



bickels



COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

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R 1,000,000 Spent by South Africans on Medallion Issues in 8 months

A Fast Growing Industry

South Africans have spent more than R1,000,000 in the past eight months on ten commemorative issues struck in gold, silver and bronze.

This spectacular investment, coupled with the equally popular appeal of, the rare coin, medal and proof set market, has made numismatics one of the fastest growing fields of investment in South Africa.

The appeal of gold issues as a safe investment is made more significant because most of the buyers were unaware of the potential of commemorative issues a year ago.

Investors are drawn from every type of trade and business and are not restricted to the recognised members of the higher income bracket who are reputed to be large spenders.

SAVINGS BANKS

The diversity of the investors means that a great deal of the R1,000,000 comes from savings which would normally have been placed in building societies, banks, the stock exchange, properties and diamonds. Compared to the vast sums which are invested in financial institutions, pension funds and "open-end trusts", the investment in coins and medallions is still



One of the most successful medal issues of recent years was the three-piece gold set commemorating the Battle of Britain. Issued in England, the set now commands a very high price.

small. But it does mean a rapid growth which few fields of investment have experienced.

If people are willing to spend as much as R250 on a set or double and treble that on more sets, it means that there is an inherent confidence in the commemorative medallion market which will ensure the safety of the investment. Few fields of speculation have a hist-

BICKELS COIN AND MEDAL AUCTIONS WILL BE HELD AT THE CRITERION HOTEL, CORNER RISSIK & JEPPE STREETS, JOHANNESBURG ON NOVEMBER 4TH AT 10.15 A.M. AND 2.15 P.M. COINS MAY BE VIEWED AT THE CRITERION HOTEL ON NOVEMBER 3RD.

LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT. . . . *British Gold Laws*

By S.E. EDWARDS

In terms of British Exchange Control Act of 1947 an Exchange Control Order was issued in April of this year which prohibits the the maintenance of more than four gold coins minted after 1937 without specific Exchange Control permission.

This may not seem of much concern to South African, Australian and U.S. numismatists, but it most certainly is. The market in the U.K., not only for sovereigns, but for gold coins of South Africa, Australia and the U.S., (or those of any other country) has been curtailed slightly.

This means - it would be impossible for an English collector to buy a Kruger pond; a Burger pond; a Sydney Mint sovereign or a U.S. Double Eagle (\$20), because they were all minted after 1837.

This will ultimately affect the world market because there will be an increased demand for gold coins minted before 1837 and a reduced demand for coins struck after 1837.

I reproduce part of the British G.C.1. application form, which has to be filled in by any English numismatist who wishes to maintain a collection of more than four gold coins minted after 1837. Apparently, if the authorities feel that the applicant is not a genuine numismatist, but only a hoarder, he is not granted permission to maintain a collection.

I understand that many applications have already been turned down. It really seems hard, not so

much on the long established numismatist, but on the budding enthusiast or on the man who has not yet been bitten by the collector's bug; or on the boy who cannot afford the ultimate of most numismatists - a gold coin.

People might say that youngsters are not precluded from maintaining a collection of up to four gold coins. This is right, but the note to para 3., says - that the ordinary collector in the U.K. cannot sell a gold coin minted after 1837, unless application is made (in duplicate) to Exchange Control: and this is unlikely to be given unless the youngster is an established numismatist!

Numismatists of the world should voice their protest at this latest piece of bureaucracy, which has been inflicted on our fellow numismatists in Britain.

THERE WILL BE NO JANUARY ISSUE OF BICKELS COIN & MEDAL NEWS. NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINE WILL BE THE DECEMBER - JANUARY ISSUE. THE CUSTOM OF NOT ISSUING A MID-SUMMER MAGAZINE IS PRACTICED OVERSEAS.

BICKELS'

COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

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TWO DIE VARIETIES IN MALAWI CROWN

By Jerry Remick, Box 183, 2900 Quatre Bourgeois, Quebec 10, P.Q., Canada.

There are two distinct die varieties of the 1966 Malawi Crown of which only 20,000 were issued as boxed proof specimens. There were unfortunately no currency specimens.

On one variety the inscription on the edge of the coin is right side up when the portrait side of the coin is face upwards. On the other variety the inscription on the edge of the coin is upside down when the portrait side of the coin is face upwards. Both types are common.

Any coin having an inscription on its edge will show these two die varieties as the inscription on the edge is put on the coin in one process and the data on the obverse and reverse sides of the coin is put on in another process.

Other crowns of the British Commonwealth showing the same phenomena are Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953 crown, Ghana 1958 crown, Zambia 1965 crown and the Republic of Ireland 1966 10 shilling crown.

(continued from page 1, col. 2)
 ory of such spontaneous popularity. It took years to build up confidence in stocks and shares.

The greatest insurance which buyers of these sets have, is the large sum invested. Many of the buyers are shrewd, clever business men who will guard their money. They will only sell at a profit, thus helping the gradual price increase of the sets.

"GOOD" AND "BAD"

Like any form of investment, there are "good" and "bad" buys. In an attempt to guide our readers on the merits of the ten medallions issued, we have published on pages eight and nine a complete analysis of each set, giving the gold weight, number struck and the issued price of each medallion.

The investment value of any set depends on three important factors: The sentimental appeal (i.e. demand), a limited striking and the ratio of price to gold weight.

If, for instance, to give an obsurb example, a South African firm struck 1,000 gold sets to mark the 76th birthday of an American president and sold them at eight times the price of gold, the sets

investment potential would be very unattractive and have little chance of success. On the other hand, if President Kruger's birthday were commemorated by 100 sets sold at four or five times the price of gold, the issue would stand every chance of being successful as the three key factors would be in its favour.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT

It is not for us to suggest which medallions fall into the category of an "excellent investment." Our readers must decide this for themselves by comparing the three vital factors in each of the medallion issues listed on pages eight and nine.

One of the most valuable non-commercial sets is that issued by the South African Mint in 1949 to commemorate the Inauguration of the Voortrekker Monument. Only 100 sets consisting of gold (15 carat), silver and bronze were sold at R27.00 each. The set has the ingredients of a first-class set; the appeal, limited striking and reasonable issue price. To-day the sets are fetching between R100 and R120 — a considerable appreciation.

Some sets, sold at prices completely out of proportion to the gold content, may not appreciate, because the high issue price might dissuade people from buying. If this is the case, the sets will be readily available and easy to obtain. High prices are only paid if sets are unobtainable. Increased resale prices represent collector's — or rarity value — and if the initial price is high, there is little margin left for natural growth in rarity value because the ceiling is reached before the set is sold.

A side effect of the commercial medallions, will be the stimulation of commemoratives struck by the South African Mint. Many of these sets, which include Coronation issues, the 1945 Peace Medal and many others, have lain forgotten for years (More information will appear in future issues.)

Like the share market, where gilt-edged and blue chips have built up a reputation for sound investment, it will be the worthwhile commercial sets which appreciate and command high prices in years to come.

Details of the Rhodesian & Botswana gold coins will be given next month.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY

By Jerry Remick, Box 183, 2900
 Quantre Bourgeois, Quebec 10,
 P.Q., Canada.

The British East Africa Currency Board for many years issued a common coinage and paper currency for its four members: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. During the last few years each of these former British Colonies became independent republics within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

On June 14, 1966, Tanzania (Zanzibar and Tanganyika) issued their own banknotes in denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings. On August 1, 1966, they issued their own coinage of 5¢, 20¢,

50¢ and 1 shilling. President Julius K. Nyerere appears on all the coins and banknotes.

On August 15, 1966, Uganda issued their own banknotes of 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings. The notes show the shield of arms of Uganda on the obverse and local scenes on the reverse. No word has as yet been received on plans for Uganda's coinage, so the coinage of the East African Currency Board is still in use.

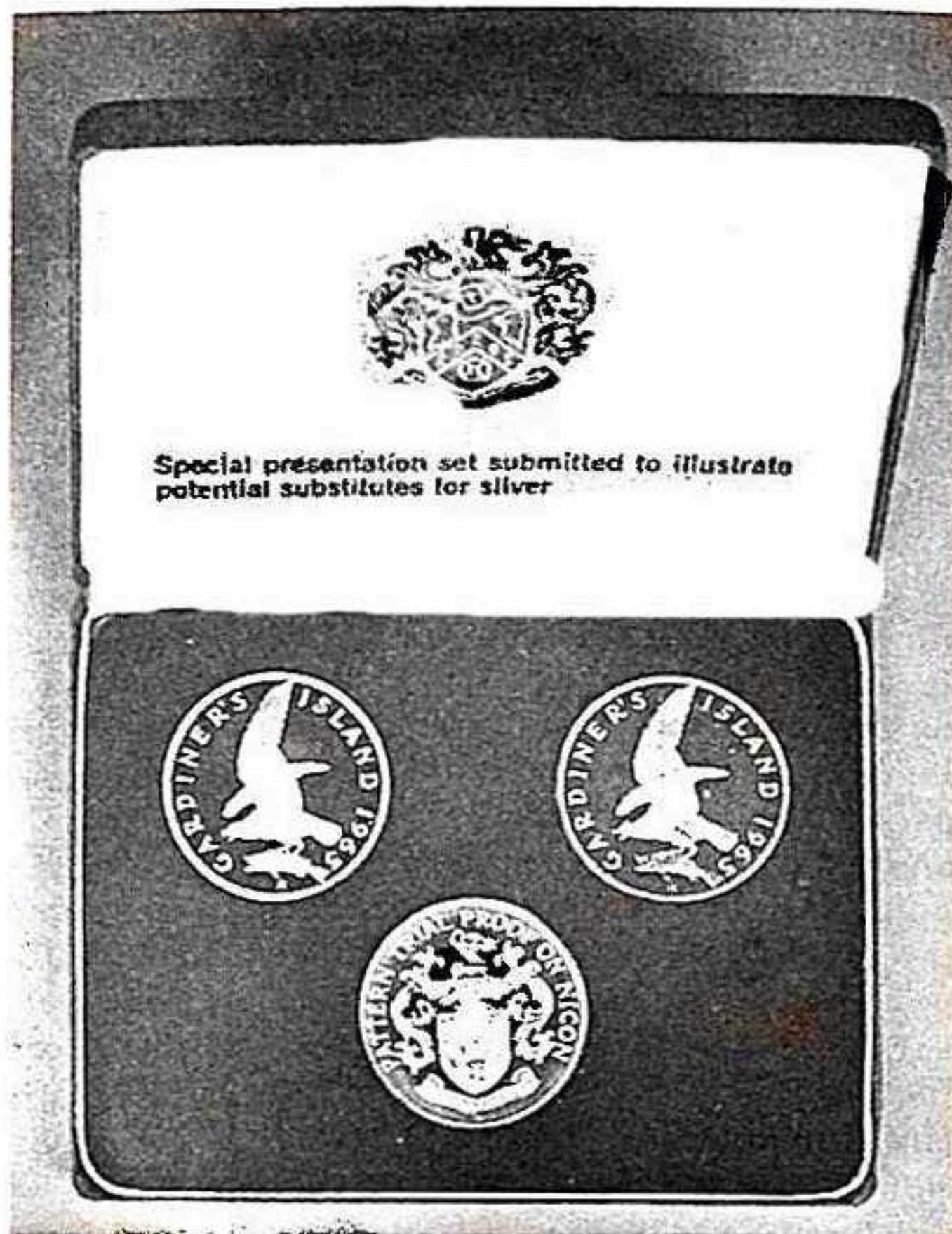
On September 15, 1966, Kenya will issue her first banknotes of 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings. No announcement has as yet been received regarding a separate coinage for Kenya.

Thus the current notes of the East African Currency Board of 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings will gradually be retired. The current notes do not show the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, but instead a sailboat. The issue before showed the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. Thus ends the era of the East African Currency Board.

CANADIAN PROOF SETS

The production costs for the 1967 Canadian Centennial set of coins are expected to be between \$30.00 to \$35.00 each. The coins consisting of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00 and \$20.00 have a face value of \$21.91. The cost of the leather box in which the set will be housed is expected to be about \$5.00.

The \$20.00 gold coin will be legal tender in Canada. It will only be available by purchasing the entire 1967 Centennial set at a cost of \$40.00, Canadian dollars. An unlimited number of sets are available to any individual, but the mint reserves the right to fill small orders first.



(Left): Famous American designer and sculptor Gilroy Roberts, who created the Kennedy Half Dollar, at work on the Gardiner's Island set which will soon be available in South Africa.

(Above): The Gardiner's Island set.

VERSAMEL U MEDALJES ?

DEUR AMATEUR VERSAMELAAR

U het seker ook al gevind hoe moeilik dit partymaal is om ontbrekende munte te bekom teneinde reekse of stelle vol te maak. Dit dreig partymaal om frustrerend in te werk en die gevaar bestaan dat ons ontmoedig mag word. Daarom moet die amateur versamelaar hom nie blind staar op enige stelsel van versameling of die volledigheid van stelle nie. Ons moet realisties wees by ons entoesiasme. Neem nou my eie geval Na paar jaar van versameling het ek nou al die silver en koper

munte sedert 1923 behalwe munt wat nog kortkom. Maar dit is misleidend want ek probeer nie eers om die onmoontlike reg te kry nie en waar daar so min van 'n muntstuk gemunt is dat dit slegs 'n museumstuk is, tel ek hom eenvoudig nie.

Neem nou byvoorbeeld die oortjies van 1933, 1934 en 1936 waarvan net 76, 52 en 43 gemunt is. Ook die 1930 oortjie waarvan 6560 gemunt is, is myns insiens onmoontlik netsoos al die 1931 silwer stukke en die 1948 en 1949 halfkrone. Daar is net nie genoeg

vir al die versamelaars nie en ons moet dit maar net besef en aanvaar.

Maar ons moet ons nie vernies dat dit nou 'n doodlooppaadje is omdat ons nie alles kan kry nie. Daar is soveel interessante rigtings waarin ons kan belangstel soos die munte van ons buurstade, ou muntstukke uit ons eie land en ander lande en die uitgifte van nuwe munte wat nou in so baie lande beskikbaar is. Daar is ook nog die interessante rigting om geleentheidsmedaljes te versamel en hier moet ons weereens onderskei tussen die versameling terwille van die stokperdjie en die versameling terwille van waardevermeerdering.

As ons waardevermeerdering in die oog het kan ons seker nie beter doen as om soveel van die medaljes wat deur erkende instel-

(vervolg op bladsy 5. kol. 1)

DIE OUDSTE PAPIERGELD VAN DIE Z.A.R.

Deur Prof. A.N. Pelzer

Hierdie is die laaste aflewering van Prof. A.N. Pelzer se geskiedenis oor die note van die Z.A.R. Hierdie stukkie geskiedenis wat in 4 dele gepubliseer is, het as hoofteema gedien in sy toespraak aan die Transvaalse Numismatiese Vereeniging.

Nadat hy sy voorstel oor getekende skuldbriewe gemaak het, het die kommissie byna terloops met 'n algeheel nuwe gedagte tevoorskyn gekom toe hulle aan die hand gegee het dat die regering moet oorweeg om 'n bedrag geld te leen.

Die Volksraad het die voorgaande gedagte aanvaar en besluit om 'n lening aan te gaan vir 'n bedrag van £15,000 by wyse van die uitreiking van skuldbriewe teen 'n rentekoers van 6% per jaar. Die Uitvoerende Raad was oor die besluit nie geesdriftig nie en omdat hy besef het dat "tenzij er eene leening gemaak wordt van klinkende munt om de gouvernementennoten in te wisselen", geen blywende oplossing vir die probleem gevind sou word nie. Eindelik na baie jare van onsekere, byna doellose rondtasting, was die regering op die regte spoor. Indien een of ander instansie bereid gevind sou word om

aan die regering 'n kontantbedrag te leen om alle goewermentsnote mee te vervang, sou daarna 'n nuwe begin gemaak kon word en sou finansiële stabiliteit bereik word omdat met geringe inspanning, dit moontlik sou wees om die jaarlikse begroting te laat klop.

Dit was op hierdie grondslag wat waarnemende president Erasmus voortgebou het toe hy in sy Aanspraak met die opening van die Volksraadsitting die hoop uitgespreek het dat dit moontlik sal wees om iewers 'n kontantlening aan te gaan. Die Volksraad het die gedagte eenparig onderskryf en die regering opgedra om nog gedurende dieselfde sitting voorstelle voor te lê hoe en waar 'n lening van £60,000 aangegaan kan word. Intussen het Thomas Francois Burgers die ampseed as staatspresident afgelê. Op die voorbereidende maatreëls wat reeds getref is, het hy doeltref-

fend en met spoed voortgebou en skriftelik aan die Volksraad planne voorgelê hoe te werk gegaan moes word om die lening aan te gaan. Op hierdie stadium het hy ook nog in terme van skuldbriewe tot die bedrag van £60,000 gedink. Die Volksraad het die president se gedagtegang onderskryf en besluit om die uitvoerbaarheid van die skema op 'n buitengewone sitting van die Volksraad te oorweeg.

Op die buitengewone vergadering wat vroeg in 1873 gehou is, kon die president die Volksraad meedeel dat hy daarin geslaag het om 'n lening van £60,000 met 'n Kaapse handelsbank aan te gaan. Die dokumente wat nodig was om die lening te wettig, was reeds voorberei en al wat nog nodig was, was die goedkeuring van die Volksraad. Die Volksraad het die handeling van die president goedgekeur en die nodige wetgewing in verband daarmee aanvaar.

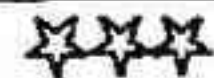
In die eerste van twee wette wat aangeneem is, word voorsiening gemaak vir 'n Delgingsfonds en verbind die Volksraad hom om jaarliks op die eerste dag van Januarie uit die publieke fondse 'n bedrag van £3,000 te onttrek ter delging van die lening van £60,000. In die wet word verder nog bepaal dat die Volksraad drie burgers sou benoem wat saam met die Thesourier-generaal 'n ere-kommissie sou vorm om toesig oor die Delgingsfonds uit te oefen. In die tweede wet word voorsiening gemaak vir die wyse waarvolgens die goewermentsnote vir "goeie" geld ingewissel sou word.

(vervolg van bladsy 4, kol. 3)

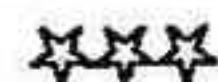
lings of handelaars in beperkte getalle aangebied word, te bekom en te bewaar nie. Let veral daarop of die oplaag beperk is, of die medaljes elkeen genommer is en of dit op 'n puik manier vervaardig en aangebied word. As u op die manier belê kan u nie 'n fout maak nie. Dit is baie onwaarskynlik dat die medaljes waarvan groot getalle

vervaardig word ooit waarde vir versamelaars sal hê en u versamel dit dan bloot net vir die geskiedkundige waarde of terwille van die volledigheid van die versameling in 'n bepaalde rigting of omdat u dit vir die nageslag bewaar.

Bickels Coin and Medal News will be available at all branches of the Central News Agency as from this month.



BICKELS MANY COIN ACCESSORIES ARE SOLD BY THE BOOKMARK, 57, BROAD ST., DURBAN; KURT BALDINGER & SON, 24, ADDERLEY STREET, CAPE TOWN AND NIC DE WET OF ZASTRON. ASK THESE SHOPS FOR YOUR COIN REQUIREMENTS.



A SHEKEL FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

by Lorraine Els

In the Numismatic Section of the National Cultural History Museum, Boom Street, Pretoria, there are two coins of great interest; An original shekel minted during the First Revolt 66-70 AD and an imitation which appeared sporadically from the 16th century.

The shekel's history has been a long and interesting one, particularly as it is one of the first coins associated with "the chosen people", through whose religion a standard of moral behaviour has become an integral part of our modern Western civilization.

All the weight systems of Western Asia had their beginning in Babylon. This form of bullion was commonly used during the early period and every commercial transaction involving payment of considerable sums was settled by weight. The shekel in its early stages was not a coin, but a silver or gold ingot of recognised weight. Brass and iron shekels are also mentioned in 1 Sam. XVII 5 & 7 "and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of brass" and "his spear's head weighed six hundred shekels of iron". The shekel, mentioned in the Old Testament referred to weight and not money as interpreted in some of the earlier biblical books.

DOUBLE VALUE

The precious metal circulated in three forms, "The shekel and its subdivisions" and the half shekel "a beka head (that is half a shekel by the shekel of the sanctuary)" Ex. XXXVIII 26. An actual coin labelled "beka" is now known to exist from the Persian period, Rebah being a quarter shekel. (1 Sam. IX 8 "Here I have with me the fourth part of a shekel of silver", and 20 Gerahs making 1 shekel "Every valuation shall be according to the shekel of the sanctuary, twenty Gerahs shall

make a shekel" Lev. XXVII 25.) In addition, a coin was minted called the "holy shekel" doubling the value of the normal shekel according to the rabbis. (Jewish Encyclopaedia).

Coined money began in Palestine during the Persian period and was completed in the Bible lands by Alexander the Great during his reign, from 336 to 323 BC, and the reign of his successors. From Alexander until the Roman conquest of the Hellenistic East, the Greek currency circulated through-



The top coin is the genuine Shekel and the bottom an imitation.

out Judaea. Egypt and Mesopotamia.

It was not, however, until the reign of Antioch VII of Syria (138 BC) that Simon Maccabeus, the high priest, was allowed to "coin money for thy country with thine own stamp" (1 Maccabees XV 6). These were the first Jewish coins bearing Hebrew types and inscriptions. Thus the old national weight gave its name to the new coin. The pieces issued by Simon are generally dated from the "year of independence." Those issued later

were only of bronze.

Hebrew money claims very little artistic merit, falling woefully short of the beautiful Greek productions used at that time. A possible cause of the coins artistic deficiency was the Second Commandment which was a stern reality to the "children of Israel". The Commandment laid down that any coin featuring pagan deities or animals were repulsive to Judaism. Consequently no religious symbolisms appeared on the coins.

During the first Revolt of the

Jews against Rome from 66 to 70 AD, a second series of Jewish shekels and half shekels were struck. They depicted a cup or chalice on the obverse and branch with three buds, possibly symbolic of Aaron's rod, on the reverse. According to Humphrey's Coin Collectors Manual Vol. 1, the chalice represents the sacred cup of manna which Moses was directed to preserve in commemoration of the food furnished to the Israelites during their journey in the Wilderness. The Rev. E. Rogers, however, states that the jewelled chalice was placed on the reverse side to indicate Simons priesthood. ("A Handy Guide to Jewish Coins").

These shekels have often been confused with the first coins struck in BC 138. They have also been considered as the coin handed to Judas. This has been repudiated by overwhelming evidence concerning the coins' style and inscription, not to mention the fact that the First Revolt of Jews against Rome was in AD 66-70 — some 35 years after the crucifixion. The inscription on this piece is "Shekel of Israel" and on the reverse, "Jerusalem the Holy".

Like the "Judas Pennies" however, vast quantities of false Jewish shekels have been produced since the middle of the 16th Century, not only to defraud innocent people, but to provide Christians with relics of the betrayal. These coins only resemble their counterparts superficially. Most of them are larger and thinner. The dissimilarities can easily be seen by anyone comparing them with a genuine coin. According to Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin (March, 1958), some of the productions were sold accompanied by printed descriptions such as the following:

"Fac-similes of the Jerusalem shekel, the coin for which our Saviour Jesus Christ was sold."

COINS IN CIRCULATION

A thought may be given to the coins circulating during the time of the New Testament. Coins of the Roman Empire were prominent.

(continued on page 14, col. 1)



Reverse: The top coin is the genuine Shekel and the bottom an imitation.

NAME OF SET OR MEDAL	DATE OF ISSUE	ISSUED/DIS-TRIBUTED BY	CONTENTS:	GOLD	DIA- METER	WEIGHT TROY OUNCES	STER- LING SILVER	DIA- METER	COPPER BRONZE	DIA- MET
RHODESIAN INDE- PENCE COM- MEMORATIVE MEDAL	FEBRUARY MARCH 1966	Export Products (Pvt.) Ltd. Bickels Coins & Medals (Pty.) Ltd.	1 Copper Medal in Leatherette Case	NO.			NO.		Copper	1½"
RHODESIAN INDE- PENCE COM- MEMORATIVE	AUGUST 1966	Export Products (Pvt.) Ltd. Bickels Coins & Medals	1 Silver Medal in blue Leatherette Case. Individually Numbered 1 - 1010	NO			YES	1½"	NO.	
5TH ANNIVER- SARY OF THE REPUBLIC MEDALLION	MAY 1966	Struck by Metal Art (Pty.) Ltd. Sold by Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd.	a) 24 carat gold plated Sterling Silver b) Sterling Silver c) Bronze	NO.			YES YES	2" 2"	Bronze YES	2"
5TH ANNIVER- SARY OF THE REPUBLIC MEDALLIONS	MAY 1966	Africana Medallions through the Trust Bank of South Africa	Sold in Sets of 3, comprising Sizes A. B. C. & in sets of B & C. Also B & C sold individually. Sets numbered	(A) (B) (C)	1.75" 1.25 " .875"	1.75 oz. .562 oz. .220 oz.	NO NO NO		NO NO NO	
CHURCHILL - SMUTS MEDALLIONS	SEPTEMBER 1966	Struck by Metal Art (Pty.) Ltd Issued by Bickels Coins & Medals (Pty.) Ltd.	Triple sets consisting of 1 x 18 ct. gold medal- lion. 1 of sterling silver and 1 bronze in presentation case. All Sets individually Numbered 1-100.	YES	2"	3.25	YES	2"	YES	2"
CHURCHILL - SMUTS MEDALLIONS	SEPTEMBER 1966	Struck by Metal Art (Pty.) Ltd. Issued by Bickels Coins & Medals (Pty.) Ltd.	Silver Medallions and Bronze Medallions issued individually in case.	NO			YES	2"	YES	2"
DR. H.F. VERWOERD /ADV. J.G. STRIJDOM COMMEMORATIVE	NOVEMBER 1966	Issued by Bickels Coins & Medals (Pty.) Ltd.	Triple Sets consisting of one each 18ct gold, silver & bronze medal- lion, in presentation case, individually numbered 1-250 Twin Sets of one each silver & bronze medal- lion, in case, individ- ually numbered. All medallions in both sets of equal diameter & thickness.	YES	2"	3.50 oz.	YES	2"	YES	2"
PROOF COINS COMMEMORAT- ING THE KING- DOM OF LESOTHO	OCTOBER 1966	Barclays Bank, D.C.O.	Three Sets a) 22ct Gold Set of 3 coins; b) Long Proof Set of 3 22ct. gold coins & 4 silver coins c) Set of 4 silver coins	YES 4 Maloti 2 Maloti 1 Maloti (Coins are legal tender)	28 mm 21.8 mm 19 mm	15.976 gms 7.988 gms 3.994 gms	YES 50 licenti 20 " 10 " 5 "	35 mm 28 mm 21.8 mm 19 mm	NO	
80TH ANNIVER- SARY OF JOHAN- NESBURG COM- MEMORATIVE GOLD MEDALLIONS	OCTOBER 1966	Africana Medallions (Pty.) Ltd. through the Standard Bank of S.A. Ltd.	Set of two 18ct. gold Medallions of equal weight and size	YES	1.75"	1.75 oz. (54.43 gs)	NO		NO	

R	TOTAL GOLD CONTENT OF SET	OBVERSE	REVERSE	NUMBERS STRUCK	ISSUED PRICE	PRESENT MARKET PRICE	COMMENTS-INVESTMENT POTENTIAL
	NIL	Premier Ian Smith surrounded by a cluster of cut semi-precious stones and diamonds	Symbolic Design showing Rhodesia's Strength, Industrially and Agriculturally	20,000	R2.50	R3.00	Medal is over-issued. Unique however, because it bears the head of Premier Ian Smith on the obverse.
		Premier Ian Smith and as above	Symbolic Design showing Rhodesia's Strength, as above.	1010 Numbered individually	R9.00	R12.00	A worthwhile investment since a strictly limited number were struck.
	Very little	Leaping Springbok	Map of South Africa	Not stated but under 500 of each	a) R9.00 b) R7.50 c) R3.00	Set of three R35.00	These medals are well struck and attractive. Failure however to limit number of striking might count against the sets appeal from an investment point of view.
	A, B & C=2.52 oz. B & C=1.437 oz.	Symbolic design shows two 5 year-olds with cornucopia giving the fruits of abundance	Lettering showing the Republic of S.A. in English & Afrikaans. Roman letter "V" in centre surrounded by Laurel Wreath.	A B C 300 B C 2700 C 5000	R188.00 R 66.80 R 18.80	R230.00 R 70.00 R 20.00	A really magnificent set which sparked the South African medallion market. The set of 3 medallions is an excellent investment, mainly because of the low mintage figures and the sentimental appeal. The sets of 2 medallions are over produced but nevertheless attractive enough to warrant a place in any collection. Original ratio of issue price to gold value is favourable.
	3.25 oz.	Sir Winston Churchill with Laurel Wreath and dates of birth and death	Jan Christiaan Smuts and dates of birth and death.	100 Triple 250 Silver 250 Bronze	R235.00 R 15.00 R 7.50	R275.00 R 15.00 R 7.50	Triple Sets issued in beautiful wine-red leatherette cases with certificate guaranteeing limited striking and certifying gold content of medallion. Excellent ratio of issue price to gold value.
	3.50 oz.	Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, dates and Laurel Wreath.	Johannes nes Gerhardus Strijdom dates & Laurel Wreath	250 Triple 250 Twinsets 500 silver 500 bronze	R250.00 R 21.50 R 15.00 R 7.50	Medallions not issued as yet.	The appeal of this set will ensure its investment potential. Issue price v. gold ratio good. Each set of the entire series will be numbered and issued with a certificate. This is the first time that the quality and the exclusive appeal of expensive sets has been extended to the silver & bronze medallions.
	27.958 Gs. or ±.875 oz.	Moshoeshe I founder of the Basuto Nation.	Lesotho Coat of arms.	500 Triple 1500 Longsets 3500 Shortsets (silver only)	R195.00 R215.00 R 20.00	Sets being issued at present	Coins are well struck and beautifully presented. The set carries official Lesotho approval. High issue price and disproportionately low gold content could restrict its investment potential. The number of silver sets and gold long sets appear high in comparison to known world consumption. Point in favour - 1st issue of a new country.
	3.5 oz.	Typical scene of Johannesburg in 1886 Modern Johannesburg	Both Reverses based on Z.A.R. Coat of Arms	500 Twinsets	R248.00	Not yet issued	In the tradition of its first set, Africana Medallions have produced a worthwhile set which will prove popular with connoisseurs of good engraving and medal work. Its weight-price ratio is favourable. Because it depicts only Johannesburg, its appeal might be restricted largely to that city.

Die ontstaan van die eerste banknote

deur M. Esterhuysen

Het u geweet dat banknote dateer sedert die regering van Charles I (1625-49)? Die Engelse handelaars het die gewoonte gehad om hulle kontant in die "Tower of London" onder beskerming van die Kroon vir veiligheid en gerief in bewaring te laat.

In 1640 het Charles I geld egter baie nodig gehad. Hy het groot hoeveelhede peper van handelaars op skuld gekoop en het dit teen 'n geweldige verlies verkoop om onmiddellike kontant in die hande te kry en aangesien die opbrengs geheel-en-al onvoldoende was om hom oor sy moeilikhede te help, het hy £120,000 van die handelaars se geld wat in die "Tower" in bewaring was, konfiskeer. Die handelaars wat self die geld nodig gehad het om hulle skulde te delg, het hewig protesteer en na 'n lang vertraging is die geld gedeeltelik terugbetaal.

Natuurlik het die handelaars na hierdie voorval nie weer hulle skatte toevertrou aan die "Tower" nie. Die gewoonte het daarna ontstaan om dit by Londense goudsmede te laat teen 'n rentekoers en die reg om die geld te trek net wanneer hulle dit nodig gehad het. Die goudsmede het kwitansies uitgereik in ruil vir die munte en hierdie kwitansies of strokies papier het toe die eerste papiergeld m.a.w. note geword wat in Engeland gesirkuleer het. Dit was nooit geldige wisselkoers nie, maar omdat dit bewyse was wat tussen die handelaars sirkuleer het, was dit 'n konkrete bewys van kontantgeld wat by die goudsmede gedeponeer is. Sodoende het die goudsmede dus heel toevallig die vaders van Engelse papiergeld geword. Soos hulle naam aandui, was goudsmede mense wat gewerk het met edel-metale en benewens hulle werk as handelaars in muntmetaal, was hulle ook pandjies-



FOTOS DEUR THEO MARAIS

houers en elke goudsmid het sy kleinhandelwinkel gehad vir die verkoop van goud of silwer wat maklik en gou omgesit kon word in munte wanneer dit nodig was.

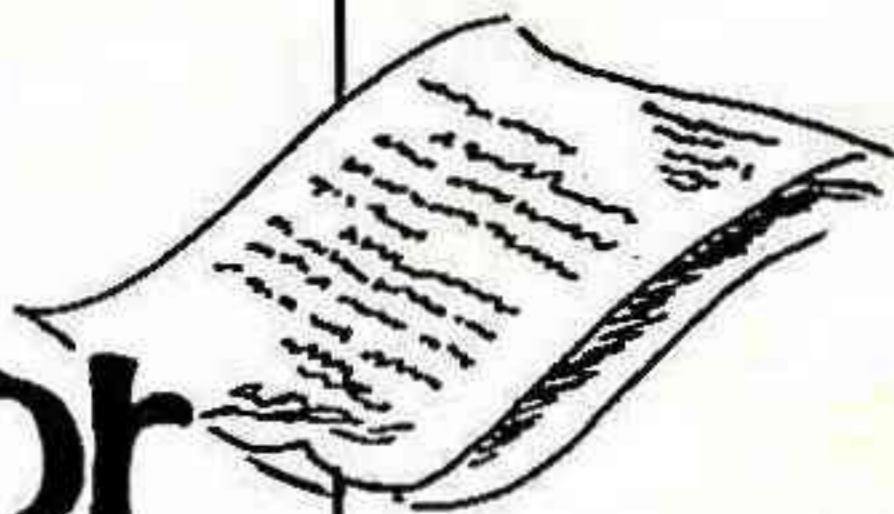
In hierdie soort besigheid het hulle die monopolie gehad totdat Charles II (1660-85) aan bewind gekom het. Goudsmede het toe die gewoonte gehad om hulle surplus kapitaal in die skatkiste deponeer en weekliks daarvan te trek na gelang die behoefte van hulle besigheid. In 1672 kry Koning Charles II geld dringend nodig en kondig aan dat die geld in die skatkis opgeskort word vir een jaar teen 'n rentekoers van ses persent. Die aantal goudsmede wat skade gely het was min maar die maatreel het ruïnering veroorsaak vir 10,000 persone wat hulle geld by die goudsmede deponeer het. Die geld is nooit terugbetaal nie en die belofte van ses persent rente is ook later tot niet verklaar. Hierdie groot verlies het die vertroue in die goudsmede vernietig. Daarna het die idee van 'n bank ontstaan.

Numismaties was die tydperk van Charles I se regering seker die interessantste tydperk in die Engelse monargie. Gedurende sy regering is masjiengeslane munte vir die eerste keer in Engeland in die Koninklike Munt in die "Tower" produseer en wel deur 'n Fransman, Nicholas Briot. Die masjinerie kon die geld egter nie vinnig genoeg munt om die handgeslane-munte heeltemal te vervang nie, met die gevolg dat in 1637 'n tak van die Koninklike Munt in Aberystwyth, Wallis, opgerig is by die silwermyne. Hierdie munt is in 1642 verskuif na Shrewsbury en 'n jaar later na Oxford waar dit tot 1646 in werking was. Nadat Koning Charles I sy finale breuk met sy Goewerment tydens 'n Burgeroorlog gehad het, is daar wel nog munte in Londen uitgereik met Charles se naam en kop op totdat die Koning verhoor en tereggestel is. Dit is gedoen om sirkulasie van geld tussen die Koning se aanhangers en die Goewerment te verseker.

(vervolg op bladsy 14, kol. 3)



Letters to the Editor



COIN GRADING

Dear Sir,

Mr. D.G. Spangenberg's suggestion in the last issue of your magazine concerning the renaming of coin grades to make it possible for various nationalities to use a common system, is sound and deserves serious consideration. Jaeger, the German author, has used a simple numerical system; 1, 2, 3 and 4. He used the numeral "1" for proof coins which I think can be confusing. I would prefer to use Mr. Spangenberg's "1" for UNC; "2" for EF, etc.

I think one can completely dispense with the letters in front and use only the numerals. This would make the system completely universal. One question remains: what to call proof coins.

Dr. W.C. Annandale, Odendaalsrus.

(What about calling proof coins A1 - Ed.)

★★★

AUSTRALIA

Dear Sir,

In your "Coin and Medal News" of October 1966, there is a statement by Dr. Dönges on page 3, in which he says that "Australia did not produce Proof Coins, only uncirculated sets".

This statement is incorrect, as I myself have several Proof Sets dating from 1955 to 1963.

Dr. D.N. Brereton, Port Elizabeth.

(Dr. Dönges was referring to the current issue of Australian coinage. The Australian Mint decided to make ONLY uncirculated sets and NOT proof sets of the new decimal currency. - Ed.)

★★★

B.C. & M.N.

Waarde heer,

Ek wil u hartlik dank vir u munt-

blaadje wat ek baie leersaam en interessant gevind het die afgelope jaar. Ek stuur nog 'n jaar se intekengeld omdat ek nie daar sonder wil wees nie. Ek meen dat u uitstaande diens lewer en dat dit vir baie aangename ure bring. Ek kan u verseker ek waardeer dit baie. Met dank.

(Sr.) H.A. Taljard.

★★★

Waarde heer,

Ek vind B.C.M.N. baie interessant en leersaam en as 'n stokperdjie begin die versamel en veral die geskiedenis van munte my almeer boei.

Hiermee my beste wense vir die uitbouing en voortbestaan van B.C.M.N. (Mev.) O. Louw, Meyerspark.

(Dit is baie bemoedigend om sulke vriendelike briewe te ontvang soos die van Sr. Taljard en Mev. Louw. Die feit dat die geskiedenis van munte stadig maar seker besig is om 'n belangriker plekkie te beklee in Suid-Afrikaanse Numismatisme is ook verblydend aangesien ons nog al die tyd daarop probeer wys het dat die geskiedenis van die munte van veel meer belang is as die wisseling van muntpryse. - Red.)

★★★

BANKNOTE

Geagte Meneer,

Telkemale duik daar 'n nuwe probleem op in die Museum en navorsing in geskifte los nie altyd die probleem op nie. Ek wonder of daar nie miskien 'n leser van u blad is wat my kan help nie.

'n Tydjie gelede het 'n ou dame 'n aantal banknote na die Museum gebring om te verkoop en nadat vir haar gese is dat ons nie Russiese en Duitse banknote koop nie, antwoord sy: "Maar my kind dis geld wat in onse eie land gebruik is". 'n Week daarna het iemand anders dit bevestig. Ek het 'n persoon besoek wie se vader 'n winkel gedurende die Anglo-Boere Oorlog en daarna gehad

het en die persoon het muntstukke en banknote wat in die winkel ontvang is en wat die familie eenkant gehou het, (o.a. Krugergeld, 'n blankopond en Russies en Duitse banknote) aan my getoon.

Dis wel bekend dat daar wel Russiese en Duitse soldate die Boere kom help veg het, en dis moontlik dat hulle geld aanvaar is. Is daar miskien iemand wat dit kan bevestig?

M. Esterhuysen,
Vakkundige Beampte,
Munt- en Seelkunde.
Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en
Opelugmuseum,
PRETORIA.

★★★

PROOF SETS

Dear Sir,

The Government's attitude towards the production of proof sets by the South African Mint makes interesting reading (October issue of your magazine) and raises the question of how many sets in a year qualify for the "rarity" label.

The greatest rarities among South African proof sets, excluding the scarf sets from the 1920's, 1930's and early 1940's are those from 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1959, all of which range from about 360 (for the long sets) to not more than 850.

It would be correct to classify these sets as having "rarity value". It appears that once the mintages increase, the rarity and its corresponding monetary value drops.

Coin collectors, instead of clamouring for sets and criticising the Mint, should agitate for a reduced mintage. Only by achieving this, will they protect the monetary and investment value of their sets. They should be the first to request lower mintages and they should be content with missing out occasional years in their collections.

D.C. Steyn, Rondebosch, Cape.

P.O. BOX 10690,
JOHANNESBURG.
SOUTH AFRICA.
PHONE: 834-8210

PRICE LIST

BICKELS' COINS & MEDALS

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

LIST 121
NOVEMBER, 1966
Valid to end of NOVEMBER, 1966 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: December, 66 - January, 67.
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)

A1928	1943	per set	(104 minted)	R432.50
A1929	1944	per set	(150 minted)	333.00
A1930	1945	per set	(150 minted)	335.00
A1931	1946	per set	(150 minted)	330.00
A1932	1947	per set	(2600 minted)	135.00
A1933	1948	per set	(1120 minted)	152.00
A1934	1949	per set	(800 minted)	175.00
A1935	1950	per set	(500 minted)	225.00
A1936	1951	per set	(2000 minted)	55.00
A1937	1952	per set	(3500 minted)	40.00
A1938	1953	per set	(2000 minted)	55.00
A1939	1954	per set	(2275 minted)	65.00
A1940	1955	per set	(2250 minted)	65.00
A1941	1956	per set	(1350 minted)	105.00
A1942	1957	per set	(750 minted)	165.00
A1943	1958	per set	(625 minted)	170.00
A1944	1959	per set	(560 minted)	220.00
A1945	1960	per set	(1860 minted)	75.00
A1946	1961	per set	(4391 minted)	26.00
A1947	1962	per set	(2300 minted)	56.00
A1948	1963	per set	(2525 minted)	45.00
A1949	1964	per set	(1300 minted)	25.00
A1950	1965	per set	(20000 minted)	22.50
A1951	1965	per set	(120 minted)	265.00
A1952	1966	per set	(Not available until later in the year)	

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

A1953	1952	per set	(12000 minted)	R 65.00
A1954	1953	per set	(3000 minted)	102.00
A1955	1954	per set	(875 minted)	160.00
A1956	1955	per set	(600 minted)	180.00
A1957	1956	per set	(350 minted)	380.00

A1958	1957	per set	(380 minted)	345.00
A1959	1958	per set	(360 minted)	347.50
A1960	1959	per set	(390 minted)	410.00
A1961	1960	per set	(1500 minted)	145.00
A1962	1961	per set	(3139 minted)	97.50
A1963	1962	per set	(1544 minted)	105.00
A1964	1963	per set	(1500 minted)	90.00
A1965	1964	per set	(3000 minted)	62.50
A1966	1965	per set	(5000 minted)	75.00
A1967	1966	per set	(Not available until later in the year)	

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE CROWNS

SS - Specially select i.e. prooflike finish

A1968	1953	each		R 20.00
A1969	1954	each		45.00
A1970	1955	each		27.50
A1971	1959	each		140.00
A1972	1960	each		12.50
A1973	1961	each		18.00
A1974	1962	each		25.00
A1975	1963	each		11.00
A1976	1964	each		7.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

A1977	1947	each		R 5.25
A1978	1948	each		7.40
A1979	1949	each		8.75
A1980	1958	each		8.45
A1981	1960	each		3.35
A1982	1962	each		12.30
A1983	1963	each		3.00
A1984	1964	each		3.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - SELECT MINT ISSUE

The set consists of a prooflike CrownSS - (Specially Select) and all the currency issues of minor coins in uncirculated

condition - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2 1/2c. (Bronze).

PRE DECIMAL 1/4d. to 5/-

A1985	1948	per set	R105.00
A1986	1949	per set (no shilling)	85.00
A1987	1950	per set	135.00
A1988	1958	per set	45.00
A1989	1959	per set	165.00
A1990	1960	per set	35.00

DECIMAL SERIES - 1/2d. to 50c

A1991	1961	per set	R27.50
A1992	1962	per set	37.50
A1993	1963	per set	19.50
A1994	1964	per set	17.50

SOUTH AFRICAN FARTHING

A1995	1924	UNC	R4.60
A1996	1928	UNC	5.95
A1997	1931	EF	2.00
A1998	1932	UNC	4.00
A1999	1935	UNC	6.00
A2000	1941	UNC	4.25
A2001	1942	UNC	2.00
A2002	1946	UNC	1.40
A2003	1947	UNC	1.40
A2004	1948	UNC	1.70
A2005	1954	UNC	.75
A2006	1955	UNC	.55
A2007	1956	UNC	1.85
A2008	1957	UNC	.80
A2009	1959	UNC	1.25
A2010	1960	UNC	1.25

S.A. HALF PENNIES - 1/2 CENTS

A2011	1954	UNC	R7.50
A2012	1960	UNC	.95
A2013	1964	UNC	.40

S.A. PENNIES - 1 CENTS

A2014	1948	UNC	R1.75
A2015	1949	UNC	1.50
A2016	1960	UNC	.75
A2017	1961	UNC	.25
A2018	1962	UNC	.35
A2019	1963	UNC	.45
A2020	1964	UNC	.35

S.A. TICKEYS

A2021	1947	UNC	R3.10
A2022	1950	UNC	1.30
A2023	1959	UNC	.50
A2024	1960	UNC	5.85
A2025	1961	UNC	2.25
A2026	1962	UNC	8.50
A2027	1963	UNC	4.25
A2028	1964	UNC	4.75

S.A. SIXPENCES - 5 CENTS

A2029	1942	UNC	R1.50
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A2030	1944	UNC	8.50
A2031	1947	UNC	5.25
A2032	1948	UNC	2.50
A2033	1949	UNC	9.75
A2034	1957	UNC	2.00
A2035	1958	EF	2.00
A2036	1960	UNC	1.50
A2037	1962	EF	.70
A2038	1963	UNC	.65
A2039	1964	UNC	.50

S.A. SHILLINGS - 10 CENTS

A2040	1938	UNC	R 7.50
A2041	1942	EF	3.00
A2042	1943	EF	3.00
A2043	1945	UNC	20.50
A2044	1957	UNC	7.50
A2045	1958	UNC	2.90
A2046	1960	UNC	2.50
A2047	1961	UNC	1.50
A2048	1963	UNC	.95
A2049	1964	UNC	.65

S.A. FLORINS

A2050	1943	UNC	R 3.75
A2051	1944	UNC	13.80
A2052	1945	UNC	9.50
A2053	1948	UNC	38.50
A2054	1959	UNC	4.00
A2055	1960	UNC	3.00
A2056	1961	UNC	1.75
A2057	1962	UNC	1.35
A2058	1963	UNC	.85
A2059	1964	UNC	.80

S.A. HALF CROWNS

A2060	1940	UNC	R 5.25
A2061	1953	UNC	5.50
A2062	1955	UNC	4.50
A2063	1960	UNC	12.50

FOREIGN CROWNS & SILVER COINS.

A2064	1818	GEO. III Laureate Head, Edge LIX	VG	R11.50
A2065	1819	GEO. III Laureate Head, Edge LX - Rim dents	VG	9.50
A2066	1820	GEO. III Laureate Head, Edge LX	G	5.00
A2057	1821	GEO. IV Laureate Head, Edge Secundo, Two gashes.	F	11.50
A2068	1844	VICTORIA Young Head	F	15.00
A2069	1845	VICTORIA Young Head	F	15.00
A2070	1847	VICTORIA Young Head	F/VF	20.00
A2071	1890	VICTORIA Jubilee Head	VF	15.00
A2072	1896	VICTORIA Old Head, Edge LX	F	11.50
A2073	1902	EDWARD VII	F	29.50
A2074	1935	GEO V	EF	7.50
A2075	1951	GEO VI in original box	UNC	7.50
A2076	1868	BELGIUM Leopold II 5 FR.	VF	6.75
A2077	1916	EGYPT - 20 Piastres	VF	5.00
A2078	1834	RUSSIA - 1 Rouble	VF	9.50

A2079	1965	CANADA - Silver Dollar	UNC	2.50
A2080	1939	HOLLAND - Wilhelmina 2 1/2G	EF	6.50
A2081	1923	SWITZERLAND - 5 FR.	F	4.00
A2082	1908	AUSTRIA - France Joseph 5 Kor.	F	7.00
A2083	1900	GERMANY - Otto van Bayen 5 Mark	VF	9.50
A2084	1795	MEXICO - Charles IV 8 Reals	VF-	9.50
A2085	1761	AUSTRIA - Patrona Bavariae - Large Church Thaler (ex mount)	F	9.00
A2086	1919	CHINA - One Dollar	EF	3.25
A2087	1946	ROUMANIA - 100,000 Lei	VF	15.00
A2088		ITALY - L500 (florin size)	UNC	2.25

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

A2089	1 Dollar 1903-04 Edward VII	EF	R9.50
A2090	1 Dollar 1907-09 smaller size	EF	6.50

GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD

All more or less size of a British Sovereign (£1)

A2091	AUSTRIA - 8 Florin	EF	R 9.00
A2092	BELGIUM - 20 Francs	EF	10.00

ENGLAND (Sovereigns £1)

A2093	Victoria (Shield Reverse) early dates	EF	R15.00
A2094	Victoria Young Head 1871-1886	EF	12.50
A2095	Victoria Jubilee Head 1887-1892	EF	11.50
A2096	Victoria Old Head 1893-1901	EF	11.00
A2097	Edward VII, George V. Assorted dates	EF	11.00
A2098	Elizabeth II	EF	10.75
A2099	England 10/- pieces assorted	EF	9.00
A2100	GERMANY - 20 Marks	EF	15.50
A2101	HOLLAND - 10 Gulden Willem III and Wilhelmina	EF	10.50
A2101a	HOLLAND - 5 Gulden 1912 (Rare)	EF	18.00
A2102	HUNGARY - 20 Francs	EF	10.00
A2103	FRANCE - 20 Franc assorted	EF	10.00
A2104	ITALY - 20 Lire, UMBERTO and Vitt Emanuel	EF	10.00
A2105	IRAN - 1 PAVLEVI	EF	10.50
A2106	MEXICO - 10 Pesos	EF	11.50

A2107	ROUMANIA - 20 Lei (3 Kings)	EF	11.75
A2108	RUSSIA - 10 Roubel	EF	11.75
A2109	RUSSIA - 5 Roubel	EF	9.50
A2110	SAUDI ARABIA - 1 Sovereign	EF	10.00
A2111	SWITZERLAND - 20 Franc	EF	11.50
A2112	SPAIN - 20 Pesetas	EF	10.50
A2113	SOUTH AFRICA - R2 1966	EF	10.50
			3 for 30.00
A2114	TUNIS - 20 Franc	EF	9.00
A2115	TURKEY - 10 Piastro Standard	EF	9.50
A2116	TURKEY - 10 Piastro "DeLuxe"	EF	10.50

ASSORTED GOLD COINS

A2117	U.S.A. - 20 Dollar "Liberty Head"	EF	R44.00
A2118	U.S.A. - 10 Dollar "Liberty Head"	EF	26.00
A2119	U.S.A. - 5 Dollar "Liberty" or Indian Head	EF	17.75

SOUTH AFRICA

A2120	GEO V £'s 1925-1931	each	R13.50
A2121	GEO V Pound 1932		R18.00
A2122	GEO V 10/- 1925/26		R11.50
A2123	GEO VI 1952 Prooflike £1		R27.00
A2123a	GEO VI 1952 Prooflike 10/-		16.50

HEAVY GOLD COINS

A2124	AUSTRIA - 100 Cor.
A2125	AUSTRIA - 4 Ducats
A2126	MEXICO - 50 Pesos
A2127	SPAIN - 100 Pesetas
A2128	CHILE - 100 Pesos
A2129	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - 30 Pesos
A2130	TURKEY - 500 Piastre

CATALOGUES AND BOOKS

A2131	COINS OF THE WORLD 1750-1850 W.D. CRAIG 750 pages beautifully illustrated	R6.50
A2132	MONEYS OF THE BIBLE (YEOMAN) very interesting with lots of illustrations 60 pages	1.75
A2133	STRANGE MONEY OF THE WORLD fascinating illustrations 35 pages	1.25

(continued from page 7 col. 3)

Greek silver and gold coins, perhaps a few small bronze and silver coins of Persia struck by Maccabean John Hyrcanus; no doubt Ptolemaic Egyptian pieces locally minted at Gaza, Joppa and Sidon and the tetradrachms minted at Antioch or Tyre (Tyre having achieved independence during the decline of the Seleucid power) were also circulated. It is possible that the tetradrachms were the actual coins used for the "thirty pieces

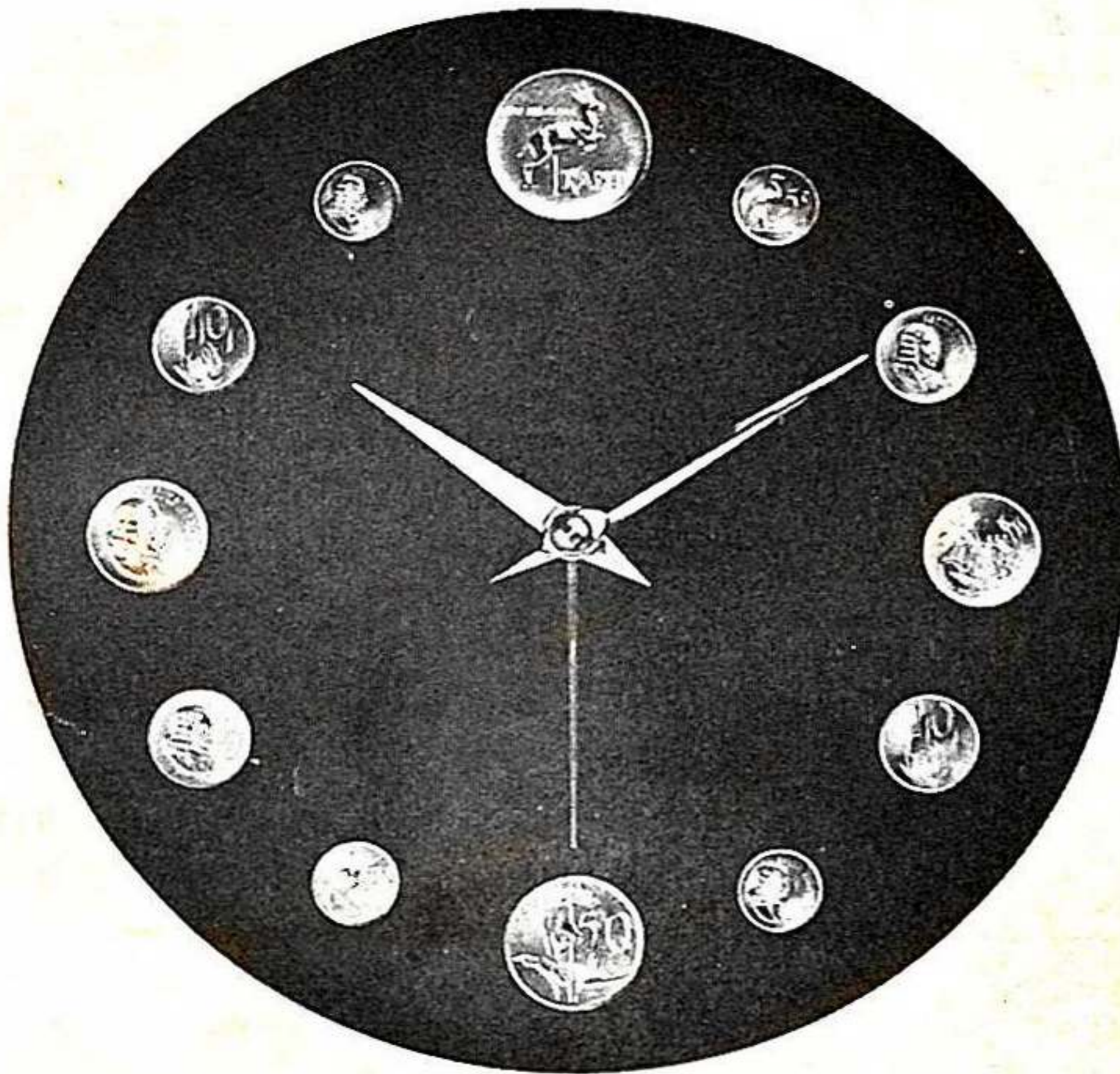
of silver." The denarii of Tiberius might have been used, but it is thought more likely that a coin of greater value was employed.

The concept of the shekel has been revived in modern times by the Zionist Organisation, the members of which pay a small annual levy called a shekel which gives them the right to participate in elections to the World Zionist Congress. This shekel was inaugurated at the First Congress in 1897 to indicate support of the Basle

Program. The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law.

(vervolg van bladsy 10, kol. 3)
Die versameling van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria het agt munte van hierdie tydperk nl. silwer sjielings, sikspense en koper oortjies. Die afbeelding is die van 'n sikspens en het dieselfde grootte as ons huidige 20c stuk.

XMAS CLOCK



Want an idea for a Christmas present that's really different?
ITS THE PHOENIX COIN TIME CLOCK!!

Unique black dial with silver coloured hands and coins to show the hours. Twelve noon has a genuine 1966 S.A. silver 1 Rand piece. 6 p.m. is an UNC 50 cent piece of 1966. The other hours have alternating abverses and reverses of the latest nickel 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cent coins – all in Mint condition. A total of R2.50 in current coins.

Clock mechanism consists of the world famous SMITH'S movement.

Regular 8½" diameter electric or battery model wall clock with either silver, grey or black case (we think the black case is more attractive).

Transparent cover seals off all coins against possible removal.

Postage free . . . Electric model R18.50.

Battery model R22.50.

No. P x 1.

AUSTRIA PROOF COINS 1966 – A

Set of current Austrian coins with a superior finish in a transparent cellophane holder – 10, 5 and 2 Schilling and 50, 10 5 and 2 Groschen – the set R3.00



No. P x 2.

SWEDEN – 5 KRO 1966 commemorative crown (2/6 size) in silver UNC R2.50.



P x 3.

JAMAICA – 1966 5/- UNC Cupro-nickel – regular crown sized piece R2.50.

(Published by Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., of 151 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, and printed by Teknilith, of Escom Centre, 122a Harrison Street, Braamfontein.)



**CHRISTMAS 1966
SPECIAL No. 1**

S.A. FARTHING SPECIAL!

- 101A TWIN SPECIAL R6
(1924/1935/) (Save R3.75)
- 101B TRIPLE SPECIAL R9
(1924/35/41) (Save R4.00)
- 101C QUAD SPECIAL R12
(1924/31/35/ (Save R4.25)
41)
- 101D QUIN SPECIAL R15
(1924/31/32 (Save R5)
35/41)

Pursuing our policy of offering readers of Coin & Medal News a series of worthwhile NUMISMATIC investments, and passing on to

subscribers wherever possible, price benefits, we concentrate this month on the humble S.A. 1/4d. Our price prediction for 1967 regarding the scarce mintages (i.e. 1923 to 1941) of S.A. farthings is that this coin in UNC and EF will catalogue and sell at a minimum average of 25% above the 1966 prices.

Whether for your private collection, for long term investment, or for immediate resale, these UNC/EF farthings will under any circumstances remain very good buys. Most of them are UNC, but we list

them as UNC/EF to satisfy the coin graders who like to splithairs. WHILE STOCKS LAST (and they are very limited) we offer on a first come, first served basis:-

- 101A (an UNC/EF 1924 & 1925 S.A. 1/4d.) R6
- 101A (an UNC/EF 1924/35/41 S.A. 1/4d.) R9
- 101C (an UNC/EF 1924/31/35/41 S.A. 1/4d.) R12
- 101D (an UNC/EF 1925/31/32/35/41 S.A. 1/4d.) R15

REGRET NO DEVIATIONS FROM THE ABOVE FOUR COMBINATIONS POSSIBLE

**CHRISTMAS 1966
SPECIAL No. 2**

A BOTSWANA SPECIAL!

**THIS COUNTRY'S
INDEPENDENCE
WAS MARKED BY TWO
WELL-STRUCK COINS.**

Only TWO COINS were issued by BOTSWANA to commemorate their 1966 Independence.

- a) A 10 THEBE gold coin of which only 5,000, were struck in 22 carat gold. The diameter is 25 m.m. (it is about the



size and thickness of a 1966 S.A. 50c. piece) weight is 11.29 gm or about 1/4 of an oz. Troy; and the coins are "Legal Tender".

- b) A 50 cents silver coin which is just about identical in appearance and size to the 10 THEBE gold coin. Only 50,000 of these coins were struck.

Both coins (gold and silver) have on the obverse SIR SERETSE



KHAMA'S head and on the reverse the BOTSWANA COAT OF ARMS.

We are presenting THE PAIR (10 THEBE GOLD and 50 cents silver) in a specially-designed gold inscribed leatherette wallet..... for R27.50 THE PAIR

**WRITE TO BICKELS AT P.O.
BOX 10690, JOHANNESBURG,
FOR YOUR BOTSWANA COINS.**