourierkrans met 'n protea onder in die middel. Dit hang aan 'n neklint van geel en groen.

seuns deelgeneem het, wen hulle die "Graduate" Nasionale Kampioenskappe in 1961 in Lourenco Marques. Toe was hulle onderskeidelik 15 en 14 jaar oud. Heeltemal merkwaardig, want dit was die heel eerste keer dat die twee seuns in die see geseil het.

In 1963 is Brian Metcalfe, 'n bekende kampioen seiljagter, se boot "Stagalee" in die "sprog"-klas vir die MacKay broers aangekoop. Die "sprog" is 'n Suid-Afrikaans ontwerpte boot wat baie gewild is.

Die afgelope seisoen, 1969/70, het hulle die Nasionale Kampioenskappe gewen, wat aan John die toekenning vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Spele beteken het. Verder het die MacKays die Transvaalse kampioenskappe gewen waarmee hulle die provinsiale kleure verower het. Kompetisies soos die Hoëveld-kompetisie, die "Rand Daily Mail" trofeë en die "Grops Guzzle" het hulle skoonskip van maak. Laasgenoemde is 'n heel interessante kompetisie waarin elke deelnemer twee bottels bier moet betaal as inskrywingsfooi. Die wenner ontvang al die bier maar moet die deelnemers trakteer.

Die MacKay seuns is voortdurend deur hulle ouers daarop attent gemaak dat hulle moet seil bloot om dit te geniet en nie net om kompetisies te wen nie. Gevolglik seil hulle heeltemal ontspanne en dit, tesame met die vermoë om die geringste windjie ten volle te benut, is moontlik die rede waarom hulle so dikwels kompetisies wen.

Seiljag is 'n tydverdrijf wat totstand gekom het tydens Charles II van Engeland se regering. John Evelyn skryf in sy dagboek: "1st October 1661 - I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his yachts, or pleasure boats, vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the King." Charles II het agtien seilbote besit en het kompetisies geseil op die Theems teen sy broer, die Hertog van York. Sedertdien geniet seiljag koninklike beskerming.

Britse seiljagte was oorspronklik gebou volgens die ontwerp van oorlog-skepe, kompleet met kanonne en hulle het ook in eskaders gemanuvreer net soos skepe van 'n vloot.

In Amerika het die mense in ongeveer 1844 met seiljag begin en



Dr Kurt Jaeger, of Stuttgart, Germany, recently visited South Africa. His impressions of his visit were first printed in the March issue of the American magazine, World Coins, of Sidney, Ohio, U.S.A.

To travel to Africa means, in our mind, to come to the black continent, the land of black people. This is, I think, the normal idea of Europeans and Americans. The cleanest and best organised country in Europe, I believe, is Switzerland. It would be easy to believe South Africa could overtake our impression of Switzerland.

In comparison, my own Germany makes a very bad impression. In October, I travelled in South Africa more than four weeks from Johannesburg to Pretoria to the Kruger National parks and through the kingdom of Swaziland (a black kingdom cleaner than clean - streets, houses, markets, stores, all an astonishing revelation).

I travelled the southeast coast to Durban and Port Elizabeth, the garden route to Cape Town and the garden of the most southern point of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope. Here I met coin dealers, coin collectors and met with many coin societies.

From Cape Town I travelled north to South West Africa, the former German territory which in all its industrialisation and modern life seems to be a relic of Imperial Germany. The Imperial German navy flag is noticeable here.

tipies van die Amerikaners het hulle heeltemal met 'n rewolusionêre ontwerp te voorskyn gekom. Die hele vorm en bou van die seilbote was ligter en waar die Engelse swaar geweefde materiaal vir seile gehad het, wat eers natgemaak moes word om dit te laat uitstaan in die wind, het die Amerikaners ligte katoen vir 'n seildoek gehad wat op 'n meer praktiese styl gesny was.

In Suid-Afrika is seiljag 'n gewilde sportsoort en neem jaarliks toe. Groot

FAMOUS GERMAN NUMISMATIC AUTHORITY VISITS SOUTH AFRICA

All people, even the natives, speak a fluent German, which is the third language of the country besides Afrikaans and English.

Let me come to South Africa's currency and coin. The actual currency is the rand (1.40 U.S. dollars) divided in 100 cents. The rand had been based in 1960 at 10 shillings, which meant that one South Africa pound became two rands, and the shilling became 10 cents.

The history of South African coins begins with the coins from 1892 picturing Paul Kruger, the famous Boer president of Transvaal. Most of the South African towns such as Johannesburg (1884) were founded in the last years of the nineteenth century. The country has a very short history and a nearly unbelievable development.

Then followed the English coins current in the country and, since 1923, South African coins have been struck. In the last years a rich series of publications detailing these coins has appeared. Collecting the current coins is not very simple because every coin exists in two kinds - English and Afrikaans inscription pieces.

That is, inscriptions read SOUTH AFRICA or SUID AFRIKA. The actual current coins are in bronze (one and two cents) or in pure nickel (five, 10, 25 and 50 cents). The .800 fine silver rand is not in common use.

kompetisies word gehou op die Allemanskraaldam, Floridameer, Vaaldam en Rietvlei om maar 'n paar plekke in die binneland te noem.

Die Museum sal spyt wees om eersdaags die pragtige goue medalje met sy springbok, fakkel en vyf Olimpiese Spele-ringe op, terug te gee aan die knap jong seiljagvaarder, John MacKay.

Bron:

Chamers's Encyclopaedia Vol. XIV p.784/785



New Coins for Gambia

A new 8s coin is now to be added to the very popular and attractive Gambian issue of 1966. The new denomination preserves the Gambian tradition of exchange units in multiples of 4s.

A limited issue of proof silver as well as uncirculated cupro-nickel (diameter $1\frac{5}{8}$ " , 41 mm) has been struck by the Royal Mint. A total of 4,500 coins (1,500 of them in proof sets) will be available.

JUST IN:-

**Fine Selection
of Australian
Sovereigns**

Come and see us.

COINS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA (continued from page 7)

these first British West African issues from 1907 through to 1911, during which time more than 51 million pieces were struck. Because Nigeria was the largest and most populated British West African possession, we can assume that the majority of these early pieces were used in this colony. Two thirds of the coins were of the tenth-penny denomination. Contrast the value of this small coin with that of the English farthing — a mere 40% — and one can imagine the low value of the gross national product.

The natives had very little need for coins as money and strung them as bangles for wrist and ankle. By wearing these decorations they could display their wealth. The holed design was deliberately adopted and stringing was the custom in this land of very few pockets. Even present day Nigeria retains the hole in her minor coinage.

Beginning in 1912, Nigeria was dropped from the legend. One may infer that there were objections from the other West African colonies or that demands for similar recognition were rejected and the change was necessary to satisfy the native populace.

Concurrent with the holed minor coins, English silver was used in the colonies. Because the European fraction of the population was never large, the early need for higher denominations was small. In 1913 the pending plan to unite the Nigerias into a single country for administration purposes included the introduction of distinctive silver coins. This timing also eased the economic problems brought on by the great European war the

following year.

Between 1913 and the close of the war, 99 million silver pieces were released in the West African colonies. Fully two thirds of these were coins of one shilling denomination. Following the war in 1919 and 1920, before the sterling silver coinage was debased, another 46 million coins were struck. These were followed by about eight and a half million debased coins (500 fine) in 1920 before the use of silver was discontinued.

During this same period the minor cupro-nickel tenth, half and one penny coins were released in numbers totalling more than 235 million pieces. This war time and post war coin production necessitated the use of all three United Kingdom mints. Thus we find a variety of coins, including those with the H mark of the Heaton firm and the KN of the King Norton's Metal Company, as well as plain specimens from the Royal Mint.

After 1913 most of the silver coins for British West Africa were struck at the Heaton mint in Birmingham, including all of the threepence and sixpence pieces. Actually the only silver coins for these colonies struck at London after 1913 were less than nine million shillings and florins.

The 1920 shift to brass produced one of the British West African rarities — a shilling with a G mint-mark by the firm of J.R. Gaunt & Sons of Birmingham. Why the small mintage (16,000) was not released to circulation is not known. Perhaps the coins were sub-standard and the contract was withdrawn. At any rate, only a very few

specimens are known.

There was no great rush to replace the silver coins with those of brass during the 1920's. In fact numbers struck were generally less than in the years that silver was used, and some years passed without some of the denominations being minted. Principal reason for the failure of "bad" money to drive out "good" was the decline in the price of silver during this decade and the slow down in the world's economy during the same period.

Two interesting penny errors occurred in the British West African series. The first was a 1936 Edward VIII reverse combined with the ten cent obverse from East Africa. Another mule, dated 1956 during Elizabeth's reign, had the George VI obverse.

One problem with collecting British West African coins (especially those minted after World War II) is that of determining exactly which pieces exist. The three United Kingdom mints all struck coins during this period, but the later mint reports sometimes lumped the production figures, making individual statistics undeterminable. Hence, there have been additional varieties found several years after date of minting. New discoveries of this type still are possible, even now that the coins have been superseded by new designs for each now independent nation.

For more than 50 years the coins of British West Africa were the principal currency of diverse and widely separated peoples as they moved from an iron age culture to the modern.

AMERICAN'S GO CRAZY FOR "SHARPENED" 70-S CENT

The first major numismatic discovery of the new decade, the 1970-S large and small date cents, was apparently caused when one of the Bureau of the Mint's engravers undertook to do his job too well. The end result of his efforts was the creation of two distinct varieties of 1970-S cents, in both circulation and proof quality strikes.

A Mint spokesman recently revealed that the difference in the configuration of the date on the two varieties of the coin can be attributed to the fact that after the production of 1970 cent production dies was commenced, one of its engravers "sharpened" the date in the master die. The master die is used to create the working dies used to strike individual coins.

In confirming that the varieties were created as a result of the Mint's die production process, the unit's technical personnel based their conclusions on the results of a study of actual specimens of both varieties. The specimens had been submitted for examination by Krause Publications head Chester L. Krause.

"The engraver had sharpened the date in the master die", stated the Mint spokesman in commenting on the original of the large and small date varieties. This hand work of the engraver resulted in a significant lowering of the top of the 7 in the

date. (The master die is a positive or raised impression like a coin, while the working dies are negative; i.e., with incuse features).

The Mint's pronouncement ended speculation with respect to the mechanical nature of the creation of the varieties. Much speculation previously was focused on the possibility that the much scarcer small date variety resulted from a practice of polishing the surface of used dies in order to keep them in use longer, or that they were subjected to a lower striking pressure.

A question put to the Mint spokesman - While there were not two or more master tools, the master tool was revised to the extent that there was in essence a new tool created? - provided substantial support for classifying the varieties as major errors along the line of the 1960 large and small date cents. He responded; "Yes, that's right, that's where the difference came."

The sharpening was done early in the year, "after some of the other dies (the small date version) which were being used had been made", the spokesman continued. The small date versions of the 1970-S cents can best be distinguished from the large variety by virtue of the fact that the top of the 7 in the date is in line with the other digits. It is lower or out of line on the large date.

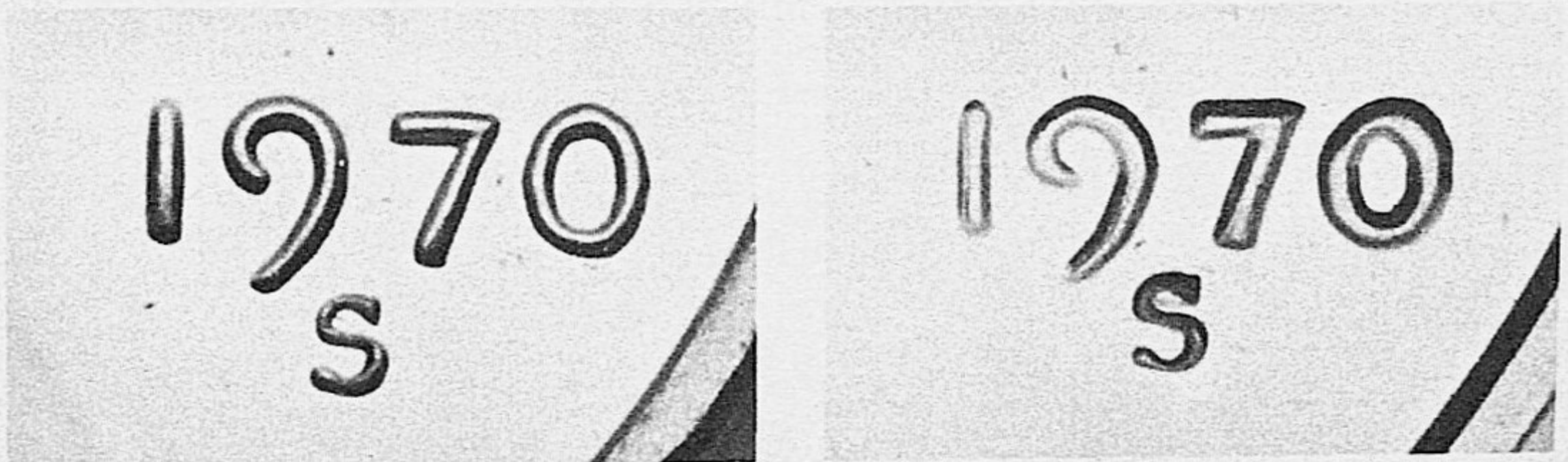
Another prominent feature of the small date variety is a general weakness of the legends. The small dates, both proof and circulation strikes, also have a sharp, square edge, and they are thicker, a complement of 50 stacking one coin higher than a normal roll; i.e., a stack of 49 small date cents is equal in height to a stack of 50 large dates.

The nullified polished die theory of origin was based on the assumption that the employment of this process would have sufficiently worn down the surface of the die so that due to the beveled sides of the digits the normally low numeral 7 appeared to fall in line. The weak strike theory discounted the fact that the small date cents feature thick, evenly formed and sharp cut edges, while the large dates do not.

The existence of the 1970-S small date cents was initially reported during the first week of March by an East Coast coin dealer. Prices for un-circulated examples have since fallen into a range from \$2 to \$2.50 each, while proof sets containing the coin are priced at \$25 to \$30, against \$9 to \$10 for the regular sets.

(Supplied by Krause Publications, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)

The photos detail the difference between the date digits on the large and small dated 1970-S cents.



Large date

Small date

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

P.O. BOX
POSBUS 10690
JOHANNESBURG, S.A.**BICKELS' COINS AND MEDALS (PTY) LTD**
MUNTE EN MEDALJES (EDMS) BPKGround Floor Shop at 151 Jeppe St. (off Rissik St.)
Grondverdieping winkel te 151 Jeppe St. (Uit Rissik St.)

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VOL. 5 No. 6

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. = 70 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 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 - AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1970.

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: \$ V.S.A. = 70 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = \$1.40 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 PRYSLYS: AUGUSTUS/SEPTEMBER 1970.

Z.A.R.														
1180	1d	1892	F	1.65	1212	1/-	1892	VF	14.00	1246	2/6	1896	VF +	12.50
1181	1d	1892	VF	2.50	1213	1/-	1892	VF +	18.00	1247	2/6	1896	EF -	13.50
1182	1d	1892	EF	4.95	1214	1/-	1893	F	18.00	1248	2/6	1897	EF	13.50
1183	1d	1893	F +	52.50	1215	1/-	1894	F +	24.00	1249	5/-	s/s 1892	VF	87.50
1184	1d	1893	UNC	137.50	1216	1/-	1894	VF +	11.50	1250	5/-	d/s 1892	VF	130.00
1185	1d	1894	VF +	2.95	1217	1/-	1895	F	2.60	SOUTH AFRICA/SUID-AFRIKA				
1186	1d	1898	VF	1.85	1218	1/-	1895	VF	8.00	1251	d	1923	EF	11.75
1187	1d	1898	EF	2.25	1219	1/-	1896	F	2.25	1252	d	1934	Prf	1000.00
1188	3d	1892	VG	1.00	1220	1/-	1896	VF	5.00	1253	d	1924	EF +	35.00
1189	3d	1892	F	2.75	1221	1/-	1897	VF	5.00	1254	d	1925	VG	2.00
1190	3d	1892	VF	6.75	1222	1/-	1897	VF +	6.50	1255	d	1924	VG	2.50
1191	3d	1893	F +	2.50	1223	2/-	1892	F	8.75	1256	d	1923	VG	17.50
1192	3d	1893	VF +	5.00	1224	2/-	1892	F +	14.00	1257	d	1926	F	8.00
1193	3d	1894	VF	3.25	1225	2/-	1892	VF	18.50	1258	d	1928	G	1.00
1194	3d	1895	VG	.60	1226	2/-	1893	F	11.00	1259	d	1928	F	3.50
1195	3d	1895	VF	3.25	1227	2/-	1893	F +	17.50	1260	d	1929	VG	1.00
1196	3d	1895	VF +	5.00	1228	2/-	1894	F	5.75	1261	d	1929	F +	5.00
1197	3d	1896	VF +	3.00	1229	2/-	1894	F +	8.00	1262	d	1929	VF	7.00
1198	3d	1896	EF	4.75	1230	2/-	1894	VF	11.50	1263	d	1930	F	4.00
1199	3d	1897	VF	2.20	1231	2/-	1895	F	5.75	1264	d	1931Z	F	3.50
1200	3d	1897	EF	3.85	1232	2/-	1895	VF	11.50	1265	d	1931Z	F +	5.00
1201	3d	1897	UNC	9.00	1233	2/-	1896	F +	4.75	1266	d	1934	F	3.25
1202	6d	1892	VG	1.20	1234	2/-	1896	FV	6.50	1267	d	1934	VF	7.50
1203	6d	1892	F	2.80	1235	2/-	1897	VF	6.50	1268	d	1935	F	3.25
1204	6d	1892	VF	5.25	1236	2/-	1897	VF +	10.00	1269	d	1935	VF	5.75
1205	6d	1894	F	1.20	1237	2/-	1897	EF -	11.00	1270	d	1935	EF	9.00
1206	6d	1894	VF	2.75	1238	2/6	1892	F +	15.00	1271	d	1936	F +	3.00
1207	6d	1895	F	1.20	1239	2/6	1892	VF	22.50	1272	d	1937	EF +	11.00
1208	6d	1896	EF	3.75	1240	2/6	1893	VF	19.50	1273	d	1942	UNC	7.50
1209	6d	1896	UNC	11.50	1241	2/6	1893	VF +	33.00	1274	d	1943	UNC	7.50
1210	6d	1897	EF	3.75	1242	2/6	1894	VF	12.50	1275	d	1947	UNC	10.00
1211	1/-	1892	F	7.50	1243	2/6	1894	VF +	21.00	1276	d	1948	UNC	5.00
					1244	2/6	1895	VF	11.00					
					1245	2/6	1896	VF	7.50					

1277	d	1954	VF	4.75	1351	1/-	1936	VF	7.00	1426	5/-	1959	EF	120.00
1278	d	1956	EF +	2.25	1352	1/-	1938	F +	3.00	1427	5/-	1959	PR/LK	157.50
1279	d	1957	UNC	4.00	1353	1/-	1938	UNC	17.50	RHODESIA/RHODESIË				
1280	d	1958	EF	2.75	1354	1/-	1941	VF +	2.00					
1281	d	1958	UNC	4.00	1355	1/-	1941	UNC	8.75	1428	d	1934	VF	7.25
1282	d	1959	EF	1.00	1356	1/-	1942	UNC	7.75	1429	d	1934	VF +	9.50
1283	d	1959	UNC	2.50	1357	1/-	1943	B.UNC	9.00	1430	d	1936	VF	12.50
1284	d	1960	UNC	2.75	1358	1/-	1945	UNC	52.50	1431	d	1936	VF +	17.50
1285	1d	1923	EF	15.00	1359	1/-	1947	B.UNC	40.00	1432	d	1938	VF	7.50
1286	1d	1936	UNC	18.50	1360	1/-	1948	B.UNC	42.50	1433	d	1938	EF +	12.50
1287	1d	1937	UNC	10.00	1361	1/-	1949	Prf.	135.00	1434	d	1938	UNC	22.50
1288	1d	1940	EF	1.40	1362	1/-	1950	EF +	3.00	1435	d	1939	VF	3.75
1289	1d	1934	EF +	7.00	1363	1/-	1951	UNC	6.50	1436	d	1942	VF	3.60
1290	1d	1947	UNC	11.75	1364	1/-	1953	UNC	4.00	1437	d	1943	UNC	7.75
1291	1d	1948	UNC	3.25	1365	1/-	1954	EF +	2.60	1438	d	1951	F	1.00
1292	1d	1948	No Stop		1366	1/-	1956	UNC	5.00	1439	d	1951	UNC	7.00
			UNC	4.50	1367	1/-	1957	UNC	6.75	1440	d	1954	VF	5.75
1293	1d	1949	UNC	3.00	1368	1/-	1958	UNC	3.75	1441	d	1955	Prf.	8.00
1294	1d	1950	UNC	3.50	1369	1/-	1959	UNC	7.75	1442	d	1956	VF	1.20
1295	1d	1951	EF	1.00	1370	2/-	1926	VF +	19.00	1443	d	1957	VF	.95
1296	1d	1952	Prf.	4.75	1371	2/-	1927	VF	15.00	1444	d	1957	EF	1.30
1297	1d	1954	UNC	3.00	1372	2/-	1929	EF	35.00	1445	d	1957	UNC	2.50
1298	1d	1956	EF	.60	1373	2/-	1930	VF +	18.50	1446	d	1952	VF	1.25
1299	1d	1957	UNC	3.50	1374	2/-	1936	VF	8.50	1447	d	1958	VF	.35
1300	1d	1959	UNC	3.00	1375	2/-	1936	EF	33.50	1448	d	1958	EF	.75
1301	1d	1960	UNC	2.50	1376	2/-	1939	EF	17.50	1449	1 d	1955	Prf.	9.50
1302	3d	1923	VG	1.00	1377	2/-	1940	EF	4.75	1450	3 d	1939	F	6.50
1303	3d	1923	F	2.75	1378	2/-	1941	EF	5.75	1451	3 d	1955	Prf.	10.00
1304	3d	1924	EF	17.50	1379	2/-	1943	EF	8.00	1452	6 d	1932	G	.50
1305	3d	1926	EF	12.50	1380	2/-	1945	UNC	25.00	1453	6 d	1932	VG	.95
1306	3d	1937	UNC	6.75	1381	2/-	1946	EF	30.00	1454	6 d	1932	F	2.25
1307	3d	1939	UNC	6.75	1382	2/-	1947	Prf.	50.00	1455	6 d	1932	F +	4.00
1308	3d	1949	UNC	3.50	1383	2/-	1948	B.UNC	37.50	1456	6 d	1934	VF	12.50
1309	3d	1950	UNC	2.50	1384	2/-	1948	Prf.	47.50	1457	6 d	1935	G	.50
1310	3d	1951	Prf.	3.75	1385	2/-	1950	EF	37.50	1458	6 d	1935	VG	.90
1311	3d	1952	UNC	1.95	1386	2/-	1951	EF	5.00	1459	6 d	1935	F	2.75
1312	3d	1953	EF	1.00	1387	2/-	1951	UNC	8.75	1460	6 d	1936	VF +	7.50
1313	3d	1954	UNC	2.50	1388	2/-	1953	UNC	7.00	1461	6 d	1937	VF +	6.50
1314	3d	1955	UNC	2.50	1389	2/-	1955	UNC	5.50	1462	6 d	1944	EF	7.50
1315	3d	1956	UNC	2.75	1390	2/-	1956	UNC	5.50	1463	6 d	1945	F	9.00
1316	3d	1957	UNC	2.80	1391	2/-	1957	UNC	5.00	1464	6 d	1945	F +	12.50
1317	3d	1959	EF	.70	1392	2/-	1958	UNC	5.00	1465	6 d	1946	VF	7.00
1318	3d	1960	UNC	7.00	1393	2/-	1959	UNC	6.00	1466	6 d	1947	VF +	1.75
1319	2 ^{1/2} c	1961	EF	1.00	1394	20c	1962	EF	.75	1467	6 d	1955	VG	.25
1320	2 ^{1/2} c	1961	UNC	2.50	1395	2/6	1925	VG	2.00	1468	6 d	1955	Prf.	12.50
1321	3d	1932	UNC	12.50	1396	2/6	1925	F +	11.50	1469	6 d	1956	EF	3.25
1322	3d	1923	VF +	7.75	1397	2/6	1925	VF +	30.00	1470	6 d	1962	EF	2.25
1323	3d	1933	VF +	4.80	1398	2/6	1926	VF	20.00	1471	6 d	1963	UNC	16.50
1324	3d	1943/45	VG	1.50	1399	2/6	1928	F +	5.00	1472	6 d	1964	VF +	.20
1325	6d	1923	VG	1.50	1400	2/6	1929	F +	7.00	1473	1/-	1932	VG	.80
1326	6d	1925	F -	8.75	1401	2/6	1932	EF +	28.00	1474	1/-	1932	F	2.75
1327	6d	1926	F +	6.00	1402	2/6	1937	EF +	17.50	1475	1/-	1932	VF	6.50
1328	6d	1926	VF +	12.50	1403	2/6	1938	EF	14.00	1476	1/-	1934	VF +	14.00
1329	6d	1926	VF +	12.50	1404	2/6	1939	EF +	29.50	1477	1/-	1935	VG	1.00
1330	6d	1927	VF +	10.00	1405	2/6	1942	UNC	9.00	1478	1/-	1935	F	2.75
1331	6d	1927	EF	13.00	1406	2/6	1943	UNC	9.00	1479	1/-	1935	VF	6.00
1332	6d	1929	VG	1.00	1407	2/6	1945	VF	15.00	1480	1/-	1935	VF +	9.50
1333	6d	1930	F	1.85	1408	2/6	1945	EF +	30.00	1481	1/-	1936	F	1.90
1334	6d	1938	VF	2.80	1409	2/6	1946	VF	30.00	1482	1/-	1936	VF	5.25
1335	6d	1940	VF	1.50	1410	2/6	1946	B.UNC	110.00	1483	1/-	1936	VF +	7.75
1336	6d	1942	EF	2.75	1411	2/6	1947	B.UNC	40.00	1484	1/-	1937	EF	6.00
1337	6d	1943	UNC	7.75	1412	2/6	1948	B.UNC	70.00	1485	1/-	1939	EF	27.50
1338	6d	1944	UNC	13.50	1413	2/6	1948	Prf.	77.50	1486	1/-	1941	VF	15.00
1339	6d	1947	Prf.	7.00	1414	2/6	1949	B.UNC	70.00	1487	1/-	1942	EF	7.00
1340	6d	1948	UNC	2.75	1415	2/6	1950	B.UNC	68.00	1488	2/-	1932	G	1.00
1341	6d	1959	EF +	5.00	1416	2/6	1951	EF	8.00	1489	2/-	1932	VG	1.50
1342	5c	1951	UNC	1.25	1417	2/6	1952	B.UNC	8.00	1490	2/-	1932	F	3.50
1343	5c	1962	UNC	1.00	1418	2/6	1953	EF	3.00	1491	2/-	1932	VF	7.50
1344	5c	1963	UNC	.70	1419	2/6	1954	UNC	7.00	1492	2/-	1932	EF	15.00
1345	6d	1923	VF	7.75	1420	2/6	1954	Prf.	14.50	1493	2/-	1934	EF	32.50
1346	1/-	1923	VF	9.00	1421	2/6	1955	EF	2.20	1494	2/-	1935	F	3.75
1347	1/-	1923	EF	22.50	1422	2/6	1958	UNC	7.00					
1348	1/-	1929	VF +	17.50	1423	2/6	1959	VF	4.00					
1939	1/-	1932	B. UNC	40.00	1424	2/6	1960	B.UNC	12.50					
1350	1/-	1934	UNC	40.00	1425	5/-	1954	PR/LK	39.50					

1495	2/-	1935	VF	8.00	1520	2/6	1937	VF	3.75	1541	$\frac{1}{4}$ d	1932	VF	.50
1496	2/-	1935	VF +	12.50	1521	2/6	1938	VF +	15.00	1542	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	1876	VF	3.50
1497	2/-	1935	EF	19.00	1522	2/6	1939	VF	20.00	1543	1 d	1848	VF +	15.00
1498	2/-	1936	F +	5.00	1523	2/6	1939	EF	35.00	1544	3 d	1926	EF	5.00
1499	2/-	1936	VF	7.75	1524	2/6	1940	F +	6.50	1545	6 d	1821	F	3.85
1500	2/-	1936	VF +	12.75	1525	2/6	1940	EF	14.00	1546	6 d	1817	EF/UNC	23.00
1501	2/-	1936	EF	18.00	1526	2/6	1941	VF +	6.50	1547	6 d	1824	F +	3.75
1502	2/-	1937	F +	3.00	1527	2/6	1941	EF	11.50	1548	1/-	1817	EF/UNC	25.00
1503	2/-	1937	VF +	7.50	1528	2/6	1942	VF +	5.00	1549	1/-	1889	LH-VF	17.50
1504	2/-	1937	EF	11.00	1529	2/6	1944	VF	6.00	1550	1/-	1889	SH-F	28.50
1505	2/-	1944	EF	8.50	1530	2/6	1944	EF	10.00	1551	1/-	1758	F	2.85
1506	2/-	1951	VF +	2.25	1531	2/6	1946	VF	7.50	1552	1/-	1896	EF	11.50
1507	2/-	1951	EF	4.25	1532	2/6	1946	EF	12.50	1553	2/6	1681	F	17.50
1508	2/-	1954	G	7.00	1533	2/6	1948	F	1.00	1554	2/6	1836	F	7.50
1509	2/6	1932	VG	1.80	1534	2/6	1948	VF	3.00	1555	2/6	1887	Prf.like	38.00
1510	2/6	1932	F +	4.75	1535	2/6	1949	VF +	3.00	1556	2/6	1893	VF	12.50
1511	2/6	1932	VF	8.50	1536	5/-	1953	VF +	7.50	1557	2/6	1893	EF	22.50
1512	2/6	1932	EF	17.50	1537	5/-	1953	UNC	14.00	1558	2/6	1932	EF	7.50
1513	2/6	1934	VF +	14.00	1538	5/-	1953	Prf.	110.00	1559	2/6	1937	EF	4.25
1514	2/6	1934	EF	19.50	BRITAIN/BRITANJE					1560	2/6	1944	VF	3.00
1515	2/6	1934	UNC	42.50	1539	$\frac{1}{4}$ d	1899	F +	.35	1561	2/6	1946	VF +	3.00
1516	2/6	1935	VG	1.75	1540	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	1893	VF	1.00	1562	4/-	1890	F	3.75
1517	2/6	1935	F +	7.00						1563	4/-	1887	EF	25.00
1518	2/6	1935	VF	9.95						1564	5/-	1889	VF +	12.50
1519	2/6	1935	VF +	16.50						1565	5/-	1890	VF	12.50

Floating Coin Cube Paper Weight

A novelty item which everyone can use and enjoy. The paper weight consists of a square cube of transparent lucite measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". Each paper weight contains five South African coins (viz.) a 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c and 1c in UNCIRCULATED condition.

The coins are so arranged as to give the appearance of being suspended in a clear solid substance. It is heavy enough to fulfil its function of being a paper weight. In addition, it looks attractive and is a handsome addition to any desk or mantle piece.

INDIVIDUALLY BOXED

R6-50 each

(Price includes postage in S.A.)

LEGAL TENDER FOOTBALL COINS COMMEMORATING WORLD CUP

Here is a unique opportunity to secure these beautiful coins commemorating the World Cup Football Tournament.

Each coin illustrated is available in either 22ct gold or pure silver and presents you with a valuable memento of the most important event in the world of soccer.



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1000 Pesetas Gold Coin — Price R29.75
14 mm Diameter —
14.10 grams.
200 Pesetas Silver Coin —
Price R9.85
52 mm diameter —
40 grams.

SHARJAH

50 Riyals Gold Coin —
Price R22.50
28 mm diameter —
10.36 grams
2 Riyals Silver Coin —
Price R2.95
23 mm diameter —
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*Order your World Cup Football Coins
without delay*

CHOICE & RARE COINS

1. 1924
S.A.
£1
~~~~~  
VF R935-00

2. 1934  
S.A.  
1/4d  
~~~~~  
PROOF R1000-00

3. 1874
ZAR
BURGERS POND
FINE BEARD
~~~~~  
EF R1600-00

4. 1874  
ZAR  
BURGERS POND  
COARSE BEARD  
~~~~~  
EX MOUNT BUT VF R500

5. S.A.
1965
1c
AFRIKAANS
~~~~~  
PROOFLIKE R72.50

6. BRITAIN  
1902  
EDWARD VI  
£5  
~~~~~  
VF/EF R275

7. ZAR
1893
£1/2
~~~~~  
VF- R665-00

# never before

## A SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SET AS UNUSUAL AS THIS ONE!

- COINS THAT HAVE NO HEADS
- THEY ALL HAVE NEW OBVERSES
- PRODUCTION DRASTICALLY CUT



THIS YEARS SET IS A MUST.

### ORDER YOUR 1970 SHORT SET NOW!

There are several reasons why the 1970 S.A. Proof Sets are back in the **BIG NEWS** of S.A. Numismatics. In the first place, another drastic cut has been ordered by the S.A. Mint in the production figures for 1970. Only 4000 Short sets and 5000 Long sets will be minted this year. That's **GOOD** news for proof set investors, because with mintages like these we can again expect the demand to exceed the supply. When that happens, the scarcity factor guarantees a steady increase in the value of the set.

Secondly, for the first time in this country's coinage history, we will be presented with a set of coins which shows South Africa's coat of arms as the obverse design. Thirdly, a brand new coin, the tickey sized copper mini half cent makes its appearance. Fourthly, our coins revert this year to being bilingual instead of unilingual.

All these changes make the 1970 proof set issues a most desirable "TYPE VARIETY".

To subscribers of **COIN AND MEDAL NEWS**, we make the following offer to hold good until Monday, **JULY 6th, 1970**:

We undertake to supply the 1970 S.A. **SHORT PROOF SET** (without gold) to subscribers of this magazine at **R25.00** (twenty-five rand) per set, provided payment in full is received in our office by the 6th July, 1970. Delivery will be made 2 to 3 weeks from the time the sets are obtained from the South African Mint.

Orders will be invoiced out in strict order of receipt in our office, and with the limited number of sets available, we reserve the right to return your order and cheque, should our lists be oversubscribed.

**NOTE:** After 6th **JULY 1970** our prices will be:-

**SHORT SET – R27.50**

**LONG SET – R47.50**

**S.A. LONG SET (with gold)**

**AVAILABLE ON THE SAME CONDITIONS AS THE SHORT SET FOR ONE MONTH ONLY AT**

**R45-00**

Recommended as a long term investment