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COON

AND

MEDAL NEWS

JUNE 1967 VOL. 2 NO. 11 REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER PRICE 25c



**DURBAN
CONVENTION
NEWS**

**CARTWRIGHT
RAILWAY
TOKENS**

Bickels Coin and Medal News

PUBLISHER: Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., 151 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.

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ADDRESS: P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg.

PHONE NUMBER: 834-8210

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: South Africa and African Postal Union – R2.00 (Post Paid) for 1 year.

Single issues – .25 cents each. Overseas (foreign): \$3.50 for 1 year. Airmail – \$9.50.

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EDITORIAL

E-X-P-A-N-S-I-O-N

Following our editorial last month regarding the lack of CONTACT among numismatists, this month's magazine is bulging with news about meetings and new societies.

One of the most welcome innovations we have heard for months, is the founding of a coin collectors club for youngsters. Pioneered by Mr. Dennis Rudnick, the club will meet monthly in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg.

From Klerksdorp comes the news of a new club which will be inaugurated on June 21. Dr. Pincus Catzel, one of the leading collectors in this Western Transvaal town, has invited Mr. A. Bickel, a director of Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., to address collectors at the inaugural meeting.

Perhaps the best thing we have heard for years is the visit of Mr.

Peter Seaby and Mr. Jeff Hearn to the Third Numismatic Coin Convention in Durban. The fact that these prominent men are flying 6,000 miles to meet South African collectors, says much for the status our numismatics has gained overseas.

With this sudden explosion of numismatic activity, we cannot help but look back to the first three or four issues of this magazine when we struggled, unfortunately unsuccessfully, to promote a special column devoted to coin clubs.

We are more than willing to begin this column again if the chairmen and secretaries of the new clubs will supply us each month with a few paragraphs of news in Afrikaans or English.

We look forward to being able to publish this column and we hope the senior officials of every club will let us have as much news as they can as soon as possible!



Waarde Heer,

Neem 'n goeie dik stuk karton met riffelkarton tussenin. Die kante van 'n sterk kartondoos sal doen. Sny vir elke serie wat u het (van 5/- tot ¼d of anders) 'n stuk karton 6'' x 4'' groot. Le die munte van groot tot klein daarop en merk rondom af. (2 rye) Sny met 'n skerp mes of lem-metjie net deur die boonste lagie van die karton. Sny effens groter as die munt se maat – nou vind u die lagie riffsels voor u. Druk hulle goed plat oral langs die kante (moenie uitsny nie anders sak u munte te diep in).

Sny nou 'n stukkie fluweel 'n duim groter as u karton, sit oor die karton en druk elke muntstuk deeglik op sy plek in en kyk of almal goed pas. Keer versigtig om en lak die kante van die fluweel aan die agterkant rondom vas. Sit nou twee lissies van lint of koord aan die lang ente in die middel vas, sodat die lissies na die voorste kant omslaan en 'n duim uitstaan.

Nou plak u enige dun stukkie materiaal, dieselfde kleur as die fluweel, net so groot soos u houer nadat die kante ingevou is, agterop vas. (Om 'n netjiese afwerking te gee.) Die munte moet net gelyk met die oppervlakte van die fluweel in die holtes lê.

Plaas die houers een op die ander in 'n houtkissie waarin hulle net pas, met 'n deksel en slot aan. U kan hulle dan maklik in en uit lig aan die lissies.

Ouma.

OUR COVER PICTURE

A medallion showing emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will soon be released by an American firm and distributed by Bickels Coins and Medals. This month's cover picture shows the medallion's obverse.

Picture by Craig Woods

COIN CLUB for KLERKSDORP

The inaugural meeting of the Klerksdorp Coin Club will be held at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, June 21, in the United Building Society Board Room, Klerksdorp.

The agenda is:

1. Mr. A. Bickel, director of Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd. and a collector of many years standing, will talk on "Coin collecting in general and South African coins in particular." A display of valuable coins will be on view.
2. Inauguration of the Club.
3. Election of the Committee.
4. General.

Additional information can be obtained from Dr. Pincus Catzel at Klerksdorp 2-4027 or 2-3328.

FILM of S.A. MINT seen by COLLECTORS

At last month's meeting of the Transvaal Numismatic Association a 25 minute film detailing the history of coinage in Southern Africa was shown.

Produced, filmed and edited by Mr. Richard Aron, the film gives the viewer an excellent idea of the manufacture of coins at the South African Mint.

From the perfectionists view point, the most outstanding feature of the film is the close up photography of some of the rarest coins in the South African series. Shots of the Burger pattern halfcrowns and ponds were extremely good.

The film attracted one of the largest crowds ever seen at a meeting of the association. Mr. Aron will show his film at the Third Numismatic Convention which will be held at Durban during July.

South Africa's FIRST CLUB FOR TEENAGE COLLECTORS

South Africa's first coin club for teenagers held its inaugural meeting on Friday June 2 at the Jabula Social Centre, Sandringham, Johannesburg.

The club, which is as yet unnamed but which might be called the Northern Suburbs Coin Collectors Club, is the idea of Mr. Dennis Rudnick.

Mr. Rudnick hopes that youngsters will be trained to appreciate the history which lies behind numismatics. To do this he will arrange monthly meetings at which experts will speak and show coins.

Anyone wishing to contact Mr. Rudnick should telephone him at home during evenings only at 45-2896.

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Overseas Experts For Durban Convention

One of the world's Top Three numismatists, Mr. Peter Seaby, a director of the famous British firm, Seaby's, will DEFINITELY be at the Third Numismatic Coin Convention which will be held at Durban from July 11 to 15.

Another leading British dealer, Mr. Jeff Hearn, will also attend the convention.

One of the highlights of Mr. Seaby's visit will be a special meeting to be held on the second evening of the convention when he will be chairman of a question-and-answer panel called "Any Question."

Pastor J.F. Rowlands, president of the Natal Numismatic Society and a moving force in the organization of the convention, will broadcast a talk on the convention sometime during this month on the Sunday night feature, "Top Level."

Orders are pouring in for the colourful convention brochure. Send your 30 cents for the brochure to:
Mr. D.D.V. Gibson,
35, Jackson Road,
Fynnland,
Durban.

In addition to the 200 silver and 300 bronze convention medallions, 50 gold medallions will be struck.

EVERY ONE'S WELCOME!

Hoe Gaan 'n Amateur te Werk

Deur Amateur Versamelaar

Verlede maand het ek onderneem om u te vertel hoe ek daarin geslaag het om my stel Suid-Afrikaanse munte volledig te kry met 'n paar uitsonderings wat ek as onversamelbaar beskou.

Laat ons nou maar met die laaste begin. Ek het tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat dit net wensdenkery is om te verwag om enige van die silwerstukke van 1931 in die hande te kry behalwe as u dit op 'n veiling of by 'n handelaar koop vir 'n belegging. Ek meen nog al die tyd dat so 'n belegging groot winste binnekort sal afwerp want die aantal stukke gemunt is so klein dat die prys moet styg. U moet natuurlik nie te veel betaal nie – soos ons gesê het u moet u balans in die verband hou.

Dan kan ons maar die 1930, '33, '34 en '36 kwartpennie as museumstukke beskou. As u hulle raakloop sal dit net 'n klein wonderwerkjie wees.

Die volgende groep wat moeilikheid gee is die 2/- en 2/6 van 1944 tot 1950. Veral die 1948 en 1949 2/6 is skaarser as hoendertande en so ook die 1950 2/-. Ook die 1925 2/- is maar 'n moeilike kalant, maar hierdie groepie is darem nie so onmoontsoos die voriges nie.

Dan kom ons by die 1960 2/6 en 3d en die '62, '63 en '64 2½ sente. Die laaste groep 2½ sente is blykbaar glad nie gesirkuleer nie en ek het nog nie van versamelaars gehoor wat dit op die gewone manier gekry het en dit nie by 'n handelaar of spekulant gekoop het nie.

Nog 'n muntstukkie wat my baie moeite veroorsaak het is die 1923 halfpennie maar gelukkig kon ek hom by 'n handelaar koop.

Die orige munte het ek bekom op verskillende maniere. Ek het letterlik duisende trippense, kwartpennies, krone, halfkrone en so meer deursoek tot 'n mens se oë stokstyf staan en in 'n sak vol kwartpennies het 'n mens behalwe 'n stel of twee U.N.C.

van 1942 tot 1959 miskien een van 1938 of 1935 raakgeloop. Dan maar weer 'n sak by die bank kry en weer soek.

In die proses is ek natuurlik bygestaan deur die kinders en vrou en hulle is ook deur die gogga gebyt en is ywerige versamelaars. Elke sent word beskou om te sien of dit nie miskien 'n 1965 een is nie.

In die proses het ek ook geruil by baie vriende en medeversamelaars genooi om met my te ruil en party van my skaarste stukke het ek op die manier in die hande gekry en ek hoop my medeversamelaar vriende is netso tevrede met wat hulle van my gekry het.

Dit is 'n gedagte wat ek wil aanmoedig dat versamelaars meer met mekaar in aanraking kom – al is dit ook deur die pos.

En nou is ek nog steeds besig om my versameling te verbeter. Daar is 'n paar silwer munte met George V se kop op wat nie goeie kwaliteit is nie en wat dus nie heeltemal inpas by die res nie.

Odd Stories Regarding the World's Mints

Over the years, strange and sometimes unexplained things have taken place in the various mints of the world.

For instance, how does one explain that in 1821, which was George IV's second regnal year, a proof crown appeared with TERTIO instead of SECUNDO on the edge? Did the engraver really make a mistake? Did he really not know that it was SECUNDO and not TERTIO which should have been put on the rim?

There are many misstrikes, coins with minor deviations and die varieties which can, of course, be explained. Recently however, Bickels obtained a gold 1788 Ducat of Utrecht. It did not look like a modern restrike and in order to obtain clarity we sent the coin (see illustration) to Messrs. JACQUES SCHULMAN of Amsterdam. Here is their reply:

"How nice to hear from you again. Your letter of February 24th has just

arrived, and I return the Ducat of Utrecht of 1788. It is not a modern restrike, but what I think it is, is one of the Russian imitations, which were struck at the time in Russia.

These pieces are interesting from this point of view that whenever the imperial family went on a journey abroad, they took Dutch ducats with them and if there was not enough in the Treasury, they had them struck in the Moscow Mint. Very little attention is paid as to whether the ducats are original Dutch or Russian, and they fetch the same price."

Perhaps it is after all, a good thing, that when our Cabinet Ministers have to make overseas trips these days, they don't have to telephone the S.A. Mint in Pretoria to order the striking of 3 or 4 bags of gold R2 pieces so they can pay for their overseas expenses! – ED.



OPENING VAN DIE EERSTE UNIE-PARLEMENT, 1910

VOORSY: Kop en bolyf van Koning George V effens na links.

RANDSKRIF: GEORGIUS V . D . G : BRIT : OMN : REX . D . F . IND : IMP :

KEERSY: 1910; 'n Tak met blare waaromheen 'n lint gedrapeer is met die vier provinsies van Suid-Afrika se name en reg teenoor die provinsies se wapens. Heelbo bo-kant die wapens en lint is die Britse kroon. Aan die regterkant is 'n inskripsie: "TO COMMEMORATE THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE OPENING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT K.G. VISCOUNT GLADSTONE GOVERNOR GENERAL GENL BOTHA FIRST UNION PREMIER".

MAKERSMERK: SOHO S.I. Co. London. Die medalje is besonder fyn afgewerk.

DEURSNEE: 2½ duim.

Unie-wording is met 'n reuse nasionale viering in Oktober en November in 1910 in Kaapstad in groot weelde en kleur gevier. Die fees het twee vorms aangeneem nl. 'n voorstelling vanaf die ontdekking en kolonisasie van Suid-Afrika en die tweede afdeling het meer die ekonomiese en sosiale ontwikkeling van ons land voorgestel.

Hierdie medalje is in die Bothaversameling van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Boomstraat, Pretoria.

M. Esterhuysen



FOTO'S DEUR THEO MARAIS



VOORSY: Kop van Koning na links.
RANDSKRIF: GEORGIUS V BRITT.
OMN : REX ET IND : IMP.

DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA HERDENKINGSMEDALJE, 1910

KEERSY: In die sentrum is 'n beeltenis van Mercurius besig met smeerwerk op 'n aambeeld. Rondom is vyf gedenkplaatjies wat met 'n ketting verbind is en waarop die name van die vier provinsies gegraveer is, naamlik die Kaapkolonie, Natal, Transvaal en Oranje Vrystaat. Hierdie vier provinsies het 'n Wetgewende Unie gevorm onder die naam „Unie van Suid-Afrika“.

Met begunstiging van die Koning van Engeland, is medaljes uitgereik aan getroue onderdane en andere wat spesiale diens aangaande die

totstandkoming van die Unie en die opening van die eerste Unie-Parlement gelewer het.

By die hoof staatsekretaris in Londen is 'n register geopen vir ses maande lank vir nominasies vir name van persone wat in aanmerking geneem kon word vir die toekenning van hierdie medalje. Nadat die register gesluit is en die persone wat kwalifiseer gekeur is, is geen verdere toekennings gemaak nie, behalwe in uitsonderlike gevalle.

Hierdie spesifieke medalje is toegeken aan Genl. Louis Botha wat die eerste Eerste Minister van die Unie was.

the fourth & last period

By Henry Grunthal

The fourth and last period is the time of the silver groat and gold florin. Its principal character is the adoption of a fine silver coin heavier than the Carolingian denier and the striking of gold coins which had ceased with the first Carolingians.

This new coinage starts at various dates in different countries but we can say that this period started approximately in 1275 with the accession of Edward 1 of England. The Byzantine Empire continues to strike its coins until the conquest of its capital by the Turks in 1453. The mediaeval coinage comes to an end with the introduction of larger silver coins like the taler by Archduke Sigismund of Austria in 1486. This date practically coincides with the discovery of the New World.

The change from the small silver denier to a heavier silver coin had its beginning in France. Louis IX reorganized the coinage in 1254 after his return from the first crusade. In France, in common with the rest of western Europe, improved economic conditions made a larger silver denomination necessary.

The first of such pieces was the "gros tournois" introduced by Louis IX in 1258. Its weight equalled about 4.2 gr. It has on the obverse the familiar cross within a double legend reading in abbreviated form "Benedictum Sit Nomen Domini Nostri Dei Jesu Christi" and on the reverse the castle of Tours within a border of twelve fleurs-de-lis. Louis IX also introduced the first gold coinage which was familiar to the occidental people through the extensive series of gold coins of the Byzantine empire as well as those of the Islamic Caliphate. This new gold coinage was introduced in the form of the "Ecu d'or" which usually shows an écu or shield with lis on obverse and



a decorative cross with lis in the angles on reverse. Further gold pieces were struck under Philip IV le Bel (1285-1314) including the "Angel" with its type of the "Lamb of God" and the "Chaise d'or" which shows the king enthroned on a chaise.

Another important gold coin the "Ecu à la couronne" was added during the reign of Charles VI (1380-1422). The type, as the name implies, was a crowned shield bearing three lis. A larger silver coin was introduced by Edward 1 in 1279 which is called the groat or fourpenny piece, a coin similar in type to the penny but with two concentric circles of inscriptions on the reverse. The growth of trade and the increasing prosperity of the later Middle Ages eventually created in England the economic circumstances which made a permanent gold coinage possible and necessary.

But this occurred only in 1344, almost a century after the re-introduction of regular gold coinage on the

European continent. The principal denomination is the gold noble portraying on its obverse the king in a ship, the reverse shows an ornate cross. The noble was replaced in 1464 by the angel, so called from its obverse portraying St. Michael slaying the dragon.

Turning now to Germany, we find in the later 13th century that the use of larger sums of money, caused by the general improvement in the economy of western Europe, necessitated the introduction of larger silver denominations as well as a gold coinage which countries to the west and south had already begun to issue in the latter half of the 13th century. The first major silver piece from abroad to exert an influence on German coinage was the French gros tournois which we have already discussed. These coins known in Germany as groschen had become a familiar currency. The imposition of a monetary unity in this period of development was beyond the waning power of the German emperor but, instead a series of monetary agreements was reached by minting authorities who were striking coins with different names but on an identical standard.

The first gold coin which gained ready acceptance in Germany, where it was widely and faithfully copied until the last decades of the 14th century, was the Florentine florin with St. John the Baptist on obverse and the lily on reverse. This florin was called gulden in Germany. An example would be a gulden of Cologne struck by archbishop Friedrich II of Saarwerden (1370-1414).



1486 TALER OF ARCHDUKE SIGISMUND

COINS STRUCK BY THE INDIAN MINT

BY S.E. EDWARDS

I have been asked why I write about such a miscellany of subjects. Why not stick to South African coins? I know that South Africans are interested in our coins, but I have been trying to show that there are other ways of collecting coins, which are equally fascinating and which, apart from being cheaper to collect, often lead into unexpected channels.

For instance, a few years back, when I was doing some research on the Indian coins (pice) which were struck in Pretoria during world war II, I wondered why the Indian mints should have been busy striking Australian ½d and 1d, at about the same time that the S.A. Mint was striking pice. Why not strike their own pice and let the S.A. Mint strike for Australia? It would have saved two legs of a triangle.

That led me off onto an investigation of coins struck by Indian mints for countries other than India. I did not pursue it very far, but I was surprised how many coins of different countries were involved. Just in case this little effort in research should be lost to posterity, I reproduce my findings. I do not doubt that some of you will be able to add to the list, but it is a start, and they take quite a time to collect.

It is not always easy to find the mint marks on these coins, so I will try to describe them briefly:-

AUSTRALIA —

Calcutta — 1d, ½d 1916-17-18 mint mark on the rev.

Bombay — 1d, ½d 1942-43 mint mark I on the obv. also with dot both before and after "penny" on the Rev. To complicate matters there is also a 1d 1942 without the I on the obv. but with the dots on the Rev.

CEYLON —

Silver 50c, 25c, 10c 1919-20-21 mint mark B on crown.

CEYLON —

copper, mint mark C MINT on truncation — 5c 1870, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1898, 1900, 1901; ½c — mint mark C.M. on truncation 1870, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1898, 1901; ¼c — mint mark C.M. on truncation 1870, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1898, 1901. The C.M. stands for Calcutta Mint.

BRITISH TRADE DOLLARS —

Bombay Mint. Mint mark incuse B on centre prong of trident.

MOMBASA —

Pice 1888 mint mark CM in monogram.

ST. SETTLEMENTS —

Dollar 1903 Bombay, mint mark incuse or relief B on upper part of cross pattee of crown. 1904 dollar with B below cross pattee. 20c 1910, 10c 1909, 1910; 20c 1916, 1917, 1919; B mint mark on crown. 5c 1910 mint mark B same as on dollar 1903.

EAST AFRICA —

Mint mark on silver coins, 1 on ground below lion on the rev., on

copper coins, 1 either over or under value on the obv.: (I indicates Bombay mint).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

1 Dollar: 1903, 1904

20c: 1910, 1916, 1917, 1919

10c: 1909, 1910

5c: 1920, 1921, 1941, 1942, 1945

1c: 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1926, 1927, 1941, 1942.

½c: 1882, 1883, 1884, 1889, 1890, 1908, 1909, 1913, 1916, 1917.

¼c: 1882, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1916, 1917.

MOMBASA

1 Pice: 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

AUSTRALIA

Penny: 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1942, 1943.

½ Penny: 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1942, 1943.

EGYPT

½ Milliemes: 1916, 1917

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyal Rupees: 1941, 1942

ADEN

Manasircopper: 1895, 1896

IMPERIAL-SOVEREIGNS 1918.

EAST AFRICA

1/-: 1941, 1942, 1943

50c: 1942, 1943

10c: 1941, 1942

5c: 1941

1c: 1942

(continued on page 14)

The second great influence on German gold coinage was that of the Venetian ducat with its types of St. Mark and kneeling doge on obverse and figure of Christ in mandorla on the reverse. The popular term "ducat" applied to this coin, is derived from the last word of the reverse inscription, "Sit tibi Christe datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus". A zecchino of doge Giovanni Dandolo (1279-89) and a ducat of Hamburg dated 1497 are examples. Since the ducat was successful in maintaining

its standard as against the fall in weight and fineness which affected the gulden, the ducat finally triumphed as the principal German gold coin. In the course of the 15th century the supply of gold bullion became inadequate and this, coupled with the greater exploitation of the silver of the Tyrol, the Erzgebirge in Bohemia and the Black Forest in Baden provided the conditions for the introduction of the large taler denomination, an example of which is illustrated. It is the 1486 taler of Archduke Sigis-

mund of the Tyrol. (see photo) The remainder of Europe struck its coinage mainly on the same standard as I have outlined in this fourth chapter. In conclusion I would like to say that you will find a bibliography of mediaeval numismatics in Elvira Clain-Stefanelli's book.

A book very helpful in the study of mediaeval numismatics is:

R.A.G. Carson's introduction to "Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Coins" which was published in 1962 in London.

the j.h.cartwright railway tokens

by i.a.d. salmon

Joseph Henry Cartwright was born at Brierly Hill, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England, in 1855. He was educated in England and joined the British mercantile marine at a young age, sailing to America and rounding Cape Horn into the Pacific ocean.

This earlier part of his career toughened him as a young lad, shaping him to the stature of a man he was to become in later life. He sailed on many ships, becoming the youngest first mate to visit the Cape in 1882.

The Cape must have attracted Cartwright as it did so many other seafarers at that time. He changed his sea career for that of a railway contractor. The Cape Colony was forging ahead after the earlier discovery of diamonds and gold. Fortunes were being made and transport by rail was not only vital to the country, but a lucrative business.

A Railway network was rapidly expanding. By the 1880's the copper mines were connected with Port Nolloth. The railway line which linked Cape Town to Wellington had been carried through to Worcester. This was the talk one heard in Cape Town, as well as tales of those who had travelled inland by post cart and also made dauntless journeys into the hinterland by ox-wagon. Bill Wright met a young friend named Joe Cartwright. Bill had already some years experience of railway contracting in the Colony. He had just secured the contract for the railway line from the Cape Flats to the Sir Lowry's pass Village when he met young Cartwright. This event was a turning point in Cartwright's career, who already knew from his naval experience how to read maps, take bearings and make surveys. He was able to couple this with the knowledge he was gaining in Railway contracting.

GEORGE PAULING

There were well experienced Railway Contractors like George Pauling, who had started some twenty years previously undertaking contracts for private Railway Companies. They also undertook the erection of Railway buildings, stations and goods sheds. Pauling had built the Railway from Port Elizabeth to Grahamstown which was opened in 1877. He had completed the rail link to Graaff Reinet, including the Railway station. Now he was busy on the Railway from the Orange river to Kimberley which Cecil Rhodes influenced. The Kimberley Railway, and the dispute over the excessively large station building and goods yard ran Pauling into financial difficulties. He was learning, with some disappointment, the hazard of Railway contracting. The Kimberley Railway was completed in 1886 and Pauling then turned his attention to speculation on the Goldfields with the capital he had left. Meanwhile he was on the lookout for more contract work.

It is interesting to see that Railway contractors were seldom engaged entirely on Railway work throughout their careers. Pauling, for instance, built the extensions to the Diocesan Girls school at Grahamstown as well as building the Masonic Hall. He also bought the Masonic Hotel at Grahamstown and even dabbled in ostrich farming. Cartwright laid out the George golf course in 1906 and built the Paarl dam in 1918, which was similar in construction to the earth dam at Wemmershoek today. It paid the Railway contractors to keep their

construction teams busy on various works for as long as they could. It must have been a job to disband and re-organise their labour.

ABILITY, AMBITION.

Railway Contractors were not always independent contractors. They sometimes worked in association

Mr. Salmon, of Rondebosch, Cape Town, is a newcomer to this magazine. The manner in which he has tackled this fascinating period in South Africa's railway expansion will interest even those who normally pay no attention to token collecting.

Mr. Salmon tells us he was first interested in the Cartwright tokens by the late Jack Piek.

Last year Mr. Salmon received a letter from J.G. Pauling, the son of Harold Pauling who was a cousin to the Railway Contractor, George Pauling.

George Pauling issued a few gold medals to mark the completion of the 400 miles of railway line from Mafeking to Bulawayo in 400 days. Do any readers know of the existence of any of these medals?

In a recent postal auction, the reserve on a complete set of the Cartwright Railway Tokens was placed at R100.00.

with other contractors and at other times were employed as sub-contractors to the main contractor. J.H. Cartwright worked for and in association with George Pauling and Co. Ltd., in the Cape Colony. Pauling who had already established himself as the foremost and most skilled Railway Contractor in the country, was a man of tremendous ability and ambition.

J.H. Cartwright pioneered with Pauling the construction of the railway line from Kimberley to Vryburg and later from Vryburg to Mafeking and then to Rhodesia under Harold Pauling. It was part of Cecil Rhodes' ambition to complete a railway link with Bulawayo after he had secured the mineral rights of Rhodesia.

The events which led to the Jameson raid on the 29th Dec. 1895: The unrest on the goldfields and the circumstances of the Boer war, brought many of the Railway contractors back to work in the Cape colony. Cartwright returned to the Cape before the close of the century.

The New Cape Central Railways was expanding. Cartwright carried

out work on the railway from Ashton to Swellendam in 1897. The first part of the contract had been given to a Scotsman named John Walker. He underestimated on the job and ran himself into financial trouble. Cartwright undertook the remainder of the work as a sub-contractor to Pauling and Co. Ltd. The line was constructed to Riversdale, Mossel Bay and later to George, where J.H. Cartwright had been undertaking his own railway contracts. Before this line was completed he negotiated part of the contract for the Railway from Sir Lawry's pass village to Caledon. In 1883 he completed with Bill Wright the line over the Cape Flats. The Railway over Sir Lawry's pass to Caledon was finished in 1902.

RUNAWAY CAR

Work on Sir Lowry's pass was hazardous and in 1901 tragedy struck Cartwright's construction team. Two flat cars from the ballast train ran out of control on the Caledon side of the pass. Workmen who saw the careering car jumped for their lives, however, several were injured and some killed when the cars plunged over at a bend.

During the Boer war Cartwright served as a mounted rifleman on one of the local town guards patrolling the railways and bridges. After Union he built the railway from Hopefield to Saldanha Bay (Hoetjies Bay, the old whaling station, was the end of the railway then). An interesting feature of this contract was the first

concrete bridge, built by Cartwright, which was designed to span the Zoutriver. It was called the Hopefield Zoutriver bridge. This bridge was photographed by a young man who not only became related by marriage to Cartwright, but who later became a well-known South African artist, Edward Roworth. I have seen the blue prints dated 1911 of the Hopefield Hoetjies Bay railway line. The engineer in charge of the project was H.A. Rose. Cartwright's partner was William Gamman.

Cartwright, a meticulous man, always kept a very well run camp. His camp huts were collapsible and the tents were always arranged with character. Some were colourful and gave the camp a holiday atmosphere. To add comfort to camp life there was a well displayed shop to supply the construction teams with groceries, workclothes and luxury items. Tokens were issued to the Railway workers so that they could buy supplies from the shop. I expect they could have drawn these tokens in whole or part of their wages while working on a railway project, some of which lasted for a year or more. The workers would then return home, or move on to the next construction camp.

The cooking at the camps had to be good to make life worth living after a day of hardship. Cartwright employed a faithful Japanese cook for some years. He aspired to some fanciful and delectable dishes. He travelled with Cartwright on earlier projects, but on the Hoetjies Bay contract an American negro cook called "Henry Brown" took his place.

There were supervisors, visiting civil engineers, surveyors and time-keepers who shared in the daily camp life. Then there were the construction gangs. Cartwright always had two gangs working on the same project, one of these was a native gang and the other composed of Coloured gangers. There was always a Coloured foreman in charge.

The system was a competitive one and worked very well. Many of the natives who came from Middeldrift in the Ciskei, worked for Cartwright



and other railway contractors from boyhood to old age. They left for home in the Ciskei for holidays but always maintained contact by means of a natural and instinctive bush telegraph or "grape vine" and knew when and where to return to work.

OLD TALES

The coloureds were nearly all recruited from the Genadendal Mission and many of the old men there may still remember the pioneering days and have a story to tell. Cartwright first made contact with the Mission when he worked for Bill Wright. On one occasion he set out on horseback to recruit the Coloureds at Genadendal. The old Natives, too, will have a story to tell in their own rather roundabout way. I may yet be lucky to find one who remembers Cartwright's colleagues when I next pass through Kingwilliamstown. Cartwright was known to them as the "secretary bird", perhaps because he had a ready love for nature, collecting plants and studying the wild-life along the camp sites and railway trail. He caught snakes by the tail and swung them over his head. This must have impressed the Natives. He also kept a good eye on every workman. To the Natives he was the big Baas, and the way he looked for things and turned his watchful eye on them, imprinted the picture of the "Inqanqoxosi" the Xosa for secretary bird.

WASHED AWAY

It would appear the tokens were used only in the Cape between Saldanha Bay on the one side and George and Knysna on the other between the years 1898 and 1912. After Cartwright completed the Saldanha Bay project, he returned to Cape Town, where he stored his equipment in the stables and sheds in the back garden of his Aunt's home in Smith Road, Rosebank. While he was away on an overseas trip in 1912 the Liesbeeck river flooded and washed away part of the stables and the shed. The token coins were in a wooden box fitted with trays which were broken up by the flood waters. Some of the tokens were covered over with part

of the box under the silt. These tokens were discovered in 1950. In all, eight sets were completed from a pound to sixpence and the remainder of the tokens were made up of 32 2/6 pieces; 19 1/- pieces and 14 6d pieces together with twelve flat pieces, two of which were badly corroded. Other individual pieces have been found in different places in the Cape, but this was the largest find.

The area along the banks of the river was searched at a later date, but only a few more tokens were found. Some were corroded badly, but were nevertheless recognisable. The remainder I feel, must be hidden under the river bed for all time. I expect a number of these tokens may have been found by workmen when this section of the river was canalised some years ago.

One other find was also interesting. Cartwright's grandson was at school at Diocesan College, Rondebosch, when a friend gave him a 1/- token bearing his grandfather's name. It was found at Lichtenvale near the cricket pitch. It is thought to have been brought there in a load of gravel from Bellville. Mr. T.H. Cartwright told me of his son's find and showed me the token which was found.

J.H. Cartwright built the Railway from Kalk Bay to Simonstown. They were held up in the process of crossing the Silver Mine River on this line. He stayed at Mossops House, Mui-zenberg, during the period he was undertaking the contract.

VISIT BY SMUTS

Father Cartwright, who is an Anglican priest at St. Frances of Assisi, Simonstown, told me that he and his brothers often travelled with their father and spent holidays at some of the rail camps.

He told me how proud they had all felt riding into George on the train on the opening day to celebrate the completion of the railway line.

The railway from George to Knysna was laid by Cartwright and he also constructed the bridge over the Gouritz River. The engine was taken down the bank and hauled across the

river at one stage of the work. The cutting where the engine had been hauled can, I understand, still be seen to this day.

Cartwright contracted to repair the washaways at Hex River pass and was visited by General Smuts. He also relaid the railway in South West Africa which had been destroyed by the Germans in the 1914-18 war. He undertook a contract for the Bredasdorp line basing his prices on earlier work he had undertaken at Caledon. The construction team ran into hard shale on this line and a way had to be blasted through, resulting in a heavy financial loss from which Cartwright never really recovered fully. It came at a late stage in his career. The pattern of Railway contracting was changing and the contracts were becoming progressively tighter, making enterprise more difficult. George Pauling had already left for overseas. The bulk of the Railways had been laid by the pioneers, who were by now disappearing from the scene.

Railway contracting in South Africa during the nineteenth century was a pioneering adventure. The men who saw it through were strong in character and stature, gambling their skill against the ruggedness and harshness of the countryside. Some of them made fortunes while others lost out in torturous efforts to complete their contracts. By 1905 the Railway companies were undertaking more of their own work. By Union the South African Railways were establishing a larger engineering and works staff and the system of Railway contracting changed into what it is today.

J.H. Cartwright died at Glencairn Simonstown on the 29/11/34 at the age of 79 years, affectionately known by his friends as "Old Joe". He was survived by his wife, one daughter and three sons. His death brought to a close another memorable chapter in the history of the South African Railways. It is hoped that his token coins may yet prove to be more interesting still, and reveal further facets of Railway contracting in South Africa.

FLORA AND FAUNA OF ANCIENT GREECE

Metapontum stood between the rivers Bradanos and Karuenton on the Gulf of Tarentum in Magna-Graecia. This city grew and prospered almost entirely due to its abundant golden crops of barley.

It is not surprising, therefore, that unlike most other cities of ancient Greece who chose fauna to represent their city-badges and coinage, Metapontum adopted the ear-of-barley sacred to Ceres. These coins portrayed the six-row variety of barley and were circulated throughout the market places of Magna-Graecia, where they were renowned for their beauty of workmanship in high relief. The earliest coins symbolised the barley on both sides. However, later issues depicted the head of Hygeia, wearing double fillet and earring as well as the helmeted head of Athena.

According to Pliny in his Natural History, barley is thought to be the oldest cultivated food of mankind. Besides its normal household

uses, it was used extensively in the building of robust physiques required by the gladiators taking part in the arenas of Athens, and also the athletes of Metapontum.

Metapontum's first mint was operated around 550 BC and it was not until the latter half of 400 BC that their beautiful coins were perfected, an original of which appears in the National Cultural History and Open-Air Museum, Boom Street, Pretoria. Metapontum's extraordinary prosperity lasted for a period of approximately 130 years, when with the defeat of Hasdrubal in 207 BC, the inhabitants retreated with him, abandoning the city.

A small village, with its remarkable ruins, set in a sandy waste of scrubland is all that remains of this great city that once flourished in Magna-Graecia.

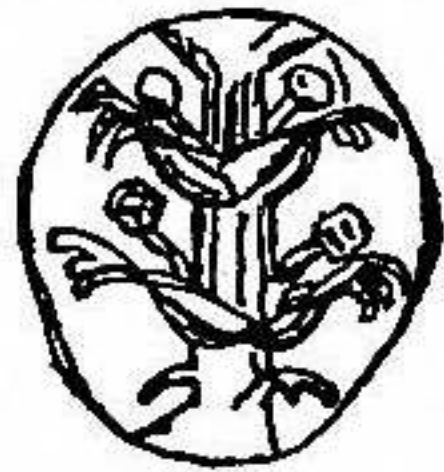
Another city which accepted flora in preference to fauna on its coinage was Cyrene on the African coast.

This city's inhabitants came from the famine stricken island of Thera about 630 BC under the leadership of Battus. They settled on the very fertile plateau of Libya, where the Hellenes prospered through their stock breeding, agriculture and

their exploitation of the silphium plant.

Silphium grew in the sub-desert of Cyrenaica and was originally given to the Greeks by the native Libyans as a tribute. But it was not long before the whole of the ancient world became aware of the properties of this unusual plant. Perfumes were obtained from the flowers, spices from the plant and most important of all, were the drugs prepared from the juice for medicinal purposes. This, then, was the silphium plant which appeared on the obverse side of the Cyrene coins. It is botanically perfect in every detail and to which so much of their income was attributed, in fact so popular was the coinage depicting the silphium plant that it continued to make its appearance long after the complete subjection of North Africa to the Romans.

Shahat, a modern village partly occupying the ancient city of Cyrene in the district of Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Province of Libya, has become an archeologists paradise and through their outstanding discoveries we have to-day a vivid picture of Cyrene as it was, a prosperous and influential city known throughout the ancient civilized world for its Medical School.



Silphium Plant
Now Extinct



BICKELS' COINS & MEDALS

GROUND FLOOR SHOP AT 151, JEPPE ST., (off RISSIK ST.)

LIST 127

JUNE, 1967

VALID to the end of JUNE, 1967 only.

(Cancels all previous lists)

ARTHUR BICKEL

RICHARD BICKEL

- 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. NEXT LIST: JULY, 1967.
4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:
\$1 U.S.A. = 70 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)

A comprehensive stock of all dates (44-66) available -
Prices: See List 125 - APRIL 1967.

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

Stocks of most dates available -
Prices: See List 125 - APRIL 1967.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE CROWNS

ss - Specially select i.e. prooflike finish.
Stocks of most dates available -
Prices: See List 125 - APRIL 1967.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

Stocks of most dates available -
Prices: See List 125 - APRIL 1967.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNC. SETS - SELECT MINT ISSUE

This set consists of a prooflike Crown ss - Specially
Select and all the currency issues of minor coins in un-
circulated condition - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2½c, 1c, ½c.

PRE DECIMAL ¼d. to 5/-

DECIMAL SERIES ½c. to 50c.

Stocks of most dates available -
Prices: See List 125 - APRIL, 1967.

AUSTRALIA

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|----|--------|------|-----|------|----|--------|
| 965 | 1/- | 1910 | VG | R 3.00 | 997 | 2/- | 1912 | VG | R 9.00 |
| 966 | 1/- | 1914 | VG | 1.00 | 998 | 2/- | 1913 | VG | 10.00 |
| 967 | 1/- | 1916 | VG | .75 | 999 | 2/- | 1914 | G | 5.00 |
| 968 | 1/- | 1917 | F | 1.00 | 1000 | 2/- | 1915 | G | 10.00 |
| 969 | 1/- | 1920 | F | 3.00 | 1001 | 2/- | 1916 | F | 4.00 |
| 970 | 1/- | 1922 | F | 2.00 | 1002 | 2/- | 1917 | G | 4.00 |
| 971 | 1/- | 1925 | F | 1.75 | 1003 | 2/- | 1919 | F- | 3.50 |
| | | | | | 1004 | 2/- | 1921 | F | 9.00 |
| | | | | | 1005 | 2/- | 1922 | F- | 2.00 |

| | | | | |
|------|-----|-----------|---------|-------|
| 1006 | 2/- | 1923 | F- | 3.00 |
| 1007 | 2/- | 1924 | VG | 3.00 |
| 1008 | 2/- | 1925 | F- | 2.50 |
| 1009 | 2/- | 1926 | F | 3.00 |
| 1010 | 2/- | 1927 | F | 3.00 |
| 1011 | 2/- | 1928 | F | 4.00 |
| 1012 | 2/- | 1931 | F | 2.70 |
| 1013 | 2/- | 1934 | F | 3.00 |
| 1014 | 2/- | 1935 | F- | 2.50 |
| 1015 | 2/- | 1935 | F | 3.00 |
| 1016 | 2/- | 1936 | VF | 3.50 |
| 1017 | 2/- | 1938 | F | 1.50 |
| 1018 | 2/- | 1939 | F | 3.00 |
| 1019 | 2/- | 1940 | VF | 1.50 |
| 1020 | 2/- | 1941 | F | 1.50 |
| 1021 | 2/- | 1942 | VF- | 1.00 |
| 1022 | 2/- | 1943 | F | .85 |
| 1023 | 2/- | 1944 | F | 1.00 |
| 1024 | 2/- | 1946 | F | .75 |
| 1025 | 2/- | 1947 | VF | .75 |
| 1026 | 2/- | 1951 | F | .50 |
| 1027 | 2/- | 1901-1951 | VF | 1.25 |
| 1028 | 2/- | 1954 | F | .50 |
| 1029 | 2/- | 1954 | Comm. F | .75 |
| 1030 | 2/- | 1956 | F | .40 |
| 1031 | 2/- | 1957 | F | .40 |
| 1032 | 2/- | 1958 | VF | .50 |
| 1033 | 2/- | 1959 | VF | 1.00 |
| 1034 | 2/- | 1960 | VF | .75 |
| 1035 | 2/- | 1961 | VF | .50 |
| 1036 | 2/- | 1962 | EF | .75 |
| 1037 | 2/- | 1962 | UNC | 1.25 |
| 1038 | 2/- | 1963 | EF | .60 |
| 1039 | 2/- | 1927 | EF | 15.00 |

REGRET AUSTRALIAN TYPE SET ALBUMS NOT YET AVAILABLE. HOPE TO HAVE THEM NEXT MONTH.

BRITAIN

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|----|--------|
| 1040 | ¼d. | 1883 | VF | R 2.50 |
| 1041 | ¼d. | 1886 | VF | .30 |
| 1042 | ¼d. | 1891 | VF | .45 |
| 1043 | ¼d. | 1895 | VF | 12.50 |
| 1044 | ¼d. | 1901 | VF | .20 |
| 1045 | ¼d. | 1904 | VF | 1.00 |
| 1046 | ¼d. | 1910 | VF | 1.00 |
| 1047 | ¼d. | 1911 | VF | .50 |
| 1048 | ¼d. | 1926 | VF | .35 |
| 1049 | ¼d. | 1773 | VG | 1.00 |
| 1050 | ½ Farthing | 1844 | F | .25 |
| 1051 | One Third Farthing | 1902 | VF | .50 |
| 1052 | 3d. | 1903 | VF | .75 |
| 1053 | 1d. Sil. | 1766 | EF | 5.00 |
| 1054 | ½d. | 1880 | EF | 3.50 |
| 1055 | 6d. | 1758 | EF | 5.00 |

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------|------|----|-------|
| 1056 | 6d. | 1818 | F | 4.25 |
| 1057 | 6d. | 1821 | VG | 2.00 |
| 1058 | 6d. | 1824 | F | 2.00 |
| 1059 | 6d. | 1824 | VF | 12.00 |
| 1060 | 6d. | 1826 | VF | 5.00 |
| 1061 | 6d. | 1826 | VF | 20.00 |
| 1062 | 6d. | 1837 | VF | 8.50 |
| 1063 | 6d. | 1874 | F | 2.00 |
| 1064 | 6d. | 1887 | VF | 3.50 |
| 1065 | 1/- | 1818 | EF | 10.00 |
| 1066 | 1/- | 1816 | F | 1.50 |
| 1067 | 1/- | 1820 | VF | 5.00 |
| 1068 | 1/- | 1824 | F- | 4.00 |
| 1069 | 1/- | 1826 | F | 2.00 |
| 1070 | 1/- | 1836 | VG | 1.50 |
| 1071 | 1/- | 1953 | EF | .50 |
| 1072 | 1/- | 1889 | VF | 5.00 |
| 1073 | 1/- | 1937 | EF | .50 |
| 1074 | 2/- | 1887 | F | 1.50 |
| 1075 | 2/6 | 1817 | VF | 8.00 |
| 1076 | 2/6 | 1817 | F | 3.50 |
| 1077 | 2/6 | 1819 | VG | 2.00 |
| 1078 | 2/6 | 1825 | F | 3.50 |
| 1079 | 2/6 | 1889 | F | 1.50 |
| 1080 | 5/- | 1820 | G | 2.50 |
| 1081 | 5/- | 1845 | F | 9.75 |
| 1082 | 4/- | 1888 | F | 4.50 |
| 1083 | Cartwheel Penny 1797 | | VG | .75 |
| 1084 | Cartwheel Penny 1797 | | F | 1.20 |
| 1085 | Cartwheel Penny 1797 | | VF | 3.50 |

1967 S.A. PROOF SETS

Orders are now being taken for delivery OCT/NOV. '67.

SHORT R17.50
LONG R45.00

EXPAND YOUR COIN KNOWLEDGE

Collecting coins - i.e. buying, selling & trading coins, is one side of the picture - the other side is widening one's numismatic horizons. We are pleased to advise that we are now carrying small stocks of the following monthly magazines:

U.S.A. - WORLD COINS MAGAZINE - A monthly publication devoted to coins from all over the world (May 1967 issue) - .50c per copy
U.K. - COINS AND MEDALS - A monthly magazine published in the U.K. (May 1967 issue) .35c per copy

AUSTRALIA - AUSTRALIAN COIN WORLD - A monthly magazine. (March '67, April '67). .50c per copy.

No. EG1

GOLD COINS ETHIOPIA (FORMERLY ABYSSINIA)



**OBVERSE
REVERSE**



For many years emperor Haile Selassie has ruled this volcanic mountain country in North East Africa. Ethiopia is one of the world's oldest Christian nations (since 330 AD). It has a population of about 20,000,000 people. The language is Amharic - Capital: Addis Ababa.

Next month we hope to offer a few of the magnificent sterling silver medallions depicted on this month's front cover.

This month our feature for investors in gold coins comprises:-

- 1) ETHIOPIA 10 DOLLARS - FDC (about 10c size) 1966 - 3.60 grams of 22 ct. gold - R10.50
- 2) ETHIOPIA 20 DOLLARS - FDC (about 20c size) 1966 - 7.20 grams of 22 ct. gold - R20.50
- 3) ETHIOPIA 50 DOLLARS - FDC (about 2/6 size) 1966 - 18.00 grams of 22 ct. gold - R50.00
- 4) ETHIOPIA 100 DOLLARS - FDC (crown size -) 1966 - 36 grams of 22 ct. gold R98.50
- 5) ETHIOPIA 200 DOLLARS - FDC (about 2" diameter) 1966 - 72 grams of 22 ct. gold - R195.00

CEYLON

50¢: 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1941, 1942.

25¢: 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925.

10¢: 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1951, 1952.

5¢: 1870, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1898, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946.

2¢: 1944, 1945, 1946

1¢: 1870, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945.

½¢: 1870, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1937, 1938, 1940, 1941.

¼¢: 1870, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.

BRITISH TRADE DOLLARS

1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1929, 1930, 1934, 1935.

A MODERN S.A. RARITY

S.A. PATTERN and TRIAL PATTERN set of 12 coins in specially manufactured case comprising:-

- 1) A copper 1 cent trial pattern struck with a 2½c die.
- 2) A copper 1965 1 cent pattern - different and smaller from the current 1 cent.
- 3) A copper 2 cent trial pattern struck with a 5 cent die of either 1962 or 1963.
- 4) A copper 1965 2 cent pattern different and smaller from the current 2 cent.
- 5) A nickel 5 cent trial pattern struck with a 2½ cent die of 1962.

- 6) A nickel 1965 5 cent pattern different from the current 5 cent piece.
- 7) A nickel 10c trial pattern - struck with a 1963 5c die.
- 8) A nickel 1965 10 cent pattern - buck on reverse.
- 9) A nickel 20 cent trial pattern - struck with a 1963 10 cent die.
- 10) A nickel 1965 20 cent pattern. Different from current coin.
- 11) A nickel 50 cent trial pattern - struck from a 1963 20c die.
- 12) A nickel 1965 pattern - different from current 50 cent piece.

THE SET - R1000.00

U.S.A.

MINT SEALED SETS CONTAINING PROOFLIKE 50c, 25c, 10c (Dime), 5c (Nickel) and 1c.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1961 | R6.75 |
| * 1965 | R6.85 |
| * 1966 | R6.50 |
| * 1965/6 sets contain Kennedy \$½ | |

CANADA

PROOFLIKE MINT SEALED SETS CONTAIN SILVER DOLLAR 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1cents.

1965 R7.50

THE **COTISAC*** TRIPLE SET

*COTISAC = CHANGES OF TYPE IN SOUTH AFRICAN CURRENCY

Remember the S.A. LOTOFON 1964-65 set? It was a most popular set. This COTISAC is probably the best "value for money" offer we have ever made. We feel it is both interesting and educational to be able to see at one glance, the three major currency changes of South Africa, comprising the old S.A. STERLING currency, the first S.A. silver DECIMAL series and our present S.A. nickel DECIMAL series.

A specially manufactured gold inscribed COTISAC holder measuring approximately 12" x 6" houses the three separate, clear-polythene swivel-panels, each individually compartmentalized to accommodate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1) ON THE LEFT – (The old Sterling) Type</p> | <p>A 1960 select S.A. Mint Set containing an SS mirrorlike gem proof 5/- and in brilliant UNC condition the 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, ½d and ¼d. Retail at R37.00 and individual coins bought separately would cost at least R45.00. Contains the scarce 1960 2/6 and 3d.</p> |
| <p>2) IN THE MIDDLE – (The first Decimal) Type</p> | <p>A 1963 select S.A. Mint Set containing an SS (specially select) gem proof mirrorlike 50 cent piece and in brilliant UNC condition the 20c, 10c, 5c, 2½c, 1c and ½c. Retail at R19.00 and individual coins bought separately would cost at least R24.75. Contains the scarce 1963 2½c.</p> |
| <p>3) ON THE RIGHT – (The current Decimal) Type</p> | <p>A 1965 Set of S.A. proof coins, all taken from an original 1965 S.A. Proof set. This swivel panel contains the rare 1965 Proof R1 (never went into circulation), the rare 1965 Proof 50 cent (never went into circulation), 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c and the scarce 1c (never went into circulation). Set retails at R22.00 and individual coins bought separately would cost at least R27.00.</p> |

THE THREE SETS SOLD SEPARATELY WOULD RETAIL AT R78.00

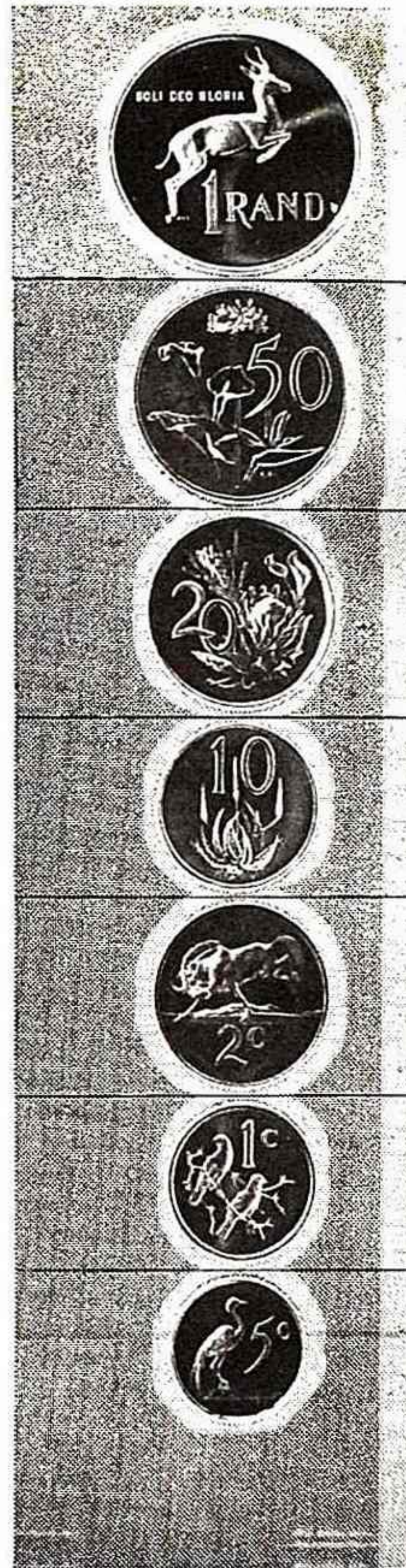
THE INDIVIDUAL COINS SOLD SEPARATELY WOULD RETAIL AT R96.75

TO THE FIRST 29 (OUR TOTAL STOCK) FORTUNATE INVESTORS WHO ACT IMMEDIATELY, WE OFFER THE COTISAC TRIPLE SET AT

R 42.50

(ONE SET PER PERSON)

See back page for illustration of COTISAC Set.



THE COTISAC* TRIPLE SET 1960, 1963, 1965.

*COTISAC = CHANGES OF TYPE IN SOUTH AFRICAN CURRENCY