

Pierre Heron Notje 26/6/75

THE CAPE TOWN FESTIVAL

DIE KAAPSE FEES



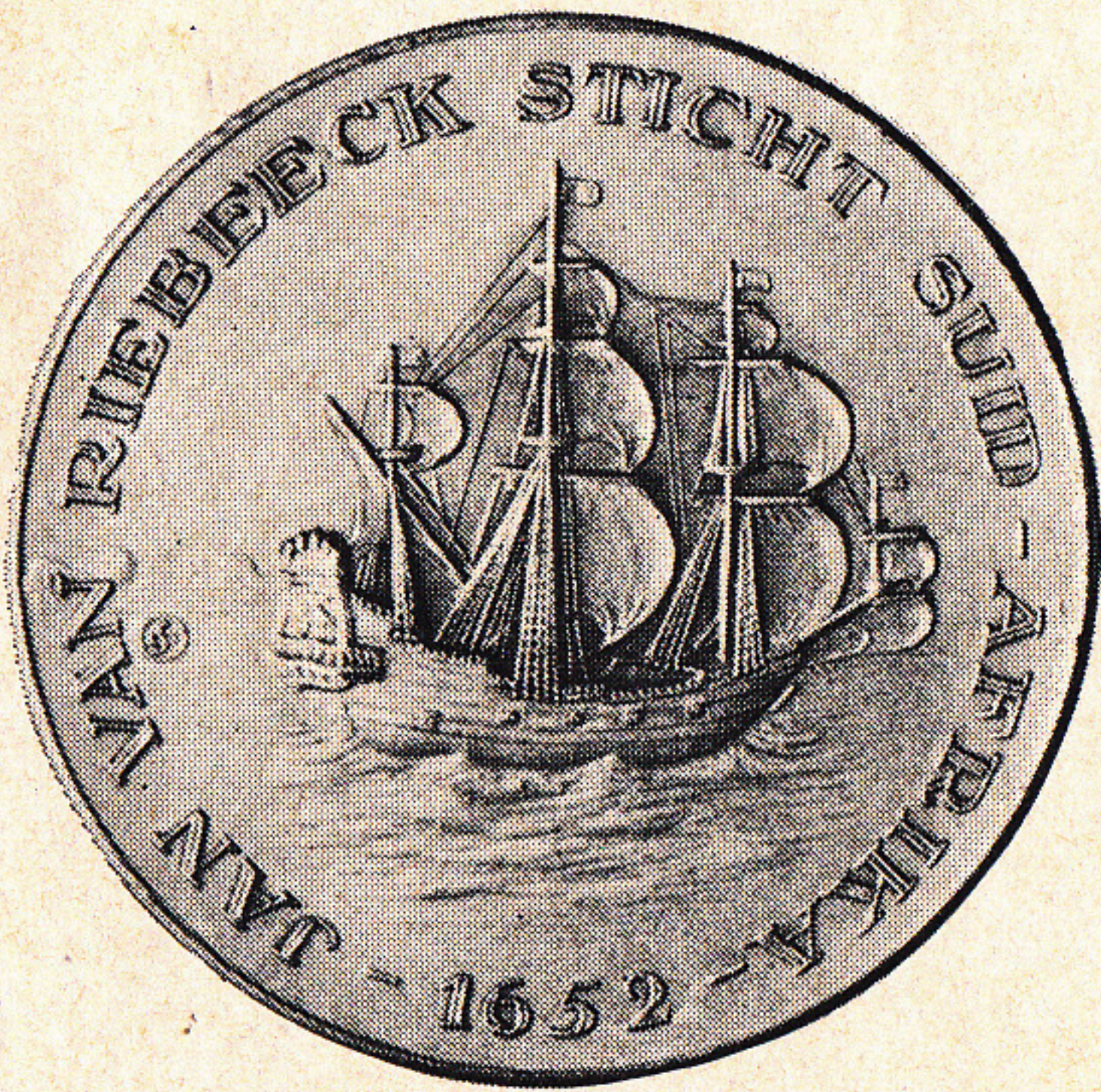
Uitstalling van munte, tekenmunte, herdenkingsmedaljes en medaljes aangebied deur die SUID-AFRIKAANSE MUNT-KUNDIGE VERENIGING (Kaapstad)

Exhibition of coins, token money, commemorative medallions and medals presented by the SOUTH AFRICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (Cape Town)



In die Suid-Afrikaanse Kultuurhistoriese Museum
At the South African Cultural History Museum

15.3.1975 — 26.4.1975



INTRODUCTION

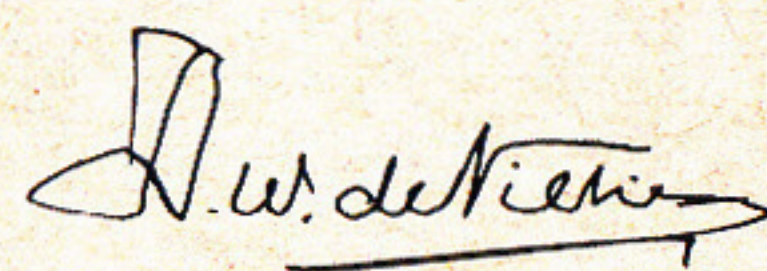
When the organiser of the Festival Committee of the South African Numismatic Society requested us to consider a display during the Festival we were immediately willing to co-operate.

With the assistance of the South African Cultural History Museum and more particularly of its director, Dr. W. Schneewind we are able to present the exhibition.

I should like to state clearly that the exhibition is the joint effort of all the members of the South African Numismatic Society. Everyone has contributed in greater or lesser degree to ensure the success of the project.

The central theme of the exhibition is the development of coins, of commemorative medallion, token and medals, especially those that are connected directly or indirectly with Cape Town. Our intention is to give to the interested an insight into the diverse aspects of the field of collecting.

We trust it will be enjoyable to all and that many will be encouraged to join our Society as active members. Our meetings are held on the 4th Monday of every month at 8.15 p.m. in the S.A. Museum.



D. W. DE VILLIERS,
President of the S.A.N.S.

INLEIDING

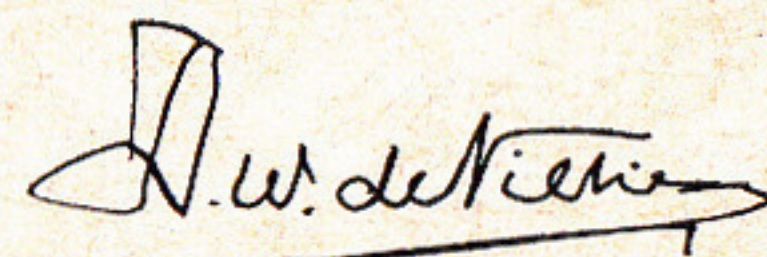
Toe die organiseerder van die Kaapstadse feeskomitee die Suid-Afrikaanse Muntkundige Vereniging genader het vir die oorweging van 'n uitstalling tydens die fees, was ons dadelik gewillig om ons samewerking aan te bied.

Danksy die tegemoetkoming van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kultuurhistoriese Museum en by name die direkteur, dr. W. Schneewind het ons 'n goeie huisvesting vir die uitstalling gevind.

Ek wil dit duidelik stel dat die uitstalling die gesamentlike poging van al die lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Muntkundige Vereniging is. In 'n mindere of meerdere mate het almal daartoe bygedra om van die onderneming 'n sukses te maak.

Die sentrale gedagte met die uitstalling is om 'n ontwikkeling van munte, gedenkmedaljes, tekenmunte en medaljes te gee, meer bepaaldelik van die wat betrekking op Kaapstad direk of indirek het. Die gedagte was om vir die belangstellende 'n beeld te gee van die diversiteit van die versamelingsveld in al sy aspekte.

Ons wil vertrou dat u dit sal geniet en dat u aangemoedig sal word om 'n aktiewe lid van ons vereniging te word. Ons vergader maandeliks in die Suid-Afrikaanse Museum en wel op die vierde Maandag om 8.15 nm.



D. W. DE VILLIERS,
President van die S.A.M.V.

1. ANTIEKE MUNTE

Hierdie vertoonkas bevat munte van die Ou Grieke, wat na bewering die eerste munte was wat in die westerse wêreld munte geslaan het. Hierdie heel eerste munte, in Klein-Asië geslaan, was grof, maar die kuns is spoedig deur die vernuf van die mens op daardie stukkie metaal toegepas en nie lank daarna nie het die Stad-State van Griekeland met mekaar gewedywer om die mooiste munte te maak. Elke Stad-Staat het sy eie „handelsmerk” gehad en so vind ons byvoorbeeld op die munte van Athene die uil, op dié van Korinte die vlieënde Pegasus, op dié van Sirakuse, 'n Griekse kolonie op Sicilië, dolfyne en op dié van Efese, 'n kolonie in Ionië (Klein-Asië), die by. Gedurende die Goue Tydperk van Antieke Griekeland is die pragtigste munte van alle tye na bewering geslaan.

Toe die mag van Rome die van Griekeland vervang het, het Rome die Griekse tradisie voortgesit, maar die wedywering tussen die Stad-State het nie meer bestaan nie. Die Romeinse Senaat het die uitreiking van alle munte in die Republiek gemagtig. Gaius Julius Caesar het die voorbeeld gestel, wat nagevolg is deur al die Romeinse keisers na hom, deur dat hy die eerste Romein was wie se portret op sy munte verskyn het. Die portrette op sommige van die Romeinse imperiale munte is waarlik kunswerke en pragtig om te aanskou. In hierdie toonkas is daar munte van sommige van die beste Romeinse keisers, soos Augustus, Vespasianus, Titus, Hadrianus, Marcus Aurelius, Diocletianus en Konstantyn die Grote asook sommige van die ergstes, soos Nero, Domitianus en Commodus.

Munte is egter nie net deur die Grieke en die Romeine uitgereik nie. Hul teenstanders, soos die Perse en die Judeërs, het dieselfde gedoen en sommige van hul interessante munte word ook vertoon.



1. ANCIENT COINS

In this display case are shown coins of the Ancient Greeks who reputedly were the first to have struck coins in the Western World. These very first coins, struck in Asia Minor, were crude, but soon the ingenuity of man applied art to these pieces of metal, and it was not long before the City-States of Greece vied with each other to turn out the most beautiful coins. Each City-State had its own “trademark”, and so for example we find on the coins of Athens the owl, on those of Corinth the flying Pegasus, on those of Syracuse, a Greek colony on Sicily, dolphins, and on those of Ephesus, a colony in Ionia (Asia Minor), the bee. At the time of the Golden Age of Ancient Greece some of the most beautiful coins of all times are said to have been struck.

When the might of Rome replaced Greece, Rome continued in the Greek tradition, but there was no longer the competition which had existed between the City-States. The Roman Senate authorised the issue of all coins in the Republic. Gaius Julius Caesar set an example, followed by all Roman emperors succeeding him, by being the first Roman to have his portrait appear on his coins. The portraits on some of the Roman imperial coins are indeed pieces of art and beautiful to behold. In this showcase we find coins of some of the better Roman emperors such as Augustus, Vespasian, Titus, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, Diocletian and Constantine the Great, as well as some of the worst type such as Nero, Domitian and Commodus.

Coins however were not issued only by the Greeks and Romans. Their adversaries such as the Persians and the Judaeans did likewise, and some of their interesting coins are also on display.

2. BISANTYNSE EN OOSTERSE MUNTE

Met die oorname van Rome deur die Bisantynse Ryk het die kunstigheid van die muntsoorte verswak. Die munte was grof ontwerp en geslaan en die portrette het dikwels geen ooreenkoms meer met die gelaatstrekke van die keisers getoon nie. Nadat Islam die Nabye Ooste verower het, is nuwe muntreekse met Arabiese skrif uitgereik. Omdat die weergawe van die menslike gedaante deur Islam afgekeur word, het daar nie meer portrette verskyn op die munte van dié lande wat onder Mohammedaanse bewind was nie. In baie gevalle is hul plek ingeneem deur ryk versierde geometriese ontwerpe.

Waar die munte van die Weste bedoel was om rond te wees, was dit nie altyd die geval in die Ooste nie, soos uit die toonstuk gesien kan word. So ook is nie net goud, silwer, koper en brons gebruik by die vervaardiging van munte in die Ooste nie, maar ook porselein. Bowendien is sommige munte selfs gegiet.



2. BYZANTINE AND EASTERN COINS

With the take-over of Rome by the Byzantine Empire, the art in coinage deteriorated. The coins were crudely designed and struck, and often the portraits no longer bore any resemblance to the features of the emperors. After Islam had conquered the Near East, new series of coins with Arabic writing were issued. As in Islam it is frowned upon to represent human likeness, no more portraits were to be seen on the coins of those countries governed by Mohammedan rulers. In many instances ornate geometric designs took their place.

Whereas the coins of the West were intended to be circular, this was not always the case in the Eastern World, as can be seen from the exhibit. Likewise, not only gold, silver, copper and bronze were used in the manufacture of coins in the East but also porcelain. Furthermore, some metal coins were actually cast.



3. EUROPESE MUNTE

Ná die val van die Romeinse Ryk het die handel en kultuur in die voormalige Romeinse provinsies baie agteruitgegaan. Vir 'n lang tydperk is daar nouliks enige munte uitgereik en dié wat wel geslaan was, was grof en klein. Na die Donker en Middeleeue het die Renaissance nuwe lewe in Europa ingeblaas. Die handel het geleidelik herstel en geld was weer vir handel nodig. Munte is weer gemaak en kunstenaars het daarvoor gesorg dat die ontwerpe aantreklik was. Elke land het in sy eie behoeftes voorsien en dit het nie lank geduur nie voordat daar 'n menigte munte was vir die talle Europese koninkryke, hertogdomme, stede en vorstedomme, wêreldlik sowel as kerklik.

Toe die meer ondernemende Europese magte begin het om die res van die wêreld te verken en kolonies op die ander vastelande gestig het, moes bykomende munte verskaf word. Op dié manier is die munte van die Nederlande langs ons suidelike kuste ingevoer. In baie gevalle is eiesoortige muntsoorte ontwerp vir gebruik in hierdie nuwe kolonies. Toe Engeland in die eerste dekade van die 19de eeu die Kaap die Goeie Hoop beset het, het dit gevolg dat die munte van Engeland spoedig daarna die wettige betaalmiddel geword het en sommige daarvan is by die toonstuk ingesluit.

3. EUROPEAN COINS

After the fall of the Roman Empire trade and culture in the former Roman provinces of Europe regressed badly. For a lengthy period of time hardly any coins were issued, and those struck were crude and small. After the Dark and Middle Ages the Renaissance instilled new life into Europe. Gradually commerce revived and money was once again required for trade. Coins were again turned out, and artists saw to it that the designs were pleasing. Each country followed its own requirements and it was not long before there appeared an abundance of coins for the many European kingdoms, duchies, cities and principalities, secular and ecclesiastic.

When the more enterprising powers of Europe started exploring the rest of the world and founded colonies on the other continents, additional coins had to be provided. Thus on our Southern shores the coins of the Netherlands were introduced. In many instances distinctive coin types were designed for use in these new colonies. When in the first decade of the 19th century England occupied the Cape of Good Hope, it followed that soon thereafter the coins of England became legal tender and some of these are included in the exhibit.



4. SUID-AFRIKAANSE MUNTE

Die eerste ware Suid-Afrikaanse munte was die beroemde Burgerspond, in die jaar 1874 deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek uitgereik. Geen verdere munte is deur Transvaal uitgereik nie tot 1892, toe 'n volledige stel munte geslaan is onder President Paul Kruger. Die eerste munte in hierdie stel was in Duitsland vervaardig, maar feitlik onmiddellik daarna het die nuwe Munte in Pretoria begin om munte te slaan en het daarmee voortgegaan tot 1900, toe die werksaamhede as gevolg van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog tot stilstand gekom het.

In die jaar 1923 het die Koninklike Munte van Londen 'n tak in Pretoria opgerig en 'n eiesoortige reeks Suid-Afrikaanse munte is in daardie jaar geslaan. Munte is elke jaar daarna in Pretoria vervaardig, eers vir die Unie en later vir die Republiek van Suid-Afrika. In 1941 het die Suid-Afrikaanse tak van die Koninklike Munte die Suid-Afrikaanse Munte geword en hierdie instansie het voortgegaan om vir die muntvereistes van ons land te sorg.

In hierdie toonstuk word 'n deursnee van die munte gebruik in die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek sowel as in die Unie en die Republiek van Suid-Afrika vertoon.

4. SOUTH AFRICAN COINS

The first truly South African coin was the famous Burgers pond, issued by the South African Republic in the year 1874. No further coins were issued by the Transvaal until 1892, when under President Paul Kruger a complete set of coins were struck. The first coins of this set were manufactured in Germany, but almost immediately thereafter the new mint at Pretoria commenced striking coins and continued doing so until 1900, when operations ceased as the result of the Anglo-Boer War.

In the year 1923 the Royal Mint of London established a branch at Pretoria and a distinctive set of South African coins was struck during that year. Coins were manufactured at Pretoria every year thereafter, first for the Union and later on for the Republic of South Africa. In 1941 the South African branch of the Royal Mint became the South African Mint, and this institution thereafter continued to take care of the coinage requirements of our country.

In this display case is exhibited a cross section of the coins used in the South African Republic as well as the Union and the Republic of S.A., up to date.



5. DIE MUNTE VAN DIE KAAP, 1652—1826

In die dae van Van Riebeeck was daar nie so iets soos banke soos ons hulle vandag ken nie. Skepe wat by die Kaap aangedoen het, moes met munte betaal vir die groente, vleis, vrugte en ander voorrade wat hulle hier gekoop het. As gevolg daarvan het die geldkaste van 17de en 18de eeuse Kaapstad silwer- en soms goudmunte uit al die vernaamste handelslande ter wêreld bevat. Al hierdie munte het vryelik gesirkuleer teen wisselkoerse wat van tyd tot tyd deur die Goewerneur bepaal was. Die meeste daarvan was munte uit die Provinsies van die Nederlande en die Nederlandse Oos-Indiese Kompanjie. Daarnaas het 'n mens egter dikwels munte uit Spanje en Portugal, uit Engeland, Frankryk en Venesië, uit Indië, Batavië en Japan aangetref.

Hierdie toonstuk illustreer die geldsoorte wat aan die Kaap gesien en gebruik was sedert die aankoms van Van Riebeeck in 1652 tot die finale invoering van die Britse muntstelsel in die jare na 1826.

5. THE COINS OF THE CAPE, 1652—1826

In the days of Van Riebeeck there were no such things as banks as we know them today. Ships calling at the Cape had to pay in coin for the vegetables, meat, fruit and other stores which they bought here. As a result, the money chests of 17th and 18th century Cape Town contained silver, and, occasionally gold, pieces from all the major trading nations of the world. All these coins circulated freely at rates of exchange fixed from time to time by the Governor. Coins of the Provinces of the Netherlands, and of the Dutch East India Company, were in the majority. But alongside them one often found coins of Spain and Portugal, of England, France and Venice, of India, Batavia and Japan.

This exhibit illustrates the coinage seen and used at the Cape from the arrival of Van Riebeeck in 1652 until the final establishment of British currency in the years following 1826.

6. DIE TEKENMUNTE VAN KAAPSTAD

'n Tekenmunt is 'n gestempelde stuk metaal, selluloide, bakeliet, plastiek ens. wat soos 'n munt lyk maar wat gebruik word as betalingsmiddel deur munisipaliteite, firmas of private persone en wat aan die personeel of klante uitgereik word as ruilmiddel vir goedere.

Onder andere het die volgende intansies sodanige tekenmunte uitgereik. Die restaurant op die ou „Pier” in Kaapstad aan die onderpunt van Adderleystraat en wat in 1936 gesloop is, het sodanige munte laat slaan. Bottelstore was lief om dié soort munt te gebruik, terwyl selfs die Universiteit van Kaapstad ook sulke munte in die verlede benut het. Veral is dit deur die trams van Kaapstad gebruik. Tot vandag is die gebruik van sogenaamde melkkoepons baie populêr. Dit is niks anders as tekenmunt nie en dit word algemeen orals gevind. Sommige tekenmunte is uitsluitlik aangewend vir advertensiedoeleindes. Die kleremakersfirma en handelaar, J. Lawley en Kie van Langmarkstraat en in 1859 opgerig het sulke tekenmunte uitgereik. Die gewoonte was dat sodanige munte in elke sak van 'n nuwe pak klere as advertensiestuk geplaas is. Die behoefte aan tekenmunte het ontstaan uit 'n tekort aan kleingeld in omloop.

Genoemde tekenmunte en nog baie ander word in die vertoonkas uitgestal.

6. CAPE TOWN TOKENS

A token is a stamped piece of metal, celluloid, bakelite, plastic, etc., often having the appearance of a coin and issued as a medium of exchange by municipalities, firms or private persons and given to the staff or their customers which is then redeemable at its nominal value at any time for goods or current money. Some of the establishments in which the tokens were used included the restaurant on the “Pier” at the bottom of Adderley Street, which was demolished in 1936 or by the bottle stores, another in the canteen at the University of Cape Town. They were also used as a fare for a journey on the old Cape trams. Dairy tokens of which we are all familiar with, are the more recent of the series and are still in use today. Some tokens were issued solely for their advertising value. The outfitting firm of “J. Lawley & Co.”, established in 1859 and situated in Longmarket Street, was one such concern, the custom was to insert a coin into a pocket of every new suit or jacket made by the firm before it was sold. The emergence of token stemmed from a general shortage of small change and the need of coins for trading. These and many other interesting tokens are to be found on display in the showcase.

7. „MEERESTEIJN” EN „HET HUIS TE CRUYENSTEIN”

Die „Stormkaap” het baie slagoffers geëis sedert Bartholomeus Diaz in 1496 vir die eerste keer Kaappunt omseil het. Van Suidwes-Afrika se Seekus van die Dood tot by Natal lê die Suid-Afrikaanse kuslyn besaai met plekke waar skepe vergaan het. In die laaste jare het moderne swemduiktegnieke die soektog na ou wrakke 'n baie gewilde — en soms lonende — tydverdryf gemaak. Hierdie toonstuk wys munte wat uit twee van ons plaaslike wrakke teruggevind is.

'n Nuwe skip van die Nederlandse Oos-Indiese Kompanjie (die V.O.C.), „**Het Huis te Cruyenstein**”, het by Oudekraal op die rotse geloop, naby Kampsbaai, in die nag van 26 Mei 1698. Goewerneur Simon van der Stel het mans uitgestuur om muntkiste wat aan boord was, te gaan soek en hulle het daarin geslaag om sestien van hulle terug te vind. Drie kiste het egter verlore gegaan. In Augustus 1967 is die oorblyfsels van die wrak gevind en 'n aantal silwer-munte is uitgebring. Hulle is uitgeken as Spaanse „matte” uit die eerste kwart van die 17de eeu, afkomstig van die Spaanse silwermyne in Mexiko. Hulle was waarskynlik deel van die buit afkomstig van die Spaanse skatvloot wat ongeveer in 1625 deur die Nederlandse Admiraal Piet Hein gebuit was.

Op 3 Maart 1971 is die oorblyfsels van nog 'n Nederlands-Oos-Indiëvaarder, die „**Meeresteijn**”, na aan die kus tussen die rotse naby Jutteneiland by die ingang na Saldanhaabaai gevind. Dié skip het op verskriklike wyse sy watergraf

gevind op 3 April 1702. Goewerneur Willem Adriaan van der Stel het ywerige pogings aangewend om hierdie skip se skat terug te kry, maar die woeste seestrome en die hewige golwe in daardie omgewing was te sterk vir die primitiewe duiktoerusting van daardie tye. Daar het die skat dus bly lê, veilig op die bodem van die see, totdat Bobby Hayward van Kaapstad en sy metgeselle dit byna 269 jaar later opgespoor het. Hierdie skat uit die see het hoofsaaklik bestaan uit silwer-rijders of dukatons en skellings, uit die Nederlandse Provinsies en die Spaanse Nederlande, wat dateer van ongeveer 1600 tot 1694. Baie van die munte was erg verweer, maar baie ander is in rotsagtige „konglomeraat” gevind, wat hulle teen die wegvretende inwerking van die see beskerm het. Hierdie toonstuk wys 'n deursnee van wat teruggevind is.

7. “MEERESTEIJN” AND “HET HUIS TE CRUYENSTEIN”

The “Cape of Storms” has claimed many victims since Bartholomew Diaz first rounded Cape Point in 1496. From the Skeleton Coast of South West Africa to Natal, the South African coast-line is dotted with spots where shipwrecks have occurred. In recent years modern skin-diving techniques have made the search for old wrecks a very popular — and sometimes lucrative — pastime. This exhibit shows coins recovered from two of our local wrecks.

A new ship of the Dutch East India Company (V.O.C.) “**Het Huis te Cruyenstein**” ran on to the rocks at Oudekraal, near Camps Bay during the night of the 26th May, 1698. Governor Simon van der Stel sent men to find the bullion chests which she carried, and they managed to recover sixteen of them. But three chests were lost. In August 1967, the remains of the wreck were found and a number of silver coins were retrieved. These were identified as Spanish “pieces-of-eight” of the first quarter of the 17th Century, originating from the Spanish silver mines in Mexico. They were probably part of the booty from the Spanish treasure fleet captured by the Dutch Admiral Piet Hain in about 1625.

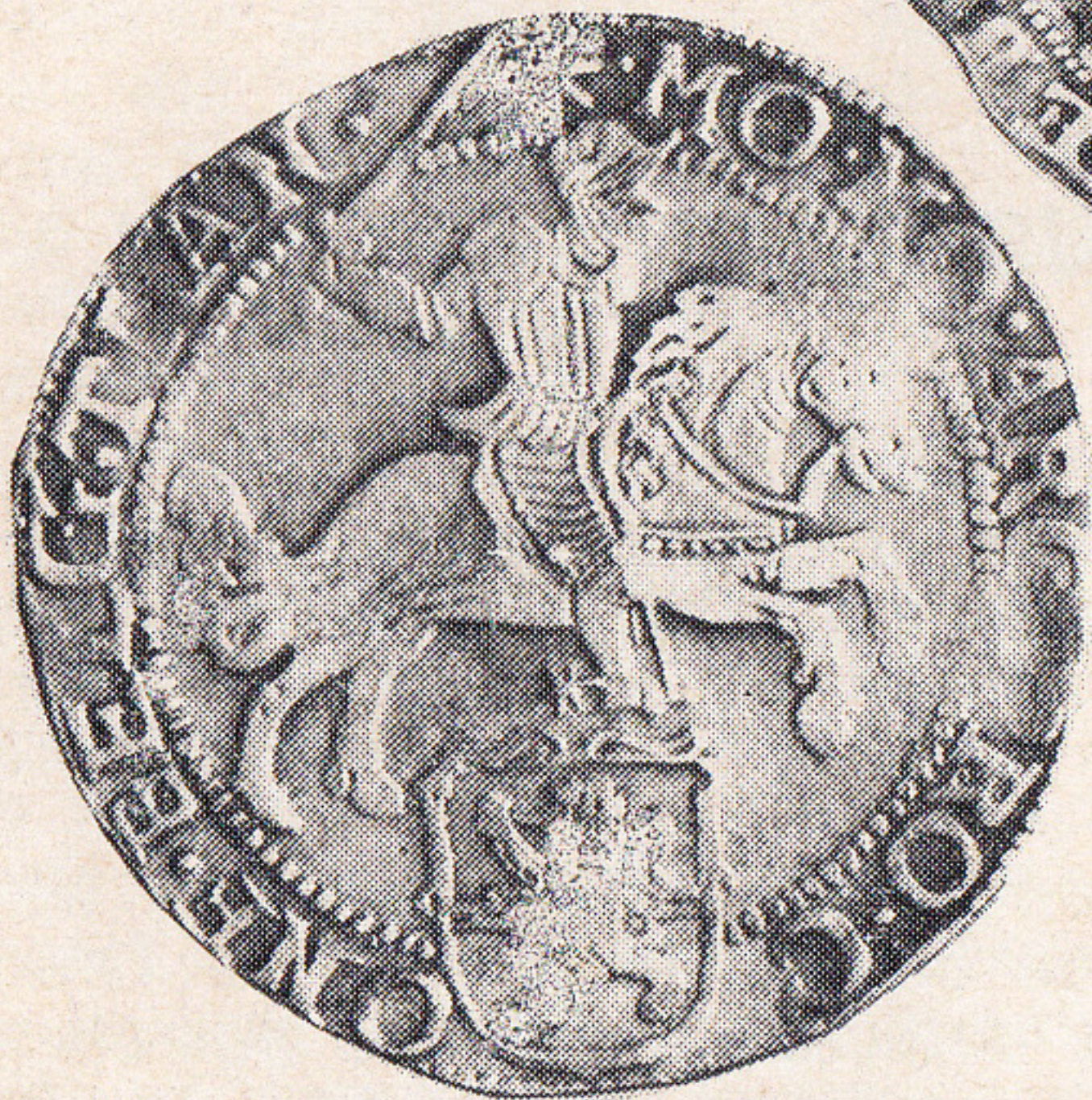
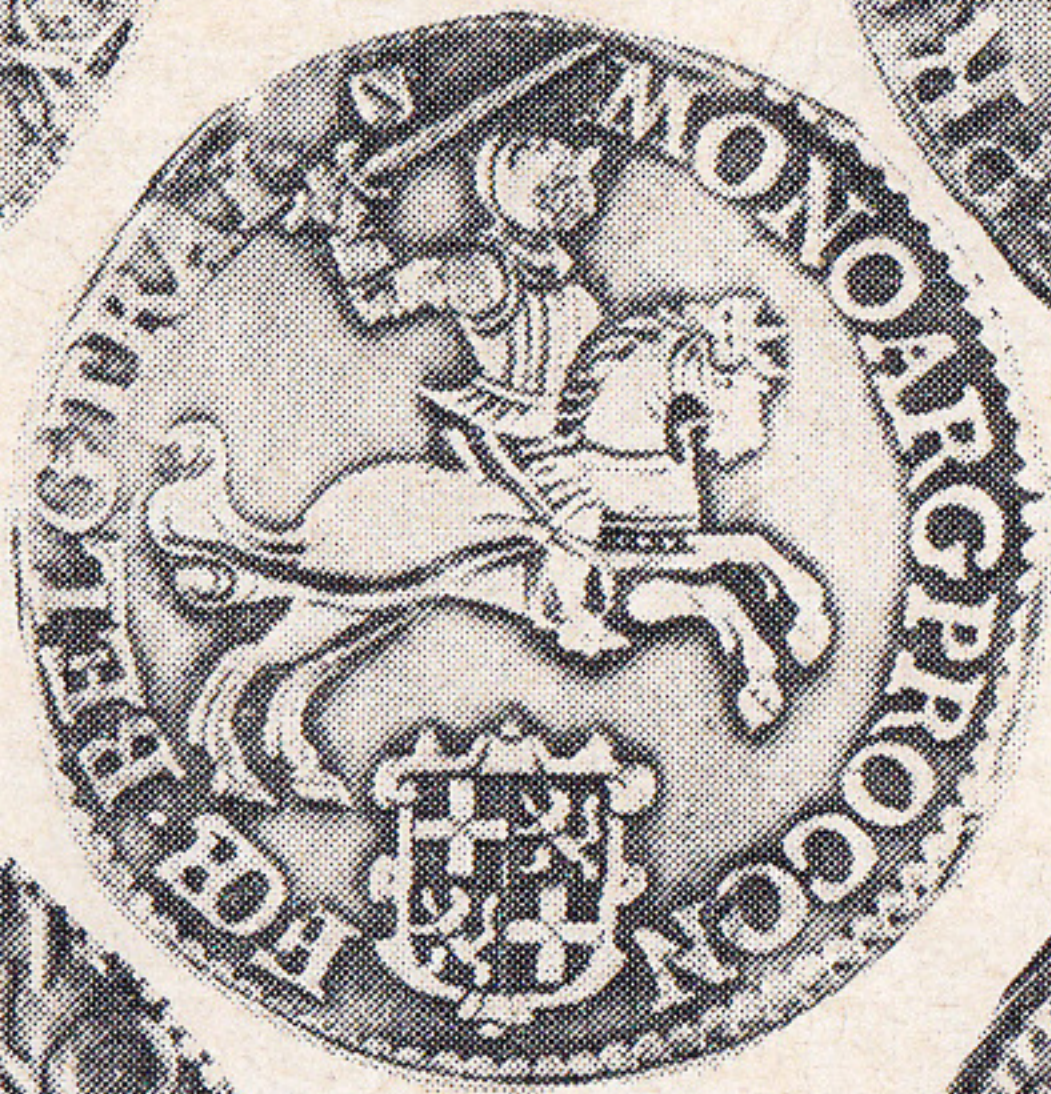
On the 3rd March 1971 the remains of another Dutch East Indiaman, the “**Meeresteijn**”, were found close in amongst the rocks near Jutten Island, at the entrance to Saldanha Bay. This ship had gone violently to her watery grave on the 3rd of April 1702. Strenuous efforts were made by Governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel to retrieve her treasure, but the violent currents and heavy seas of the area were too much for the primitive diving equipment of those days. So there her treasure lay, safe in Davy Jones' locker, until Bobby Hayward of Cape Town and his associates located it almost 269 years later. This sea treasure consisted mainly of silver riders or ducatoons, and skillings, of the Dutch Provinces and of the Spanish Netherlands, dated from about 1600 to 1694. Many of the coins were badly corroded, but many others were found embedded in rock-like “conglomerate” which had protected them from the corrosive action of the sea. This exhibit shows a cross-section of what has been recovered.

8. A PORTRAIT GALLERY OF FAMOUS SOUTH AFRICANS IN MEDALLIONS

There is a desire amongst people to reward outstanding achievements by means of some token of recognition or reward. It is to satisfy this need that medals, signifying appreciation have been designed. Our own treasure of medals is modest, and Paul Kruger is memorable for the fact that more commemoratives have been dedicated to him than to any other person in this country.

We are concerned in this exhibition with famous South Africans who have been honoured more especially with those connected with Cape Town. Some of the most famous South Africans are dedicated with this selection. These men have either lived in Cape Town or rendered outstanding service to the city or have had some close association with it.

In the exhibition we combine the medallions with documents connected with the person selected as a famous South African.





8. 'N MEDALJEBEELD VAN BEROEMDE SUID-AFRIKANERS

Daar bestaan altyd 'n behoefte by mense om iemand wat verdienstelike werk gelewer het, te vereer met een of ander toekenning. Om uitdrukking aan hierdie behoefte te gee, het waarderings-, of prys- of herdenkingsmedaljes gekom om te bly. Ons eie medaljeskat is nie groot nie en aan Paul Kruger kom die eer toe dat aan hom nog die meeste herdenkingsstukke aangebied is.

Dit gaan in hierdie uitstalling om beroemde Suid-Afrikaners wat vereer is, maar wat ook in verband met Kaapstad gestaan het. Die keuse wat gemaak is, sluit in elk geval van die vernaamste Suid-Afrikaners in. Hierdie manne het gewoon in Kaapstad of in die moederstad groot dienste gelewer. Hulle lewensbestaan is op een of ander wyse intiem met Kaapstad verbind. Die uitstalling probeer om die medalje in verband te bring met een of ander dokument wat betrekking het om die persoon wat 'n plek in die seleksie van beroemde Suid-Afrikaners gekry het.

9. EVENTS AND COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS RELATED TO CAPE TOWN

Many of our most memorable festivals and historical events took place in Cape Town. The City has been associated with most other important events in the country.

Important visitors would never by-pass Cape Town during their visit to our country. It is in part the scenic beauty of its surroundings that has lent fame to Cape Town, perhaps more than to other cities in the country. Then also, as the oldest of all the cities in the country it is rich in cultural and historical values and atmosphere.

The visits of many eminent guests of the City have been commemorated fittingly by various types of medallions. By these means both visitor and citizens were reminded that a memorable event had taken place. Thus the history of a town or city is reflected in the commemorative medallions issued on outstanding occasions.

Several of these events as recorded on the medallions are on exhibition. We also exhibit a full set (24) of Reformation medallions by Dassier. In fact our Protestant heritage was brought to the Cape of Good Hope by the first settlers.

9. GEBEURTENISSE EN HERDENKINGS IN VERBAND MET KAAPSTAD

Baie van ons mooiste feeste en gebeurtenisse het in Kaapstad plaasgevind. Die moederstad het in die verlede nog nooit afsydig gestaan van die gebeure in ons land nie.

Dit is so dat belangrike persone nooit Suid-Afrika besoek het sonder om 'n draai in Kaapstad te maak nie. In 'n sin is Kaapstad meer bekend as enige ander stad in ons land — veral vanweë sy natuurskone omgewing. Dit is ook so dat die ouderdom van Kaapstad in vergelyking met die ander stede, hom maak tot die grootvader van alle stede in die land.

Die besoeke van belangrike persone is gepas herdenk in een of ander medalje. Hierdeur is aan die besoeker en ook aan die inwoners te kenne gegee dat daar iets in die stad plaasvind wat die moeite werd is om te onthou. Die geskiedenis van 'n stad of dorp word goed weerspieël in die uitreiking van gedenkmedaljes by groot geleenthede.

In die uitstalling is 'n aantal van die groot gebeurtenisse soos dit aangemunt is op medaljes in herinnering geroep.

Ter aanvallings word 'n volle stel (24) van Reformasie medaljes uitgestal. Per slot van rekening om Protestants erfenis is na die Kaap die Goeie Hoop gebring deur die eerste setlaars.

12. CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS

CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS was raised in April 1885 and the Scottish Company of the Dukes was transferred to it.

The regiment saw active service in the native disturbances in 1897, and participated in the Langberg Campaign. Medals awarded to men for this action are on display.

At the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War in 1899 the regiment was mobilised and was not released from service until early in 1903. During this campaign volunteers from the Cape Town Highlanders formed "A" Squadron of Kitchener's Horse. The regiment as a whole was largely employed on Lines of Communication duties and received the bars "Cape Colony" and "Orange Free State" to their Queen's South Africa medals, examples of such medals are on display.

Before the outbreak of World War One the regiment became the 6th Infantry, Active Citizens Force and saw active service in German South West Africa in 1915.

During the 1939-45 War the regiment served in the 2nd Infantry Brigade in North Africa and on the formation of the Sixth South Africa Armoured Division the regiment fought in this group throughout the campaign in Italy.

Medals and regimental devices are on display to illustrate this service.

12. „CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS”

Hierdie regiment is in April 1885 opgerig met die Skotse afdeling van die "Dukes" as deel daarvan. Dit het deelgeneem aan die naturelleopstand van 1897 en het opgetree in die Langberg veldtog.

Verskillende medaljes van hierdie manne word vertoon.

Toe die Anglo-Boereoorlog uitbreek het in 1899 is die regiment gemobiliseer en is in 1903 weer van aktiewe diens ontslaan. Tydens die opmars het die vrywilligers van die "Cape Town Highlanders" deel gevorm van die "A" seksie van die Kitchener afdeling. Die regiment is gewoonlik gebruik vir kommunikasiewerk en het die balkies met Kaapkolonie en Oranje Vrystaat by hulle Koninginmedaljes ontvang. Van hierdie medaljes word uitgestal.

Voor die eerste Wêreldoorlog het die regiment die 6de Infanterie Burgermag geword en het in Suidwes-Afrika in 1915 geveg.

Gedurende die oorlog van 1939-45 het die regiment in die 2de Infanterie Brigade in Noord-Afrika geveg en later as deel van die Sesde Divisie van Suid-Afrika in Italië diens gedoen. Ook van hierdie medaljes is in die vertoons te sien.

10. CAPE CORPS AND CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES

The histories of these two regiments are intimately interwoven with the development of the Cape.

The Cape Corps was originally formed by the Dutch East India Company to serve against the British at the time of the first capture of the Cape in 1795.

At the time of the Second British Occupation in 1806 the Corps became known as the Cape Regiment. The name Cape Corps persisted unofficially for many years until it was re-formed as the Cape Mounted Rifles in 1827, serving until 1870.

During the World War 1914—1918 two infantry battalions of Cape Coloured men were raised to fight in German East Africa and Palestine.

Illustrated in this showcase are medals awarded to men of these two regiments for service in the early Frontier Wars of 1835—1853; the native disturbances in 1877-78 and the Zulu War of 1879.

The Cape of Good Hope General Service medal awarded for the native uprisings in 1880 and 1897; medals for the South African War 1899—1902 (Boer War) and the Great War of 1914-18 are also displayed.

Included in the case are a few examples of the regimental cap badges.

10. „CAPE CORPS” EN DIE „CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES”

Die geskiedenis van hierdie twee regimente is intiem verbonde met die ontwikkeling van die Kaap. Oorspronklik is die “Cape Corps” deur die Hollands-Oos-Indiese Kompanje in die lewe geroep om teen die Britse magte te dien tydens die eerste besetting van 1795.

Met die tweede Britse besetting in 1806 het die “Cape Corps” bekend geraak as die Kaapse Regiment. Die naam “Cape Corps” het onoffisieel voortbestaan totdat dit omskep is tot die “Cape Mounted Rifles” in 1827. Dit het tot in 1870 bestaan.

Gedurende die Wêreldoorlog van 1914—1918 is twee bataljons van Kaapse Kleurlinge saamgestel om in Duits-Oos-Afrika en Palestina te veg.

In die uitstalling word medaljes vertoon wat toegeken is aan manskappe wat in hierdie twee regimente gedien het o.a. in die vroegste grensoorloë van 1835 tot 1853; die natuurlike opstande van 1877 tot 1878 en die Soeloeoorlog van 1879.

Die Kaap die Goeie Hoop medalje vir Algemene Diens, wat uitgereik is tydens die opstand van die natuurlike in 1880 en 1897; medaljes vir die Anglo-Boereoorlog (1899—1902) en die eerste Wêreldoorlog (1914-18) word ook uitgestal. ’n Aantal petwapens word ook vertoon.

11. “THE DUKES”

“The Dukes” the well-known nickname for the Duke of Edinburgh’s Own Volunteer Rifles, was raised in Cape Town on the 28th November 1855.

The regiment came into being as a result of a patriotic demonstration by the citizens, occasioned by the outbreak of the Crimea War in 1854 and the wave of unrest running through Zululand and Basutoland.

During the early years of the regiment there was much uncertainty as to its official title, and it was known as the Cape Royal Rifles and later the Cape Town Rifles.

In 1867 the regiment mounted a guard of honour for the Duke of Edinburgh, and from 30th September of that year the official title became the Duke of Edinburgh’s Own Cape Town Volunteer Rifles.

In 1879 there appeared in a Government Notice an abbreviation of the regimental title and the words “Cape Town” were dropped.

On the absorption of the Regiment into the Active Citizen Force in 1913 the regiment became known as the 2nd Infantry (Duke of Edinburgh’s Own Rifles).

The exhibit contains a selection of medals awarded to men of the regiment who saw active service in the battles which later became “honours” added to the regimental colours.

Included with the display are examples of the various helmet and cap badges used by the Dukes, together with a specimen piece of the tartan adopted by the regiment.

11. „THE DUKES”

Dit is die algemeen bekende bynaam vir die Graaf van Edinburgh se Vrywillige Korps is in Kaapstad op 28 November 1855 gestig. Die regiment is in die lewe geroep ten gevolge van ’n demonstrasie van die patriotistiese gevoel van die burgers by die uitbreek van die Krimoorlog van 1854 en die opstande in Soeloeland en Basoetoeland.

In die begin jare van die bestaan van die Regiment was daar onsekerheid oor die benaming van die regiment en het dit as die “Cape Royal Rifles” en later as die “Cape Town Rifles” bekend gestaan. Sedert 1867 dra dit egter die naam van die Graaf van Edinburgh, aanvanklik is die woorde “Cape Town” ook in die naam gebruik.

Toe die regiment in 1913 opgeneem is in die Aktiewe Burgermag het dit die benaming van die Tweede Infanterie gekry.

In die uitstalling word ’n seleksie van medaljes wat aan manskappe van die regiment in aktiewe diens uitgereik is, vertoon met die erekleure ens. daarby.

13. GENERAL COLLECTION OF MEDALS

The medal collectors belonging to the South African Numismatic Society are very conscious of the shortfalls to this display and regret that so little of the available medals to so many Cape regiments is not on view for the public.

The exhibits in this display case only lightly touch upon some of the regiments and formations that might have been represented. Included here are medals to men who belonged to:

1. Cape Field Artillery
2. Cape Coloured Labour Corps (1914—1918)
3. Cape Auxiliary Horse Transport Corps (1914—1918)
4. Cape Garrison Artillery
5. Cape Police
6. Cape Peninsula Rifles
7. Indian and Malay Corps (1939—1945 War)
8. Essential Services Protection Corps (1939—1945)
9. Cape Navy

13. ALGEMENE VERSAMELING VAN MEDALJES

Die medaljeversamelaars is daarvan bewus dat hulle baie weinig van die groot aantal medaljes wat aan Kaapse regimente uitgereik is, besit. Die uitsalling in kas Nr. 13 bevat egter sommige van die medaljes wat by verskillende geleenthede aan manskappe uitgereik is behorend aan:

1. "Cape Field Artillery"
2. Cape Coloured Labour Corps (1914—1918)
3. "Cape Auxiliary Horse Transport Corps" (1914—1918)
4. "Cape Garrison Artillery"
5. Die Kaapse Polisie
6. "Cape Peninsula Rifles"
7. "Indian and Malay Corps" (1939—1945)
8. "Essential Services Protection Corps" (1939—1945)
9. Die Kaapse Vloot.

14. THE "FAME"

The English wooden sailing ship "FAME", built in 1818, arrived in Table Bay on 21st May, 1822, homeward bound from India. Three weeks later, on the 14th June 1822, she set sail on the second leg of her voyage. The wind was from the North, a heavy swell was running, and her master, Captain Clark, no doubt feared that the approaching winter storm might sweep his ship on to Woodstock beach if he tarried.

But he had left it too late. The storm was too strong. His ship failed to respond properly to the tiller as he tried to tack into the rising wind. Despite strenuous efforts, the "FAME" was driven onto the rocks near Graaff's pool, at Sea Point, close to the spot where the "Seafarer" went ashore a few years ago. Fortunately all but four of the passengers and crew were rescued, but the stern section of the ship broke away, and much of her cargo was lost. In September, 1965, the Bell brothers of Cape Town found the remains of a wreck in 8 fathoms of water, and soon identified it as the "FAME". There, in the sand beneath the rocks, and buried inconglomerate, they found old copper nails and bits of rusted iron. They searched further, and came across some twisted and blackened silver spoons and forks, and more exciting still, a quantity of gold and silver coins. This exhibit shows a cross-section of what they found. Gold mohurs and pagodas of various types from India, and a few golden guineas and sovereigns from England, many of them bright and shiny after 143 years submersion. In marked contrast, the silver and copper pieces — Spanish dollars, Indian rupees and English pennies — were corroded almost beyond recognition.

Optimistic amateurs are still diving for the gold of the "FAME". The odd piece may still be there to add spice to a weekend sport.



14. DIE „FAME”

Die Engelse houtseilskip „FAME”, in 1818 gebou, het op 21 Mei 1822 in Tafelbaai aangekom, op pad terug van Indië. Drie weke later, op 14 Junie 1822, het hy op die tweede skof van sy reis vertrek. Die wind was uit die Noorde, daar was ’n hoë deining en die skeepskaptein, kaptein Clark, was waarskynlik bevrees dat die naderende winterstorm sy skip op Woodstock se strand sou spoel as hy hom nie haas nie.

Maar hy het te lank vertoef. Die storm was te sterk. Sy skip het nie behoorlik op die roer gereageer nie. Ten spyte van groot inspanning het die „FAME” op die rotse geloop naby Graaff se poel, Seepunt, na aan die plek waar die „Seafarer” ’n aantal jare gelede vergaan het. Gelukkig is die passasiers en bemanning, met die uitsondering van vier, almal gered, maar die skip se agterstewe het losgebreek en ’n groot deel van die vrag het verlore gegaan.

In September 1965 het die broers Bell van Kaapstad die oorblyfsels van ’n wrak in 8 vadem water gevind en dit spoedig as die „FAME” uitgeken. Daar, in die sand onder die rotse, begrawe onder konglomeraat, het hulle ou koper-spykers en stukkies verroeste yster gevind. Hulle het verder gesoek en afgekom op ’n aantal verwronge en aangeslane silwerlepels en -vurke en, nog meer opwindend, ’n hoeveelheid goud-en silwermunte. Hierdie toonstuk wys ’n deursnee van hul vonds. Goue mohurs en pagoda’s van verskillende soorte uit Indië en ’n aantal goue ghienies en ponde uit Engeland, baie van hulle nog helder en blink na 143 jaar onder water. In skrilte kontras daarmee was die silwer- en kopermunte — Spaanse daalders, Indiese roepees en Engelse pennies — byna onherkenbaar verweer.

Optimistiese amateurs duik nog steeds op soek na die goud van die „FAME”. Hier en daar mag daar nog ’n paar los stukke wees om ’n naweek se sport meer opwindend te maak.



