

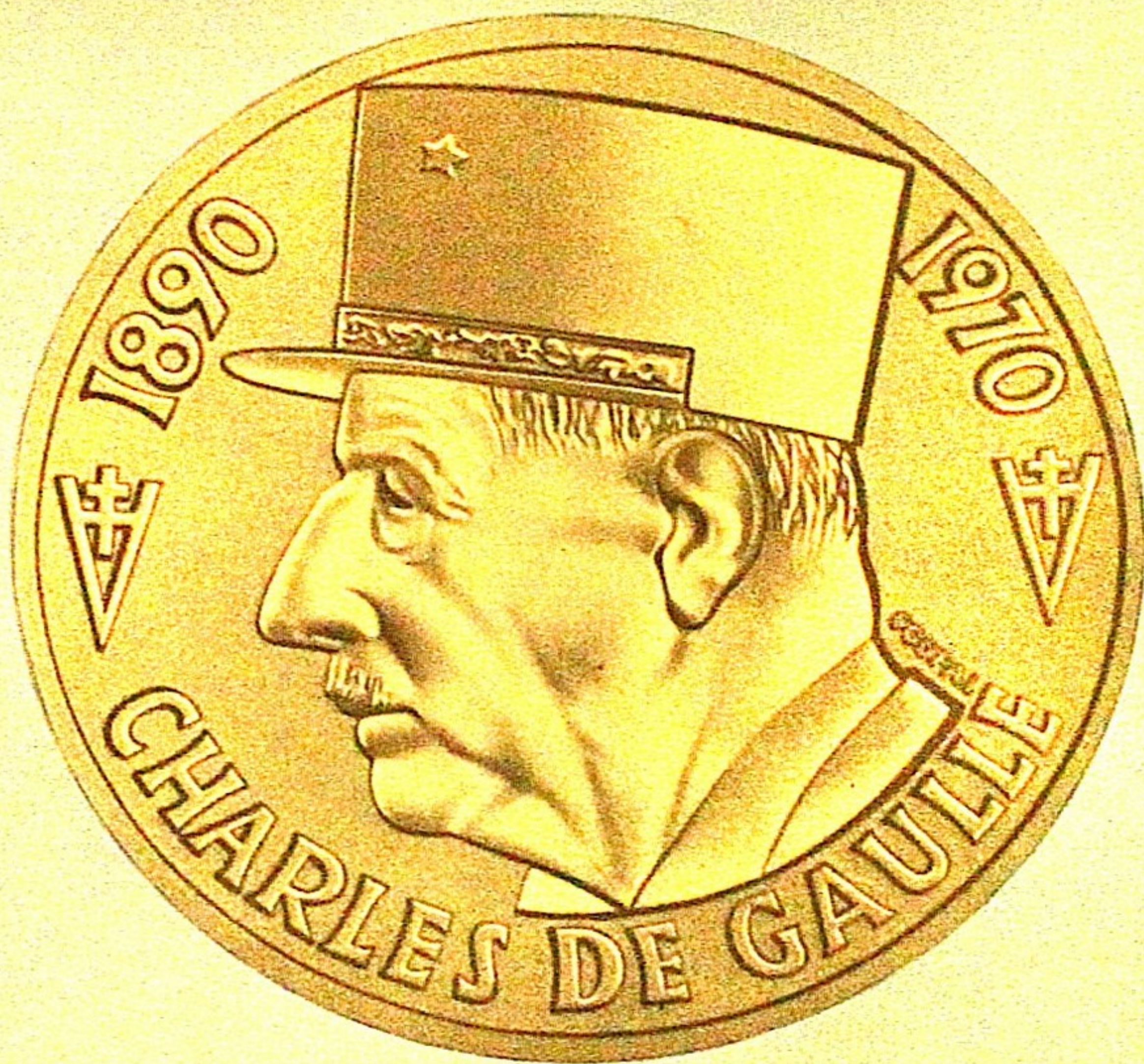


COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

bickels

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

APRIL/MAY-MEI 1971
VOL. 6 NO. 5
30c



De Gaulle Medal

Volkskas kan vir u die wêreld se munte kry



Volkskas is geldtaling

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.

VOLKSKAS

BEPERK (GEREG. HANDELSBANK) HOOFKANTOOR: PRETORIA

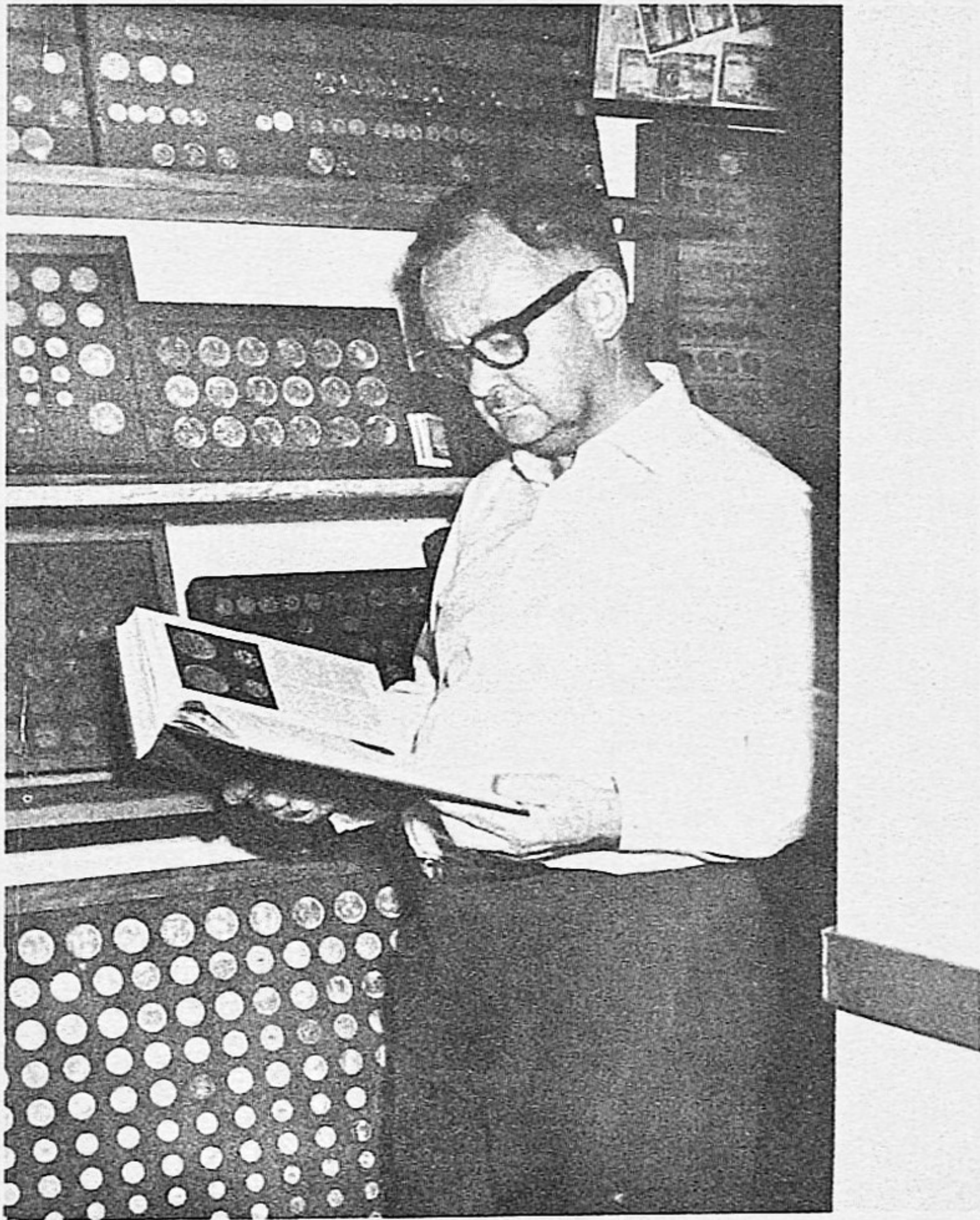


Die bank vir alomvattende
bankdienste

VZ007435

BICKELS NASLAANWERK

'N BUNDEL 3" DIK MET 47 UITGAWES
IN 'N LEER OMSLAG



Mnr. C.L. Engelbrecht, Persele-bestuurder by Volkskas-Hoofkantoor.

"Nee, ek weet nie of dit nou juis 'n stukkie Africana is nie," sê mnr. C.L. Engelbrecht van Pretoria, "maar één ding staan soos 'n paal bo water: my gebinde *Bickels Munt- en Medaljenuus*, volledig vanaf die eerste nommer tot die einde van 1970 en met 'n inhouds-opgawe, is vir my 'n waardevolle,

lywige naslaanwerk."

Mnr. Engelbrecht stel belang in Rhodesiese en Suid-Afrikaanse munte vanaf 1800. "Maar," sê hy, "alle munte is vir my interessant. Soveelso dat ek 'n los en bont versameling van munte van oralsoor aanhou."

BICKELS COIN & MEDAL NEWS MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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Neem asseblief kennis dat 'n adres-
verandering die maak van 'n nuwe
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posorder ten bedrae van 50c, om die
onkoste te dek, die versoek vergesel.
Adresveranderings sal NIE aangeteken
word tensy die bedrag van 50c saam
met die versoek gestuur word nie.
Meld asseblief duidelik wat die ou en
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tekenaarskodenommer. Hierdie nom-
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HERNUWINGS-
KENNISGEWINGS:

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

THE GUIDEBOOK AND CATALOGUE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COINS

by Jerome Remick, Somer James,
Anthony Dowle and Patrick Finn

Third Edition - 1971-1972 - 568
pages

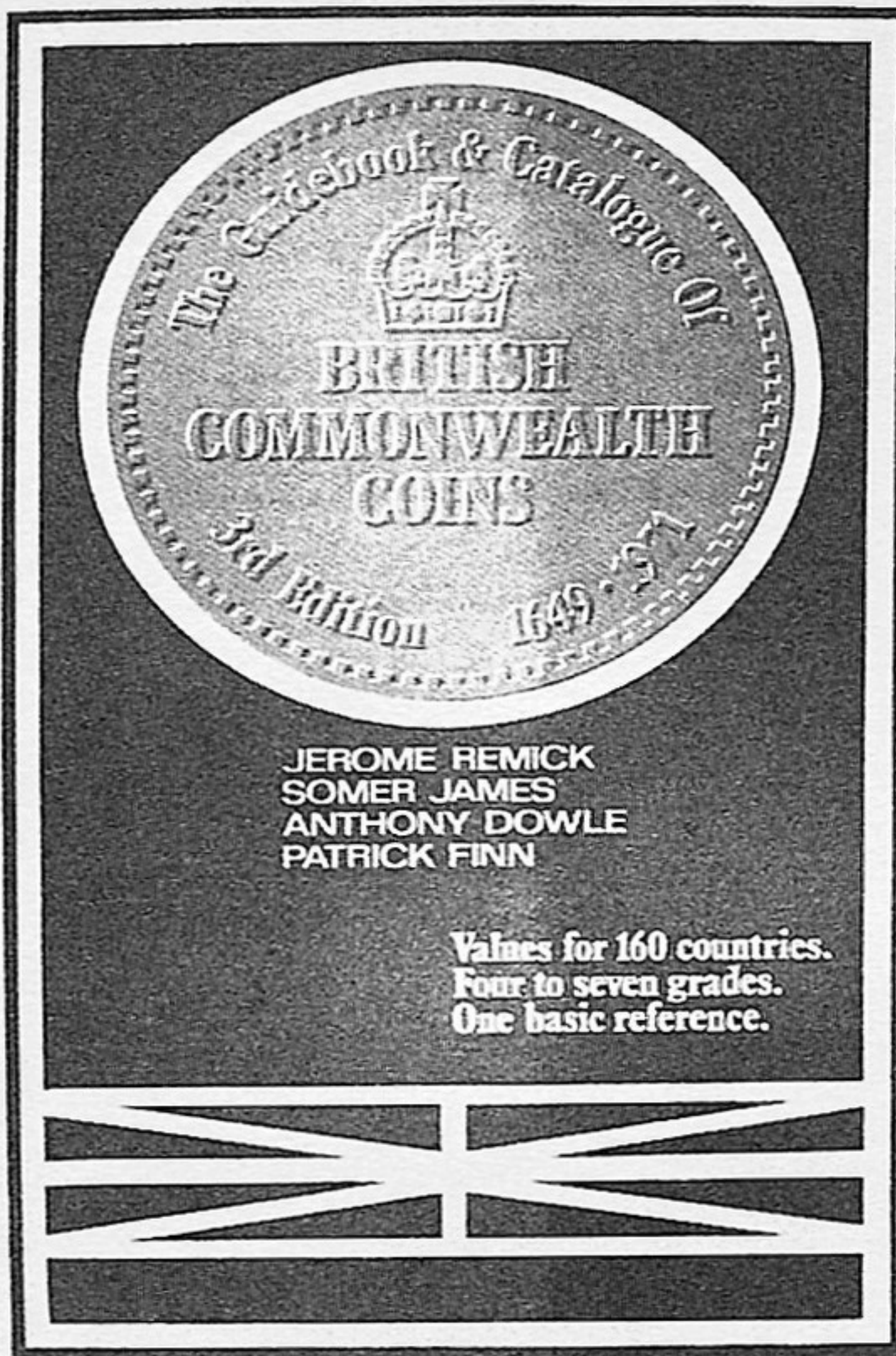
This edition of THE GUIDEBOOK AND CATALOGUE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COINS is materially and technically far superior to the second edition and is a book made to last a lifetime.

A giant edition, it has 568 pages of printed data on heavy 60 pound paper, 5½ by 8½ inches in size and is bound with a hard cover of stain resistant black plastic cloth over thick cardboard. The book lies flat when it is opened to any page. Large bold type is used for headings, such as Yeoman numbers; denominations; metallic content; and the name of each country. The book was reset in very readable type. Many new photographs were added throughout. The previous edition, issued in November 1968, had a soft cover and 425 pages.

Over 40 numismatic experts from 20 countries have contributed freely of their specialized knowledge in pricing one or more countries. Jerome Remick and Somer James revised the remaining countries, all the text and edited the book.

New areas covered in this edition that were not covered in the last edition are: the counterstamped coins of the British West Indies; British American Colonial coins; 55 Native Indian States; and a date listing of the lengthy and little known Anglo-Hanover coins.

Over 185 countries, states and areas are included to give, for the first time, complete coverage of all coinage of the British Empire and Commonwealth and coverage of Britain since 1649.



A reduced picture of the front cover

The coinage of countries before they became members of the British Empire, such as German East Africa (later part of British East Africa), German New Guinea and South African Republic, are included, as well as the coinage of countries that left the* Commonwealth, such as Burma, Ireland, Kuwait and the Republic of South Africa.

For the first time valuations are given for each denomination out of a proof set - as many proof sets are being broken up and the coins sold separately.

Nearly all coins are priced in seven conditions from good through proof condition. Mintage figures are given where known. Craig, Yeoman, Friedberg and Pridmore numbers are given to indicate the various type coins.

Comprehensive, historical texts give the background for each country. Collecting tips, including the names and addresses of dealers in the country

and government agencies selling current coins, plus those of local numismatic societies and numismatic publications are given for each country.

Some discussion is given as to the general availability of the coins of each country and their conditions.

Other sections included for most countries are proof sets, pattern coins, mules, commemorative medal-coins and counterfeit coins.

Currency tokens are listed and priced for many countries including Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Canada, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, New Zealand and Trinidad and Tobago.

A useful listing of the numismatic periodicals dealing with commonwealth coins including the yearly fee and the address of the publication is given as well as a lengthy listing of the more modern books on commonwealth coins.

Vyf Minute in Volkas se Numismatiese Afdeling.

deur J.C. Pretorius

Die telefoon lui: „Is dit die bank se munt-afdeling? ”

„Goeiemiddag! Ja, kan ons help? ”

„Meneer, ek het 'n geldstuk hier: so groot soos 'n sjieling, met 'n koning se kop voorop en agterop 'n man op 'n perd. Wat is dit? ”

„Dit is waarskynlik 'n goue pond.”

„Wat is hy werd? ”

„Afhangende van die toestand, so tussen ses en agt rand.”

„Toestande is hier heeltemal normaal. Is hy dan agt rand werd? ”

Arrie-ne!

* * *

Weer lui die telefoon.

„Meneer, vat julle Suid-Afrikaanse geld? ”

„Nee, meneer, ons vat niemand se geld nie! Muntstukke wat ons nodig het koop ons.”

* * *

'n Italiaanse toeris kom in:—

„Signor, what cost that gold coin? ”

„R12.50.”

„Whose head is this? ”

„Jan van Riebeeck — and what's more, you know, the poor chap is dead already.”

„Give me two please.”

* * *

Trr! Trrr! Vir die soveelste keer.

„Dis mev. x wat praat. Meneer, ek het hom! ! ! ! ”

„Wat mevrou? ”

„'n 1931-tiekie meneer! Raai, ek koop hom by ou Solly, ons winkelier, vit net R40. Hy lyk nog splinternuut! ”

„Is koning George V se kop voorop dame? ”

„Ja meneer.”

„. . . . en agterop, mevrou? ”

„Dit lyk soos drie akkers of iets.”

„Mevrou, dis 'n Britse trippens en slegs 'n paar sent werd. Dis net die Suid-Afrikaanse een wat baie werd is. U weet. . . . ”

Kliek.

Ai toggie, die mense wat nie eers kan totsiens sê voor hulle aflui nie!

* * *

'n Persoon voor die toonbank:

„Meneer, kyk hierdie pragtige blue-white.”

„Jammer, ons is munthandelaars — ons koop nie ongeslypte diamante nie.”

„Meneer, net R100. Dis 'n pragtige klip.”

„Goed dan, ek bel net gou my vrou om die geld te bring.”

„Los maar die moeite om die polisie te bel, meneer. Ek is van die speurdiens en jy gaan net tyd mors.”

Kan jy nou meer!

Nog 'n kliënt: „Look, I am John G. Brakenfeld from California in the States. Say, old chap, what are you selling your gold Kruger rands for? ”

„R47.50 sir. This is it.”

„Gimme ten.”

Is dit nou nie tipies Amerikaans nie?

* * *



Weer die telefoon:

„Is dit 834.8210? ”

„Dis reg.”

„My seun het gisteraand weer sy nek seergemaak. Kan u hom so teen half-vier weer 'n behandeling gee? ”

„Mevrou, ons is munthandelaars.”

„Is jy dan nie 'n. . . 'n. . . 'n. . . ”

„Nee mevrou ek is nie.”

„Jammer verkeerde nommer.”

* * *

„Hallo! Is dit Volkas? ”

„Ja meneer, kan ek help? ”

„Oom, eintlik is ek nog nie 'n meneer nie, maar miskien kan oom my help.”

„Vra maar.”

„Waar was die munt in oom Paul Kruger se tyd? ”

„Op die perseel waar die huidige poskantoor staan, Kerkplein, Pretoria.”

„Hoekom het ons dan oorgeskakel na nikkel munte? ”

„'n Wêreld-tekort aan silwer en die hoë prys daarvan. Buitendien is nikkel goedkoper, ligter en harder.”

„Hoeveel Engelse- en hoeveel Afrikaanse 50 sente is in 1970 gemunt? ”

„In 1970 verskyn albei landstale weer op dieselfe munt. Die aantal gemunt is nog nie bekend nie.”

„Hoeveel. . . ”

„Wag nou boet, hier wag iemand vir my, kom loer eendag hier in dan kan ons weer gesels.”

Netnou vra die klein bog my nog vas! ! !

Vir die volgende 10 minute word die pos oopgemaak en mense — wat dit nie alles oplewer nie!

*MET VRIENDELIKE VERGUNNING
VAN "OPSAAL"*

LETTERS...

1618 Avalon Ave.,
Joliet, Illinois 60435 USA.

Dear Sir,

Please send me some ordering information about your periodical. As a collector of South African material from 1953-1960 I think your journal would be helpful to me. Throughout the numismatic hobby, your firm is the one-stop area for South African coins. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,
Mike Wojtak.

RHODESIA'S DECIMAL CURRENCY

by A.W. STANDER

(Reprinted from the latest edition of
The South African Numismatic Journal)

Rhodesia was the fifth country in the world to replace the £ s d system with decimal currency. South Africa, of course, pioneered the change-over, followed by Australia, New Zealand and Zambia. Our Decimal Currency Board has emphasised the invaluable help it received from South Africa and is particularly grateful for the advice given by the former Secretary of the South African Decimal Currency Board, Mr. E.G. Kemp.

Going back to the beginning, it was in June 1959 that the then Federal member of Parliament for Gwanda, Mr. Ian Smith, moved that the Federal Government set up a Commission to look into decimal currency. The motion was accepted and in November 1959 the Federal Decimal Coinage Committee was established. The Committee's report was published in October 1960, and recommended a system which, broadly speaking, was later adopted by the Rhodesian Government.

In the meanwhile the political winds of change were blowing in Central Africa and on 31st December 1963 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved. Each of the three former Federal territories then issued their own coins, Rhodesia and Malawi a halfcrown, florin, shilling and sixpence, and Zambia a florin, shilling and sixpence. The three Governments agreed that the Federal and Southern Rhodesian threepence, penny and half-penny would for the time being continue to circulate as common currency in the former Federal area.

The first minting of Rhodesia's new coins, which included 2048 proof sets in presentation cases, was dated 1964, the initial issued to the public being on 25th January 1965. All four denominations had a standard composition of 75% copper and 25% nickel, and were made by the South African Mint

in Pretoria. The standard weights, diameters and thicknesses were the same as the Federal cupro-nickel coins.

The obverse impression was an effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second facing right, with the inscription "Elizabeth the Second" It was the work of Mr. Arnold Machin R.A., and Rhodesia was the first country to use this effigy on its coinage. The reverse impressions were executed by Mr. Tommy Sasseen of the South African Mint, and in addition to the word "Rhodesia", the date and the denomination, the four coins featured the following:

Halfcrown (25 cents) A sable antelope.
Florin (20 cents) A Zimbabwe bird.
Shilling (10 cents) The shield of Rhodesia.
Sixpence (5 cents) A flame lily.

An interesting point is that each of the above coins was marked with the corresponding value in cents in anticipation of the eventual change to a decimal currency system to be based on a unit equivalent to ten shillings, and as far as I am aware Rhodesia was the only sterling country going decimal to adopt this excellent method of acquainting its population of the new values in advance.

On 1st June 1965 the Southern Rhodesia and Federal coins of the denominations sixpence to halfcrown were demonetised.

Three years later, in May 1968, a supplementary issue of threepences was minted. Apparently supplies of "tickeys" were running low and 2 400 000 were minted in Pretoria. The obverse of these coins carried Arnold Machin's effigy of Queen Elizabeth the Second, but the reverse design reverted to that of the old Southern Rhodesia tickey, namely three spear heads. It is interesting to observe that there was no "d" after the 3 to indicate that it was in sterling and that, unlike the higher denominations, no decimal equivalent (in this case 2½ cents) appeared on the coin.

In October 1968 the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia first made available sets of uncirculated coins of the latest mintings, packed in plastic wallets, embossed "Coins of Rhodesia". Each wallet contained seven coins, a 2/6d (25 cents), 2/- (20 cents), 1/- (10 cents), 6d (5 cents) and 3d (1968); together with a 1d (1963) and ½d (1964), the last two being coins of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. These sets were retailed by Commercial Banks at 10/- each, but were not well received by serious collectors as the coins were merely taken from uncirculated stocks and not specially selected, with the result that they carried bag marks and finger prints.

Some two years earlier, in November 1966, the Minister of Finance announced that Rhodesia would go over to decimal currency on 17th February 1970, and in Government Notice No. 680 of 29th August 1969 the Reserve Bank announced the remaining denominations to be issued on "D" day. These were ½ cent, one cent and 2½ cent pieces. The obverse of all three coins bears the Coat of Arms of Rhodesia, other details being as follows:

Continued on page 11

½ cent Reverse	Flame lily branch, RHODESIA and ½c plus the date 1970. Plain edge.
Composition	95% copper, 4½% zinc, ½% tin.
Weight	46 grains (3 grams).
1 cent Reverse	Flame lily branch, RHODESIA and 1c plus the date 1970. Plain edge.
Composition	As for the ½ cent.
Weight	62 grains (4 grams).
2½ cent Reverse	Three African spear heads, RHODESIA and 2½ cent plus the date 1970. Plain edge.
Composition	75% copper, 25% nickel.
Weight	22 grains (1.4 grams).

WOMEN AND WAR MEDALS -

J. M. Day, F.S.A.N.S.

(Reprinted from the latest edition of

The South African Numismatic Journal)

Major Gordon in his book "British Battles and Medals" states that Jane Townsend was the first woman to be awarded a Service Medal. She was aboard the "Defiance" during the Battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805 and was awarded the Naval General Service Medal (1793-1840) presumably with the Bar "Trafalgar". Whether it was actually issued is not certain, as the original Medal Roll has written alongside her name "Not Admissible". The Medal certainly has never been traced.

In the Gwalior Campaign of 1843 four ladies were presented by the Governor-General of India with Six Pointed Gold Stars - not the same as the official medal - for being present at the Battle of Maharajpooor.

Women were present in many campaigns as wives, camp followers and nurses of a type, many marching with their men, helping with equipment and suffering the discomforts, the diseases, wounds and death in the many wars that followed. They were never recognised for any form of medal; even the nurses in the Crimea, under Florence Nightingale, received no medals.

The first general issue of a service medal was for the Egypt campaign of 1882 and 31 medals were awarded to women, with 17 Bars. In one case a bar for 1885 added to a previously awarded barless 1882 medal, for a second spell of duty.

The award of this medal to women brought up again the question of the war medals previously refused for the Nurses and members of the Staffordshire House Aid Society, who had served in the Zulu War of 1879. They were finally allowed and 14 such medals were awarded with Bar 1879. These therefore are *datewise* the first true Campaign Medals awarded to women (except possibly for the Jane Townsend Trafalgar Medal).

Now followed: One only 1st Indian General Service Medal with Bar Hazara 1888 to a Sister of the Indian Nursing Service;

Four Ashanti War Medals (Stars) 1896, issued with No Bar;

A 2nd I.G. Service Medal bar "Samana" (and possibly "Punjab Frontier") awarded to a children's nurse who with an officer, his wife and child was besieged in Fort Gulistan in 1897 and was awarded the Medal for

her services in attending the wounded in dangerous circumstances;

One only Central Africa Medal 1891-98 with Bar "Central Africa 1894-98" (a rare medal even to a man!);

In the Matabeleland Campaign of 1893 B.S.A. Medals, with Bar 1893, were awarded to nine Nuns (all with German names) for devotion to the sick and wounded;

China 1900 Medal (Boxer Rebellion). Two awarded, no Bars.

Ashanti War 1900. Six awarded (no Bar), including one to an African Nurse - presumably the first war medal ever awarded to a non-White woman.

The South African War of 1899-1902 saw the first big issue of campaign medals to women. 2706 Queens S.A. and 587 Kings S.A. *all with No Bars* (the Kings S.A. only otherwise being awarded with No Bars to a few conductors, men in the A.S.C. or equivalent). Among others a Q.S.A. is known to a Sister Evangelist, a Nun verified to have been in the Siege of Mafeking (unfortunately no Bar!) and many are known for the Sieges of Kimberley and Ladysmith, all again with no Bars.

In the Nyasaland rising four A.G.S. medals were awarded, with Bar "Nyasaland 1915".

Service in the Great War 1914-1918 and the Second World War by women as Nurses, Transport and Ambulance drivers, chauffeurs, etc. under shell fire and air attack saw not only a large issue of the standard service medals, but the first war awards for bravery. These were many acts of heroism and devotion to duty under fire, that saw principally the Military Medal being awarded (in the Second World War the George Medal also).

Queen Victoria had introduced the Royal Red Cross Decorations solely for women and allowed women to qualify for the Albert Medals. Many of the former, mainly for Distinguished Service in Nursing, have been awarded and a few of the latter for Bravery.

Since 1951 for both sexes the Albert Medal in Gold has been replaced by the George Cross, and in Bronze by the George Medal, except in cases of Posthumous awards.

The Order of St. John and the Red Cross, both, have been awarding their medals to both men and women for many years.

Of the 18 different principal British awards for gallantry and devotion to duty, women are eligible for 12 with two others doubtful. The Victoria Cross has not yet been awarded to a woman though since 1921 they have been eligible. The George Cross, instituted in 1940, has a good proportion of women holders; five were awarded this high decoration for acts of civilian bravery (even though in the forces) to replace the Empire Gallantry Medal which had been awarded and made obsolete by the George Cross, and others were awarded mainly to secret agents working on the Continent of Europe. The lesser award, the George Medal, was awarded to many women, particularly for heroism in the Blitz period of the Second World War.

The Edward Medal (for heroism in the Mines) has had a few women recipients, as also the Sea Gallantry Medal and the Kings Police and Fire Service Medals. The Edward Medals in Silver and Bronze, as with the Albert Medals, have also been superseded by the George Cross and Medal, except again where the award is Posthumous.

Continued on col. 3, page 11

REDES VIR DIE SKOONMAAK VAN NUMISMATIESE STUKKE WAT AAN DIE NASIONALE KULTUURHISTORIESE EN OPELUGMUSEUM BEHOORT

'N TOESPRAAK DEUR MATTHY ESTERHUIZEN AAN DIE TRANSVAALSE NUMISMATIESE VERENIGING

Goeie naand mnr. Die Voorsitter, dames en here.

Dit is met genoeg dat ek van hierdie voorreg gebruik maak om vanaand oor 'n onderwerp te gesels waarvoor ek baie kritiek moes aanhoor en uitmekaar getrek is, veral tydens die Konvensie.

Toe ek vanaand hier opdaag het ek verskeie persone opgemerk wat besig was om emmers met water te vul, buite in die gietende reën. Ek is natuurlik 'n uithaler in die kuns om te koets, maar benewens dit het ek ook 'n paar galante Museum kollegas vir beskerming saamgebring.

Ek hoop egter van harte dat ek u sal kan oortuig dat ons korrek gehandel het deur die Museum se numismatiese versameling skoon te maak.

Die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria het waarskynlik een van die grootste numismatiese versamelings in die land. Dit is volksbesit en word nie net aan muntversamelaars vertoon nie, maar ook aan die algemene publiek en skoolkinders. Laasgenoemde kom van oor die hele land en word deur die Skoolreisdiens in groepe na die Museum gebring. Die benadering van versamelaars en die gewone mens op straat, verskil hemelsbreed en 'n Museum moet poog om beide tevrede te stel. Binne die eerste maand nadat ek die numismatiese afdeling in die Museum oorgeneem het, het ek 'n klagte van Krugerhuis ontvang. 'n Besoeker het gekla dat die medaljes van pres. Kruger onooglik vuil is en dis 'n gruwelike skande dat ons president se eiendom so verwaarloos word! Op 'n ander dag word ek uit my kantoor geroep deur 'n besoeker wat die muntuitstalling in die Kultuurhistoriese Museum besigtig. Hy vra toe hoekom ek nie die stukke skoonmaak nie. Erg verontwaardig vertel ek hom

toe dat mens nie munte skoonmaak nie en wat help dit in elk geval, want oor 'n maand is dit weer net so vuil. Ek moes toe aanhoor dat daar wetenskaplike metodes van skoonmaak is en dat daar ook so iets soos vernis bestaan.

Later ontvang ek besoek van mnr. Menne van Noord-Transvaal en vra sy mening oor die skoonmaak van munte en medaljes. "Wel, mej. Esterhuizen," sê hy "Ek kan nie oor munte 'n mening uitspreek nie maar het u al ooit 'n soldaat op parade gesien met aangeslane of vuil medaljes en knope? Na die toekenning van 'n medalje is dit die soldaat se plig en voorreg om dit skoon te hou." Dit het aan my stof tot nadenke verskaf. Meeste van die medaljes in die Museum se versameling is weliswaar gewoonlik voorbeelde of eksemplare terwyl dié in 'n versamelaar se besit meesal oorspronklike uitreikings is wat verskeie kere 'n ruwe skoonmaakproses, deur die ontvanger daarvan, moes ondergaan.

Ek het my na die direkteur en hersteller van oudhede, op die Museum personeel, gewend om hul mening te kry terwyl die aangeleentheid deeglik bespreek is.

Hierdie besluit is gebaseer op die volgende punte: 'n Museum skep 'n ware beeld van die verlede. 'n Verwaarloosde stoel, met slegs drie pote, word nooit in daardie toestand uitgestal nie. Dit word sorgvuldig en op die oorspronklike wyse herstel en van 'n vierde poot voorsien. Die stuk word sonder om afbreuk te doen aan die kenmerke daarvan, skoongemaak. Verweerde sporte, brandmerke of enige ander eienskap wat aan die stuk karakter verleen, word ongestoord gelaat.

Die Neder Saksiese Museum in Hanover maak die vermiste vierde poot

van 'n antieke stoel van 'n ander kleur hout. In hierdie Museum is die vervangings opsigtelik selfs afstootlik, maar geeneen van die ander Museums in die wêreld poog doelbewus om 'n buitestaande te mislei nie. Al word dieselfde kleur of soort hout gebruik vir die vervanging van vermiste dele, word dit duidelik gemeld in brosjures of byskrifte in hoedanig restourasie aan 'n stuk gedoen is.

In 'n Museum word 'n voorwerp net eenkeer so wetenskaplik moontlik skoongemaak. Die Ryksmuseum in Holland het byvoorbeeld in 1964 'n spesiale damask en kant uitstalling gegee. Die ou damask en kant kon nie bruin en gevlek uitgestal word nie, want niemand sal 'n vuil uitstalling waardeer of daarna kyk nie, al is die tekstiel ook hoe waardevol. Die ou damask en kant is sorgvuldig gewas, maar nie gestryk nie, want hitte kan moontlik die vesels vernietig. Dit net terloops om te verduidelik dat Museums dwarsdeur die wêreld kosbare en onvervangbare stukke skoonmaak, maar baie versigtig en wetenskaplik te werk gaan.

Die idee is hoofsaaklik om 'n beeld van die verlede so na as moontlik aan die oorspronklike te bring. Die gevolgtrekking is dus, indien aangeslane silwer medaljes en ander materiaal wat geroes is, vertoon word, dan kom 'n mens nie naby die ware beeld van die verlede nie.

Dis natuurlik 'n groot probleem om voorwerpe so te herstel of restoureer dat hulle nie beskadig word in die opsig dat hulle hulle oorspronklike karakter verloor nie — onder geen omstandighede word van 'n ou stuk 'n nuwe stuk gemaak nie. Die vraag is ook of daardie opvatting dat medaljes geroes of swart aangeslaan moet wees nie spruit uit die opvatting van die

Victoriaanse tyd dat 'n Museum-versameling oud moet lyk nie. Wanneer 'n munt 'n mooi patina het, sal ons nie droom om die patina te verwyder nie. Maar ek het in ons uitstallings pennings gesien wat mens nou werklikwaar nie kan uitmaak wat dit is nie. Die vertrek is swak belig en dan sien jy 'n klein dosie lê en as mens lank genoeg kyk, sien jy daar is 'n penning in die dosie. Die weerkaatsing van die glas waaragter die voorwerp uitgestal is, lei natuurlik ook jou aandag af van die voorwerp, want mens sien allerhande ander goed in die glas en jyself gluur jou ook aan in die weerkaatsing, maar die fokuspunt waarna jy eintlik moet kyk, lê dof en oninteressant in sy rusplek. Lig nou net daardie penning op 'n skitterblink agterkant maak sy verskyning. Probeer 'n foto van hierdie stuk neem en die voorsy en keersy lyk na twee gans verskillende stukke.

Dit is 'n reuse probleem om voorwerpe wetenskaplik skoon te maak en personeellede wat die tegnieke kan uitvoer is nie altyd beskikbaar nie. Die gevaar van roes ken ons alger. Roes kan 'n voorwerp totaal vernietig.

Die Museum sit op die oomblik met 'n ware probleem met die Burgersstempels waarvan party erg geroes is. Op die stempels is 'n goudneerslag, wat duidelik mikroskopies bewys watter stempels meer gebruik is as ander. As die roes dus verwyder word is dit feitlik seker dat die goudneerslag sal afgaan. 'n Kosbare onbetwisbare feit wat goedsmoeds vernietig sal word. Ek het 'n paar foto's van die Burgersstempels saamgebring waarna u kan kyk. Die roeskolle is duidelik sigbaar. Ons laat dus tydelik die Burgersstempels net soos hulle is, totdat duidelikheid verkry is oor wat ons te doen staan.

Daar is egter nie net die probleme met die Burgersstempels nie, maar terwyl die versameling wat tans op uitstalling is, skoongemaak is, ek dink die meeste van u het die uitstalling in die Museum in Boomstraat gesien, het daar telkens 'n probleem opgeduik.

Die restaurateur het ou tegnieke van die produsering van spesifieke munte bestudeer, want alleen met die kennis van die samestelling van 'n munt en in sommige gevalle ook die metode van produksie, kan daar gewaag word om stukke skoon te maak. Die resepte wat gebruik is, is

waarskynlik baie ou metodes, ongelukkig weet ek nie presies wat dit is nie, ek het net die versekering van die W.N.N.R. gekry dat dit doeltreffend en goed is en die munte en medaljes geen skade sal aandoen nie. Die bestanddele wat gebruik is vir die skoonmaak wat butyl, om ou vernis sag te maak en te verwyder, sinkoksied (ZNO) wat gebruik is om 'n klam pasta te maak wat op die munte en medaljes gesit is. Sodra die pasta droog is, werk die chemikalië nie meer in nie en word die stuk in skoon water gedompel om die pasta te verwyder. Daarna is die stuk in alkohol gedoop vir die verwydering van vetterigheid, dan is dit in 'n oondjie warm gebak met 'n gelykmatige hitte – in die vernis gedoop en weer in die oondjie droog gebak. Geen vrywery of geskuur met staalborsels of hardhandige hantering nie. Wat die samestelling van die pasta en ander chemikalië is, weet ek ongelukkig nie. Ons restaurateur is soos die ou violmakers. Hulle geheim van die produsering van 'n instrument met goeie klank, is hul eie en gaan heel dikwels saam met hulle na hul graf.

Met die skoonmaak van die munte is gepoog om nie die karakter van die stuk te skend nie, in die meeste gevalle is die ou vernis net vervang. Stukke is vernis, met 'n produk wat hopelik nie met tyd sal verkleur nie. Toetse is gedoen en in die twee jaar wat die vernis in die Museum getoets is, het dit geen verkleuring getoon nie, mens weet nou nie wat in vyftig jaar se tyd sal gebeur nie. Die munte en medaljes is op 'n moderne metode uitgestal, wat lug en vogtigheid uitsluit en is met ultra violetwerende glas teen die vernietigende ligstrale beskerm.

Hierdie uitstalling sal onaangeraak staan tot tyd en wyl die nuwe Museum by die Fonteinedal in gebruik geneem word. Dan sal nuwe aanwinste waarskynlik bygevoeg word. Die grootste gedeelte van die versameling wat uitgestal is, is deur mnr. De Villiers-Roos in sy testament aan die Museum nagelaat. Hierdie persoon wat 'n voormalige ouditeur-generaal van die Unie van Suid-Afrika was, was sekerlik een van die grootste muntversamelaars en muntkenners wat ons land nog opgelewer het. Hy het nie net versamel of bymekaar gehark nie – maar het 'n intensiewe kennis van elke stuk in sy versameling gehad. Sy versameling is ook nie net in een rigting ge-

spesialiseerd nie, dit dek 'n reuse veld, soos antieke Japane munte, antieke Sjinese munte, primitiewe geld, banknote, Romeins-Bisantyns, Grieks-, Saksiesemunte, tekenmunte en hoofsaaklik natuurlik munte en medaljes van Suid-Afrika. 'n Mooier monument as hierdie versameling wat in die Museum uitgestal is, kan beslis nie vir mnr. De Villiers-Roos opgerig word nie.

Om dus saam te vat waarom die Museumversameling skoongemaak is:-

1. Die ideaal van die Museum is om 'n beeld van die verlede so akkuraat as moontlik te gee;
2. Die Museum vertoon nie onooglike vuil, stukkende goed aan die publiek nie;
3. Toe 'n medalje aan 'n persoon oorhandig is, het hy nie 'n aangeslane of geroeste voorwerp ontvang nie;
4. Geen soldaat verskyn met aangeslane medaljes op parade nie.

N. IRELAND MEDAL MARKS FIRST PARLIAMENT



The first Parliament of Northern Ireland was formally opened by His Majesty King George V on the 22nd June, 1921. To commemorate the 50th Anniversary a medal in bronze and silver is being struck by the Royal Mint. The effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is by T.H. Paget, and the reverse is by Christopher Ironside showing the armorial bearings of the Government of Northern Ireland.

.. Brer Rabbit & Brer Fox Promoted From The Bramble Bush..



The "creeturs" from Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings come alive on this fine art medal, the latest issue of The Society of Medalists. "Among the happy memories of my early childhood," says sculptor Julian Harris of Joel Chandler Harris' creations, "were



my father's reading to me stories from Uncle Remus." The character of Uncle Remus as a Negro story-teller, records African legends brought to this country and adapted to animals found in the new environment. The medal shows Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox.

Greek Owl



Drawing of winning medal design in \$1500 competition sponsored by The Society of Medalists. Won by Atlanta sculptor Julian Hoke Harris, his distinctive diamond-shaped design shows a 40th anniversary motif with a positive and negative owl, from an Athenian didrachm.



"Coin collecting from now on could become... fattening. The Barton Candy Co. has placed on the market chocolate candy wrapped in gold foil on which are embossed reproductions of some famous coins...

* * *

"In Cantonbury, England, a young lad answering to the name of Michael Cain, walked into the branch office of the National Provincial Bank carrying his girl friend, the 18 year old Christina Davidson in his arms. He carefully placed her on the counter and told the cashier to "cash her in, please". Written on her upper bosom in heavy

NUMISMATIC Literary Guild NEWSLETTER

March - April 1971

Vol. 4, No. 2

Santa Ana, California

indelible pencil was: "National Provincial Bank. Pay cash five pounds." The low cut dress of Miss Davidson left just enough room for a two-penny stamp indispensable to make the 'check' legal tender. With Miss Davidson lying prettily on her back on the counter, the cashier Miss Pamela Denn stamped "paid" on her and handed Mr. Cain the five pounds. Miss Denn explained to the by-standers that a check could be written on anything and in this case - 'the girl was the check.' After the whole proceeding was over and Miss Davidson was allowed to climb down from the counter, Mr. Cain explained that the money would go for a party at Rutherford College where he and Miss Davidson were students and where the

brilliant idea originated. Now, I do not know if Miss Dunn stamped 'paid' on Christina's behind, but I would, and with gusto. . .

* * *

"And speaking of people and general things: on a recent auction of coins, the auctioneer provided a rare example of an individual possessed with the talents of astute observation, psychology and fast thinking. Obviously being a modern Knight fighting for the rights of the downtrodden and often abused male (and husband) he sold the coin to the gentleman in the third row with his wife's hand over his mouth."

* * *

1970 S.A. MINTAGE FIGURES

(COURTESY MR. W.S. VAN AS)

SETS

LONG PROOFSETS	6,000
SHORT PROOFSETS	4,000
GOLD PROOF TWIN SETS	1,000
UNCIRCULATED MINT-SEALED COIN-SETS	14,000
KRUGERRAND (PROOF IN CARD CASE)	10,000
R2 GOLD UNCIRCULATED/PROOFLIKE	10,000
R1 GOLD UNCIRCULATED/PROOFLIKE	10,000

LOOSE COINS

R1. SILVER	24,050	(10,000 PROOFS)
50c	4,107,722	(10,000 PROOFS)
20c	24,050	(10,000 PROOFS)
10c	7,607,782	(10,000 PROOFS)
5c	6,662,300	(10,000 PROOFS)
2c	35,226,913	(10,000 PROOFS)
1c	37,081,679	(10,000 PROOFS)
½c	12,354,695	(10,000 PROOFS)

WOMEN AND WAR MEDALS- *Continued from page 7*

Of the normal decorations and medals of the Fighting Services, women *cannot* be awarded the Air Force Medals D.F.C., A.F.C., D.F.M. and A.F.M., but the D.S.O. and the Naval D.S.C., C.G.M. *can* be awarded but as yet none have been allowed to the fair sex.

The Military Cross is possible but I cannot trace a recipient; the D.C.M. is a doubtful one, possibly no.

The Military Medal, both George V & VI, has, as mentioned, been awarded to women a number of times for bravery in France, etc. in both World Wars.

The regulations are vague for the purely South African decorations and medals. It speaks of "members of the S.A. Forces" and the words "his" or "himself" are always used in the text, so whether women are eligible I do not know, though I believe in law "him" etc. means both sexes.

For the last War the named S.A. Service Medals to both sexes, the issues to women had a "W" before the number. Unfortunately the S.A. Medal for War Services, a large proportion

being issued to women for service on the home front, were issued unnamed

Perhaps one day if we should be unfortunate enough to be involved in a war or there is some form of Emergency, South African women may have the privilege of wearing such Decorations as the Castel of Good Hope Decoration, Louw Wepener Medal, the Van Riebeeck Decoration, Honoris Crux, Southern Cross Medals, etc.

We are at last to have a Government Civilian Decoration for Bravery to replace the King's, later Queen's, Medal for Bravery which fell into disuse in 1961 when South Africa became a Republic. The same reverse of Woltemade on his horse breasting the waves will be used with a new obverse to replace the Sovereign's head. This will be a type of "passant" lion rather like that of the Sir Harry Smith Medal of 1851 and surrounded by the title of the country in both languages. It will be called "The Woltemade Medal" and presumably both sexes will be eligible, as with the previous medal, though no woman was

RHODESIA'S DECIMAL CURRENCY *Continued from col. 3, page 6*

These coins were minted by the South African Mint at Pretoria, both obverse and reverse impressions being executed by Mr. Tommy Sasseen.

There was a good deal of speculation as to the name to be given the decimal currency unit, and a number of titles were suggested. From an internal point of view a name associated with Rhodesia would have had considerable appeal, but it was considered that the name should be capable of abbreviation into a recognised symbol and one of the objections to choosing the word "Rhodes" — perhaps the most generally favoured of those suggested — was that an "R" would tend to cause confusion with the established South African Rand. In all the circumstances it seemed that the name chosen should be one which is an accepted term and symbol throughout the world, and the word "dollar" was finally selected.

In conclusion, Rhodesian collectors continue to hope that the Government will mark the changeover to decimal currency by the issue of a prestige coin such as a silver dollar.

awarded the King's or Queen's Medal.

It has been said that if there ever is another World War it will be of such proportions that a general issue of medals would be hopeless in their numbers, for virtually all will be involved, so perhaps there won't ever be any more large issues to women. One can say that all medals to women are scarce and in many cases very rare; they seldom come on to the market and usually fetch high prices. It is a very interesting sub-section to the delightful pursuit of collecting War Medals and I hope that this small article stimulates a greater desire to seek them out and perhaps gain further information of their awards to the fair sex.

Since the completion of this article, the following medal has been offered by a London Dealer:-

Mercantile Marine War Medal (1914-1918) to Ellen Bush. (Presumably a Nurse or Stewardess).

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

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VOLUME 6 NO. 5

NOTES:

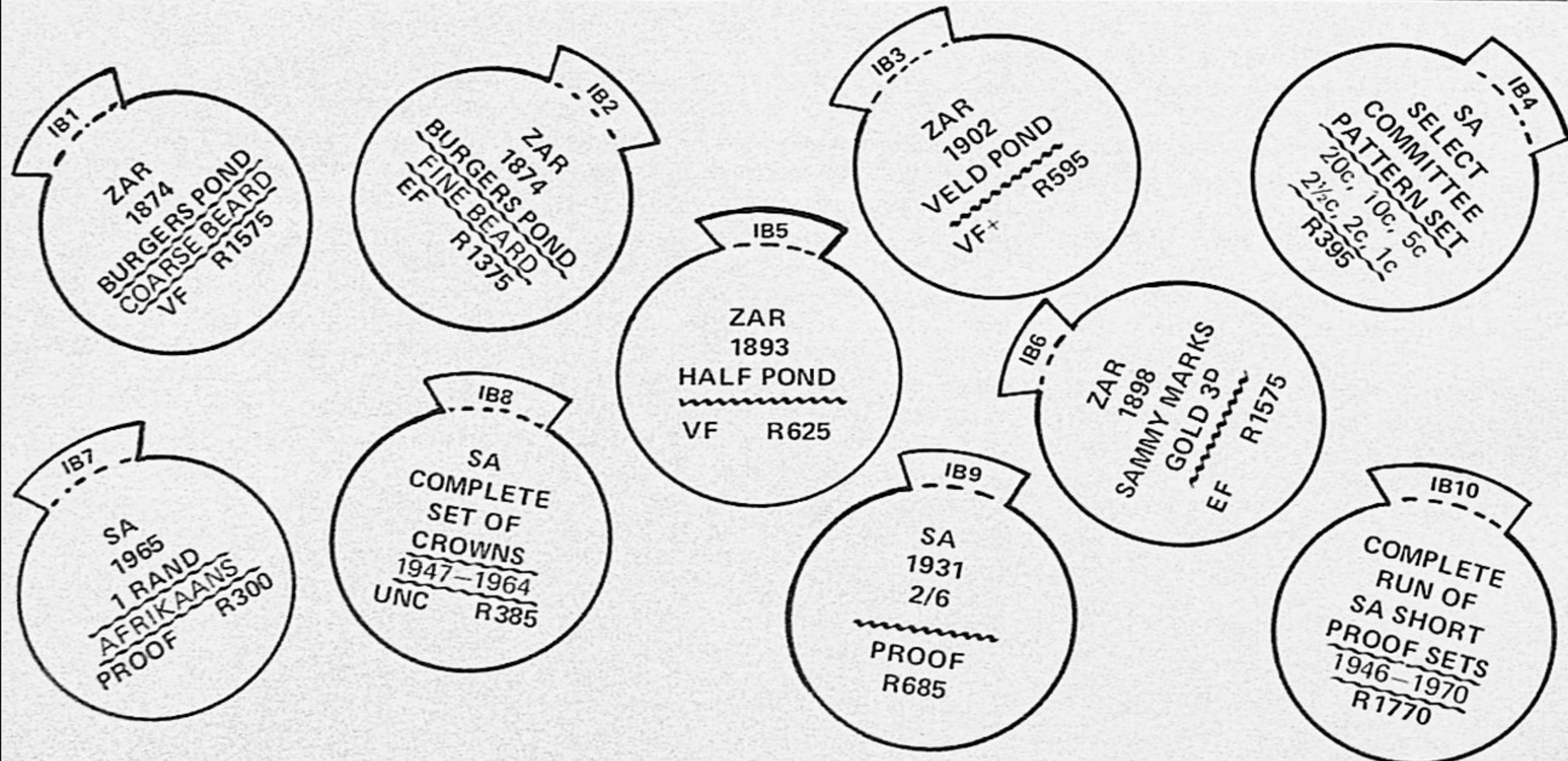
1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. OVERSEAS & FOREIGN: \$1 U.S.A. = 70 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A. (approx.)
4. All prices are subject to change without notice.
5. When ordering Please quote Item No. and give details.
6. NEXT LIST: JUNE/JULY 1971

NOTAS:

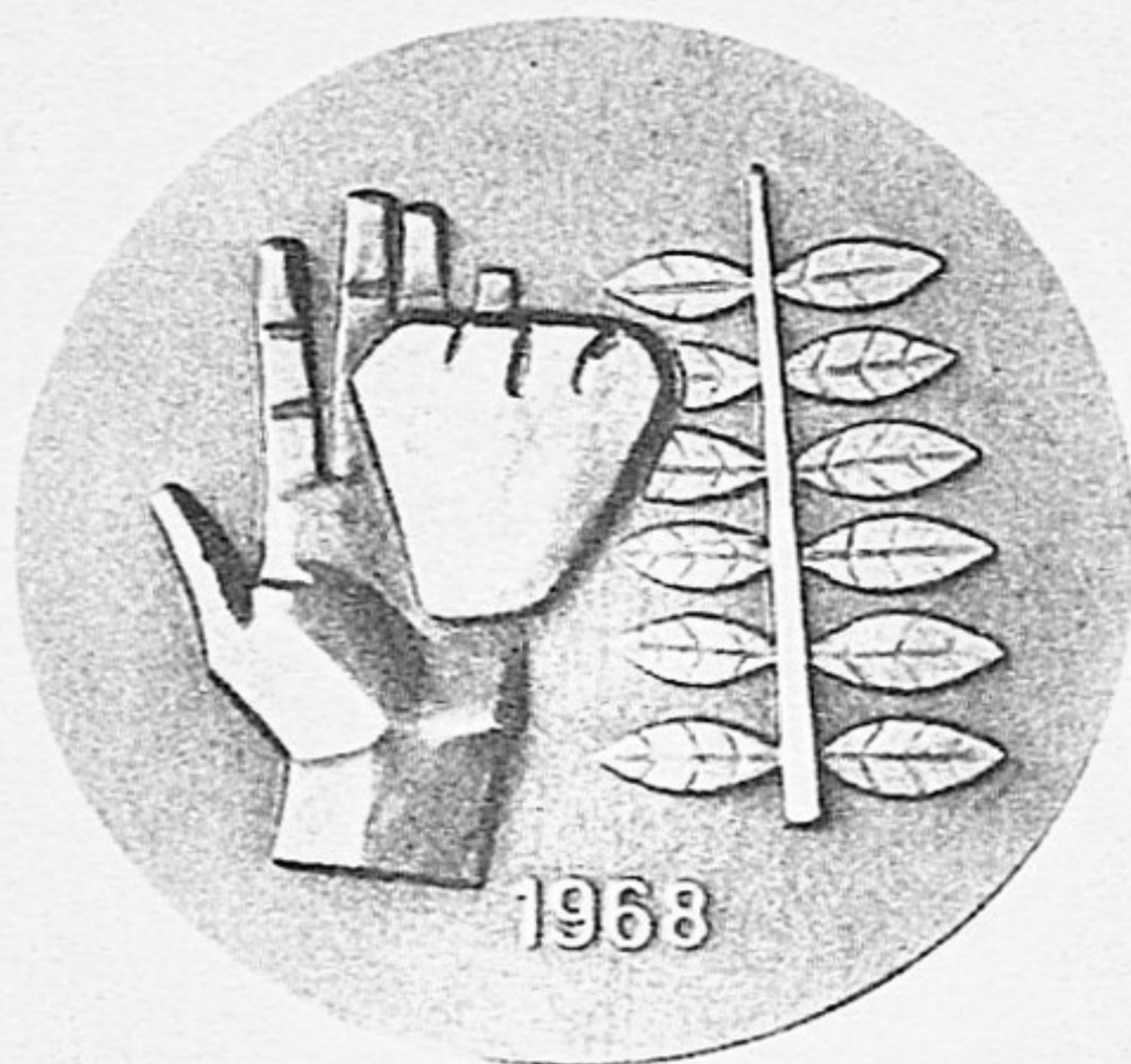
1. BETALING: Stuur asseblief tjek, poswissel of pos-order.
2. Alle items word aangebied op voorwaarde dat voorrade nog nie verkoop en nog beskikbaar is, wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
3. BUITELANDS EN OORSEE: \$ V.S.A. = 70 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = \$1.40 V.S.A. (ongeveer)
4. Pryse is onderhewig aan veranderings sonder kennisgewing.
5. Wanneer bestellings geplaas word, meld asseblief die Item nommer en gee besonderhede.
6. VOLGENDE PRYSLYS JUNIE/JULIE 1971

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Prof. Chris Barnard Medallion



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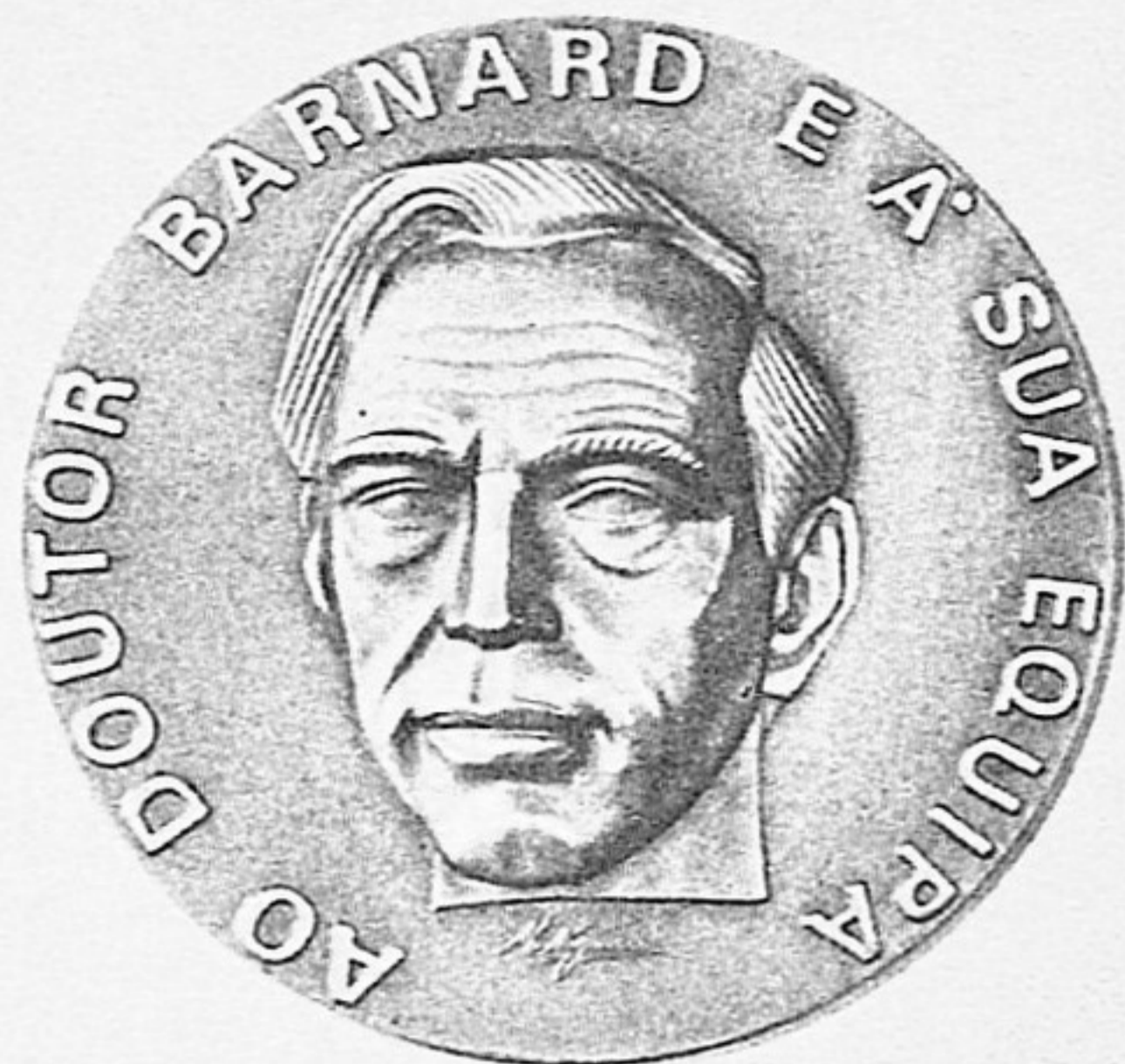
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1190	1926	F+	8.50	1210	1935	VF	6.25	1230	1945	F+	3.25
1191	1927	F	5.50	1211	1935	VF+	11.00	1231	1945	VF	4.50
1192	1928	F	3.85	1212	1935	EF	19.50	1232	1948	Unc	37.50
1193	1928	F+	7.95	1213	1936	VF	5.95	1233	1948	Proof	47.50
1194	1929	VG	2.50	1214	1936	VF+	13.75	1234	1949	VG	1.75
1195	1929	VF	11.00	1215	1936	EF	25.00	1235	1949	F	2.75
1196	1929	VF+	17.00	1216	1937	EF	8.00	1236	1951	EF	4.25
1197	1930	F	2.50	1217	1937	Unc	15.00	1237	1955	Unc	5.50
1198	1930	VF+	15.00	1218	1939	F	2.00	1238	1956	Unc	5.50
1199	1930	EF+	20.00	1219	1939	EF	15.00	1239	1958	Unc	4.50
1200	1931	Proof	675.00	1220	1940	EF	4.00	1240	1959	Unc	6.00
1201	1932	EF	10.00	1221	1941	VF+	1.95	1241	1960	Unc	4.50
1202	1932	EF+	15.00	1222	1941	EF	5.00	1242	1961	Unc	2.25
1203	1932	Unc	20.00	1223	1942	EF	4.00	1243	1962	EF	.75
1204	1933	EF	15.00	1224	1943	EF	4.25	1244	1963	Unc	1.50
1205	1933	Unc	27.50	1225	1944	F	1.50	1245	1964	Unc	1.25

GENERAL DE GAULLE....

A long and decisive chapter of European History is connected with the name of this man. His brilliant career led him to become one of the most important personalities of our time.

De Gaulle was born in LILLE in 1890. After completing his training in the military academy of SAINT-CYR he entered the 33rd Infantry regiment in 1912 under Colonel PETAIN. During the first world war, the young de Gaulle was mentioned repeatedly in despatches, was seriously wounded and in 1916 he became a German prisoner of war.

His radio speeches from London in 1940 where he went in exile after PETAIN capitulated, urged Frenchmen to continue resisting the German invasion. In August, 1944 de Gaulle and his troops marched into Paris after France had been freed. He now became head of the Provisional Government.



However in 1946 he withdrew from active politics for 12 years.

In June 1958 President COTY appointed him Premier of France and 6 months later he was chosen to become President of the Republic.

The highlights of his 11 years at the head of his country were:-

- (a) Change of the Constitution.
- (b) Solving the Algerian problem.
- (c) Together with Adenauer he signed the charter for German-French friendship.

General de Gaulle died a few days before his 80th birthday. This medallion is dedicated to commemorate the Great Man of France and is available as follows:-

Item	Size	Diameter	22 Carat Gold Weight	Quantity Minted	Price	Remarks
A	NOT ILLUSTRATED	60 mm (about 2½")	105 gm	only 200	R247.50	With Certificate
B		50 mm (about 2")	50 gm	500	R125.00	With Certificate
C		32 mm (about ¼")	17.50 gm	2000	R47.40	With Certificate
D	NOT ILLUSTRATED	25 mm (about 1")	9.50 gm	Not Limited	R27.50	
E	NOT ILLUSTRATED	20 mm (about ¾")	3.50 gm	Not Limited	R12.50	