

XIV.

NOTES ON THE COINAGE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

By permission of Mr. Ralph Pearson, the Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint, Pretoria, the following record of a series of inquiries and investigations concerning the currency of the late "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek" is submitted to the readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

In 1900 an article was published, anonymously,¹ in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Third Series, No. 79, p. 252), giving an account of the coinage of the Mint established in 1892 in Pretoria, and the present notes may be considered as supplementary to the information given therein.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

In the above-mentioned article of 1900, the events and conditions leading up to the issue, in 1874, by President Burgers of the "Burgers" pound pieces made from gold from the Lydenburg district, were described in detail. Following this, the development of the Transvaal gold-mining industry, first at Pilgrims Rest, later at Barberton, and finally on the Witwatersrand, was shown to have resulted in a widespread desire for the establishment of a Mint and the production of a Transvaal coinage.

This position was recognized by President Kruger (who had succeeded President Burgers) by the granting

¹ The author was the late Sir Augustus Prevost. (ED.)

of a banking concession with valuable privileges but imposing upon the concessionaires the obligation to establish a mint. Thus, in 1891, the National Bank of the South African Republic became responsible for the provision of a Transvaal coinage (under certain defined conditions), but it was not till 1893 that the issue of any considerable quantity of coins from its Mint was possible. In the meanwhile, however, President Kruger was anxious, for political reasons, to get coins of the new design into circulation, and orders were placed in Berlin for a number of coins of each denomination. The first consignments, consisting of pounds, half-pounds, and five shillings, were issued, but were at once subject to severe criticism owing to the wagon on the reverse design (the Coat of Arms of the Republic) having two shafts instead of a single "disselboom". In addition President Kruger was dissatisfied on personal grounds, as the engraver's initials "O.S." (Otto Schulz) appeared (as is usual) on the truncation of the bust of himself which formed the series of obverse designs. These letters in Dutch signify "Ox". Steps were taken immediately to recall, as far as practicable, all such pieces issued, and those not issued were remelted. New coins of amended design were prepared with very little delay and placed in circulation.

The article also gives an account of the public agitation caused by the issue of these "double-shaft" pieces, and refers at length to the fineness and weight of the individual coins of the complete series.

It is of interest to note here that, some few years ago, Dr. Arndt of Pretoria, when in New York, came upon references to minting machinery, purchased in Europe by President Burgers, which had been landed

at Delagoa Bay and then lost sight of. Recently it has been possible to obtain confirmation of this general statement from the family of the late Mr. Perrin, who was associated with the Mint from its inception and who became Mint Master in 1899. This recent information, however, gives Durban as the port of entry. It explains that difficulties arose in connexion with the payment of charges for this small but comprehensive minting equipment and it was disposed of to defray the costs in question. It appears, therefore, that President Burgers was so impressed with the advisability of establishing a Mint in the Transvaal that he assumed financial responsibility for this plant, possibly anticipating that covering authority would be arranged later. It seems clear, also, that no public funds were drawn on, as it has not been possible to trace any official records in connexion with it.

GOLD-CONTENT OF THE KRUGER POUND AND HALF-POUND.

In reference to the gold-content of the Z.A.R. Mint pound and half-pound the article already quoted stated that "you must put something like six pennyworth of gold more into your pound than you would have to do at the British Mint". The Mint Law for the South African Republic (No. 14 of 1891) states that the gold coins of one pound sterling and half of one pound sterling shall weigh respectively 7.98805 gm. and 3.99402 gm. It is further stated that these coins shall contain 7.3244 gm. and 3.6622 gm. of pure gold respectively, "so that the fineness of the gold coins shall be more than 11/12 fine gold and less than 1/12 alloy".

It will be seen that if the figures for the fine gold-contents of the two coins are taken (viz. 7.3244 and 3.6622 grm. fine gold) the difference between these and the exact equivalents of $11/12$ fine gold are 0.002 and 0.001 grm. respectively. Taking the value of fine gold at 85s. per ounce, the value of the gold-contents of the coins above the $11/12$ fine gold standard is 0.06 pence on the pounds and 0.03 pence on the half-pounds. It would seem, therefore, that the rather widespread belief in South Africa that the Kruger pounds are more valuable than the British pounds is based partly on the phrasing of the old Mint Law of 1891, and partly, possibly, on the statement in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1900 as to there being sixpence-worth more gold in each Kruger pound. The latter statement has been shown above to be incorrect, as the true excess value of the gold-content of the Kruger pound is only 0.06 pence by calculation. Thousands of worn Kruger pounds have been melted down and assayed in the present Pretoria Mint, and their average difference in fine gold-content, compared with the British sovereign, is so small that in practice their gold values are identical.

THE GOLD "TICKEY" OF THE Z.A.R. MINT.

The popular legend concerning the well-known gold "tickey" is that in 1898 the late President Kruger gave Mr. Samuel Marks permission to make use of the Official Mint of the Transvaal Republic for one day in recognition of service rendered. Mr. Marks accordingly instructed the officials to strike the most modest silver coin of the realm, but to strike them in gold instead of silver. On the other hand, an official record

states that "at the request of Mr. Samuel Marks a number of gold threepenny pieces were minted". It further states that this was verbally authorized by the State Secretary, but that such authority was withdrawn shortly after. In the meanwhile, however, the pieces had been minted.

It is apparent that such a procedure was irregular, and would not be countenanced in a modern mint. Records of the late Transvaal Mint indicate that 215 of these pieces were produced—their actual weight being approximately 40.3 grs. each of standard gold, and their bullion value at the price of £3 17s. 10½*d.* per oz. of standard gold is approximately 6s. 6*d.*

MEDALS, ETC.

A note in the old records states that in 1895, 1,000 medals (2½-shillings size) in silver were struck, and two in gold, in connexion with the "Sporweg Feesten—Julie 1895" (Opening of the Delagoa Bay Railway). The silver medals are well known—the obverses bearing the same design as the ordinary 2½-shillings coin and the reverses the words "Sporweg Feesten—Julie 1895". The gold pieces consisted of one medal of 2½-shillings coin size and one of the 5-shillings coin size. Their obverse design was the same as for the silver medals, but the reverses were plain. The 5-shillings medal was noted as having been made for the Postmaster-General.

I have learned recently that the latter medal is still held by the family of the late Postmaster-General (Mr. Van Alphen), but it has not been possible to trace the 2½-shillings size gold medal.

It is interesting to record in this connexion, that Mr. Royle Baldwin a short while ago, was offered, in London, a Kruger half-crown struck in gold (and dated 1894) and a Kruger "tickey" also struck in gold and dated 1894. A high figure was asked for these pieces.



FIG. 1.

It is clear, however, after careful inquiry, that this gold half-crown of 1894 is not the identical $2\frac{1}{2}$ -shillings gold piece which was struck with a plain reverse in 1895 as a commemoration medal, nor is the 1894 gold "tickey" referred to, one of the series made for Mr. Samuel Marks in 1898. The two gold pieces in question ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -shillings and threepence) bear the full Kruger coin designs, but whether they were actually struck with the official dies of the Z.A.R. Mint I am unable to state.

It is appropriate to refer in this paragraph to a medal struck to commemorate the opening of the Pretoria Mint in 1892. The two examples I have seen are struck in copper or bronze, and the medals were doubtless produced in Germany and presented at the opening of the Mint, by the contractors, to various persons interested. An illustration of this interesting and artistic piece is given in Fig. 1.

THE "VELD PONDE".

These historic pieces of the late Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek—the Veld Ponde—were struck at Pilgrims Rest during the last few months of the Anglo-Boer War of 1900–1902. On their obverses are the letters "Z.A.R." and the date "1902", whilst their reverses bear the mark of value, "Een Pond". The edges are milled and their bullion value, taking fine gold at 85 shillings per oz., is probably well over 20 shillings, as the gold used was refined to the greatest extent practicable with the equipment available. They are in the category of those pieces known generally as "money of necessity". In this case the "Veld Munt" was cleverly improvised from the plant found in a gold-mine workshop. It is reliably stated that about 1,000 pieces in all were produced. The pieces were struck from two dies only, and these were produced by Mr. P. J. Kloppers, to whom great credit is due. Associated with him were Messrs. Dick Graham, W. Reid, M. Cooney, A. Marshall, and W. H. Barker. This unique group of "coiners" or "moneymen" was under the leadership of Field Commandant Andr. Pienaar.

I have had the opportunity of inspecting a large number of "Veld Ponde", and on two occasions have discovered these to be counterfeits—in fact it was through noticing something peculiar about a Veld Pond in the possession of a Pretoria collector in 1927 that suspicions were first aroused, and, as a result of inquiry in various directions, these suspicions were confirmed by Mr. Royle Baldwin, of London, who

furnished the following information: "Forgeries of this piece were made many years ago in Johannesburg,

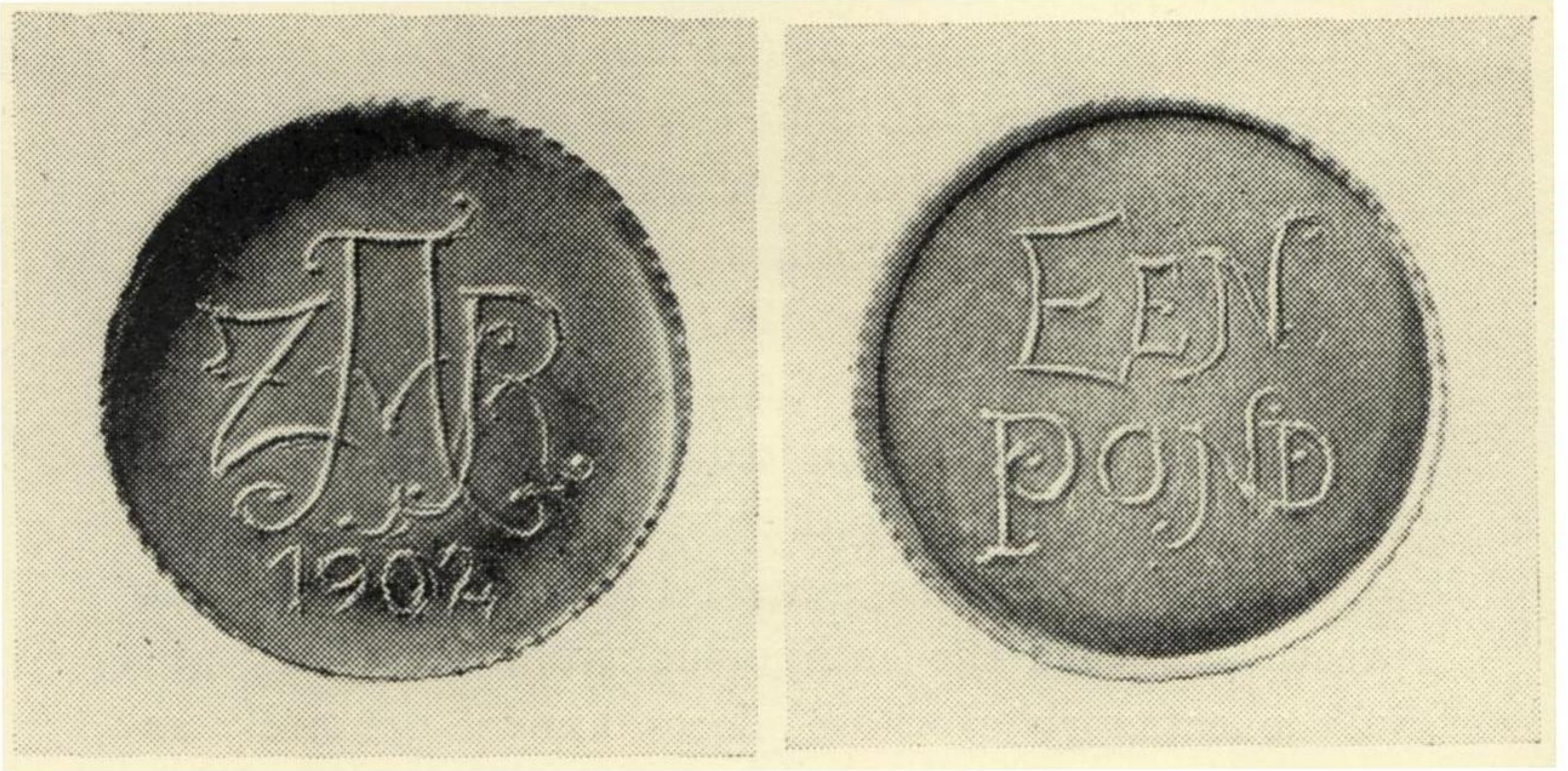


FIG. 2.

soon after their original issue. An informer put the police on the forger's track."

The Deputy-Master of the Mint has recently succeeded in obtaining definite confirmation of this statement.

Certain differences make it possible to distinguish the genuine pieces from the counterfeits. These differences occur on both faces, but particularly noticeable is the difference in the height of the "A" on the "Z.A.R." side. Recently the second suspected counterfeit "Veld Pond" referred to was brought to light in a collection of coins from South-West Africa. Mr. Royle Baldwin states that he has compared these forgeries many times in London with specimens of the "Veld Ponde" still having an official document with them. The chief differences noted above can be clearly seen in the accompanying photographs, and other

differences will also be noted on both the obverse and reverse sides (Fig. 2 showing the genuine and Fig. 3 the counterfeit "ponde").

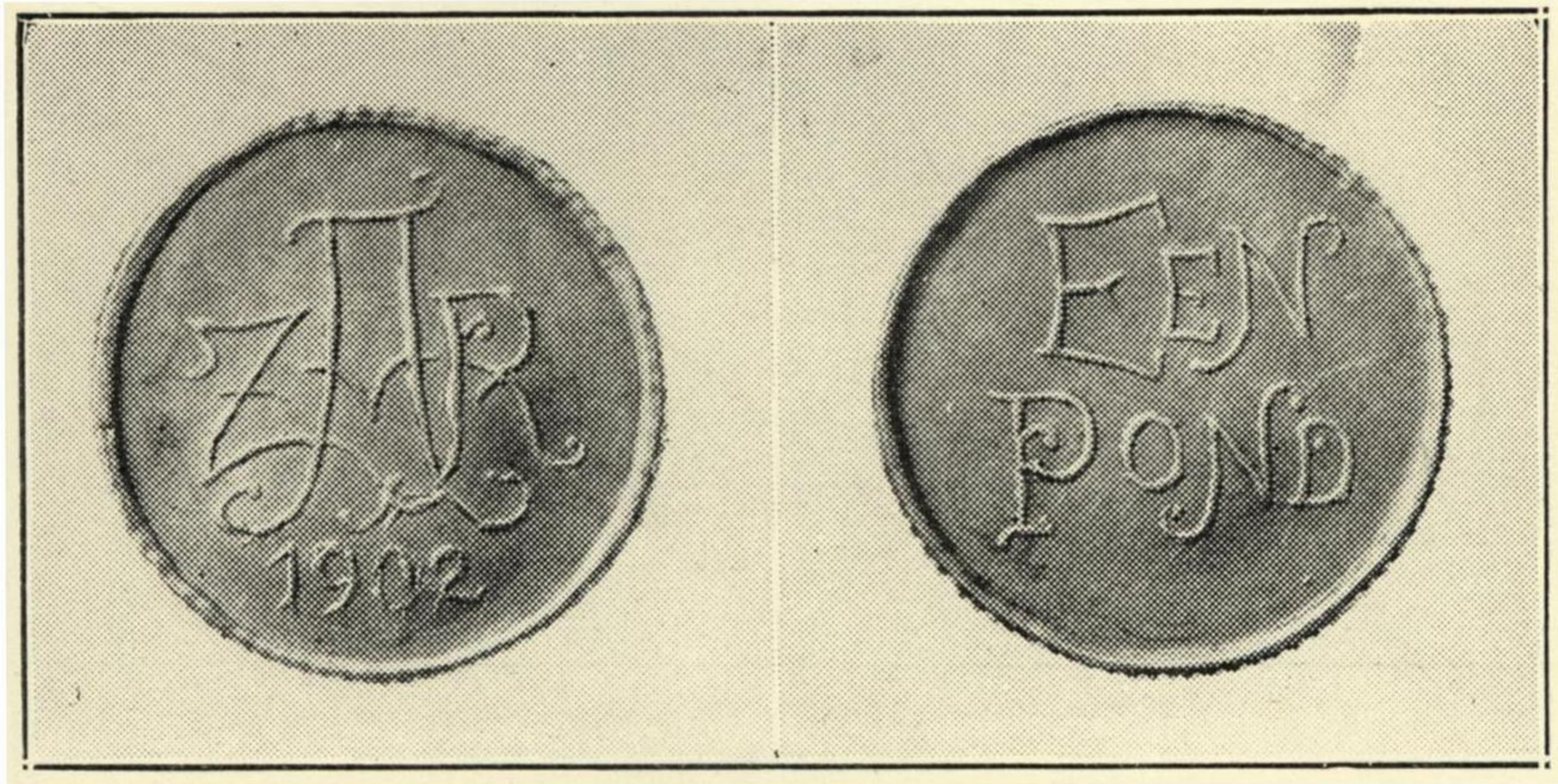


FIG. 3.

By the courtesy of Mr. A. G. Pienaar it has been possible to verify certain of the above statements in reference to counterfeit "Veld Ponde". The accompanying illustration (Fig. 4) shows two pieces retained by Mr. Pienaar at the time of manufacture, and kept solely in his possession since. Both Mr. Pienaar and Mr. Kloppers have definitely stated that only one pair of dies was used, and that they were kept under lock and key when not in actual use, so that it can be affirmed that any pieces which differ in the slightest degree from those shown in Fig. 4 are not genuine. Incidentally, it may be noted also that from careful records taken of weight and dimensions of a considerable number of "Veld Ponde" it is possible to judge in several other ways as to the genuineness of a piece

in addition to comparison with the original photograph (Fig. 4).

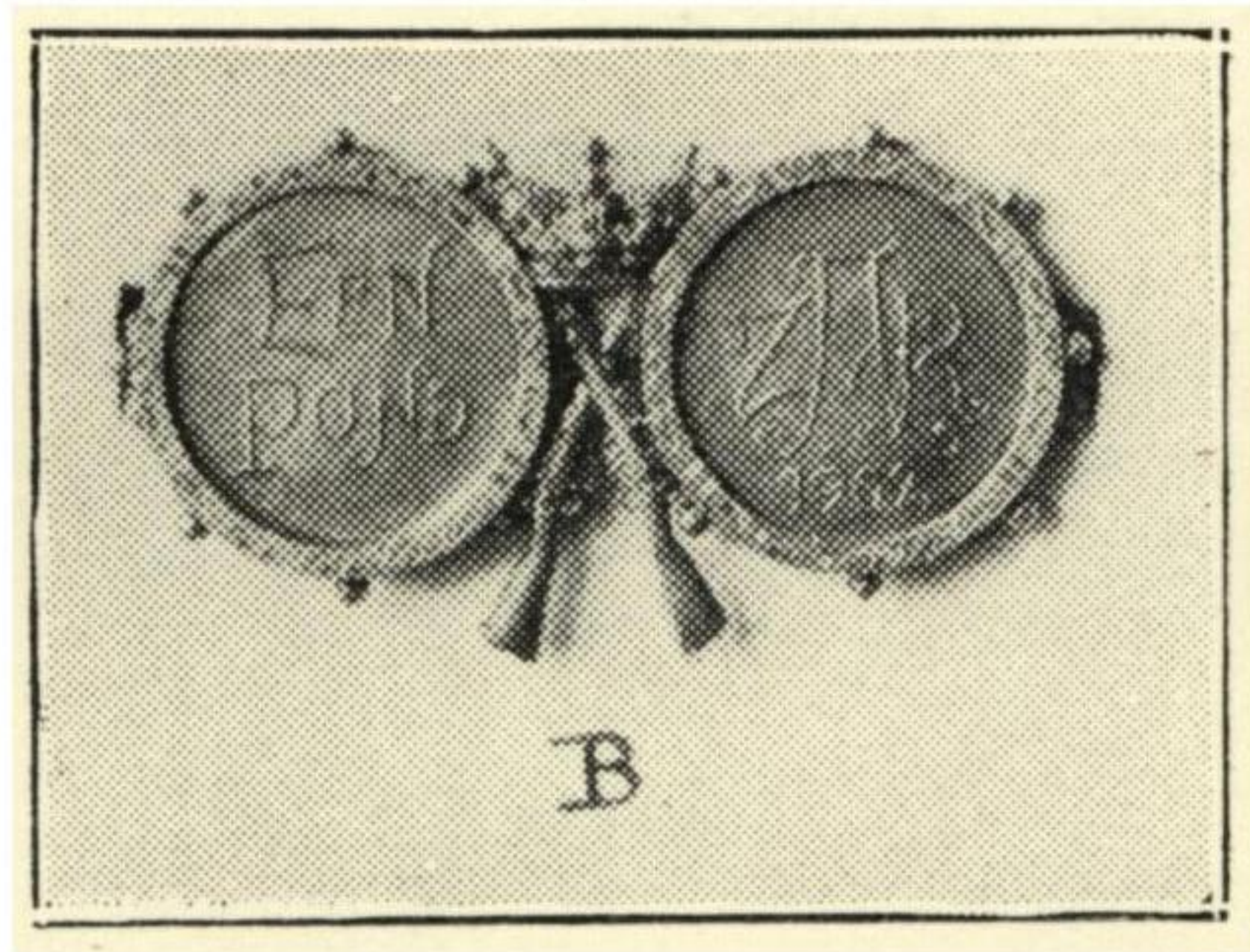


FIG. 4.

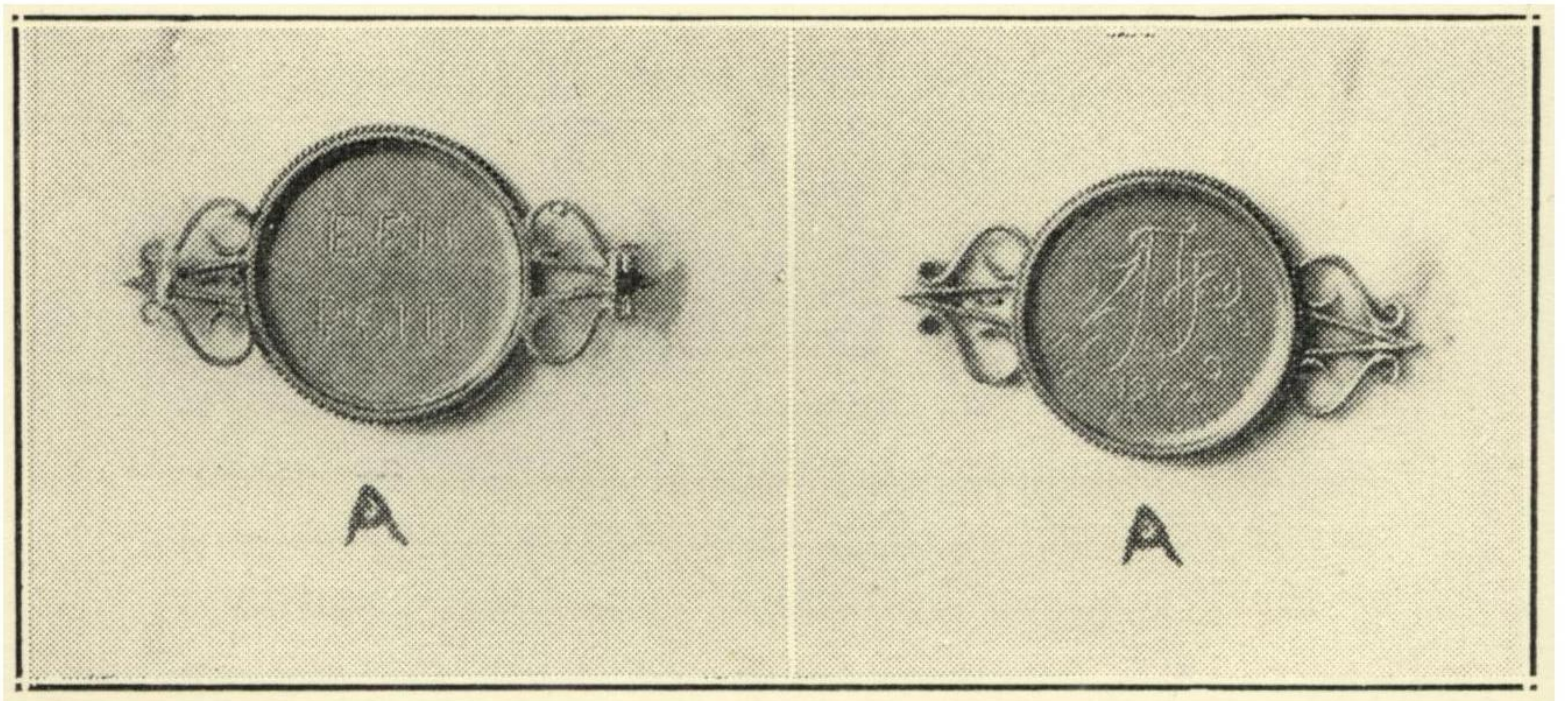


FIG. 5.

It is interesting to note also that prior to the final approval of the pair of dies actually used, another pair was tested, but was not accepted. Mr. Pienaar retained one test piece only, struck from this original pair of dies—all other test pieces and the dies themselves were then destroyed. This interesting and unique piece is illustrated in Fig. 5. It will be acknowledged that the

later dies were greatly superior in design and artistic merit to the earlier pair tested, and one is impressed,

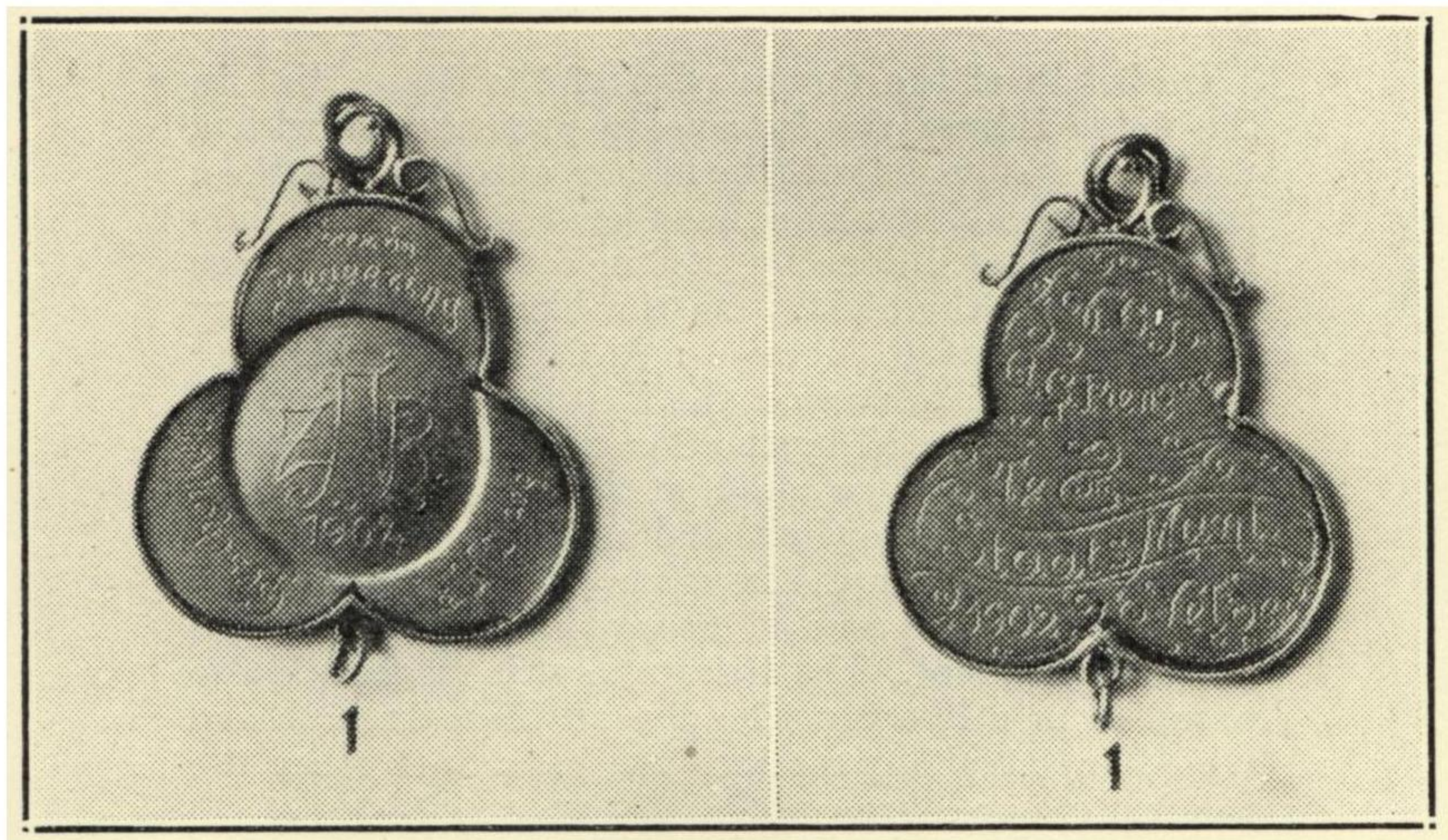


FIG. 6.

in considering these pieces, with the skill and ingenuity which was displayed firstly in the work of refining the gold (Mr. M. Cooney was the assayer), later in melting and pouring the necessary gold bars, and, finally, in stamping these blank pieces. That the late Z.A.R. Government greatly appreciated these efforts to provide emergency currency is evidenced by two documents which refer to the medals shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

These documents are translated below, and it will be seen that the medal no. 1 was presented to Mr. Pienaar, whilst medals no. 2 were presented to each of his colleagues connected with the "State Mint in the Field".

Pelgrims Rust, 1st June, 1902.

Mr. A. G. Pienaar,

Member Commission State Mint in the Field.

Sir,

On behalf of the Commission of the State Mint in the field, I have the honour to present you with a medal (disc) stamped with the monogram of the Z.A.R. on the one side and blank on the other side in commemoration of the work done by you in connexion with the State Mint in the Field. On the blank side you may have the following engraved: A. G. Pienaar, Member Commission State Mint in the Field.

I am also directed by the Commission to express to you sincere thanks on behalf of the late Z.A.R. Government for all your goodwill and unfailing ardour in this matter. Whatever the issue may be, you have in any case reason to be proud of the way in which you served your Government. The Government in its turn is also proud of men like you who give all their strength and who do not find any sacrifice too great to further the interest of our cause.

Respectfully and with kind wishes,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

PH. C. MINNAAR,

Secretary Commission State Mint in the Field.

Pelgrims Rust,
5th May, 1902.

Mr. Andr. Pienaar,

F. C. Johannesburg Commando.

Hon. Sir,

You are hereby directed to present General Muller, Field Commandant Andr. Pienaar, Messrs. P. J. Klopers, jun., W. Reid, D. Graham, M. Cooney, A. Marshall, and W. H. Barker each with a medal (disc) on behalf of the Government.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

L. J. MEYER,

J. C. KROGH,

Members Executive Council.

In addition to the counterfeit "Veld Ponde" described above, I have lately had an opportunity of

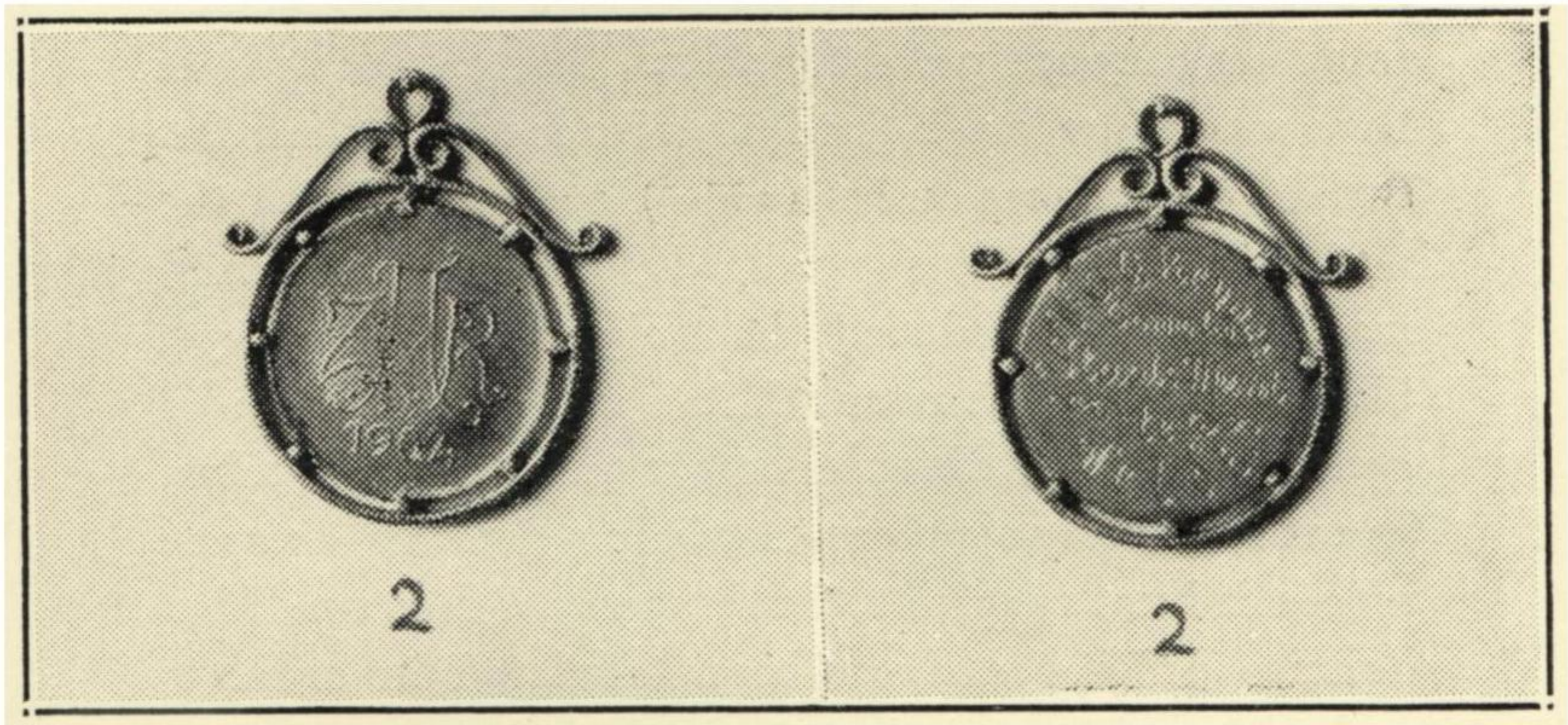


FIG. 7.

inspecting a base metal model of the "Veld Ponde". It is struck from dies which differ in many details from the original dies and from the counterfeit dies referred to above. It is evenly struck and milled, and weighs 68 grs. The piece is gilded or plated to a gold colour. I am informed that eleven such pieces in all were found amongst the "effects" of an old Transvaal officer, but no information is available as to why and where they were struck. They were made, I understand, shortly after the Boer War—possibly for the purpose of being sold as souvenirs. At that time the genuine pieces were changing hands at very high prices.

"VELD BLANKS".

These blank pieces ("pond" size) in standard gold were used during the war period also, and are much sought after by collectors. They were taken from the Transvaal Mint and formed part of the famous "Kruger

Millions", and are "pond" pieces in a partly completed stage of manufacture. In some instances these pieces are "marked", i.e. they have a raised rim and in others they are perfectly plain. Many of the pieces have a more or less defined circular mark on their flat surface (sometimes on both sides), concentric with the perimeter. This was produced by the "scraping" machine, which reduced the weight of "too heavy" blanks in the Transvaal Mint, and is evidence of genuineness. Its absence, however, must not be taken as evidence of any piece not being genuine, as some pieces did not require to be scraped. Other small but definite differences have been tabulated in order to make it possible to judge of the genuineness of these blanks, and the Deputy-Master of the Mint is always pleased to examine specimens sent for inspection.

It has been frequently stated that the pieces which are "marked" (raised rims) are "Machadodorp blanks", and those which are plain, "Lydenburg blanks". Mr. Kloppers, in answering an inquiry on this point, states, in a very valuable summary of the matter, that "all the coined gold and silver, the blanks and a certain quantity of 'bar gold' was removed from the Pretoria Mint just before the occupation of Pretoria by the British. This was put on the trains by which several officials, including the Auditor-General, travelled to Middelburg, and was guarded by Z.A.R. Guards. Middelburg was for about a fortnight the 'Capital'. Afterwards the Government moved on to Machadodorp, and from there to Waterval Boven, and, lastly, to Hectorspruit. In the three latter places I saw the Government on wheels myself: at Machadodorp and Waterval Boven, where I had to receive the salaries

for the officials in the Noordkaap district; at Hectorspruit, when our Commandos passed through. The salaries, which were paid out to me at Machadodorp and Waterval Boven, were paid 75 per cent. in 'blue backs' and 25 per cent. in properly minted gold coins. At that time 'blanks' were already known, but only the officials had a few of them, and they were then regarded as curios. They had not yet been issued in payment. . . . Only afterwards when the stock of minted gold was exhausted were the blanks issued. There cannot have been many of them. They were probably exchanged at some discount with buyers who still had money in their possession. They were also used to pay for sheep and grain obtained from farmers, though most of the payments were made in 'blue backs' only. The 'blanks' could not be used to buy provisions from the natives, they would not accept them, and at that time were shy of any pounds, except those 'with the horse on it' (St. George and the Dragon). There can, therefore, be no question of either Machadodorp or Lydenburg 'blanks'—at Machadodorp none were paid out, although some officials may have secured a few. After the departure from Hectorspruit the Government wandered with the Commandos from one district to another, and it would be impossible to say in which district and when the blanks were used for payment. Then towards the end of 1901 the Government, after its wanderings, came to Steenkampsberg, where I visited them; there were definitely no coined pounds nor 'blanks'; the Government only had 'blue backs' (printed at Pietersburg) and some bar gold. After that time I printed 'blue backs' at Pilgrims Rest and made bar gold into the Z A.R. 'Veld Ponde' that you know.

These were the only coins ever made on the veld during the war. No 'blanks' were ever made, except at Pretoria."

From this statement of Mr. Kloppers it is clear that the issue of the "rimmed" and the "plain" blanks cannot be ascribed to any one particular town or district, and that the terms "Machadodorp blanks" and "Lydenburg blanks" are misleading.

In the above notes no mention has been made of "blank" half-ponde and "blank" pennies. "Blank" half-ponde have been noted once or twice only in correspondence and in the Press, but no opportunity has occurred of inspecting any until recently, when I examined one in Mr. Royle Baldwin's collection. Such pieces must be extremely rare. Possibly a few were taken on to the veld in 1900 with the commandeered gold, but as the last "half-ponde" were minted in 1897 this is difficult to understand. The "blank" pence that come to light occasionally are probably from the odd bronze remaining over from the 1898 penny coinage. It is possible that the National Bank took over such pieces at the closing of the Mint and that a few have been given as souvenirs to clients and visitors from time to time.

THE OVERSTAMPED "1899 POND".

Certain of the old Mint documents state that the Mint Master in 1899 ordered that 102 of the "ponde" then being minted with 1898 dies (which were the only dies available) be overstruck with "99" in small figures below the head on the obverse side. One hundred were to be Mint coins specially reserved for the purpose and two were to be "ordinary coins passed

into circulation". These were entrusted to one of the staff (the foreman) for the purpose of stamping, but that official stamped more than directed—the number in excess being 28. The Mint Master stated that verbal authority for his action had been received from the Secretary of State.

It may be noted, however, in this connexion that the usual custom and practically invariable rule in all Mints is that the date stamped on the coin is that of the actual year of production. In this case, however, the 1899 dies never reached Pretoria, as they were seized at Delagoa Bay. All ponde struck in 1899 were struck with 1898 dies, therefore, and this over-stamping of a small number of pieces was doubtless carried out in order to mark the war-time re-opening of the Mint for gold coinage. I have been reliably informed that several well-known persons were present on this historic occasion.

The Deputy-Master of the Mint, in the course of inquiries in regard to the above matters, received a communication from a collector, who stated: "I have now purchased the 1898 pond with '99' under the head, and with it I have a copy of a certificate written in German, of which the following is a translation:

Pretoria, 28th Nov., 1901.

I hereby declare that the pond piece of the S.A.R. of 1898 with a small "99" under the head of the President submitted to me to-day by Mr. Biermann, Consul, for examination is genuine, i.e. that it is one of those which I as foreman struck personally on the order of the Mint Master. (Signed) A. HERMANES.

I hereby confirm the signature of Mr. A. Hermanes, who is known to me personally.

Pretoria, the 28th November, 1901.

The Imperial Consul.

(stamp)

BIERMANN.

It would appear, therefore, that 130 of these pieces were over stamped. Specimens are very scarce, and have realized as much as £25 each.

THE BURGERS POND.

A very complete statement regarding the 837 "ponde" minted in Birmingham for President Burgers is given in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1900 already noted. The statement therein that each "pond" cost 26 shillings to produce, however, may be referred to. This figure, at first sight, appears high, but it should be borne in mind, that in producing even so small a number as 837 of such coins, the heavy initial costs of preparing designs, dies, and tools cannot be avoided. In this instance, it must be admitted, the manufacturers produced an artistic and well-made piece, and this necessarily involved careful preparation. Their difficulty was greater than usual as President Burgers was not available to "sit" for the artist engraver. The obverse design must have been prepared from such information as sketches, photographs, and verbal instructions, &c. In view of these considerations the costs in question do not appear to be unreasonable. They should not, however, be taken as any indication of the cost of producing pound pieces in large quantities.

BURGERS PATTERN PIECES.

Between 1874 and 1892 efforts were made to secure the contract for coinages for the various States of South Africa by an enterprising firm in Berlin, Otto Nolte & Company. Professor Arndt's *Banking and Currency in South Africa* refers to certain documents from this

firm, which are in the O.F.S. Archives and which contain tenders and specifications for the supply of coins for the Orange Free State. It seems most probable that this firm was responsible for the production of a very remarkable number of pattern pieces of various designs. These patterns are exceedingly well produced and reflect credit on the manufacturers. The designs chosen varied according to the State from which orders were being solicited. Designs were struck for the Cape of Good Hope, Griqua Town, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, and several South American countries. Estate checks for large South American haciendas, and tokens for important business firms, &c., were tendered for in the same manner. Most of the South African patterns are beautifully made. A number are very rare and some are unique. No record of the number issued is available. Possibly after submitting specimens to the Governments interested surplus pieces were sold to numismatists. The firm has ceased operations and recent inquiries have failed to reveal any additional information. Professor Arndt gives details of the Free State tenders for silver and copper pieces, thus:

925 Std. silver crown pieces at 4 marks, 925 Std. silver half-crown pieces at 2 marks, 925 std. silver one-fifth crown pieces (6*d.*) at 0.8 marks, 925 std. silver one-tenth pieces (3*d.*) at 0.4 marks.

Copper penny pieces at 21 marks per 1,000 pieces.
Copper half penny pieces at 21 marks per 1,000 pieces.
Copper quarter penny pieces at 11 marks per 1,000 pieces.

In view of the fact that the prices seem to indicate an equal share of profit between the Free State and the manufacturer they appear reasonable and fair.

The Burgers series, which is illustrated and tabulated

below, is remarkably complete and interesting. All pieces bear the date 1874. The Burgers pond is included in order to allow of comparisons being made



FIGS. 8, 9.

with the Burgers pattern pieces. The aluminium pieces are described by the courtesy of Mr. J. T. Oettle, of Pretoria.

Denomination :

No. 1. Pattern £5 or 5s. Metal, bronze gilt; diameter 1.513; wt. 385.02 grs.; thickness .0116; edge, milled. [Fig. 8.]

No. 2. Pattern 5s. (piedfort): Metal, silver; diameter 1.508; wt. 845.86 grs.; thickness .200-.207; edge, plain. [Fig. 9.]

The differences between nos. 1 and 2 are that the date is at a different angle relative to the head, and there is a pellet after the date only on no. 2.

No. 3. Pond; Metal, standard gold; diameter .879; wt. 123.34 grs.; thickness .091-.087; edge, milled. [Fig. 10.]

No. 4. Pattern Pond; Metal, bronze; diameter .872; wt. 65.97 grs.; thickness .065-.068; edge, milled. [Fig. 11.]



FIGS. 10, 11, 12.

No. 5. Do.; Metal, aluminium; diameter .885; wt. 17.8 grs.; thickness .057-.062; edge, milled. [Fig. 12.]

In no. 4 obverse there are differences from no. 3 in the points of the beard and the date is at a different angle; the reverse differs in the folds of the flag and the small streamer with motto has a plain edge not outlined as on no. 3. The obverse die of no. 5 compared with no. 3 shows differences in the shape of the forehead, in the character of the lettering and in the date spacing; the reverse die differs from no. 3 in details of the lettering and in the letter D in the word EENDRAGT in the motto.

No. 6. Pattern Pond (piedfort); Metal, aluminium; diameter .887; wt. 31.83 grs.; thickness .091-.096; edge, milled. Same dies as no. 5.

No. 7. Pattern 5s.; Metal, aluminium; diameter 1.512; wt. 113.92 grs.; thickness .113-.118; edge, milled. Same dies as no. 1 (and milling similar).

No. 8. Do.; Metal, aluminium; diameter 1.523; wt. 119.48 grs.; thickness .116-.126; edge, milled. Same dies as no. 2.



FIG. 13.

No. 9. Pattern 2s. 6d.; Metal, silver; diameter 1.277; wt. 219.45 grs.; thickness .077; edge, milled. [Fig. 13.]

No. 10. Do.; Metal, aluminium; diameter 1.282; wt. 62.78 grs.; thickness .083-.088; edge, milled. Same die as no. 9.



FIG. 14.

No. 11. Do.; Metal, aluminium; diameter 1.264; wt. 62.32 grs.; thickness .084-.087; edge, plain. Same die as nos. 9 and 10.

No. 12. Pattern Penny (piedfort); Metal, copper or bronze; diameter 1.208; wt. 385.52 grs.; thickness .168-.180; edge, plain. [Fig. 14.]

In addition to the above pieces, the following pattern pieces have been noted at various times as opportunities have occurred:

ZUID AFRIKAANSCH REPUBLIEK—PATTERNS.

No. 13. A Twopenny piece in copper or bronze. Obverse as no. 6. Reverse: "Eendragt Maakt Magt, 1874", encircling "2 Pence"; the word "Muntsproeve" under "pence" in small letters and a dotted circle as in no. 6 design; diameter 1.2 in. (approx.). (W. V. Royle Baldwin and A. S. Rogers.)

No. 14. Penny. Obverse and reverse, design as no. 6; wt. 155.26 grs.; edge, plain; copper or bronze. (Royal Mint, Pretoria.) Another piece; similar but 124 grs. in weight (W. V. Royle Baldwin).

No. 15. A Penny in copper or bronze. Obverse: "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, 1890", around a central shield bearing the arms of the Republic. The arms are larger and the lettering smaller than on no. 6. On a ribbon beneath the shield the national motto with gutturals in the words indicated by "ch" (not "g"). Note.—The trek wagon on the shield has a "double shaft". Reverse: Within a conventional oak and laurel wreath "1 Penny"; in the exergue a small letter "v". (W. V. Royle Baldwin and A. S. Rogers.)

(The Transvaal arms on this type pattern, it will be noted, differ materially from the arms shown on the other Transvaal patterns. The double-shaft wagon resembles a small house on wheels with a door in the side; the Boer figure holds an anchor instead of a gun and the eagle's head is turned in the reverse direction, in addition to the differences already noted. These peculiarities appeared, originally, on a medal dated 1884 which was struck to commemorate the visit of a Transvaal deputation to the Netherlands. It seems, therefore, that the "double-shaft" error can be traced back to 1884.)

ORANJE VRYJSTAAT—PATTERNS.

No. 16. A Crown Piece in silver. The design is similar to no. 20 except that below the mark of value on the reverse is "—LLG—"; beneath the wreath is the word "Essay" and the date is "1887". (A. S. Rogers.)

No. 17. A Penny in copper or bronze. Obverse: A tree with three hunting horns, one on either side and one beneath it; around, "Oranje Vryjstaat". Reverse:



FIG. 15.

Within a laurel wreath "Een Penny 1874"; in the exergue in small letters "Muntsproeve"; Mint-marks—a ram's head and a lion separated by the horn below the tree. Diameter approximately one and three-sixteenth inches. (W. V. Royle Baldwin, also J. Bennett.) [Fig. 15.]



FIGS. 16, 17.

No. 18. A Penny in copper or bronze (see Arndt's *Banking and Currency Development in South Africa*).
Obverse: Centrally on a shield the arms of the O.F.S.



FIGS. 18, 19.



FIG. 20.

and below a streamer with the motto "Geduld en Moed" ("Patience and courage"); divided by the shield a palm and laurel branch; at opposite horizontal

diameters two five-pointed stars; above "Oranje Vryjstaat", and in the exergue the date (1888). Diameter, one and three-sixteenth inches; plain edge. Note.—The arms on the shield comprise, within a circle, a central tree dividing sheep and a lion. Below: a trek wagon and, without the circle, three hunting horns. Reverse: "1 Penny" within a conventional oak and laurel wreath and in the exergue the small letter "v". (W. V. Royle Baldwin and Bloemfontein National Museum) [Fig. 16.]

Another—similar design and date but in nickel or white metal. (W. V. Royle Baldwin.) [Fig. 17.]

No. 19. A Penny in nickel or white metal. Obverse: On a shield a flat-topped tree with three hunting horns—one on either side and one beneath it; below the shield the motto "Geduld en Moed" on a streamer; divided by the shield a palm and laurel branch and at opposite horizontal diameters two five-pointed stars. Above, "Oranje Vryjstaat" and in the exergue the date "1888". Reverse: Within a conventional laurel wreath "1 Penny" and below the marks of value "— L L G —"; in the exergue a small "v"; diameter one and three-sixteenth inches. (W. V. Royle Baldwin.) [Fig. 18.]

Another piece—similar except that below the marks of value on the reverse the two horizontal lines are divided by a dot only, thus "— . —"; the wreath is formed of oak as well as laurel leaves. (W. V. Royle Baldwin.) [Fig. 19.]

No. 20. A Crown Piece (in silver); diameter 1.52 inches. Obverse as no. 19 with date—"1887". Reverse: " 1 " within a laurel wreath. (W. V. Royle Baldwin.) [Fig. 20.]

Note.—This piece shows signs of certain markings on the reverse side having been removed.

No. 21. A Crown in lead; wt. 554.45 grs.; date 1887. Obverse and reverse design as no. 20.

No. 22. A Penny in aluminium. Date 1888. Obverse and reverse as no. 18. (A. S. Rogers.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—PATTERNS.

No. 23. A Penny (or half-crown) in silver. One and three-sixteenth inches in diameter. Obverse: Young uncrowned head of Queen Victoria and legend as for no. 26. Reverse: The arms of Cape Colony and the date 1889; no marks of value. (W. V. Royle Baldwin.) [Fig. 21.]



FIGS. 21, 22, 23.

No. 24. A Penny in nickel; date 1889. Obverse: Arms of Cape Colony. Reverse: Similar to no. 19 b. (W. V. Royle Baldwin and J. Bennett.) Another—similar design but in aluminium. (A. S. Rogers.) [Fig. 22.]

No. 25. A Penny in copper or bronze; date 1889. Obverse: Young uncrowned head of Queen Victoria and legend as for no. 26. Reverse: Similar to the reverse of no. 23. (W. V. Royle Baldwin, J. Bennett, and A. S. Rogers.) [Fig. 23.]

GRIQUA TOWN—PATTERNS.

No. 26. A Penny in copper or bronze, dated 1890 on the reverse. Diameter one and an eighth inches. Obverse: Young uncrowned head of Queen Victoria and "Victoria D:G. Britanniar: Reg. F.D.". Reverse: "Griqua Town" and a flying dove somewhat similar to that on the old "Missionary Coins". (W. V. Royle Baldwin.) [Fig. 24.]



FIGS. 24, 25.

No. 27. A penny in copper or bronze. Similar to no. 26, except that the head on the obverse is slightly different and no date is given. [Fig. 25.]

ZUID AFRIKAANSCH REPUBLIEK—PROOF COINS
OR MODELS.

No. 28. Half-crown, 1892. Plain edge and in copper. (W. V. Royle Baldwin.)

No. 29. Sixpence, 1897. Plain edge and in copper on very thick flan (piedfort). (W. V. Royle Baldwin.)

No. 30. Half-crown, 1894. Struck in gold (see notes above on "Medals, &c." [p. 187]).

No. 31. Threepence, Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, 1894. Struck in gold (see notes above on "Medals, &c." [p. 187]).

It is hoped that the above will form a useful reference schedule. It is not claimed to be complete or final, but as opportunity offers further records will be taken and the information supplemented. The pattern pieces in the list belong to various owners, and their names are given where possible at the end of each description. Mr. A. S. Rogers has very kindly supplied the information in regard to a number of the items. It appears practically certain that the 1874 series (2 to 14 and 17) were made by the same firm in view of the similarity of workmanship displayed. The Burgers patterns differ in various degrees from the original Burgers pond (see notes on "die differences" on pp. 202 ff.). This makes it certain that they were not made by Messrs. Ralph Heaton, the manufacturers of the Burgers "Ponde". The later patterns (1887-1890) referred to show complete similarity of workmanship to the 1874 series. It is interesting to note that a "double-shaft" wagon appears on no. 15 in 1890. This indicates the probability that the Kruger "double-shaft" coins were made two years later (but in the Berlin Mint) from the same models or sketches. The use of the word "Muntsproeve" ("trial piece") on certain of the patterns points to their being of German origin.

In reference to nos. 28 and 29, it should be noted that close examination shows them to have been struck with dies which differed, in minute details only, from the dies which were used for the production of the ordinary Z.A.R. currency. Figs. 13 and 14 show eleven of the pattern pieces noted above.

COIN PRODUCED FOR THE LATE ZUID AFRIKAANSCH
REPUBLIC—1892 TO 1900.

The table on p. 214 contains all information in regard to the quantity of coin produced for the Z.A.R., that it has been possible to collect. As far as can be ascertained it is a complete statement.

An interesting factor in connexion with the table is that the Berlin Mint report (see *Annual Reports of the Deputy-Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, London, for 1891 and 1892*) states that "Z.A.R. ponde" were struck in 1891, and that the "half-ponde" and all the silver and bronze coins made in the Berlin Mint for the late Z.A.R. were struck in 1892. The above "ponde" were, however, undoubtedly struck with 1892 dies. The Pretoria Mint, it will be noted, coined florins and shillings, only, in 1892. Judging from Mint experience this can be accepted as reasonable, as the Mint in Pretoria in 1892 (its first year of working) would be most likely to concentrate on producing silver coins in preference to starting on a gold coinage. This would enable the plant to be tested and "run in" on work which was not required to be so meticulously accurate as is the work of producing and turning gold bars into coin. The first gold coins struck in Pretoria were, therefore, produced in 1893. It seems certain also that all the "ponde", "half-ponde", and five-shilling pieces struck in Berlin were "double-shafts". The first single-shaft pieces (replacing the "double-shaft" pieces) would appear to have been struck in Pretoria, thus:

"Ponde": Struck in the year 1893, with 1892 dies.

"Half-ponde": Struck in the year 1894, with 1893 dies.

"Five shillings": Struck in the year 1893 with 1892 dies.

Reading the above notes in conjunction with the Table on p. 214 it will be seen that coins of the following denominations and bearing the dates indicated were struck:

(a) Pounds, 1892 to 1898 (inclusive) and 1900	.	Pretoria
Pounds (double-shafts), 1892	. . . .	Berlin
(b) Half-pounds, 1893 to 1897 (inclusive)	. . . .	Pretoria
Half-pounds (double-shafts), 1892	. . . .	Berlin
(c) Crowns, 1892	. . . . .	Pretoria
Crowns (double-shafts), 1892	. . . . .	Berlin
(d) 2½ shillings, 1892 to 1897 (inclusive)	. . . .	Pretoria*
(e) 2 shillings, 1892 to 1897 (inclusive)	. . . .	Pretoria*
(f) 1 shilling, 1892 to 1897 (inclusive)	. . . .	Pretoria*
(g) 6 pence, 1892 to 1897 (inclusive)	. . . .	Pretoria*
(h) 3 pence, 1892 to 1897 (inclusive)	. . . .	Pretoria*
(i) 1 penny, 1892 to 1894 (inclusive) and 1898	. . . .	Pretoria*

* Except for small coinage dated 1892, minted in Berlin.

It should be noted, also, that the 1892 series includes some special sets of specimen coins which were struck in Berlin, with polished dies and from polished blanks, for all denominations except, I believe, the penny. Of interest also is the fact that the 1893 Z.A.R. penny is the rarest of the penny series, although more pieces were coined in that year than any other. This points to the probability that most of the pence struck in 1893 were struck with 1892 dies.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to thank Mr. W. V. Royle Baldwin for his assistance in placing full information concerning his

COIN PRODUCED FOR THE ZUID AFRIKAANSCH REPUBLIEK FROM 1892-1900.

	DATE, DENOMINATION, AND VALUE MINTED.											TOTALS.		
	Pond £	Half- Pond £	5s. £	2s. 6d. £	2s. £	1s. £	6d. £	3d. £	1d. £	Gold £	Silver. £	Bronze £		
1892	15,650 ¹	5,075 ¹	1,082	2,057	5,520	6,482	707	304	116	20,725 ¹	16,132 ²	116 ¹		
1893	61,926	nil	11,500 ³	16,850	10,695	6,873	2,389	1,693	228	61,926	42,000	228		
1894	317,723	19,593	nil	16,876	17,324	18,300	4,200	1,300	45	337,316	58,000	45		
1895	336,000	67,487	nil	22,792	14,961	16,369	4,466	1,412	nil	403,487	60,000	nil		
1896	235,000	51,800	nil	35,595	35,348	21,839	5,137	2,081	nil	286,800	100,000	nil		
1897	310,980	37,537	nil	18,646	14,750	16,865	7,860	2,507	nil	348,517	60,628	nil		
1898	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1,019	nil	nil	1,019		
1899	137,000 ⁴	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	137,000 ⁵	nil	nil		
1900	810,000	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	810,000 ⁶	nil	nil		

¹ Minted in Berlin.² Of this total £10,291 was minted in Berlin, viz.—5s., £1,082; 2s. 6d., £2,037; 2s., £2,030; 1s., £4,015; 6d., £707; 3d., £304.³ Less £8,000, remelted into shillings.⁴ Of this total £22,000 was taken by the State Attorney on the 4th of June 1900 on behalf of the Z.A.R. Government and, in addition, £50,792 in bar gold, £58,459 in "Mint" gold, and £19,308 in fine gold.⁵ Struck with 1898 dies.⁶ Amount minted by the Government, who provided the total cost.

very complete collection of South African coins and tokens at my disposal. Acknowledgements are due also to those correspondents and others who have so willingly supplied information in regard to the numerous details that have been investigated. The above paper was presented originally to the South African National Society, Pretoria Branch, on 26th October, 1933. The present revised notes were completed in July 1934.

J. T. BECKLAKE.