



bickels

APRIL / MAY 1968 VOL. 3 NO. 8 REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER PRICE 25c

COIN

AND

**MEDAL
NEWS**



**BRITAIN'S NEW
DECIMAL CURRENCY**

Bickels Coin & Medal News

PUBLISHER:

Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., 151 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg
P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg. Telephone: 834-8210

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

South Africa and African Postal Union – R2.00 (Post Paid) for 1 year.
Single issues – .25 cents each. Overseas (foreign): \$3.50 for 1 year.
Airmail – \$9.50

EDITOR: Peter Brown

CONTENTS:

British Decimal Coins	3
Israeli Victory Medals	4
Die 1926 Oortjie	5
The Maria Theresa Dollar	6
Die „Gelderland“-Medalje	8
Russian Coinage	9
Price List	12

Transvaal Numismatic Society Saved From Possible Abandonment

NEW JOHANNESBURG COIN CLUB FORMED

After more than ten years of active existence, the Transvaal Numismatic Society is threatened with extinction.

The possible dissolution of the Society was first mentioned by the President, Mr. W.S. van As who said in his Annual Report that it had often been suggested there should be two Societies – one in Pretoria and the other in Johannesburg.

“Members find that the distances in travelling by night are major stumbling blocks,” he said.

This was taken up by one of the best attended meetings in recent years held at Avion Park, Jan Smuts Airport, March 12.

Some members were in favour of the immediate abandonment of the Society whilst others favoured a re-organisation of the body, leaving it as an administrative body with the splinter groups being affiliated members.

It was pointed out that the meeting – an Annual General Meeting – had no authority to disband the Transvaal Numismatic Society, but this would

have to be discussed at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

This more or less stopped the cry for disbandment and introduced a more reasonable note in the meeting with delegates suggesting that there should be closer co-operation between the new clubs and the parent body.

Doctor Stan Kaplan, backed by Mr. Richard Aron announced the formation of the Johannesburg Coin Club. He said the inaugural meeting will be held in room 95, Johannesburg Public Library on Thursday, April 25 at 7.45 p.m.

He invited numismatists to join the society by filling in an application and returning it to the Secretary, Johannesburg Coin Club, 75a Troye Street, Johannesburg, together with an annual membership of R2.50.

Outlining the format of the meeting in the new Johannesburg Coin Club, Dr. Kaplan said that each gathering would start with an auction, every member having the opportunity of offering one coin only for sale. This would be followed by an “interesting numismatic presentation”, with the close of the meeting being left available for coin trading. The Johannesburg Coin Club would meet on the last Thursday of every “MONTH”.

One of the most interesting suggestions for re-organising the Transvaal Numismatic Society came from Dr. du Toit, of Pretoria. Speaking about the South African Photographic Association, he said this body had a controlling council with cities and provinces having affiliated clubs. The function of the parent body was to meet annually to review policy and to organise important events like national exhibitions and visits to the Republic of world-famous people.

He said the Transvaal Numismatic Society should consider functioning in the same way with the Johannesburg Coin Club, the Klerksdorp Coin Club and any new bodies which would be formed, sending delegates only to the Transvaal Numismatic Society.

The President, Mr. W.S. van As, said the incoming Committee should consider the proposals set out at the

Continued on page 7

THE RIDDLE OF THE DOUBLE SHAFT

by: P.R. Muller

An Extract from the "Quarterly Newsletter" of the Natal Numismatic Society.

All numismatists and also a large number of persons who have only heard of Kruger Coins, are aware of the fact that in 1892 the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek issued a Pond, half-pond and Crown which has on the obverse the head of President Kruger and on the reverse the Coat of Arms of the Transvaal then known as the Z.A. Republiek. On the first coins issued the ox-wagon, which forms part of the coat of arms, had two shafts and equal sized wheels. We know that Otto Schultz the engraver of the Master dies which were used at the Royal Prussian Mint in Berlin, must have been misled by the wagons which were used in Europe and were horse drawn. This error was rectified and the subsequent issues of Z.A.R. coins have the correct wagon.

I would, however, like to place on record that Mr. Bernard Herring, our Johannesburg member, drew my attention to the fact that the double shaft wagon has been perpetuated by the Government of the Union of South Africa on the Medal issued in 1920, the Anglo-Boer War Medal, awarded to officers and men of the Boer forces who served against the British in the War 1899 - 1902.

The Transvaal Coat of Arms is correct but the Orange Free State Coat of Arms has an ox-wagon with two shafts and equal sized wheels. We were able to examine the medal on the premises of another member of the Society, Mr. A. Bickel, and it was confirmed that no mention has previously been made of this error. This medal really has no obverse as members of the Transvaal Boer Forces always wore their coat of arms showing and the Free State members arranged

continued on page 11



CAPTION FOR FRONT COVER:

This composite photograph shows the reverse designs of each of the five denominations and the obverse design common to all.

CAPTION ABOVE:

Mr. Christopher Ironside, who prepared the reverse designs of the new decimal coinage, examining a plaster model. Mr. Ironside's other work includes coinage for Tanzania, Brunei, Qatar, Dubai and designs for numerous medals.

NEW VENUE FOR NATAL NUMISMATIC

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Natal Numismatic Society will be held on Tuesday the 23rd April, 1968 at 7.30 p.m. at the new permanent venue:

Haining Hall, MOTH Memorial Centre, Old Fort Road, Durban.

From April onwards, all future meetings of the Society will be held on the Fourth Tuesday of the month at 7.30 p.m. at the MOTH Memorial Centre.

WELL-STRUCK MEDALLIONS MARK

ISRAEL'S 6-DAY WAR

The lightning six day war of June 1967, when Israel defeated its Arab neighbours, has been followed by a spate of commemorative medallions honouring the victory, Abba Eban, Moshe Dyan and General Rabin.

Unlike the commemorative issues which followed the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Winston Churchill, these medallions have been of an exceptionally high standard, both artistically and in their production.

NOTE: ILLUSTRATIONS ARE REDUCED



GENERAL RABIN



Battle of Sinai Desert



GENERAL DAYAN



Israeli Air Strike

One of the most striking, sculptured by Gilroy Roberts (creator of the John F. Kennedy portrait on the American half dollar), commemorates Eban's well known statement to the United Nations on June 6, 1967 when he stated "not backward to belligerency but forward to peace."

The medallion's obverse shows the head and shoulders of Eban whilst the reverse has the United Nations surrounded by the lettering of the phrase he used on June 6.

Another very striking issue is that by the International Numismatic Agency.

General Dyan is shown on the obverse of one medal with the reverse depicting the aerial bombardment of Egyptian airfields by Israeli fighter craft. The second medallion, showing General Rabin has on its reverse tanks engaged in the famous "battle of Sinai desert".

Abba Eban Statesman for Peace



Dayan Receives Medal

General Moshe Dayan (left), Israel's hero soldier in lightning wars against Arab states in 1956 and 1967, here receives a medal marking the 10th anniversary of 1956 Sinai campaign from Jacques Torczyner, president of Zionist Organization of America, during 1966 New York dinner held in Dayan's honor. Dayan commanded Israel Defense Forces in 1956 and was Israeli defense minister in 1967.



Wat Word Van Muntversamelings By Die Versamelaar Se Dood ?

'n Versamelaar bekommer hom dikwels wat van sy versameling waaraan hy soveel ure bestee het en wat hy so waardeer het sal word as hy te sterwe kom.

Ons het al vroeër daarop gewys dat elke seidsame muntstukkie 'n spesiale plekkie in die versamelaar se hart kry.

Ons onthou hoe ons daardie 1925 tweesjielingstuk gekry het en hoeveel ons moes betaal vir 'n 1949 halfkroon of daardie blink 1934 tweesjielings wat ons tussen die kleingeld gekry het.

Ons vertroetel die 1937 oortjie wat nog tussen Oupa se versameling was.

As 'n versamelaar nou nie gedurende sy lewe 'n plan maak met sy versameling nie, soos om dit vir 'n kind of

familielid te skenk nie, moet hy in sy Testament daarvoor beskik. As dit nie gedoen word nie is daar heelwat komplikasies wat kan intree. So 'n versameling moet dan waardeer word vir boedeldoeleindes en tensy die erfgename ondermekaar ooreenkom dat een van hulle dit teen die waardasie oorneem, sal dit verkoop moet word wat gewoonlik per publieke veiling sal geskied. Die kans is goed dat die mooi munte en die skaars munte uitgehaal word en apart verkoop word en die meer algemene stukke vir 'n appel en 'n ui weggee word. Daardie doel waarheen u gemik het, om byvoorbeeld 'n volledige stel Suid-Afrikaanse munte bymekaar te bring (behalwe die onversamelbare museumstukke waarvoor ons vroeër al gesels het) word nou verydel en daarmee 'n stukkie kultuur geskiedenis vernietig.

deur AMATEUR VERSAMELAAR

Dan sou dit beter wees om die versameling liever aan 'n biblioteek of museum te skenk soos 'n Universiteitsmuseum of aan die skool waar u studeer het. Dink net watter inspirasie dit sal wees vir die geslagte wat kom as die skoliere van Bultfontein se Hoërskool oor 100 jaar kan spog met die versameling wat deur Jan Burger geskenk is met 'n naamplaatjie dat hy in 1936 die stoutste matriekleerling was of in die eerste voetbal-, tennis- of krieketspan gespeel het.

Ek het maar 'n enkele wenk aan die hand gedoen en ek nooi lesers uit om hulle gedagtes uit te spreek.

Kom ons gesels 'n bietjie oor die saak!



DIE 1926 OORTJIE

Onlangs het Mnr. W. Makepeace die 1926 oortjie aan die regterkant van die foto by Bickels gekoop.

Die muntstuk word hier met die een in die S.A. Munt Museum, aan die linkerkant vergelyk, om sy egtheid vas te stel.

U sal opmerk dat die 1926 ¼d onder die TV2 en nie onder die TV1 groep geklassifiseer moet word nie.

The Maria Theresa Dollar

by W. L. SPEIGHT, of Camps Bay Cape Town

Early in World War II a large number of South African troops were in Abyssinia, where they became acquainted with the Maria Theresa dollar. This had current circulation in many other parts of Africa and in certain parts of Asia. In modern Ethiopia an official dollar is issued as part of the national currency, but the Maria Theresa dollar, with the standard date of 1780, the year the Austrian Empress died, is still preferred by many people in that country.

Earlier attempts by the Ethiopian authorities to ban this dollar failed. Away back in the days of King Menelik a silver dollar was issued, with on one side the Lion of Judah and on the other the image of the king, and as this was just after the Italian campaign in 1896, Menelik was popular, yet the Maria Theresa dollar was still favoured.

It was certainly in circulation in Abyssinia long before 1867, when the British Government spent some £115,000 in purchasing from the Austrian Mint at 4s. each 540,000 of the dollars. They were required by the expedition sent to rescue the British subjects incarcerated by King Theodore in the remote town of Magdala.

Other forms of money might not have been accepted.

People in many parts of Africa knew this coin so well that it was dangerous for a traveller to try to pass off a "phoney". It was also noticed that the Natives did not react well to new coins, but on the other hand they also rejected those with signs of hard wear.

The acceptable coin had to show clearly the ornaments around the neck of the portly Austrian empress. Round the face of this coin is inscribed in Latin the statement: "Maria Theresa, by the Grace of God Empress of Rome, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, Duchess of Burgundy, Countess of the Tyrol, 1780."

This coin is without milling, but around the edge should be the words: "Justitia et Clementia."

The first of these dollars, or thalers, were struck by the Vienna mint in 1751, but only coins bearing the year in which the empress died have been accepted in the main areas of circulation. Such dollars later were minted in cities other than Vienna, but they are still dated 1780 and in every other respect are identical with those once struck at the Vienna mint.

The Austrians developed the Maria Theresa dollar for export purposes, the demand for it increasing steadily in the 19th century, even in countries where it never enjoyed official status. Over a century ago annual mintings rarely exceeded 500,000, but later the output mounted year by year. Since 1854 the Vienna mint only produced the dollars for export, and a 1876 report said that in that year over five million were struck. During the next twenty years production rose to an annual rate of over 6,000,000.

Just after the Union of the four South African colonies, the Vienna mint shipped overseas some 8,000,000 of the coins in one year. In 1914, when war broke out, this export trade was lost to the Austrians, but in 1920 they resumed it. During the six previous years no new dollars went into circulation, so creating a vast new demand that kept the Vienna mint working overtime for many months. The production rate remained high for several years, and some time before the great depression of the 'thirties, the Vienna mint in a single year manufactured some 15,000,000 of Maria Theresa dollars.

When the depression was at its height none of these dollars were minted. The Vienna mint had enjoyed its last boom. But such work was not entirely suspended. Mussolini was well aware of the importance of this dollar in Abyssinian economy. In 1935 he was completing plans to invade that country. As part of that scheme he pur-

chased from the Vienna mint the stamping machines and other equipment used to strike the dollars as a means to control such production.

Furthermore, Mussolini's agents spent many months in the Middle East buying the available supplies of the dollars, creating in many regions there a serious shortage of this currency.

Then the Royal Mint in England produced its first Maria Theresa dollars, issuing some 9,000,000 in the three years before war broke out in 1939. The demand for this dollar was so keen that several other national mints profited by producing the dollar. Maria Theresa dollars were minted in Paris and Brussels, and soon the countries in which they normally circulated were flooded with coin.

Then instead of being at a premium, the dollar was so plentiful the price dropped — until the war came. Mintings in Belgium, France and England stopped. Two years after the war started so many dollars had been withdrawn from circulation (they were used largely for making jewellery and for other forms of personal adornment) that new issues were needed urgently. Then for the first time the coins were made in India, the Bombay mint producing at least 16,000,000.

This dollar remained in strong demand. Bankers in many Middle East and African territories found that cus-



THE MARIA THERESA DOLLAR

Continued on page 7

NEW JOHANNESBURG COIN CLUB FORMED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

meeting and consider re-organising the Society.

Although Mr. van As said he was definitely not available for re-election, he was unanimously re-elected with a five member committee consisting of Dr. du Toit, Mr. Philip Greenberg, Mr. R.A. Stephens, Mr. Wilson Makepeace and Mr. Marais.

This is the President's report for the year ended 28th February 1968.

During the past 18 months the interest in numismatics has certainly increased considerably, especially in the South African series which is really becoming a fascinating one because of the many changes in our coinage since 1923. This year the coins from the 50c - 1c will bear the

effigy of the first State President and next year the time is ripe for a complete change of design on the silver R1 coin. I would like to see the Republic's Coat of Arms on this coin. The membership of the Society has increased to about 400 but, sad to say, attendance at our meetings has been disappointing. We were privileged to attend a lecture by Professor Pelzer on the Notes of the Z.A.R., and to listen to Dr. Mitchell on the Early Cape series. Mr. Richard Aron presented an interesting film on the S.A. Mint and a special evening was arranged to hear various members talk on the Third Numismatic Convention. A seminar on South African coinage was attended by about 30 members. It would therefore appear

that members are not interested in numismatics and are more in favour of a Coin Club.

It has often been suggested that there should be two Society's - one in Pretoria and one in Johannesburg. Members find that the distance and travelling by night are major stumbling blocks. This controversial subject will have to be settled at the Annual General Meeting.

There is a lot of work waiting for the incoming committee. To mention a few:

- (a) The Fourth Numismatic Convention.
- (b) A Monthly or Annual Publication/Newsletter.
- (c) Membership cards.
- (d) New Constitution etc.

Financially the Society is sound. We have more than R1000 in the Building Society.

The Maria Theresa Dollar

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

tomers needing money still preferred to be paid in these dollars. In regions where it no longer has official status traders would still accept payment by it.

The Maria Theresa dollar is an imposing coin, roughly the size of the Van Riebeeck and other crown pieces minted on occasion in Pretoria, its weight about an ounce. The intrinsic value was high. If not debased in any way, the dollar will have a silver content of nearly 84 per cent, which is higher than that of the South African crown.

The Maria Theresa dollar also bears on one side the double-headed eagle of the Austrian Imperial arms and on the other the image of the empress Maria Theresa. Originally this dollar circulated in this queen's Austrian

dominions. A little later it was used for payments to countries from which goods were imported.

It eventually became so prominent as a trade coin that during the next two centuries it was known over a wide area. This "trade money" certainly improved the adverse trade balance from which the Austrian Empire periodically suffered. The traders handled the issue of this coin so expertly that it retained a proper standard of value, a state of affairs which helped to establish it in many regions where other coin was suspect.

The size and weight of the dollar had an instant appeal to enterprising merchants in the Mediterranean areas and they introduced it to many new countries. So the coin became one of Austria's most profitable exports. In the

first ten years after the death of the empress, it was calculated that by this simple means well over 60 per cent of Austria's imports were readily financed.

It is a remarkable fact that the dollar is only accepted when it bears what has become the standard portrait of the empress.

In 1765 the Emperor Francis, her husband, died. Then the dollars were issued with the empress wearing a widow's veil. At first this did not appeal to many who used the dollar and for a time the older portrait was restored. Later on, however, the portrait with the widow's veil gained favour, for it is the only version used on the coins for nearly two hundred years.

Die „GELDERLAND“-Medalje

deur:

Matthy Esterhuysen



Die gety van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog in Suid-Afrika het in 1900 'n wending geneem nadat die „Union Jack“ in Pretoria na sy verwerping gehys is. Baie teensinnig het Pres. Kruger op aandrang van Pres. Marthinus Theunis Steyn, Oud-Pres. Francis William Reitz, Genls. Louis Botha, Christiaan de Wet, Jan Smuts en Koos de la Rey, ingestem om te onttrek uit die gevegslinies, want hy was reeds 'n ou man en het die beweeglikheid van die kommando's verloor. Hulle het gereken dat dit die beste sou wees as Pres. Kruger vriendelike politieke betrekkinge met Europa probeer bevorder en finansiele hulp verkry.

In Oktober 1900 vertrek Pres. Kruger met 'n oorlogskip, die „Gelderland“ wat deur die Koningin van Nederland beskikbaar gestel is, vanuit Lourenco Marques na Europa.

Met sy aankoms in Marseille, Frankryk, word Pres. Kruger geesdriftig deur groot skares toegejuig en op sy hele roete deur Frankryk, Duitsland en Nederland, ontvang juigende skare

hom met die grootste verering en huldeblyke. 'n Hollandse verslaggewer het geskryf: „Hij vraag voor Broodt en Ze geven Hem – Bloemen; Hij smeekt voor Broodt – Ze geven Hem – Muziek!“ Goedgesindheid en simpatie was daar in oorfloed, maar geldelike hulp het uitgebly. By elke stasie waar die trein stilgehou het waarmee Pres. Kruger gereis het, is ere-adresse en medaljes aan hom oorhandig en stede, dorpe, skietverenigings, kunsverenigings en godsdienstige liggamewedywer om medaljes ter verering aan hom te oorhandig.

Talle medaljes, veral in Duitsland en Nederland, is spesiaal geslaan en verkoop ten behoeve van 'n hulple-nigingsfonds aan weduwees en kinders van gesneuwelde boere. Daar is o.a ook 'n medalje geslaan om simpatie te betuig met boere wie se huise in Transvaal afgebrand is. Hierdie fondse wat die verkoop van medaljes opgelewer het, moes egter seker maar 'n skrale druppel in die emmer gewees het, maar dit het getuig van die simpatie van ons stamverwante lande.

Die meeste van hierdie genoemde medaljes is in die versameling van die Nasionale Kulturhistoriese en Opelugmuseum en word uitgestal in Krugerhuis-museum, Kerkstraat, Pretoria. Een van die mooiste en seldsaamste medaljes in die versameling is sekerlik die „Gelderland“-medalje wat hier beskryf word.

Tydens Kruger se verblyf in Den Haag in Desember 1900, is die penning aan hom geskenk deur ene Van Kempen, 'n stempelsnyer van die stad Voorshoten en dit is die enigste eksemplaar van die penning wat gemaak is, want die sketse en stempel is vernietig na voltooiing van die medalje. Dit is van silwer met 'n deursnee van 127 mm. (5 duim). Op die voorsy is 'n pantserskip met 'n randskrif om die boonste helfte: „Onder Godes Bescherming veilig op de Groote Wateren“ en in twee golwende lyne onderkant die skip: „Hr. Ms. Pantserdek-schip „Gelderland“.“ Op die keersy 'n palmtak, anker en son aan die regterkant. Die inskripsie lees: „Aan zijne Excellentie/S. J. P. Kruger/Staats-

continued on page 11

RUSSIAN COINAGE

By: L. Els.

Reposing amongst a very fine and interesting collection of both ancient and modern international coins in the National Cultural History Museum, Boom Street, Pretoria, are a few coins of Imperial Russia.

In comparison with the ancient western civilizations almost adjacent to Russia, little if any, of their arts and culture filtered through to this aloof and vast land. Its coin history is, therefore, a short one that has its beginning around 981 when Vladimir I, Duke of Kiev, married the daughter of the Byzantium Emperor and brought back to Russia the art of coin striking. These gold and silver pieces irregular in shape, were essentially Byzantium in design and remained in circulation until 1054.

When the Golden Hordes overran Russia in 1240, progress came to an abrupt halt and a curtain of mystery descended over the entire country. This was not to be lifted until around the Fourteenth Century. At this time Russia was comprised of a number of independent states, included in these more progressive and wealthy states were Kiev and Moscow who then began coining their own currency. Bar-shaped, these silver pieces were known as 'denga'. The rouble was also to make its appearance between the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Century and the unit of exchange was 100 denga to a rouble. The Duke of Moscow, Ivan III, was also credited with a gold facsimile of the Hungarian ducat which was produced during 1462-1505.

It was not until the Fifteenth Century however that the Mongul Stronghold was eventually broken and the culture of western Europe began to seep through. Around this time foreign currency which included ducats and thalers were being countermarked and used as regular currency to augment the insufficient supply of coins being struck in the independent states and it was not until the advent of Peter the Great (1682 - 1725) that the



modern coinage was established when he had the first mechanical mint built in Moscow (1711) producing denominations in gold, silver and copper which eventually replaced the countermarked pieces of western Europe. It was during his reign that the kopeck originally minted in silver, was changed to copper in 1701.

One of the most interesting Russian coins on display in the Museum is a commemorative coin issued by Tzar Nicholas II to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Romonov reign. Portrayed on the obv. is an effigy of Michael Feodorovitch together with Nicholas II, the first and last of this proud dynasty. The rev. depicts the double-eagle under the Imperial crown and is dated 1613-1913.

Their family history began when Michael was chosen in July 1613 at the tender age of seventeen by the government (Zemsky Sorto) to restore

economic order and develop European culture under their guidance. The government's choice, no doubt, was influenced by the fact that Michael belonged to a boyar family (great barons) and his family had not indulged in any intrigues for a quarter of a century, which was quite a recommendation. His reign lasted for a period of 30 odd years and in all, eighteen Tzars were to follow in his footsteps - some great, some imbecilic - before the tragic assassination of the whole dynasty in the 1917 Revolution.

The year 1918 saw a copper piece issued, representing the Russian double-eagle uncrowned and the hammer and sickle replacing the bust of the Tzar of Imperial Russia on the other side. It was not until 1921 however that a new series was minted changing the designs but not the denominations.

A History Of The Regular Banknote Issues Of South Africa

by Walter Bergman

21 mimeographed pages, no illustrations, 1967. Privately printed and obtainable from Mr. Walter Bergman, 5 The Clovers, Culver Street, Orangezicht, Capetown, Republic of South Africa.

Walter Bergman, President of the South African Numismatic Society and one of the world's leading collectors in the banknotes of South Africa, has produced the first booklet listing the lengthy series of bank and the banknotes they issued for South Africa from the first banknotes issued in 1782 by the Dutch East India Company through the present "mini" Rand notes recently issued by the Republic of South Africa.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Bergman's wife is a direct descendant of the owners of the now liquidated Harry and Hephews bank of the Cape of Good Hope, a bank which issued a number of colourful banknotes.

The booklet entitled "A History of The Regular Banknote Issues of South Africa" is contained on twenty one pages. The banknotes are not priced. The booklet is divided into three sections. Pages 1 through 9 are devoted

to a history of the banknotes of South Africa. The data is discussed under the following sections: The Cape of Good Hope, Natal, South African Republic (Transvaal), Orange Free State, Post Anglo-Boer War Period and Union of South Africa, and The Republic of South Africa.

Pages 10 through 13 gives a listing of the many private banks and government banks, their head office, their dates of operation, and what finally happened to them. The data is listed under the same sections as the data for pages 1 through 9.

Pages 14 through 21 gives a listing of the denominations of the banknotes for all the private and government banks starting with the 1782 issue of the Dutch East India Company in the Cape of Good Hope and concluding with the recent "mini" rand notes for The Republic of South Africa. The data

is given under the same headings as are used on pages 1 through 9. In most cases the dates appearing on the banknotes are not given as the banknotes were hand dated. However the dates for most governmental issues are given. The emergency issues of the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 are also given.

There is a great deal of data listed on the twenty one pages of this booklet. The many private banks which once operated in the various areas of what is now the Republic of South Africa indicate this to be a most interesting and fairly lengthy series of banknotes for the interested collector.

Mr. Walter Bergman is to be congratulated for this excellent manuscript which for the first time lists banks and the banknotes they issued in what is now the Republic of South Africa. This booklet is highly recommended to all collectors of banknotes.

Designs for Britian's New

Decimal Coins Announced

Britania will no longer rule the coins when Great Britain switches to the decimal currency on or before February 15, 1971. Instead each coin will have a distinct reverse design and Queen Elizabeth's portrait on the obverse. The reverse designs are as follows:
Halfpenny - the royal crown.

One penny - The portcullis (a medieval gate). The chain portcullis was the badge of King Henry VII.

Two penny - Three ostrich feathers in a coronet, badge of the Prince of Wales with the Prince's motto "Ich dien" (I serve).

Five penny - A Thistle surmounted by a royal crown, the badge of Scotland.

Ten penny - A prancing lion, crowned

- part of the crest of the United Kingdom.

Fifty penny coin. Multi-sided. Will replace the 10 shilling banknote.

The half crown, sixpence and three pence coins will have no equivalents in the new system and will disappear. The penny will be smaller in size.

There will be 100 new pence to the new pound instead of the present 240 pennies.

Two of the new series of decimal coins is expected to be released in Great Britain in 1968. They are the five new pence and the ten new pence coins. The five new pence coin replaces the shilling and the ten new pence replaces the florin. New deci-

mal coins are the same size, weight and metal content as the sterling coins they replace.

It is expected that the half crown will no longer be minted as it does not fit into the new decimal system. It is probably but not definite that the half penny coin may no longer be minted as it costs more to produce the coin than the actual face value of the coin.

It is now definite that all sterling system coins for Great Britain that are struck this year or next year will bear the date 1967. This is to prevent hoarding and speculation which would normally occur if a new date were introduced.

COINS OF THE WORLD

by Jerry Remmick

1967 PANAMA PROOF SETS RELEASED

The 1967 proof sets for Panama have been sent to those collectors who ordered them. There were 19,983 proof sets dated 1967 and all were mailed to those who ordered them. Only 12,701 copies of the 1966 proof set were minted. The 1 balboa (crown sized) and ½ balboa coin are in silver.

1968 CANADIAN MINT SETS READY IN MAY OR JUNE

The 1968 Canadian Mint sets will be ready for distribution only in May or June of this year. The 1968 nickel 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 coins are not expected to be released much before June as vending machines will not be ready for these coins till about that time. It is expected by early March that all the orders for the 1967 six coin sets will be filled. There is now difficulty in securing boxes for these sets of coins as the demand far exceeded the supply. Prices are steadily rising for all 1967 Canadian coin sets and it will probably be several years before the price will level off.

CORBITT & HUNTER LTD. ISSUES NEW QUARTERLY JOURNAL

Corbitt & Hunter Ltd., have announced the issuance of a new Quarterly publication entitled Numismatic Gazette. Each issue is expected to have about 100 pages with specialised articles on coins. Subscription is 20 shillings (\$3.00 US) from Corbitt and Hunter Ltd., Box 1, L.W., 3-5 St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle upon Tyne, England. This new publication replaces the former Numismatic Gazette issued by Corbitt & Hunter Ltd.

THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND TO PRINT OWN BANKNOTES

The Republic of Ireland will soon print its own banknotes. These notes are now printed in England.

WORLD PROOF NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The World Proof Numismatic Association was organised several years ago to help collectors procure current proof sets and uncirculated sets at modest prices. It is a non-profit numismatic organisation of the international type. It publishes a monthly 30 page illustrated mimeographed journal entitled "Proof Collectors Corner". It has directors in many countries throughout the world who supply the Association with current coins of their native land. Yearly membership is \$6.00 US. Inquiries may be sent to World Proof Numismatic Association, 1429 Hawthorne Street, Pittsburgh, Penna. 15201, U.S.A.

The 1952 British half crown, depicting George IV which created such tremendous interest in Britain was not sold for its reported price of £1,700 at last year's national coin exhibition.

It has now been revealed that because bidding at the auction did not reach the reserve price put on the coin, the half crown was bought in by an agent acting for the Auctioneer.

It was later returned to Horace Burrough, the man who found it in his change.

"Another Period In Coin Collecting — English Coins — Charles I to Edward III" by Margaret Amstell, 78 pages, illustrated, 1967.

The second of a three volume series by Margaret Amstell covering the monarchs of Great Britain and the history of their coinage, begins with the coinage of the Commonwealth and Oliver Cromwell (1647-1660) and works its way back chapter by chapter through the coinage of Edward III. It thus covers the period of from 1660 through 1327.

The Third volume, now in preparation, will cover the coinage of the predecessor of Edward III, through the Celtic period. The first volume, published

a year ago, covers the coinage of Elizabeth II to Charles II. The first volume covers the entire period of milled coinage and the present volume covers the first 300 years of hammered coinage.

This book is not a catalogue for it lists no dates, prices or mintage.

This book is highly recommended to all collectors who want a most interesting explanation of the design and metallic content on the coins of England in relation to the history of their time from 1660 to 1327.

THE RIDDLE OF THE DOUBLE SHAFT

continued from page 3

the ribbon so that the Orange Free State Coat of Arms was regarded as the obverse.

It would be interesting to learn how it came about that the die for this medal perpetuates an error which caused so much amusement in 1892, and also whether it has come to the notice of any of our numismatic societies.

DIE „GELDERLAND” -MEDALJE

continued from page 8

president der Z.A. Rep./ter herinnering aangeboden/Door/J.M. van Kempen & Zonen/Kon. Ned. Fabr. van Gouden/en Silv. Werken/te Voor-schoten.

Hierdie penning is dus 'n getuienis van die simpatie, meegevoel en stamverwantskap van 'n land wat die stigter van blankedom in Suid-Afrika was.

BIBLIOGRAFIE:

Krugerhuiskatalogus;
Tijdschrift Munt- en Penningkunde 1901 pagina 264;
Gedenkschriften van Paul Kruger verwerk deur F. Rompel — p.208-218;

Met Paul Kruger in Europa — „Land en Volk” Drukkerij — p.3,7,11.

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.) JOHANNESBURG

- 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: JUNE / JULY 1968.
4. OVERSEAS and FOREIGN: \$1 U.S.A. - 70 cents S.A.: or R1 S.A. - \$1.40 U.S.A.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS

SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)

188.	1943 per set	(104	minted)	R450.00
189.	1944 per set	(150	minted)	R360.00
190.	1945 per set	(150	minted)	R366.00
191.	1946 per set	(150	minted)	R357.00
192.	1947 per set	(2600	minted)	R145.00
193.	1948 per set	(1120	minted)	R170.00
194.	1949 per set	(800	minted)	R185.00
195.	1950 per set	(500	minted)	R230.00
196.	1951 per set	(2000	minted)	R 60.00
197.	1952 per set	(3500	minted)	R 41.00
198.	1953 per set	(2000	minted)	R 57.00
199.	1954 per set	(2275	minted)	R 68.00
200.	1955 per set	(2250	minted)	R 67.00
201.	1956 per set	(1350	minted)	R108.00
202.	1957 per set	(750	minted)	R170.00
203.	1958 per set	(625	minted)	R179.00
204.	1959 per set	(560	minted)	R230.00
205.	1960 per set	(1860	minted)	R 81.00
206.	1961 per set	(4391	minted)	R 32.00
207.	1962 per set	(2300	minted)	R 62.00
208.	1963 per set	(2525	minted)	R 48.00
209.	1964 per set	(1300	minted)	R 28.00
210.	1965 per set	(20000	minted)	R 23.00
211.	1965 V.I.P.			
	per set	(120	minted)	R260.00
212.	1966 per set	(15000	minted)	R 17.00
213.	1967 per set	(15000	minted)	R 17.50

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

214.	1952 per set	(12000	minted)	R 71.00
215.	1953 per set	(3000	minted)	R107.00
216.	1954 per set	(875	minted)	R160.00
217.	1955 per set	(600	minted)	R183.00
218.	1956 per set	(350	minted)	R370.00
219.	1957 per set	(380	minted)	R357.00
220.	1958 per set	(360	minted)	R361.00

221.	1959 per set	(390	minted)	R430.00
222.	1960 per set	(1500	minted)	R152.00
223.	1961 per set	(3139	minted)	R100.00
224.	1962 per set	(1544	minted)	R109.00
225.	1963 per set	(1500	minted)	R 92.00
226.	1964 per set	(3000	minted)	R 65.00
227.	1965 per set	(5000	minted)	R 60.00
228.	1966 per set	(10000	minted)	R 44.50
229.	1967 per set	(10000	minted)	R 45.00

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE CROWNS

SS — Specially Select, i.e. prooflike finish.

230.	1953 each	(8000	minted)	R 25.00
231.	1954 each	(3890	minted)	R 50.00
232.	1955 each	(2230	minted)	R 33.00
233.	1959 each	(2200	minted)	R150.00
234.	1960 each	(22367	minted)	R 13.00
235.	1961 each	(19956	minted)	R 19.00
236.	1962 each	(6024	minted)	R 28.00
237.	1963 each	(10227	minted)	R 12.00
238.	1964 each	(25000	minted)	R 7.50
239.	1965E each	(25000	minted)	R 8.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

240.	1947 each	(305600	minted)	R 6.00
241.	1948 each	(781992	minted)	R 8.00
242.	1949 each	(537821	minted)	R 10.00
243.	1958 each	(235952	minted)	R 8.50
244.	1960 each	(421624	minted)	R 4.00
245.	1962 each	(24378	minted)	R 13.50
246.	1963 each	(157717	minted)	R 3.30
247.	1964 each	(126664	minted)	R 3.30
248.	1966 English or Afrikaans			
	each	(± 3,000000)		R 1.25

Z.A.R.					
249.	1892	1d	EF		R 3.75
250.	1892	1/-	EF		R 10.75
251.	1892	2/6	VF		R 14.70
252.	1893	1/-	VF		R 17.50
253.	1894	1d	VF+		R 3.40
254.	1894	1/-	VF+		R 5.25
255.	1894	2/6	VF		R 9.35
256.	1895	6d	EF		R 3.25
257.	1895	1/-	VF+		R 5.25
258.	1895	2/6	VF		R 9.35
259.	1896	3d	EF		R 3.00
260.	1896	6d	UNC		R 3.75
261.	1896	1/-	EF		R 5.00
262.	1896	2/-	VF		R 3.95
263.	1896	2/6	EF		R 7.75
264.	1897	3d	UNC		R 5.00
265.	1897	6d	UNC		R 3.75
266.	1897	1/-	EF		R 5.00
267.	1897	2/-	EF		R 7.75
268.	1897	2/6	EF+		R 11.50

SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL

269.	1923	S.A.	½d	F+	R 72.50
270.	1923	S.A.	½d	VF	R 82.50
271.	1925	S.A.	½d	VF	R 11.25
272.	1926	S.A.	½d	F	R 13.75
273.	1930	S.A.	¼d	VF	R 115.00
274.	1933	S.A.	½d	VF	R 7.85
275.	1931	S.A.	¼d	VG+ S	R 12.00
276.	1947	S.A.	1/-	UNC	R 37.50
277.	1948	S.A.	¼d	UNC	R 1.95
278.	1948	S.A.	½d	UNC	R 2.60
279.	1948	S.A.	1d	UNC	R 1.95
280.	1948	S.A.	3d	UNC	R 2.50
281.	1948	S.A.	6d	UNC	R 2.25
282.	1948	S.A.	1/-	UNC	R 42.50
283.	1948	S.A.	2/-	UNC	R 45.00
284.	1948	S.A.	2/6	UNC	R 45.00
285.	1949	S.A.	¼d	UNC	R 1.75
286.	1949	S.A.	½d	UNC	R 2.20
287.	1949	S.A.	1d	UNC	R 1.80
288.	1949	S.A.	3d	UNC	R 2.75
289.	1949	S.A.	6d	UNC	R 8.75
290.	1949	S.A.	2/-	UNC	R 14.50
291.	1949	S.A.	2/6	UNC	R 45.00
292.	1949	S.A.	2/6	PROOF	R 52.50
293.	1950	S.A.	½d	UNC	R 2.25
294.	1950	S.A.	1d	UNC	R 1.75
295.	1950	S.A.	1/-	UNC	R 4.75
296.	1951	S.A.	¼d	PROOF	R 3.50
297.	1951	S.A.	½d	PROOF	R 4.25
298.	1951	S.A.	1d	PROOF	R 5.00
299.	1951	S.A.	3d	PROOF	R 6.00
300.	1951	S.A.	6d	PROOF	R 6.50
301.	1951	S.A.	1/-	PROOF	R 6.50
302.	1951	S.A.	2/-	PROOF	R 11.50
303.	1951	S.A.	2/6	PROOF	R 12.50
304.	1952	S.A.	¼d	PROOF	R 2.75

305.	1952	S.A.	½d	PROOF	R 3.75
306.	1952	S.A.	1d	PROOF	R 4.00
307.	1952	S.A.	3d	PROOF	R 4.50
308.	1952	S.A.	6d	PROOF	R 5.00
309.	1952	S.A.	1/-	PROOF	R 5.75
310.	1952	S.A.	2/-	PROOF	R 7.50
311.	1952	S.A.	2/6	PROOF	R 8.00
312.	1952	S.A.	5/-	PROOF	R 15.00
313.	1954	S.A.	½d	UNC	R 12.50
314.	1954	S.A.	5/-	PROOF	R 51.00
315.	1958	S.A.	3d	UNC	R 1.50
316.	1958	S.A.	6d	UNC	R 1.75
317.	1958	S.A.	1/-	UNC	R 2.25
318.	1958	S.A.	2/-	UNC	R 5.50
319.	1958	S.A.	2/6	UNC	R 5.50
320.	1959	S.A.	¼d	UNC	R 1.00
321.	1959	S.A.	½d	UNC	R 1.50
322.	1959	S.A.	1d	UNC	R 1.50
323.	1959	S.A.	3d	UNC	R 6.75
324.	1959	S.A.	6d	UNC	R 8.50
325.	1959	S.A.	1/-	UNC	R 8.75
326.	1959	S.A.	2/-	UNC	R 6.50
327.	1959	S.A.	2/6	UNC	R 8.50

A FINE SELECTION OF WORLD CROWNS

328.	NETHERLANDS ANTILLEN 2½ G of Queen Juliana 1964, UNC				R 4.50
329.	YEMEN 1 Rial Beautiful large Oriental Crown with Arabic Imprint EF				R 3.75
330.	HUNGARY 5 Pengo with Admiral Horthy 1939 EF				R 4.50
331.	PERU 1 SOL 1934 EF				R 2.85
332.	MONACO Magnificent 10 Franc Piece of 10th Anniversary Prince Rainier & Princess Grace 1966 UNC				R 7.85
333.	U.S.A. Brilliant uncircul. Silver Dollars 1881 R 3.50 1922 R 2.50				
334.	SIAM 20 Bhat. With image of Ruler and Pagoda, just under Crown-size. UNC				R 3.75
335.	LESOTHO 1966 50 Licente UNC				R 5.75
336.	AUSTRALIA 1937 Crown VF+				R 5.00

GREAT BRITAIN

337.	3d	1887	EF		R 1.50
338.	6d	1887	EF	Shield Rev.	R 1.75
339.	6d	1887	EF	Crown Rev.	R 2.25
340.	1/-	1887	EF		R 1.50
341.	2/-	1887	EF		R 6.50
342.	2/6	1887	EF		R 19.50
343.	2/6	1818	EF	Geo. III	R 17.50
344.	Cartwheel 2d	F+	(Geo. III	R 3.25
344.	Cartwheel 2d	VF	(1797	R 5.00
345.	3d Queen Anne	F		1710	R 4.25

GOLD SETS OF THE WORLD

346.	ETHIOPIA SET, 152 gram	PROOF	R345.00
347.	TUNIS SET, 146.3 gram	PROOF	R325.00
348.	SOMALIA SET, 121.8 gram	PROOF	R280.00
349.	LESOTHO SET.	PROOF	R245.00
350.	SIERRA LEONE SET, 96 gram		
	only 400 minted.		R375.00
351.	KENYA SET, only 500 struck		R265.00
352.	SOUTH AFRICA 1923 S.A. Long		
	Proof Set (655 minted) in Mappin		
	& Webb Box.		R695.00

REMINDER No. 1

WE HOPE TO SEE ALL OUR JOHANNESBURG COLLECTORS (ALSO EAST RAND, WEST RAND & SOUTHERN AREAS) AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE JOHANNESBURG COIN CLUB

to be held in
ROOM No. 95, JOHANNESBURG, PUBLIC LIBRARY
on
THURSDAY, APRIL 25th, 1968
at
7.45 p.m.

NOTE THE DATE IN YOUR DIARY PLEASE

KRUGER

(Zuid-Afrikaanse
Republiek)

MUNTE

Verskillende datums en
toestande

2/6 2/- 1/-

6d 3d 1d

in pragtige houer.

Die stel, posvry, teen

R16.50

BICKELS

MUNTHANDELAARS

Jepestraat 151. Tel. 834-8210
JOHANNESBURG

SAMMY MARKS

REPLICA

GOLD TICKEY



A Pretty Piece!

It's Ideal for Cuff Links or a Ring.

OR TO SHOW OBVERSE R9.50 each

AND REVERSE R17.50 a pair

REMINDER No. 2

VISIT US AT THE
RAND
EASTER
SHOW

STALL No. 5, EMPIRE HALL
(next to the Tower of Light)

FREE: BICKELS "GOOD FORS"

No. 3

S.A. RARITIES

R1	S.A. 1965 ENGLISH 50c PIECE PROOFLIKE	R525
R2	S.A. 1950 2/6 PROOF	R65
R3	S.A. 1938 PROOF SET (ONLY 44 MADE)	R1100
R4	WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME TOP GRADE ZAR KRUGER GOLD - 1892, 1893 etc.	

APRIL GOLD
SPECIAL NO. 1

PRICE OF GOLD IS ON THE WAY UP!



INVEST IN GOLD NOW!

Since time immemorial, the wise have stored gold. In the 20th century gold has lost none of its appeal and throughout the world people are still hoarding gold. Gold coins are one of the safest forms of investment for they are recognised in all civilized countries.

This month's special consists of 10 sovereign-sized gold pieces at most attractive prices: They are

6 British sovereigns (Victoria Young; Jubilee and Old

head; Edward; George and Elizabeth)

1 x Iran 1 Pahlevi

1 x Italy 20 Lire

1 x Turkey 200 Piastre

1 x Saudi Arabia 1 pound.

THESE 10 GOLD COINS FOR ONLY

R112.50

APRIL GOLD
SPECIAL NO. 2

MINI - GOLD SPECIAL



Five smaller gold coins of the world, but just as sought-after. The gold coins are:

1 x Mexico 5 Peso

1 x Austria 1 Ducat

1 x Peru 10 Soles

1 x Holland 5 Gulden

1 x Russia 5 Roubles

These five coins are offered at:

R45.00

A Unique South African Proof Set Containing the 'Very First' Proof 1968 President Swart Coins



A picture of the plaster model of one
of the President Swart Coins done by
the S.A. Mint

Order Your 1968 Short Set Now!

The above illustrated coins are obviously the KEY as to WHY the 1968 Proof Sets will be unique. Only 25,000 proof pieces of each coin will be minted. For this reason the 1968 South African Proof Sets will be a TYPE VARIETY which all collectors of South African Proof Sets will want to have.

S.A. Mint prices for proof sets have been increased this year as follows:- Short Set by more than 200% — Long Sets by almost 50%. However to subscribers of our COIN AND MEDAL NEWS we make the following offer to hold good until 6 p.m. on MONDAY, 6th MAY, 1968.

We undertake to supply the 1968 SOUTH AFRICAN SHORT PROOF SET (without gold) to subscribers of this magazine at R20.00 (Twenty Rand), provided payment in full is received in our office by the 6th May, 1968. 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.

*NOTE: After May 6th 1968 our prices will be: Short Set R25.00
Long Set R50.00*

1968 S. A. Long Set (with gold)

Available on the same conditions as the Short Set for one month only at R45.00

A BICKELS RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT