



bickels



COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

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S.A. PRICES ROCKET AGAIN; AUCTIONS IN U.K. AND REPUBLIC PROOF

South African coin prices are once again climbing. Recent auction sales in England and South Africa show a distinct upward trend in proof set prices while reports from America indicate a similar move.

The rising prices follow four months of static prices on the South African coin market. After the great excitement over South Africa coinage in America about a year ago and an identical trend in South Africa last year, the market levelled out during November, December and January.

During these months prices for rare sets and coins were as much as twenty per cent down on the all-time high of a few months previously.

Reason for the slight depression was three-fold. Many of the established collectors were tempted to offload their sets when they saw the high prices and this sudden invasion caused a surplus of scarce sets. Many speculators, frightened by the dip, sold their hoards and caused an even greater dent. Then followed the Christmas season — a great leveler for any sort of investment — when the market became almost dormant.

Proof of the world-wide upsurge in South African sets came two weeks ago when American numismatists advised their South African counterparts that the price of South African proofsets on the U.S. market was gradually climbing.

The same is true in England and one South African dealer who
(Continued on page 3, col. 2)



The National Party has ordered a limited striking of one inch medals bearing the head of the South African Prime Minister, Dr. H.F. Verwoerd, in silver and bronze for its workers. The medal's obverse bears the Prime Minister's head and the reverse has the wording 1961-1966, which symbolises the first five years of the Republic. A senior spokesman for the National Party said medals would be presented to workers of the party who had shown themselves to be exceptionally hard working during the years the party has been in office. (The picture shows the obverse. The reverse is shown on page 3).

DON'T WRITE TO THE MINT

The South African Mint is once again being bombarded with letters from people anxious to get this year's Proofsets. The Mint is only sending to people who were allotted last year's sets and collectors are asked NOT to write until next year.

BICKELS'

COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

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QUALITY

During the past few months there has been a subtle change in the contents of our magazine. Almost imperceptibly there has been less and less mention of coin prices. The emphasis has shifted to the history of coinage and the stories behind the coins intermingled with the latest news and advances on the numismatic front both here and abroad.

Our move towards "quality" has been prompted by our contributors, each of whom has added to the knowledge of South African numismatism by their original research and fascinating articles.

From Mr. S.E. Edwards in Krugersdorp comes each month an article delving into one or other facet of coinage. Last month he discussed the Rhodesian 1963 sixpence, pondering over its scarcity with revealing statistics. This month he tells of gold cannibalization and why so many post-war dates of British sovereigns are hard to find despite huge mintage figures in catalogues.

This month we once again publish an informative article on the British "Petition" and "Reddite" Crown by Mr. H.C. Philipson, one of the greatest South African experts on Crowns of the World.

(continued on page 3 col.2)

New Book Tells about Australian Mint

THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN MINT CANBERRA by Dion H. Skinner
published by Benniks & Co. (Pty.), Australia at 30 shillings
reviewed by JERRY REMICK.

This 24 page booklet printed on heavy glossy paper with a stiff paper cover and measuring 7 inches by 10 inches is an illustrated tour through the recently-constructed Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. This is undoubtedly the world's most modern mint. According to the booklet the building cost 5 million dollars and the machinery another 4 million dollars. The mint is designed to produce 30 million coins a year on a one shift basis. Its staff totals nearly 200.

Up to 6 sharp and well taken photographs appear on each page showing the different steps in making the coinage of Australia and various rooms in the mint. The first two pages show photographs of the three branches of the Royal Mint in Australia, namely Sydney (now closed) Perth, and Melbourne. A short history is given of each mint.

The last 2 pages show the animals and birds used on Australian new decimal coinage. A brief history is given of each bird or animal and a map shows where each lives.

This booklet is recommended reading for all coin collectors who wish to see how the most modern mint in the world mints its coinage. Author Dion H. Skinner is to be congratulated on his thorough and easy-to-follow story of the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra.

*Copies can be obtained from Benniks & Co. (Pty.), 246, Unley Rd.,
UNLEY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*

Coins Wanted

WEST INDIES: Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Gualdeloupe, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Nevis, Tobago, Tortola, Martinique, British Guiana, British Honduras, also French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Spanish for West Indies. Also U.S. Colonial and Latin Spanish America.

EUROPE: Isle Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Malta. Ionian Islands, Gibraltar and Cyprus.

AFRICA: Griquatown, Sierra Leone, Orange Free State, St. Helena, Nigera, Natal, Suez Canal, Cape of Good Hope, Gold Coast, Palestine, Cape Town, South, East and West Africa.

ASIA and EAST INDIES: Ceylon, Sumatra, Australia, New Zealand, Brunei, Burma, Celebes, Mombasa, Uganda, Fiji, Ghana, Hong Kong, Java, Malacca, New Guinea, Borneo, Southern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Strait Settlement, Sultana (Laboan) Mauritius, Malaya, Pulu Penang, Prince Wales Island, Singapore.

Send list of what you have, state dates, denominations, conditions and prices wanted to:-

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(P.O. BOX 479)

MIAMI BEACH,
FLORIDA 33139

MILLION DOLLARS PAID FOR U.S. COIN COMPANIES

One of the largest American coin companies, the Paramount International Coin Corporation, has bought out the Empire Coin Company and World Numismatiques, for a record sum of one million dollars.

Senior executives of Empire Coin Company, James F. Ruddy and Q. David Bowers, and James Kelly, founder and president of World Numismatiques, will hold senior executive posts in Paramount in addition to being major share holders.

The one million dollar transaction included the coin stocks of both companies.

Empire's turnover last year was one million dollars, almost the same as some of South Africa's largest industrial concerns. During its life it bought and owned some of the rarest American and European coins known.

Empire distinguished itself last year by booking 11 pages of advertising in one of the leading American coin newspaper, Coin World.

Kelly, who is also known for his estimates of American price trends, will supervise the auction department of Paramount.

Paramount is a publically owned company founded in 1964. It secured registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission — the first American coin company to do so. The company's intention was to buy and sell rare coins and collections.



(continued from page 2 col.2)

Our Afrikaans writers have not only stimulated numismatism among Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, they have also pioneered the field, discussing the derivation of names, like Frikkie Prins does every month in his learned and lucid column, and the valuation of coinage, like Amateur Versamelaar.

The trend towards scholarly numismatism is welcomed by us.

We would be delighted if much is achieved in original research and publications so that the proud history of South Africa's coinage can be accurately recorded for our great grandchildren.

(continued from page 1 col.1)

bid for a number of lots on a recent Glendinning's sale failed to get ONE single item.

Two sets at that sale, the 1952 and 1953 short sets went for prices higher than on current South African auctions. The 1952 short set fetched R54 and the 1953 was sold at R64.

The same pattern was repeated at Richard Aron's Coin Auction last week showing once again that quality material always fetches top prices.

At this sale a 1958 proof gold pound was sold for R92; a 1956 long

set for R350; 1957 long set for R290; a 1958 long set for R300 and a 1959 long set for R340.

Three PROOF COINS, a 1936 2/-; a 1939 2/6 and a 1946 2/6, went for R35 each.

These prices indicate one thing: A distinct upward trend in coin prices over the next months for all South African numismatic material — especially the good, scarce and rare items.

Its the old story of a diminishing supply facing an increasing demand.

FIRST NEW COINS FOR THE BAHAMAS IN 160 YEARS

Decimal coinage will be introduced to the Bahama Islands on May 25, Sir Stafford Sands, Finance minister, has revealed.

The changeover will be marked by seven-coin specimen set including one, five, 10, 15, 25 and 50-cent pieces and a one-dollar silver coin. A nine-coin set, including two and five-dollar coins in addition to those in the set of seven coins, will be available to collectors.

The \$5 coin - largest silver piece issued in the Western Hemisphere since the 4,000 reis commemorative coin of Brazil of 1900 - and the silver \$2 coin stand out as multiple crowns in the 20th century, a century which has almost abandoned the concept of larger-than-silver - dollar-size coinage in silver.

STERLING SILVER

The 5 piece, measuring 45 millimeters, and the 2 piece at 40 millimeters, are each considerably larger than the standard United States silver dollar of 36 millimeters diameter. Both are to be struck of sterling silver, .925 fine.

The new Bahaman dollar coin at 36 millimeters and of .800 fine silver, compares in size to the 1964 Bermuda crown and in metal content to the 1965 Canadian silver dollar.

In addition to the new coinage series, a series of eight banknotes of colourful design based on the dollar decimal system will also be introduced into circulation May 25. The series contains notes of 50 cents, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

The Bahamas dollar has been pegged at 98 cents U.S. currency.

The Bahamas, discovered by Columbus in 1492, achieved internal self-government within the British Commonwealth on January 7, 1964. This will be their first national coinage, though a copper halfpenny was struck in 1806 and 1807 with the portrait of George III on the obverse and on the reverse, "Bahama" and a sailing ship depicted.

The sunny archipago, just 50 miles off the Florida coast, is visited annually by thousands of tourists. Heretofore, coins of the United Kingdom have circulated.

"MATURE" QUEEN

The decimal coins were designed by Arnold Machin. The obverse bust of Queen Elizabeth II was first used in



the British Commonwealth in 1965. The "mature" bust appears on the Bahama coins; the inscription reads "Elizabeth II Bahama Islands." The reverses of the coins, also designed by Machin, are illustrated and described with the accompanying pictures of the coins.

Seven-coin specimen sets will sell in a pliofilm holder; nine-coin sets in a leatherette holder, including the two and five-dollar coins.

The specimen sets will be released in advance of the decimal changeover, and will be shipped in March.



Five-dollar coin carries the coat of arms of the nation, contains 925 parts silver and is 45 millimeters in diameter. The two-dollar coin is of the same silver content, 40 mm. wide, with two flamingoes on the reverse. The one-dollar and 50-cent coins have 800 parts of silver, 200 parts copper. The dollar has a conch shell on the reverse, is 36 mm. in diameter. A jumping blue marlin is featured on the reverse of the 50-cent coin, which is 29 mm. The pure nickel coin in the group is of 25-cent denomination, featuring a native sloop. Five, 10 and 15-cent coins are 75

per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel. The 15-cent piece is square shaped, featuring a hibiscus blossom. Two bonefish dominate the reverse of the 10-cent coin, while a pineapple appears on the five-cent coin. A starfish is prominent on the one cent coin, which is composed of 79 per cent copper, 20 per cent zinc and one per cent nickel.

THE PETITION & REDDITE CROWNS

OR WHAT HAPPENS TO DISFAVOURED ENGRAVERS

by H.C. PHILIPSON



Once upon a time there was a "Protector of the Commonwealth of England", Oliver Cromwell, and Cromwell had as his engraver one Thomas Simon, a great medalist, possibly the greatest in England and an engraver par excellence.

Associated with Simon was Pierre Blondeau, who had established a rolling mill (for thickening metal) and a screw press for stamping the flans (blanks). Their press had a collar to prevent the metal from spreading and so produced a uniformly round coin. The beauty of the collar was that it could be engraved or embossed to give an inscription on the edge of the coin.

The first inscriptions on the edges of the coins gave a regnal year of the reign and "Decus et Tutamen" (decorative and useful). To a large extent this inscription and later milling (i.e. grain-ing) prevented the theft of silver by paring the edges of coins.

For a few years after the "Restoration" of King Charles II, the King reverted to the old process of hammering the coin dies. Had it not been for the excellence of Simon's engraving the hammered coins would have been much worse than they were.

During Charles II's exile on the Continent, he became indebted to a merchant of Antwerp named Roetiers for a large amount of assistance, monetary and otherwise. On his return to the Throne and England, Charles discharged some of this obligation, to some extent, by appointing Roetiers' son, Jan, as co-engraver to the Mint, working with Thomas Simon.

For the first two years Simon and Roetiers worked together, Simon doing the small pieces of silver coin and Roetiers engraving the larger coins. There was ill-feeling and disagreement between the two engravers and eventually a trial of skill was ordered.

Simon's trial crown was a magnificent piece of craftsmanship, subsequently known as the "Petition Crown". A silver coin, it had on the obverse the "King's bust to the right, draped and laureated, with flowing hair and slight moustaches;

below Simon in script." On the reverse is the legend "CAROLUS II DEI GRATIA", with "the four crowned escutcheons of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, arranged cruciformly, with the two "Cs" interlocked in the angles and in the centre St. George and the Garter with the motto "HONI. SOIT. QVI. MAL. Y. PENSE" and the legend. "MAG.BRI.FR.ET.HIB.REX. 1663".

On the edge was embossed in raised capitals the following:

THOMAS. SIMON. MOST. HVNBLY.
PRAYS. YOUR. MAJESTY. TO.
COMPARE. THIS. HIS TRYALL.
PIECE. WITH. THE. DUTCH. AND.
IF. MORE. TRVLY. DRAWN. AND.
EMBOSS'D. MORE. GRACEFVULLY.
ORDER'D. AND. MORE. ACCVRATE-
LY. ENGRAVEN. TO. RELEASE.
(SIC) HIM.

then followed 2"Cs" interlinked and crowned with palm branches. Magnificent as this effort was, it was not good enough to compete with the King's favourite, Jan Roetiers, who retained his position as graver to the mint.

It is known that only 15 of these proof crowns were minted and all are accounted for. Electro types have been made and sold for the relatively high price of R34-R84 as recently as December 1964.

The Simon dies were used for minting the proof crown, only the edge embossing changed to "REDDITE · QVAE. CAERARIS. CAESAIR. SCT. POST." followed by a sun rising behind the clouds. The translation of the quotation is: "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesars". It is recognised that the word "POST" followed by the sun and clouds represented the quotation "POST NUBILA PHOEBUS" and translated as "the sun shines after the storm", referring of the Restoration of King Charles II after the dark days of the Commonwealth.

The "Reddite" was a silver proof and apparently only 9 of these were minted, all accounted for, although a number were later minted in pewter, as were some with the translated version:—

"RENDER TO CAESAR. THE THINGS. WHICH. ARE. CAESARS etc." Simon was definitely out of favour with Charles and a couple of years later was transferred to the Edinburgh Mint where he died of plague in 1666.

WAAR KOM ONS GELDSTUKKE SE NAME VANDAAN?

Tiekie, Trippens, Sikspens, Sjieling, Floryn.

deur **FRIKKIE PRINS**

Die oorsprong van *tiekie* is onseker. Dit staan moontlik in verband met 'n Bantoewoord *tiki* wat iets kleins of minderwaardigs beteken, of met 'n Maleise woord *tiga* (drie) en in dié geval dan natuurlik drie pennies. Dis net in Suid-Afrika waar hierdie muntstukkie in Engels die naam van *tickey* het. In Engeland is dit 'n *threepenny bit* of *three-penny piece*, of sommer net *thru'pence*, soos dit deur baie uitgespreek word, en dis vermoedelik van hierdie *thru'pence* waar ons *trippens* gekry het. *Sikspens* kom van die Engelse *sixpence*.

Die woord *sjieling* kom ver. Dit loop deur Nederlands as *schelling*, Ou-Hoogduits as *scilling*, Sweeds en Deens as *shilling*, Ou-Noors as *skilligr* en tot by Goties as *skilliggs*. Die spoor loop ook so deur Engels tot by Goties, die oudste geskrewe vorm van ons taal. Die aanneemlikste verklaring is dat die woord afgelei is van *skildinga* of *skild*, weens die ooreenkomstige vorm of omdat dit oorspronklik as 'n sieraad gebruik is. Die Germaanse barbare het naamlik van die Romeinse munte nagemaak om as sierade of brakteate te dra. Brakteate was later ou Duitse munte wat van die 12de tot tot die 15de eeu gebruik is en net aan die een kant met 'n teken beslaan was.

Floryn kom van die Italiaanse woord *fiorina* (blom) aangesien dit 'n lelie aan die een kant gehad het. Hierdie munt is die eerste keer in 1252 in Florence, Italië, geslaan en is later op groot skaal nagemaak, veral in Duitsland, Hongarye en Spaans-Nederland. In Nederland was dit die naam van die gulden, en dit kom vandag nog voor in die afgekorte vorm van f. of fl.

Al hierdie bekende ou name word nou al minder gehoor. Dink aan *trêps* (tiekie) en *zoeka* (sikspens) wat die kinders altyd gebruik het, en aan die gemeensame vorm *bob* vir 'n sjieling. En wat gaan word van die *sikspens* in „niks vir niks en baie bietjie vir 'n sikspens" of „so blink soos 'n nuwe sikspens"? Dit sal die tyd ons alleen kan leer.

DIE WAARDE VA

Verlede maand het ons iets te se gehad oor ruil van munte tussen amateurs.

Maar dit is nie slegs deur ruiling tussen amateurs wat ons ons versameling aanvul nie. Ons koop partymaal by vriende, banktellers of handelaars van die munte wat ons nie het nie en dis hier waar ek 'n woord van waarskuwing wil uiter want as ons nie oppas nie gaan dit naderhand soos op 'n openbare veiling waar die kopers skoon opgesweep raak en partymaal meer betaal vir 'n stukkende tweedehandse artikel as wat die nuwe een kos. Die waarheid van hierdie stelling is bewys deur die voorbeeld wat verlede maand gepubliseer is toe 'n 1931 trippens vir R220 en 'n 1931 tweesjieling vir R240,00 verkoop is, terwyl 'n 1931 proefstel maar R400,00 kos.

Die redmiddel lê in hierdie geval by die koper wat nie moet kop verloor in sy entoesiasme om die skaars munte te bekom nie. As die versamelaars nie die mal pryse betaal nie, sal die verkopers verplig wees om vir redelike pryse te verkoop.

Ons moet aanneem dat m sameling 'n opbouende stof moet bly en nie ontaard in o lasie of 'n dobbelspel nie. sporige pryse hou die gevaar die gewone man wat redelik sake dink later nie meer w doen aan die dolle sneeu letjie waarmee party versam besig is. Laat ons liever 'n nugtere en realistiese bele en die anders onvermydel storting keer.

Ons sien met belangstelling die publikasie van die Numis hopelik die ongerymdhede in staande pryslyste sal uitska kon nog nooit verstaan hoe 1898 Kruger pennie waarvan gemunt is minder kos as S.A. pennie waarvan 257,9 munt is, of waarom 'n 19 trippens waarvan 831,170 ges netsoveel kos as 'n Kruger t van 1896 waarvan 166,480 ges En hoekom kos die 1959 kroo van 6139 geslaan is, meer 1892 Dubbel Disselboom 5/-

Why Post-World £1 dates

One of the strangest stories in numismatics is the case of coinage cannabilising itself in the 1920's. Until World War I, sovereigns were the standard coinage in Great Britain, and throughout most of the British Empire.

The stresses of World War I caused the abandonment of sovereigns in favour of paper money. After the War, owing to the inflationary tendencies inherent in paper money, an attempt was made in 1925 to get the British Empire back onto the gold standard.

The Royal Mint branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth (in Australia) and Pretoria, South Africa, actually minted sovereigns in large quantities from 1925 to 1932. But in the United Kingdom itself, the gold standard was not a gold "coin" standard, but was a gold "bullion" standard. In order to support the £1 sterling, the Royal Mint in London had to melt down huge quantities of sovereigns to ob-

tain the necessary gold bullion. Most of this bullion was in the form of Royal Mint branches overflowing with gold to enable them to continue minting sovereigns, some of which eventually found their way back to the Royal Mint to be melted down again into gold.

In his report for 1930 (Sixth Annual Report) the Master of the Royal Mint (London) pointed out that "during the period of years, 1918-29, gold was melted down to a total value of upwards of £400,000,000. Some £120,000,000 was struck in British gold coins, but much of this was melted down. Only £100,000,000 worth of gold was actually all in the Branches of the Royal Mint, but much of this had been remelted into bars since its arrival in London.

IN MUNTTE

DEUR AMATEUR VERSAMELAAR

Die basis van waarde-berekening by die van 4327 geslaan is?

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Ek wil graag u mening hoor oor hierdie saak want ērens is 'n skroef los.

En nou 'n saak wat vriende Jager in sy brief geopper het, naamlik die tweetaligheid van die blad.

Die uitgewers is gretig om artikels en briewe te plaas in Engels of in Afrikaans maar dit is ongelukkig 'n feit dat min Afrikaanssprekendes nog bydraes gestuur het. Ek wil u dus uitnoui om te skryf oor alles en nog wat, oor interessante muntstukke of versameling, oor u ondervindings en metodes, oor u wenke om medeversamelaars te help, u moelikhede en suksesse. En wat van daardie grappies in verband met muntstukke en die stories wat die oumense vertel het oor riksdalderers of wakiste vol goue ponde wat onder die ledekant gestaan het, of die "goldvoors" en "Blue Backs" wat gebruik is. Dis 'n uitdaging aan u om ons kultuurskat in verband met ons geldwese te bewaar en aan te vul. Moenie dat dit verlore gaan nie.

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tivity of gold coinage on the whole does not, therefore, connote the employment in all instances, of new gold, nor of the use in actual circulation of the coin so struck. The result however, so far as the London Mint is concerned, has been paradoxical.

All of this indicates how careful one has to be in taking mintage figures at their face value. Apart from the fact that most sovereigns were in any event withdrawn and melted down after 1933, how many of those 400 million were struck, melted and re-struck several times over? No wonder Australian and South African sovereigns of post World War I dates are hard to come by!



1931 PROOF SET AND BRITISH TICKEY

"How much will you pay me for a 1931 tickey?" How often are coin dealers throughout the Republic asked this question each day. Perhaps ten times or more. And each questioner is absolutely positive that the coin he has is the elusive tickey.

For some unknown reason the 1931 tickey has caught the public's imagination and whenever a person can get his hands on tickeys, he naturally sought through them for the coin. The great attention this coin has attracted has pushed the price beyond all reasonable bounds.

The two pictures which are shown here illustrate the 1931 proofset and the British 1931 tickey. The 1931 set with a mintage of 62 is listed as R750 in the Numistat.

The individual mintages for the coins struck in this year are: 2/6 - 852; 2/- - 445; 1/- - 6,603; 6d. - 4,805; 3d. - 128; 1d. - 248,430; ½d. - 145,343 and ¼d. - 154,233. All these mintages are extremely low with the major coins and the tickey being excessively low.

Now the Numistat's price, if it were divided evenly, would be about R95 each. However, such a subdivision would not be feasible and it would be reasonable to assume that the bulk of the cost would go to the 2/6 and 2/- and the tickey following hot on their heels claiming a major slice, possibly in the region of R150 a more - but remember this is for a proof coin.

The average 1931 tickey which is found can hardly claim a higher rating than F or possibly VF. Such low grading would depresses the coin's price to around the R80 or R90 mark. However, despite this, many people are expecting the outrageous price of R150 a more for this notorious coin.

We have published the picture of the British tickey to help people distinguish between the two coins. The South African coin bears the wording "South Africa and Suid Afrika" on the reverse with the customary protea design.

The British counterpart has an almost identical obverse but the reverse bears three acorns - a very easily recognisably characteristic.

PRICE LIST

BICKELS' COINS AND MEDALS

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

LIST 114

APRIL, 1966

Valid to end of April 1966 only
(Cancels all previous lists)Arthur Bickel
Richard BickelP.O. Box 10690,
Johannesburg.
South Africa.
Phone: 834-8210.

- 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: May, 1966.
4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:
\$1 U.S.A. = 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A. E.&O.E.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS (in original case of issue)			
SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)			
399	1943 per set (104 minted)	R380.00	
400	1944 per set (150 minted)	275.00	
401	1945 per set (150 minted)	275.00	
402	1946 per set (150 minted)	275.00	
403	1947 per set (2600 minted)	77.00	
404	1948 per set (1120 minted)	115.00	
405	1949 per set (800 minted)	142.50	
406	1950 per set (500 minted)	212.50	
407	1951 per set (2000 minted)	50.00	
408	1952 per set (3500 minted)	42.00	
409	1953 per set (2000 minted)	52.50	
410	1954 per set (2275 minted)	60.00	
411	1955 per set (2250 minted)	58.50	
412	1956 per set (1350 minted)	107.50	
413	1957 per set (750 minted)	147.50	
414	1958 per set (625 minted)	150.00	
415	1959 per set (560 minted)	195.00	
416	1960 per set (1860 minted)	55.00	
417	1961 per set (4391 minted)	27.50	
418	1962 per set (2300 minted)	50.00	
419	1963 per set (2525 minted)	37.50	
420	1964 per set (13000 minted)	25.00	
421	1965 per set (- 20,000 minted)	37.50	
422	1965 VIP per set (120 minted)	250.00	
423	1966 per set (See Special)		
LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)			
424	1952 per set (12000 minted)	R 62.50	
425	1953 per set (3000 minted)	95.00	
426	1954 per set (875 minted)	140.00	
427	1955 per set (600 minted)	162.50	
428	1956 per set (350 minted)	360.00	
429	1957 per set (380 minted)	330.00	
430	1958 per set (360 minted)	360.00	
431	1959 per set (390 minted)	385.00	
432	1960 per set (1500 minted)	105.00	
433	1961 per set (3139 minted)	90.00	
434	1962 per set (1544 minted)	105.00	
435	1963 per set (1500 minted)	72.50	
436	1964 per set (3000 minted)	57.50	
437	1965 per set (5000 minted)	95.00	
SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE SS CROWNS SS = Specially select i.e. prooflike finish.			
438	1953 each	R 19.00	
439	1954 each	40.00	
440	1955 each	25.00	
441	1959 each	132.50	
442	1960 each	12.50	
443	1961 each	16.00	
444	1962 each	22.50	
445	1963 each	10.00	
446	1964 each	6.00	
SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS Genuinely uncirculated crowns			
447	1947 each	R 6.00	
448	1948 each	7.50	
449	1949 each	8.50	
450	1958 each	8.00	
451	1960 each	3.50	
452	1962 each	10.00	
453	1963 each	3.00	
454	1964 each	3.00	
SPECIAL:			
455	Bickel's South African Crown Album -		

Upholstered De Luxe Red Leatherette and Gold Cover with transparent polythene pockets showing date and quantity minted for each crown R 3.95

SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - SELECT MINT ISSUE

The set consists of a prooflike CrownSS = (Specially Select) and all the currency issues of minor coins in uncirculated condition - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2 1/2c. (Silver 1c, c (Bronze)).

PRE-DECIMAL 1/4d to 5/-

456	1947 per set	R 62.50
457	1948 per set	87.50
458	1949 per set (no shilling)	64.00
459	1958 per set	36.00
460	1959 per set	147.50
461	1960 per set	31.00

DECIMAL SERIES - 1/2c. to 50c

462	1961 per set	R 22.50
463	1962 per set	33.00
464	1963 per set	18.00
465	1964 per set	15.00

SPECIAL:

466	Bickel's Universal Coin Album. This is undoubtedly the finest all purpose Album for different coins on the market. Upholstered Leatherette red and gold cover; the inside has 144 transparent polythene pockets for coins from the Crown size down to the smallest coin. R 5.75
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SPECIAL:

467	De Luxe S.A. VOL. I Album. This volume (from 1923 to 1946) is the product of many months of research and experiment. It houses a complete collection of South African Coins - (All the coins from 1/4d to 5/- are spaced together on one half a page). The compartments have been tailored to fit the size of the coin, and a listing of quantities minted appears for each date (all denominations). Two dates are allocated to a page and it is thus possible to locate all coins of a particular date at a glance. Handsome dark brown and gold leatherette cover with transparent polythene sheets. Album completeper Vol. Registered Design 167/66. R 8.75
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468	De Luxe S.A. VOL. II Album. (1947 to 1970). Identical to the above in
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appearance and construction, except that this album has three different configurations

- a) For 1947 to 1960 series
 - b) For 1961 to 1964 series
 - c) For 1965 to 1970 series
- Album completeper Vol. Registered Design 164/5/6/66. R 8.75

NOTE: In addition to the dark brown PARIS CALF binder, both volumes are also available in WHITE PIGSKIN leatherette.

Z.A.R.

MOST DATES 1d to £1.0.0. (except Scarce dates) in stock.

SOUTH AFRICA: STOCK LINES:

469	Farthing 1924	UNC	R 3.40
470	Farthing 1928	UNC	3.75
471	Farthing 1931	UNC	3.00
472	Farthing 1932	UNC	3.25
473	Farthing 1941	UNC	3.00
474	Farthing 1954	UNC	.50
475	Farthing 1959	UNC	.75
476	Farthing 1960	UNC	.75
477	Half Penny 1960	UNC	.50
478	Half Cent 1961	UNC	.25
479	Half Cent 1964	UNC	.20
480	Half Cent 1964	PROOFLIKE	.50
481	Penny 1960	UNC	.40
482	Cent 1961	UNC	.15
483	Cent 1964	UNC	.10
484	Cent 1964	PROOFLIKE	.75
485	Tickey 1947	UNC	1.75
486	Tickey 1959	UNC	.25
487	Tickey 1960	UNC	6.25
488	2 1/2 Cents 1961	UNC	1.50
489	2 1/2 Cents 1962	UNC	7.00
490	2 1/2 Cents 1963	UNC	4.50
491	2 1/2 Cents 1964	UNC	5.50
492	5 Cents 1963	UNC	.25
493	5 Cents 1964	UNC	.25
494	10 Cents 1961	UNC	.75
495	10 Cents 1963	UNC	.45
496	20 Cents 1960	UNC	2.50
497	20 Cents 1961	UNC	.75
498	20 Cents 1963	UNC	.50
499	20 Cents 1964	UNC	.50

WHOLESALE

500	10 x 1966 Silver R1 (Afrikaans)	R 11.50
501	10 x 1966 Silver R1 (English)	11.50
501a	Bag of 1000 1964 UNC 1 Cents	20.00

WORLD PROOF AND PROOFLIKE MATERIAL

502	BRITAIN 1953 CORONATION PROOF SET FDC	R 55.00
503	BRITAIN FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN PROOF CROWN FDC	6.00
504	MALAWI 1964 PROOFSET FDC	18.00
505	SOUTH ARABIAN FEDERATION 1964 PROOF SET FDC	9.00
506	ZAMBIA 1964 PROOFLIKE CROWN FDC	6.00

507	RHODESIA 1964 PROOFSET FDC		85.00
508	BERMUDA 1964 PROOFLIKE CROWN FDC		11.50
509	RHODESIA 1953 PROOF CROWN FDC		57.50
510	SOUTH AFRICA 1947 PROOF CROWN FDC		45.00
511	CANADA 1965 PROOFLIKE SET FDC		6.50
512	KNIGHTS OF MALTA PROOFSET - 4 beautifully struck coins in red leatherette case		12.50

WORLD UNC SETS AND UNC COINS

513	RHODESIA UNC Set in Wallet 1964	R	2.25
514	ZAMBIA UNC Set in Wallet 1964		2.00
515	MALAWI UNC Set in Wallet 1964		2.50
5-6i	U.S.A. KENNEDY Dollar UNC 1964		2.00
517	BRITAIN 1965 UNC CHURCHILL CROWN		1.50

A VERY VERY SPECIAL SPECIAL

518	Not often do we get a scoop on a few scarce coins. We were fortunate in obtaining a few SUID AFRIKA COPPER ONE CENT PIECES 1965 IN AFRIKAANS - EF/UNC	only	R 30.00
Between 200-300 of these coins were minted. They were struck for the people whose job it was to convert the vending machines from the large 1 cent to the small 1 cent. That is all we can say. Let us see which numismatists can spot a bargain.			

BRITISH COINAGE

519	1714 Guinea George I (Elector) First Head R. Legend ET. PR. EL. Excellent condition but plugged	EF	R 48.50
520	1718 ¼ Guinea George I	EF	32.50
521	1794 Spade Guinea - No signs of misuse	EF	37.50
522	1820 Sovereign George III	VF	25.00
523	1887 Gold £5 Victoria. Barely visible signs of mounting in three places on milled rim	VF	180.00
524	1893 Gold £2 Victoria. Visible ex-mount and dipped	F-	55.00

VICTORIA SOVEREIGNS (Young Heads)

525	1842 Shield Reverse	VF	R 20.00
526	1842 Shield Reverse Marks on Rim	VF	17.50
527	1847 Shield Reverse	VF	20.00
528	1853 Shield Reverse	F	15.00
529	1871 Shield Reverse	VF-	16.00
530	1872 Shield Reverse	VF-	16.00
531	1872 St. George and Dragon	VF	12.00
532	1876 Sydney Mint St. George Reverse	VF	12.00
533	1877 Shield Reverse	VF-	15.00
534	1877 Shield Reverse	VF	16.00
535	1880 Melbourne Mint St. George Reverse	VF	14.00
536	1884 St. George Reverse	VF	14.00
537	1885 Melbourne Mint	VF	12.00

538	1885 Shield Reverse Sydney Mint	EF	16.00
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AUSTRALIA:

539	1870 Sydney Mint VICTORIA HALF SOVEREIGNS	F	R 12.00
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540	1892 Jubilee Head	VF	8.25
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SILVER CROWNS:

541	1818 Geo. III Laureate Head Edge LIX	VG	10.50
542	GEO. III LX	VG	9.50

543	1820 GEO. III Edge LX Worn badly	G	4.50
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544	1821 GEO. IV Laureate Head to left. Good detail on Obv. SECUNDO - two gashes	F	12.50
545	1821 GEO. IV SECUNDO	VF	30.00

546	1844 Victoria Young Head Ex. Mount Rev. Crown Shield	F	7.50
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547	1844 Victoria, 2 Rim dents Anno Regni VIII	F	13.00
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548	1844 Victoria - Worn centre of Reverse Shield	VF	15.00
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549	1845 Victoria - Crowned Shield Rim dent	F	15.00
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550	1847 Victoria - Reverse Rim dents and slightly chipped	VF	22.00
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551	1847 Victoria - Obverse details smooth	VG	12.00
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552	1889 Victoria Jubilee Head Crown	VF	10.00
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553	1890 Victoria Jubilee Head Crown	VF	14.00
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554	1891 Victoria Jubilee Head Crown	F	7.50
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555	1891 Victoria Jubilee Head Crown	F-	5.25
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556	1892 Victoria Jubilee Head Crown	VF-	13.00
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557	1892 Victoria Jubilee Head Crown	F	6.00
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558	1892 Victoria Jubilee Head Crown	VF	12.00
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559	1896 Victoria OLD Head LX Rim dents	F	11.00
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560	1897 Victoria OLD Head LXI	F	7.50
561	1960 Elizabeth II - 5/-	VF	4.50

DOUBLE FLORINS:

562	1887 Victoria - Roman I in date	VF	R 15.00
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563	1887 Victoria - Arabic I in date	F	4.75
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564	1889 Victoria - Worn but no scratches or dents	F-	3.50
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565	1889 Victoria - slight Rim dents	F-	3.00
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566	1890 Victoria - Arabic I in date	VF	10.50
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HALF CROWNS:

567	1816 GEO. III Large (bull) Head	VG	R	3.00
568	1817 GEO. III Portion of Reverse worn	VF+		8.50
569	1818 GEO. III - Small Head	F		3.00
570	1819 GEO. III	F		3.50
571	1836 William IV Reverse Shield on mantle	F-		5.50
572	1836 William IV	F-		4.00
573	1893 Victoria Old Head	VF		5.00
574	1900 Victoria Old Head Shield on Reverse	F-		2.50

SHILLINGS:

575	1826 George IV Lion On Crown	F	R	3.50
576	1865 Victoria - Type A 4. Die No. above date	G		1.50
577	1887 Victoria - Jubilee Head Details Perfect	VF		1.00

CROWN SIZED PIECES OF THE WORLD:

578	MEXICO 1 Peso 1903	EF	R	2.50
579	SWITZERLAND 5 Frcs. 1922	VF		4.00
580	BELGIUM Leopold II 5 Frcs. 1875	VF-		4.00
581	PORTUGAL 1 Escudo 1910 (rare)	EF		6.50
582	ITALY 20 Lire 1927 (a very rare coin)	VF		12.00
583	FRANCE 5 Frcs. Louis Phillips I 1845	EF		5.50
584	PORTUGAL 1 Escudo 1916	EF		6.50
585	MEXICO CHARLES IV Pillar Type 8 Reals	VF-		8.50
586	AUSTRIA Patrona Bavariae Large Church Thaler	VF		6.00

MISCELLANEOUS:

587	MOMBASSA 1 Rupee 1888	VF	R	4.00
588	JAMAICA 1 Penny 1899	VF		1.00
589	EAST AFRICA EDWARD VIII 10 cents 1938	EF		1.75
590	EAST INDIA COMPANY cent 1845	EF		1.25

RARE AFRICANA ITEMS: (Kruger Medals)

591	Copper medallion larger than Crown size struck in 1895 to commemorate the opening of the DELAGOA BAY Railway Line	EF	R	17.50
592	Same as previous one but Wheel has double flange	EF		19.50
593	A half Crown size medal to mark the opening of the Delagoa Bay Railway Line. Struck in silver for the engineers who worked on the project			21.50

U.S.A.

594	1 Cent 1871	F		R25.00
595	1 Cent 1871	VG		20.00
596	1 Cent 1881	F		5.00
597	1 Cent 1883	F		3.75

598	1 Cent 1889	F		2.50
599	1 Cent 1889	VF		4.65
600	1 Cent 1890	VG		1.00
601	1 Cent 1890	F		1.25
602	1 Cent 1890	VF		4.00
603	1 Cent 1894	VF		9.00
604	1 Cent 1896	VF		4.50
605	1 Cent 1897	F		2.25
606	1 Cent 1898	F		1.75
607	1 Cent 1898	VF		3.50
608	1 Cent 1899	VF		3.25
609	1 Cent 1899	VF		3.25
610	1 Cent 1900	VF		2.25
611	1 Cent 1901	F		1.75
612	1 Cent 1902	VF		2.50
613	1 Cent 1902	VF		2.25
614	1 Cent 1903	VF		1.85
615	1 Cent 1903	VG		1.00
616	1 Cent 1903	VF		2.25
617	1 Cent 1904	VF		2.75
618	1 Cent 1904	VF		2.50
619	1 Cent 1905	EF		3.50
620	1 Cent 1906	EF		3.00
621	1 Cent 1906	EF		2.90
622	1 Cent 1906	F		1.00
623	1 Cent 1906	VF		2.25
624	1 Cent 1906	VF		2.75
625	1 Cent 1906	VF		2.50
626	1 Cent 1907	EF		5.00
627	5 Cent 1890	F/VF		8.25
628	5 Cent 1902	VF		4.75
629	5 Cent 1906	VF		4.25
630	5 Cent 1906	EF		6.00
631	5 Cent 1907	VF		4.75
632	10 Cent 1856 large date	VG		3.50
633	10 Cent 1872	F/VF		4.75
634	10 Cent 1906	S VF		9.75
635	¼ Dollar 1891	S G		2.25
636	¼ Dollar 1895	O VG		3.25
637	¼ Dollar 1899	S VF		16.00
638	¼ Dollar 1900	S VF		14.00
639	¼ Dollar 1902	VF		3.00
640	¼ Dollar 1875	G		2.75
641	One Dollar 1878	VF		2.50
642	One Dollar 1885	VF		2.20
643	One Dollar 1900	VF		2.70
644	One Dollar 1921	F		2.00
645	One Dollar 1922	VF		2.00

SWOP ADS.

Willing to swap surplus coins for 1923 ½d; 1930 ½d. and Rhodesian coins. Write to:-

JOUBERT,
P.O. Box 75,
SASOLBURG.

Trade U.S. coin; official U.S. mint medals and some Canadian for S.A. and Rhodesian animal coins.

Write to:-

DON LENZ,
P.O. Box 221,
NOME,
ALASKA, U.S.A.

Order Your S.A. 1966 Short Set Now

This is undoubtedly the best buy we are offering this month. The chances are that at least one or two (perhaps even three) coins in this set will not be minted for general circulation with the 1966 date — (only for the 1966 Proofsets). But even if the 2c, 5c and 10c pieces which were minted last year, are again struck for general circulation this year, the 1966 S.A. SHORT SET will still be in great demand. The reason? The simple fact that only 15,000 Short Sets will be struck this year (5000 less than last year).

With less sets available in 1966 and an ever increasing demand in sight, we confidently predict that the 1966 S.A. Short Set will remain firm at a figure close to that of last years Short Set.

We would like readers of this magazine to gain real benefit from their subscription

and we therefore make the following offer to hold good until 6 p.m. on Tuesday, MAY 3rd, 1966:—

We undertake to supply the 1966 S.A. SHORT PROOF SET (without gold) to subscribers of this magazine at R20.00 (Twenty Rand) per set, provided payment in full is received in our office by May 3rd, 1966. Delivery will be made within 2/3 weeks from the time that the sets are obtained from the S.A. 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.

1966 S.A. LONG SET (WITH GOLD)

Available on the same conditions as the Short Set for one month only at R55.

●●● RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE MEDAL ●●●

● A COLLECTOR'S PIECE ●

MEDAL COMPLETE IN CASE ONLY R2.50

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