

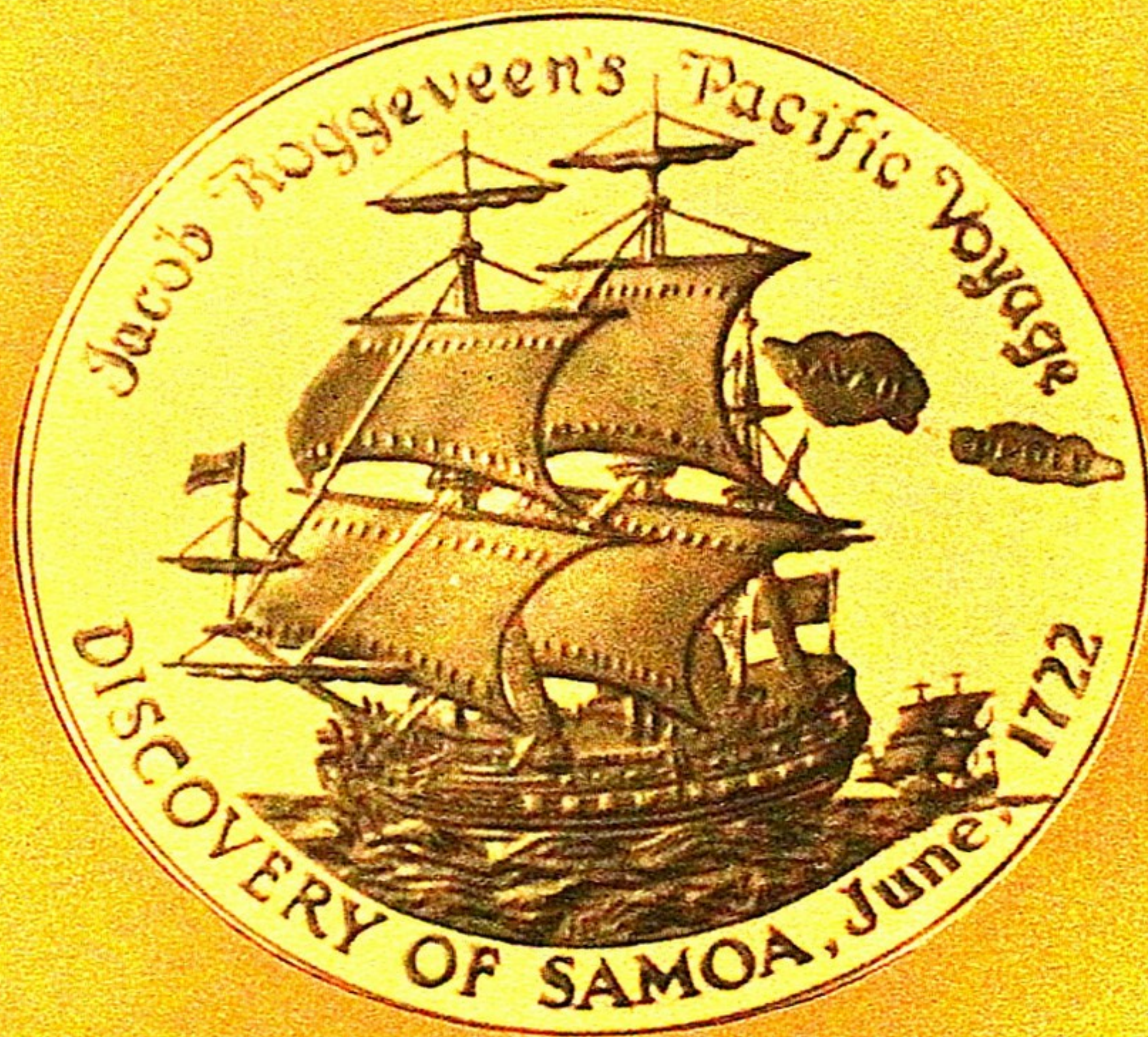


COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

Wickels

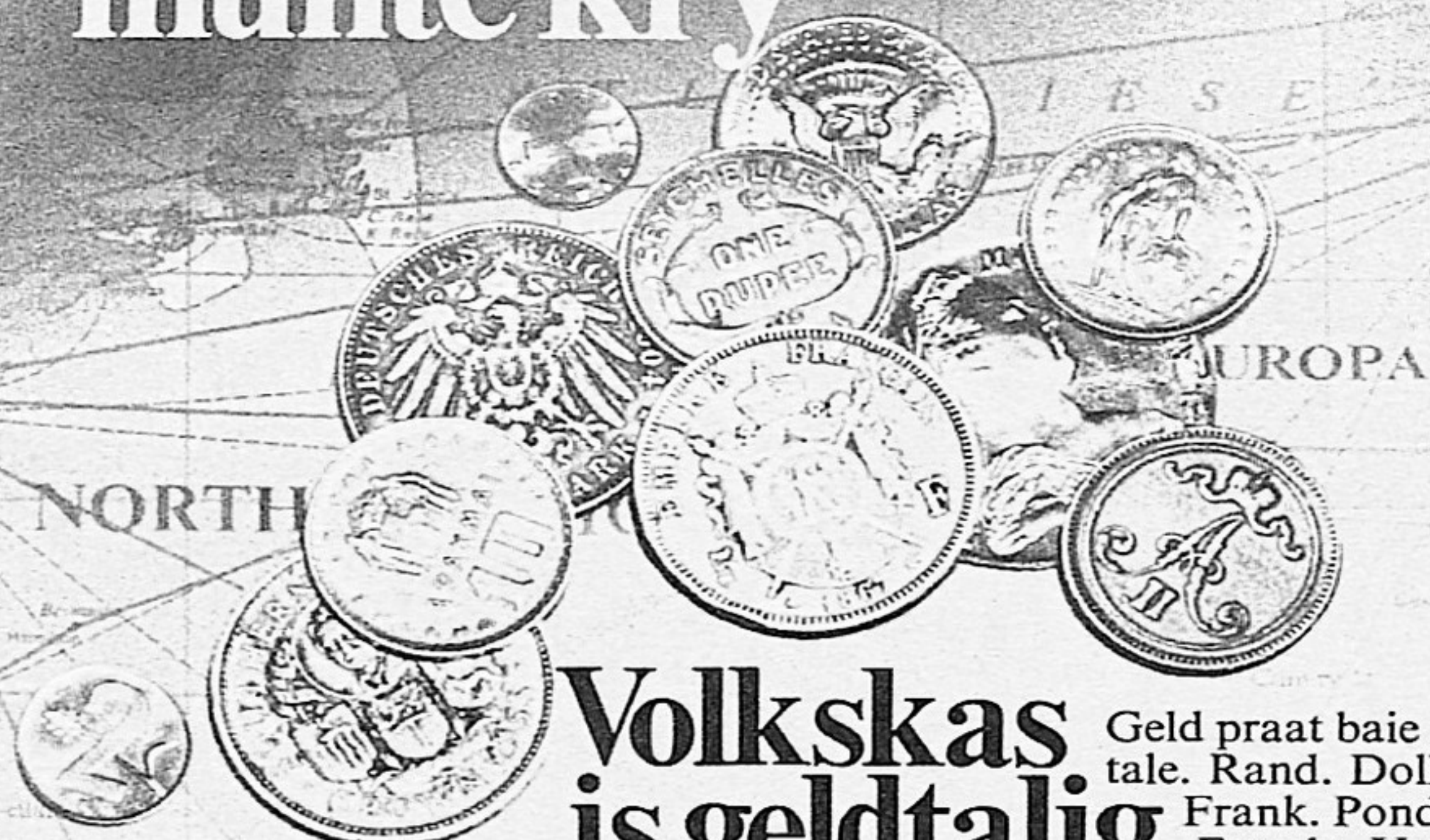
IN ASSOCIATION WITH **VOLKSKAS** LIMITED
IN SAMEWERKING MET **BEPERK**

JUNE/JULY — JUNIE/JULIE 1972
VOL. 7 No. 6
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COINS OF WESTERN SAMOA:
SEE PAGE 16

Volkskas kan vir u die wêreld se munte kry



Volkskas is geldtaliq

Geld praat baie
tale. Rand. Dollar.
Frank. Pond.
Escudo. Yen.
Mark. Gulde.

Volkskas was heel eerste in Suid-Afrika met 'n volledige *Numismatiese Diens*. Daarom is Volkskas by uitstek die muntversamelaar se bank. Volkskas – selfs u plaaslike tak – kan u help om in muntstukke van oor die hele wêreld te belê, hulle te versamel of as geskenke te koop. Sorg ook dat u Volkskas se pragboek *GOUE MUNTE* by u naaste Volkskas-tak in die hande kry – die omvattendste tweetalige handleiding oor goue munte wat daar is. Dis maar een van Volkskas se talle uitmuntende dienste.

Volkskas kan al die geldtale praat. As u enige plek op aarde wil saampraat, kan U EIE BANK u help. Volkskas is u beste handelskontak met die wêreld. Met 'n landwye netwerk van by die 500 takke en agent-skappe is Volkskas oral naby en tot u diens. Met 'n wêreldwye netwerk van by die 300 agente/korrespondente kan Volkskas tot in verre lande diens lewer en omsien na u belange.

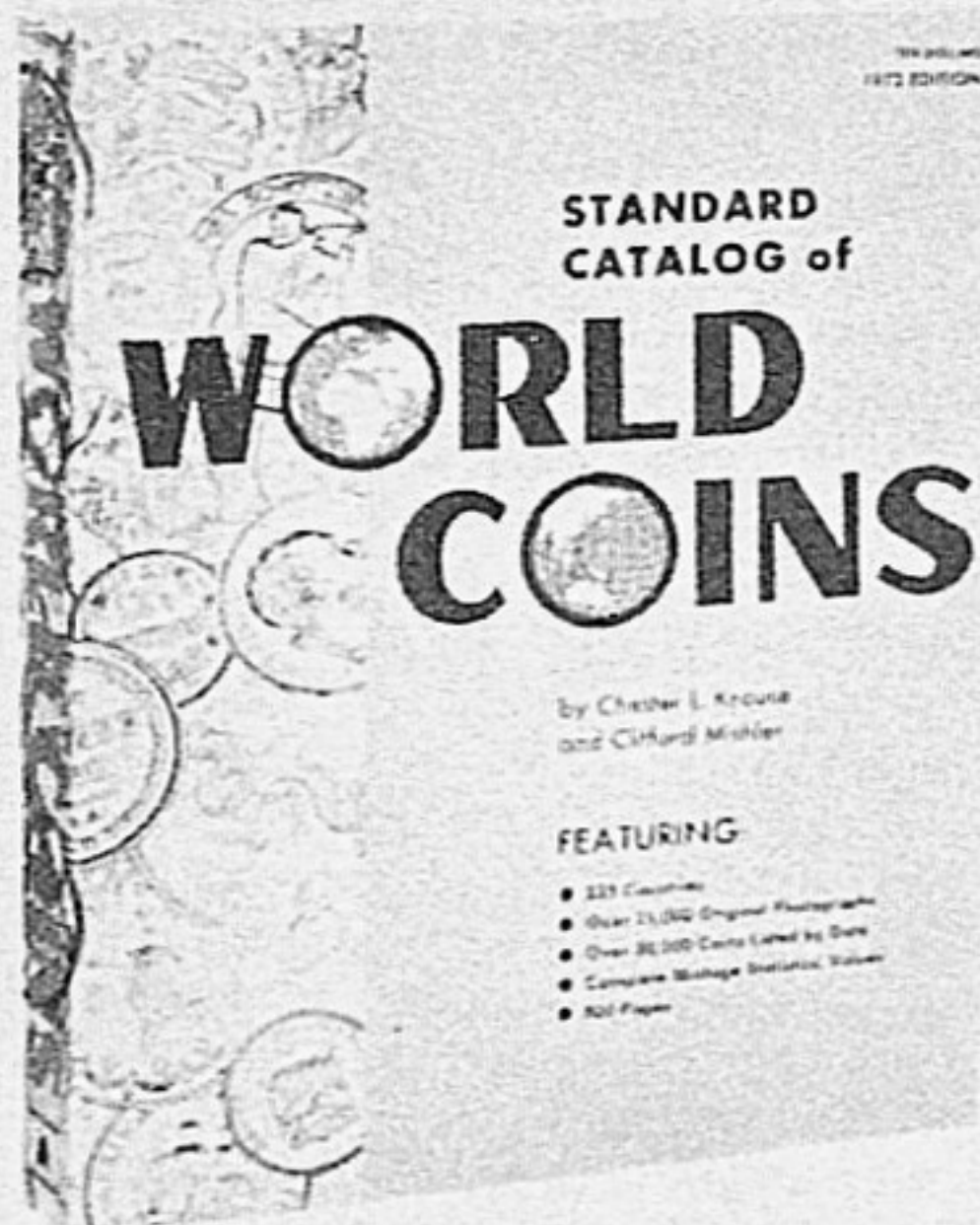
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261 countries in 792 pages

rounded off to the nearest 10,000. In the case of more restricted issues the actual quantities are indicated.

Listings are arranged in the logical denomination-date of issue sequence long employed in the cataloging of U.S. coins, rather than the type or period of issue format traditionally observed for world coin issues.

Illustrated on the pages of the STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS are 15,000 original, quality photographs, most of which were prepared by Krause Publications staff photographer Fred Baerwald. Every effort was made to illustrate both the obverse and reverse of all denominations in actual size, making the matter of coin identification simple.

To be available in mid-July from Bickels

For the first time in the history of numismatics, the Standard Catalog of World Coins brings a record 261 countries into one volume.

The massive 792—page book, almost the size of the Johannesburg telephone directory, will soon be available in South Africa. Valuations are given for all coins in the *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, generally in three grades of preservation, including both circulated and uncirculated qualities, based on the realities of the American market.

The quantities minted of each date are indicated where the information is available, generally

THE 99 OVERSTAMP



A photograph of a "99" Kruger overstamp which was certified by the South African Mint in 1952. The photograph, which is reproduced by courtesy of Mr. B. Herring, shows clearly the formation of the "99".

BICKELS

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BANK NOTE COLLECTING A NEW HOBBY?

By Jimmie N. Lawrence FRNS, Director - Nedbank Money Museums.

A new hobby? Don't you believe it — I personally know a score of fellows who have been collecting banknotes for a good fifty years. New in South Africa? I have been collecting for just on forty years and I know at least two others who have been hunting banknotes for just on twenty years.

As a matter of fact the paper money-men may soon emulate their coin-hunting brethren in searching out the rare items as the collecting of paper money has definitely increased tenfold over the past few years.

Now, let us suppose that you wish to collect paper money but you want to know whether it will be worth while. Here are a few ideas on the subject.

Firstly are you a coin collector? You must be if you subscribe to "Bickels Coin and Medal News". Since you are a collector, why not consider collecting obsolete notes? No matter what kind of collection is your forte, certain of these notes will supplement it, adding enjoyment

and value to your coin collection. I may add, and I mean it, no numismatic study is complete when set apart from paper money.

As a simple example, where can a paper money collector find coins with paper money pictured on them?

Yet, there are hundreds of notes with coins pictured on them.

Do you collect history or art: are ships your penchant? Take a look at a collection of bank notes for magnificent vignettes. A banknote is history. See it. Feel it. Smell it. Can you get any closer to yesteryear? Notes are even dated antiques. Notes are the engraver's art at it's best, and in many cases these are copies of paintings in the finest detail. See the ships — sailing, steamers, paddle, Viking, canoes and war ships, you name it we have it.

Africa is a paradise for paper money collectors who are looking for attractive notes. As a matter of fact, no country in the world has so many picturesque scenes based on the daily life of its inhabitants

printed on its money and what's more — even on both sides of some notes.

There are native males and females, hunters and weavers, flowers and ritual masks, palms and tropical fruits, boats and animals, and all in beautiful colour.

No attempt to acquaint the beginner with the basic knowledge of paper money collecting would be complete without at least a brief account of the first banknotes ever printed.

There is little doubt that China invented paper money but numismatists are divided on the question of when. The definition of paper money is still argued today. We do know that before even the invention of paper the Chinese were using material such as animal skins for currency. The earliest known example of this is in B.C. 140 — 86 when Emperor Wu caused the skins of white stags to be tanned and cut into pieces, and designs of water plants painted around the borders. These pieces were valued at 400,000 copper coins.

In the readings of China the first description of paper money proper comes to us from the ancient Chinese chronicler who compiled Ch'ien Pu Tung Chih. This work claims a note for the year A.D. 650 and even provides a drawing of the note, issued by the Tang Emperor Yung Hui.

Paper money collecting is certainly one of the most enjoyable

Continued on Page 5 Col. 3



A Nicholas II, 500 rouble banknote.

Russian Czar 500 rouble note, first issued in 1912 by the Imperial Government of Russia; was printed at the State Printing works at St. Petersburg. This is an example of the engraver's art portraying Peter the Great. In 1913, this note was worth not far short of R100 and the average Russian had some difficulty in seeing that amount of money in a year.

THE HENDRIK VERWOERD DAM MEDALLION

An extract from A.P. Cartwright's column "Dear Sir or Madam", which appeared in the April issue of *Signature*, the *Diners Club* magazine.

I reproduce a photograph of this historic emblem so that you can judge for yourself how well the Mint people did their job. In the years to come, the three gold medallions may well become as precious as the Burgers sovereign, for which collectors would now happily pay R1 500 if they could lay their hands on one.

Everyone who attended this ceremony on the banks of the Orange River says that Mrs. Verwoerd stole the show. She spoke with such feeling, and was so obviously moved by this memorial to her husband, that she brought tears to the eyes of every woman present.

The medallions to commemorate the occasion were the happy thought of the consultants who were responsible for the design of the dam — the International Orange River Consultant Company, comprising three Fench and five South African firms and the Gibb-Hawkins consortium (Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners and Hawkins, Hawkins & Osborne, appropriately known as H20 in South Africa).

I'd have said that engraving a relief of the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam on a gold medallion would have been as tricky as getting the whole of the Lord's Prayer on to one side of a postage stamp. But it presented no difficulty to the die makers of the South African Mint.

They produced a most impressive gold medallion, embodying a complete engraving of a full-to-the-brim dam. The consultants, among whom were numbered some of the most renowned civil engineering firms in the world, presented the medallion to the State President on March 4th when he gave the dam his blessing.

There were only three of these gold medallions, the first of which went to the President, the second to Mrs. Betsy Verwoerd, who performed the opening ceremony, and a third to Mr. S. P. Botha, Minister for Water Affairs.

A silver replica went to the Secretary for Water Affairs, Mr. J.P. Kriel, and "bronzes" were presented to the contractors and all who had materially assisted in the planning and construction of the dam.



GRIQUATOWN FORGERY

By Jerry Remick

The silver and gold Griquatown 100 pence about which I wrote in the APRIL—MAY issue of this journal is according to Jerry Cohen of California, USA a recently made "coin" probably made in the Far East. Mr. Cohen had sent the "coin" to London for verification and they informed him it was recently made. The coin comes in silver with a few tarnish spots (the reason I thought it might be old), and also in a heavy gold coloured metal which is probably a low grade of gold alloy.

Leading South African numismatists inform me that they have never seen the "coin".

Copies of these recently made "pieces" are now on sale in the Western United States. It is doubtful if they have as yet reached South Africa.

I am indebted to Mr. Cohen for this data.

Continued from Page 4 Col. 3

fields in numismatics, and one that is increasing in popularity with each passing day. I see a bright future for the note collector as the field is unlimited and a relatively inexpensive and interesting hobby.

No other hobby offers the ideally inexpensive fields of, say, German, Chinese and Russian notes, which can be bought for a few cents, and the fabulous rarities of early South African, American and Rhodesian, which at this time may still be obtained at reasonable prices.

A newcomer to banknote collecting may start his collection with the certain knowledge that if there is going to be any price adjustment in the value of his collection it is going to be to his advantage.

**DE NUMMIS NO 4
IS NOW
ON SALE**

DEVALUATION AND COIN COLLECTING

By Richard Aron

(A talk given by Mr. Richard Aron to the Johannesburg Numismatic Club on the 16th March 1972.)

On turning up a few pages in a magazine the other day, I came across a shaking statement. Someone said that in the last 40 years there had been 540 devaluations of various currencies. I think that most of us who have been collecting or dealing in coins for a long time are interested in the aesthetic aspect of Numismatics.

We like to see a beautifully struck coin. We are interested in the history and background of coins but I think at the back of our minds there is often a thought that investment is protection against the devaluation or continuous erosion of currencies. We like to think that when we buy a coin today for R20, that if we should one day need to raise some money, we could sell that coin ten years later for perhaps double or treble that amount and I think that is very much part of the fun that we get out of collecting.

When I talk I usually get around to talking about personal experiences. Well, the experience that made the strongest impression on my mind, because I was a teenager when the war started, was what I happened to money during the war. I have probably spoken to you about these things in various ways before:—

One of the best examples of the erosion of money which first impressed me, occurred when I was about 14½ years old. We left Belgium about 10th May, 1940, after the German invasion. My father had

something like about 100,000 Belgian Francs in his shop when the Germans arrived outside Brussels and we had to pack up and go. This 100,000 Francs at that time, represented approximately £1000 sterling, more or less. He put this money in his pocket and off we went. By car for a while and on foot until we reached the Spanish/Portuguese border where we arrived by refugee train, and of course Portugal, being neutral, was the first country that we reached where we could eat a decent meal without ration cards. Not only a decent meal, but also the only country between Belgium and Portugal that had white bread. Everywhere else you had to buy sour brown bread which was most unappetising.

We were asked by the Portuguese border authorities, whether we would like to eat a meal in a dining car on the train. They had put on this dining car especially for the refugees and this was going to be the first real slap up meal that we were going to get. We sat down and the menu cost 25 Escudos. In those days the official rate of the Escudo was 1 Franc. They were about equal. So, in other words, 25 Francs was something like 45-50 cents for the menu and there were three of us, my father, my mother and myself. We ordered a menu each and had a wonderful meal for 25 Escudos each. When it came to paying, we did not have any Escudos, we only had Belgian Francs and suddenly the customs people came around and said that due to the abdication of Leopold III and the fact that Belgium was now occupied territory, the Belgian Franc was not worth anything. It was not redeemable, but to do the refugees a favour, they would pay us one tenth of its value. In other words, the 25 Escudo meal suddenly became a 250 Escudo meal. Well, what could we do, it was not so terrible, we paid up. There was no option anyway, otherwise we would have had to wash dishes. So we paid up with these Belgian Francs and I do not know what happened to the balance of the 100,000 Francs. I think my father held on to them for a while in the hope that somebody would redeem them but I think eventually, on our way from Lisbon to Lourenço Mar-

ques by ship to come to South Africa, he dumped the parcel overboard. It just was not worth anything, it had suddenly been demone-tised.

This was all very strange because after all, what was coin collecting in those days? It meant absolutely nothing to us, but on the way, during the German invasion, someone had offered my father gold USA 20 Dollar pieces for which I think he paid about the equivalent of 22 Dollars each (Just a couple of dollars over the face value) With those 20 Dollar pieces we managed to pay the boat fare for the three of us to Lourenço Marques and the board and lodging in L.M. for four months while we waited to get a visa for South Africa. They literally played their role in saving our lives. Now this is the sort of thing that one likes to think about coins. It has happened throughout history. They had a big inflation in Germany in 1921 when a million Marks would barely buy you a loaf of bread, but a gold 20 Mark coin could at most buy you a house. So when we think about coin collecting it is always a good thing to remember that an item like that not only keeps its value but continually increases its value in relation to the erosion of the paper currency. It always remains a great security factor in your life, because no one can guarantee that your paper money will keep any kind of constant value for any length of time.

We in South Africa are relatively very spoilt, because we haven't really known any great economic crises. South Africa has known the depression but it has never known violent inflations. This could occur in the future and the beauty of collecting coins is that it is a wonderful investment for a smallman. You do not need to buy buildings, you do not need to have thousands available in cash to invest in the Stock Exchange or to invest in something else. An ordinary wage earner can go along with R10 or R20 a month, whatever he fancies, and buy himself a piece of security. This is actually what happens all over the world in those parts which have known devaluations continually — I know that in France for instance it is known that the largest private

CHAMPAGNE CLASS HALF-PENNY

By Jerry Remick

Several years ago Mr. Thomas Stone was looking through a lot of 200 1959 South African halfpennies and he noted that 20 of them contained what appears to be an engraved blob of waves below the normal base of waves to which the 1 of 1/2D is attached, the 1 forming the stem and the blob of waves forming the bowl of a champagne glass. He ordered a bag of 2,400 of these coins, but none showed the champagne glass effect. The 9 in the date is also re-engraved and there is a die crack across the "C" of AFRICA on the champagne glass variety.

Since this interesting die variety



gold board in the world is in the hands of individual Frenchmen.

They have a habit, because they have known bad devaluations and inflations, of going along with a part of their salary or part of their earnings and buying gold coins or gold bar which we cannot do, but mainly gold coins because there again the quantity is smaller and much easier to buy. You can buy coins for R5 or R10. They have that habit in South America where, I think countries like at the moment Uruguay, has a devaluation every hour — every hour their currency becomes worth less and less so you

has not been shown before in my column, I am including a photograph of it.

Mr. Stone states that the re-engraved 9 was noted only on those coins showing the "champagne glass" effect.

Under hand lens and in the photograph the blob below the waves appears to be engraved and so not an accidental die break.

Mr. Stone, 29 White Oak Lane, Waterbury, Conn. 06705, USA., kindly supplied the enlargement we are showing and sent me specimen of this variety.

can imagine the rush to dispose of any cash that comes along, running to the small exchange offices and the little coin dealers and quickly spending their paper money, getting rid of it. Well, I think it is a wonderful thing that there is something available to the small investor like coins. Mr. Herring, who is one of the best known of the old collectors here, said "Why don't you tell these chaps about the role that you dealers play in this". It is still a fact that without dealers or auctions there is hardly any way for a small man to go along and invest his couple of rand.

Apollo 16 Medallion



The Apollo 16 moon flight is being commemorated on a commemorative medal issued by Presidential Art Medals, Inc. of Vandalia, Ohio.

The medal portrays the three astronauts, Mattingly, Young and Duke. The design shows the portraits hovering above the moon. Also the official Apollo 16 insignia is shown on the medal. The reverse side of the medal pays tribute to the rescue team. Also shown on the medal is the number of hours the astronauts will stay on the moon, as well as the dates of the Apollo 16 space flight.

The medals measure 2½ inches in diameter and available in antique finish bronze and pure silver limited to 10 000 serially numbered pieces. The medal will be available for shipment in the latter part of May, 1972.

VIERENSESTIG JAAR REGEERDER

deur Matthy Esterhuysen

Sodra daar agt-en-twintig medaljes oor een onderwerp in 'n versameling voorkom, soos wat die geval is met medaljes in die NASIONALE KULTUURHISTORIESE EN OPELUGMUSEUM in Pretoria se versameling, is mens geneig om te dink dat die onderwerp redelik goed gedek behoort te wees, maar as die spesifieke onderwerp gaan oor medaljes uitgereik ter ere van Koningin Victoria wat vier-en-sestig jaar lank regeer het, is die agt-en-twintig medaljes minimaal.

Hierdie populêre Prinses was die kleindogter van Koning Georg III en die enigste kind van daardie Vorse vierde seun, Eduard Augustus, Hertog van Kent (oorlede 1820). Victoria is in Kensington Paleis op 24 Mei 1819 gebore en Alexandrina Victoria gedoop op 27 Junie van dieselfde jaar. Die vroeë onderrig en opvoeding van Prinses Victoria is sorgvuldig deur Engelse en Duitse privaatonderwysers onderneem. Haar gunsteling studies was in musiek en kuns. Sy is in 1835 voorgestel as lidmaat in die CHAPEL ROYAL ST. JAMES en het haar mondigwording soos gebruikelik by Koninklikes, op agtienjarige leeftyd in 1837 gevier. Op die 20ste Junie 1837 het sy toonopvolger van haar oom Koning Willem IV geword.

Met haar kroning het die Unie wat vanaf 1714 tussen Engeland en Hanover bestaan het as gevolg van die Saliese Wet (waar net mans mag regeer) ontbind.

Die eerste medaljes wat uitgereik is ter ere van Koningin Victoria, was waarskynlik met haar kroning. In die Museumversameling is 'n pragtige silwer medalje gemaak deur Benedetto Pistrucci, (1784-1855) 'n Italiaanse kunstenaar en die ontwerper van Sint George en die draak wat op die goue munte van Britanje vanaf 1817 verskyn het. Hierdie kroningsmedalje van Pistrucci is vir die firma Rundell & Bridge gemaak. Pistrucci het ook opdrag gekry om die amptelike kroningsmedalje te ontwerp waarvoor Koningin

Victoria persoonlik geposeer het, maar die medalje moes in groot haas voltooi word en die resultaat was gevolglik nie bevredigend nie.

'n Reeks koper medaljes TO HANOVER is aanvanklik vir die kroning uitgereik. In die Museumversameling is egter 'n TO HANOVER-medalje met die datum 1830 daarop. Hierdie datum moet beslis foutief wees want in 1830 was Victoria elf jaar oud en dit was sewe jaar voor haar kroning en wat meer is, die beeld van haar kop wat op die medalje verskyn, is eers in 1937 ontwerp. Die inskripsie op die voorsy lees ook foutief nl. H.M.G. QUEN (sic) VICTORIA. Die TO HANOVER medaljes is geslaan met stempels en het moontlik met tussenposes verskyn, alhoewel hulle nie almal altyd identies was nie. Mens vind dat die perderuiter en vreedsame draak op die keersy verskil van medalje tot medalje en die inskripsie wissel ook in grootte. Die medaljes

is ook nie ewe groot nie. Die kop op op die voorsy is ook van twee verskillende variasies. Die medalje met die laaste datum in die Museumversameling is 1896 gedateer en het die perderuiter en draak op die voorsy en St. Georg en 'n verowerde draak op die keersy. Nog 'n interessante kroningsmedalje is een met dieselfde keersy as wat op 'n Krugerpenning verskyn nl. 'n son met strale in die middel en 'n eikekrans daarom.

In die herfs van 1845 het Koningin Victoria Duitsland vir die eerste keer besoek en het sy in Rosenau, die geboortedorp van Prins Albert gebly. 'n Medalje is met die geleentheid uitgereik waarop die bekende JONGKOP (van die Koningin) wat op die Britse pennie verskyn, op die voorsy voorkom en die Pruisiese wapen, 'n gevleuelde arend met twee koppe, op die keersy.

Dan is daar medaljes geslaan tydens Koninklike besoeke aan Skotland 1842; Antwerp 1843, Frankryk 1855; Ierland 1849 en ook op verskeie kere wat Haar Majesteit Londen besoek het. Koningin Victoria het verkies om in Osbornehuis op die ISLE OF WIGHT te woon en nie in Londen self nie.

Medaljes is ook uitgereik met haar Vyf-en-dertigjarige Regering in



Koningin Victoria Kroningsmedalje 1838, ontwerp deur Pistrucci vir Rundell & Bridge.

1872, Vyftigjarige Jubilee 1887; en Sestigjarige Regering in 1897. 'n Uitsonderlike Victoria-medalje is gedurende die Sestigjarige Viering uitgereik met die koppe op van vier geslagte in die Britse Koningshuis. Een van die mooiste medaljes in hierdie reeks is die een wat gemaak is deur J. Carter met die OU KOP (van die Koningin) met weduweesluiser aan die eenkant en die JONGKOP wat ontwerp is toe Koningin Victoria gekroon is, op die anderkant. Hierdie medalje is gemaak in verskillende metale en groottes.

Tydens die viering van die Sestigjarige Regering het die Britse Kolonies soos Australië, Indië, die Kaapkolonie, New Zealand en die Dominium van Kanada ook medaljes uitgereik, almal met verskillende ontwerpe.

In 1898 is 'n kennisgewing deur die Bank van Engeland uitgereik dat geen bestelling vir medaljes ter herdenking van die Sestigjarige Regering deur hulle of enige van hulle takke aangeneem sal word na die 15de November van daardie jaar nie. Dieselfde datum was vir Skotland en Ierland ook van krag. Tot en met die 23st Oktober 1898 het die Koninklike Munt 284,606 medaljes geslaan en van hierdie hoeveelheid is 232,766 medaljes uitgereik. Wat van die onuitgereikte medaljes geword het is nie bekend nie. Die Koninklike Munt het 'n groot aanvraag vir munte op daardie tydstip ontvang, derhalwe kon net voortgegaan word met die slaan van brons medaljes waarvoor reeds 'n groot bestelling geplaas was. Dit is interessant om te weet dat met die geleentheid van die Jubilee in 1887, 'n totaal van 7,490 medaljes uitgereik is, maar met daardie geleentheid is geen klein medaljes geslaan nie en juis hierdie klein medaljes het 'n groot gedeelte van die uitgawe van 1898 uitgemaak.

'n Lys van belangrike gebeurtenisse is saamgestel en hiervolgens kan moontlik afgelei word vir watter geleenthede medaljes geslaan is gedurende die lang leeftyd en regering van Koningin Victoria.

- 1827 Haar Majesteit se troonopvolging – 20 Junie.
1838 Haar Majesteit se Kroning – 28 Junie.



Bruin Celluloide modelmedalje vir Jubilee 1887 van Koningin Victoria

1840	Huwelik met Prins Albert.		Suezkanaal aangekoop deur Groot Britanje.
1841	Geboorte van die Prins van Wallis (Eduard VII) – 9 November.	1876	Victoria verklaar as Keiserin van Indië.
1842	Vrede van Eerste Chinese Oorlog.	1882	Opening van NEW LAW COURTS.
1843	Opening van die Teemstommel.	1883	Oorlog in die Soedan.
1844	Opening van die Koninklike Beurs.	1887	Jubilee.
1845	Besoek aan Duitsland.	1890	Keiser Willem II van Duitsland se besoek aan die Koningin by Osborne.
1849	Londense Kolebeurs geopen.	1893	Opening van Imperiale Inrigting.
1851	Die Londense Groot Skou.	1894	Opening van TOWER BRIDGE.
1854	Krimoorlog.	1897	Diamant Jubilee van Koningin Victoria (60 Jaar).
1855	Besoek aan Parys.	1899	Anglo-Boere Oorlog.
1861	Dood van Prins Albert.	1901	Dood van Koningin Victoria – Januarie 22 – Opvolging van Eduard VII.
1864	Besoek van Garibaldi aan Engeland.		
1866	Legging van Atlantiese telegraaf.		
1867	Opstande in Hyde Park.		
1868	Oorlog met Abessinië.		
1869	Opening van die Holborn-oorbrug.		
1870	Frans-Pruisiese Oorlog.		
1873	Besoek van Persiese Shah aan Engeland.		
1876	Khedive se aandele van die		

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THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS AND ITS COINAGE

By P.R. Muller

A talk given to the Natal Num. Soc. by Mr. P.R. Muller, Hon. Secretary

According to Mr. B.H. Baker, BSc., FGS., who made a Geological Survey between June 1960 and January 1961, the Seychelles Archipelago consists of well over one hundred islands, of which only 83 are named, scattered over some 400,000 square miles of the Western Indian Ocean between latitudes 4 and 11 degrees South. Permanently settled islands number 46, 24 being of granite structure, 17 sand-clay and 5 raised reef islands. The Granitic Group are some of the only granitic ocean islands in the world with high hills and mountains (highest point 2990 feet), and the Coralline Group for the most part only a little above sea level and in general not inhabited. The islands form a chain about 600 miles long in a North-South direction. The Island of Mahe, the largest island in the group, is 17 miles long — a maximum width of 5 miles and an area of 56 square miles. About 90% of Seychelle's population of 50,000 reside on the Island of Mahe and many live at Victoria, the capital city and only port for Seychelles.

The chief products of the Seychelles Islands are coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla and patchouli and tea planting was started in 1963.

Howard Linecar in his book "Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations", also other writers, mention that the Seychelles Islands are very similar to the Hawaiian Islands as they offer an ideal climate and beauty for those who wish to enjoy themselves and relax — white sandy beaches are not uncommon. The climate though tropical (range of temperature is between 70 degrees and 93 degrees F.) is tempered by the proximity of the sea and is very healthy. The soil is fertile and vegetation is luxuriant.

A U.S. Satellite tracking station is situated in Victoria and a jet air strip is now being built on the Island.

The Portuguese discovered the Island in 1501. The British visited Mahe in 1609. The French mostly from Mauritius, and their imported slaves were the first to colonize the Islands in 1743. The British occupied the Island in 1810 and in 1814 they were ceded by the Treaty of Paris to the British.

The Islands were named after the Controller of Finance, a Minister of France in the reign of Louis XV, Vicomte Moreau de Sechelles. The inhabitants are known as Seychellois.

The French coinage issued for the Ill de France (Mauritius) et de Bourbon (Re-union) was the first locally struck coinage to circulate in the Seychelles.

The basic currency is the Seychelles rupee which is valued at 1s 6d sterling and is sterling backed. Notes are issued for Rs50, Rs10, Rs5. The coinage consists mainly of cupro-nickel pieces of 1 and ½ Rupees, 25, and 10 cents; and in copper 5, 2 and 1 cents. All notes and coins in circulation are backed by Currency Notes and Coins Se-

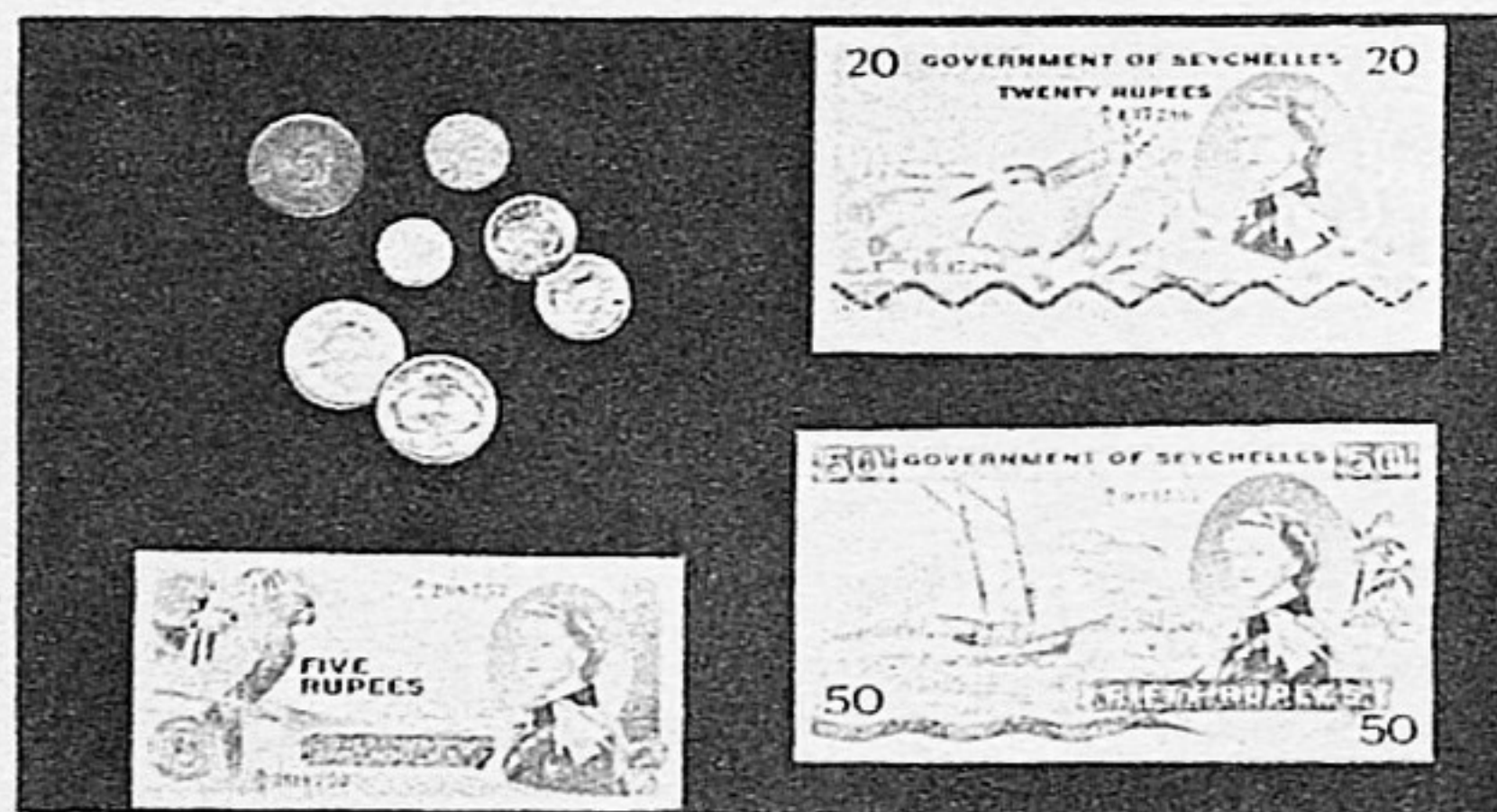
curity Funds, comprising British and Commonwealth Government Stocks and cash held by the Crown Agents on behalf of the Seychelles Government to the value of approximately 5½ million rupees. The value of notes and coins in circulation during 1965 and 1966 was: Notes 1965 — 4,661,979; 1966 — 5,360,604. Coins 1965 — 454,091; 1966 — 491,416.

In 1965 Government announced that it was considering a currency conversion to a higher-valued unit, and invited public discussion. As support for this measure was lacking, the Government decided to postpone conversion for the time being but would raise it again later before the conversion of the United Kingdom currency to a decimal system which was to take place in 1971. This has taken place, but further news from the Seychelles is lacking.

Mr. L.W. Harris mentions that a gold piece valued at 30 livres and minted on Mauritius called "Ale Quadruple d'Espagne" (double pistole of Spain) also circulated on the Seychelles.

The coinage of India, Ceylon and Mauritius were the main currency medium and to some extent the coinage of South Africa and Great Britain until Seychelles Islands issued her first coinage in 1939. During World War 2, some bronze coins minted for Mauritius at the Pretoria Mint were sent to the Seychelles Islands. All of the Seychelles coins were struck at the Royal Mint, London, and so bear no mint mark.

53 Currency Circulation Coins were issued for Seychelles from 1939 — 1969 and a proof set was issued in 1969. The 1969 two-cent was only issued in Proof condition in the set



of 7 coins and not for general circulation of the 53 coins. All but 8 coins have mintage of under 50,000 and many have a mintage of from 10 to 36 thousand. Small quantities of coinage in uncirculated condition from 1948 onwards were exported to a few dealers. However, during the last few years export of Seychelles coins has been strictly forbidden, except with a hard to get export permit. The reason is that the 1 cent, 2c and 5c cost plus-minus 6½, 9c and 13c respectively by the time they reach the Seychelles.

The 1969 proof-set was issued so that collectors could have specimens of Seychelles coins without taking the badly needed coinage from the Islands. The coinage of the last few years is quite scarce in uncirculated condition, because only a limited number of sets were exported and some of them illegally.

The silver coins of 1939 are still in circulation and have not been withdrawn but are fairly scarce. The 1 cent and 2 cent coins do not circulate much as they are not needed to any extent in everyday business.

Seychelles coins and banknotes are the official currency of the

British Indian Ocean Territory, comprising the Island-groups of Aldabra, Chagos, Desroches and Farquhar, and together with coins of Mauritius, circulate together in the Mauritius dependency of Agalega.

The half-rupee and twenty-five cents of 1939 are scarcer than the rupee. The silver coins of 1939 are rare in uncirculated condition and are so seldom seen in this condition that it is difficult to price them. At present it is apparently still possible to get all the post 1944 coinage in uncirculated condition with a bit of searching — more difficult in South Africa than in overseas countries.

The following is the list of coins issued from 1939 to 1969:

The rupee is divided into 100 cents:

One Rupee — 500 Silver 1939 (36,000).

One Rupee — Copper-Nickel 1954 (150,000); 1960 (60,000); 1966 (45,000); 1967 (10,000); 1968 (40,000); 1969 (Proof).

Half-Rupee — 500 Silver 1939 (36,000).

Half-Rupee — Copper-Nickel 1954 (72,000); 1960 (60,000); 1966

(15,000); 1967 (20,000); 1968 (20,000); 1969 (Proof).

Twenty-Five Cents — 500 Silver 1939 (36,000); 1943 (36,000); 1944 (36,000);

Twenty-Five Cents — Copper-Nickel 1951 (36,000); 1954 (124,000); 1960 (40,000); 1964 (40,000); 1965 (40,000); 1966 (10,000); 1967 (10,000); 1968 (20,000); 1969 (Proof).

Ten-Cents — Copper-Nickel 1939 (36,000); 1943 (36,000); 1944 (36,000); 1951 (36,000).

Ten-Cents — Nickel-Brass 1953 (130,000); 1965 (40,000); 1967 (20,000); 1968 (50,000); 1969 (Proof).

Five-Cents — Bronze 1948 (300,000); 1964 (20,000); 1965 (40,000); 1967 (20,000); 1968 (40,000); 1969 (Proof).

Two-Cents — Bronze 1948 (350,000); 1959 (30,000); 1961 (30,000); 1963 (40,000); 1965 (20,000); 1968 (20,000); 1969 (in Proof Sets only).

One-Cent — Bronze 1948 (300,000); 1959 (30,000); 1961 (30,000); 1963 (40,000); 1965 (20,000); 1969 (Proof).

Proof-Set: Case of 7 Coins 1969.

BUDDHA ON A NEW MEDAL



Buddha in the classic lotus or seated position, in preparation for meditation, is featured on a new medal honoring the Buddhism religion. Recently released, this is the sixth medal to be issued in a series commemorating twenty-five Great Religions of the World.

Presidential Art Medals, Inc. of Vandalia, Ohio began the Religious Series in 1971 with the Methodist medal, followed by the Catholic,



Judaism, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Buddhism issues.

On the reverse, the giant Bodhi tree spreads over the followers of Buddha. The reclining figure shows Buddha in the state of Nirvana, which he entered at his death. Buddha is barefoot, the usual manner for begging monks. Special items that belong to the monks are shown at the bottom of the medal. These include a begging bowl, a

robe, a needle, a string of 108 beads, a razor, and a filter to strain his drinking water. The four-pointed emblem to the right of the Bodhi tree is symbolic of the Four Noble Truths and the wheel to the left is representative of the Noble Eightfold Path. Both the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path are teachings of Buddha and rules which Buddhist believers seek to follow.

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VOL. 7 No. 6

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA
SUID RHODESIË
HALF PENNIES

1122	1934	F+	R	5,00
1123	1934	VF	R	7,00
1124	1934	EF	R	9,75
1125	1934	UNC	R	27,50
1126	1936	VF+	R	12,50
1127	1936	VF	R	9,75
1128	1936	EF	R	18,75
1129	1938	UNC	R	42,50
1130	1938	EF+	R	12,50
1131	1938	VF+	R	7,50
1132	1938	VF	R	5,00
1133	1938	F	R	3,25
1134	1939	EF	R	8,75
1135	1939	VF+	R	5,25
1136	1939	VF	R	3,75
1137	1939	F	R	2,50
1138	1942	EF	R	5,75
1139	1942	VF	R	3,00
1140	1942	F	R	1,25
1141	1943	UNC	R	8,50
1142	1943	EF	R	2,75
1143	1943	VF	R	1,70
1144	1943	F	R	0,85
1145	1944	EF+	R	5,00
1146	1944	EF	R	2,50
1147	1944	VF	R	1,50
1148	1944	F	R	0,75
1149	1951	UNC	R	7,50
1150	1951	VF+	R	1,50
1151	1951	F	R	0,75
1152	1951	VG	R	0,40
1153	1952	VF+	R	2,80
1154	1952	VG	R	0,75
1155	1954	EF	R	10,00
1156	1954	VF+	R	7,00
1157	1954	VF	R	5,50
1158	1954	F	R	4,00

PENNIES

1159	1934	UNC	R	14,00
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1160	1934	EF	R	6,00
1161	1934	VF	R	1,75
1162	1934	F	R	0,75
1163	1934	VG	R	0,45
1164	1935	VF	R	2,75
1165	1935	F+	R	1,50
1166	1935	F	R	0,85
1167	1936	EF	R	2,00
1168	1936	VF	R	0,85
1169	1936	F	R	0,45
1170	1937	VF	R	0,75
1171	1937	F	R	0,40
1172	1938	F+	R	1,75
1173	1938	F	R	1,50
1174	1939	VF	R	1,50
1175	1939	F	R	0,75
1176	1940	VF+	R	1,00
1177	1940	VF	R	0,70
1178	1940	F	R	0,40
1179	1941	VF+	R	0,90
1180	1941	VF	R	0,50
1181	1941	F	R	0,25
1182	1942/CN	VF	R	0,85
1183	1942/CN	F	R	0,40
1184	1942/CU	VF+	R	15,00
1185	1942/CU	F	R	7,50
1186	1943	EF	R	1,00
1187	1943	VF	R	0,50
1188	1943	F	R	0,25
1189	1944	VF+	R	0,85
1190	1944	VF	R	0,50
1191	1944	F	R	0,25
1192	1944	VG	R	0,10
1193	1947	UNC	R	6,00
1194	1947	EF	R	0,90
1195	1947	VF+	R	0,50
1196	1947	VF	R	0,30
1197	1947	F	R	0,15
1198	1947	VG	R	0,05
1199	1949	EF+	R	1,90
1200	1949	VF	R	0,70
1201	1949	F	R	0,20
1202	1950	VF+	R	1,25

1203	1950	F+	R	0,50
1204	1951	EF	R	1,50
1205	1951	VF	R	0,60
1206	1951	F	R	0,25
1207	1951	VG	R	0,10
1208	1952	UNC	R	7,50
1209	1952	VF+	R	0,75
1210	1952	VF	R	0,35
1211	1954	VF+	R	5,00

TICKEYS/TRIPENSE

1212	1932	VF+	R	5,00
1213	1932	VG	R	0,90
1214	1932	EF	R	8,00
1215	1934	UNC	R	25,00
1216	1934	VF	R	4,50
1217	1934	F	R	1,50
1218	1934	VG	R	0,70
1219	1935	EF	R	7,00
1220	1935	F	R	1,95
1221	1936	VF+	R	4,00
1222	1936	F	R	2,25
1223	1936	VG	R	0,70
1224	1937	VF	R	2,00
1225	1937	F	R	0,90
1226	1939	VF+	R	15,00
1227	1939	VF	R	12,50
1228	1939	F	R	7,50
1229	1940	VF	R	2,50
1230	1941	VF+	R	5,00
1231	1941	F	R	2,50
1232	1942	F	R	0,60
1233	1944	VF+	R	1,25
1234	1944	F+	R	0,80
1235	1945	VF+	R	7,00
1236	1946	EF+	R	15,00
1237	1946	VG	R	0,75
1238	1947	EF	R	2,50
1239	1947	VF+	R	1,40
1240	1947	F	R	0,50
1241	1948	VF+	R	1,25
1242	1948	F	R	0,50

1243	1949	VF+	R	0,75
1244	1949	F	R	0,45
1245	1951	EF+	R	1,95
1246	1951	EF	R	1,50
1247	1951	VF	R	0,90
1248	1951	F	R	0,40
1249	1952	VF+	R	0,65
1250	1952	VF	R	0,45
1251	1952	F	R	0,20

SIXPENCES/SIKSPENSE

1252	1932	VF+	R	7,50
1253	1932	F	R	2,95
1254	1932	VG	R	0,60
1255	1932	G	R	0,30
1256	1934	F	R	5,00
1257	1934	VG	R	2,50
1258	1934	G	R	1,50
1259	1935	EF	R	13,00
1260	1935	VF+	R	5,50
1261	1935	F	R	2,60
1262	1935	VG	R	0,80
1263	1935	G	R	0,30
1264	1936	UNC	R	26,00
1265	1936	VF	R	3,50
1266	1936	F	R	1,50
1267	1936	VG	R	0,60
1268	1936	G	R	0,30
1269	1937	EF	R	8,75
1270	1937	VF+	R	2,95
1271	1937	VF	R	1,50
1272	1937	F	R	0,90
1273	1937	VG	R	0,40
1274	1937	G	R	0,20
1275	1939	VF+	R	17,50
1276	1939	VF	R	13,00
1277	1939	F+	R	9,75
1278	1940	VF	R	4,75
1279	1940	F+	R	2,50
1280	1941	EF	R	12,50
1281	1942	VG	R	0,40
1282	1942	F	R	0,90
1283	1944	UNC	R	14,00
1284	1944	EF	R	7,50
1285	1944	VG	R	0,40
1286	1945	F+	R	9,00
1287	1945	VG	R	7,50
1288	1946	EF	R	9,75
1289	1946	VF+	R	8,00
1290	1947	EF	R	2,75
1291	1947	VF	R	1,60
1292	1948	F	R	0,70
1293	1948	UNC	R	11,00
1294	1948	EF	R	3,50
1295	1948	VF	R	1,50
1296	1948	F	R	0,60
1297	1948	VG	R	0,25
1298	1949	EF	R	3,75
1299	1949	VF+	R	1,75
1300	1949	VF	R	1,25
1301	1949	F	R	0,60
1302	1949	VG	R	0,25
1303	1950	EF	R	3,95
1304	1950	VF+	R	2,60
1305	1950	F	R	0,70
1306	1951	EF	R	3,75
1307	1951	VF+	R	2,25
1308	1951	VF	R	1,40
1309	1951	F	R	0,60
1310	1952	EF	R	3,50
1311	1952	VF+	R	1,95
1312	1952	VF	R	1,20
1313	1952	F	R	0,60
1314	1952	VG	R	0,25

SHILLINGS/SJIELINGS

1315	1932	EF	R	13,50
1316	1932	VF+	R	9,00
1317	1932	VF	R	5,50
1318	1932	F	R	2,75
1319	1932	VG	R	0,90
1320	1932	G	R	0,25
1321	1934	VF+	R	16,50
1322	1934	VF	R	12,00

1323	1934	F	R	7,50
1324	1934	VG	R	2,75
1325	1934	G	R	1,50
1326	1935	VF+	R	9,75
1327	1935	VF	R	6,00
1328	1935	F	R	2,50
1329	1935	VG	R	0,75
1330	1935	G	R	0,20
1331	1936	VF+	R	6,00
1332	1936	VF	R	3,95
1333	1936	F	R	1,30
1334	1936	VG	R	0,70
1335	1936	G	R	0,20
1336	1937	EF	R	6,00
1337	1937	VF	R	1,75
1338	1937	F+	R	0,60
1339	1937	F	R	0,40
1340	1937	VG	R	0,20
1341	1939	EF+	R	35,00
1342	1939	VF+	R	18,50
1343	1939	VF	R	14,50
1344	1940	VF+	R	22,50
1345	1940	VF	R	17,50
1346	1941	VF+	R	19,50
1347	1941	VF	R	16,00
1348	1941	F+	R	11,00
1349	1942	EF+	R	9,00
1350	1942	EF	R	5,00
1351	1942	VF+	R	4,00
1352	1942	F	R	0,70
1353	1944	VF	R	2,50
1354	1944	F	R	0,80
1355	1946	EF+	R	28,50
1356	1946	F+	R	14,50
1357	1947	EF	R	3,75
1358	1947	VF	R	1,50
1359	1947	F	R	0,50
1360	1947	G	R	0,20
1361	1948	VF+	R	1,95
1362	1948	VF	R	1,20
1363	1948	F	R	0,60
1364	1949	EF+	R	3,75
1365	1949	EF	R	2,95
1366	1949	VF	R	1,50
1367	1949	F	R	0,70
1368	1950	VF+	R	1,95
1369	1950	F+	R	1,25
1370	1950	F	R	0,80
1371	1951	VF+	R	1,00
1372	1951	VF	R	0,80
1373	1951	F	R	0,50
1374	1952	VF	R	1,00
1375	1952	F+	R	0,70

TWO SHILLINGS/TWEE SJIELINGS

1376	1932	EF+	R	29,50
1377	1932	EF	R	17,50
1378	1932	VF+	R	8,75
1379	1932	VF	R	6,00
1380	1932	F	R	3,25
1381	1932	VG	R	1,50
1382	1932	G	R	0,90
1383	1934	VF+	R	27,50
1384	1935	EF+	R	25,00
1385	1935	EF	R	16,00
1386	1935	VF+	R	9,50
1387	1935	VF	R	6,75
1388	1935	F	R	3,25
1389	1935	VG	R	1,50
1390	1935	G	R	0,65
1391	1936	UNC	R	37,50
1392	1936	EF	R	16,50
1393	1936	VF+	R	7,75
1394	1936	VF	R	6,00
1395	1936	F+	R	2,75
1396	1936	F	R	2,25
1397	1937	EF+	R	15,00
1398	1937	EF	R	9,50
1399	1937	VF+	R	6,50
1400	1937	VF	R	3,90
1401	1937	F	R	1,80
1402	1939	F+	R	20,00

1403	1940	VF+	R	17,00
1404	1940	VF	R	14,00
1405	1941	EF	R	22,50
1406	1941	F	R	10,00
1407	1942	EF	R	9,00
1408	1942	VF	R	3,75
1409	1942	F+	R	1,75
1410	1944	EF	R	6,75
1411	1944	VF+	R	2,50
1412	1944	F	R	0,90
1413	1947	VF+	R	1,60
1414	1947	VF	R	1,00
1415	1947	F	R	0,45
1416	1947	VG	R	0,30
1417	1947	G	R	0,25
1418	1948	VF+	R	1,90
1419	1948	F	R	0,90
1420	1949	EF	R	5,75
1421	1949	VF+	R	1,80
1422	1949	VF	R	1,40
1423	1949	F	R	0,90
1424	1950	VF	R	1,80
1425	1950	F	R	0,90
1426	1951	EF+	R	7,00
1427	1951	EF	R	3,95
1428	1951	VF+	R	1,70
1429	1951	VF	R	1,00
1430	1951	F	R	0,80
1431	1951	VG	R	0,45
1432	1951	G	R	0,30
1433	1952	VF	R	1,70
1434	1954	F	R	17,50

HALF CROWNS/HALF KRONE

1435	1932	VF+	R	12,50
1436	1932	VF	R	8,85
1437	1932	F+	R	6,00
1438	1932	F	R	4,75
1439	1932	VG	R	1,95
1440	1934	EF+	R	37,50
1441	1934	EF	R	25,00
1442	1934	VF+	R	17,00
1443	1934	VF	R	11,50
1444	1934	F	R	7,50
1445	1935	EF	R	18,50
1446	1935	VF+	R	12,50
1447	1935	VF	R	8,00
1448	1935	F	R	4,75
1449	1936	VF+	R	17,50
1450	1936	VF	R	9,75
1451	1936	F+	R	5,00
1452	1936	F	R	4,00
1453	1936	VG	R	2,50
1454	1936	G	R	1,00
1455	1937	EF+	R	16,00
1456	1937	EF	R	14,00
1457	1937	VF+	R	6,50
1458	1937	VF	R	3,50
1459	1937	F	R	1,50
1460	1937	VG	R	0,75
1461	1937	G	R	0,50
1462	1938	VF+	R	20,00
1463	1938	VF	R	14,00
1464	1938	F+	R	7,50
1465	1938	F	R	5,75
1466	1939	EF+	R	37,50
1467	1939	VF+	R	28,00
1468	1939	VF	R	22,50
1469	1939	F	R	12,50
1470	1940	EF	R	13,50
1471	1940	VF+	R	6,95
1472	1940	VF	R	5,00
1473	1940	F+	R	3,95
1474	1940	F	R	2,50
1475	1941	EF	R	8,75

1476	1941	VF+	R	3,95	1493	1946	F	R	1,75	1510	1951	VF+	R	1,95
1477	1941	VF	R	2,95	1494	1947	VF+	R	1,50	1511	1951	VF	R	1,40
1478	1941	F	R	1,80	1495	1947	VF	R	0,90	1512	1951	F	R	0,95
1479	1941	VG	R	0,90	1496	1947	F+	R	0,60	1513	1951	VG	R	0,60
1480	1942	EF	R	6,95	1497	1947	F	R	0,40	1514	1952	VF+	R	1,95
1481	1942	VF+	R	3,75	1498	1947	VG	R	0,30	1515	1952	VF	R	1,20
1482	1942	VF	R	2,50	1499	1948	EF	R	5,00	1516	1952	F+	R	0,80
1483	1942	F	R	0,95	1500	1948	VF+	R	1,50	1517	1954	VF+	R	12,50
1484	1944	UNC	R	25,00	1501	1948	VF	R	1,20	1518	1954	VF	R	6,95
1485	1944	EF	R	10,00	1502	1948	F+	R	0,90	1519	1954	F+	R	3,95
1486	1944	VF	R	4,75	1503	1948	F	R	0,60	1520	1954	F	R	3,50
1487	1944	F	R	1,75	1504	1949	VF+	R	3,00					
1488	1944	G	R	0,75	1505	1949	VF	R	1,80					
1489	1946	EF+	R	17,50	1506	1949	F+	R	0,90					
1490	1946	EF	R	8,75	1507	1950	VF	R	1,90	1521	1953	PROOF	R	97,50
1491	1946	VF+	R	4,75	1508	1950	F+	R	0,90	1522	1953	UNC	R	14,50
1492	1946	VF	R	3,00	1509	1950	F	R	0,75	1523	1953	VF+	R	7,95

CROWN/KROON

Foreign Gold

FG 1	BELGIUM	20 Francs	1875	VF+	R14-75
FG 2	BELGIUM	20 Francs	1877	VF+	R14-75
FG 3	BELGIUM	20 Francs	1882	EF	R15-75
FG 4	BRITAIN	£1	1871	VF	R16-50
FG 5	BRITAIN	£1	1879M	EF	R18-75
FG 6	BRITAIN	£1	1883M	VF	R16-50
FG 7	BRITAIN	£1	1899	EF	R17-00
FG 8	BRITAIN	£1	1900	EF	R17-00

FG 9	BRITAIN	£1	1889	EF	R18-00
FG 10	BRITAIN	£1	1890	EF	R18-00
FG 11	BRITAIN	£1	1891	EF+	R20-00
FG 12	BRITAIN	£1	1904	EF+	R17-50
FG 13	BRITAIN	£1	1906	EF	R16-00
FG 14	BRITAIN	£1	1908	EF	R16-00
FG 15	BRITAIN	£1	1963	UNC	R13-00
FG 16	BRITAIN	£1	1966	UNC	R13-00
FG 17	BRITAIN	£1	1967	UNC	R13-00
FG 18	FRANCE	20 Francs	1850A	EF	R18-75
FG 19	FRANCE	20 Francs	1860	VF	R14-75
FG 20	HOLLAND	10 Gulden	1911	EF	R16-00
FG 21	HOLLAND	10 Gulden	1926	UNC	R17-50
FG 22	RUSSIA	5 Rouble (SM)	1898	EF	R11-00
FG 23	RUSSIA	5 Rouble (SM)	1899	VF+	R 9-75
FG 24	SWITZERLAND	20 Francs	1935	UNC	R18-00
FG 25	SWITZERLAND	20 Francs	1947	EF	R16-00
FG 26	USA	1 Dollar	1851	VF+	R55-00
FG 27	USA	5 Dollar	1912	F+	R42-00
FG 28	USA	20 Dollar	1882	VF	R68-50
FG 29	USA	20 Dollar	1914S	EF	R67-50
FG 30	CANADA	£1	1910C	VF	R52-50

BRITAIN

1934

GEO V 5/-

This is an exceptionally fine crown of the scarce 1934 date with reverse at least EF and the obverse VF

R470-00

Just In

- (a) SA - 1924 £1 - VF - R900-00
- (b) HOLLANDIA - 2 Stuiwers (Silver)
1791 - EF - R4-75
UTRECHT - 2 Stuiwers (Silver)
1786 - EF - R4-50
- (c) GOLD SET OF ETHIOPIA -
HUNGARY - GUINEA

NEW KRUGERRAND PRICES

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE)

EFFECTIVE 1st JUNE 1972

1967	PROOF	10,000	R75-00
1968	PROOF	10,000	R69-50
1968	PROOF	FROSTED	R87-50
1969	PROOF	10,000	R65-00
1970	PROOF	10,000	R65-00
1971	PROOF	± 6,000	R70-00
1972	PROOF	?	R65-00

S. A. BANK NOTES - BANK NOTE

ITEM No.		NOTE/NOOT No.	DETAILS BESONDERHEDE	GRADE GRAAD	PRICE PRYS
BN 157	10/-	E27 714241	POSTMUS - 1936	F	16-50
BN 158	10/-	E37 658139	POSTMUS - 1938	VF	19-00
BN 159	10/-	E37 627200	POSTMUS - 1938	VF+	25-00
BN 160	10/-	E37 751449	POSTMUS - 1938	VF	18-00
BN 161	10/-	E37 627749	POSTMUS - 1938	VF+	24-00
BN 162	10/-	E53 043987	POSTMUS - 1941	F	12-00
BN 163	10/-	E54 069219	POSTMUS - 1941	VF	16-50
BN 164	10/-	E56 923324	POSTMUS - 1941	F+	13-00
BN 165	10/-	A67 353906	POSTMUS - 1951	F	5-00
BN 166	1R	A108	RISSIK	VG	1-85
BN 167	1R	A41-61-99	RISSIK	VF	4-00
BN 168	£5	C3-625096	DE KOCK - 1948	EF	19-50
BN 169	£5	C4 - (3)	DE KOCK - 1948	VF	16-00
BN 170	£5	C5 - 244708	DE KOCK - 1948	EF	19-50
BN 171	£5	C6 - (4)	DE KOCK - 1948	EF	19-50
BN 172	£5	C7 - 040000	DE KOCK - 1948	EF-	18-50
BN 173	£5	C8 - (2)	DE KOCK - 1948	EF-	18-50
BN 174	£5	C9 - 489336	DE KOCK - 1948	EF-	18-50
BN 175	£10	F1 - 859579	POSTMUS - 1943	VF-	58-50
BN 176	£10	F2 - 105150	POSTMUS - 1943	EF-	67-50
BN 177	£20	C3 - 053578	POSTMUS - 1943	F	120-00
BN 178	£20	C3 - 087658	POSTMUS - 1943	F	140-00

WESTERN SAMOA

\$1 COMMEMORATIVE COIN FOR ROGGEVEEN

Available in South Africa - end July 1972



To recall the 250th anniversary of the discovery of the Samoan Islands by the Dutch explorer, Jacob Roggeveen, Western Samoa will release a \$1 cupro-nickel coin on 14 June, 1972.

The crown-size 38 mm. commemorative is being struck at the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. The obverse, designed by James Berry, O.B.E., of Wellington, New Zealand, shows the two vessels commanded by Roggeveen in Samoan waters.

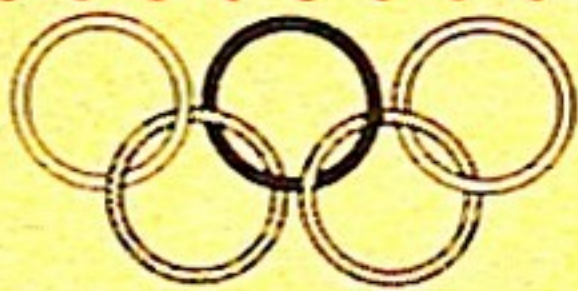
The reverse is occupied by the Coat of Arms of Western Samoa with the value \$1 and dated 1972.

The minting is 35,000 uncirculated supplied in rigid plastic cases suitably inscribed. There will be 3,000 mirror-finish polished proofs in vinyl-covered plush-lined hinged cases.

Finished externally in the Netherlands national colors of red, white, and blue, the insides of the proof case lids have a gold lettered inscription.

PRICES

UNCIRCULATED – R2.95 per coin
PROOF – R12.50 per coin
LIMITED STOCKS



FOR THE JOY OF COLLECTING
OR AS AN INVESTMENT

XX OLYMPIADE
MUNCHEN 1972

ISSUES OF 1969–1970–1971–1972

Bundesrepublik

DEUTSCHLAND

SILVER 10 D.M. 15.5 G
32.5 MM

LEGAL TENDER – LIMITED ISSUE

WATCH THE
PRICES ONCE THE
OLYMPICS
START

PRICES OF
THESE ISSUES
ARE ON THE
INCREASE

WE CAN STILL SUPPLY A SET OF FOUR
COINS WITH THE FOUR MINTMARKS – G-F-D-J
AS FOLLOWS:—

- 1969 ISSUE AT R39.50 A SET
- 1970 ISSUE AT R20.00 A SET
- 1971 ISSUE AT R18.00 A SET
- 1972 ISSUE AT R17.50 A SET