



bickels

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WE'RE BUYING MEDALS!

Bickels Coin & Medal News

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Who knows
something about
these tokens?



Ons 5de Verjaarsdag

Hierdie maand is ons tydskrifte vyf jaar oud. U sal opmerk dat die voorblad van voorkoms verander het. 'n Mens moet mos so nou en dan nuwe klere aantrek. En watter beter geleentheid as met 'n verjaarsdag? Ons hoop u sal al die Vol. 5 uitgawes saam met ons geniet.

DIE REDAKTEUR

P.O. Box 150, Mount Frere.

Dear Sir,

I enclose two photographs of the obverse and reverse of a token I have in my possession. All I know about it is that it is listed in the Africa Museum Token Catalogue under unknown origin.

If you are interested in publishing these photos in your magazine, perhaps a reader will be able to supply more information.

C.A. McGill.

GOOD RESPONSE TO KRUGER- RANDS

The South African Mint reports a strong response to the 10,000 Krugerrands which will be on sale this year.

Despite the price hike — from R31.00 to R35.00 — at the time of going to press, the Mint expected a complete sell-out this year.

The Mint, intent on producing a better coin, has increased the price to allow for a two-toning of the coin — the raised image will be mat and the field proof. This is the first time the Krugerrand has been produced this way and the innovation is expected to be very popular.

The only difference from last year's coins — apart from the matted finish — is the date.

* * *

The Mint's drastic reduction in proof sets (longs from 10,000 to 7,000 and shorts from 15,000 to 5,000) has paid handsome dividends — and drawn the expected response from collectors: A rush to order.

By firmly disallowing people who failed to take up their last year's allocation from getting sets in 1969, the Mint's decision has started a minor rush by the self-denied collectors.

"We are now back to normal", a Mint spokesman said. "We are supplying a limited number of sets to those people who really want them and are not just interested in quick financial gain.

"By reducing the quantities, we are able to produce better quality material and I think it is fitting that those people who stood by us during the hectic days of coin collecting, should profit from it."

OUR COVER

A group of South African World War II medals — symbolic of our country's medallic tradition. Bickels are anxious to buy South African medals. If you have any for sale, write to us at P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg. The front cover picture shows — from left to right) 1939-1945 Star, the Africa Star, the 1939-1945 War Medal and the Africa Service Medal.

BOODSKAP VAN DIE TRANSVAALSE NUMISMATIESE VERENIGING

4de NASIONALE NUMISMATIESE KONVENSIE



Mnr. W.S. van As.

Die Transvaalse Numismatiese Vereniging, onder die leiding van die President, Mnr. W.S. van As, en 'n bekwame Konvensie-komitee, sal verantwoordelik wees vir die 4de Nasionale Numismatiese Konvensie wat in die Stadsaal te Pretoria, vanaf 19-24 Oktober 1970, gehou sal word. Verskeie Handelsbanke, die S.A. Reservebank, en ander Kulturele Instansies sal versoek word om gelyktydig spesiale uitstallings van munte, medaljes, tekengeld, banknote en Africana op hulle persele ten toon te stel sodat alle numismate, muntversamelaars, — en die gewone publiek — die room van die Republiek se Numismatiese erfenis kan besigtig.

Dertig van die Republiek se vooraanstaande kenners op Muntkundige gebied is uitgenooi om uitstallings in die Stadsaal van Pretoria te reël en referate te lewer. Selfs numismate van Internasionale faam sal by hierdie geleentheid teenwoordig wees. Die klem sal op versameling en individuele items van Suid-Afrikaanse oorsprong val — die V.O.C's, Engelse Munte, Burgersponde, munte van die Z.A.R. (insluitende die rariteite van die Krugertydperk soos die Sammy Marks 3d, oorgestempelde „99” pond, Veldpond, ens.), die eerste munte wat in 1923 in die S.A. Munt geslaan is, die eerste Desimale reeks en die huidige nuwe reeks munte wat in 1965 in omloop geplaas is. Oorlogsmedaljes, herdenkmedaljes en gedenkpenninge, asook munte van die Bybelse tydperk sal uitgestal word. Tekengeld, Banknote van die wêreld en Africana sal besigtig kan word. Voorwaar 'n fees vir alle belangstellendes in hierdie gewilde stokperdjie.

Versamelaars word versoek om vroegtydig reëlings te tref om hierdie „Muntkundige Week” by te woon. Indien u paslike items in besit het wat u graag wil uitstal of 'n referaat oor enige aspek van numismatiek wil lewer, of net kennis wil kom maak met mense met 'n gemeenskaplike belang, is u welkom om aan die Sekretaris, Mnr. M.D. Badenhorst, Posbus 2954, Pretoria te skryf. Die onderneming kan alleenlik 'n sukses wees indien u bereid is om te ondersteun en saam te werk.

Ons innige dank aan Mnr. Bickels vir hulle hulpvaardigheid en bereidwilligheid om te alle tye met die Transvaalse Numismatiese Vereniging saam te werk.

PRESIDENT.

NUWE VOLKSKAS KATALOGUES VIR GOUE MUNTE

'n Prag katalogus waarin goue munte van die wêreld in kleur afgebeeld word, sal eersdaags deur Volkskas beskikbaar gestel word.

Dit sal een van die mees indrukwekkende Munt Katalogusse wees wat nog ooit in die numismatiese wêreld verskyn het.

Al die belangrike goue munte van die wêreld word beskrywe. Elke stuk se gewig, deursnee en waar moontlik ook getalle geslaan asook datums, sal aangegee word.

Die eerste eksemplare word gedurende Oktober van die drukkers verwag. Verdere besonderhede sal in ons volgende uitgawe van Munt en Medalje Nuus verskyn.

PRICE LIST

(Continued)

Just in!	No. A1
AUSTRIA — 50 Schillings silver coin of 1969. Maximilian I — Brilliant Uncirculated — NO BAG MARKS — in wallet with English pamphlet. This coin is about the size of a South African silver R1 and an outstanding Austrian commemorative reasonably priced at ...	

R2.75

In Wallet with Pamphlet
(BUT NO BAG MARKS)

Dr. J. E. Holloway speaks about money to Transvaal collectors

One of the most interesting meetings of the Transvaal Numismatic Society was held at Grand Central Flying Club last month when Dr. J.E. Holloway, the well-known South African Financial expert, spoke on "What is Money?"

Dr. Holloway provided one of the most thoughtful and provocative talks heard by the society for some time.

The President, Mr. W.S. van As, welcomed the guest speaker, (Dr. Holloway is an honorary life member of the Transvaal Numismatic Society). The President stated that he had recently read someone's definition on the philosophical approach to this question of "What Money Is," which stated 'Money is a miraculous thing. It is a man's personal energy reduced to portable form and endowed with powers the man himself does not possess. It can go where he cannot go, speak languages he cannot speak, lift burdens he cannot touch with his fingers, and save lives with which he cannot directly deal.

Dr. Holloway introduced his subject by stating most emphatically that very few of the members in the audience could provide the correct answer to the question if they were asked to write an examination paper on 'What is Money?' In Greek literature the great Socrates was asked whether virtue could be taught and his answer was that the people in Thessaly must indeed be clever by asking whether virtue can be taught when he (Socrates) did not even know what virtue was. Similarly, if Socrates were alive today and was asked whether money could be managed he would almost certainly have replied 'What is money?'

We are dealing with the oldest invention of mankind and if I had to reduce this question to a simple definition mine would be: Money is a store or a container in which one can

deposit for safekeeping any value which he has produced over and above his immediate requirements so that he can use it at a later stage at the same value and utility.

By a later stage I mean that it may be in a matter of minutes, hours, days or even ages, but it is a later stage when one should be able to use the value created, at the same value or utility. Money should be beyond reproach and never be violated. The wages of sin are death, so the systems of money which have violated the principle of safekeeping and equal worth have failed because they have liberated operative forces."

Dr. Holloway traced the history of money from the primitive system of bartering to the introduction of a monetary system based on the intrinsic qualities of precious metals, because man then possessed something which had worth in itself.

Always the simple rule was safeguarded. That if a person parted with goods which he had produced by the sweat of his brow he was entitled to be his own judge as to what he got in exchange or was of equal worth to him. "Intrinsic property is required if you want to get something which is fundamentally money and value, like money, can only be created by human effort. There must be something which will be a safe container for the value that you have created, a safeguard against being robbed. The stuff that we call money today and which all of us have in our pockets, is a substance of no worth in itself it consists of bits of insanitary paper. Even Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is in exactly the same position as yourselves because the money he possesses also has no worth". The present Monetary Experiment being carried out by people who call themselves sophisticated holds no safeguard or promise to the holder, that the real money you have

deposited is what they will pay back to you – there is no legal obligation to honour a promise that you will be paid.

They will go on promising ad infinitum and in the process of replacing old notes with newer notes, the government will quote the law to you and state that these bits of paper must be accepted for all debts. It is money made by the government by decree, but it is just a promise.

As a result of these promises the amount of money keeps increasing but the people who increase the money do not increase the goods – the result of this marvellous system of creating something out of nothing means that the so-called paper money depreciates in value so quickly as to be worthless. We in South Africa are allowed to hold gold within certain limits, but these are pretty narrow, whilst in the U.S.A. they are allowed to hold it in even narrower limits. The other alternatives to paper money are investments in diamonds, land, houses, old masters, postage stamps, coins, vintage cars and even autographs – something which is representative of the real money. The present system contains the forces of its own undoing and it must collapse simply because it cannot go on taking things away from people.

A rebellion is now taking place and people all over the world are running away from representative money and going into other values, but mankind in an exchange economy cannot get on without a properly functioning monetary system and real money. Real money must obey an equation, an equation of value between the material of which that money is made and the goods – and that money is gold. Silver, although it is real money is not produced in sufficient quantities throughout the world.

The silver produced is required for industrial purposes. However, since the law of the United States of America says that the dollar is equal to .888613 grams of gold it is obvious that they would lose all their gold if the United States treasurer had to fulfil this obligation.

Since one cannot bring down the prices one must simply balance the equation by bringing up the value of gold. Mass devaluation is the only solution, the only honest thing to do.

HOARD OF RARE PAEONIAN COINS

FETCH R40,922 AT

FROM COINS,
MEDALS &
CURRENCY

SOTHEBY'S

One of the most academically important collections of ancient coins, termed the Paeonian Hoard, was sold at Sotheby's on April 16, for a total of R40,922.

The coins, all struck between c. 359-315 B.C., came from a region known in ancient geography as Paeonia, a desolate tract of inhospitable mountain country north of Macedonia, about which few facts are known, which was occupied by fierce tribesmen which repelled attacks from Philip II and Alexander III of Macedonia.

The coins themselves were thirty-six staters of the Macedonian rulers Philip II, Alexander III and Philip III, plus an extremely rare distater of Alexander, tetradrachms of Philip II, and of Lykkeios and Patraos, the independent kings of Paeonia, and finally a series of imitation tetradrachms of the Patraos type, made by local craftsmen, which did circulate despite their crudeness of design.

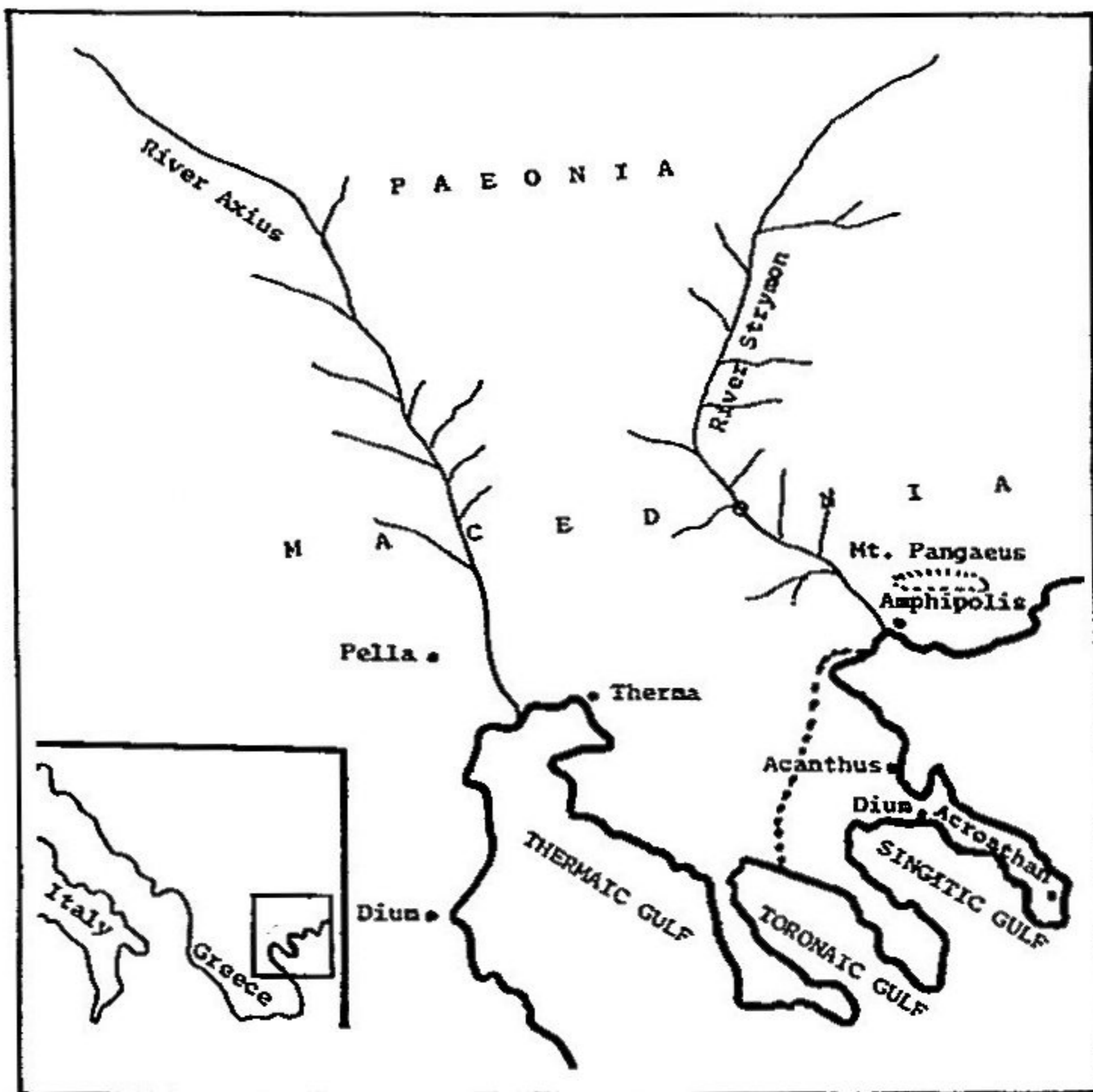
This was the first time that such a large number of coins of this series had ever been offered for sale at one time (in all there were some 1,160 pieces), and those of Lykkeios are particularly rare: coins of Patraos were not considered common either until now. Because of their infrequent appearances in sale catalogues or dealers' lists, they are not among the most popular coins in the Greek series. Paeonia occupies a position which is today part of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and extending into the Danube valley, and in this area, which is one of the most western outposts of the Asiatic nomads, there reigned a succession of rulers about whom very little is known.

Their coins give us some of their names, and both Philip II of Macedon and his son Alexander the Great led expeditions into the region, and at various times these shadowy rulers

were alternately allied to and opposed to the rulers of Greece.

The few gold coins in the sale are made from gold which came from the mines of Mount Pangaeum which King Philip acquired control of in 356 B.C.

These mines which yielded a thousand talents of gold and silver a year made the rulers of Macedon economically strong, and it was for this reason that their mint was imitated and passed in trade as far afield as Yorkshire in England and the mountains of the Hindu Kush on the Afganistan and Pakistan border.



Map shows the area from which the hoard coins originated. The inset indicates the location of the area.



EVER SEEN A COIN LIKE THIS BEFORE

A re-vamped view of the old reverse of the South African Penny? No. The reverse of the new Chilean 10 Pesos coin - a remarkable similarity!

Jamaica gets new coin set

Jamaica, an Island Nation in the Caribbean, gained Independence in 1962 after some 300 years of British rule.

Another step in the island's development will be taken on September 8, 1969 when the change to Decimal Currency is initiated.

For the first time in the country's history there will be a truly Jamaican coinage to replace the mixture of U.K. coins and the Jamaican 1d and ½d which prevailed for over 100 years.

To commemorate this historic occasion, the Bank of Jamaica, will offer 200,000 sets of a specially selected grade of the ordinary circulating coins 1c-25c and a specially minted \$1 of crown size.

1969 also coincides with the hundredth anniversary of the first Jamaican coinage — the 1d and ½d. To mark the anniversary, a centenary issue will be struck. Five thousand sets of a Proof Grade and thirty thousand sets of a specially selected grade will be made available; sales are limited to 10 sets each per person.

TWENTY FIVE CENTS (25c)

Doctor Bird £ s d value: 2/6
 Weight: 0.499 ozs.
 218.182 grains
 14.1379 grammes
 Diameter: 1.272 ins.
 3.2310 cm.

Alloy: Copper: 75%. Nickel: 25%

TWENTY CENTS (20c)

Blue Mahoe £ s d value: 2/-
 Weight: 0.399 ozs.
 174.545 grains
 11.3104 grammes
 Diameter: 1.122 ins.
 2.8500 cm.

Alloy: Copper: 75%. Nickel: 25%

TEN CENTS (10c)

Lignum Vitae £ s d value: 1/-
 Weight: 0.199 ozs.
 87.273 grains
 5.6552 grammes



Diameter: 0.929 ins.
 2.3595 cm.
 Alloy: Copper: 75%. Nickel: 25%

FIVE CENTS (5c)

Crocodile £ s d value: 6d
 Weight: 0.099 ozs.
 43.636 grains
 2.8276 grammes
 Diameter: 0.764 ins.
 1.9405 cm.
 Alloy: Copper: 75% Nickel: 25%

ONE CENT (1c)

The Ackee £ s d value: 1.2d
 Weight: 0.146 ozs.
 64.00 grains
 4.147 grammes
 Diameter: 0.830 ins.
 2.1082 cm
 Alloy: Copper 97%. Zinc: 2.5%
 Tin: 0.5%

American air division issues smart medallions

Combat exploits of the 101st Airborne Division spanning a quarter century in five battle campaigns have been memorialized in a commemorative medal issued by the American Division Association to salute the 25th anniversary of the 101st Airborne Division.

The silver-dollar size commemorative medal, in distinctive silver and bronze, will be available in matched numbered sets, and separate medals. Only 2,500 serially numbered sets will be struck, 10,000 numbered silver and unlimited bronze. Mounted in permanent collectors' holders, the sets will contain a history of the 101st Airborne Division and the story of the medal.

Design for the 101st Airborne medal was created by Trygve A. Rovelstad, of Elgin, Illinois, an internationally-known sculptor who has a strong background in military heraldic insignia among the highlights of his career.



Belgium diver finds old Spanish Gold under the sea

A Belgian diver has discovered the wreck of a second Spanish Armada galleon off the Irish coast and has already brought up 1,000 coins from it, 140 of them gold and some in excellent condition.

This time the wreck, the 'Gerona', is in British territorial waters off Port Ballintrae, near the Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland.

Mr Wilfred Seaby, director of the Ulster Museum, Belfast, said: "We would like to keep the objects from this wreck in the Province. Strictly speaking an arrangement is entered into between the receiver of wrecks and the salvor, and the coins may have to go for auction.

At present the coins are being examined, and where necessary cleaned, by Mr. Stephen Rees-Jones of Queen's University, Belfast.

They have been brought up by a team of divers led by a Belgian, M. Robert Stenuit, who has so far successfully repelled attempts by rival groups, notably the Northern Ireland Skin Diving Association, to dive near the wreck. He said: "I am the exclusive salvor in possession, and I am negotiating with the British Government."

Told that the Spanish Embassy in London were showing great interest in his activities and the Spanish Government had secured to contract to receive half of any treasure recovered from the wreck of the 'Santa Maria de la Rosa' off Southern Ireland, M. Stenuit said.

"It is nothing to do with them because the 'Gerona' was not a Spanish ship. It was an Italian ship from the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Many of the coins are Neapolitan and Portuguese."

CANADA'S SHERRITT MINT REMEMBERS WHEAT

The Pioneer Cerealist who developed the wheat variety that revolutionized grain production in Western Canada, is featured on THE SHERRITT MINT MEDALLION for 1968.

The development 60 years ago by Charles Edward Saunders of early ripening Marquis wheat, which resulted in Western Canada becoming the producer of vast quantities of high quality wheat, was a major contribution to feeding the world.

This 1968 Sherritt Mint Medallion is

being issued in association with the Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations, many of whose member States are issuing legal tender coins promoting national and world food development. The Sherritt Mint, which is striking some of these F.A.O. coins for other countries, selected Charles Edward Saunders and Marquis wheat to illustrate the importance which food production has played in Canada's own development and in promoting better living conditions throughout the world



NEW ZEALAND'S COOK DOLLAR

Designed by Australia's Stuart Devlin, a new 50 cent piece commemorating the 200th Anniversary of Captain James Cook's discovery of Australia's east coast is now in the first stages of production.

The master die for a companion New Zealand coin was recently produced at Canberra's Royal Australian Mint. This delicate operation transfers a full size reproduction of the sculptor's model to a soft steel die in the exact size of the coin which in this case will be about 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

Obverse of the cupro-nickel piece will contain the standard portrait of Queen Elizabeth II while the reverse will present a design of Captain Cook's



chart of New Zealand, a small profile of Cook and a rendering of his ship H.M.S. Endeavour. The coin is scheduled to be released in mid-1969.

CARDBOARD MONEY IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

BY W. L. SPEIGHT

of Camps Bay

A few days after the declaration of war in 1914, South West Africa was cut from all communication with the German Fatherland. Special instructions were issued for the financial policy of the country, and large quantities of cardboard tokens printed by the Government in Windhoek, were prepared for general circulation.

The first issue of these tokens was equivalent to five hundred thousand rands, or to five million marks. These "Kassenscheine" were distributed among the commercial banks in South West Africa and then into general currency. Gold was withdrawn from circulation, and all reserves were controlled by the Government.

The cardboard tokens were printed in values similar to those of gold and silver coins previously in circulation. They were officially given a value equivalent to coin. Printed on them was a promise to pay their equivalent value in German coin within 90 days of the cessation of hostilities which were expected to end in a German victory.

On the whole, this experiment in cardboard currency worked well during the few months it was in use. Less than a year after the issue of the tokens, the South African troops had taken Windhoek and British currency became legal tender in the former German territory.

A fair quantity of the German cardboard tokens have survived to the present time, gradually appreciating in value, as they are of keen interest to collectors. One interesting feature of the issue was the determined threat to punish forgers. This tersely worded sentence must have been essential, for the design of the tokens was so plain and simple that any skilled printer could copy it.

As the South African troops moved into the stronghold, the gold in the German banks was sent to Windhoek and handed over to German officials. Most of this German gold and silver coin was then paid out in wages and some of it was used to meet other expenses before the South African troops could attach it as Government property. Consequently, little of the German war chest in South West Africa fell into South African hands. Although British coin began to circu-

late in the territory during 1915 there were so many cardboard tokens in circulation that they remained legal tender. Without any precedent and with no idea of how the war would trend, it was difficult for the authorities to arrive at any decision. The result was that British coin and the German cardboard tokens were used indiscriminately until after the Peace Treaty was signed in Paris in 1919. Under the provisions of this, the German Government assumed responsibility for the emergency currency still circulating in all its former possessions. Some branches of South African banks which had been set up in South West Africa did not re-issue the tokens that were paid in during the course of normal daily operations. South Africans who settled in the territory also refused to accept the tokens. Apart from that there was uncertainty about their equivalent value in British currency. This aspect of financial operation allowed some of the smart operators to work cunning frauds! This money question worked both ways, however, for there were German settlers who were dubious about the British coins in ready circulation. They believed in German victory and when that happened they believed the British money would be worthless. But in general, once the South Africans and Germans were used to the different currencies, the course of normal business was reasonably smooth.

When the German special commissioner arrived in Windhoek in 1920, cardboard tokens, or notes, with a total value of many hundred thousand pounds sterling were held by the banks in South West Africa. They had been advised not to put the tokens back into circulation. The work of reclaiming this cardboard money was soon completed, but among the settlers, affairs were not arranged so easily. South West African currency after 1915 had no relation to that of the Central Powers. Yet from time to time the cardboard mark in South West Africa fluctuated, as the value of this mark varied with the confidence placed in it by the shopkeepers in Windhoek. At first they were prepared to accept it as being worth about eleven-pence (9c), but soon the value of the mark slowly decreased as the quantity of British silver and copper coin in circulation grew. Shopkeepers preferred the metal coin to cardboard, and two years after the occupation of South West Africa, the cardboard mark was worth about seven-pence, and was still falling. To settle the disputes, a special arbitration board was appointed in 1921. It satisfactorily answered most of the vexed questions.

"Good Fors" of various sorts were used in many parts of South Africa and South West Africa in the 1914-18 war period. And for several months it seemed that nearly every type of business issued scores of this written or printed paper, which obviously had no legal value. "Good For" issues on the same scale were never attempted in South Africa, not even during the frantic rush of opening up new mines in remote areas.

The slips issued by the firms in South West Africa were generally honoured, but the snag lay in the fact that there was no way of extracting money from insolvent or insecure firms that had promised to pay "three marks" or "two pfennigs" or any other amount on demand.

The "good fors" were usually issued for a limited period, and to guard against fraud were generally signed by a director of the firm or the manager. When it is remembered that many of these "good fors" were issued in thousands for the lower denomina-

PRICE LIST

(CONTINUED)

SMALL SELECTION OF S.A. WAR MEDALS

(All Medals complete with Ribbon)

562	ANGLO-BOERE OORLOG Medal	EF+	R46.50
563	QUEENS S.A. Graaff Reinet Town Guard (Scarce)	EF	R52.00
564	QUEENS S.A. FRONTIER LIGHT HORSE. Bars OFS & CAPE C.	EF	R18.50
565	QUEENS S.A. 4 Bars, A & S. Highlanders	EF	R7.50
566	QUEENS S.A. No Bars. Cape Town Highlanders	EF	R7.50
567	QUEENS S.A. 4 Bars Royal Engineers, issued to Sapper F. Churchill	EF	R7.50
568	Pair of QUEENS (Bar OFS) AND KINGS S.A. (2 Bars), issued to Private Holmes S.A. Constabulary	EF+	R17.50
569	Pair of QUEENS 3 Bars Tvl. OFS & Cape Col. & KINGS 2 Bars. Scottish Rifles	EF	R17.50
570	B.S.A. Company -- Matabeleland 1893 „SALISBURY HORSE“	VF+	R77.50
571	SECOND WORLD WAR: Set of 4 Medals to "Coloured" Soldier	EF	R7.50
572	Set of 3 Medals issued to Native "Pretoria Native Regiment"	EF	R7.50

Shekels fetch R760



One or two Jewish shekels of the First Revolt have appeared in auctions in Europe and America recently: this was the one Sotheby's sold for R760. The obverse shows a chalice -- the reverse a stem with three flowers and the date.

MEN ROBBED OF R100,000 COINS

Three White gunmen robbed two Indians of R100,000 worth of Kruger and British sovereigns between White River and Bushbuckridge recently. Detectives at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, confirmed that the robbery had been reported and that samples of the coins had been handed to the police.

Continued from previous page

tions, it is evident that the signing official often suffered from writer's cramp, for most of these small slips of cardboard, often marked with a rubber stamp, were of less than 10c in value. This queer financial experiment resulted in a type of inflation. Leading mercantile firms which had accepted large numbers of "good fors" in the payment of accounts began to fear that this currency would not always enjoy a recognised value, and with the splendid idea of controlling the issue, the bigger commercial houses agreed that all "good fors" should be printed in a standard style by a single firm of

printers. This suggestion gradually won general acceptance, and time and intricate diplomacy resulted in most of the smaller firms discontinuing the issue of "good fors."

It was a curious state of affairs in a curious period of history. Possibly at no other time and in no other part of Southern Africa has a man paid for his bill in a Windhoek beer garden with a "good for" received as a small change from his tailor or outfitter. His change from the beer garden could also be in the form of a "good for," which might help to liquidate a debt in some other quarter.

Very rare U.S.A. coins confirm upward price trend

Many of the finest silver and copper United States coins of their date and type in existence were auctioned by Stack's in New York on April 10-12, the total realised being R391,345.

The coins were the second part of the celebrated R.L. Miles Jr. collection, termed the finest collection of United States coins ever to be sold in the world. Miles' gold coins, sold by the same firm last October, made R378,776, a world auction record for a single coin collection.

The highest price in the sale, was the R13,300 given for one of the chief rarities in the American series, an 1870 San Francisco dollar. Another classic American rarity, the 1876 Carson City 20-cents (the first to be sold for some time) brought R11,200, and the same price was also made by one of the six or seven known proof 1827 quarter-dollars, with curl-based 2.



One of the most important and extremely rare pieces in the American series is the 1794 silver dollar, the first date of issue, of which 1,758 are recorded as being struck. Pictured here is the Miles specimen, sold at Stack's on April 12 for the equivalent of R10,750.

The Soyombo Symbol of Mongolian Coins

The Soyombo symbol has been known as a sign of freedom and independence to the Mongolians probably since the Middle Ages.

From this national symbol of freedom and independence of Mongolians, the first head of the Buddhist church in Mongolia, Undergegen Shanabashara, compiled an alphabet in 1686, of

which the first letter was the Soyombo.

Professor Dr. Rinchen explains the significance of the Soyombo: "The beautiful emblem is crowned with the symbolic sign of fire, which to the Mongolian signifies prosperity, evolution and progress, and the continuation of the people. Three tongues of flame signify the people's prosperity in the past, present and future.



Mongolian Coins

YEAR MINTED		NOMINAL VALUE			
A.D.	Mongolian Date Inscription				
1925	15	Copper	—	UNC	1, 2, 5—Mungo
1925	15	Silver	—	UNC	10,15,20—Mungo
1925	15	Silver	—	UNC	50—Mungo 1—Tugrik
1937	27	Copper/Nickel	—	UNC	10,15,20—Mungo
1945	35	Aluminium/Bronze	—	UNC	1, 2, 5—Mungo
1945	35	Copper/Nickel	—	UNC	10,15,20—Mungo
1959	1959	Aluminium	—	UNC	1, 2, 5—Mungo
1959	1959	Aluminium	—	UNC	10,15,20—Mungo

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL NUMISMATICS ISSUES MEDAL

The Journal of Israel Numismatics has issued a 1968 Chanuka Medal, marking Israel's 20th anniversary, for the members of the International Israel Numismatic Society.

Fred Bertram, publisher of the Journal has said, "The festival of Chanuka commemorates the spirit of the Maccabees in their stand for liberty in the face of oppression. Its symbol is the Chanuka lamp which flamed for eight days in the re-dedicated Temple more than 2100 years ago. The year 1968 marks the 20th Anniversary of the Jewish State, founded by modern-day Maccabees.

The 1968 Chanuka Medal portrays a 17th Century Italian lamp in the collection of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. Above the lamp, in Hebrew, is the quotation "Nes Gadol Haya Po," "a great miracle occurred here" These words refer to the miracle of the lamp associated with the eight days of the celebration of the rededication of the purified altar of the Temple restored to Jewish worship at the end of 164 B.C.E. by the victorious Judah Maccabee. This celebration is the origin of Chanuka, the Festival of Lights, celebrated in 1968 from December 16-24.



LIST
LYS 143AUGUST/SEPTEMBER
AUGUSTUS/SEPTEMBER 1969VALID to the end of
GELDIG tot die einde van

SEPTEMBER 1969

PRICE LIST
PRYSLYS

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

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VOL. 5 No. 1.

NOTES:

- PAYMENT:** Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
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- Next List - October/November 1969.

NOTAS:

- BETALING:** Stuur asseblief tjek, poswissel of pos order.
- Alle items word aangebied op voorwaarde dat voorrade nog nie verkoop en nog beskikbaar is, wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
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\$1 V.S.A. = 70 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A. (ongeveer)
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- Wanneer bestellings geplaas word, meld asseblief die Item nommer en gee besonderhede.
- Volgende Pryslys - Oktober/November 1969.

**S.A. PROOFSETS/
PROEFSTELLE**SHORT SETS (without gold)
KORTSTELLE (sonder goud)

No.	Date Datum	Qty. Minted/ Hoevlh. gemunt.	PRICE per set/ PRYS per stel.
407	1923	747	R350.00
407a	1943	104	475.00
408	1944	150	360.00
409	1945	150	360.00
410	1946	150	380.00
411	1947	2600	135.00
412	1948	1120	170.00
413	1949	800	197.50
414	1950	500	250.00
415	1951	2000	50.00
416	1952	3500	32.50
417	1953	2000	47.50
418	1954	2275	65.00
419	1955	2250	60.00
420	1956	1350	102.50
421	1957	750	150.00
422	1958	625	160.00
423	1959	560	250.00
424	1960	1860	65.00
425	1961	4391	30.00
426	1962	2300	57.50
427	1963	2525	42.50
428	1964	13000	15.00

No.	Date Datum	Qty. Minted/ Hoevlh. gemunt.	PRICE per set/ PRYS per stel.
429	1965	20000	14.00
430	1965	V.I.P. (Afrik. R1) 120	265.00
431	1966	15000	13.00
432	1967	15000	13.00
433	1968	15000	19.50
433a	1969	5000	27.50

LONG SETS (with gold)
LANGSTELLE (met goud)

434	1923	655	700.00
434a	1952	12000	67.50
435	1953	3000	110.00
436	1954	875	165.00
437	1955	600	R175.00
438	1956	350	350.00
439	1957	380	345.00
440	1958	360	355.00
441	1959	390	440.00
442	1960	1500	155.00
443	1961	3139	98.00
444	1962	1544	112.50
445	1963	1500	97.50
446	1964	3000	67.50
447	1965	5000	67.50
448	1966	10000	40.00
449	1967	10000	40.00
450	1968	10000	40.00
450a	1969	7000	47.50

No.	Date Datum	Qty. Minted/ Hoevlh. gemunt.	PRICE per set/ PRYS per stel.
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**S.A.
MINT TWIN GOLD SETS
MUNT GOUE TWEELING
STELLE**

(£1 + £½) - (R2 + R1)

451	1923	Proof	475.00
452	1952	Unc	47.50
453	1953	1000 Proof	77.50
454	1954	350 Proof	100.00
455	1955	300 Proof	120.00
456	1956	158 Proof	240.00
457	1957	180 Proof	225.00
458	1958	155 Proof	215.00
459	1959	240 Proof	247.50
460	1960	450 Proof	95.00
461	1961	793 Proof	75.00
462	1962	800 Proof	70.00
463	1963	1008 Proof	45.00
464	1964	1000 Proof	45.00
465	1965	1000 Proof	57.50
466	1966	1000 Proof	45.00
467	1967	1000 Proof	40.00
468	1968	1000 Proof	40.00
468a	1969	1000 Proof	40.00

No.	Date Datum	Qnty. Minted/ Hoevlh. gemunt.	PRICE per set/ PRYS per stel.
S.A. PROOF-LIKE CROWNS PROEFAGTIGE KRONE			
SS - Specially Select, i.e. Prooflike finish.			
469	1953	8000	R23.00
470	1954	3890	50.00
471	1955	2230	30.00
472	1959	2200	160.00
473	1960	22367	11.50
474	1961	19956	20.00
475	1962	6024	29.50
476	1963	10227	12.00
477	1964	25000	7.00
478	1965 R1	25000 E.	8.50

No.	Date Datum	Qnty. Minted/ Hoevlh. gemunt.	PRICE per set/ PRYS per stel.
S.A. UNCIRCULATED CROWNS ONGESIRKULEERDE KRONE			
479	1947	305600	6.50
480	1948	781992	8.25
481	1949	537821	10.00
482	1958	135952	8.75
483	1960	421624	5.00
484	1962	24378	14.00
485	1963	157717	3.75
486	1964	126664	3.25
487	1966	Eng. or Afrik. R1 ± 3,000,000	1.50
488	1967	Eng. or Afrik. R1 ± 3,000,000	1.35

489	SOUTH AFRICA/SUID-AFRIKA - A set of Select UNC - - 'n Stel Keurige UNC -		
specimen Coins from R1 Silver to 1 cent copper in transparent holder. Many coins like the 1968 20c and 10c and the 1967 50c, 20c, and 10c, did not go into circulation and will be quite scarce.			
1967 Issue has Verwoerd R1 and 1968 have Swart on Minor coins and Van Riebeeck R1.			
1969 Issue has Dönges R1, minor coins revert to Van Riebeeck.			
(a)	1967 (Afrikaans Set/Stel)		R4.75
(b)	1967 (English Set/Stel)		R4.75
(c)	1968 (Afrikaans Set/Stel)		R4.75
(d)	1968 (English Set/Stel)		R4.75
(e)	1969 (Afrikaans Set/Stel)		R4.50
(f)	1969 (English Set/Stel)		R4.50

MORE COINS FROM ANCIENT TIMES

In this issue we again offer a selection of very old coins dating back to times of B.C. and a few hundred years A.D. Thanks to the assistance of Mr. J.M. Day of Cape Town, who is one of the few authorities in South Africa on Roman and Greek Coins, all the pieces listed here have been identified and described as accurately as possible.

To the best of our knowledge all coins offered are genuine and may therefore be bought with confidence. The prices asked are in our opinion, exceptionally low. Perhaps the reason for this is the fact that the demand for Roman and Greek coins is still relatively limited.

It takes such specialized knowledge to appreciate and understand the ancient series, that most numismatists have up to now been unable to devote sufficient time to studying up the history of ancient coins. This situation is changing rapidly and it is reasonable to assume, that with the tremendous expansion of interest in the coin business, it won't be long before the prices of Roman and Greek Coins will also start to move sharply upward.

It is a pleasure therefore to offer subscribers of COIN AND MEDAL NEWS an opportunity to get started on the most fascinating of all, of the numismatic series.

490	Roman Denarius of DOMITIAN AD. 81-96. Imperial Caesar Domitianus Aug. P.M. About end of Bible.	R5.75	497	Denarius of ANTONIUS PIUS Commemorative coin struck after death DIVUS ANTONINUS. Rev: CONSECRATO. Eagle with head turned. Issued ± AD. 162.	R6.50
491	Roman Denarius of VESPASIAN AD. 69-79. BMC 212 CAESAR VESPASIAN - US. AUG. Sow Reverse. IMP. XIX.	R5.75	498	Roman Denarius of FAUSTINA SNR. Died 141 AD. Wife of Antoninus Pius. Rev: AUGUSTA. This coin was struck after Faustina's death by Antoninus Pius.	R7.50
492	Roman Denarius of TRAJAN AD. 98-117. COS. V PP SPQR Optimo. Prince Roma Seated.	R6.00	499	Roman Denarius of JULIA MAESA. Sister of Julia Domna, grandmother of Elagabalus and Sev. Alex. Died AD. 225.	R6.00
493	Roman Denarius of TRAJAN AD. 98-117. COS V PP QR OPTIMO Prince Equity standing.	R8.25		JULIA MAESA AUG. Rev: Pudicitia seated.	R6.00
494	Roman Denarius of HADRIAN AD. 117-138. Hadrianus Augustus. Tranquillitas Aug. PP.	R7.50	500	Denarius of Septimus Severus AD. 193-211. Severus Aug. Parl. Max. DMTR P VIII.	R8.50
495	Roman Denarius of MARCUS AURELIUS. Issued as Caesar under Antoninus Pius. AD. 139-161. AURELIUS CAESAR AUG. P11.F. Rev: TR.POT.II. COS.II. Minerva Standing, holding spear and leaning on shield. (Film: Fall of the Roman Empire).	R10.00	501	Roman Denarius of Septimus Severus AD. 193-211.. PMTR PXVII. COS.III P.P.	R7.50
496	Roman Denarius of ANTONINUS PIUS (AD. 138-161). Antoninus Aug. Pius PP. TR.P Cos. III. Apollini Augusto Rev: Apollo standing holding patera and lyre.	R7.50	502	Denarius of SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS AD. 193-211. Rev: PROVID. AUGG. Providential Baton and sceptre.	R7.50
			503	Denarius of Septimius Severus. Felicitas Augg. AD. 193-211. Died at York.	R6.75

504	Roman Denarius of JULIA DOMNA. Struck under Caracalla. JULIA PIA FELIX AUG. AD.211-217. Committed suicide by starving in 217. Rev: Mother of Caracalla and Geta Diana Lucifera. Diana standing, left holding torch. 2nd Wife of Severus.	R8.00	516	Antoninianus of TREBONIANUS GALLUS AD.251-253. Imp. Cae. Vib. Treb. Gallus Aug. Rv: Libertas Augg. Liberty standing leaning on column.	R7.50
505	Roman Denarius of CARACALLA AD. 198-217. ANTONINUS PIUS AUG. BRIT. Fairly mature Bust. Rev: PM TRP XY COS III PP. Concord seated left. Caracalla AD 217, murdered by orders of Macrinus.	R8.00	517	Antoninianus of VOLUSIAN AD. 251-253. Imp. Caes. C. VIB Volusiano Aug. VIRTUS AUGG. Virtus standing. Rv: Left. (C135). Murdered AD.253.	R7.50
506	Roman Denarius of MACRINUS (AD. 217-218). Imp. C.M. Opel Sev. Macrinus Aug. Rev: PMTRP II COS. EP. Annona seated left on chair. Macrinus who reigned 14 months was born of humble parents, prefect of the Praetorian Guards, had Caracalla put to death. Killed in 218 AD.	R6.75	518	Antoninianus of VALERIAN I AD. 253-260. Imp. CP LIC VALERIANUS AUGG. LAETITIA AUGG. Laetitia Standing. Rv: Holding wreath and anchor. Valerian captured in Persia and held prisoner. Date of death uncertain.	R6.00
507	Roman Denarius of Severus Alexander. AD. 222-235. Imp. Alexander Pius Aug. Rev: MARS ULTOR.	R7.00	519	Roman Antoninianus of POSTUMUS AD. 259-268. Imp. C. Postumus P.F. Aug. HERC' DEUSONIENSI. Rv: Hercules standing right leaning on club and holding bow. Postumus murdered by troops near Mainz.	R5.00
508	Roman Denarius of GORDIAN III AD. 238-244. Imp. Gordianus Pius Fel. Aug. Rev: PMTR P III COS. II PP.	R6.75	520	Roman Denarius of TRAJAN AD. 98-118. Parthico PMTRP COS.VT. Rv: PROVID. in field.	R5.75
509	Roman Denarius of HADRIAN AD. 117-138. Imp. Caesar. Rev: P.M.T.R.P. COS.III. PV/DIC.	R7.50	521	Roman Denarius of GORDIAN III AD. 238-244. Imp. GORDIANUS Pius fel Aug. Rv: Securitas Publica. Gordianus was deposed and murdered in Messapotamia whilst campaigning in 244 AD. Security seated left holding sceptre.	R7.50
510	Roman Antoninianus of GALLIENUS. AD. 253-268. Radiate Head R. PIETAS AUGG. Well silvered (unusual).	R7.50	522	Roman Denarius of CARACALLA AD. 198-217. Antonius Pius Aug. Rv: VOTA SUSCEPTA. Young bearless bust of Caracalla. Rv. Caracalla standing sacrificing over tripod alter.	R10.00
511	Roman Denarius of MAXIMINUS I. AD. 235-238. Imp. Maximinus Pius. Aug. Rev: Fides Militum. (This man was over 8 ft. tall and could wear his wife's bangle on his thumb.)	R8.50	523	Bronze Antonin. of POSTUMUS AD. 259-268. Imp. C. Postumus P.F. Aug. Rv: Virtus Aug. Man standing holding spear. In AD. 268 Laelianus rebelled against Postumus at Mainz Germany. Postumus was murdered by his own troops for stopping the looting.	R6.50
512	Antoninianus of ELAGABALUS AD. 218-222. Imp. CAES. M.AUR. Augustus Saulus standing right feeding serpent held in arm. Elagabalus and mother murdered in 222 and bodies thrown into the Tiber.	R8.50	524	Roman Denarius of JULIA DOMNA Wife of Septimus Severus Died of suicide of starvation in AD. 217. Julia Augusta Piettas Aug.	R7.50
513	Antoninianus of PHILIP I. AD. 244-249. Imp. Philippus Aug. Tranquillitas Aug. Rev: Tranquillitas standing left and holding spear with bee in field. (Unusual).	R8.50	525	Silver Drachm of ALEXANDER the Great III. King of Macedon 336-323 B.C. Rv: Zeus seated left, holding eagle. Head of Hercules, wearing lion skin. Probably the face of Alexander.	R8.00
514	Antoninianus of PHILIP I. AD. 244-249. Imp. Philippus Aug. Felicitas. Imp. in 3 lines in wreath. Killed at Verona fighting Decius AD.249.	R7.00	526	Greek Silver Drachm of ALEXANDER III (The Great) 336-323 B.C. Rv: Zeus seated left, holding eagle. Head of Hercules, wearing lion skin. Probably the face of ALEXANDER.	R8.00
515	Antoninianus of PHILIP II. Miul Phillippus Caes. Issued under Philip I. AD. 244-247. Rv. Principi. IUVEAT PHILIP II Standing holding globe and spear. Killed at battle of Verona	R7.50			

527	Greek Silver Drachm of ALEXANDER III (The Great). 336-323 B.C. Rv: Zeus seated left, holding eagle. Head of Hercules, wearing lion skin. Probably the face of ALEXANDER.	R12.50	Rv: Jovi Conservatori. Jupiter standing holding thunderbolt and sceptre.	R7.00
528	SICILY. Greek didrachm in thick fabric of AGRIGENTUM. 550-472 B.C. Crab. Rv: Sea Eagle AKRACAN. Seaby 331. B.M.C. 23. Rare.	R25.00	539 Roman Follis of DIOCLETIAN AD. 284-305. Imp. Diocletianus P.F. Aug. Rv: Felix Advent Augg. N.N. "I" in field, PKH in exerg. minted in Carthage, N. Africa. Africa standing holding staff and elephant tusks.	R5.00
529	GREEK Hemidrachm of SICYON. 400-300 B.C. Chimaera left El behind left front paw. Rv: Dove flying left. The Chimaera was a mythical lion-like animal with a second head.	R9.75	540 Roman Follis of CONSTANTINE the Great. AD. 307-337. Imp. Constantinus PF. Aug. LONDON MINT. Rv: Principi Iuventutis Constantine standing. PLN.	R7.50
530	HISTIAEA. Greek Tetraobol (3/4 of a drachm) (EUBOEA district). Head of Maenad Right. 369-336 B.C. Rv: Nymph on stern of galley.	R9.75	541 Roman Follis of DIOCLETIAN AD. 284-305. Imp. Diocletianus P.F. Aug. S.M.L.IIIS. Augg. Et. Caess. Rv: FELKART. Carthage standing holding fruit in each hand. Carthage Mint.	R4.50
531	THRACIAN CHERSONESUS 480-350 B.C. AR Hemidrachm. Forepart of Lion Looking back. Rv: Quadripartite incuse square BMC 8 - 52. Gallipoli.	R14.50	542 Follis of MAXENTIUS 306-312 AD Imp. C. Maxentius PF Aug. CONSERV URB SVAE, near Trieste. Rv: Roma seated in Hexastyle temple AQ Aquileia.	R8.75
532	THRACIAN CHERSONESUS 480-350 B.C. AR Hemidrachm Forepart of Lion looking back. Rv: Quadripartite incuse square B.M.C. 8 - 52. Gallipoli.	R14.50	543 Bronze Roman Antoninianus of NUMERIAN. Struck about AD.283 as Caesar reigned AD 283-284 M.AUR Numerus C. Rv: Principi Inventut Numerian standing. KAD Antoch Mint.	R6.50
533	Large Bronze of PTOLOMY III Bronze 38mm. 247-222 B.C. of Egypt. Head of Zeus right. Rv: Sea Eagle left, on thunderbolt. These cast blanks were turned before striking hence the "chuck" hole on each side	R8.00	544 Roman Bronze Antoninianus of CLAUDIUS II GOTHICUS. AD. 268-270. Died of Plague in upper Moesia whilst fighting the Goths. Imp. C. Claudius Aug. Rv: Libert Aug. Liberty standing. (Typical coin of the period.)	R2.50
534	Roman As of Domitian as Augustus AD 81-96. Imp. Caesar. Domitian Aug. Germ Cos XY ceus per p.p. Rv: VIRTUTI Augusti S.C. Virtus standing right holding spear. (About the end of the New Testament).	R7.50	545 Greek AE. Small bronze of Carthage (North Africa). 241-146 B.C. Head of Goddess Persephone. Rv: Standing Horse right looking back.	R4.25
535	Roman As of TRAJAN (AD.98-117) TR POT COS III PP. SC. Victory advancing left, holding shield inscribed S.P.Q.R. C 628. Rv: Imp. Caes. Nerva Traian Aug. Germ. P.M. (About the end of the New Testament).	R7.75	546 Roman Denarius of MAXIMINUS AD. 235-238. Maximinus Pius Aug. Germ. Rv: Victoria Germ.. (The over 8ft Thracian Giant).	R7.00
536	Roman AS of NERO. AD. 54-68. Imp. Nero Caesar Aug. PMTR Pot. P.P. Rv: S.C.	R1.50	547 Roman Antoninianus of PHILIP I AD 244-249. Imp. M. Ivl. Philippus Aug. Rv: Aequitas Augg. Equity standing left. C9.	R7.50
537	Roman Sestertius of Gordian III. A238-244. Imp. Gordianus Pius Fel. Aug. P.M.T.R.P.V.I. COS II P.P. Rv: S.C. Gordian Right holding orb and spear.	R8.25	548 Roman Antoninianus of PHILIP I AD 244-249 Imp. M. Ivl. Philippus Aug. Rv: PMTR II COS. P.P.	R7.50
538	Roman SESTERTIUS of Severus Alexander. AD.222-235. as Augustus Imp. Sev. Alexander Aug.		549 Roman Antoninianus of PHILIP I AD. 244-249. Imp. M. Ivl. Philippus Aug. Rv: PMTR P II. COS. P.P.	R7.50

550	Roman Antoninianus of PHILIP I AD. 244-249. Imp. M. Ivl. Philippus Aug. Rv: Annona Aug.	R7.50	Rv: Fel. Temp. Reperatio Constans standing in galley holding bird (phoenix) (Aquilaia)	R4.50
551	Roman Antoninianus of PHILIP I AD 244-249. Imp Philippus Aug. Rv: Fides Exercitus.	R7.50	557 FOLLIS of MAXENTIUS 306-312 AD. Imp. C. Maxentius P.F. Aug. Rv: AETERNITAS AUG. N. Dioscuri facing each other with Horses OSTIA/MOSTT.	R6.75
552	Roman Antoninianus of GORDIAN III AD. 238-244. Imp. Gordianus Pius Fel. Aug. Rv: Virtuti Augusti. Hercules standing leaning on a club on a rock.	R7.00	558 FOLLIS of MAXENTIUS 306-312 AD. IMP. C. MAXENTIUS PF. AUG. Rv: Conserv. VRB. SVAE. Temple Roma presenting Globe to the Emp. AQUILEIA.	R9.00
553	Roman Antoninianus of GORDIAN III AD 238-244. Imp. Gordianus Pius Fel. Aug. Rv: Mars Propug. Mars advancing right holding spear and shield.	R7.00	559 Roman FOLLIS of MAXIMIANUS AD. 286-310 Reigned in three sections. Maximianus Nob. Caes. Rv: Genio Populi Romani, TR. Minted at Treveri TRIER, Germany.	R6.50
554	Roman Antoninianus of GORDIAN III AD. 238-244. Imp. Caes Gordianus Pius. Aug. Rv: Concordia Aug. Concordia seated left.	R7.00	560 Roman FOLLIS OF MAXIMIANUS. AD. 286-310. Reigned in three sections. IMP. C. Maximianus PF. AUG. Rv: Genio Populi Romani. No Mint mark but usually regarded as London Mint.	R7.50
555	Roman AS of Claudius. AD. 41-54 T1. CLAUDIUS CAESAR P.M. TR P IIII Libertas Augusta SC. Rv: Liberty standing right.	R1.50	561 Roman Follis of DIOCLETIAN AD. 284-305. Imp. C. Diocletianus. P.F. Aug. Genio Populi Romanus.	R4.25
556	Roman Bronze CENTENIONALIS (Seaby 3873) of CONSTANS AD. 337-350. Diad. and draped bust right.			

AUGUST SEPTEMBER SPECIALS

AS.1) SPECIAL No. 1. BOTSWANA

Has only two coins — 1) A silver 50c piece
2) A gold 10 THEBE piece

Both coins are dated 1966 and are about the size
of a S.A. 20c piece. Small quantities were minted. They
are scarce and getting harder to get. We have four sets, each
in an attractive wallet.

To the first 4 customers ordering:
THE PAIR OF GOLD & SILVER COINS **R26-50**
Set is in Proof . . . (WORTH R29.50) the set

AS.2) SPECIAL No. 2. BRITIAN

- (a) 1823 Geo. IV £2 EF **R199-50**
(THIS COIN IS WORTH R220.00)
- (b) 1951 Proof Set **R97-50**
(THIS SET IS WORTH R107.00)

JUST IN 1936 S.A. BRILLIANT PROOF SET **S.A.**
R2000-00

AS.3) SPECIAL No. 3. ZAR

- 1892 D/S POND VF+
1892 D/S CROWN VF+
1892 FLORIN VF+
1892 3d VF+
1892 1d EF

THE FIVE COINS **R265-00**

Most collectors would grade these coins as EF.
Set is easily worth R300.00.

AS.4) SPECIAL No. 4. S.A.

- (a) 1960 S.A. Twin Gold Set £1 & £½
(b) 1961 S.A. Twin Gold Set R2 & R1

THE TWO SETS **R147-50**
(WORTH R175.00)

AS.5) SPECIAL No. 5. S.A.

- (a) 1923 S.A. Short Proof Set
(b) 1949 S.A. Short Proof Set

THE TWO SETS **R475-00**
(WORTH R550.00)

GOLD OF THE WORLD

THE SOUTH AFRICAN KRUGERRAND. (1967 - 1969)

The popularity of this coin in South Africa and overseas, has created in a very short time, a steady demand all over the world.

Many appealing features about this piece, account for the fact that the Krugerrand is so well liked. In this country, the choice of two favourite images, Paul Kruger on the obverse and Coert Steynberg's Springbok on the reverse, turned out to be a winning combination. Overseas, the S.A. Mint's imprint of "1 oz FINE GOLD" has captured the imagination. It's easy for anyone to work out, how the value of this piece would increase, if the price of gold were raised.

Then also, the mintages are fairly low (10,000 for South Africa); the colour of the gold is a lovely reddish copper; and of course in 1969, the frosted image contrasts magnificently with the proof field.

We offer this month the S.A. Krugerrand either singly, (in single wallet) or (the three) in a 5 space specially designed date printed wallet, as follows:

SINGLES

1. 1967 @ R57.50
2. 1968 @ R55.00
3. 1969 @ R52.50 (FROSTED)

TRIPLE SET

4. The Three coins in wallet (dated 1967 to 1971)
@ R155.00

Wallets available for single Krugerrand coins
@ 75c each, or for the 5 dates 1967 - 1971.
@ R1.25 each

DELUXE GOLD SETS OF THE WORLD IN CASES

1. KENYA PROOF SET (500 only made)	3 COINS OF KENYATTA	R310.00
2. KENYA UNC SET (500 only made)	3 COINS OF KENYATTA	R197.50
3. COLOMBIA PROOF SET -	5 MAGNIFICENT GOLD COINS	R315.00
4. HUNGARY PROOF SET -	5 MAGNIFICENT GOLD COINS	R430.00
5. SOMALIA PROOF SET -	5 MAGNIFICENT GOLD COINS	R330.00
6. ETHIOPIA PROOF SET -	5 MAGNIFICENT GOLD COINS	R450.00
7. TUNISIA PROOF SET -	5 MAGNIFICENT GOLD COINS	R430.00
8. BAHAMAS PROOF SET (850 made)	4 COINS	R425.00
9. CANADA PROOF SET 1967 (with \$20 gold)	R 57.50
10. RHODESIA PROOF SET 1966 -	£5 - £1 - £½ GOLD	R285.00
11. CONGO PROOF SET 1966 -	5 COINS GOLD	R375.00
12. ISLE OF MAN PROOF SET 1966 -	1000 Sets - 3 COINS GOLD	R350.00
13. LESOTHO GOLD SET 1966 -	500 Sets - 3 PROOF COINS	R230.00

(Come and see these issues in our shop)