



COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

bickels

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SEE PAGES 4 & 5
FOR STORY OF
BRITISH 50p COIN



New obverses for S.A. Coins next year

BICKELS

COIN & MEDAL NEWS
MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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Please note that a change of address
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ADRESVERANDERING:

Neem asseblief kennis dat 'n adres-
verandering die maak van 'n nuwe
adresplaat noodsaak. Dit neem 4-6
weke en kan slegs gedoen word as 'n
posorder ten bedrae van 50c, om die
onkoste te dek, die versoek vergesel.
Adresveranderings sal NIE aangeteken
word tensy die bedrag van 50c saam
met die versoek gestuur word nie.
Meld asseblief duidelik wat die ou en
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**HERNUWINGS-
KENNISGEWINGS:**

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

Boodskap Van Die President, Transvaalse Numismatiese Vereniging

4de Nasionale Numismatiese Konvensie

Oor slegs 10 maande word die Numis-
matiese Konvensie te Pretoria amptelik ge-
open. Alhoewel voldoende referate reeds
ontvang is en die aanduidings is dat minstens
30 uitstallings van munte, tekengeld, bank-
note, medaljes en gedenkpenninge te sien sal
wees, is daar nog ruimte beskikbaar vir die-
gene wat graag met daardie beskeie versame-
ling wil spog. Dit mag wees dat u in besit is
van 'n rariteit waarvan u onbewus is. Die
doel van die konvensie is om die munt-
versamelaar, en nie noodwendig die kenner
of numismaat, 'n geleentheid te bied om sy
persoonlike versameling uit te stal en die
verhaal van hoe hy die munte bekom het
aan die publiek oor te dra. U het ook 'n
gulde geleentheid om mense met 'n gemeen-
skaplike belang te ontmoet en moontlik u
versameling te vergroot.

Die Sekretaris, Posbus 2954, Pretoria,
sal bly wees om van u te hoor. Die beson-
derhede van die Konvensie is:

Plek: Stadsaal, Pretoria.

Datum: 26 tot 31 Oktober 1970.

Message From The President, Transvaal Numismatic Society

4th National Numismatic Convention

In about 10 months the Numismatic
Convention in Pretoria will be officially
opened. Although sufficient Papers have
already been received and the indications
are that at least 30 exhibits depicting coins,
tokens, banknotes, medals and commemo-
rative medallions will be on view, we still
have ample space for those collectors who
would like to boast with their modest col-
lections. It is possible that you may be in
possession of a rarity of which you are
unaware. The purpose of the Convention is
to provide the small collector, and not
necessarily the connoisseur or numismatist,
with an opportunity of exhibiting his
personal collection and to recount to the
public how the collection was acquired.
You have a golden opportunity to meet
people with a common interest and possibly
enlarging your collection.

The Secretary, P.O. Box 2954, Pretoria
will be pleased to hear from you. The
particulars of the Convention are:

Venue: City Hall, Pretoria.

Date: 26th to 31st October, 1970.

BICKELS SHOP

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 29th, 30th AND
31st, BUT WILL REMAIN CLOSED ON SATURDAY 27th
DECEMBER.

The Editor & Staff of
Bickels Coin & Medal News
wish our Readers

*A Merry Christmas
and a Happy
New Year*

Die Redakteur & Personeel van
Bickels Munt & Medalje Nuus
wens ons Lesers

*'n Gelukkige Kersfees
en 'n Voospoedige
Nuwe Jaar toe*

NEW OBVERSES FOR S.A. COINS IN 1970

South African coins will have a new obverse next year. From the silver R1 to the new ½ cent coin, the Republic's Coat of Arms will appear on the obverse of all coins. The reverses will stay the same.

The Coat of Arms will be surmounted with the wording "South Africa" and "Suid-Afrika", which will alternate on the denominations.

This will be the first time that South Africa's coinage does not bear the image of a reigning monarch, a State President, a well-known South African or Jan van Riebeeck.

It will also be the first time since the coinage of 1964 that collectors will be able to obtain a complete set of coins without worrying whether they are "English" or "Afrikaans".

One of the reasons advanced by officials of the South African Mint for the change is technical reasons. It has been found that the Van Riebeeck image, because it is off centre on the coins, creates great striking problems. Dies have been known to break more easily and it was found that the metal

tended to jump in the dies, thereby causing badly struck coins.

The Mint will strike ½ cent coins next year because of the continuing public demand for them. However, it is expected that with the introduction of metrification and the rationalisation of weights and measures, the need may drop away in a few years time.



MIS-STRUCK COINS HAVE NO EXTRA VALUE



Many South African coin collectors often regard mis-struck coins and coins dented in the striking process as being of value.

However, a Mint official now told us that there is no particular collectors value to these coins, apart from curiosity value.

Mr. G.S. van Wyk, of Oudtshoorn, has kindly sent us these interesting photographs which compare an abnormal striking of a 1968 2c coin with its dented flange to that of the normal coin.

VOLKSKAS se goue munte katalogus eersdaags beskikbaar

Volkkas kondig met genoë aan dat 'n voorraad van bogenoemde katalogusse, teen ongeveer die middel van Desember in Johannesburg beskikbaar sal wees.

Die publikasie is grotendeels in albei landstale gedruk en meer volledige besonderhede verskyn op die agterblad van Munt- en Medalje Nuus.

Onder normale omstandighede sou die verkoopsprys van hierdie werk oor goue munte seker drie of vier keer meer gewees het. Aangesien die boek egter in medewerking met een van die groot Switserse banke gedruk is, is dit nou moontlik om dit teen feitlik kosprys aan te bied.

Die idee is dan ook dat Volkkas, deur die vrystelling van "GOUE MUNTE" teen R2:00 per eksemplaar, 'n waardevolle diens aan die numismatiese publiek van Suid-Afrika wil lewer.

"GOUE MUNTE - GOLD COINS" word aanbeveel as 'n ideale numismatiese Kersgeskenk.

UNIQUE COIN REPLACING THE TEN SHILLING NOTE

By LORD FISKE
Chairman of the Decimal Currency Board

Probably no country in the world has undergone such drastic changes as Britain since World War II; yet the popular image of Britain is still that of a country where the past is preserved and where long traditions prevail. The paradox is more apparent than real, for it has always been part of the British genius to adapt old ways and institutions to new ends.

Typical of this is the way Britain is changing from a monetary system which has been based on pounds, shillings and pence for over 900 years. Decimalisation has at last been accepted – and will come into force on February 15th 1971 – but the units of money to be used, the pound and penny, both date back to the eighth century AD.

Two decimal coins – the five and the ten new penny pieces, worth exactly the same and of the same size as the old shilling and florin, are already in circulation alongside the traditional coins. They will be joined on October 14th 1969 by a third coin, worth ten shillings, the 50 new penny piece or 50p as it will be written.

Only Seven-Sided Coin

Incidentally, the introduction of three "silver" decimal coins before February 1971 when the remaining three decimal coins – all low-value "coppers" – also come into circulation, is part of the Decimal Currency Board's strategy of helping people to become used gradually to decimalisation and of reducing the number of changes to which they will have to

adjust when the changeover begins.

The introduction of the 50p, of course, is not essential to decimalisation; the main reason is that ten shilling notes have become uneconomic because they are so intensively used that they have to be replaced every four months. On the other hand a coin has a life of at least 50 years. We had a half sovereign coin half a century ago.

The 50p coin more than any other illustrates what I mean about the British talent for combining change with the maintenance of old traditions. To start with, it is the only seven-sided coin in the world (technically described as an equilateral curve heptagon) to be brought into circulation. There are very good reasons for this shape, which was not chosen just for the sake of novelty. We were faced with the problem that silver coins in Britain had traditionally been in weight/value relationship. The shilling weighed twice as much as the sixpence; the halfcrown five times as much as the sixpence, and so on.

Weight And Size Problems

To have made the 50p five times as heavy as the 10p piece would have produced a coin too large and too heavy to be popular. So we were faced with the problem of making the 50p piece easily distinguishable from coins of smaller value while keeping it to a convenient size.

There were two ways in which this could be done; either by making the 50p a different colour from the coins

of smaller denominations or by giving it a radically different shape. The number of coloured metals suitable for coining is limited; brass, for example, was a possible choice but was not considered suitable for such a high value coin.

The design and production of coins is the responsibility of the Royal Mint, but there has always been the closest co-operation with the Decimal Currency Board. In actual fact the shape of the 50p piece originated from a suggestion by a member of the board's Machine Committee, Mr H.G. Conway, a past President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and a director of Rolls Royce.

Choice Narrows

After a great deal of investigation and discussion, the choice narrowed down between making the 50p piece seven or ten-sided. We commissioned the Applied Psychology Research Unit to conduct a survey which suggested that housewives might find the ten-sided coin easier and quicker to recognise.

But the large cash-handling organisations, such as banks, transport operators and retailers, preferred the seven-sided coin. It rolls like a round coin, has a constant breadth, and is therefore suitable for coin-operated machines, and for those which count and sort coins. The board also felt that the seven-sided shape would be an aesthetically more pleasing coin.

In weight (13.5 grams) and size (30 millimetres diameter) it is slightly larger than the present florin or 10p piece. The Royal Mint began production at the beginning of this year, and 120,000,000 50p pieces will be ready to go into circulation on October 14th. At the same time the ten shilling note will be withdrawn and it is expected to have been completely replaced by about Christmas.

Tradition Followed

The 50p follows the tradition that a portrait of the Sovereign should be on one side – the obverse – which will also show the year of issue. The profile chosen is the work of a well-known Royal Academician, Arnold Machin.

and has already been used on a number of Commonwealth coins, including the new decimal issue in Australia. For coin collectors, it may be of interest that the date has not generally appeared on the same side of the coin as the Sovereign's head since certain florins issued in the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901), though the Churchill crown was an exception.

There were people who felt that the advent of new coinage in Britain provided an opportunity to introduce novel motifs for the designs on the reverse, such as pictures of flora and fauna or of technological achievements. A snag about the first idea is that there is only one creature whose habitat is limited to the British Isles – the red grouse – whose image would have no significance to the general public. And things like power-stations, ships, or aircraft which might to begin with have presented a “contemporary image” would within the life of a coin soon become to seem old-fashioned and defeat the very purpose for which they were chosen.

Britannia Stays

Eighty-three artists took part in an open competition for designs, as many as 900 of which were submitted. Those by Christopher Ironside, whose work is known in many countries, were chosen. The “heraldic” tradition has been maintained, but in a modern uncluttered form which has attracted widespread admiration.

The reverse of the 50p will show Britannia, who first appeared on Roman coins in Britain nearly 2,000 years ago. Since that early start she has appeared on British coins for the best part of 300 years. She made her first appearance since Roman times in 1672 on the then halfpennies and farthings and has been the reverse design on all pennies since 1797. She will not appear on the new bronze one new penny pieces when they come into circulation in 1971.

What I find most interesting about the 50p piece is that one coin is incorporating the longest running traditional design in Britain together with the newest and unprecedented shape. Typically British, as I said at the beginning!



Above: Lord Fiske, Chairman of Britain's Decimal Currency Board, watches the first of the 50 New Penny pieces – the coin that will replace the ten-shilling note – coming off a conveyor belt at the Royal Mint in London. Also in the picture are (left) Mr. J.H. James, Deputy Master of the Mint, and Mint worker Patrick Rogers, who makes a final check on the coins. The new coins, introduced as part of Britain's programme for “going decimal”, are seven-sided.

Below: Lord Fiske examines the new coins.



COINS OF THE FIRST BRITISH EMPIRE

By David Muller

The First British Empire is how the area ruled by the late Roman Emperor, M. Aurelius Mausaeus Carausius and his successor has been described. For a very few years Britain and Northern France were held against the might of Rome by the power of a British based army and navy. Superior forces and treachery foredoomed the life of this embryonic Empire and nothing remained except for a few broken inscriptions, some coins and a folk-memory.

Carausius, a native of the Low Countries, had risen in the Roman army until about 285 A.D. he had been given the plum job of Admiral of the Classis Britannica, or British fleet which had bases at Boulogne, in France and Richborough in Kent across the channel. Its job was to patrol the North Sea and Channel against the ever increasing raids on merchantmen and coastal towns by the Saxon pirates. The new admiral however found that money was to be made from his appointment. The routes of convoys on course from Britain were made known at a price to the pirates who then intercepted and plundered them. They in turn, laden with booty, were captured by Carausius's fleet. Thus the Admiral and his men grew fat on both Saxon money and captured Roman plunder. When the authorities under the emperors Diocletian and Maximianus heard of this, orders were given for the arrest of the Admiral. Unfortunately for the Roman forces, the sailors of Boulogne were too well off under their favourite Admiral who had well supplied them with a generous share of the booty. The naval base revolted and while it held out

against regular troops, the majority of the fleet set sail for Britain.

Contemporary accounts tell us that the renegade fleet sailed down the channel around Cornwall and Wales and made land fall in the summer of 287 A.D. on what is now the Lancashire Coast. The Military Governor of Britain marched across from his headquarters at York and a battle was fought against the field army of Britain by Carausius's soldiers and sailors. News of Carausius's generosity to his followers seems to have reached the British forces and before the day was over all but two legions had changed sides and the governor and his staff killed.

By now Carausius had been declared emperor by his followers and it was imperative to produce a coinage. Britain contained no mint at this time and the first coins struck by the new ruler were very rudimentary. They were probably struck by the army and no metal blanks for the new coinage being available, the coins were overstruck on previous bronze antoniniani.



Silver Denarius of Carausius struck possibly at Richborough to pay the army & navy. The clasped hands signify the bond between leader and soldiers.

Propaganda was one of the most important aspects of the currency and some early reverses commented on the emperor's arrival. One such version with the legend ADVENTVS AVG – the coming of the Emperor – shows Carausius saluting on horseback while another shows Britannia clasping the hand of the Emperor with the legend EXPECTATE VENI – O come thou long expected one. Another series that tell us something of these early days in Britain is the legionary set of coins which Carausius issued when he had set up a proper mint in London. These coins showed the badge and titles of the various legions in Britain which

had supported Carausius with the notable exception of the two which had not come over to him when he fought the Military Governor. Besides the British legions others on the continent were mentioned and these may have been some in which Carausius had held earlier command.

London by now had been taken over as the capital and a mint set up there. Colchester and either the naval base at Richborough or Bitterne in Sussex, were chosen as two more mint towns, the latter to supply coinage to pay the fleet. Silver and gold were issued from all three mints but are rare and as the silver denarii normally show a British naval vessel or the emperor on horseback in military uniform, it is believed that these were struck to pay the armed forces who would not accept the silver washed bronze antoniniani which were in general circulation. The style of coins were also improving due to an influx of mint workers from Northern Gaul. This was due to an abortive invasion by Maximianus soon after Carausius's seizure of Britain. However, the British fleet with its superior equipment and men had sunk the hastily gathered Roman fleet and consequently the British Emperor had been granted Northern France with Boulogne and Rouen and accepted as a colleague of the two legitimate Emperors. To mark this change of fortune the Colchester Mint put out a special antoninianus with the heads of the three rulers under the legends CARAVSIVS ET SVI FRATRES – Carausius and his brothers. The reverse read PAX AVG-G-G – the peace of the (three) Emperors.

This peace was not to last long. In A.D. 293 Diocletian's mask of friendship was thrown aside. A new Emperor – junior to the others – was appointed and this man – Constantius Chlorus – was given orders to destroy Carausius. The territories in Northern Gaul fell and Boulogne after a long siege was destroyed. In Britain Carausius was overthrown by his finance minister Allectus possibly because of the disappointment of the army in losing Gaul or because the finance minister had been lining his own pocket and was about to be found out. Allectus did not last long.

He continued to produce coins from London and Colchester but now few precious metals were issued as currency. Carausius's old companions were liquidated and as fears of invasion grew so did the economic chaos. What bronze coins were produced were of high technical quality but they are much scarcer.



*CARAUSIUS (A.D. 287-293)
Bronze Antoninianus.*

When he had purged the forces of the supporters of the last Emperor, Allectus had signed his own death

warrant. He continued to placate the military with the issue of a new coin – a quinarius struck in bronze – which had reverses of naval galleys and legends referring to the Emperor's faith in them. However, the forces were sprinkled heavily with barbarian mercenaries and the old leaders gone. Thus when in 287 A.D. Constantius launched his invasion the first wave passed the British fleet in a fog off the Isle of Wight while the second force sailed around Kent and up the Thames unopposed. The first wave landed near Portsmouth and marching inland fought a decisive battle with Allectus's army during which the British commander fell. The mercenaries streamed back to London with the object of sacking the city and sailing home to Germany. Before they could complete their destruction the second wave of ships under the command of Constantius himself appeared up the Thames and slaughtered the mercenaries in the streets of the capital. A large gold metal shows the Emperor on horseback being received at the gates

of London while on the Thames a Roman war galley cruises by. Its legend was surely the cry of the Londoners – Welcome the Restorer of the Eternal Light. The eternal light of Roman civilization had been restored to Britain and though none mourned Allectus's cruel rule Carausius's reforms were to be remem-



The Gold Medallion showing Constantius Chlorus liberating London. The Roman navy is seen on the Thames.

bered in some ways, notably in the London mint which was to continue as a major branch of the Roman currency system for nearly another fifty years.

NO SALE FOR £9,000 PENNY

A firm cash offer of £9000 for the unique 1954 penny owned by the Paramount International Coin Corporation of Englewood, Ohio, was declined recently. The offer was made by A. McLean Edgar, the coin dealer, of Northampton, who made a special buying trip to Paramount's offices where he obtained a large selection of British coins.

The coin in question has an interesting history. Dies for pennies were made bearing the date 1954. A few specimens were struck to test the dies, but when no orders materialised all the trial pieces, except the only known surviving example, were destroyed along with the dies.

This lone specimen, no doubt reprieved by some far-sighted Mint employee, was acquired by Paramount in 1963 from the collection of that eminent numismatist, the late C. Wilson Peck. Mr Peck had purchased the coin from Spink and Son in 1956 and included it in his well known reference work *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*.

A spokesman for Paramount said that the offer, while tempting, was declined since it did not meet the value Paramount had placed on the coin. Paramount is recognised as having one of the largest British coin inventories in the world.

ANOTHER V.C. TO AUSSIE

LESS THAN a month after Warrant-Officer Rayene Stewart Simpson was awarded his VC for bravery in Vietnam comes the news that another Australian has won this coveted award.

He is Warrant-Officer Keith Payne, 36 a father of five from Brisbane. He was cited for "repeated acts of personal bravery" during a fierce battle with North Vietnamese troops on May 24, in which he was leading a company of South Vietnamese irregulars that had begun to retreat under Communist attack.

Payne becomes the fourth Australian to be awarded the Cross.

THE *fascination* OF MEDAL COLLECTING

JOHN BENTLEY MICHELL

By Dr. F.K. Mitchell, J.C.D., F.S.A.N.S.

Some years ago, I acquired from a local housewife a pair of medals which had belonged to a long-dead relative of her late husband's. She could tell me little more than that the recipient had died of wounds in Rhodesia some time before the Anglo-Boer war.

What an exciting addition to my collection this pair was! The first was the B.S.A. Company's medal for Mashonaland 1890, with two bars, "MASHONALAND 1890" and "RHODESIA 1896," named to "TPR. MICHELL, J.B. - B.S.A.C.P." The other was the B.S.A. Co's medal for "RHODESIA 1896" to "SERGT. J.B. MICHELL. MED. ST. CORPS."

The Mashonaland 1890 medal is of course a rarity. With an additional clasp it is exceedingly rare. To make matters even more interesting, here was a case where it was accompanied by the Rhodesia medal, notwithstanding the fact that according to the original order of 1926, this latter medal should have been surrendered. (This provision cannot have been strictly enforced. I know of other cases where a medal for one of the later Rhodesian campaigns was retained).

To the true medal collector, the next step is inevitable. Who, I asked myself, was J.B. Michell, and what did he do to earn his medals?

I went to the obvious source first - "Men who made Rhodesia," by A.S. Hickman. There I found him, Trooper John Bentley Michell, of the British South Africa Company Police.

I found that he was born in Port Elizabeth on the 20th of June 1872, a son of Sir Lewis L. Michell, C.V.O., later a director of the Chartered

Company and close friend and associate of Rhodes. Young Michell had lived at Rondebosch near Cape Town, and had attested for service in the B.S.A.C. Police on 24th November 1889, at the age of 17. He had served in "B" Troop in the Pioneer Column of 1890 until his discharge in 1891. Later, it was stated, he had served in the Mashona Rebellion of 1896, had been wounded while serving with the first Hartley patrol on 19th June 1896, had died a week later on June 27th, and was buried in Salisbury. He was just twenty-four.

He had lived at Rondebosch as a boy! Here, I thought, might lie another clue. Excitedly I referred to the history of my own old school - Bishops - THE DIOCESAN COLLEGE. Again I struck oil! I found a quoted telegram from the Chief Staff Officer, Salisbury Laager, dated 8th July, 1896:- "Bentley Michell received wound in patrol, which went out to burn Mshlokas Kraal. After burning Kraal, patrol advanced towards Hartley, Michell was in scouts, and received his wound while out with scouts. His conduct both in action and after receiving wound was most courageous."

But this was not all. It was stated that Michell had served with Jameson at the tragic fiasco of Doornkop, and had been incarcerated at Pretoria for three weeks before being returned to Rhodesia by way of Durban. Passing reference was made to an account of the Jameson Raid which he had written for the "Diocesan College and School Magazine."

And there it was, located for me by my 13-year-old son in his Prep. School

Library - a graphic personal account of "Jameson's Ride," by Corpl. Bentley Michell of the Bechuanaland Border Police, written for the Magazine of his old school!

He tells how he crossed the Transvaal border near Mafeking on Sunday night, the 29th December 1895. The B.B. Police column was 120 strong, with two 7-pounder guns, and two Maxims - one of which was in his charge. At their first "off-saddle" Col. Grey explained that they were answering an urgent call for help from the people of Johannesburg, who were in arms against the Transvaal Government. Cheering wildly, they saddled up and continued their march towards the Witwatersrand.

At 5 o'clock next morning they met the rest of the force, 360 officers and men of the B.S.A. Police under Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby, with a 12-pounder gun and six more maxims. All that Monday the Column pressed forward, and all the next night and following day, with the briefest of "off-saddles" to rest the horses. Even the four hours rest which they had been promised during Tuesday night was denied them, for as the old year died and the New Year was born, they were involved in a running skirmish with a party of Boers under Lieut. Eloff, a grandson of President Kruger, and had to ride on through the night.

On Wednesday morning their flagging spirits were cheered by the arrival of despatch cyclists from Johannesburg, and they hurried on towards Krugersdorp. The commandos were gathering, however, and that afternoon they found their advance disputed. After a lively battle, and helped by some good shooting by the guns, the tired column made some progress, but when darkness fell it was clear that neither men nor horses could go further without rest. A "laager" was formed behind their protecting maxims.

"Then", wrote Michell, "Commenced a night we shall never forget. Wet, for we had had a shower of rain in the afternoon, hungry, and completely worn out with our forced marching, we lay on the damp ground around the laager We were expecting another attack all night and tried to keep one another awake



'n TALER IN DIE TYD VAN MOZART

Deur: Matthy Esterhuysen
Foto: D. Esterhuysen



'n Taler of dollar is seer sekerlik van die mooiste munte wat iemand in 'n versameling kan hê. In die Nasionale Kulturhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria, is 'n taler gedateer 1793 van Salzburg, Oostenryk. Hierdie silwer muntstuk het die kop op van Hieronymus Graaf van Colloredo, Wallsee, Aartsbiskop van Salzburg. Hy was die seun van Rudolph, Prins van Colloredo Wallsee en die gravin van Starhemberg, gebore op 31 Mei 1732. Die Graaf van Colloredo Wallsee het op 14 April 1762 biskop van Gurk en op 14 Maart 1772 aartsbiskop van Salzburg geword. Hy is op 20 Mei 1812 oorlede. Op 25 Februarie 1803 is die aartsbisdom van Salzburg aan die hertog van Toskane as 'n erfbare hertogdom bemaak, maar die Napoleontiese oorloë het blykbaar die besluit ontwig, want ons vind dat daar later wel weer 'n biskop van Salzburg was.

Hierdie taler is uitgegee in die

gereelde reeks van Hieronymus, Graaf van Colloredo. Hieronymus is 'n orde wat aan kluisenaars van godsdienstige gemeenskappe gegee word en die orde bestaan vandag nog in Spanje. Volgens die „American Numismatist” Januarie 1950, bestaan daar twee variasies van die taler. Op die vroeër datums, is die kop kleiner en die wapen op die keersy groter. In dieselfde reeks munte, is daar ook 'n goue dukaat uitgegee (geslaan van Oostenrykse goud) wat net soos die silwer taler lyk.

Die kunstenaar Franz Matzenkopf, wat die taler ontwerp het, was een van drie geslagte wat mekaar opgevolg het as muntgraveerders en medalleurs in die munt van Salzburg. Sy vader voor hom was vanaf 1727–1754 verbonde aan dié munt, hyself was muntgraveerder vanaf 1755–1805 en sy seun vanaf 1789–1807. Aldrie van hulle het werk van uitstaande gehalte gelewer.

Die koper munte van Oostenryk het

hulle verskyning veel later begin maak en wel gedurende die regering van Maria Theresa. Die eerste koper muntstuk wat geslaan is, was 'n phenning, vanaf 1749 tot 1765.

Die taler wat in die Nasionale Kulturhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria, is met die kop van die Graaf van Colloredo, herinner ook aan een van die grootste beroemdste komponiste van Europa, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 – 1791). In Salzburg was hy verbonde aan die hof van hierdie selfde Aartsbiskop, die Graaf van Colloredo en het Mozart die Graaf verheerlik in die musiek net soos hy op die munte vereer is. Mozart het met die 18de eeuse Venniese klassieke musiekstyl, 'n hoogtepunt bereik in die opera, kamermusiek, simfonieë en klavierkonserterte. Hy skryf ook o.a. „Il Sogno di Scipione” vir die inswering van aartsbiskop graaf van Colloredo, Wallsee.

Vervolg op bladsy 10 kolom 3

by talking in whispers, but few could stand the fearful strain and most of us indulged in a restless sleep, until suddenly aroused by a very sharp attack just before daylight. There are very few of us who would ever wish to pass another such night.”

Dawn of the 2nd January 1896. Dr. Jameson's fateful Day of Reckoning! Tired and full of forebodings, the column got under way, and moved doggedly forward until they “arrived at Doornkop – a place” wrote Michell “I shall never forget as long as I live.”

The Colonel and a couple of troops charged a Kopje and took possession of it from some retreating Boers, but there was another defended ridge

beyond. Guns, maxims and riflemen were deployed for action. For a while the sounds of battle filled the air – the bark of the guns, the rattle of rifle fire, the chatter of the maxims. But the position was hopeless. Superior forces of the commandos were firing on them from all sides. Even their retreat was now cut off. They were in a trap!

At 11 a.m. Dr. Jameson, “to save our lives,” hoisted the “white flag,” and the Battle of Doornkop was over.

Arms were surrendered, the many wounded were “exceedingly well treated and sent into the Krugersdorp hospital,” and after a brief rest, the weary men were in the saddle again, bound for Pretoria and temporary

captivity on the race-course there.

As I came to the end of Michell's account, I smiled at the human touch, as he wrote of his farewell to his steed:- “Myself and several others felt it very much seeing the horses that we had looked after for two years and who had carried us so well, being taken away to be ridden by some old bearded Dutchman with one spur. I should very much enjoy seeing the Dutchman put his one spur into my old horse!”

John Bentley Michell; Old Diocesan; Mashonaland pioneer; Jameson Raider; courageous casualty of the Hartley Patrol; I salute you! Such were the Men who made Rhodesia.

COINS VS. STOCK MARKET

By Bernard Zurnamer

(with kind permission of S.A. Industry & Trade)

In Mid-February this year the stock market, as we all know by now, went mad. People bought and sold shares left and right, those knowing what they were doing did well, while the inexperienced investors (whom we shall call the small investors) burnt their fingers.

One man put himself into debt to such an extent that he had to sell his house to pay for the shares he had bought and to cover the losses incurred when shares he held were sold at prices far below those he had paid for them. There were many other cases — too many to mention in the space of a short article — of people being financially ruined through playing the stock market.

There is, however, one sure way of not losing money when investing. Now, this method is specially suited to the small investor — investing money in coins.

Every single day of our lives, money worth more than its face value passes from pocket to pocket. For instance a 1965 one-cent piece is today worth anything from 50 cents to R45, while the 1965 5-cent coin is catalogued at 20 cents. In uncirculated condition, the 1965 one-rand (English inscription) is worth ten rand today, while the Afrikaans inscribed coin is so scarce that it is not even catalogued (only 85 of these coins were struck).

It is therefore logical to say that coin-investment starts by picking one's own pocket for small change. By not examining our small change and looking for scarce date coins, money worth far more than its face value is spent. For instance a 1966 ten-cent piece is a scarce item, but one does show up from time to time. These coins are worth 30 cents each day.

The best way to invest in coins is to buy proof sets or mint sets from the South African Mint in Pretoria. These coins are sold by the mint at a premium, but dealers and collectors will pay more than the mint price to get them. A long proof set of 1968 coins, that is sets including the gold

one and two rand pieces, are worth R50 today, the original price from the mint being R25. The short set of the same year without gold — is worth R20 as against the mint price of R10. The 1965 long set is worth R70, the 1966 set worth R60 and the 1967 set worth R50.

One can also go to the bank and buy coins in bulk, say, one rand's worth of one-cent coins. This costs you a rand, but in two or three years time it may be worth five rand or even R50. So, the more coins one buys from the bank or mint, and the longer one hoards them, the higher the capital gain.

A more systematic way of investing in coins is going to a coin dealer. This way of buying has several advantages. First of all one can locate the coin you need quickly, and in the condition you desire. Also, when you buy from a dealer, you cut down the risk of buying counterfeits. Some dealers conduct business by mail so that if you live in a remote part of the country you can at least get a list of the coins he has in stock.

Besides being an investment, coin collecting is also an interesting hobby. But this article is concerned mainly with capital appreciation. No share can appreciate in value like a coin. In 1959, you could get a crown of that year from your bank at face value — namely five shillings. Today, a 1959 crown is worth, wait for it, R150 in uncirculated condition — an appreciation of thirty-thousand percent in ten years. Any shares appreciated in value like that? So, if you had bought 100 of these crown ten years ago for £25, they could be sold today for R15,000.

Another fairly scarce crown is the one minted in 1954. These cannot be bought for under R20 today in uncirculated condition.

South African coins are one of the safest investments, because they never fall below their face value, so the worst that can happen to one is that you make no profit at all, whereas shares can lose heavily. One cannot

lose money by investing wisely in the proper coins.

A good way to collect coins for investment purposes would be to work out, say a five-year programme. One would then buy each year from his bank, say, 100 rand coins at R100, 100 fifty-cent coins at R50 and so on. So you invest about two-hundred rand a year for five years. Total investment R1,000. You then put them up for sale and chances are that you will have doubled your money in that five-year period. You certainly could not lose. You are at least assured of getting back your R1,000. In shares you are sure of nothing!

Go in for this type of investment in a bigger way and your profit will be greater. Even the big investor can invest like this. He can buy coins for a face value of say R10,000 a year for five years. At the end of his five years he will have made quite a few thousand rand profit.

But, the big investor can buy the really scarce items. If he invests in 1959 crowns today at R150 each, he should be able to sell those same coins for at least R200 each in five years time — providing of course, that market trends remain the same. He should also invest in gold coins. These coins appreciate fantastically in value.

Today a 1962 one-rand piece (gold) costs you about R35. The price at the time of issue was R7.90 from the mint. Gold coins are, of course, the best investment — especially at present times when there is all the possibility in the world that the price of gold will go up.

Continued from page 9.

Die verhouding tussen Mozart en die aartsbiskop was gedurig hoogs ontvlambaar. Om sake te vererger ontbied die aartsbiskop Mozart op 'n tydstip terug na die hof toe die komponis groot sukses in München behaal het. Mozart wat hoogmoedig en verwaand was, het dit as 'n geweldige belediging beskou om soos 'n bediende van die hof ontbied te word. Na 'n onstuimige onderhoud met een van die hof se amptenare, is Mozart letterlik by die hof uitgesmyt. Normaalweg het Mozart egter baie min van sy kant gedoen om die organisasie van die musiekafdeling in die hof glad te laat verloop.

By die aanskoue van hierdie teler moet mens dus onwillekeurig dink aan die verhouding tussen vors en hofmusikant wie se musiek ons daagliks hoor.

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS SUGGESTIONS

SEE PAGE 14



748. SA 1925 6d. VG R12.50	749. SA 1925 6d. F R20.00	750. SA 1925 6d. VF+ R39.00	751. SA 1925 6d. EF R48.00	752. SA 1924 1/- BRILL. UNC. R42.00	753. SA 1923 E½ PROOF R175.00	754. ZAR. 1893 1d. BRILL. UNC. R120.00
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762. SA 1946 2/6 VF R22.00	763. German New Guinea 5 Mark 1894 EF R280.00	764. SA 1954 2/6 Proof R10.00	765. Rhodesia 1955 2/6 UNC. R10.00	766. Rhodesia 1935 2/6 EF R27.00	767. ZAR. 1892 5/- D/Shaft EF R175.00	768. SA 1959 5/- VF R105.00
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1.	Complete set of 4 Gold and 4 Silver Coins in Case	R245.00	
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3.	Complete set of 4 Silver Coins only	R32.00	
4.	Complete set of Super 7 Silver Coins only	R59.50	
	<i>COIN VALUE IN FRANCS</i>	<i>DIAM. IN MM.</i>	
5.	1000F – Gold	18	R12.50
6.	2000F – Gold	23	R24.00
7.	5000F – Gold	32	R60.00
8.	10000F – Gold	45	Not sold singly
9.	100F – Silver	21	R4.50
10.	200F – Silver	30	R7.50
11.	250F – Silver	36	R8.50
12.	500F – Silver	42	R11.50



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ITEM No:	DETAILS	PRICE	
1.	Complete set of 4 Gold and 3 Silver Coins in Case	R364.00	
2.	Complete set of 3 Silver Coins only	R36.00	
	<i>COIN VALUE IN DINARS</i>	<i>DIAM. IN MM.</i>	
3.	2D – Gold	21	R16.50
4.	5D – Gold	32	R40.00
5.	100 – Gold	40	R80.00
6.	250 – Gold	50	Not sold singly
7.	½D – Silver	35	R9.50
8.	¾D – Silver	45	R11.50
9.	1D – Silver	55	R15.00

emirate of FUJAIRAH

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2.	Complete set of 4 Silver Coins	R25.00	
	<i>COIN VALUE IN RIYALS</i>	<i>DIAM. IN MM.</i>	
3.	25R – Gold	21	R14.50
4.	50R – Gold	28	R28.00
5.	100R – Gold	35	R56.00
6.	200R – Gold	50	Not sold singly
7.	1R – Silver	18	R2.40
8.	2R – Silver	23	R3.20
9.	5R – Silver	30	R8.00
10.	10R – Silver	45	R11.40

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- 5) ANGUILLA
- 6) HAITI "B"
- 7) UGANDA

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NOTES:- The enclosed booklet shows the illustration of the coins – almost exact size – for obverse and reverse – they are prooflike, the weight of each piece is given in grams (g) and the diameter is given on the price list. Symbols of explanation for metal, weight etc. are given in the beginning of the brochure.

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2.	Complete set of 2 Silver Coins only	R31.50
	<i>COIN VALUE IN PESOS</i> <i>DIAM. IN MM.</i>	
3.	50P – Gold 26	R30.50
4.	100P – Gold 30	R61.00
5.	200P – Gold 40	R119.00
6.	500P – Gold 53	Not sold singly
7.	5P – Silver 35	R12.50
8.	10P – Silver 45	R19.00

HAITI "B"

ITEM No:	DETAILS	PRICE
1.	Complete set of 5 Gold Coins in Case	R472.00
	<i>COIN VALUE IN GOURDES</i> <i>DIAM. IN MM.</i>	
2.	30G – Gold 21	R17.00
3.	40G – Gold 26	R22.50
4.	60G – Gold 32	R33.00
5.	250G – Gold 50	R138.00
6.	500G – Gold 70	Not sold singly

gov't of ANGUILLA

ITEM No:	DETAILS	PRICE
1.	Complete set of 4 Gold and 4 Silver Coins in Case	R200.00
2.	Complete set of 4 Silver Coins only	R25.50
	<i>COIN VALUE IN DOLLARS</i> <i>DIAM. IN MM.</i>	
3.	5D – Gold 14	R8.00
4.	10D – Gold 18	R13.50
5.	20D – Gold 23	R27.00
6.	100D – Gold 50	Not sold singly
7.	½D – Silver 18	R2.50
8.	1D – Silver 23	R3.50
9.	2D – Silver 30	R8.00
10.	4D – Silver 40	R11.50

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ITEM No:	DETAILS	PRICE
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2.	Complete set of 6 Silver Coins only	R74.50
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3.	50S – Gold 21	R21.00
4.	100S – Gold 30	R40.00
5.	500S – Gold 53	R200.00
6.	1000S – Gold 60	Not sold singly
7.	2S – Silver 23	R3.50
8.	5S – Silver 30	R5.50
9.	10S – Silver 40	R8.50
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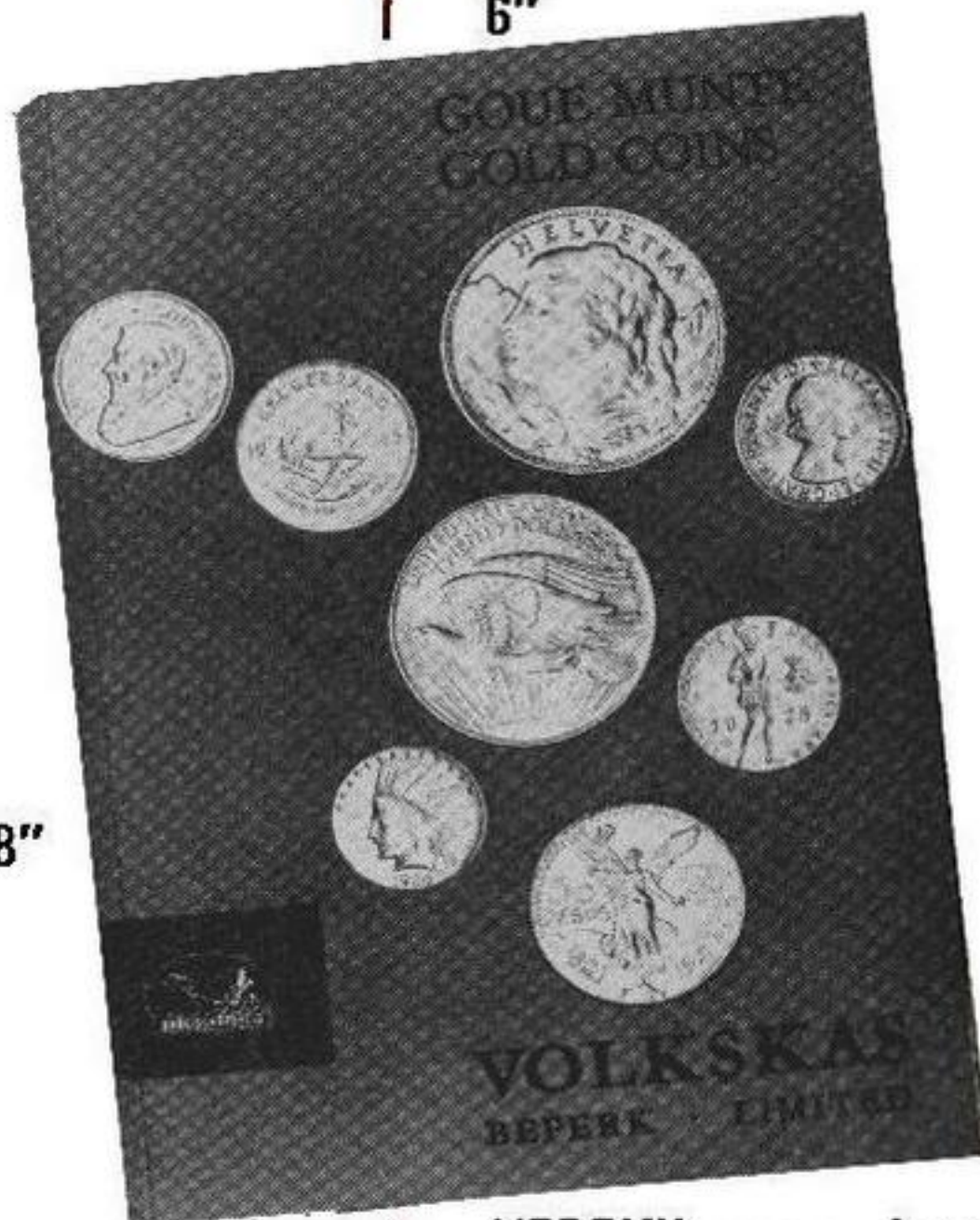
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