



# BICKELS'



# COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

Registered at the G.P.O.  
as a Newspaper.

AUGUST, 1965

VOLUME I NO. 2

## PROOFSET SNAGS CAUSE A MONTH'S DELAY

The first batch of 1965 South African proofsets will only be distributed in September and not in August as advertised in the Mint's price list. The delay has been caused by snags which arose in the striking of nickel coins for sets.

A senior Mint official said his technicians had never used nickel for proofsets before and they had found difficulty in obtaining the high-lustre finish required for proofsets.

"We tried tumbling the nickel coins in a rumbling barrel with ball bearings, but found the lettering and designs suffered from the battering," he said.

"The technicians then tried sawdust and the result was perfect. The nickel coins have the beautiful finish we always aim for."

About 5,000 short sets will be sent out in September and the remaining 21,000 short sets, 5,000 long sets and 1,000 gold twin sets will be sent out when the presentation boxes are ready. The distribution may take until next March.

"It takes a long time to parcel sets and send them off. We are also dependent on the arrival of the boxes and these may cause more delays. The Mint cannot devote hours to unessential tasks," the official said.

The silver metal is ready for the R1 coins and their striking will not take long. Collectors do not like receiving blemished bronze coins, which tarnish soon after striking, and they will be minted last.

## SELL YOUR CHANGE!

*Bickels, of P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg, are anxious to buy the following South African coins from readers of this newspaper:*

- \* *George VI copper and silver coins in E.F. or better condition at double their face-value or more, with a minimum of 15 cents per coin;*
- \* *George V copper and silver coins in E.F. or better condition at triple their face-value with a minimum of 15 cents per coin;*
- \* *South African commemorative sets of medallions (copper, silver and gold) either singles or cased. Each set will determine its own price;*
- \* *Kruger 1893 pennies in V.F. to E.F. condition at R25 - R35 each; and*
- \* *Kruger Blank pennies at R4 each.*

*Readers who wish to sell any of these coins should send them by registered post to Bickels at the above address, or call at their shop, 151, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.*

## American Coin Fans Worried

American numismatists are fighting tooth and nail two very contentious bills before the United States Senate and Congress. If both measures are passed, they could stop much coin collecting in the States.

The first bill, and the less far-reaching, is the Coinage Act of 1965 which aims at removing silver from the Kennedy half dollar.

Supporters of the Act claim that if the U.S. Treasury persists in minting silver coins, the country's silver shortage will become so serious that unemployment will result in many industries dependent on silver.

The second proposed Act called the Bible Bill because it was introduced by Senator Alan Bible, will have a far more devastating effect on numismatism.

### HIGH FINES

This bill provides for high fines and imprisonment if coin collections are used as loan collaterals; if coins declared not rare by the U.S. treasury are hoarded; if U.S. coins are exported; if "non-rare" coins are bought or sold at more than face value plus a service charge and if there is unauthorised melting of U.S. coins.

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 3.)

**BICKELS'**

**COIN AND MEDAL NEWS**

**PUBLISHER:** Bickels, 151, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.

**EDITOR:** P.B. Brown.

**ADDRESS:** P.O. Box 10690.

**PH. NUMBER:** 42-3733.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:** South Africa and African Postal Union - R1.80 (Post Paid) for 12 issues. Single issues - .25 cents each. Overseas (foreign): \$3.50 for 12 issues. Airmail - \$9.50.

**SEND SWOP ADS!**

Only one month old and we are already spreading our wings! We have had many requests from private collectors to include a Swop Column in future issues. Starting from next month, we will regularly publish a Swop Column.

Genuine private collectors are invited to send Swop Column advertisements for anything in the numismatic and medal fields not later than the 15th of the month prior to publication.

Swop column advertisers will be charged 4 cents a word (with a minimum charge of 75 cents) and they must include their own addresses as this newspaper cannot possibly conduct business on their behalf. These advertisements will be accepted according to standard newspaper procedures. The publisher reserves the right to withhold for publication any or all advertisements.

Although we advertised this newspaper as only being available in English, the response from Afrikaans-speaking South Africans has been considerable.

We have great pride in printing our first article in Afrikaans, a history of coinage by Mr. J.P. Roux, a distinguished former director of the South African Mint. More articles from Mr. Roux will appear every second month on the history of coins and mints.

# GESKIEDENIS VAN MUNTWESE

Deur Mnr. J.P. Roux

Voomalige Direkteur van die S.A. Munt, 1943-61.

Die geskiedenis van die muntwese (muntstukke en medaljes) staan gelyk aan die geskiedenis van die wêreld; dus sal ek in hierdie artikel slegs sekere basiese maar essensiële besonderhede aan u voorlê.

Muntwese is gebore uit 'n stelsel van uitruiling; dit was, en is nog, die eenvoudigste metode om goedere te verwissel met 'n persoon of kontrei; die beginsel van die transaksie is om 'n wins te bekom.

Die artikels wat gebruik was as media vir die transaksies, en wat die plek geneem het van die muntwese nog lank voor daar muntstukke bestaan het, was klippe, beeste, tande, sout en baie soorte implemente, asook ringe gemaak uit verskillende soorte metale. Ja, 'n snaakse klompie goedere as hulle vergelyk word met die hedendaagse standarde; maar, in elk geval, het die soort artikels vir baie eeue 'n noodsaaklike doel gevul.

Die bogemelde soort geld het, omrede die ontwikkeling van handel, geleidelik meer en meer moeilikhede veroorsaak, en dus was dit essensieel om 'n algemene en meer aanneemlike standaard, vir maklike koop en verkoop, te aanvaar. Gevolglik was 'n metaal-artikel ('n muntstuk) die keuse.

Waarskynlik die eerste outentieke melding van geld, kan gelees word in Genesis 20, vers 16: „En vir Sara se hy: Hier gee ek aan jou broer duisend sikkels silwer.” En ook in Genesis 23, vers 16, lees ons: „Toe luister Abraham na Efron, en Abraham het aan Efron die geld afgeweeg waarvan hy gespreek het voor die ore van die seuns van Het - vierhonderd sikkels silwer gangbaar by die koopman.”

Na hierdie transaksie, tot tyd en wyl die slim Grieke op die toneel verskyn het, is daar weinig min feite wat die geskiedenis vir die Numismaat nagelaat het.

## OUDSTE MUNTSTUKKE

Die metaal electrum, 'n natuurlike alloori van goud en silwer, was gebruik vir die heel oudste muntstukke wat om en by 700 jaar voor die geboorte van Christus aangemunt was. Wie die heel eerste uitvinders was is nie bekend nie, selfs die mense van daardie tyd kon nie ooreenkom nie. As ons moet oordeel volgens die plekke waar die vroegste

geslane muntstukke gevind was, dan kom die eer toe aan die Lydiane en Grieke. Herodotus, die aansienlike Griekse geskiedkundige, gebore te Halicarnassus in 484 voor Christus, het geskryf dat die Lydiane die eerste mense was om geld te slaan en ook om goue en silwermuntstukke te gebruik.

'n Mens kan sê dat 'n muntstuk is: „Gangbaar by die koopman,” wanneer dit erkende stempelmerke op sy voor- en keerkante het en wanneer dit deur 'n geoorloofde persoon of inrigting aangemunt is, in welke geval die geoorloofde outoriteit die metaal-inhoud asook die gewig waarborg.

Die ou muntstukke wat electrum bevat het, was nie bevredigend nie, omrede die goud- en silwergehalte nie konstant was nie. Gevolglik het Croesus, koning van Lydia 560-46 voor Christus, (hy was ook welbekend vir sy geweldige rykdom) muntstukke wat of van silwer of van goud was, laat slaan, en bowendien was die gewig van die betrokke geld binne sekere beperkings en dus kon hulle maklik kleingeld uitreik. Vanaf die vyfde eeu was die aanmuntning van geld goed georganiseer dwarsdeur die hele beskaafde wêreld. Graag wil ek ook daarop wys dat navorsing onderneem deur 'n aantal numismate aangetoon het dat Cheng die tweede, koning van Chou, 1091 voor Christus geld aangemunt het.

## MONOPOLIE

Croesus, die ryk man, het die muntwese as 'n monopolie vir slegs konings beskou, en so het begin die finale rang aangaande die ewolusie van die muntwese.

Byna al die welbekende metale is gebruik vir die aanmuntning van geld. Electrum, koper, goud en silwer in die eerste periode. Gedurende die vyfde eeu was yster in Japan gebruik. Lood, geelkoper, en nikkel gemeng met koper, was in algemene gebruik 200 voor Christus. Sels in Persië, 500 voor Christus, was vir jare lank goue muntstukke geslaan met 'n metaal-inhoud van 13½ dele goud, gemeng met 1 deel silwer. Deur die fatsoen van die ou muntstukke te ondersoek

(Blaai na Bladsy 8, Kolom 3)

## RECORD YEAR FOR CANADIAN MINT

Canadian Mint production for the 1964 calendar year reached a new record and coins sold for numismatic purposes surpassed the previous year's all-time high. These facts were revealed in Mr. Norval A. Parker's annual report published recently.

He said coinage demand increased and for the sixth successive year a new production record was achieved. A total of 665 million coins were struck — an increase of 66.9 per cent on the previous year's figure of 398 million coins.

The Numismatic section of the Mint sold 1,653,162 uncirculated (prooflike) sets. This represents a fantastic jump of more than a million over the 673,000 coins sold in 1963. The Mint also distributed 1,209,441 uncirculated coins.

Overall, the Mint sold 2½ times the number of sets ordered in 1963 and four times the number of silver dollars issued previously.

### IRELAND GOES DECIMAL

Ireland may soon change to decimal currency. A committee recently reported to the Minister of Finance that a system based on the 10 shillings unit should be adopted as soon as possible. Suggested new coins are: 20 cents; 10 cents; five cents; two cents; one cent and half a cent.

### SETS MEAN PROFIT

Is proofset production profitable for the world's mints? Undoubtedly. The South African Mint firmly states it is not a commercial institution. Recently, Miss Eva Adams, Director of the American Mint, told a Congressional Committee that the U.S. Mint hopes to make \$2,280,000 from proofsets and \$270,000 from uncirculated coins.

## Medal Craze is Genuine

The current British craze of snapping up gold medals commemorating Sir Winston Churchill has been attributed by dealers to "genuine" sympathy and not gold-hoarding.

The medals are very expensive and one firm which advertised 500 large medals for R190 each and 1,000 smaller ones for R70 sold the lot in 24 hours.

The medal boom is not confined to the memory of the great British Statesman, but also to President Kennedy, whose head has appeared on several gold pieces sold by dealers.

## U.S. THREATS

(Continued from Page 1.)

These drastic restrictions, which would kill speculation and probably pure numismatism, has stirred up a hornets nest of protest.

American coin collectors are being urged to write to their senators asking them to vote against the Bible Bill. The United Coin Collectors Alliance has declared war against the Bill.

So serious do some regard the bill that collector Mr. F. Morton Reed took a half-page advertisement in a newspaper. The ad. headed "A Letter to the President", reads: "Dear Mr. President, Coin collecting is one of the few remaining institutions that can join all men regardless of faith, nationality or political convictions, in one cause without the shame of bigotry or the scars of prejudice.

Consider this Mr. President, before allowing the Bible Bill (S.-2036) to destroy the hopes of fifteen million people."

## Old 'Silvers' Pour Into Mint

Thousands of the country's old sixpences and 5 cent coins are pouring into the Mint daily for refining. By the end of last month, the Mint estimated that 17,520,000 coins of these denominations had been returned.

The return of the old coins were ordered after the release of the 2 cent coins on May 11. Only the 5 cent pieces were recalled and no attempt has been made to withdraw the popular tickey.

Another 400 million sixpences and 5 cent coins are still in circulation. The Mint hopes that these, too, will be returned in time.

### MELTED DOWN

The returned coins are melted

down and sent to a private firm for refining. Once the alloy has been removed, the pure silver is returned to the Mint where it is either sold as bullion or used for new coinage.

The Director of the Mint, Mr. J.J. Groenewald, announced recently that the 10 cent coin will be introduced "soon". He appealed to small traders to return old coins as they persisted in giving sixpences as change.

# PRICES AT CURRIES AUCTION

Last month's coin sale at Curries Auctioneers, Johannesburg, created country-wide interest. We publish the complete list together with prices realized at the auction to give readers an accurate idea of the current market prices.

## MISCELLANEOUS

1. 40 silver and nickel coins	R 8.00
2. 40 copper and bronze coins	R 5.50
3. 30 British coins - Geo. III, William IV, Victoria	R18.00
4. 30 S.A. Farthings and Halfpennies	R 3.50
5. 20 S.A. Pennies	R 2.75
6. 15 Kruger copper and silver coins	R23.50
7. U.S.A.: 6 Kennedy ½ Dollars (Mint)	R23.50
8. Canada: Two 1864 - 1964 Charlottetown Centenary Dollars	R 7.00
9. Denmark: Danish Wedding Kroner 1964	R 3.00
10. Norway: Norwegian 1814 - 1964 - 150 Year Commemorative 10 Kroner	R 6.00
11. OLD coins - 4 VOC (bronze) 1732/67/80/90; 4 old Chinese Cash - 2 old silver and 2 old copper coins	R 7.00
12. Britain: British Crowns - Geo III 1819; Geo IV 1822; Victoria Y.H. 1844; Victoria Jubilee Head 1890; Victoria O.H. 1898; Geo VI 1951.	R19.00
13. German East Africa: One 2 Rupee VF 1893	R18.00
14. German East Africa: Two 1 Rupee VF 1911/14	R 8.00
15. German East Africa: Two 20 Heller (bronze) 1916 (VF)	R 3.00
16. German East Africa: Two 10 Heller 1909 (VF)	R 2.25
17. German East Africa: Two 5 Heller 1913, 1914 (VF)	R 3.00
18. German East Africa: Five 1 Heller 1904/5/6/7/8 (VF)	R 3.00
19. U.S.A.: Two 1 Dollar silver 1921 (VF/EF)	R 4.00
20. U.S.A.: Eleven 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents	R 2.50

## GOLD MEDALLIONS

21. 1 Theodore Herzl Israeli Gold Medallion F.D.C.	R48.00
22. 1 Anne Frank Gold Medallion	R18.50
23. 1 David Ben Gurion Gold Medallion	R18.00
24. 1 President John Kennedy Gold Medallion	R36.00

## GOLD COIN JEWELLERY

25. Kruger ½ Pond on hanger	R25.00
26. Pair ½ Pond Kruger Cuff Links	R39
27. Brooch Victorian Jubilee 10/- with Crown - S.A.	R10.50
28. Bracelet with 7 Victoria Sovereigns and Safety chain	R69.00

## FOREIGN & GOLD COINS

29. SWITZERLAND 20 Franc	1927 (UNC)	R 9.00
30. AUSTRIA 100 Cor.	1915 (UNC)	R34.00
31. Holland 10 Gulden	1917	R10.00
32. BAVARIA Ludwig III, 20 Mark	(F.D.C.)	R13.50
33. BAVARIA Ludwig II, 10 Mark	1880	R 9.50
34. U.S.A.: 10 Dollar	1907	
and 6 Dollar	1885	R38.00
35. MEXICO 50 Pesos	1944 (UNC)	R43.00
36. FRANCE 20 Franc	1914 (UNC)	R 9.00

37. TUNIS 20 Franc	1904	R 9.00
38. ITALY 20 Lire Vittorio Emanuele	1873 (EF)	R10.00
	1916 (UNC)	R17.00
39. CUBA 5 Pesos	1899	
40. RUSSIA 10 Rouble and large 5 Rouble	1889	R30.50
	1964	R54.00
41. PERU - 100 Soles		
42. U.S.A. - 20 Dollar (Liberty Double Eagle)		R40.00

## Z.A.R. GOLD (1874 - 1900)

43. Burger's Pond. Plugged		R75.00
44. Replica Sammy Marks Golden Kruger Tickey	(MINT)	R24.00
45. Double Shaft Kruger Pond	1892 (VF)	R42.00
46. Double Shaft Kruger half-pond (mounted)	1892	R34.00
47. Kruger Pond	1893 (VF)	R40.50
48. Kruger Pond	1894 (VF)	R29.50
49. Kruger Pond	1895 (VF)	R31.00
50. Kruger Pond	1896 (VF)	R30.00
51. Kruger Pond	1897 (VF)	R30.00
52. Kruger Pond	1898 (VF)	R30.00
53. Kruger Pond	1900 (VF)	R34.00
54. Kruger Pond	1898 (EF/UNC)	R38.00
55. 2 Kruger ½ Ponds (ex Mount but EF)		R54.00

## SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD (1923 - 1964)

56. S.A. £1	1926	R14.25
57. S.A. £1	1927	R15.75
58. S.A. £1	1928	R14.50
59. S.A. £1	1929	R15.00
60. S.A. £1	1930	R14.50
61. S.A. £1	1931	R15.50
62. S.A. £1	1932	R15.50
63. S.A. Half £1	1925	R10.50
64. S.A. Half 10/-	1926	R12.00
65. S.A. £1	1952 (F.D.C.)	R15.25
66. S.A. 10/-	1952 (F.D.C.)	R11.00
67. 2 Rand	1961 (F.D.C.)	R23.00
68. 2 Rand	1962 (F.D.C.)	R17.00
69. TWO 2 Rand	1963 (F.D.C.)	R40.00
70. 1 Rand	1963 (F.D.C.)	R14.00
71. TWO 1 Rand	1964 (F.D.C.)	R21.00
72. TWO - 2 Rand	1964 (F.D.C.)	R25.00

## SOUTH AFRICAN UNC. CROWNS

73. Five Crowns	1947	R36.00
74. Five Crowns	1948	R31.00
75. Five Crowns	1949	R33.00
76. Five Crowns	1950	R46.00
77. Five Crowns	1952	R28.00
78. Five Crowns	1958	R32.00

Concluded at the bottom of the next page

# PRICE TRENDS: SOUTH AFRICAN CROWNS

We have taken figures from our 1962 and 1965 price lists, to compare the marked appreciation of uncirculated and extremely fine South African Crowns from 1962 to 1965.

DATE	NUMBER ISSUED	PRICES IN RANDB			
		1962		1965	
		UNC.	E.F.	UNC.	E.F.
1947	305,600	2.05	1.00	9.00	5.00
1948	781,992	1.15	.75	8.00	4.00
1949	537,821	1.30	1.00	8.00	4.00
1950	84,454	3.50	2.00	12.00	6.00
1951	366,602	1.05	.75	9.00	4.50
1952	1,725,500	1.05	.75	7.00	2.50
1953	263,000	1.05	.75	8.50	4.00
1954	17,040	4.25	3.50	35.00	25.00
1955	45,080	2.00	1.50	19.50	7.00
1956	103,900	1.50	1.00	9.00	5.00
1957	157,077	1.00	.75	8.00	3.00
1958	235,952	1.00	.75	7.50	3.00
1959	6,139	9.50	7.00	85.00	65.00
1960	421,624	1.00	.75	7.00	4.00
1961	54,746	3.50	2.00	10.50	6.00
1962	24,378			12.00	7.00
1963	157,717			5.00	3.00
1964	150,000			5.00	2.75

79. Five Crowns	1960	R29.00
80. Five 50c	1962	R56.00
81. Five 50c	1963	R13.00
82. Five 50c	1964	R13.00

## SOUTH AFRICAN SPECIALLY SELECT CROWNS

83. Two 5/-	1948	R28.00
84. Two 5/-	1949	R34.00
85. Two 5/-	1950	R36.00
86. Two 5/-	1954	R44.00
87. One 5/-	1959	R80.00
88. Two 5/-	1960	R32.00
89. Two 50c	1961	R30.00
90. Two 50c	1962	R32.00

## SOUTH AFRICAN UNC. SETS (CROWN IS SS - OTHER COINS (UNC.))

91. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1948	R50.00
92. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1949	R60.00
93. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1959	R125.00
94. Two (5/- to 1/4d)	1960	R32.00
95. Two (50c to 1/2c)	1961	R34.00
96. One (50c to 1/2c)	1962	R24.00
97. Two (50c to 1/2c)	1963	R30.00
98. Two (50c to 1/2c)	1964	R23.00

## SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS SHORT SETS

99. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1947	R64.00
100. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1948	R74.00

101. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1949	R92.00
102. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1950	R125.00
103. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1951	R30.00
104. One (5/- to 1/4d)	1952	R30.00
105. One (50c to 1/2c)	1961	R30.00
106. One (50c to 1/2c)	1962	R34.00
107. One (50c to 1/2c)	1964	R21.00

## LONG SETS

108. Two (£1 to 1/4d)	1952	R136.00
109. One (£1 to 1/4d)	1953	R80.00
110. One (R2 to 1/2c)	1962	R85.00
111. Two (R2 to 1/2c)	1963	R155.00
112. One (R2 to 1/2c)	1964	R74.00

## PROOF & PROOFLIKE WORLD SETS

113. One British	1953	R42.00
114. One ZAMBIA	1964	R12.00
115. One CANADA	1965	R 8.00
116. One U.S.A.	1962	R10.00
117. One S.A. MINT Gold Set	1963	R40.00
118. One S.A. MINT Gold Set	1964	R40.00

## WORLD CROWNS IN CASES OR BOXES (PROOF & PROOFLIKE)

119. One S.A. CROWN	1947	R52.00
120. One RHODESIA CROWN	1953	R50.00
121. One BERMUDA CROWN	1964	R 8.00
122. One GREAT BRITAIN CROWN	1951	R 8.50

INVESTMENT HINTS

## WE ADVISE YOU...

To SEARCH. Search through your pockets, cash registers, collection boxes and plates. Search for any pre-1961 South African coins in exceptionally fine condition. If you don't have a cash register, get your bank teller to help.

The reason for our urging is blatantly obvious. The introduction of South Africa's new nickel coinage will soon herald the disappearance of all George V, George VI, Elizabeth II coins and the 1961-64 Van Riebeeck series. As each new coin is ready for distribution, all coins of equivalent denominations will be called in. By this time next year good specimens of the "old coinage" will be collectors items. We predict marked price rises for all South African coins of the older series.

### FORECAST

The spectacular rises we forecast are well illustrated by certain American and Canadian coins, particularly the one cent coin from certain years which is now fetching R25 and more. Is there any reason to believe that South Africans, proud of their coinage which symbolises the Republic's history, will not be prepared to pay high prices for the "forgotten" denominations?

There are very few South Africans who can boast of complete, or almost complete, collections of farthings, halfpennies, cents, etc. from 1923-64.

There is still time to collect a complete set of South African copper and silver coins. In a year it may be impossible.

### READERS' LETTERS

Congratulations on "Coin and Medal News" - Pastor J.F. Rowlands, Durban.

I only requested a single copy, but now have much pleasure in taking a subscription - Mr. B. Carden, Sea Point, Cape Town.

# COIN CLUB M

## Caring for Your Collection is

Coin care is a vitally important job of any collector. Expensive coins may rapidly deteriorate if they are not handled or stored properly.

Many people who are not accustomed to numismatism thoughtlessly ruin proofsets by constantly fingering the brilliant coins and depriving them of their superb lustre.

In our first issue we explained the mechanism of a simple coin investment syndicate. Numerous replies were received from interested readers and among points made by them was "How do we look after our purchases?"

It is for this reason we publish a very authoritative article on the subject written by Robert King and first printed in the Canada Coin News. He says:

Coin care is a preoccupation of any coin collector. Corrosion is the principal enemy of brilliant uncirculated coins and proof coins. Atmospheric agents and salt laden clouds of the coastlands are harmful to bronze or copper coins as these soon become covered with a layer of greenish substance called "vert de gris."

Silver coins on the other hand are sensitive to sulphur agents. Sulphur may be found in coloring agents used in the cloth materials of coin boxes. Silver coins stored close to materials containing sulphur derivatives (beware of rubber) gradually turn black.

### SLOW DARKENING

Another phenomenon discovered by old-time collectors is the slow darkening of silver coins on display in neon lighted windows. No valid scientific explanation has been found to date. Silver coins are safe, however, when light shed upon them comes from fluorescent lighting.

To retard corrosion and fix the patina, one should cover a coin with a thin layer of cellulose varnish. Contraction and expansion of metal due to weather changes would, in time, cause fine cracks in the protective layer through which corrosion could penetrate. It is thus essential to keep coins where temperature

changes are from the rays

If, despite must abstain of a dealer protected with pulation; on hances the q a brilliant tra

What is or natural. Ar brought about antimonium c superficial ch the coin, by a thin layer of passes through depending on copper is frequent brown copper colouration a air or handling

In the 1 W.C. Hazlitt L created in co certain descri accompanied by friction. The and unpatinate

Space in- to South Afri matic societ meetings and thing which

The addre is Mr. W.S. Va

# NEWS

## Initially Important

gradual, slow, not extreme, and away of the sun and neon lights.

With your care, your coins are corroded, you must be careful to clean them and seek the advice of a collector. It has been said that coins with a lacquer are not harmed through handling, but the contrary contact with the skin entails the loss of the patina and gives the relief of transparency.

### METALLIC SALTS

What is meant by "patina"? Patina is artificial or natural. Artificial patina is for professionals and is achieved by immersion in metallic salts such as silver nitrate or by fire. Natural patina is a result of changes brought about on the surface of coins by gases in the air and by humidity. In time a thin layer of carbon hydrates covers a BU coin and it changes to various bluish colours to green or black. If a slowly oxidizing coin like silver is frequently handled, you may have a chocolate coin. Patina is thus the gradual natural process by which a coin goes through after it is exposed to the air.

In the 1966 edition of The Coin Collector by H. W. Bickels, find this definition: "The natural surface patina is the result of the passage of time by the deposit of money in various conditions of soil, and which must be accompanied by a complete freedom from corrosion and the difference in value between a patinated coin and a BU coin is immense."

\* \* \*

"Coin Club News" is always available from the South African Numismatic Society's recognised and established numismatic organizations. These organizations hold regular meetings and we will be very pleased to publish anything that may be of interest to other collectors. For more information contact the Secretary of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, P.O. Box 607, Pretoria.

## Know Your Coins

## OUR 'LITTLE AMBASSADORS'

The country's new proofsets will be issued in September and soon after their appearance they will begin changing hands at grossly inflated prices.

Short sets, which cost only R3.50 from the South African Mint, sold for R25 a few months ago — but then only promissory notes were available.

As the undignified scramble to obtain larger allotments from the Mint grew, the price rose to R35 a set. It is not improbable that the sets will command still higher prices by the end of the year.

### DISAPPROVAL

Numismatists of long standing have frowned on the "gold rush." They frequently question the desirability of the S.A.M. producing sets which are open to abuse. "Why should our Mint allow its reputation to be tarnished by people who know nothing about coinage," is the question often asked.

The Mint's reply is simple: "The proofsets are 'little ambassadors' of South Africa and everywhere they are sent someone learns more about the Republic."

The Mint's contention is perfectly correct and should be supported by every South African. Proof of the Mint's claim is the flood of appreciative letters which follow the distribution of one year's supply.

The Republic's specimen coins are more eagerly sought after than those of most countries because they are produced regularly — Britain only mints proofsets for important or Royal occasions — and they are of exceptionally high quality and design.

Another factor which makes our sets so popular is their magnificent presentation. Many countries sell their sets in ordinary plastic packets, but the Republic's coins are always encased in specially made leatherette containers, which are now gold embossed on the outside and velvet lined inside.

Each coin case is lined with velvet and satin. This year the colouring of the boxes will be changed. There will be three colours — blue for short sets; red for long sets (with gold coins) and green for the twin gold coin sets.

### MINT CRITICISED

The Mint is often criticised for its system of distributing the proofsets. South Africans, in particular, are insistent on receiving their annual allotments because of their special standing — as South African taxpayers. No amount of arguments of this nature persuades the Mint and, as far as possible, each person who previously received sets in 1964 is given an allotment. This system is held in high regard by foreigners.

Our coins ARE popular throughout the numismatic world and each one that leaves the country, whether bound for the treasured collection of a numismatist or the vault of a hoarder, is of benefit to the country.

It would be a sad day for South African coinage if the Mint ever ceased striking proofsets either by official decree or because of overwork in that institution.

# medal box

## AWARDS FOR SCIENCE WRITERS

The first medal to be awarded to a scientific writer in South Africa is to be struck by the Mint for the Science Writers' Association.

The bronze medallion, two inches in diameter, will be known as the Arthur Bleksley Medal, in recognition of the outstanding work of Professor Bleksley in bringing news of science to the public.

The noted mathematician was largely responsible for founding the Science Writers' Association and became its first president in 1959.

The award of the medal has been made possible by financial support from South Africa's two leading English-language newspaper groups. It is hoped that the Afrikaans Press will support the scheme in due course.

Eligible for nomination are science correspondents and other professional journalists, broadcasters and academic scientists writing outside their professional field in publications intended for the general public.

The first medal struck will be awarded by a panel of scientific judges for meritorious scientific writing in 1964. It is due to be presented towards the end of this year at a function of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, to which the Science Writers' Association is affiliated.

\* \* \*

During 1964, the Canadian Mint used 4,426 pounds of yellow bronze for medals destined for the Governor-General Medals, Canadian Force Decorations and Medals and Campaign Stars.

The Canadian Governor-General was the largest user of medals. He had 85 silver and 260 tombac

(yellow-bronze) Governor-General's Medals together with 192 gilded Governor-General's Crests struck.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police ordered 24 silver Long Service Medals; 180 silver Long Service Stars and 120 Bronze Stars.

\* \* \*

The most prized Police medal – the South African Police Cross for Bravery – was awarded to only one person during 1964.

This information is contained in the annual report of the Commissioner of Police tabled in Parliament recently.

The Police Cross was awarded posthumously to Sergeant J.R. Niener, No. 25759, who was drowned trying to save a person from the sea.

The usually staid Police report contained excellent colour pictures this year of the four Police awards and then described under which circumstances they were presented.

The S.A. Police Cross for Bravery is given to a policeman not only for conspicuous and extraordinary bravery, but also when there is positive proof that he endangered his own life.

Five policemen were presented with the S.A. Police Star for Distinguished Service. The difference between this and the first medal is in the degree of bravery by the person.

The S.A. Police Star for Merit – given to more than 1,000 members – is for 30 years faithful service and the S.A. Police Medal for Faithful Service is awarded to all ranks who have served 18 years.

kon ons vasstel of die betrokke munt geslaan of gegiet was. Die stempels het bestaan uit brons of yster; sommige deskundiges reken dat staal ook in gebruik was.

Een van die mees interessante geldstukke is geslaan in Justinian II se tyd. Op die voorkant is die borsbeeld van Christus, asook die pragtige woorde: „Jesus Christus, Die Koning der Konings.”

Die bewoordinge op ou muntstukke veroorsaak in baie gevalle hoofbrekings vir die numismaat; maar „inskripsies soos preskripsies verloor niks van hulle waarde om effens misterieus te wees nie.” Vir opskrifte doeleindes is Latyn nog die beste, want in geen ander taal kan 'n mens so veel skryf in so 'n beperkte ruimte nie.

Die algemene gebruik van silwer-muntstukke het begin met Pepin, 752-768 na Christus. Hy het die silwer denarius of „Pennie” as sy standaard munt beskou. Sy seun, Charlemagne, het die goeie beginsels van sy vader bevorder en het gesorg dat die metaal-inhoud, asook die gewig van elke muntstuk, korrek was.

Goue muntstukke was vir baie jare in erg klein aantalle geslaan, maar gelukkig is die geld „herbore”. Vir die geskiedkundige tydperk is Frederik II, die wonder-vors van daardie tyd, 1198-1250 na Christus, verantwoordelik. Die slaan van die eerste floryne het in die stad van Florence in 1252, plaasgevind.

As ons die aantal muntinrigtings van die ou dae vergelyk met die hedendaagse inrigtings, dan moet ons erken dat hulle in die ou dae baie ondoeltreffend was. Byvoorbeeld, in die tyd van koning John, 1207, was daar sestien muntinrigtings in Engeland, en nog voor die geboorte van Christus was daar meer as vyftig muntinrigtings op die kus van die Middellandse see.

### MASJIENE

Die slaan van muntstukke met die hulp van masjiene, het in die sestende eeu plaasgevind; Brasmanie 1444-1514, het die eerste muntpers gemaak en in 1514 was Leonardo da Vinci verantwoordelik vir die uitvinding van muntskrywe. In 1561, gedurende die regering van koningin Elizabeth I, was pragtige muntstukke met masjinerie aangemunt. En vanaf 1642, het die aanmunting van geld, met die hulp van masjinerie, dwarsdeur die hele beskaafde wêreld plaasgevind.

In my volgende artikel sal ek aan die lesers inligting verskaf betreffende die geskiedenis van die DRIE muntinrigtings van ons geliefde Suid-Afrika.



# PRICE LIST

## BICKELS' COINS AND MEDALS

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

LIST 107  
AUGUST 1965  
Valid to end August 1965 only.  
(Cancels all previous lists)

Arthur Bickel  
Richard Bickel

P.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.  
Where applicable, please order by number.  
3. NEXT LIST: September 1965.

### SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS

In original case of issue

#### SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)

1. 1947 per set	R88.00
2. 1948 per set	R105.00
3. 1949 per set	R135.00
4. 1950 per set	R190.00
5. 1951 per set	R54.00
6. 1952 per set	R42.50
7. 1955 per set	R53.00
8. 1961 per set	R32.50
9. 1962 per set	R42.00
10. 1964 per set	R25.50
11. 1965 per set	R35.00

#### LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

12. 1923 per set	R635.00
13. 1952 per set	R88.00
14. 1953 per set	R97.50
15. 1962 per set	R100.00
16. 1963 per set	R82.00
17. 1964 per set	R80.00
18. 1965 per set	Sold out

#### TWIN GOLD SETS

18a. 1953 S.A. £1 & 10/-	R58.00
18b. 1954 S.A. £1 & 10/-	R80.00
18c. 1963 S.A. R2 & R1	R49.50
18d. 1964 S.A. R2 & R1	R45.00

#### SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE SS CROWNS

SS - Specially Select i.e. prooflike finish

19. 1960 each	R16.50
20. 1961 each	R18.00
21. 1962 each	R21.00
22. 1963 each	R13.00

23. 1964 each	R8.75
Other dates on application.	

#### SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

Genuinely Uncirculated Crowns

24. 1947 each	R6.75
25. 1948 each	R7.25
26. 1949 each	R7.75
27. 1960 each	R3.85
28. 1962 each	R8.25
29. 1963 each	R3.15
30. 1964 each	R2.75

31. SPECIAL: Bickels South African Crown Album - De luxe Leatherette & Gold Finish - with transparent polythene pockets showing date & quantity minted for each crown.	R3.95
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

#### SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - MINT ISSUE

The set consists of a prooflike Crown (SS) and all the currency issues of minor coins in uncirculated condition - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c. 2½c (Silver), 1c, ½c (Bronze).

PRE-DECIMAL - ¼d to 5/-

32. 1959 per set	R122.50
33. 1960 per set	R26.00

DECIMAL SERIES - ½c to 50c

34. 1961 per set	R21.00
35. 1962 per set	R29.00
36. 1963 per set	R17.00
37. 1964 per set	R14.00

All coins in the 1964 set are in Proof-like condition. The 1964 set is the last of the silver issues.

In 1965 South Africa switches to Nickel coinage. This country will not strike any more Crown-sized coins.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA - NEW COINS**

Four 1964 Unc. Cupro Nickel Coins

38. 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d. The obverse has the attractive TIARA profile of Queen Elizabeth II. The reverse shows both Sterling and Decimal values of the coin. Per set of 4 Coins in attractive plastic wallet R2.40

**MALAWI - NEW COINS**

Four 1964 Unc. Cupro Nickel Coins

39. 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d. The obverse has the image of the country's leader, Dr. Hastings Banda. Reverses as follows:  
 2/6 Coat of Arms (Half Crown)  
 2/- Elephant & Baby (Florin)  
 1/- Corn Cobs (Shilling)  
 6d Rooster (Sixpence)  
 Per set of 4 Coins in plastic wallet R2.60

**ZAMBIA - NEW COINS**

Three 1964 Unc. Cupro Nickel Coins

40. 2/-, 1/-, 6d. The obverse has the coat of arms of the country. The reverses as follows:  
 2/- Buck (Two shillings)  
 1/- Bird (One shilling)  
 6d Flower (Sixpence)  
 Per set of 3 coins in plastic wallet R2.10

- |                                |           |         |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 41. ZAR Kruger Penny           | 1892 VF.  | R1.30   |
| 42. ZAR Kruger Penny           | 1892 EF.  | R1.65   |
| 43. ZAR Kruger Penny           | 1892 EF.  | R1.60   |
| 44. ZAR Kruger Penny           | 1898 EF.  | .95     |
| 45. ZAR Kruger Tickey          | 1893 VF.  | R1.00   |
| 46. ZAR Kruger Tickey          | 1895 VF.  | R1.10   |
| 47. ZAR Kruger Tickey          | 1896 VF.  | .95     |
| 48. ZAR Kruger Sixpence        | 1896 UNC. | R1.95   |
| 49. ZAR Kruger Sixpence        | 1895 VF+  | R1.40   |
| 50. ZAR Kruger Shilling        | 1895 VF.  | R2.45   |
| 51. ZAR Kruger Shilling        | 1896 EF.  | R2.75   |
| 52. ZAR Kruger 2/6             | 1892 F.   | R3.00   |
| 53. ZAR Kruger 2/6             | 1897 VF.  | R2.75   |
| 54. ZAR Kruger 2/-             | 1897 EF+  | R4.50   |
| 55. ZAR Kruger S/S Crown       | 1892 EF.  | R50.00  |
| 56. ZAR Kruger Pond D/S        | 1892 VF+  | R65.00  |
| 57. ZAR Kruger Pond S/S        | 1892 F.   | R137.50 |
| 58. ZAR Kruger Pond            | 1898 EF+  | R42.50  |
| 59. ZAR Kruger 1/2 Pond D/S    | 1892 EF+  | R70.00  |
| 60. ZAR Veld Pond              | 1902 F.   | R200.00 |
| 61. ZAR Veld Pond              | 1902 EF+  | R575.00 |
| 62. ZAR Burger Pond ExM        | 1874 VF.  | R210.00 |
| 63. ZAR Burger Pond Plu.       | 1874 VF+  | R240.00 |
| 64. ZAR 5/- to 1d. Ass. dates  | VF+       | R80.00  |
| (Set in transparent polythene) |           |         |
| 65. ZAR £1 to 1d. Ass. dates   | EF.       | R150.00 |
| (Set in transparent polythene) |           |         |

**SOUTH AFRICA**

- |                   |         |     |
|-------------------|---------|-----|
| 66. S.A. Farthing | 1944 VF | .20 |
| 67. S.A. Farthing | 1947 VF | .20 |

- |                           |           |        |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 68. S.A. Half Penny       | 1956 UNC. | .45    |
| 69. S.A. Half Penny       | 1957 UNC. | .45    |
| 70. S.A. Penny            | 1935 VF   | .20    |
| 71. S.A. Penny            | 1950 UNC. | .50    |
| 72. S.A. Penny            | 1957 UNC. | .50    |
| 73. S.A. Tickey           | 1923 VF   | R2.80  |
| 74. S.A. Tickey           | 1926 EF   | R1.65  |
| 75. S.A. Tickey           | 1927 EF   | R1.00  |
| 76. S.A. One Shilling     | 1932 VF   | R1.00  |
| 77. S.A. One Shilling     | 1933 VF   | R1.25  |
| 78. S.A. One Shilling     | 1935 VF   | R3.70  |
| 79. S.A. Two Shillings    | 1936 VF   | R3.60  |
| 80. S.A. Half Crown       | 1930 VF   | R3.20  |
| 81. S.A. Half Crown       | 1932 VF   | R2.20  |
| 82. S.A. Half Crown       | 1935 VF   | R2.90  |
| 83. S.A. Half Crown       | 1936 VF   | R2.75  |
| 84. S.A. 3d (2,553,309)   | 1959 UNC. | .60    |
| 85. S.A. 3d (21,365)      | 1960 UNC. | R6.50  |
| 86. S.A. 2 1/2c (299,090) | 1961 UNC. | R1.60  |
| 87. S.A. 2 1/2c (12,589)  | 1962 UNC. | R7.25  |
| 88. S.A. 2 1/2c (37,138)  | 1963 UNC. | R4.50  |
| 89. S.A. 2 1/2c (+26,000) | 1964 UNC. | R5.75  |
| 90. S.A. 2/6 (46,893)     | 1959 UNC. | R7.75  |
| 91. S.A. 2/- (15,528)     | 1960 UNC. | R11.25 |
| 92. S.A. Gold £1          | 1931 UNC. | R14.00 |
| 93. S.A. 1R (6,299)       | 1962 UNC. | R22.50 |
| 94. S.A. 2R (12,344)      | 1962 UNC. | R15.00 |
| 95. S.A. 1R (6,531)       | 1963 UNC. | R18.00 |
| 96. S.A. 2R (5,687)       | 1963 UNC. | R20.00 |
| 97. S.A. 1R -             | 1964 UNC. | R10.00 |
| 98. S.A. 2R -             | 1964 UNC. | R15.00 |

**COIN SETS OF THE WORLD**

We offer this month a fascinating series of UNC. coin sets of Africa, America & Europe. Each set comes in an attractive snap-lock holder with light blue background, showing the name of the country. It is an education for young and old alike.

- |                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Prices - 2 Coin sets | .75   |
| - 3 Coin sets        | R1.00 |
| - 4 Coin sets        | R1.25 |
| - 5 Coin sets        | R1.50 |
| - 6 Coin sets        | R1.75 |

(We only have 1 set of each in stock)

- |                                |
|--------------------------------|
| 99. Angola 2 Coin set          |
| 100. Cameroons - 2 Coin set    |
| 101. Ghana - 2 Coin set        |
| 102. Madagascar - 3 Coin set   |
| 103. Mozambique - 4 Coin set   |
| 104. Reunion - 3 Coin set      |
| 105. Somalia - 3 Coin set      |
| 106. South Africa - 3 Coin set |
| 107. Sudan - 3 Coin set        |

**AMERICA**

- |                                  |
|----------------------------------|
| 108. Argentina - 4 Coin set      |
| 109. Brit. Carib. - 2 Coin set   |
| 110. Guatemala - 3 Coin set      |
| 111. Honduras - 4 Coin set       |
| 112. Jamaica - 2 Coin set        |
| 113. Mexico - 4 Coin set         |
| 114. Neth. Antilles - 3 Coin set |
| 115. Panama - 3 Coin set         |
| 116. Paraguay - 4 Coin set       |
| 117. Salvador - 3 Coin set       |

## EUROPE

118.	Austria - 3 Coin set		
119.	Belgium - 5 Coin set		
120.	Bulgaria - 6 Coin set		
121.	Czechoslovakia - 3 Coin set		
122.	Denmark - 4 Coin set		
123.	Finland - 3 Coin set		
124.	Greece - 4 Coin set		
125.	Hungary - 5 Coin set		
126.	Iceland - 3 Coin set		
127.	Italy - 4 Coin set		
128.	Luxembourg - 4 Coin set		
129.	Israel - 4 Coin set		
130.	Monaco - 2 Coin set		
131.	Poland - 3 Coin set		
132.	Russia - 2 Coin set.		
133.	Spain - 3 coin set		
134.	Sweden - 4 Coin set		
135.	Switzerland - 4 Coin set		
136.	Turkey - 4 Coin set		
137.	Vatican - 4 Coin set		
138.	Yugoslavia - 4 Coin set		

## AFRICA

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA

139.	1 Heller	1907J	EF	.80
140.	1 Heller	1908J	EF	.70
141.	20 Heller	1916T	VF	R6.65
142.	5 Heller Lg.	1908J	EF	R10.50
143.	1 Rupee	1892	F	R2.00
144.	1 Rupee	1898	VF	R2.50
145.	2 Rupee	1893	VF	R44.00
146.	2 Rupee	1894	VF	R53.00
147.	¼ Rupee	1906A	UNC	R10.50

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA

148.	1 Penny	1947	EF	.35
149.	1 Tickey	1947	EF	.70
150.	1 Tickey	1944	VF	.60
151.	1 Sixpence	1932	VF	.40
152.	1 Sixpence	1936	UNC.	R1.00
153.	1 Sixpence	1932	EF	.40
154.	1 Two Shillings	1947	EF	R2.00
155.	1 Two Shillings	1948	EF	R2.50
156.	1 Half Crown	1938	VF	R3.00
157.	1 Half Crown	1947	EF	R3.50

## COMMONWEALTH

## GREAT BRITAIN

158.	Victoria Farthing	1890	VF	R2.00
159.	Victoria Farthing	1901	VF	.50
160.	Victoria Penny	1874	VF	R2.00
161.	Edward VII 3d.	1910	EF+	R1.00
162.	William IV 6d.	1835	F	R2.25
163.	George V 1/-	1917	VF	.50
164.	Victoria 2/-	1887	VF	R2.50
165.	Charles II 2/6	1670	F+	R14.50
166.	George III 2/6	1816	VF+	R5.00

## AUSTRALIA &amp; CANADA

167.	1 Penny	1911	VF	R1.00
168.	1 Penny	1964	EF	.20
169.	1 Threepence	1947	VF	R1.00

170.	1 Shilling	1956	VF	.25
171.	Canada 1C	1920	VF+	R1.00
172.	Canada 1C	1929	VF+	.75
173.	Canada 1C	1942	VF	.45
174.	Canada 1C	1949	VF	.20
175.	Canada 25c	1940	VF	.70
176.	Canada 50c	1881	VF-	R14.00
177.	Canada 5c	1928	F	.50
178.	Canada 25c	1943	F	.25
179.	Canada 50c	1951	F	.50
180.	Canada 25c	1945	VF	.40

## EUROPE

181.	Netherlands 1G	1911	VF	R2.00
182.	Netherlands 1G	1957	VF	.75
183.	Portugal 4C	1919	EF	.25
184.	Germany 1 PF	1937	EF	.30
185.	Germany 1 PF	1937	EF	.30
186.	Germany 1 PF	1950	UNC.	.20
187.	Germany 10 PF	1935	VF	.20
188.	Germany 1M	1913	EF+	R3.50
189.	Germany 2M	1901	UNC.	R5.00
190.	Germany 2M	1913	EF+	R2.00
191.	Germany 2M	1913	EF+	R2.00
192.	Germany 5M	1939	VF+	R5.00
193.	Germany 3M	1913	UNC.	R3.00
194.	Germany 3M	1913	EF	R3.00
195.	Germany 1 Sieges Thaler	1871	UNC.	R5.50
196.	Germany 1 Thaler	1859	VF	R11.00
197.	Germany 1 Thaler	1866	VF	R9.00
198.	Germany ½M	1913	UNC.	.75

## CROWNS OF THE WORLD

199.	Gr. Britain William III	1696	F	R22.00
200.	Gt. Britain George III	1820	F	R20.00
201.	G.B. Victoria Young Head	1844	F	R21.00
202.	G.B. Victoria Old Head	1900	VF+	R12.00
203.	G.B. George V	1935	VF+	R4.00
204.	G.B. Elizabeth II	1953	UNC.	R2.50
205.	G.B. George VI	1951	PR	R5.00
206.	G.B. Elizabeth II	1960	EF	R3.50
207.	Egypt 20 Piastres	1917	EF	R3.00
208.	Holland 2½ G	1937	VF	R2.00
209.	Belgium 5 F	1872	EF	R8.75
210.	Portugal 1000 Reis	1899	EF+	R15.00
211.	S. Africa Kruger S/S	1892	EF+	R62.50
212.	Germany 5M	1876	UNC.	R7.50
213.	Germany 5M	1901	EF+	R5.75
214.	Germany 5M	1913	EF+	R11.50
215.	Germany 5M	1913	EF+	R11.75
216.	Germany 5M	1928	VF	R5.00

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

217.	1 Cent	1857	F	R10.50
218.	1 Cent	1862	VF	R5.60
219.	1 Cent	1898	F	R2.25
220.	1 Cent	1907	F	R1.50
221.	1 Cent	1913	F	.35
222.	5 Cents	1887	F	R7.50
223.	5 Cents	1906	F	R2.00
224.	5 Cents	1936	F	.40
225.	10 Cents	1875	F	R2.75
226.	10 Cents	1900	F	R2.25
227.	10 Cents	1914	F	R1.50
228.	½ Dime	1853	VF	R7.50
229.	6 x 50 Cents 1935, 42, 44,			

45, 46, 41  
230. 50 Cents S1856 F R3.00  
F R20.00

**MEDALS AND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS**  
**MILITARY MEDALS**

231. 2nd Indian G.S. 1854 No Bar 2nd Bn. Border Regt. VF R4.00  
232. 2nd Ind. G.S. 1887/89 Bar Burma 2nd Bn. S. Wales Bord EF R7.00  
233. 3rd Ind. Gen. Service Bar Relief of Chitral 1895 Slight Rim Damage EF R6.50  
234. 3rd Ind. Gen. Service 2 Bns. Samana 1897 & Punjab Fron. 1897/8. 2nd Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt. EF R6.00  
235. National Fire Brigade Medal Long Service F.D.C. Bronze 2 Bars. 5 & 10 years R3.75  
236. National Fire Brigade Medal Long Service F.D.C. Silver Bar. 20 years R4.75  
237. Metropolitan Police Medal Queen Victoria Jubilee 1887 EF R6.50  
238. Sudan Medal 1896/7 No Bar. No Ribbon R5.50  
239. Mercantile Marine War Medal Bronze. No Ribbon EF R3.50

**COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS**

240. Winston Churchill. 2½" Dia. Silver - Inscribed It is magnificent FDC R10.50  
241. Winston Churchill. 1½" Dia. Solid Silver - Inscribed. FDC R7.50  
242. Johann Strauss 1825/99. Solid Silver 2/6 Size. FDC R7.50  
243. Richard Wagner 1813/83. Solid Silver 2/6 Size. FDC R7.50  
244. S.A. Republic Set 31.5.61. Gold Silver & Bronze in official SAM Case FDC R25.00  
245. 8 Assor., S.A. Comm. Medals SOLD

**S.A. TOKENS**

246. Harding & Parker O.F.S. 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d Plastic R4.00  
247. Harding & Parker O.F.S. 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d Metal R4.50  
248. Harding & Parker O.F.S. 2 x 2/-, 2 x 1/- Metal UNC. R2.50  
249. Govt. Printing Works Pretoria 3 x 3d, 2 x 2d, 2 x 1½d Bro. 2 x 1½d Nick. Set of 9 R5.75  
250. Brink Bros. Montague (Cape) 20/-, 10/-, 2/6, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, 1d Blank. Set of 9 R5.75  
251. 1 lot (8) S.A. Commemorative Medals -  
1919 Jhb. Peace Medal  
1928 Proc. of Jhb. as City  
1910 Lg. Coronation Medal King Edw. & Qu. Alexandra  
1936 Empire Exhibition  
1938 Voortrekkereuefees  
1947 Royal Visit  
1950 Proc. of Gemiston as City  
1961 Rep. of S. Africa.  
All bronze except 1910 White Metal R15.50

**CATALOGUES & BOOKS**

252. 1964 Catalogue of Modern World Coins - R.S. Yeoman R4.35  
253. 1965 The Coins of South Africa - Alec Kaplan R3.50  
254. 1965 Standard Catalogue of British Coins - Seaby's R1.85  
255. 1965 Guide Book of U.S. Coins - Yeoman R2.00  
256. 1965 Guide Book of English Coins - Bressett R1.80  
257. 1959 Roman Imperial Coins - Zander & Klawens R2.00  
258. 1959 Ancient Greek Coins - Zander & Klawens R3.75  
259. S.A. Numismatic Journals 1 & 2 each R1.00  
260. De Numis II (Transvaal Numismatic Society) R1.25  
261. De Numis III (Transvaal Numismatic Society) R2.00  
262. The Silver Dollars of North & South America - Wayte Raymond R3.75

**GOLD COINS**

The safest and most profitable investment in the world!

- .. Kruger & South African Gold Coins, One and Two Rand Gold.
- .. English Guineas & Sovereigns & 10/-. (Victoria, Edward VII, George, Elizabeth, etc.)
- .. American Dollars, Eagles and Double Eagles.
- .. French & Swiss 20 Francs.
- .. Germany 20 and 10 Marks.
- .. Italy 20 Lire.
- .. Russia, Holland, Belgium, Mexico, Austria, Turkey, Scandinavia, Greece, etc. etc.

**HEAVY GOLD PIECES**

- .. Peru 100 Soles - 1½ oz. Gold.
- .. Mexico 50 Peso - 1¼ oz. Gold.
- .. England £5 - 1¼ oz. Gold.
- .. S.A. Chamber of Mines Medallion - English or Afrikaans - 1 oz. Gold.
- .. Austria 100 Kronen - 1 oz. Gold.
- .. U.S.A. 20 Dollar - 1 oz. Gold.
- .. France 100 Francs - 1 oz. Gold.

Prices on application - Come and inspect our assortment.

**OLD SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD PONDS**

x Burger Ponds x Veld Ponds x Double Shaft Ponds x Blank Ponds  
KRUGER CUFF LINKS with 2 ZAR Ponds or ½ Ponds - Gold. Also 1R & 2R Cuff Links.  
KRUGER BRACELETS with Kruger 10/- pieces - all Gold.

**"LATE OFFERINGS (MISCELLANEOUS)"**

Just arrived! Malawi Proof Sets - Royal Mint Issue (R20.50); Bermuda Proof Crown - Royal Mint Striking (R11.50); Canadian Silver Dollars - 1964 (UNC.) - R2.50 ea; 1000 Yen Olympic Silver Coins (R8.50) and Canadian 1965 Proof Sets (R6.50).