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**GERMAN EAST AFRICA:
Complete
History of COINS**

Bickels Coin and Medal News

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EDITORIAL

CONTACT !

Hobbies, businesses, churches – in fact any form of human activity – throughout the world thrive on CONTACT. The contact must be constant, not sporadic.

Numismatics must have contact to survive. There must be meetings, informal get-togethers and literature to permit an easy flow of information. For nearly two years now this magazine has urged and promoted an exchange of ideas and healthy controversy (see this month's Letter to the Editor as proof of this). Regrettably, we can only claim partial success.

While our many contributors have paved the way for a very wide dissemination of numismatic learning through South Africa, there has been too little evidence of spontaneous reaction elsewhere. Admittedly the numismatic societies in Natal, the Western Cape and the Transvaal meet regularly and the past year has seen the formation of

an active O.F.S. Numismatic Society. What we would like to see is an expansion of these societies to every town and village in South Africa.

The Natal Numismatic Society, through their convention in July, promises to provide an object lesson in the useful exchange of ideas and the growth of learning from well-planned and instructive displays of coins, tokens and medals.

This magazine URGES every numismatist in the country to visit Durban. The convention between July 11 and 15 is OPEN to EVERYONE, regardless whether he is a member of a numismatic society or not.

On the right hand side of the following page is an advertisement for the sale of the Convention's booklet. We know this booklet is more than worth the selling price. Order your copy of the booklet, read about the convention and write to Durban for accommodation.

Readers Letters

Dear Sir,

It is with interest that we have read your article in the April, 1967 issue of your magazine regarding the insurance of coin collections.

The majority of people who insure the contents of their private dwelling-houses under householders comprehensive insurance, are under the impression that their coin collections are automatically covered. However, the householders comprehensive policy specifically excludes cover for coin collections and it is only after a claim has occurred that the insured realises this to his sorrow. It is for this reason that we have given the matter some thought and find that there should be a great need to cover this contingency.

We have made enquiries with various insurance companies and have been able to obtain facilities for insuring coin collections at a rate of 75 cents per R100 of the value. The insurance will be on an all risk basis and we have suggested that in the event of a claim, the current Bickels price-list be used as an authority for establishing the value. Every enquiry will be dealt with on its merits and we will be only too grateful to assist any of your readers in arranging insurance of this nature.

As incorporated insurance brokers we are prohibited from advertising and would suggest that all enquiries be referred to Bickels Coin and Medal News and can then be handed to us. We will then arrange the insurance and contact the individuals concerned. – Insurance Broker, Bloemfontein.

(We are grateful for receiving this constructive suggestion from "INSURANCE BROKER". Any reader who wishes to contact "INSURANCE BROKER" should write to BICKELS COIN AND MEDAL NEWS. – Ed.)

Continued on page 6.



Coin Worth R30 Found in Change

It is not often that a collector finds a rare coin in change these days. About three weeks ago a Johannesburg collector found an unusual looking 10 cent piece. It turned out to be a Pattern struck by the South African Mint for the Decimalization Board in 1965.

The value of the coin is estimated at about R30 – about half the price it would fetch had it been in a complete set. The pictures above

show the marked difference between the accepted design and the suggested one. Top (left) is the Pattern. Note the sharp difference in Van Riebeeck's head. Below (left) is the Springbok design compared to the accepted reverse.

No one quite knows how it got into circulation, but it is suggested that it was inadvertently used for buying something.



Durban Convention Brochure

**Send for
your copy
NOW!**

Our editor has written about the need for more contact between South African numismatists. "Amateur Versamelaar" has stressed the importance of "getting together" forming clubs, having coin evenings, exhibiting collections etc.

Here is YOUR opportunity to get an ADVANCE inside glance into the exciting things that will be happening in Durban at the convention. It may even persuade you to go to Durban. We hope it will!

The "Convention Brochure" which the Natal Numismatic Society is preparing for this event will be ready in June and will be mailed to you anywhere in South Africa, S.W.A. or Rhodesia if you send a postal order for 30 cents to:-

**MR. D.D.V. GIBSON,
35 JACKSON ROAD,
FYNNLAND,
DURBAN.**

The brochure contains a full and detailed program of all the events, the papers to be read, the exhibits, the stalls and the opening ceremony. In fact all the highlights, including valuable prizes to be won are outlined.

Send 30c. NOW to the above address and you will get your convention brochure in June.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO MEDIAEVAL NUMISMATICS

coins of the old world

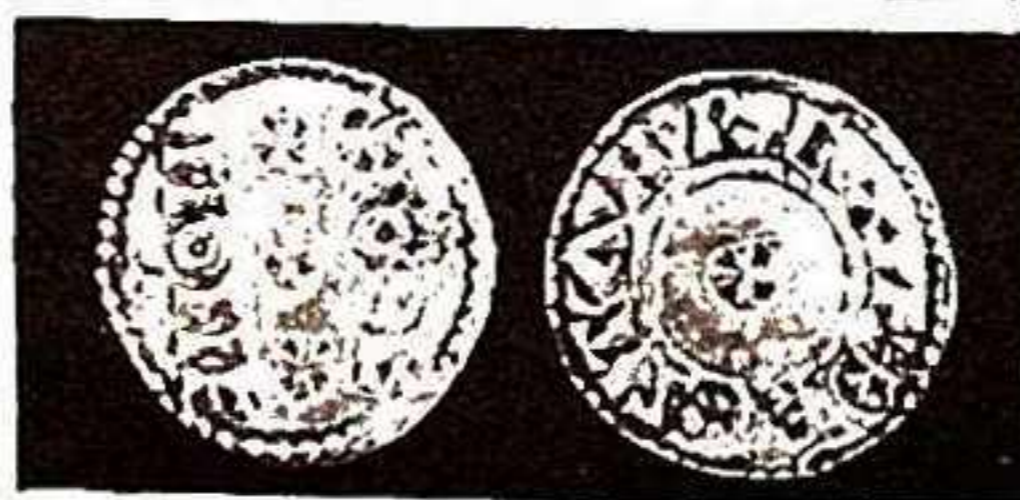
BY HENRY GRUNTHAL

Minor changes occurred under Charlemagne's successors, especially noteworthy was the introduction of portrait coins, an example of which is the denier of Louis the Pious struck at the Quentovice mint. A further category of Carolingian coins requires mention. In spite of the fact that the beginning of the Carolingian coinage restored the royal prerogative, it appears that concessions were already made under Charlemagne in favour of Abbeys. An example would be the ecclesiastical coin of the Abbey of St. Pierre de Corbie.

As the power of the Carolingian Kings decreased, that of the feudal coinage in France and Germany. The exact dating of the beginning of feudal coinage is hard to determine, but we do know that local coinages made their appearance as early as the reign of Charles the Simple (898-922). In contrast to England where the establishment of a single monarchy was accompanied by a single unified coinage, the lack of a strong central monarchy in mediaeval France caused a diffusion of coinage.

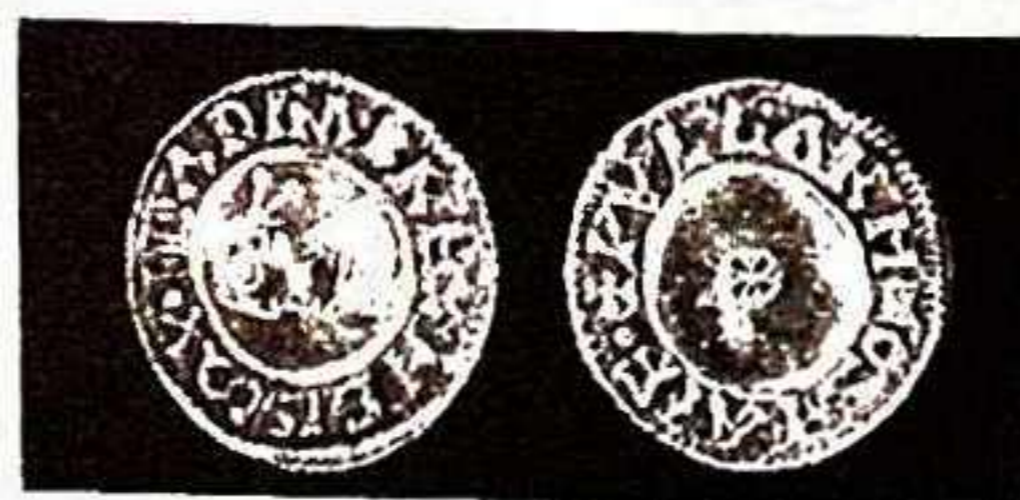
The French kings were at the beginning little more than "Primus inter pares" and the history of the royal coinage is that of a gradual consolidation and increase of authority vis-a-vis the feudal issues which are extremely numerous. Among the earliest of such issues were those of Richard, Duke of Normandy. (943-996) The types are in general derived and developed from those of Carolingian deniers. The cross, either plain or more ornate, was a widespread type as was also the monogram type of Carolingian pieces. The development in England is quite different. The Scaetta coinage gives way in its turn to a new money, the silver penny, issued in imitation of and

roughly on the same standard as the silver denier, then the current coin throughout most of Western Europe. This new coinage was introduced about 785 A.D. by King Offa. The picture below is an illustration of a penny of Aethelstan (929-934). The first king of England, Edgar (959-975) struck pennies with his portrait on obverse and the name of the mint on reverse, as can be seen in this picture.



Aethelstan

Edgar



THIRD MEDIAEVAL EPOCH

The third mediaeval epoch should be called the time of the "Feudal denier". It has its beginning in France with Hugues Capet in 987; in Germany with Henry the Fowler in 919 and in Italy with Otto the Great in 962. In England where the feudal system never developed to the detriment of Royal power we fix as a date of departure for this third period, the conquest by Cnut the Great in 1016. The third period starts in the Iberian peninsula with a Christian coinage, whereas the Slavic and Scandinavian countries com-

Last month Mr. Grunthal's informative article covered the first part of the second epochs of mediaeval numismatics. This month we continue with the second and third epochs. The article will be concluded next month with the 4th and last mediaeval era. Mr. Henry Grunthal is the Curator of Mediaeval and Modern European Coins at the American Numismatic Society in New York.

mence with regular national issues. In the Near East, the Byzantine coinage, although deteriorating in style, continues and does exercise a certain influence on the coinage of Central Europe, the only exception being the Syrian coinage which has a typical occidental appearance due to the influence of the Crusaders.

The third period does not distinguish itself by a great monetary reform. The denier or penny with the obol as its half fraction remains the only coin of the realm in France up to the time of Louis IX, called St. Louis, who introduced a heavier silver coin in 1258. The coinage of the Capetian kings is nothing but a derivation of the Carolingian deniers which we already discussed. A typical specimen is a "denier parisis" of Philippe II Auguste on which the obverse shows the King's name and title in a circular inscription, while the reverse shows a simple cross with the name of the Paris mint. Philippe also struck under his title, Count of Tours, the "Denier tour-

nois" which carries on the reverse the castle of Tours and the name of the city as can be seen on the "denier tournois" (Picture below) illustration. We are coming now to the third period as far as Germany is concerned. German numismatics of this period is so vast that it has hitherto been impossible to cover in one volume.



Denier Tournois.

After the collapse of the Carolingian empire the German crown was offered to Conrad I and then consequently bestowed on Henry the Fowler, Duke of Saxony. The most common coinage of Henry I (918-936) has the cross with a pellet in each angle and royal name on obverse and the church type and mint name on reverse. An illustration of this type is a denier of Ratisbon. Successive emperors struck denarii which were mainly epigraphic. The Saxon dynasty came to an end with the death of Henry V in 1124. The Hohenstaufens finally came to power in 1137 with the election of Conrad of Hohenstaufen. The stress and hardship of the civil war caused by the election are reflected in the coinage. The weight standard sank to almost half of its original figure and the fabric underwent considerable change. The flan of the penny became so thin and spread that it could scarcely take the design of the two dies. And since in striking, the obverse die was the upper of the two and received the blow from the hammer, the obverse often almost obliterated the design of the reverse die. For this reason, pennies of this type are often referred to as half-bracteates. An example of this half-bracteate type is that of Friedrich II (1237-1254) struck at Eger in Bohe-

mia. About the middle of the twelfth century the previous monetary unit based on the silver denier began to be replaced by two different systems. In the West, mainly in the Rhineland, Lotharingia, Bavaria, etc. a second series of silver pennies of comparable fabric continued to be struck.

But in the East, comprising Saxony and certain parts of Franconia and Swabia, a new coinage of thin spread pennies developed in the middle of the 12th century which lasted until the beginning of the 14th century. These coins are called bracteates. The term bracteate, derived from "bractea" a thin metal plate, has become the customary name applied to this class of coinage, although at the time of their issue they were regarded as only a form of the denar or silver penny. The bracteate is of exceptionally thin fabric and of unusually wide flan. The relative fragility of such a piece has led scholars to reject the idea that bracteates were coins and rather to regard them as some kind of amulet. The other characteristic feature is that the bracteate has a type in relief on only one side, the other side being in intaglio. The prolific types are a treasure house of illustration for mediaeval Germany. A bracteate of Falkenstein, a small principality which used the falcon



A solidus of Luitprand
(see paragraph 6 of last months article)

Coin of Grimovald III
(see paragraph 6 of last months article)



as a punning device, or arms parlants is an example.

We are switching now to Italy which was also divided by two coinage systems for the period from the end of the 10th century until the middle of the 13th century. The first coinage, namely of Northern Italy, remained strictly geographic up to the middle of the 12th century. Afterwards with the development of local free states, we encounter some arms parlant, such as the door (the Janua) for Genoa as shown on the 12th century denier. In the south we find remnants of Byzantine monetary types combined with an Islamic influence. This is illustrated by a Sicilian coin of the Norman ruler, Roger II (1105-1130). We are turning now to the Iberian peninsula. We find here also the denier as the main denomination struck within the kingdom of Castile and Leon. An example is a dinero of Alphonso VII (1126-1157) of Castile.

Switching to England I may remind you that we had left the English coinage of the second period with Aethelred and enter now the third period with the coinage of Cnut (1016-1035). Cnut as sole ruler of England brought little significant change to the coinage. His pennies show his portrait with a crown which is its earliest appearance in the English coinage. This type of coinage is succeeded by that of the Normans which shows a greater variety of portraiture which developed under William the Conqueror. A penny of the mint of Bristol has his bust facing. This type of coinage continues up to the reign of Edward the Confessor (1272-1307), which marks the transition from the period of the denier to the silver groat. The introduction of money in the Scandinavian countries coincides with the introduction of Christianity there.

At first the coinage is nothing more than an imitation of the English penny which reflects the Danish raids on England. As in most of the European lands which had never formed part of the Roman Empire, coinage in Sweden and Norway made its appearance toward the end of the tenth century. Here again the earliest

Continued on page 14.

gedeelde vreugde is dubbele vreugde

Deur Amateur Versamelaar

Om die volle genot uit 'n onder-
vinding te put moet ons dit deel met
ons medemens. Daarom sedie spreek-
woord "gedeelde smart is halwe
smart en gedeelde vreugde is dub-
bele vreugde".

Om dus te keer dat muntver-
sameling ontaard in 'n soort kluis-
enaarsbenadering waar ek my in 'n
agterkamertjie opsluit en my geld tel
en hanteer, moet ons meer skakeling
soek met medeversamelaars.

Ek het al dikwels geskryf oor
die stigting van muntversamelaars

klubs of verenigings en ons weet al
van die bestaan van 'n hele aantal
maar ons weet ook van die begeerte
van verskeie versamelaars wat graag
sou wou saamwerk. Ons wil dus
weereens u aanmoedig om u versamel-
vreugde te deel met u medeversamel-
aars deur 'n vereniging te stig soos
in die verlede aan die hand gedoen
is. Indien u aanwysings wil he sal
ons graag help.

'n Geleentheid waar u met mede-
versamelaars sal kan skakel en baie
leer in verband met die stokperdjie
doen hom voor van die 11de tot die
15de Julie te Durban.

Die Derde Suid-Afrikaanse Nu-
mismatiese Konvensie vind op die
datums plaas en belangwekkende
voorlesings en vertonings word ge-
reel. U kan verseker wees van 'n
interessante en leersame ondervind-
ing as u van die geleentheid gebruik
maak. U sal ook baie kan leer by die
medeversamelaars wat daar teen-
woordig sal wees. U sal elders in
die blad meer daarvoor kan lees.

En nou wil ek doen wat ek hier-
bo aanbeveel. Ek wil my vreugde

met u deel! Ek het nou daarin ge-
slaag om die Suid-Afrikaanse munt-
stukke wat ek as versamelbaar be-
skou bymekaar te kry en in twee
Bickels Jaarstelalbums te rangskik
en ek wonder hoeveel mede amateurs
dit ook reggekry het. Laat ons weet
en spog maar so 'n bietjie met u
prestasies. Ons sal graag u briewe
publiseer.

Ek wil darem ook 'n volgende
keer vertel van my moeilikhede en
hoe ek dit reggekry het en watter
munte ek as onversamelbaar beskou.
Miskien verskil u van my.

Nou dat ek my Suid-Afrikaanse
reeks so vol het as wat ek dit moont-
lik kan kry, kan u gerus bietjie raai
watter munte ek nou besig is om te
versamel? U sal seker maklik kan
raai want in 'n vorige artikel het
ons reeds gesels i.v.m. die munt-
stukke van ons buurstate. My Rho-
desiese versameling staan nou op
omtrent 60 uit die moontlike 151 en
ek weet van medeversamelaars wat
pas begin het en nou reeds meer as
80 het. U moet dus hierdie yster
slaan terwyl dit warm is.

Continued from page 2.

Dear Sir,

With reference to Mr. P. J. de Jager's
request for information on coin insur-
ance, I would like to inform him and
others who are interested in this type
of insurance that I have recently re-
ceived an insurance policy.

The policy itself is designated as
"NUMISMATISTS FLOATER INSUR-
ANCE POLICY" and briefly it covers:-
The loss or damage of coins described
in a schedule, whether partial or entire
from whatsoever cause not herein ex-
pected or sustained within the Territorial
Limits set out in the schedule

- (a) in any building, or
- (b) in transit with the insured, or
- (c) in transit by registered post or by
insured parcel post where the final
destination is within the Territorial
Limits,

and is virtually an all cover risk subject
to individual requirements.

The tariff is 1% and the valuation
of the coins is on standard catalogue
values and can be arranged to cover all
or individual items specified generally
or where the individual pieces are in
excess of R100.00 each.

I think that this policy should
cover the needs of most numismatists.

Hugh C. Philipson, Johannesburg.

(Readers who would like the name and
address of the agent whom Mr. Philipson
dealt with should write to Bickels Coin
and Medal News. - Editor)

Waarde Heer,

Met verwysing na die artikel „Hou
Jou Balans By Muntversameling" deur
Amateur Versamelaar en wenke hoe om
goedkoop houers vir muntstukke te maak
wil ek noem hoe ek my muntstukke huis-
ves.

By enige boek winkel in die stad
kan 'n mens gewone plastiese blaai-
bekom van 10" x 8". Hierdie blaai-
word gebruik om illustrasies van ver-
koopsagente te beskerm. Hulle is dub-
beld en net aan die bokant oop, met
gate in aan eenkant om sodoende in 'n
gewone twee ring leer gebaseer te word.
Laat die vrou dan die blaai in hokkies
van 2" x 2" stik met die masjien, ge-
bruik nylon garing vir die doel. Die
hokkies word dan net aan die bokant
oopgesny sodat die muntstukke daarin
gesit kan word en weer toegeplak met
selotape. Hoop die werk sal baat vind
by ander versamelaars.

John S. Kloppers,
Klein Waterfontein, Groblersdal.

Dear Sir,

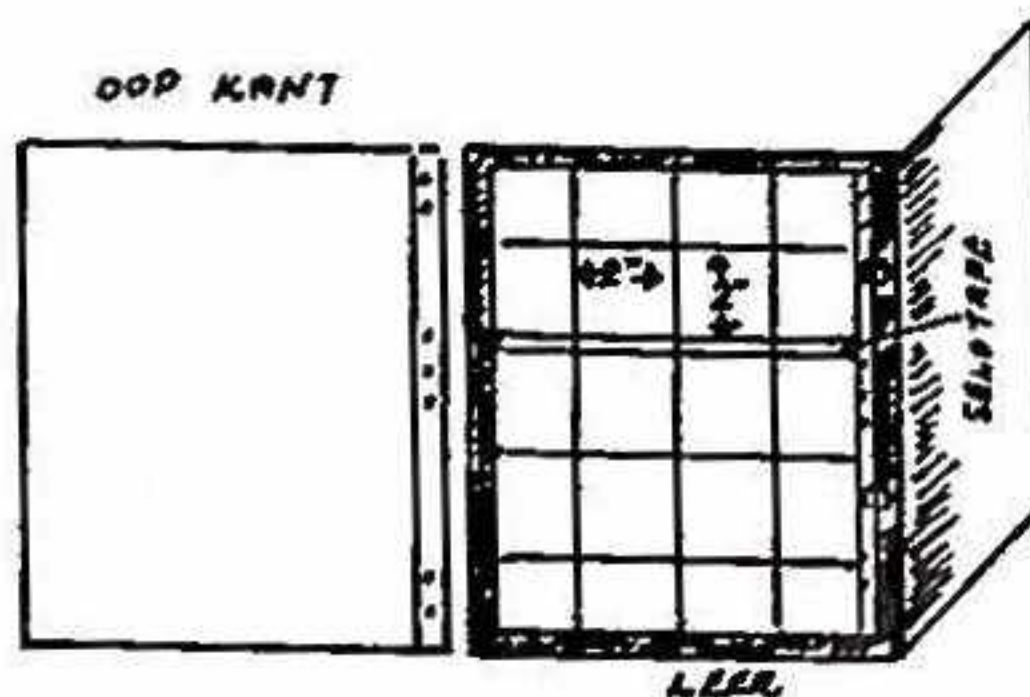
I cannot thank you, nor compliment
you, on publishing Mr. Edwards' article
in the last issue of your magazine. His
"Mini-Gold Coins of the World" testifies
to your poor taste in choosing suitable
material for your magazine.

To Mr. Edwards, the "Know-all of
Numismatics", I would say this: I, for
one, do not share your views nor your
feelings about Mini-coins. Because you
collect this type of coinage you do not
have the right to call collectors who are
not interested in Mini-coins "mad and
immature". This is entirely your own
point of view and certainly not shared
by myself and other broad-minded col-
lectors.

Although you have given your
honest, but uncalled for point of view,
I am sure a number of readers will in
future dismiss and treat your contribu-
tions as just so much nonsense.

Jan Coetzee, Potgietersrus.

(Mr. Edwards, just like Mr. Coetzee, is
entitled to his own point of view. While
this magazine would never dare to pro-
mote irresponsible controversy, we en-
courage our contributors to put forward
their points of view. We believe that
one of the essences of numismatics is
the constant intellectual pursuit of the
truth, whether it be about mintages or
die varieties. If this magazine, either
through its contributors or its photo-
graphs, encourages worthwhile contro-
versy, then we are well on the way to
fulfilling one of our objectives. - Editor)



german EAST AFRICA

notes on the history and coinage

by lilian & stan kaplan

Lilian and Stan Kaplan have earned themselves the second R50.00 prize in Bickels Numismatic Award competition for original research. Their investigation into the coins of German East Africa is probably the most thorough which has ever been done.

The groundwork for the article was laid many years ago by the late Dr. Alec Kaplan who assembled a splendid collection of coins from German East Africa. Lilian and Stan Kaplan tackled the project in a workman-like way and contacted the 80-year old Dr. Schumacher, who was originally in charge of the Tabora Mint. He gave them permission to translate and use his 40-year-old article on the Tabora Mint.

By their thoroughness, Lilian and Stan Kaplan have proved that old adage of coin dealers being interested only in business and not in a coin's history as completely false. They have also adopted the approach of seasoned writers. They have stirred up a sharp controversy about the mintages of the famed two Rupee coins. Using Sayers, they point out that 7,008 two Rupees were minted in 1893 (not 32,854) and 94,700 in 1894 (not 18,000). Whose figure is correct?

As in the case of both England and Holland and the other colonising nations, commercial enterprise always preceded colonisation. This was the pattern in German East Africa.

As early as 1860, German scientific and geographical societies took an interest in East Africa. Although many of the men who wrote reports on their explorations recommended that Germany establish a colony in East Africa, there was no response to their suggestions.

In 1884 Dr. Karl Peters founded the Society for German Colonization and in November of the same year, travelled with a party to Zanzibar.

From there he journeyed to the mainland and secretly, without authority, concluded treaties with six native chiefs, which placed their territory and themselves under the protection of the German Emperor. On his return to Germany, his "treaties" were ridiculed. Most people believed that without means to enforce these treaties, the natives were at liberty to fulfil them or not, as they pleased. His first step, therefore, was to obtain official recognition of the new acquisitions. This he gained when an Imperial Charter of Protection was granted in 1885.

An international dilemma soon emerged as a result of the project. Dr. Peters had encroached on territory which has previously been regarded by the Sultan as part of his dominions. In 1862 France and England undertook to guarantee the independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar. But while Sultan Bargash had a right to expect England's support in the matter of his claim, Lord Granville had other more pressing diplomatic problems to solve, and, consequently, adopted an attitude of co-operation towards Germany.

The only condition made with regard to Britain's support of Germany, was that Germany add her guarantee to that given by Britain and France in 1862.

D.O.A.G. FORMED

As a direct result of this diplomatic wrangle, greater interest in the

project was aroused in Germany and considerable capital was subscribed to Dr. Peter's Society. Consequently, a revision of constitution was necessary and a Company was registered as Karl Peters & Company, later to become the Deutsche Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft. Soon more territory was brought under the rule of the company. Eventually it became necessary to appoint a joint commission consisting of Britain, France and Germany to determine the extent of the Sultan's dominion. Their findings were officially adopted in an International Agreement in 1886. In 1888 the D.O.A.G. made an agreement with Sultan Khalifa, Sultan Bargash having died, whereby the coast from Tanga to Rovuma was leased to them for 50 years. They would administer the area in the name of the Sultan and in return would pay a rental and a certain percentage of duties collected to the Sultan. The Sultan was also granted certain interests in the Company.

On February 13, 1890, Said Khalifa died and was succeeded by Said Ali. By this time England was concerned about the growing influence of Germany and on the basis of a German-British Treaty, signed in July, 1890, Zanzibar became a British Protectorate and the transfer of German East Africa to the German Imperial Government was completed.

This then is the way Germany acquired official recognition of her possessions in East Africa. Occupation of this area, however, was another matter. The first opposition the D.O.A.G. met was from the Arabs. Bushri bin Salem was a daring and resourceful leader and until he was taken prisoner and hanged in December, 1889, he caused the Germans a great deal of trouble. With the destruction of the Arab strongholds of Sudani, Urindji and Pangani, the slave trade came to an end.

BLOODSHED

Inland the Germans fared no better. Much bloodshed was caused by the warlike tribes of the Waarusha, Wachagga, Masai, Wasitu, Wahehe and Wanyamwezi. It was as a result of the revolts on the coast and in the interior, that the administration of the company was transferred to the German Government. It was realised that the Company did not have adequate resources in men and armaments to cope on their own. On the 1st January, 1891, a Protectorate was proclaimed over the country which was thenceforth to be administered by the Imperial German Government. Even so, it was not until the end of the Rebellion of 1905-1906 that the colony settled down to peaceful development.

Once Germany, by the Treaty of 1890, had been granted Protectorate rights to the Territory in East Africa, an agreement was entered into by the German Imperial Government and the D.O.A.G. by which the Company retained her rights to strike and issue bronze and silver coinage which was to be legal tender in the territory.

The D.O.A.G. accordingly, issued 4 silver coins - $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 Rupees and 1 bronze coin, the Pesa. The large 2 Rupee coin was issued to replace the Maria Theresa Taler, this coin being withdrawn from circulation by an ordinance of the German Governor, dated 1896. The remaining coins corresponded in size and value to the Indian coins which were in use in East Africa at that time.

The Maria Theresa Taler had been in circulation for over a century and was preferred by the natives to the Indian Rupee. By an Ordinance dated 1893, the importation of this coin was prohibited and in 1896 was finally withdrawn. According to Sayers, the company minted 7,008 2 Rupee coins in 1893 and 94,700 in 1894. Jaeger, however, gives the figures 32,854 and 18,000 respectively.

In 1902 the Company, by contract, renounced their right to mint coins and thus the first coinage issue of G.E.A. was replaced.

The copper Pesa was the first to go. This coin was withdrawn from circulation in 1910.

We now embark on the second phase of the coinage of G.E.A. The German Imperial Government passed ordinances calling for the minting of 4 silver coins: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 Rupees; one nickel coin; the 10 Heller, 5 Heller, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Hellers in copper. In 1912, by a subsequent ordinance, they introduced a nickel 5 Heller coin.

As the quantity of 2 Rupee coins struck by the D.O.A.G. was more than sufficient to meet requirements, the 2 Rupees authorised by the Imperial Government were never struck.

ACUTE SHORTAGE

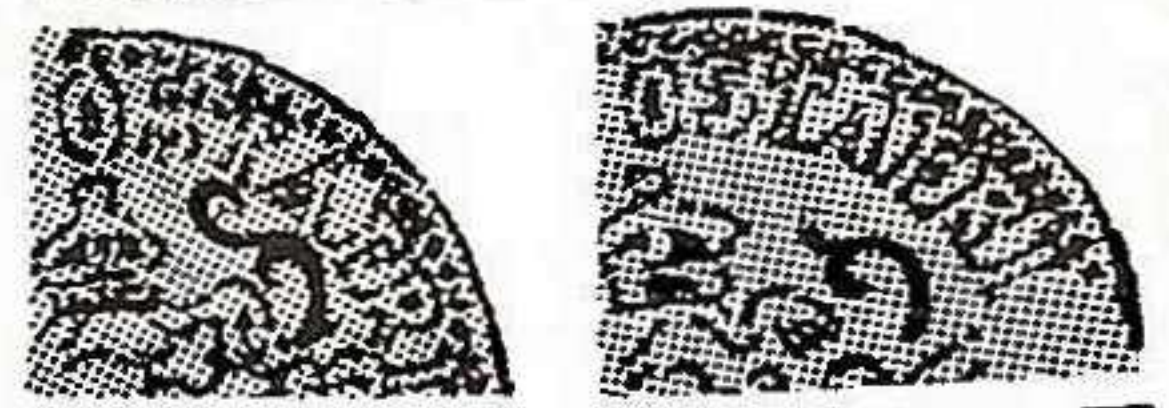
The third period in the history of the coinage of G.E.A., is in fact, the shortest. The German authorities found themselves hampered by an acute shortage of coins at the beginning of 1916, this being caused by the British blockade. Accordingly, it was decided to produce the Emergency Issues of G.E.A. The production of coins at Tabora started in February, 1916, and terminated the same year when the troops of the Belgian Congo Army occupied Tabora.

This period, however, holds the greatest interest, and I propose going into fairly great detail about the various coins struck at Tabora. These coins fall into 3 main categories. Gold, copper and brass. All the emergency issues of G.E.A. were in fact struck at Tabora, with one exception. During July, the stamping machine, cleverly

improvised from odds and ends of machinery, broke down, and as a result, the entire output of gold coins for July and August were stamped at the factory of the Ostafrikanische Ölfabrik Gesellschaft at Lulangani. A steamdriven oil press was used at this factory for the purpose. It would appear that all the gold coins struck here were struck with a second die.

All the coins struck at Tabora were struck or stamped on a small hand-driven hydraulic press which had a maximum pressure of 200 atmospheres.

The gold coins were manufactured by seven non-European goldsmiths working under the supervision of Dr. Schumacher. To obtain the correct weight, the blanks were filed and smoothed by hand with emery paper. After the coins had been struck they were scrubbed with brass brushes and polished with soaptree oil. This would explain the fact that so many of the Tabora sovereigns appear to have been tampered with. There are two different reverse dies of the Tabora sovereign. In the first die, the arabesque on the right of the eagle's head extends only beneath the A of Ostafrika. In the second die, the arabesque extends under the T. There

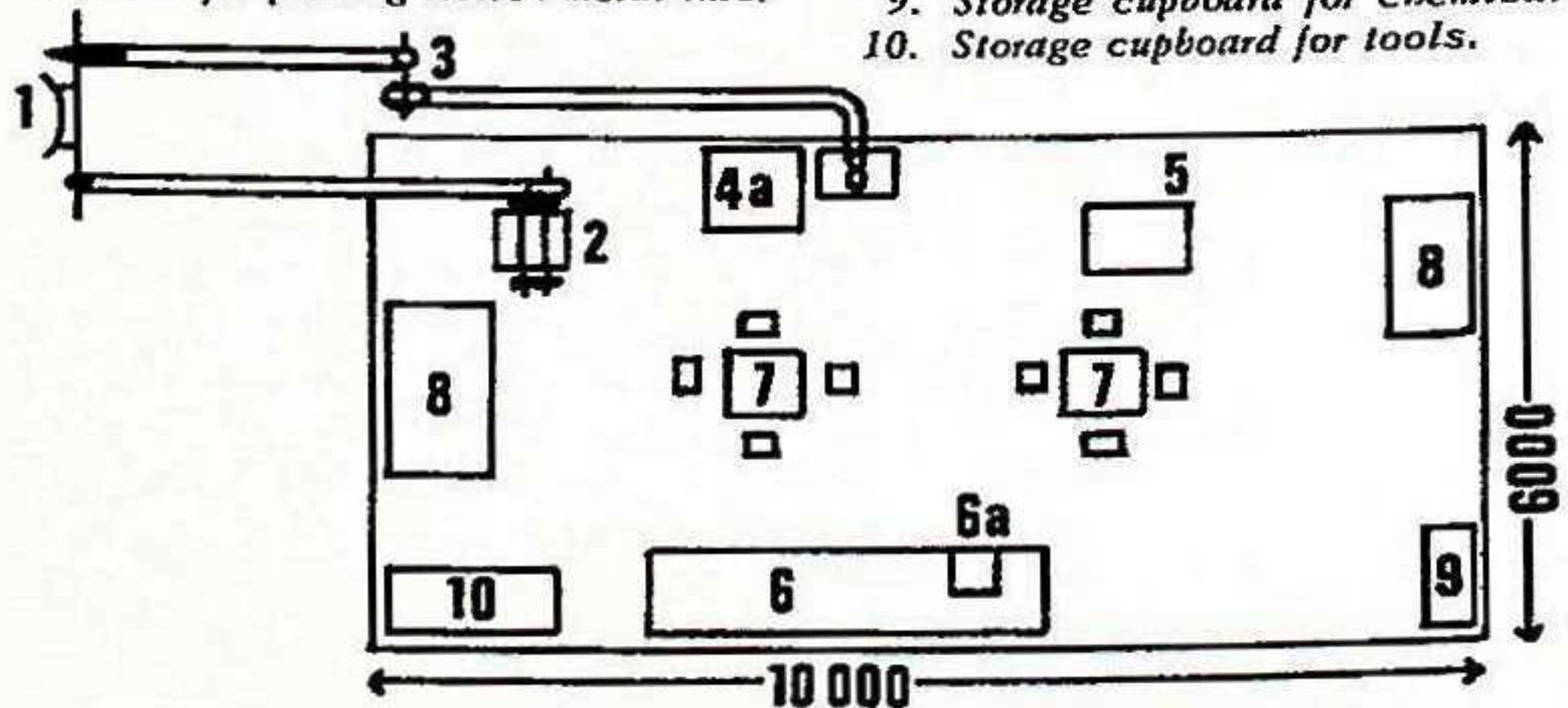


-Die varieties of Tabora Sovereign. -

SKETCH OF TABORA MINT

1. Driving Shaft (Turbine) for 2 and 3.
2. Roller (For rolling sheets of metal).
3. Ventilator.
4. Kiln (Melting Oven).
- 4a Forms for pouring molten metal into.

5. Coin Press
6. Table for filing Metal sheets.
- 6a Handoperated blanking machine.
7. Table for adjusting weight of metal sheets.
8. Scales.
9. Storage cupboard for chemicals.
10. Storage cupboard for tools.



were 6,395 coins struck with the first die and 9,803 with the second die.

The design of the obverse was done by R. Voght, a railway employee, and the reverse was designed by Vatheare. Vatheare engraved both the Reverse and Obverse dies. The gold was obtained from the Sekenke mine.

Dr. Schumacher was in charge of the mint which was established in the Railway workshops at Tabora, while Dr. Krenkel was in charge of the minting of the brass and copper coins.

MINTING OF COINS

It was decided to make a 20 Heller coin to replace the normal coinage in the territory.

SHAPE OF THE COINS

The 20 Heller piece measured 28 mm. in diameter, was 2 mm. thick and weighed approximately 11 grammes. The 5 Heller piece measured 22 mm. in diameter, was approximately 1.5 mm. thick and weighed about 5 grammes. The obverse of the coins bears the value (20 or 5 Hellers) surrounded by laurel twigs. The reverse shows the Imperial Crown and the date 1916, below - D.O.A. and the mint mark "T".

As there were larger quantities of brass obtainable in the colony, the coins were made of this alloy. Brass was also easy to cast and to work with. The raw material was mainly scrap metal - empty cartridge cases obtained from the Protectorate Army as well as brass pipes and brass fittings, sheet brass etc. which was obtained from ships, stripped during the war, as for example, the Königsberg. This German cruiser, active around Dar Es Salaam, destroyed the British cruiser, Pegasus on 20th September, 1914. Subsequently, the Cape Squadron arrived and chased the Königsberg into the Rufiji Delta where she ran aground. In July, 1915, she was set alight and blown up by the monitors Swan and Mersey. Between the time she ran aground and was blown up, the Königsberg was completely stripped of all brass and copper, as were two other vessels, the König and the Sybil. Altogether 50,000 Kilogrammes of brass and

13,000 Kilogrammes of copper, besides zinc, lead and aluminium were collected - an amount sufficient to produce coins to the value of 1,000,000 Rupees. Of the brass, 18,000 kilogrammes was in the form of empty cartridge cases, both English and German.

Procedure

MELTING AND CASTING OF INGOTS

Since the alloy was not obtainable in a form which allowed the rolling of the material to the required thickness, the larger portion of the coins had to be made from ingots. These had to be cast prior to the manufacture of the coins. Three furnaces served for the melting of the alloy. Two were contrived out of sheet iron lined with red clay and the other was lined with firebrick. They were both air-blasted by being connected to the ventilators of the railway works. They were capable of taking either 4 large or 8 small crucibles. The only available crucibles were those used by the Kironda Gold Mines in Sekenke, used for smelting gold. These crucibles, however, were already very worn, and the alloy corroded the crucibles as well, consequently they soon became useless. Furthermore the capacity of the crucibles was rather limited (approximately 30 kilogrammes for the larger and 20 kilogrammes for the smaller crucibles). The smelting and casting was therefore elaborate and time-consuming. Attempts to make crucibles from local materials proved futile. Fortunately the blockade runner Marie, running into Sudi Bay, brought 3 cases of crucibles and a quantity of fire bricks.

A full crucible of 30 Kilogrammes of alloy consisted of the following:

- 24 Kilogrammes scrap brass
- 6 Kilogrammes copper
- .510 Kilogrammes lead
- .170 Kilogrammes aluminium
- 30.680 Kilogrammes - Total

The capacity of all three furnaces per day was approximately 200-300

Kilogrammes. Iron casting ladles were used. The casting forms consisted of two halves clamped at each end. These forms were pre-heated and the resulting ingot was approximately 400 mm. long, 32 mm. wide and approximately 3.5 mm. thick. Altogether these ingots yielded approximately 1,000,000 20 Heller pieces, about 60% of the total quantity minted.

ROLLING

A mill suitable for the rolling of metal was unobtainable, therefore, a machine used in the processing of raw rubber was used. The rollers of this machine were not smooth and had to be ground off in order to obtain a smooth surface. The rollers measured 150 to 200 mm. in diameter and were 600 mm. long. It is only natural that machines made for washing rubber would not be quite as suitable for the rolling of metal. There were many breakdowns owing to the strain put on the machine. Only through the opportune purchase of a particularly strongly built rubber rolling machine, was it possible to continue the production of coins. The rollers were driven through belt transmission from small stationary steam engines. The strips thus obtained were 2 mm. thick. In the course of time the crucibles wore out and no more were available and instead of rolling ingots, other materials which were fairly readily obtainable, were cut into strips and rolled down to the necessary thickness. These materials were gleaned from the wrecks which I mentioned earlier. All sizes and thicknesses from 2-15 mm. were used, but the sheets of greater diameter had to be heated a few times in order to facilitate rolling. As was only to be expected, the coins varied in weight. The 5 Heller coins varied in weight from 3 to 5 grammes and the 20 Hellers weighed 8 grammes instead of 11 grammes.

As the stocks of available brass diminished, it was necessary to use copper. The process of manufacture was the same. By the process of rolling, 40% of the total output of 20 Hellers was manufactured, 600,000 in number, of which a little more than half were made of copper. 5 Hellers

were made in brass only, by the same process.

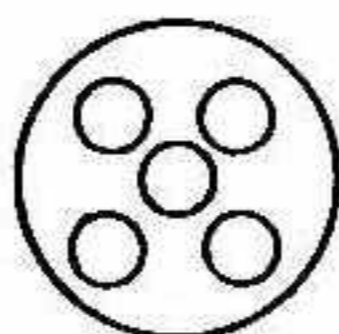
PRESSING AND STAMPING

A stamping machine, mechanically run, was used to stamp out the blanks from the rolled metal strips. A combination stamp and plate shear, normally used to cut metal plate and rolled iron, was converted into a stamping machine. The stamping was done on the one side, and the arrangement for pressing was substituted where the shear used to be. One motor drove both the stamp and the press. However, each side had its own clutch to stop either movement.

The stamped blanks were now put into a furnace to make the metal pliable. From the furnace they were placed in a polishing drum, which was placed at an angle on its axle. The drum contained a mixture of fine quartz sand and sawdust and the blanks were left in the revolving drum for a few hours, at the end of which the blanks were smooth and had an even matt surface.

The original dies were cut in the best steel and were used for the production of die negatives and by means of a hydraulic press, pressed into soft steel. The dies thus obtained were hardened and put into steel blocks which were fastened to the pressing side of the machine by means of strong screws and clamps. These dies were attached in such a manner that the lower die was connected to the stationary lower part of the machine and the upper die firmly attached to the moving upper part, thus in one operation an excellent striking was obtained. However, as there was no guide for the upper, moving part, the upper die sometimes extended beyond the blank. As a result of this inaccuracy, the dies broke after only 10,000 strikes had been obtained. The quality of the steel which was available, could also have been a contributing factor to the lack of durability of the die. The coins were struck in a smooth collar, i.e. they did not have a milled edge.

Once the staff was trained and the initial difficulties of production ironed out, some 600 coins per hour were produced. In March, 1916, another machine of similar construction was acquired, and production was doubled.



Diagrammatic drawing of the die used at Tabora.

The 5 Heller coins were struck on one of the above-mentioned machines, the dies for the 5 Heller coins being substituted. This was a special die, inserted in a cylindrical steel body, so that in spite of the small capacity of the machine, each striking delivered five coins. The pressure used was about 150 atmospheres. The total production of 5 Hellers was rather limited. The table below shows the production figures:

Month	20 Hellers	5 Hellers
Feb., 1916	74,800	8,800
March, 1916	148,700	6,200
April, 1916	214,500	12,800
May, 1916	302,000	34,200
June, 1916	362,500	16,000
July, 1916	448,000	8,000
August, 1916	72,500	191,000
Sept., 1916	11,700	25,000
Total	1,634,700	302,000

Of the total production of 20 Heller coins, 1,300,000 pieces equal to 80% were made of brass and 330,000 pieces equal to 20% were made of copper. In the production of 5 Heller pieces, brass was used exclusively. The weight of the metal contained in the total production of all the coins, was 20,000 kilogrammes.

VARIETIES

It is obvious, that since the machines and materials used in the manufacture of these coins were all improvised, the resultant product would vary in details of striking and clarity of design and so on. Also, since the dies were faulty and had to be changed with some frequency, the design on the dies were not always accurately copied, and it is with these that I am mainly concerned. I list below the main varieties I have noted.

BRASS 20 H.

- A. Large Crown
- Multiple Leaves
- 1st L Broken

ONE PESA





5H



5H



COPPER 20 H.

- G. Large Crown
Multiple Leaves
1st L Broken
Identical to Brass
- H. Large Crown
4 Leaves
The writer has only seen two of these coins in the last 15 years.
Identical to Brass
- I. Small Crown
Multiple Leaves
1st L Broken
Identical to Brass
- J. Small Crown
4 Leaves

As mentioned earlier the dies wore out very rapidly and had constantly to be replaced. As a result there are many minor varieties – the thickness of the letters varied – the shape of the figure "2" in "20" also showed minor varieties. I feel, however, that the presence or absence of tail on the 1st L in types A, B, D, E, G and I is a definite type. I have never seen types G or I with both L's complete but I am quite sure in my own mind that these exist.

BRASS 5 H.

Small Crown
Multiple Leaves

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. D.D. Yonge for his great interest and assistance. – And also to Professor Schumacher for his kind permission to quote from his magnificent article in "Metall und Erz"

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- B. Large Crown
Multiple Leaves
1st L Complete
- C. Large Crown
4 Leaves
- D. Small Crown
Multiple Leaves
1st L Broken
- E. Small Crown
Multiple Leaves
1st L Complete
- F. Small Crown
4 Leaves

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711	1d.	1892	VF-	1.75	720	1d.	1898	EF-	2.00
712	1d.	1892	VF-	1.75	721	1d.	1898	EF-	2.00
713	1d.	1892	VF-	1.75	722	3d.	1893	F	1.65
714	1d.	1892	VF-	1.75	723	3d.	1893	VF-	1.95
715	1d.	1898	F	0.95	724	3d.	1896	F	1.25
716	1d.	1898	F	0.95	725	3d.	1896	VF-	1.50
717	1d.	1898	F-	0.80	726	3d.	1897	F	1.40
718	1d.	1898	F	1.25	727	3d.	1897	VF	1.75
					728	6d.	1892	F-	0.75
					729	6d.	1892	F	1.75
					730	6d.	1893	F	1.25
					731	6d.	1893	VF	2.00
					732	6d.	1894	VG	0.50
					733	6d.	1895	F	0.90
					734	6d.	1896	F	0.75
					735	6d.	1896	VF	1.45
					736	6d.	1897	VF	1.25
					737	1/-	1892	F-	1.25
					738	1/-	1894	F	1.50
					739	1/-	1895	F	1.75
					740	1/-	1896	F	1.50
					741	1/-	1896	VF	2.20
					742	1/-	1897	F	1.50
					743	1/-	1897	VF	2.25
					744	2/-	1894	F	5.00
					745	2/-	1894	F	6.00
					746	2/-	1896	VG	1.25
					747	2/-	1896	F	2.75
					748	2/-	1896	VF	4.75
					749	2/-	1896	VF	5.80
					750	2/6	1894	VF	7.25
					751	2/6	1895	F	5.60
					752	2/6	1896	F	3.85
					753	2/6	1896	VF	6.30

754	2/6	1897	F	3.25
755	2/6	1897	VF	7.25
756	5/-	1892	F-	37.50
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760	1/2d.	1947	PROOF	6.75
761	1/2d.	1949	PROOF	2.50
762	1/2d.	1952	PROOF	1.25
763	1d.	1947	PROOF	9.50
764	1d.	1949	PROOF	3.00
765	3d.	1947	PROOF	3.75
766	3d.	1949	PROOF	3.75
767	6d.	1947	PROOF	7.50
768	6d.	1948	PROOF	3.85
769	6d.	1949	PROOF	15.00
770	(5c.)	1964	PROOF	1.00
771	1/-	1947	PROOF	35.00
771 _a	1/-	1948	PROOF	41.50
772	1/-	1952	PROOF	5.00
773	1/-	1953	PROOF	4.75
774	2/-	1948	PROOF	39.00
775	2/-	1949	PROOF	34.00
776	2/6	1947	PROOF	37.50
777	2/6	1949	PROOF	46.00
778	5/-	1947	PROOF	37.00
779	5/-	1949	PROOF	42.00

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781	1/2d.	1954	UNC	7.85
782	1/-	1926	VF	7.85
783	2/-	1925	F	32.50
784	2/-	1923	VF	9.00
785	2/-	1927	VF	12.00
786	2/-	1943	UNC	5.00
787	2/-	1948	UNC	39.00
788	2/6	1943	UNC	6.75
789	2/6	1946	UNC	31.00

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791	2d.	1677	F	3.00	
792	2d.	1679	F	2.75	
793	Complete set				
		1684	4d.		
	3d.	2d.	1d.	VF	45.00
794	Complete set				
		1739	4d.		
	3d.	2d.	1d.	EF	40.00

795	1d.	1743	VF	5.00	
796	3d.	1762	VF	9.50	
797	3d.	1762	G	3.75	
798	3d.	1763	VF	11.00	
799	Complete set				
		1763	4d.		
	3d.	2d.	1d.	VF	25.00
800	2d.	1800	EF	6.75	
801	2d.	1800	EF	6.75	
802	3d.	1800	EF	5.00	
803	2d.	1838	F	2.50	
804	2d.	1838	VF	3.25	
805	4d.	1845	EF	6.25	
806	2d.	1845	VF	3.00	
807	2d.	1870	VF	3.00	
808	2d.	1880	EF	3.75	
809	2d.	1899	FDC	7.50	
810	2d.	1900	UNC	6.00	
811	2d.	1901	UNC	6.00	
812	2d.	1905	FDC	4.75	
813	1d.	1913	FDC	4.75	
814	2d.	1954	FDC	12.50	
815	3d.	1954	FDC	12.50	
816	4d.	1954	FDC	12.50	

BELGIAN CONGO

817	1 Franc	1922	F-	2.00
818	1 Franc	1923	F	2.25
819	1 Franc	1924	VG	1.80
820	1 Franc	1926	F	2.00
821	1 Franc	1929	F	2.10
822	1 Franc	1944	F	0.85
823	1 Franc	1949	F	0.85
824	2 Franc	1943	F	5.25
825	2 Franc	1947	F	1.50
826	5 Franc	1947	F	4.00
827	5 Franc	1952	F	3.75

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828	1/2d.	1911	F-	0.75
829	1/2d.	1916	VF	1.00
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834	1/2d.	1926	F	0.75
835	1/2d.	1927	VF	1.25
836	1/2d.	1932	VF	1.25
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838	1/2d.	1934	VF	1.35
839	1/2d.	1935	VF	1.35
840	1/2d.	1936	VF	1.00
841	1/2d.	1938	VF	0.60
842	1/2d.	1939	VF	0.60
843	1/2d.	1940	VF	0.60
844	1/2d.	1942	VF	0.50

845	1/2d.	1943	VF	0.25
846	1/2d.	1944	VF	3.75
847	1/2d.	1945	VF	0.50
848	1/2d.	1946	VF	0.45
849	1/2d.	1947	VF	0.45
850	1/2d.	1948	VF	0.45
851	1/2d.	1949	VF	0.40
852	1/2d.	1961	VF	0.15
853	1/2d.	1963	VF	0.15
854	1d.	1911	F	0.75
855	1d.	1912	F	0.75
856	1d.	1916	F	0.75
857	1d.	1917	F	0.75
858	1d.	1918	F	4.50
859	1d.	1919	F	0.50
860	1d.	1920	F	0.70
861	1d.	1921	F	0.70
862	1d.	1922	F	0.60
863	1d.	1923	F	0.60
864	1d.	1924	F	0.60
865	1d.	1926	F	3.50
866	1d.	1927	F	0.70
867	1d.	1928	F	0.50
868	1d.	1929	F	0.50
869	1d.	1932	F	1.25
870	1d.	1933	F	0.35
871	1d.	1934	F	0.50
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874	1d.	1938	VF	0.45
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878	1d.	1943	VF	0.20
879	1d.	1944	VF	0.25
880	1d.	1945	VF	0.20
881	1d.	1947	VF	0.20
882	1d.	1948	VF	0.20
883	1d.	1949	VF	0.20
884	1d.	1950	VF	0.20
885	1d.	1952	VF	0.15
886	1d.	1953	VF	0.15
887	1d.	1955	VF	0.15
888	1d.	1956	VF	0.15
889	1d.	1957	VF	0.15
890	1d.	1959	VF	0.15
891	1d.	1962	EF	0.10
892	1d.	1963	EF	0.10
893	1d.	1964	EF	0.10
894	3d.	1910	F	1.50
895	3d.	1916	F	1.50
896	3d.	1917	F	1.00
897	3d.	1918	F	1.00
898	3d.	1919	F	1.00
899	3d.	1921	F	1.00
900	3d.	1922	F	1.00
901	3d.	1924	F	1.00

902	3d.	1925	F	1.00
903	3d.	1926	F	1.00
904	3d.	1927	F	0.75
905	3d.	1934	VF	1.75
906	3d.	1935	VF	1.50
907	3d.	1936	VF	1.00
908	3d.	1938	F	0.20
909	3d.	1939	VF	0.20
910	3d.	1940	VF	0.20
911	3d.	1941	VF	0.15
912	3d.	1942	VF	0.15
913	3d.	1943	VF	0.15
914	3d.	1944	VF	0.15
915	3d.	1947	F	0.70
916	3d.	1948	VF	0.15
917	3d.	1949	VF	0.10
918	3d.	1950	VF	0.10
919	3d.	1951	VF	0.10
920	3d.	1955	VF	0.10
921	3d.	1956	VF	0.10
922	3d.	1957	VF	0.10
923	3d.	1959	VF	0.10
924	3d.	1960	VF	0.10
925	3d.	1961	VF	0.10
926	3d.	1962	VF	0.10
927	3d.	1963	EF	0.10
928	3d.	1964	EF	0.10
929	6d.	1910	F-	0.75
930	6d.	1911	F-	0.75
931	6d.	1914	F-	0.75
932	6d.	1919	F-	0.75
933	6d.	1921	F-	0.75
934	6d.	1923	F	1.25
935	6d.	1925	F-	0.50
936	6d.	1926	F	0.70
937	6d.	1927	F	0.75
938	6d.	1928	VF-	0.75
939	6d.	1934	VF-	0.75
940	6d.	1935	VF-	1.50
941	6d.	1936	VF	1.50
942	6d.	1938	VF-	0.50
943	6d.	1941	F	0.50
944	6d.	1942	F	0.25
945	6d.	1943	F	0.25
946	6d.	1944	F	0.50
947	6d.	1945	F	0.25
948	6d.	1948	F	0.70
949	6d.	1950	F	0.25
950	6d.	1951	F	0.25
951	6d.	1952	F-	0.50
952	6d.	1954	F	0.20
953	6d.	1956	F	0.20
954	6d.	1957	F	0.20
955	6d.	1958	F	0.20
956	6d.	1959	F	0.20
957	6d.	1960	F	0.20
958	6d.	1962	EF	0.25

959 6d. 1963 EF 0.25

Next month we will have for sale for South African collectors a most attractive Australian Type Set Album at about R5.00 to house a complete Type Set of Australian coins.

Since it is almost impossible to collect complete date sets of Australian coins in South Africa, a Type Set is a satisfying and gratifying way in which to accumulate Australian coins. (A complete Australian Type Set consists of 6 half pennies (½d.), 5 pennies (1d.), 6 sixpences (6d.), 6 shillings (1/-), 6 Florins (2/-), 4 commemorative Florins and one Crown.)

Here is an opportunity to start your Australian collection. Next month Australian 1/- and 2/- will be featured in this price list.

Continued from page 5.

coinage was copied from Anglo-Saxon pennies as can be seen by the comparison of the penny of Olaf Skotkonung (995-1021). Crossing the Baltic Sea we have to examine the Polish coinage which started under Mieszko I (964-992) with deniers of very crude type which show only a crown and a cross. The coinage becomes more abundant under Boleslas IV (1146-1173). There is a denier where Boleslas is seated, holding a scepter on his knees. The reverse shows a head of St. Adalbert, the patron-saint of Gorlitz one of the principal mints at that time. Going southward we find also the denier prevalent in Bohemia and Hungary which can be illustrated with a denier of Boleslas II (997-999) for Bohemia and a denier of Bela I struck around 1060 for Hungary. The Slavic peoples to be mentioned next are the Russians, Bulgars and Serbs. Their coins are strongly influenced by Byzantine coinage. The main standard is a heavier silver coin called "Grossus" of which we will hear more in the fourth and final epoch of mediaeval numismatics. These Slavic coins often show a bust or standing figure of Christ and on the reverse St. Stephan and the king. An example of this coin was struck by Asien I of Bulgaria (1186-1196) and by Stephan Uros I (1240-1272) of Serbia. Again we skip the Byzantine coinage of this third period.

To be concluded

SET OF 4 SILVER 1 RAND PIECES

Bickels are offering a set of 2 UNC English and 2 UNC Afrikaans 1 Rand pieces (one each of 1966 and 1967) in an attractive little holder, gold inscribed on the outside:- S.A. 1966/7 1 RAND.

THE SET R5.00
EMPTY HOLDERS 0 50 each

No. 964

ONLY

200 SILVER and
300 BRONZE
WILL BE MADE!

THE NATAL
NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY

will have available
at the convention
in Durban in July, 1967

A
BEAUTIFUL
COMMEMORATIVE
MEDALLION

commemorating the
3RD NUMISMATIC CONVENTION.
CROWN SIZED (approx.)
DESIGN IS STILL A SECRET
WHILE STOCKS LAST!
SILVER R6.00 each
BRONZE R3.00 each

No. 961

FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHO
LIKE TO INVEST IN SILVER
LESOTHO - 50 LICENTE
(only 15,000 made)

1966 - UNC - R4.25 or R8.00 a pair



ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with this issue Coin & Medal News will be available ONLY from the Publishers - BICKELS COINS & MEDALS (PTY.) LTD., 151, JEPPE STREET, JOHANNESBURG and in Durban from THE BOOKMARK, 57, BROAD STREET, DURBAN.

No. 960

FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHO
LIKE TO INVEST IN GOLD

Our recommended investment for May is the official "CHAMBER OF MINES" golden jubilee (1910-1960) commemorative medallion containing 1 oz. of gold - .996 fineness. It is a beautifully struck piece with mine-shaft on the one side and two little buck on the other. (approx. 7000 minted) Half crown size and milled edge add to its appeal. This month only. R59.00 each or one English and one Afrikaans specimen.

The Pair for
R112.50

No. 963

AUSTRIA - 50 SCHILLING
600 YEARS TIROL
1963 UNC R3.50



No. 962

AUSTRIA - 50 SCHILLING
FERDINAND RAIMUND
1966 UNC R3.50

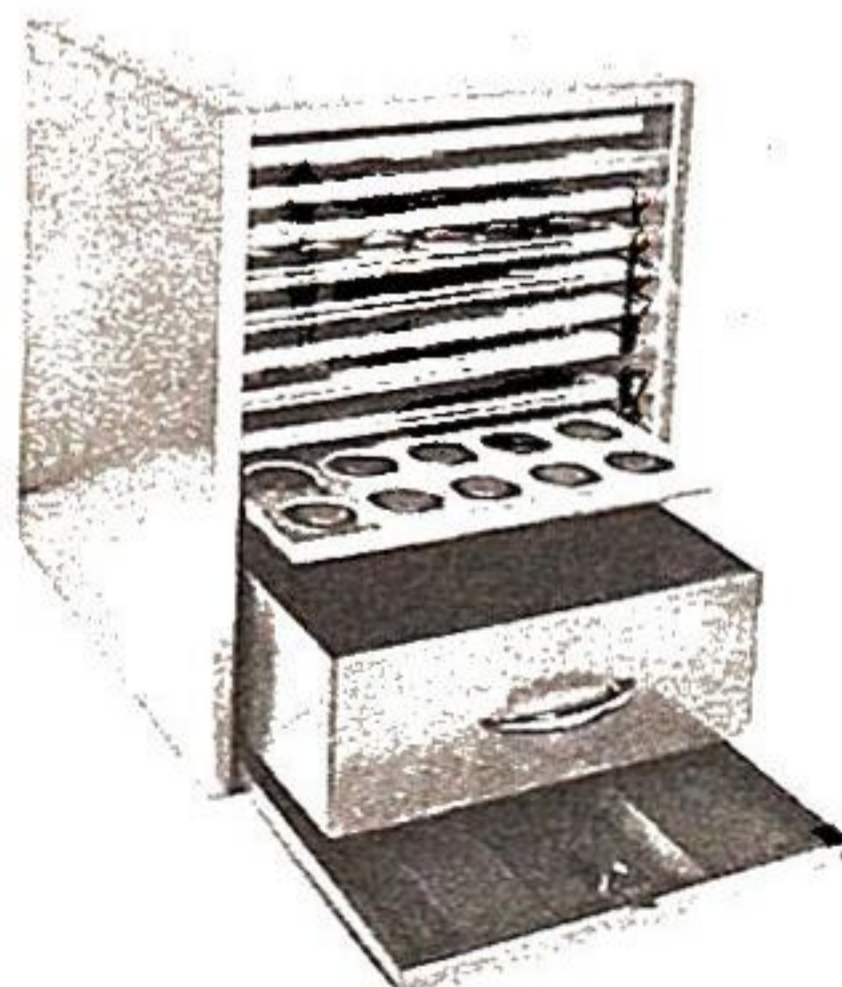


TANZANIA

This newly independent African state has just issued its own coinage. To commemorate this event the Royal Mint issued a proof specimen set of the four new coins in the official Royal Mint case. The designs are unusually attractive as can be seen from the illustrations. To complete your collection of the African proof series we offer this set complete with case at ONLY R10.00 per set.



THE NUMISMATISTS DELIGHT
KEEP YOUR COLLECTION IN
CORRECT ORDER AND
ARRANGED AS YOU REQUIRE IT.
LOCK-UP STEEL CABINET WITH DRAWER
(and slides for 10 trays) . . R27.50 each
(a) WOODEN TRAY WITH 30" x 1 1/2" DIA.
COMPARTMENTS
(each one is felt lined) . .R 4.40 each
(b) WOODEN TRAY WITH 42" x 1 1/2" DIA.
COMPARTMENTS
(each one is felt lined) . .R 4.70 each
WILL BE SENT POST/RAIL FREE WITHIN
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.
CASH WITH ORDER.



A Unique South African Proof Set Containing the 'Once Only' Proof Dr. Verwoerd Silver 1 Rand



A picture of the plaster model of the Verwoerd R1 done by the S.A. Mint.

Order Your 1967 Short set Now!

The above coin is obviously the KEY as to WHY the 1967 Proof Sets will be unique. Only 25,000 proof pieces of this coin will be minted. For this reason the 1967 South African Proof Sets will be a TYPE VARIETY which all collectors of South African Proof Sets will want to have. Overseas demand for the silver Verwoerd R1 in proof is expected to be heavy.

To subscribers of our COIN AND MEDAL NEWS we make the following offer to hold good until 6 p.m. on MONDAY, 5th JUNE, 1967.

We undertake to supply the 1967 SOUTH AFRICAN SHORT PROOF SET (without gold) to subscribers of this magazine at R12.50 (Twelve Rand and fifty cents) per set, provided payment in full is received in our office by the 5th June, 1967. Delivery will be made 2/3 weeks from the time that the sets are obtained from the SOUTH AFRICAN MINT.

Orders will be invoiced out in strict order of receipt in our office and with the limited number of sets available we reserve the right to return your order and cheque, should our lists be oversubscribed.

1967 S.A. Long Set (with gold)

Available on the same conditions as the Short Set for one month only at R37.50.

A BICKELS RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT