



bickels

COIN

AND

**MEDAL
NEWS**

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3



*PHOTO OF THIS YEAR'S NEW COINS —
WITH EX-PRESIDENT SWART'S IMAGE.*

Bickels Coin & Medal News

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MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR S.A. COINS

Dear Sir,

The recent article by Mr. Edwards which appeared in the Dec. Vol. 3 No. 6 caught my eye. Mr. Edwards seemed to me a most remarkable and interesting Numismatist when I recently met him, with a very wide knowledge of World Coins.

Furthermore we must not forget that the S.A. Mint has planned and made coins for quite a number of years and the present coins are really up to standard.

I thought that the addition of a ½ cent piece and a 40 cent piece in the present series would be interesting and bring an immediate reaction from numismatists in the Republic and Overseas. Personally, I think that a 40 cent piece as described and drawn in the accompanying sketch would be a much more sought after coin in silver than the present R1 piece.

Here are details of the coins which I suggest:

Letters to the Editor.

40 cent piece

Metal – Silver if possible.
Size – Present 50c. CN. Coin.

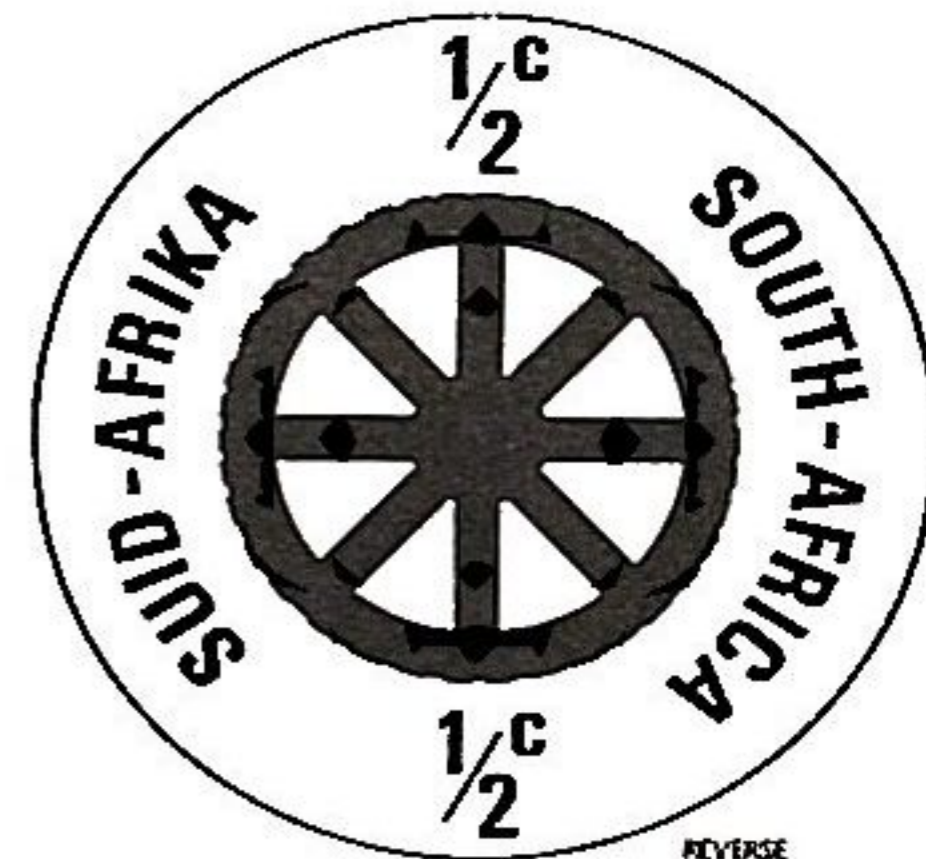


Thickness – Present R1. Silver Coin.
Edge – Milled with an inclined sloping. Milled to the centre as in drawing side view.
Obverse – By S.A. Mint with date.
Reverse – Baby Elephant (young country growing strong)

Tusks at side S.A.
Mint-mark at bottom of grass. Value top. (see drawing)

½ cent piece

Metal – Like present One Cent, or Aluminium.
Size – India Pice which was minted in S.A. Mint 1943 - 1946.



Thickness – Similar to India Pice.
Edge – Plain.
Obverse – As in drawing with or without centre part.
Reverse – As in drawing with or without centre part.

Central part can be taken out or left (see drawing) dotted lines.

With central part
(Obverse) – Head of Kruger.
(Reverse) – "Voortrekker Wawiel"
Dr. R. Dusse – Kestell

(Mr. Edward's article suggesting new designs for South Africa's coins was bound to cause controversy. We are very impressed by Dr. Dusse's suggestions – and we would like more from our readers – Ed.)



British Postal Award

The "Nugent Clougher Award", which is to be awarded annually by Britain's Postal History Society for services to Postal History in public or private capacity or for research work made available to others in the subject.

The first international award to be founded in postal history, the medal bears the words "The Postal History Society" above a post horn and envelope. The idea was originally conceived by the late Nugent Clougher,

a past president of the society, to promote research into the subject on a world-wide basis.

The first award will be announced in May next year by the Awards Committee, which will be chaired by Mr. W.E. Gerrish, philatelist, postal historian and a past president of the Royal Philatelic Society, founded in 1869 and now the oldest philatelic society in the world.

Uittreksel van die boekie

Muntstukkie, Waar Kom Jy Vandaan?

deur Wm. D. Simpson

DIE GRIEKWA-MUNTGELD

Hierdie geld is gemunt in die jaar 1816 en is die eerste muntgeld wat op die Suid-Afrikaanse bodem geslaan is. Die Londense Sendinggenootskap het sy verteenwoordigers na Suid-Afrika gestuur om onder die Kleurlinge sielearbeid te kom verrig. Onder die sendelinge was ene dr. John Campbell en hy het sy werk begin onder die Basters by Klaarwater. Hierdie Basters is later genoem Griekwas en Klaarwater het Griekwastad geword.

By een van die menigvuldige vergaderings het die Basters dr. Campbell gevra om vir hulle die een of ander soort muntstelsel te bewerkstellig en hy het dit belowe.

In 1814 het hy toe opdrag gestuur aan die firma Thomas Halliday in Londen, Engeland, om die volgende muntstukke te slaan en aan hom te stuur;

Tienpenniestukke in silwer;
Vyfpenniestukke in silwer;
Halfpennies in koper;
en Kwartpennies in koper.

Op hierdie muntstukke was geen afbeelding van 'n kop nie, maar net die woord *Griquatown*; op die agterkant was 'n duif wat vlieg met 'n olyftak in sy bek, en die waarde van die muntstuk.

Hierdie muntstukke het in 1816 in hierdie land aangekom maar ongelukkig is die aantal wat gemunt is nie bekend nie en sover vasgestel kan word, is daar net vier versamelaars wat al vier die muntstukke in hulle versameling het.

Dit is baie interessant om daarop te let dat die geld in eenhede van tien gemunt is. Die rede hiervoor was om die berekening met die geld te vergemaklik, aangesien die Basters net op hulle vingers kon tel by die berekening van die transaksies.

Redakteur — Hierdie munte is vandag van die gesogste in Suid-Afrika en honderde Rande word vir sekere goeie eksemplare betaal.

100 QUESTIONS TO GO

THE TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S QUIZZ

69. What is the life of a working die? It varies. The smaller the coin the shorter the life of the die. The average life of nickel is 100,000; bronze - 600,000 and silver 60,000.
70. Where does the nickel come from used in nickel coins? Germany, Sweden and Canada.
71. Who determines the number of coins to be minted? The Banks through the Reserve Bank.
72. Where does the Mint obtain the gold? Reserve Bank.
73. Where does the Mint obtain the silver? Rand Refinery (10% of gold output is silver)
74. Does the Mint receive orders from Commercial Banks? Through the Reserve Bank.
75. How does distribution of coins take place from the Mint? Local banks fetch the coins. Coinage to banks not in Pretoria is sent by rail.
76. What happens to scrap metal arising from production? It is remelted for coins.
77. How does Mint control Bullion to prevent theft. Stored in strong rooms and it is weighed and double checked.
78. Why is it that Dick Findlay and Cynthia Letty designed coins but the letters T.S. appear on the coins? T. Sasseen modelled the coins and as it is customary, his initials appear on the coins.
79. How does the Mint ensure that an equal number of coins are produced with the English and Afrikaans inscription? Same number of dies are made.
80. Are all dies machine cut? The dies are struck not cut.
81. How does the Mint ensure that the various alloys are as prescribed by the Act.
a) A sample is taken from each crucible when the metal is in molten state.
b) The end of each Bar is cut and tested.
82. Melting point of:-
a) Gold - 1062 c
b) 22ct Gold - 951 c
c) Silver - 960 c
d) Nickel - 1452 c
83. Why are blanks annealed after rolling and blanking process? The metal becomes too hard and has to be softened.
84. How does the Mint prevent "rejects" from leaving the Mint?
a) The blanks are passed along a conveyor belt in rolling room and stacked.
b) The coins are stacked after striking.
85. Are all coins counted prior to counting? Yes.
86. Is there any further control after bagging? Yes. Reweighing.
87. Is it possible for banks to receive shortages. No.
88. If 7½ million 10c coins dated 1966 were minted why did the mint not release this denomination? There was no demand. (Demand anticipated).
89. How many coins can the Mint produce in a day? One million.
90. At what rate can a coining press produce coins? 120 - 180 per minute.
91. Will the present ½c remain in circulation? The Act makes provision for minting a ½c but old ones will be used for the time being. Plans have been advanced for striking more of this denomination.
92. Are Banks allowed to sell surplus coins to the Mint? No.
93. Does the Mint export gold coins? Yes.
94. If "yes" are you allowed to import these coins into the Republic of S.A.? Definitely not.
95. Which is South Africa's rarest coin? 1926 S.A. ¼d.
96. Name a few varieties in our Coinage during 1940 and 1960
1940 to 1953
Obverse George VI
1953 to 1960
Queen Elizabeth II
1940 - 1952 - 800 silver used
1952 - 1960 - 500 silver
1940 - no 5/- coin
1947 - 5/- piece minted
1940 - 1947 obverse - Georgius VI Rex Imperator.
1948 - Georgius Sextus Rex
1953 - 1960 Obverse - Elizabeth Regina.
97. Who was responsible for the minting of the silver R1 coin? Numismatic Societies of South Africa.
98. Who was responsible for the minting of the Krugerrand? Chamber of Mines.
99. Does the Coinage Act make provision for a coin not as yet minted? Yes - R5 gold coins & ½ cent.
100. What is the difference between a coin collector and a numismatist? Both the same.

WORLD COIN NEWS

By JERRY Remick, Box 183, Quebec 10, P.Q., Canada.

It seems likely that some denominations of the new decimal coinage for Great Britain will be introduced as early as 1969. Two denominations that seem quite certain to be introduced in 1969 are 5 new pence coin (same size and weight as the present shilling) and the 10 new pence coin (same size and weight as the present florin).

Other denominations having no equivalents in the present sterling system will be stockpiled till Decimal Day in February of 1971. In order to prevent speculating and hoarding of the present badly needed sterling coinage, it is quite possible that the date 1967 will remain on the coins struck for Great Britain in 1968.

A specimen of East Africa 1c 1921 in copper-nickel has been reported. The design is the same as that on the 1920 cent. This is the first specimen of this coin I have heard of. The 1920 East Africa coins are all scarce.

Collectors wishing to get many of the world's current gold coins and some of the current proof sets at rock bottom prices are advised to write to the Guardian Trust Company, Foreign Exchange Department, 618 St. James Street, Montreal 3, P.Q., Canada for their free price list.

The fourth edition of Robert Clarke's 90 page catalogue entitled "Coins of British Oceania" was just released. Price is US \$1.75 for paper cover and \$2.75 for hard cover. Publishers address is Dasco, 2300 West Washington Blvd, Venice, California. Clarke reported that

prices for coins in the lower grades are generally down and those for the higher grades generally higher due to the demand by collectors for better specimens.

One of New Zealand's veteran numismatic authorities estimates that not more than 3000 of the 1967 New Zealand-Bahama mules are in collectors hands including the 1470 that will go free to members of the various New Zealand coin Clubs and Numismatic Societies. They appear to have been mixed with bona fide New Zealand 2c coins at the rate of about 100 or less per bag of 1000 2c coins. So far about 60,000 of the mules have been melted down. Of course, all bags of 2c coins are now being checked by the New Zealand Reserve bank and the mules are taken out before the bags are released.

Current economic squeeze in certain countries has in some instances affected prices in coins. New Zealand is perhaps hardest hit with many coins, especially those less than uncirculated selling at about half their catalogue value. The speculators seem to be pretty well out of the Australian coin market thus lowering the prices for material in average condition at the same time raising prices for coins in near uncirculated condition. The economic squeeze in South Africa does not seem to have affected the enthusiasm which the public is now showing toward the coins of this country.

The 1968 edition of Charlton's "Catalogue of Canadian Coins" is expected to be out in about February 1968.

Zambia will issue its first decimal coins on January 16, 1968. They will consist of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 ngwee denominations. The obverse will show President Kaunda and the reverses different animals. The 5, 10 and 20 ngwee coins will consist of 60% copper, 20% nickel and 20% zinc and will have milled edges. The 1 and 2 ngwee coins will be of copper. There will be 4000 boxed proof sets issued. Specially selected uncirculated sets of coins will also be available.

A sudden flood of the 1962 set of coins from Riau Archipelago on the market has lowered the price to about \$5.00 per set. It is not certain yet if these coins are restrikes or are just a large hoard that has been released. They are all brilliant uncirculated. Formerly this set of coins was very scarce.

RHODESIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ISSUES MIMIOGRAPHED NEWSLETTERS

The Rhodesian Numismatic Society is continuing to issue its monthly mimioographed newsletter. Inquiries may be sent to Rhodesian Numismatic Society, Box 8188, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

COINS RELEASED

The 1967 coinage for Seychelles include 5c, 10c, 25c, ½ Rupee and 1 Rupee. All were issued in small amounts. It seems as though the 1c and 2c coins may be withdrawn.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COIN NEWS

by Jerry Remick

SINGAPORE ISSUES 1967 DOLLAR COIN

The devaluation of the British pound in November 1967 forced Singapore to release its 1967 coinage. The big surprise was a copper-nickel dollar coin of 33 mm in diameter. This was a surprise for neither Brunei nor Malaysia issued a dollar coin and Singapore coins include 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c.

The 1c coin is in copper and the others are in copper-nickel and of the same size and composition as the former coinage of Malaya and British Borneo. Readers will remember that both Brunei and Malaysia each issued their own coinage of 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c in 1967 and that the coinages of all three countries are of the same size and metallic composition and interchangeable as all have the same value. The old rate of exchange was 2s. 4d. to the Malayan dollar and the new rate of exchange is 2s. 8d. to the Singapore dollar. Collectors desiring copies of these coins may write to my good friend Mr. Chew Keng Ban, G.P.O. Box 177, Singapore. The Brunei coins are hard to get as the issue was limited. No proof sets were issued by any of the three countries. Singapore has imported machinery from Birmingham, England, and plans to strike its 1968 coinage. The 1967 coinage was struck at the Royal Mint, London.

SARAWAK 1c 1941 - H VERIFIED

A collector in the U.S.A. has a specimen of Sarawak 1c 1941-H in very fine condition in his collection. This is the first specimen I have been able to verify of this date. I do not believe these coins like the 1941 Hong Kong 1c and 5c ever reached the far east.

ZAMBIA TO DECIMALIZE IN JANUARY 1968

Zambia will issue its first decimal coins in January 1968. They will consist of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Ngwee denominations. The first two coins are of copper and the last three of copper-nickel-zinc. Zambia will issue 4000 proof sets to commemorate this occasion and Spink & Sons will be able to supply collectors with these sets. Zambia's new banknotes will include 50 Ngwee (equivalent to 5 shillings), K1 (equivalent to 10 shillings), K2 (equivalent to 1 pound), and K10 (equivalent to 5 pounds). The lowest denomination banknote now in circulation is 10 shillings.

MALAWI RELEASES A ONE PENNY COIN DATED 1967

A shortage of the old copper coinage of Rhodesia and Nyasaland forced Malawi to issue its first one penny coin dated 1967.

NO 1967 COINAGE FOR IRELAND - 1943 HALF CROWN COMMON

Sufficient coinage was struck for Ireland in 1966 so that no 1967 coinage will be struck for Ireland. Ireland is expected to go on the decimal system shortly and so only those coins that are actually needed will be struck.

The 10 shilling silver coin dated 1966 has not proved popular with the Irish public and it is doubtful if more than 800,000 of the 2,000,000 copies that were struck are now in circulation. There is a possibility that the remainder will be melted down. The coin was struck to help out the 10

shilling note which wore out very quickly.

The 1943 Irish half crown, once believed to be a scarce coin, is now quite common and worth no real premium in condition less than very fine. It is possible that some day if enough collectors get interested in this series the coin may regain some of its value. The 1943 florin is a rare coin and I personally doubt that more than 25 copies will be found once the search is over.

1921 EAST AFRICA ONE CENT COIN VERIFIED

The first copy of 1921 one cent of East Africa has been verified by a collector in the U.S.A. The coin is in uncirculated condition and has no mintmark. It is in copper-nickel.

The 1920-H 1c, 5c and 50c - 1 shilling of East Africa may now be considered rare coins. The 50c - 1 shilling is the rarest of the group. The 25c coin is somewhat scarce and the florin can be located without too much difficulty. These are all one-date type coins and so much in demand. The 1943-I East African shilling appears to be a very scarce coin and cannot be located in East Africa, although it is now in several collections.

CYPRUS 100 MILS 1957 BEING HELD IN CYPRUS BANK

Almost the entire stock of Cyprus 100 mils 1957 is being held in a bank in Cyprus. A few copies were released by error into circulation. Vague plans of the Cyprus government are to issue uncirculated sets of Cyprus coinage with this coin, so collectors should be patient. Capt. Fred Pridmore tells me that there are

no early Cyprus coins to be found on the island and those that one sees are in deplorable condition.

1968 CANADIAN COINAGE UNCERTAIN

At the moment the 1968 coinage of Canada is uncertain. The issue of nickel, 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢ coins will probably not occur in January as the vending machines in Canada have not all been adjusted to accept these coins. It seems likely that .500 silver coins of 10¢ and 25¢ denominations (perhaps dated 1967) may be issued into 1968 until the vending machines are ready for the new nickel coinage. There is very little difference between the .800 and .500 silver coins that were issued in 1967. Dollars and 50¢ coins dated 1967 were last struck in May 1967 and although 2.5 million 50¢ and nearly 5 million \$1.00 were estimated to have been struck, none are to be seen in circulation as collectors and speculators are hanging onto them.

The size of the Canadian 50¢ and \$1.00 appears definitely to be slated for reduction in size in 1968. The large size of the present Canadian 50¢ piece makes it unacceptable to the public and it is never handed out in change. The present \$1.00 coin is purely a souvenir.

The usual selected uncirculated Canadian sets will be available again in 1968. It is definite that the 1966 design will be used on the 1963 coinage.

The mint is about 8 months behind in sending out orders for the 1967 proof sets with the \$20.00 gold coin so collectors should be patient.

THE ORGANISATION OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS

I highly recommend the O.I.N. (Organisation of International Numismatists) to all collectors interested in

the coinage of other countries. Founded in 1967 in the U.S.A., it now has nearly 500 members from all over the world with many of the leading U.S. dealers and collectors as members.

The O.I.N. publishes a bi-monthly mimeographed Newsletter with news of the world's coins and new forgeries and counterfeit coins. The O.I.N. hopes to supply articles of interest on coins of the world to the U.S. publication, "The Numismatist". The objectives and aims of the O.I.N. are to promote, develop and foster knowledge of, interest in and respect for numismatics, with particular reference to the world series of coins. The O.I.N. accordingly shall serve as a vehicle through which organisations and individuals with like interests and objectives may pursue their aims more effectively through co-operative effort. Membership is \$4.00 U.S. yearly and should be sent to Mrs. Peggy E. Borgolte, Box 2377, Spulveda, California 91343, U.S.A. Various well known numismatists have now been appointed representatives for Canada, South Africa, Netherlands, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and The Philippines. More will be appointed for other countries shortly.

Jerry Remick is a fund of coin knowledge as this lengthy review of commonwealth coins for 1967 shows. Remick, of P.O. Box 183, Quebec 10, P.Q., Canada, is always ready to help with any readers' queries.

PREDICTIONS FOR NUMISMATICS IN 1968

At the close of an old year and the beginning of a new year, I believe one has the opportunity to make some predictions for the new year for coin collecting.

I believe more collectors will turn to collecting countries other than their own. More emphasis will be placed on type collecting rather than date collecting as one can cover more countries for the same amount

of money and is not obliged to purchase the rare dates of a date series

"Coin Fever" may well hit The Republic of Ireland in 1968 with an interest being shown for the first time by the Irish public in their own coinage.

Prices for many coins in the lower grades may drop somewhat but prices for coins in the upper grades particularly uncirculated and to some extent extra fine condition will rise and will continue to do so for several years to come.

Prices on choice condition material of the British Commonwealth and scarce dates will rise considerably.

Prices on many of the modern proof sets are at rock bottom in the U.S.A. and now is the time to purchase them. A moderate rise will probably start in a year or so on these sets.

Uncirculated specimens of many of the common low denominations coins are now becoming hard to obtain and one can look forward to a considerable price rise in these coins in the coming years.

More specialized books on coins will be published covering single countries or associated countries.

More collectors will turn to collecting banknotes as they are still relatively inexpensive and the selection is good.

Governments will pay more attention to collectors needs in issuing uncirculated and proof sets and commemorative gold coins and crown sized coins.

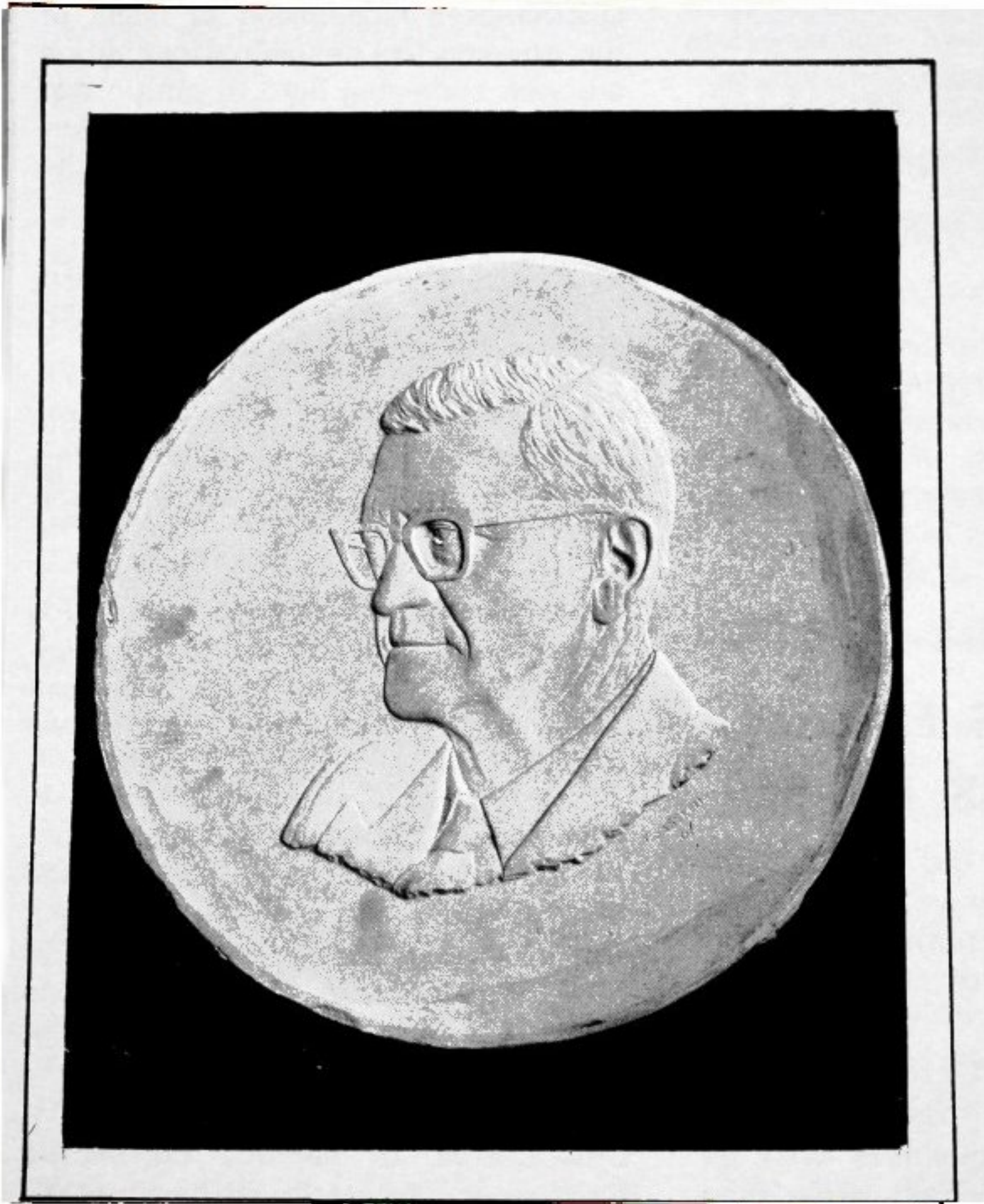
Numismatic Societies of international aspect will have their first good year in 1968 and will gain in popularity through the coming years. I refer particularly to organisations like the Society for International Numismatists.

Devaluation of various currencies throughout the world will encourage people to invest in coins, particularly gold coins.

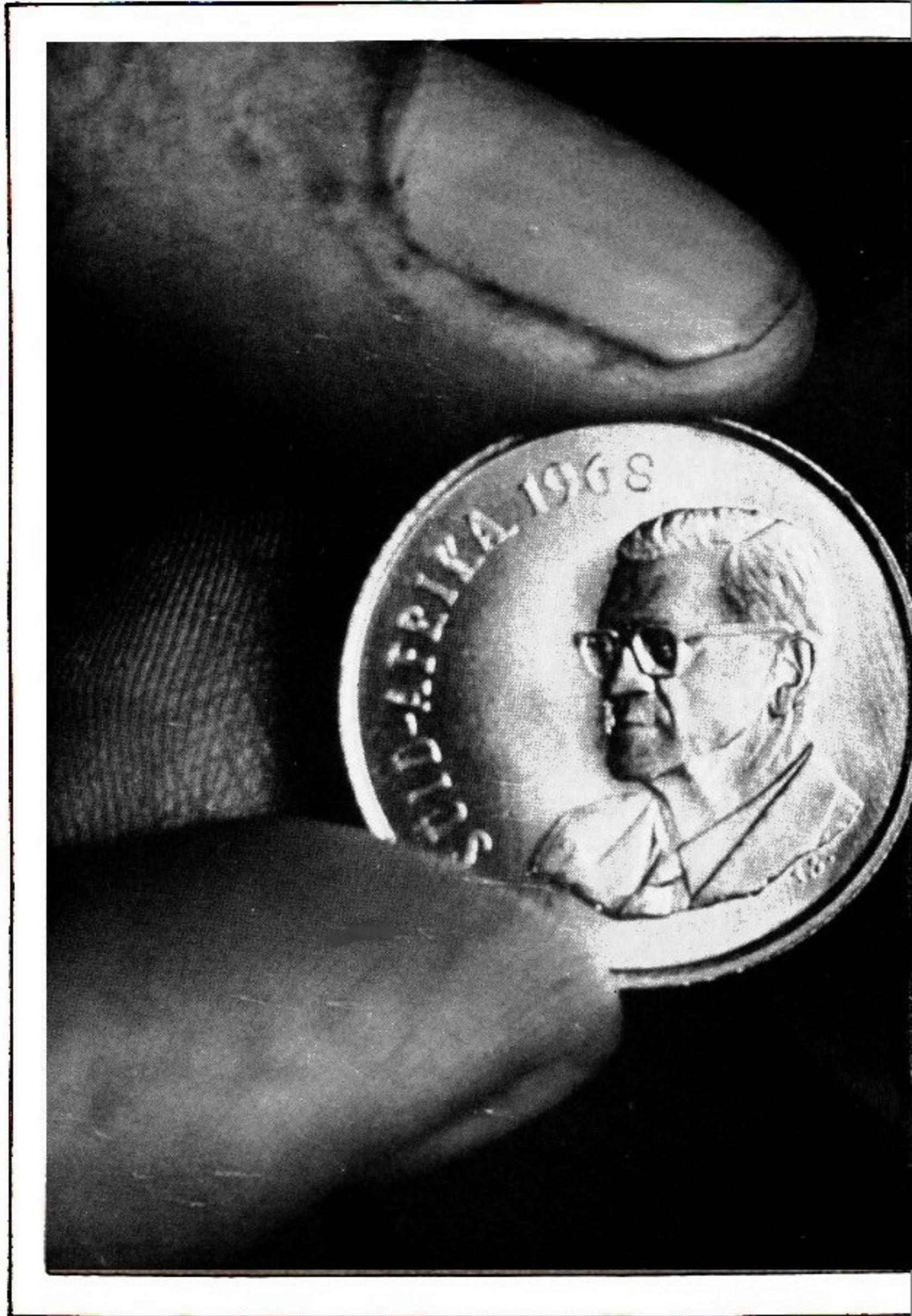
Ex-President Image For This



1



2



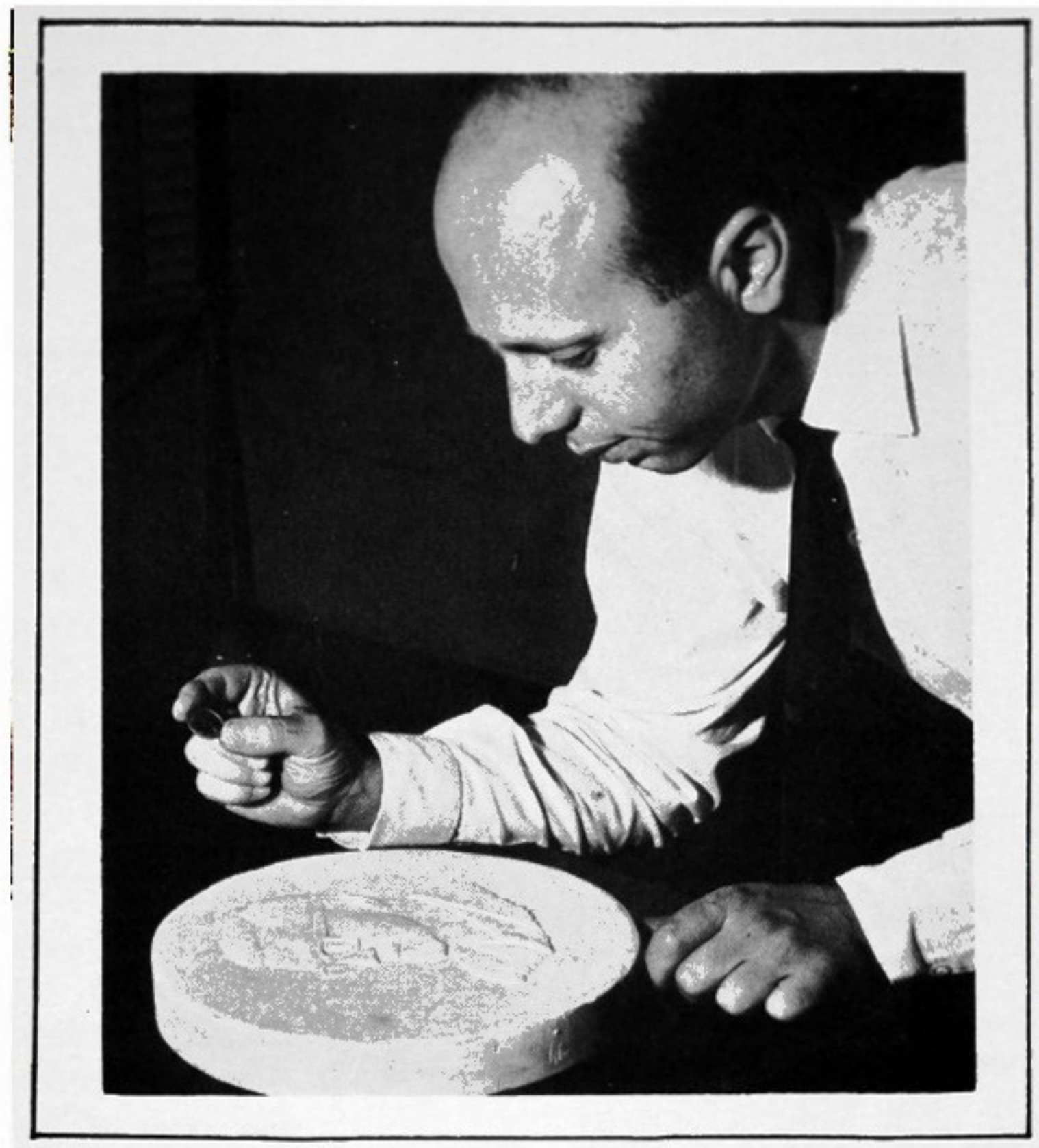
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1. *The Department of Information sent a photographer especially to Bloemfontein to take a series of pictures of former State President Swart in preparation for this year's coinage. The Chief Mint Engraver, Mr. Tommy Sasseen chose this picture and pasted it onto a coin-like frame. Mr. Swart approved the ¾ view and Mr. Sasseen set to work.*
2. *This is Mr. Sasseen's brilliant plaster cast which is almost an exact replica of the photograph shown in No. 1.*

Swart's Years' Coins.



3



4

3. The first bag of 2 cent coins with Mr. Swart's image on them. The Mint has already struck the 2 cent and 1 cent coins and they will soon be in circulation, The remaining coins in the President Swart series — 5 cent, 10 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents — will be issued during the year.

4. Mr. Sasseen examining a 2 cent coin beside his plaster cast of the former State President.

5. A work die of the new South African 2 cent coin. It is photographed next to the actual coin.

THE BUYING POWER OF EARLY CAPE COINS.

by P.J. Day.



V.O.C. silver 3 Gulden piece of Utrecht.

In 1658 and 1740 three similar coins would have been the pay of a soldier stationed at the Castle in Cape Town.



Silver Reals of Eight minted during Charles III of Spain's reign, 1788. In 1658 three such coins was the reward for shooting a leopard, and six of them for shooting a lion.



Silver V.O.C. One Gulden piece of West Frisia.

In 1658 at the Cape such a coin would have bought just over a pound of butter. In 1728 twenty-four of them were paid to the hangman at the Cape for each criminal he executed.



Gold Ducat (worth 78 stuivers at the Cape) of Holland. Minted in 1757. At the time of minting this coin would have bought at the Cape a sheep of good quality meat.

When collecting coins we can easily forget that these pieces of metal were used, just as they are to-day, to buy something. What did those coins used at the Cape in early times buy? This is an attempt to answer that question by using diaries of men and women resident at the Cape.

The diary of the celebrated Jan van Riebeeck (at the Cape from 1652-1662) provides much interesting information about the prices of different goods, fixed sometimes by his own decrees. He tells us that an ordinary sailor in the service of the Dutch East India Company received a monthly salary of 8 gulden, and an ordinary soldier 9 gulden. This was a fixed salary of all the Company's servants throughout the world, whether garrisoned at the castle at Cape Town or in Batavia. The captain of one of the Company's ships received a monthly salary ranging from 50 to even 80 gulden depending on the size of the ship at his command. By 1741 this salary scale mentioned by van Riebeeck had not changed. The German born diarist O.M. Mentzel serving with the Company complains about this but does add that the soldier received in addition to his monthly salary, a monthly food allowance of 6 lbs of salted meat and 40 lbs of rice. He also points out that any servant coming to the Cape from Europe had to pay the cost of his passage to the Cape, purchase his uniform which cost something in the region of 25 gulden, and to purchase for himself a bed, as the Company did not provide sleeping places in the barracks at the Castle! The bed cost, according to its condition, from 72 to 120 stuivers.

At the time when Mentzel is writing (circa 1740) there were 20 stuivers to the gulden. So the cost of a bed and uniform was a sizable chunk out of an ordinary soldier's salary of 9 gulden.

In 1659 the following prices were fixed by van Riebeeck. Meat was ½ stuiver per lbs, shirts were sold at 26 stuivers each. Three pounds of salted fish that had been caught in Table Bay was sold for a stuiver: fresh mutton sold for 3 stuivers a lbs, beef 2 stuivers a lbs and pork for 4 stuivers a pound. If bought on the hoof meat was over a third cheaper. In the same year milk sold for a stuiver per half pint, and an hen's egg too fetched a stuiver. Carrots, parsnips, beetroot and turnips in a bunch of about twenty five ranged from 2 to 3 stuivers according to the time of the year and the exact size of the vegetables.

Lady Anne Barnard in her delightful letter dated 10th July 1797 says that she had to pay 3 stuivers for an egg, and the same price for a pint of milk. Wine, she says herself, was cheap at 3 stuivers a bottle, as was beef which ranged from 2½ to 4 stuivers per pound. It must be mentioned that at the time when Lady Anne was writing deflation and also loss in productivity as result of both the chaotic monetary situation of the Company before the British Occupation and also as result of hostilities at the Cape was rife.

A ship load of "Angola slaves", van Riebeeck recalls in 1658, fetched at the Cape between 50 and 75 gulden per person according to their age and size, sex and strength.

Although that all important commodity tobacco cost 6 gulden per pound in the 1650's, life at the Cape must have been hard for the soldier with a 9 gulden salary. He might be lucky and reap rich reward by shooting a leopard for which he would receive a reward of 3 Reals of Eight from the Company, 6 Reals of Eight if he shot a lion, and a Jackal would bring him 4 Reals of Eight. By the 1740's this reward for

shooting vermin had risen. The shooting of a lion would net 50 Cape Gulden and 10 Rijksdaalders were paid for what Mentzel describes as a "tiger", which was a leopard or a lynx. (The eradication of vermin was encouraged in the interest of safety.) Then too if by chance, Mentzel relates, you happened to be the official hangman, you were paid 24 gulden for the hanging of each criminal. It must be hastily added that from Mentzel's own accounts of hangings that took place at the Cape, this was both a long drawn out and messy task. The free burgher Jan Struwig was lucky. In November 1758 he was paid 30 Rix dollars for carving two ornate wooden fan lights, that were placed in the Burgher Watch House on Greenmarket Square. In all probability these two fan lights are those which survive to-day, and what wonderful pieces of carving they are.

We have already seen that mutton in van Riebeeck's time sold at 3 stuivers per pound. In Mentzel's time one could buy a whole sheep weighing 50 and 60 pounds for a gold ducat, which was then worth 78 stuivers. If one bought mutton in the mid 18th century at an eating house one would have to pay 2 stuivers for the smallest portion.

The shoemaker in the mid 18th century purchased untanned leather sheep skins from the Company's slaughter houses at ½ stuiver a skin. Mentzel had to pay 20 stuivers for a second hand pair of shoes.

The collector of Early Cape coins is well aware of the great variety, both regional and numerical, that makes up the legal currency at the Cape. It does appear from all accounts that each different coin was used to price a certain object: 9 schellingen for a mason's wage in the mid 18th century, a ducat for a sheep, a 50 gulden reward for a dead lion and so on. What chaos it must have been for the housewife on market day, but what fun it is for the collector of Early Cape coins.

More Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I was rather interested in the list of Prefix letters used on the South African issue of World War II medals depicted in your December issue of "Coin & Medal News" page 11, as I originally noticed these prefixes – see my article in the S.A. Numismatic Society's Newsletter of January, 1956, in which the prefixes utilised are listed and also, my paper read at the First South African Numismatic Convention held in Johannesburg.

I do note however, that you have omitted three of those used, namely:

MN. No Number Merchant Navy.
NRV. " National Reserve of Volunteers.

N/N. the abbreviation for "No Number" and used for Part Time ACF Officers, Liaison Officers, Recruiting Officers, Correspondents etc.

This makes an overall total of 23 Prefix Letters and 1 without (that of White Male Volunteers etc.)

Once again, I take this opportunity of congratulating you and your editorial staff on your excellent publication and am sure that it is very highly prized by all numismatists.

H.K. Kelly

(We thank Mr. Kelly for his kind remarks and for noticing the omission in last issue's article "The King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935" by Mclon Bisset, of Cape Town – Ed.)

FROM 2000 to 3000 New Zealand/Bahama 2¢ mules in Collector's hands

It is now thought that from 2000 to 3000 copies of the 1967 2¢ copper New Zealand/Bahama mule are in collectors' hands. Over 70,000 are believed to have been recovered by the New Zealand government.

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

bickels' coins & medals

ARTHUR BICKEL RICHARD BICKEL _____ GROUND FLOOR SHOP AT 151 JEPPE ST., (off RISSIK ST.)

- 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: APRIL, 1968.
4. OVERSEAS and FOREIGN: \$1 U.S.A. = 70 cents S.A.: or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A.

S.A. TWIN GOLD SETS:

101	1923	PROOF	£1 & £½	R457.50
102	1952	UNC	£1 & £½	R 32.50
103	1953	PROOF	£1 & £½	R 58.50
104	1954	PROOF	£1 & £½	R 88.50
105	1955	PROOF	£1 & £½	R 98.50
106	1956	PROOF	£1 & £½	R195.00
107	1957	PROOF	£1 & £½	R190.00
108	1958	PROOF	£1 & £½	R192.50
109	1959	PROOF	£1 & £½	R185.00
110	1960	PROOF	£1 & £½	R 78.50
111	1961	PROOF	R2 & R1	R 62.50
112	1962	PROOF	R2 & R1	R 60.00
113	1963	PROOF	R2 & R1	R 42.50
114	1964	PROOF	R2 & R1	R 40.00
115	1965	PROOF	R2 & R1	R 38.00
116	1966	PROOF	R2 & R1	R 36.00
117	1967	PROOF	R2 & R1	R 35.00

S.A. MINT COMMEMORATIVE TRIPLE SETS: Gold, Silver and Bronze.

118	Centenary of the Great Trek, 1938. Set of 3 medals, issued in 1 leatherette case. Only 50 complete sets of 3 medals were struck. FDC	R195.00
119	Victory 1945. Set of 3 medals in 1 leatherette case. FDC	R 45.00
120	Royal Visit 1947. Set of 3 medals issued in one leatherette case. Only 50 complete sets of 3 medals struck. FDC	R175.00
121	Inauguration of the Voortrekker Monument 1949. Set of 3 medals in one leatherette case. 100 sets of 3 medals were struck. FDC	R135.00

122	Van Riebeeck Tercentenary 1952. Set of 3 medals issued in 1 leatherette case. FDC	R 35.00
123	Coronation of Elizabeth II 1953. Set of 3 medals issued in 1 leatherette case. 653 3 medal sets struck FDC	R 50.00
124	Kruger Statue Removal 1954. Set of 3 medals in one case. FDC	R 45.00
125	Re-Affirmation of the Vow 1954. Set of 3 medals in 1 case. FDC	R 80.00
126	Inauguration of the Republic 1961. 3 medals in 1 case. 405 sets of 3 medals struck. FDC	R 62.50

SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL

127	1923 Half Penny VF+ (Coin has small rim dent)	R 65.50
128	1923 Half Penny VF+	R 75.00
129	1923 Half Penny EF	R 82.00
130	1948 Half Penny UNC	R 3.00
131	1949 Half Penny UNC	R 1.75
132	1952 Half Penny Proof	R 5.50
133	1948 Penny UNC	R 2.40
134	1949 Penny EF	R .90
135	1952 Penny PROOF	R 2.75
136	1965 1 Cent (Engl.) UNC	R 2.95
137	1965 1 Cent (Engl.) PROOF	R 4.75
138	1965 1 Cent (Afr.) UNC	R 52.50
139	1948 Tickey UNC	R 1.95
140	1949 Tickey UNC	R 2.25
141	1952 Tickey UNC	R 0.70
142	1952 Tickey PROOF	R 5.75
143	1954 Tickey EF	R 0.30
144	1923 6d PROOF	R 32.50

A FINE SELECTION OF WORLD CROWNS



169

EGYPT

Evacuation of the British, full sized Crown 50 Piastres, 1956 UNC

(Yeoman 99)

R7.50



170

EGYPT

Diversion of the Nile, full sized Crown, 50 Piastres, 1964 UNC

(Yeoman 120)

R6.00



171

MOROCCO

MOHAMMED V – JUST UNDER CROWN SIZE. 500 FRANCS 1956 EF

(Yeoman 54)

R5.50



172

NIGERIA

Independence 1960 – Crown 1000 Francs Brilliant UNC

R5.00



173

BERMUDA

ONE CROWN – 1964 UNC

R2.75

A FINE SELECTION OF WORLD CROWNS CONTINUED

174	SPAIN	100 Pesetas General Franco, 1966 UNC	R3.75
175	SWEDEN	5 Kr Gustaf VI Adolf 1966 UNC	R3.00
176	HOLLAND	2½ Gulden Willem III, 1869 VF	R4.00
177	HOLLAND	2½ Gulden Willem II, 1845 F+	R8.50
178	HOLLAND	2½ Gulden Wilhelmina 1930, VF	R2.75
179	FRANCE	5 Franc Napoleon III, 1868 VF	R4.75
180	FRANCE	5 Franc Napoleon III, 1870 F	R4.25
181	ECUADOR	5 Sucres 1943/44, UNC	R3.25
182	FRANCE	10 Francs 1965, Brilliant UNC	R4.50
183	CURACAO	2½ Gulden 1944, VF+	R2.80
184	GERMANY	5 Mark, 1893, VF	R7.75
185	HONGKONG	British Trade Dollar 1899, VF	R3.50
186	PORTUGAL	1000 Reis, 1899, F+	R4.50
187	GERMANY	5 Mark, 1927, VF	R5.00

No. LOW

A GOLD SET WITH A DIFFERENCE

(SOMETHING SPECIAL)

LEADERS OF THE 2nd WORLD WAR

18 GOLD MEDALLIONS each weighing 3½ gram (SIZE OF SIXPENCE APPROX.) in 22 carat with two tone proofing finish.

A REMARKABLE RECORD OF THE 2nd WORLD WAR LEADERS IN GOLD IN PLUSH WHITE AND RED CASE.

Churchill, Montgomery, Eisenhower, Roosevelt, De Gaulle, Macarthur, Rommel, Mc Kenzieking, Hitler, Tojo, Truman, Mussolini, Petain, Stalin, Chaing Kai Shek, Mannerheim.

THE SET
IN CASE **R135**

NOVELTY KEY RINGS

A 1961 UNC 2½ CENT PIECE HAS BEEN ENCAPSULATED IN CLEAR PLASTIC WITH GEMSTONE CHIPS. THE KEY RING HAS A STURDY CHAIN AND FITTING. A PLEASING NOVELTY AT . . . **R2-75**

SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL CONTINUED

145	1948	6d UNC	R 2.25
146	1949	6d UNC	R 9.50
147	1952	6d PROOF	R 4.75
148	1932	1/- PROOF	R 42.50
149	1929	1/- UNC	R 27.50
150	1932	1/- UNC	R 8.00
151	1950	1/- UNC	R 7.50
152	1948	1/- UNC	R 40.00
153	1923	2/- PROOF	R 46.50
154	1934	2/- F+	R 3.95
155	1934	2/- VF-	R 4.40
156	1935	2/- F+	R 4.00
157	1942	2/- VF	R 1.00
158	1948	2/- UNC	R 36.00
159	1949	2/- PROOF	R 22.00
160	1952	2/- PROOF	R 5.50
161	1948	2/6 UNC	R 47.50
162	1949	2/6 UNC	R 45.00
163	1952	2/6 PROOF	R 5.75
164	1948	5/- SS	R 24.00
165	1949	5/- SS	R 32.50
166	1952	5/- PROOF	R 14.00
167	1965	1 Rand Engl. EF	R 4.50
168	1965	1 Rand Engl. PROOF	R 9.00

FOREIGN PROOF SETS

FP1 GHANA — 1958. CASED PROOF SET (7 COINS). 10/- piece (silver), 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, ½d — all with head of ex President Nkrumah. **R29-50**

FP2 UGANDA — 1966. CASED PROOF SET (5 COINS). 2/-, 1/-, 20c, 10c, 5c Bronze and Copper-Nickel. **R12-00**

FP4 ZAMBIA — 1967. CASED PROOF SET (5 COINS). 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 Ngwee. (available end Feb. beginning March) **R13-50**

FP3 ZAMBIA — 1965. CASED PROOF SET (3 COINS). 2/-, 1/-, 6d. **R9-50**

NO AEB

The Abba Eban Medal - BORN CAPE TOWN 2nd FEB 1915

HIS ROLE AT THE UNITED NATIONS HAS COMMANDED OUR ATTENTION AND ADMIRATION SINCE 1948. HIS MASTERFUL AND ELOQUENT CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS BRINGING ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST CLOSER TO TRUE PEACE HAS NEVER BEEN MORE EVIDENT THAN IN THE EPIC DAYS OF JUNE 1967 (Coin World, Nov. 29, 1967)



A magnificently struck crown sized piece in sterling silver. Proof quality with two tone finish in clear plastic stand on black base. This is metallic sculpturing at its best.

R19-00



CAPE & ZAR PATTERN PIECES

PP1

ZAR 2 PENCE 1874
UNC **R92-50**

PP2

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 1889
UNC (with rim nick) **R97**

PP3

ZAR 1 PENNY 1890
PROOF **R130**

NEW ZEALAND 2c MULE

Report on page 2 of Oct 67 Coin and Medal News and photo's on page 2 of Nov. issue.

The Coin Without A Country.

World market prices are steadily rising. We have two UNC specimens for sale at

R42-50 each

MISCELLANEOUS

M1	—	RHODESIA	—	1963 UNC 6d	R14.50
M2	—	G.E.A.	—	1894 RUPEE SILVER VF-	R42.50
M3	—	NEW ZEALAND	—	1940 CENTENNIAL 2/6 F	R20.00
M4	—	AUSTRALIA	—	1934-35 CENTENARY FLORIN VF	R40.50

A GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN RARITY



1926

South African Farthing in Extra Fine Plus Condition.

In all the years of our coin dealing, this is only the second time we have been able to offer this coin. In fact, it is only the second South African farthing of 1926 we have ever seen. The previous one was not our own coin. This one is.

We are proud to offer it at **R775.00**

A MOST SOUGHT AFTER SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD PIECE



1898

Sammy Marks Gold Tickey in Prooflike Condition.

We have no hesitation in saying that this is the nicest Sammy Marks tickey we have seen. There have been others, also very nice but not quite like this one. Compared to the prices fetched by the last two UNC's, this one is

real value at **R1625.00**