



bickels



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RARE GOLD COINS FOUND IN 144-YEAR-OLD WRECK OFF CAPE TOWN MOST IMPORTANT FIND EVER

Two young Cape Town skin divers have discovered the largest hoard of sunken treasure ever found off South Africa's coast. The gold coins — said to be worth more than R20,000 — have been recovered from the rotting hull of the 629-ton British ship, Fame, which sank near Cape Town in a wintery gale on June 14, 1822.

The bulk of the coins consist of British East India Company 1 Mohurs, Star Pagodas and many English Guineas and Sovereigns. Included in the find were some rare coins which have seldom been seen in South Africa.

The skin divers asked Dr. Frank Mitchell, past president of the South African Numismatic Association, to help them clean the coins and arrange for their sale to numismatists. It is due to Dr. Mitchell that expert advice from the Council for Scientific Industrial Research was obtained for cleaning the barnacle-encrusted coins without harming them.

Most of the coins are in an excellent state of preservation and are none the worse for their 144-year submersion.

The coins were hardly recognizable and Dr. Mitchell approached a CSIR expert on the corrosion of metals to devise a method of cleaning the coins.

The expert found that by passing a 15 amp electric current through

(continued on page 3 col. 1)



Gold coins from the "Fame". Above, obverse (left) with the Company's Coat of Arms and reverse in persian the one mohur with Dr. Mitchell's cardboard disc above. Below, a two pagoda (left) and one pagoda — both garter type — with the obverse and reverse of a star pagoda at the bottom.



A History of Early Cape Coins WHEN THERE WAS NONE

By B. Herring

Robert Louis Stevenson told us that Long John Silver had a parrot whose vocabulary was confined to "Pieces of Eight - Pieces of Eight - Pieces of Eight."

The parrot would have needed a more extensive range to cover the many types of coins used in Southern Africa during the 17th and 18th centuries. The coins were very varied and of many denominations and they came from numerous sources, France, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Britain, Holland, Batavia and India. Even Japan and Russia were represented by their currencies in the early days. Pesos, ducats and ducatoons, rijks dalers, crowns, kruis dalers, schillings, stuivers, crusados, guilders, V.O.C. doits and guilders, guineas, roubles and Stuart-gold coins all appeared at the Tavern of the Seas and were used by the community.

Mr. Herring is one of the foremost collectors and experts on South African coins. His collection of coins is superb and virtually unsurpassed. He has spent a lifetime collecting coins and the history about them. We are proud to publish the first of a series by him on South African coins.

This metallic currency followed earlier times when barter was the only method of exchange. Ostrich and Cowrie shells, and beads, brass rods in short lengths were used by the Bushmen and Hottentots. Even during the latter part of the 19th and the earlier part of this century, salt, calico and copper rods were good currency in the territories north of the Zambesi.

It would appear from the variety of coins used that currency was plentiful. Exactly the opposite was true, for it was just the absence of regular and official coinage that brought the different denominations from the eight points of the compass. Officialdom in those days was not unduly disturbed about the lack of a negotiable medium and it was left to the seamen, traders and travellers to make good the paucity.

The Dutch East India Company and its English equivalent dominated the East with their trade and commercial ventures. They soon discovered that trading without a medium of exchange was tedious. What was accepted in Africa was rejected in the East and vice versa. The Dutch Company struck silver and copper coins in Holland. Copper doits, silver guilders, half guilders and ducatoons bearing the symbol V.O.C. - Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie - were put into circulation and were accepted by the inhabitants and traders. Gold and silver coins of other countries were overstruck by the company "V.O.C.", and they finally established their own mint and produced their own coinage in gold, silver and copper.



Japanese Koban



1/16 of a Guilder

The English East India Company, not to be outdone, circulated Indian gold and silver coins minted by them. Mohurs, rupees and pagodas in gold, and silver rupees of Madras and Bengal made their appearance and were equally acceptable. During this period the coinage of the other countries already mentioned were still used and even the silver rouble added itself to the conglomerate.

In spite of efforts to augment the currency it continued to be scarce and during the war between Holland and England coins became still scarcer. It was inevitable that officialdom would

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turn to paper to fill the gap and hand-written and hand-stamped rix dollar notes were issued on the understanding that they would be redeemed with currency on its arrival.

It was a long time coming and the notes were being forged and they wore out quickly, thereby needing continual replacement. The designs were altered and people in outlying districts became suspicious and refused to accept them. Furthermore, owing to the long absence of any coin the notes depreciated in value. However, small coins were on their way, for the Staats Generaal

authorised the striking of eighth, quarter and half guilders in silver. It was some years before they appeared - 1802 to be exact - and they were known as Cape guilders or ship guilders as a ship was incorporated in the design.

Meanwhile the Cape was struggling with a variety of coinage and the depreciated notes. It was proposed to instal a mint to overcome the perpetual shortage of coins, but although plans and designs were drawn up, the necessary machinery never materialized.

In 1795 the first British occupation took place. Rupees, guineas, ducats,
(continued at the foot of following page)

(continued from page 1)
the 1 Mohurs it was possible to dislodge the dirt when hydrogen was released. The smaller coins were placed in a chemical solution and then heated. Once again the result was excellent.

Old records in Cape Town show that the Fame was returning from India under the command of Captain Clarke. On board the vessel were a number of British officers returning to England after a tour of duty in India.

The Fame stayed in Cape Town about a month and set sail for England on June 14. She was hardly out of the port when a strong North Westerley drove the ship onto the rocks off Sea Point. She sank in about 50 foot of water with no loss of life.

An advertisement appeared in the Cape Town newspapers soon after warning that anyone found pilaging the wreck would be severely punished. A few weeks later another advertisement invited Capetonians to attend the sale of coins found in the wreck.

The coins which were sold in 1822 were presumably from the ship's strong box.

Dr. Mitchell and his helpers were at a loss to know who the coins belonged to, which they had found.

Near the coins found in the ship, the divers discovered a few

mohurs, Spanish dollars, guilders and shillings were circulated. No sooner were they issued than they disappeared. Replacements suffered the same fate. Coinage was scarce again and "Good fors" for small values appeared. The Governor allowed the use of Indian gold and silver coins to alleviate the shortage and the new big "Cartwheel" penny and twopenny pieces were imported to help out. The gold coins were redeemable at a premium to keep them in the country.

From the return of the Batavian Republic in 1803 until 1814 when the Cape finally became a British colony, various efforts were made to stabilize the currency; standardisation of the guilder was adopted and the aforementioned Cape guilders were struck and introduced in denominations of one, half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth, together with copper doits and half doits.



More coins from the "Fame". Above the obverse (left) and reverse of a 1/4 mohur. Below the ob. and rev. of a 1/4 mohur.

rusty syringes and medical equipment. Records showed that a certain Dr. Hamilton and his family were returning to England on the Fame and it is presumed that the coins were those Dr. Hamilton had collec-

ted during his stay in India.

Each coin sold is accompanied by a round cardboard disc certifying that the coin was found on the Fame. Each disc bears Dr. Mitchell's signature.

Lord Charles Somerset endeavoured to establish an individual "Cape coinage" in 1823; the British government, however, had other plans which called for the establishment of a sterling currency, uniform and suitable for all the British colonies in existence at that date. This was, of course, coinage as we knew it up to the change over to the decimal coinage in 1961. The coinage consisted of sovereigns and half sovereigns in gold with the crowns, half crowns, shillings, sixpences and threepences in silver; the ordinary penny, halfpenny and farthing in bronze, and later the fourpenny and the florin in silver.

From then on the Cape enjoyed a regular stream of gold, silver and bronze coins and the recipients were at last aware of the values that they were receiving. They never had to resort to the expedients of the other lands, such as the government stamped

soap of Mexico, negotiable as long as the stamp was legible, rats tails in China, buttons in Turkey, sharks and whales' teeth in Fiji and thin aluminium coins made from bottle tops which were fabricated in Denmark during the last war.

The Cape government made another attempt to issue definite coinage for the colony in 1889: patterns were submitted but the coinage itself never materialized.

It was a natural corollary that the latter day coinage of the Cape - in other words the British currency - would percolate to the two inland republics, the Orange Free State and the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary we must take it that it was entirely acceptable; indeed it was reproduced almost in its entirety under the Kruger regime from 1892 onward.

To be continued.

SOUTH AFRICA'S LARGEST SALE HELD IN CAPE TOWN LAST MONTH

One of the largest auction sales ever held in South Africa took place during the first week of May at Ashbey's Galleries, Cape Town. Some of the rarest sets ever minted in South Africa, the 1932, 1934 and 1935 proof sets, were offered and fetched prices a few hundred Rand higher than in catalogues. Included in the rare material was a 1892 UNC Kruger set which went for R620.00.

Many of the prices realized at the sale will set the pattern for some months to come on the South African numismatic market. We reproduce the list and prices realized in full.

MISCELLANEOUS.		15.	1 x 1952	30.00
1.	20 Assorted UNC. S.A. pennies and cents. (including 1947 - 1964).	16.	1 x 1953	33.00
	R 6.00	17.	1 x 1954	54.00
2.	20 Assorted UNC. S.A. ticskeys and 2 cents. (including 1947 - 1964).	18.	1 x 1955	23.00
	R 25.00	19.	1 x 1956	80.00
3.	20 Assorted S.A. farthings UNC. (including 1924, 1941).	20.	1 x 1957	96.00
	R 15.00	21.	1 x 1958	114.00
4.	10 Assorted S.A. UNC. 2/- and 20 cents. (including 1960, 1961, 1963 and 1964).	22.	1 x 1959	166.00
	R 5.00	23.	1 x 1960	44.00
5.	25 x 1966 silver S.A. 1 Rand pieces UNC.	24.	1 x 1961	40.00
	R 26.00	25.	1 x 1962	54.00
6.	2 x 1965 S.A. Afrikaans 1 cent UNC.	26.	1 x 1963	40.00
	R135.00	27.	1 x 1964	32.00
7.	2 x 1965 S.A. English 1 Rand pieces (only 25,000 made for the sets).	28.	1 x 1965	40.00
	R 20.00			
8.	2 x 1965 S.A. Afrikaans 50 cent pieces (only 25,000 made for the sets).			
	R 10.00			
9.	1 x 1965 S.A. V.I.P. set in case (about 120 minted). (One of S.A.'s sought after sets). (Contains the Afrikaans 1-Rand).			
	R272.00			
S.A. SHORT PROOF SETS:				
10.	1 x 1947			
	R 56.00			
11.	1 x 1948			
	92.00			
12.	1 x 1949			
	120.00			
13.	1 x 1950			
	146.00			
14.	1 x 1951			
	52.00			
S.A. LONG PROOF SETS:				
		29.	1 x 1952	R 50.00
		30.	1 x 1953	64.00
		31.	1 x 1954	No Sale
		32.	1 x 1955	106.00
		33.	1 x 1956	320.00
		34.	1 x 1957	300.00
		35.	1 x 1958	300.00
		36.	1 x 1959	360.00
		37.	1 x 1960	90.00
		38.	1 x 1961	74.00
		39.	1 x 1962	105.00
		40.	1 x 1963	82.00
		41.	1 x 1964	80.00
		42.	1 x 1965	89.00
S.A. PROOF CROWNS:				
		43.	1 x 1947 Proof Crown in Blue Case	R 26.00
		44.	1 x 1948	15.00
		45.	1 x 1949	20.00
		46.	1 x 1950	50.00
		47.	1 x 1951	26.00
		48.	1 x 1952	13.00
		49.	1 x 1953	12.00
		50.	1 x 1954	40.00
		51.	1 x 1955	23.00
		52.	1 x 1956	21.00
		53.	1 x 1957	16.00
		54.	1 x 1958	15.00
		55.	1 x 1959	110.00
		56.	1 x 1960	10.00

57.	1 x 1961	9.00
58.	1 x 1962	19.00
59.	1 x 1963	8.00
60.	1 x 1964	6.00

S.A. GOLD COINS AND RARE KRUGER SETS:

61.	2 x 1952 S.A. £1.0.0 UNC.	R 30.00
62.	1 x 1960 S.A. £1.0.0 UNC.	31.00
63.	1 x 1961 S.A. R2.00 UNC.	24.00
64.	2 x 1962 S.A. R2.00 UNC.	30.00
65.	3 x 1963 S.A. R2.00 UNC.	39.00
66.	5 x 1965 S.A. R2.00 UNC.	63.00
67.	1 x 1893 Z.A.R. Kruger set EF (£1.0.0., 10/-, 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d). All in EF (A very rare set) 10/- has slight dent.	400.00
68.	1 x 1892 Z.A.R. Kruger UNC. set (£1.0.0., D/S, 10/-, D/S, 5/-, D/S, 5/-, S/S, 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d).	R620.00

FOREIGN PROOF SETS:

69.	3 x 1964 Malawi Proof Sets (FDC)	R 43.00
70.	3 x Knights of Malta Proof Sets	R 33.00
71.	3 x 1966 Canadian Proof Sets	R 29.00
72.	2 x 1964 Rhodesian Proof Sets	R114.00
73.	2 x 1964 Bermuda Proof Crowns	R 15.00
74.	1 x 1902 Edward VII Proof Set (mat.) £5.0.0 to Maundy 1d.	R650.00
75.	1 x 1953 New Zealand Proof Set 5/- to penny (FDC)	R 40.00
76.	1 x 1955 Rhodesian Proof Set 2/6 to penny.	R 95.00
77.	1 x 1953 Rhodesian Proof Crown in Red Case.	R 42.00
78.	3 x Zambian Proof Crowns 1965.	R 26.00

79.	2 x 1964 South Arabian Federation Proofsets.	R 21.00	90.	1 x 100 Cor. Austria Gold Coin FDC.	R 38.00	S.A. UNC. SETS:		
VERY RARE PROOFSETS:			91.	1 x 20 Dollar U.S.A. Gold Coin VF/EF.	R 42.00	99.	1 x 1948 S.A. UNC. set incl. SS Crown.	R 60.00
80.	1 x 1923 S.A. Long Proof Set - £1.0.0 to d. (in long, Red Mappin and Webb box) F.D.C.	R520.00	92.	1 x 100 Soles Peru Gold Coin UNC.	R 60.00	100.	1 x 1950 S.A. UNC. set incl. SS Crown.	R 52.00
81.	1 x 1931 S.A. Proof Set (only 62 minted).	R1050.00	93.	1 x 4 Ducat Austria Gold Coin FDC.	R 34.00	101.	1 x 1953 S.A. UNC. set incl. SS Crown.	R 20.00
82.	1 x 1932 S.A. Proof Set (only 12 minted).	R1700.00	PRE-1903 S.A. GOLD:			102.	1 x 1959 S.A. UNC. set incl. SS Crown.	R166.00
83.	1 x 1934 S.A. Proof Set (only 24 minted).	R1000.00	94.	5 Assorted Kruger Gold Sovereigns, average VF.	R210.00	103.	1 x 1962 S.A. UNC. set incl. SS Crown.	R 30.00
84.	1 x 1935 S.A. Proof Set (only 20 minted).	R1300.00	95.	1 x 1874 Fine Beard Burgers Pond EF (a very scarce coin in this condition).	R750.00	MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS:		
85.	1 x 1936 S.A. Proof Set (only 40 minted).	R1000.00	96.	1 x 1892 Single Shaft Kruger Pond EF (scarce in EF)	R280.00	104.	THE NATIONAL PARTY MEDAL. A limited striking of one inch medals bearing the head of the South African Prime Minister, Dr. H.F. VERWOERD on the obverse. The reverse has the wording 1961 - 1966 which symbolises the first five years of the Republic. Copper striking (500 minted).	
86.	1 x 1938 S.A. Proof Set (only 44 minted).	R1100.00	97.	1 x 1900 Blank Rimless Pond. (Considerably scarcer than the with Rim variety).	R 86.00	105.	DO. in Silver (rare) (250 minted).	R 23.00
87.	1 x 1939 S.A. Proof Set (only 30 minted).	R1450.00	98.	1 x 1902 Veld Pond EF. (A very fine specimen).	R400.00	106.	DO. in Gold (very rare) (only 50 made).	R 65.00
FOREIGN GOLD:								
88.	10 Assorted British Sovereigns all about VF.	R123.50						
89.	1 x 50 Peso Mexico Gold Coin. EF	R 60.00						

Reader's Letters

Dear Sir,

I read your article about faked S.A. Mint Boxes with interest. I am of the opinion that the "fake" boxes are in fact "genuine" and originated from the S.A. Mint.

Through the years the proof boxes did have slight differences, particularly in the design of hinges and clasps and small variations in size.

Around about 1960/1961 in an effort to balance stocks of boxes for £.s.d. and decimal proof sets, several boxes were re-modeled, and I suspect that the larger "fake" box in your photograph was probably one of these. Remember that the Decimal sets have two coins less than the £.s.d. sets and also that if when despatching sets, the Mint notices that a box is in any way defective, the coins are repacked and a box from a different consignment to that used in the original packing is possible.

- SIMUN.

(Reader Simun's theory is interesting, but somewhat wide of the mark. According to the Johannesburg coin dealer who bought the "faked" boxes, his American supplier freely admitted that the boxes were not genuine S.A. Mint issue.

"The American dealer told me that boxes were made in the USA. He was most obliging and said that he had no objection to changing the boxes for the genuine articles.

"The American ended his letter by saying he preferred the American product to the South African and urged me to stipulate in future orders whether I required the USA or South African boxes," the dealer told Bickels Coin and Medal News.

We can safely assume the American dealer never intended to defraud South African collectors. We are told that frequently boxes are damaged on transit to USA and the "faked" boxes are made to replace the ruined articles - Editor.

WANTED

S.A. Military cap and collar badges, also helmet plates of regiments which existed prior to 1913:- Queenstown, Oudtshoorn and Uitenhage Volunteer Rifles; Vryburg, Victoria, Umzimkulu, Zululand and Southern Mounted Rifles; Bechuanaland, Maritzburg, Victoria, Kimberley, Northern and Western Rifles; Cape Town Irish Rifles, Royal Durban Rifles, Natal Royal Regiment, Cape Infantry, Kimberley Scots, Diamond Fields Horse, Transvaal Light Infantry, Johannesburg Rifles, Cape Artillery, Diamond Fields Field Artillery, Kimberley Cadets, Natal Hussars. 1913-29:-Cape, Border and Tembuland Light Horse, Transkei Mounted Rifles. Write: R. Lewis, P.O. Box 10820, Johannesburg.

The Bookmark, 57, Broad Street, Durban (Phone 63930) stocks Bickels Coins and Accessories.

PRESENT DAY EQUIVALENTS OF £1

The first part of this series was published last month. The article was reprinted from Spink and Son's Numismatic Circular, April, 1966.

Indeed variations in the price of wheat give a fair indication of variations in the cost of living for the mediaeval poor. Wheat prices were once apt to rise and fall sharply from year to year according to the success or otherwise of harvests, so it is necessary to average prices over a period to establish a trend. The cost of labour, too, is well documented, but this cannot be used by itself as a measure in the changes in the value of money. In 1500 an agricultural labourer earned about half as much again as in 1300, though the price of wheat was roughly the same in both years. The relative rates of pay of skilled and unskilled workers have varied down the ages, and this has also applied as between one trade and another.

Despite these difficulties, and for the reasons given earlier, a table has been prepared giving the current (1966) value of a pound sterling expressed in a past period. The table relates to England from the Norman conquest to the beginning of World War II, and is based on information given in the works of Ruding, Thorold Rogers, Arthur Young and others for the earlier centuries, and on price series such as those of Jevons and Sauerbeck for later times. The table does not pretend to give close estimates; even if such were possible they would not be necessary for the present purpose. For the years since 1761 the figures given are sufficiently reliable for general purposes, but going back from that date they become more and more uncertain till those for the first two centuries covered are no more than rough guides.

The second column of the table gives figures for today's purchasing power of the pound sterling as it was during the periods shown, the multipliers being, of course, equally applicable to the shilling or the penny. It does not, however, take standards of living into account. Whilst £100 in 1500 would be worth something like £3,500 now, it would have seemed to the ordinary man of the time a very large sum of money, decidedly more than £3,500 would seem to an ordinary man of today, and it is here that wage levels give a guide. The £100 in 1500 would have represented something like fifteen years' wages to a skilled artisan, whereas £3,500 would be less than three years' wages for a skilled modern factory worker. The third column, therefore, has been added to show what may be termed the apparent value of the pound sterling and has been obtained from a comparison of wage rates of the higher grade of manual worker. These figures need to be treated with even greater reserve than those in the second column, but using them for the example just given, £100 in 1500 might have suggested to a man neither destitute nor wealthy about what £10,000 would suggest nowadays.

The table can, of course, relate only to the position at a given point in time, that is in 1966. Any future price movements, which can confidently be expected to be upwards, will necessitate a revision. - L.V.

VAN DIE OUD DIE TOEKOM

Die besonder leersame artikel in die jongste Bickels my laat dink aan die ou grappie wat vertel word omtrent honderde ander burgers van die Republiek gebruik gemaak op openingsdag verniel met die treine kon ry.

Oom Piet het op Komati Poort opgeklim en was op pad na Pretoria terwyl Oom Jan van Bronkhorst-spruit, of Erasmus soos dit daardie dae genoem is, op pad was na Lourenco Marques. Op Waterval-Bo het die twee treine gekruis en dus langs mekaar op die stasie gestaan. Oom Jan sien sy ou maat Piet in die trein langsaan en klim oor om hom te groet en die twee gesels so lekker oor die ou dae dat hulle nie merk dat die trein fluit en wegtrek nie. Na 'n rukkie toe die gesels 'n bietjie op-raak sê Oom Jan ewe kalm. „Piet, dis darem 'n wonderlike uitvindsel die van die Hollanders. Hier sit ons in dieselfde trein en jy gaan Pretoria toe en ek ry Lourenco Marques toe.”

Die ou storiëttjie is oud - u het dit waarskynlik al vroeër gehoor maar het u al probeer uself indink in verandering wat daar in minder as 100 jaar in ons land plaasgevind het. Dis juis wanneer ek sou bietjie oor die ou dae bespiegel dat dit so interessant is om iets tasbaars uit daardie

ou dae te hanteer en te sien.

Kan u u indink in die toestand geheers het in verband met munte terwyl die Voortrekkers Transvaal Natal en die Vrystaat makger het, en voor die Kruger munte in loop gekom het? Watter geld het die Republiek Oranje Vrystaat gebruik en wat was die toestand nadie 2 Vryheidsoorlog.

Hoe het dit gekom dat ons in 19 ons eie munte gekry het. Het verband gehou met 'n staatkundige ontwikkeling of was dit omme materialistiese oorwegings.

Ek wil weer 'n beroep doen op lesers om by te dra tot ons kultuur skat in verband met munte en munte wege uit die ou dae. Laat ons stokperdjie inspan nie net om munte te versamel nie maar ook kennis te versamel en te versprei: Ek dink behoort die kennis van ons munte ons nageslag te gee net soos hulle eendag ons versamelings sal e. As ons dit nie doen nie sal hulle kan lag vir die ou grappie van wasmeld wat vir die meistes g

Watch Those Old Coins Go up

By Roger Ellis

Investors and students of price trends at local coin sales have been astounded at the recent sharp increase in the price of African coins at three major sales, one in Cape Town and others in Johannesburg.

Choice and rare items, like Kruger gold and the early South African proof sets, have always fetched astronomical prices. But the normal, run-of-the-mill numismatic material which almost every bank teller and building society cashier has hoarded during the past year while the old coinage was being withdrawn, are commanding catalogue prices and more at sales.

This is an entirely new development in South African numismatics and one which indicates that coin collecting and investment has become a permanent feature of South African life and not just a passing fad as so many people have said in the past.

In recent years, it was unheard of

to pay catalogue prices for such currency. Rare coins, like the half crowns and florins, always at fantastic prices, but never has normal material realized more than double or treble face value.

Yet at Richard Curries auction in Johannesburg last week proof coins and sixpences were going for prices which would have proved numismatists a year ago to be the sanity of buyers. But the craze of collecting has altered significantly since then.

Admittedly there are many who are collecting with no serious interest. There are others who will stop at nothing - and any price

DAENA

Deur Amateur Versamelaar

Muntmus in verband met die ZASM het oom Jan en oom Piet wat, saam met met van die aanbod dat almal op die

sy wil nie vir een-en-ses werk nie want die vorige miesies het haar altyd 'n rikadaler gegee.

En nou iets oordie toekoms - vanaf volgende maand sal hierdie rubriek daarop toegespits wees om voorligting te verskaf in verband met die stigting van versamelaarsklubs, Muntversameling het in Amerika en elders groot belangstelling gaande gemaak en die stigting van klubs het daar op 'n geweldige skaal plaasgevind. Omdat ek dink dat daar baie te wen is met die stigting van sulke verenigings sal ek my gedagtes in die verband in 'n reeks praatjies uiteensit maar onthou ek is maar 'n amateur en ek en die Redakteur verwelkom wenke in die verband en briewe waarin ons lesers hulle ondervindings uiteensit.

Hoe lyk dit met die aktiewe groep versamelaars op Sasolburg? Wil 'n vriend Viviers nie vir ons vertel hoe hulle gemaak het nie. En het vriend Wolmarans van Humansdorp al begin? Hoe lyk dit met Duiwelskloof en Wolmaransstad?

Moenie dat ons op u wag nie.

up in Price

to secure coins which they are missing.

These are the people who are injecting life into the lower run of collecting. Now that such large amounts are being spent, it virtually ensures that collecting will never die. How can it with so much money invested? No man with half an ounce of business sense will let a coin go for less than he paid. And while this attitude prevails, numismatic will be one of the most spectacular fields for investment in this country. Large profits are to be had from careful, selected coin buying. This is attracting many wealthy people who previously considered shares, flats or highly priced city buildings as safe forms of investment.

But to return to the sales. At Richard Curries a set of half pennies (1923-59) fetched R21.00 while a set of pennies of the same dates went for R14.00. Not bad for coins ranging from Very Fine to Extra Fine!

RHODESIAN TYPE COLLECTING

By S.E. Edwards

I am always shocked at the stereotyped collecting habits of South Africans. Kruger and Union of South Africa are all very well, but there are other ways of collecting coins. Collecting by "Type" is one of them.

In his recent excellent article (and catalogue) on Rhodesian coins in "World Coins," Mr. Jerome H. Remick emphasised the importance of "Type" collecting. By that he meant the collecting of coins, not by date, but by "Type" i.e. one specimen only of each type of coin in a country's series. He reckons this manner of collecting to be so important on the North American market, that he significantly increases the market value of all 1947 Rhodesian coins, not because they are scarce, but because they are a distinct "Type". In 1947 there was a change in metal from the coins of previous years. In the next year (1948) there was a change of design. In fact, Rhodesian coins were heavily minted in 1947; the demand, however, more than makes up for the plentiful supply. Although "Type" collecting is very popular in North America, it is so seldom practised in South Africa that most collectors have the greatest difficulty of even visualising how this method of collecting works, let alone arranging their coins in such a way.

Just to illustrate the financial importance of "Type" collecting, I list below some of the 1946, 1947 and 1948 coins of Southern Rhodesia. This brings out in a most striking manner the impact of "Type" collecting on the American market. Note that the 1947 coin in each case is rated higher by Mr. Remick than the 1946 and the 1948 coins, although the mintage figures are very much higher for the 1947 coin,

DATE	DENOMINATION	YEO. NO.	MINTAGE	MR. REMICK'S VALUATION IN UNC.
1946	3d.	17	2,400,000	\$ 3.50
1947		22	8,000,000	\$ 4.25
1948		29	2,000,000	\$ 3.25
1946	6d.	18	1,600,000	\$ 4.00
1947		23	5,000,000	\$ 5.25
1948		30	1,000,000	\$ 3.25
1946	1/-	19	1,700,000	\$ 5.75
1947		24	8,000,000	\$ 7.00
1948		31	1,500,000	\$ 4.00
1946	2/-	20	700,000	\$ 8.25
1947		25	3,750,000	\$10.00
1948		32	750,000	\$ 6.00
1946	2/6	21	1,400,000	\$ 8.75
1947		26	6,000,000	\$11.00
1948		33	800,000	\$ 7.75

The tendency for high prices exceeding itself when a set of ticeys, also of the same dates, but excluding the notorious 1931 tickey and the valuable 1960, 62, 63 and 64 ticeys was sold for R17.00 - about 17 times more than face value and at least twice as much as a similar set could be bought from dealers.

If you are impressed with these prices, wait till you read how much the major coins fetched. A set of six-

pences (1923-59, excluding the 1931 coin) was sold at R28; a similar set of shillings, including the elusive 1931 coin, went for R90! The 2/- set (but no 1931 coin) was sold for R82 and the complete 2/6 set, 1923 to 1959, went for R100!

Never have prices like these been paid for South African coins in VF and EP condition in this country.



PRICE LIST

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June, 1966
Valid to end of June 1966 only
(Cancels all previous lists)

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Richard Bickel

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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.
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4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:
 \$1 U.S.A. = 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A.

E.&O.E.

S.A. FARTHINGS

806	Farthing	1937	VF	R2.25
807	Farthing	1937	EF	3.50
808	Farthing	1942	EF	.70
809	Farthing	1942	EF	.70
810	Farthing	1943	VF	.30
811	Farthing	1943	VF	.35
812	Farthing	1944	VF	.30
813	Farthing	1944	EF	.45
814	Farthing	1945	F	.10
815	Farthing	1946	EF	.50
816	Farthing	1946	EF	.45
817	Farthing	1947	VF	.20
818	Farthing	1947	VF	.20
819	Farthing	1948	VF	.20
820	Farthing	1948	EF	.50
821	Farthing	1949	VF	.20
822	Farthing	1949	VF	.20
823	Farthing	1950	F	.10
824	Farthing	1950	VF	.20
825	Farthing	1952	VF	.20
826	Farthing	1952	UNC	.60
827	Farthing	1952	VF	.20
828	Farthing	1952	VF	.20
829	Farthing	1954	EF	.30
830	Farthing	1954	EF	.30
831	Farthing	1955	VF	.10
832	Farthing	1955	EF	.15
833	Farthing	1957	VF	.15
834	Farthing	1958	VF	.05
835	Farthing	1958	EF	.25

S.A. HALFPENNIES

836	Halfpennies	1940	F	R .20
837	Halfpenny	1941	VF-	.25
838	Halfpenny	1941	VF	.30
839	Halfpenny	1942	F	.15

840	Halfpenny	1942	F	.15
841	Halfpenny	1943	F	.15
842	Halfpenny	1943	VF	.25
843	Halfpenny	1944	F	.10
844	Halfpenny	1944	VF	.25
845	Halfpenny	1945	VF	.25
846	Halfpenny	1945	VF	.25
847	Halfpenny	1946	F	.15
848	Halfpenny	1946	F	.15
849	Halfpenny	1949	VF	.20
850	Halfpenny	1949	VF	.30
851	Halfpenny	1950	VF	.25
852	Halfpenny	1950	VF	.25
853	Halfpenny	1951	F	.10
854	Halfpenny	1951	VF	.20
855	Halfpenny	1952	VF	.20
856	Halfpenny	1952	VF	.20
857	Halfpenny	1953	F	.10
858	Halfpenny	1953	VF	.20
859	Halfpenny	1955	VF	.10
860	Halfpenny	1955	VF	.10
861	Halfpenny	1956	VF	.15
862	Halfpenny	1956	VF	.15
863	Halfpenny	1957	F	.10
864	Halfpenny	1957	VF	.15
865	Halfpenny	1958	VF	.15
866	Halfpenny	1958	VF	.15

S.A. PENNIES

867	Penny	1929	VG	R .10
868	Penny	1929	VF	.40
869	Penny	1930	F	.35
870	Penny	1930	VF	.55
871	Penny	1934	VF	.50
872	Penny	1934	VF-	.30
873	Penny	1935	F	.30
874	Penny	1935	VF	.60
875	Penny	1936	F	.30

876	Penny	1936	VF	.40
877	Penny	1937	VF	.25
878	Penny	1937	F	.10
879	Penny	1938	F	.20
880	Penny	1938	F	.20
881	Penny	1939	F	.20
882	Penny	1939	F	.35
883	Penny	1940	F	.10
884	Penny	1940	VF	.25
885	Penny	1941	F	.15
886	Penny	1941	VF	.20
887	Penny	1942	F	.05
888	Penny	1942	F	.05
889	Penny	1943	VG	.05
890	Penny	1943	VF	.25
891	Penny	1944	F	.15
892	Penny	1944	F	.15
893	Penny	1945	F	.10
894	Penny	1945	F	.15
895	Penny	1946	F	.10
896	Penny	1946	F	.15
897	Penny	1948	VG	.10
898	Penny	1948	VF	.40
899	Penny	1949	VG	.15
900	Penny	1949	VF	.40
901	Penny	1950	F	.15
902	Penny	1950	VF	.30
903	Penny	1951	VG	.05
904	Penny	1951	F	.15

TICKEYS

905	Tickey	1923	VG	R .70
906	Tickey	1923	VG	.70
907	Tickey	1923	F	1.25
908	Tickey	1923	VF	3.00
909	Tickey	1923	VF	3.25
910	Tickey	1923	VF	4.00
911	Tickey	1923	F	1.25
912	Tickey	1928	F	.75
913	Tickey	1928	VG	.30
914	Tickey	1929	G	.15
915	Tickey	1929	VG	.20
916	Tickey	1930	G	.10
917	Tickey	1930	VF	1.35
918	Tickey	1933	F	.25
919	Tickey	1933	F	.25
920	Tickey	1945	VG	.05
921	Tickey	1945	F	.15
922	Tickey	1945	EF	.60
923	Tickey	1947	EF	1.20
924	Tickey	1947	EF	1.20
925	Tickey	1948	F	.10
926	Tickey	1948	VF	.35
927	Tickey	1949	VF	.55
928	Tickey	1949	VF	.55
929	Tickey	1949	EF	1.20
930	Tickey	1949	EF	1.20
931	Tickey	1950	VF	.30
932	Tickey	1950	EF	.50
933	Tickey	1950	EF	.50
934	Tickey	1950	EF	.50
935	Tickey	1950	EF	.50
936	Tickey	1951	F	.05
937	Tickey	1951	F	.10
938	Tickey	1952	VG	.05
939	Tickey	1952	F	.05
940	Tickey	1954	F	.05

941	Tickey	1954	VF	.15
942	Tickey	1955	VF	.10
943	Tickey	1955	F	.05
944	Tickey	1956	VG	.05
945	Tickey	1956	F	.05
946	Tickey	1957	VG	.05
947	Tickey	1957	F	.05
948	Tickey	1959	EF	.10
949	Tickey	1959	EF	.10

S.A. SIXPENCES

950	Sixpence	1923	VG	R1.20
951	Sixpence	1923	F	2.75
952	Sixpence	1927	F	.55
953	Sixpence	1932	F	.55
954	Sixpence	1932	VF	1.10
955	Sixpence	1933	VF	1.00
956	Sixpence	1935	VF	3.00
957	Sixpence	1936	F	1.35
958	Sixpence	1937	VG	.25
959	Sixpence	1938	VG	.25
960	Sixpence	1940	VG	.25
961	Sixpence	1941	VG	.15
962	Sixpence	1942	VG	.10
963	Sixpence	1943	VG	.10
964	Sixpence	1944	F	2.00
965	Sixpence	1946	F	2.00
966	Sixpence	1947	VG	.40
967	Sixpence	1948	VF	.80
968	Sixpence	1949	VG	1.00
969	Sixpence	1950	F	.35
970	Sixpence	1950	VF	.80
971	Sixpence	1950	EF	1.25
972	Sixpence	1951	F	.40
973	Sixpence	1952	VG	.10
974	Sixpence	1953	VG	.10
975	Sixpence	1954	F	.20
976	Sixpence	1955	VG	.15
977	Sixpence	1956	VG	.15
978	Sixpence	1957	F	.20
979	Sixpence	1958	F	.40
980	Sixpence	1959	F	1.25
981	Sixpence	1960	VG	.15
982	5 Cents	1961	F	.25
983	5 Cents	1962	F	.15
984	5 Cents	1963	F	.10
985	5 Cents	1964	F	.10

SHILLINGS

986	Shilling	1923	VG	R1.00
987	Shilling	1924	G	.35
988	Shilling	1924	VG	.75
989	Shilling	1924	VG	.75
990	Shilling	1927	G	.25
991	Shilling	1927	VG	.40
992	Shilling	1929	VG	.35
993	Shilling	1929	VF	2.25
994	Shilling	1930	F	1.25
995	Shilling	1932	VG	.35
996	Shilling	1932	VF	.95
997	Shilling	1933	VG	.35
998	Shilling	1933	F	.70
999	Shilling	1933	VF	2.00
1000	Shilling	1934	VG	.35
1001	Shilling	1934	VG	.35
1002	Shilling	1934	VG	.35

1003 Shilling	1935	F	.70
1004 Shilling	1935	F	1.15
1005 Shilling	1935	VF	2.35
1006 Shilling	1936	VG	.35
1007 Shilling	1936	F	.70
1008 Shilling	1936	F	.70
1009 Shilling	1937	VG	.30
1010 Shilling	1937	F	.75
1011 Shilling	1938	F	.45
1012 Shilling	1938	F	.75
1013 Shilling	1938	VF-	.80
1014 Shilling	1940	VG	.35
1015 Shilling	1940	F	.55
1016 Shilling	1940	F	.55
1017 Shilling	1941	VG	.85
1018 Shilling	1941	F	.30
1019 Shilling	1941	F	.30
1020 Shilling	1942	F	.25
1021 Shilling	1942	F	.25
1022 Shilling	1942	F	.25
1023 Shilling	1943	G	.15
1024 Shilling	1943	VG	.20
1025 Shilling	1943	VG	.20
1026 Shilling	1944	VG	4.75
1027 Shilling	1944	F	7.75
1028 Shilling	1944	VF	14.00
1029 Shilling	1945	VG	3.25
1031 Shilling	1945	VF	12.50
1031 Shilling	1945	VF	12.50

FLORINS (2/-)

1032 Two Shillings	1923	G	R .60
1033 Two Shillings	1923	F	3.00
1034 Two Shillings	1926	F	4.60
1035 Two Shillings	1926	F	4.60
1036 Two Shillings	1927	F	4.60
1037 Two Shillings	1927	F	5.20
1038 Two Shillings	1928	F	1.90
1039 Two Shillings	1928	F	2.75
1041 Two Shillings	1928	VF	4.75
1041 Two Shillings	1929	F	3.15
1042 Two Shillings	1929	F	4.75
1043 Two Shillings	1929	VF	6.50
1044 Two Shillings	1930	VG	2.25
1045 Two Shillings	1930	VG	2.25
1046 Two Shillings	1930	VF	10.00
1047 Two Shillings	1932	F	1.75
1048 Two Shillings	1932	VF-	2.25
1049 Two Shillings	1932	VF	3.00
1050 Two Shillings	1932	VF	3.55
1051 Two Shillings	1936	VF	4.25
1052 Two Shillings	1936	VF	5.00
1053 Two Shillings	1936	VF	4.25
1054 Two Shillings	1937	F	.90
1055 Two Shillings	1937	F	1.25
1056 Two Shillings	1937	VF	2.50
1057 Two Shillings	1939	F	1.95
1058 Two Shillings	1939	F	1.95
1059 Two Shillings	1939	F	1.95
1060 Two Shillings	1940	VG	.30
1061 Two Shillings	1940	F	.50
1062 Two Shillings	1940	VF	1.30
1063 Two Shillings	1941	VG	.45
1064 Two Shillings	1941	VG	.50
1065 Two Shillings	1941	VF	1.75
1066 Two Shillings	1942	F	.45
1067 Two Shillings	1942	VF	1.25
1068 Two Shillings	1942	VF	1.25

1069 Two Shillings	1943	VF-	.90
1070 Two Shillings	1943	VG	.30
1071 Two Shillings	1943	VF-	.90
1072 Two Shillings	1944	VG	1.35
1073 Two Shillings	1944	F	2.50
1074 Two Shillings	1944	F	3.75
1075 Two Shillings	1945	F	1.95
1076 Two Shillings	1945	F	1.95
1077 Two Shillings	1945	VF	4.15
1078 Two Shillings	1948	G	2.00
1079 Two Shillings	1948	VG	3.25
1080 Two Shillings	1948	VG	5.00
1081 Two Shillings	1948	F	11.00
1082 Two Shillings	1949	F-	2.25
1083 Two Shillings	1949	F	2.70
1084 Two Shillings	1949	F	2.70
1085 Two Shillings	1950	F	7.55
1086 Two Shillings	1954	EF	1.00
1087 Two Shillings	1957	UNC	3.50
1088 Two Shillings	1959	EF	2.00

HALF CROWNS

1099 Half Crown	1923	VG	.80
1100 Half Crown	1923	VG	.80
1092 Half Crown	1924	G	.45
1093 Half Crown	1924	VG	.60
1094 Half Crown	1925	VG	1.00
1095 Half Crown	1925	F	2.00
1096 Half Crown	1926	VG	1.50
1097 Half Crown	1926	F	4.00
1098 Half Crown	1927	VG	2.25
1099 Half Crown	1927	VG	2.25
1100 Half Crown	1927	F	3.65
1101 Half Crown	1928	F-	.75
1102 Half Crown	1928	VF-	2.45
1103 Half Crown	1928	VF	2.80
1104 Half Crown	1929	F-	.80
1105 Half Crown	1929	F-	.80
1106 Half Crown	1929	VF	3.00
1107 Half Crown	1930	VG	.80
1108 Half Crown	1930	F	1.40
1109 Half Crown	1930	VF	3.75
1110 Half Crown	1932	F	.90
1111 Half Crown	1932	F	1.15
1112 Half Crown	1932	F	1.15
1113 Half Crown	1933	F	3.35
1114 Half Crown	1933	F	3.35
1115 Half Crown	1933	VF-	4.25
1116 Half Crown	1934	G	.35
1117 Half Crown	1934	F	1.90
1118 Half Crown	1934	VF-	2.45
1119 Half Crown	1935	F	1.20
1120 Half Crown	1935	F	1.20
1121 Half Crown	1935	VF-	2.40
1122 Half Crown	1936	F	1.10
1123 Half Crown	1936	VF-	2.00
1124 Half Crown	1936	VF	2.35
1125 Half Crown	1936	EF	4.25
1126 Half Crown	1937	G	.35
1127 Half Crown	1937	F	.75
1128 Half Crown	1937	F	1.00
1129 Half Crown	1938	G	.35
1130 Half Crown	1938	VG	.55
1131 Half Crown	1938	F	.95
1132 Half Crown	1939	VG	1.15
1133 Half Crown	1939	F	2.25
1134 Half Crown	1939	F	3.15

1135 Half Crown	1940	F	.80
1136 Half Crown	1940	F	1.00
1137 Half Crown	1940	EF-	2.30
1138 Half Crown	1941	F	.75
1139 Half Crown	1941	VG	.40
1140 Half Crown	1941	F	.75
1141 Half Crown	1942	F	.65
1142 Half Crown	1942	VF	1.35
1143 Half Crown	1943	VG	.40
1144 Half Crown	1943	F-	.75
1145 Half Crown	1944	F-	.70
1146 Half Crown	1944	F-	.70
1147 Half Crown	1944	F	1.10
1148 Half Crown	1945	F	1.15
1149 Half Crown	1945	F	1.15
1150 Half Crown	1945	F-	.85
1151 Half Crown	1946	F-	2.90
1152 Half Crown	1946	F	4.55
1153 Half Crown	1955	EF	2.00

S.A. CROWNS

1154 Crown	1947	VF	R2.75
1155 Crown	1947	VF-	2.50
1156 Crown	1947	F	1.90
1157 Crown	1947	VF	2.90
1158 Crown	1948	VF	1.45
1959 Crown	1948	VF	1.45
1160 Crown	1949	VF	1.70
1161 Crown	1949	VF	1.70
1162 Crown	1950	VF	5.15
1163 Crown	1950	VF	5.15
1164 Crown	1951	VF	3.25
1165 Crown	1951	VF	3.25
1166 Crown	1952	VF	.80
1167 Crown	1952	VF	.80
1168 Crown	1953	F	1.90
1169 Crown	1953	F	1.90
1170 Crown	1954	F	17.50
1171 Crown	1954	VF	19.00
1172 Crown	1955	VF	6.25
1173 Crown	1955	VF	5.90
1174 Crown	1956	VF-	2.95
1175 Crown	1956	VF	3.00
1176 Crown	1957	VF	2.90
1177 Crown	1957	VF	3.30
1178 Crown	1958	F	1.75
1179 Crown	1958	VF	2.90
1180 Crown	1959	VF	92.50
1181 Crown	1960	F	.75
1182 Crown	1960	F	.85
1183 Crown	1961	VF	3.90
1184 Crown	1961	VF	3.90
1185 Crown	1962	VF	5.00
1186 Crown	1963	F	1.20
1187 Crown	1963	VF	1.70
1188 Crown	1964	VF	1.50
1189 Crown	1964	VF	1.50
1190 Crown	1964	SS	4.00

Z.A.R.

1191 Kruger Penny	1892	EF	R3.25
1192 Kruger Penny	1894	VF	2.25
1193 Kruger Penny	1898	VF	1.75
1194 Kruger Penny	1898	VF	1.75
1195 Kruger Penny	1898	VF	1.75
1196 Kruger Penny	1898	VF	1.75

1197 Kruger Tickey	1892	F	1.25
1198 Kruger Tickey	1893	F	1.00
1199 Kruger Tickey	1893	EF	3.00
1200 Kruger Tickey	1896	EF-	2.10
1201 Kruger Tickey	1896	EF	2.50
1202 Kruger Tickey	1897	VF	1.75
1203 Kruger Tickey	1897	EF	2.75
1204 Kruger Tickey	1897	EF	2.75
1205 Kruger Tickey	1897	EF	2.75
1206 Kruger Sixpence	1892	VF	3.25
1207 Kruger Sixpence	1893	F	1.00
1208 Kruger Sixpence	1893	F	1.00
1209 Kruger Sixpence	1894	VF	1.25
1210 Kruger Sixpence	1894	VF	1.25
1211 Kruger Sixpence	1895	VF	1.25
1212 Kruger Sixpence	1896	EF	2.25
1213 Kruger Sixpence	1896	EF	2.25
1214 Kruger Sixpence	1896	EF	2.25
1215 Kruger Sixpence	1897	VF	1.00
1216 Kruger Sixpence	1897	EF-	1.70
1217 Kruger Shilling	1892	VG	.80
1218 Kruger Shilling	1893	VG	1.25
1219 Kruger Shilling	1893	G	.75
1220 Kruger Shilling	1893	F	2.50
1221 Kruger Shilling	1894	F	2.00
1222 Kruger Shilling	1895	F	1.50
1223 Kruger Shilling	1896	F	1.00
1224 Kruger Shilling	1896	VF-	2.10
1225 Kruger Shilling	1896	VF	3.00
1226 Kruger Shilling	1897	F-	1.00
1227 Kruger Florin	1892	VF	10.00
1228 Kruger Florin	1893	VG	5.00
1229 Kruger Florin	1893	VF-	12.50
1230 Kruger Florin	1893	EF-	18.00
1231 Kruger Florin	1894	VG	1.50
1232 Kruger Florin	1895	F	3.00
1233 Kruger Florin	1896	EF	7.50
1234 Kruger Florin	1897	EF	7.50
1235 Kruger Florin	1897	VF	4.50
1236 Kruger 2/6	1892	VF	12.50
1237 Kruger 2/6	1893	VF	20.00
1238 Kruger 2/6	1894	VF-	6.75
1239 Kruger 2/6	1895	VF	8.00
1240 Kruger 2/6	1896	VF	5.00
1241 Kruger 2/6	1896	EF	7.50
1242 Kruger 2/6	1896	EF	7.50
1243 Kruger 2/6	1897	VF	7.50
1244 Kruger S/S 5/-	1892	VF	35.00
1245 Kruger D/S 5/-	1892	VF	95.00

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TROMP.

BRONZE:

A strictly limited issue for world demand of 1750 bronze medals will be struck. The medallion is 2" in diameter (½" larger than a S.A. Crown) weighs over 1¾ ozs. and is about 1/5th inch thick. It is supplied in a handsome leatherette case. This commemorative medallion is destined to become one of the finest collectors pieces ever struck in the Republic of South Africa.

BRONZE MEDALLION COMPLETE IN CASE: R6.00 POSTFREE.

STERLING SILVER:

Same size as the bronze, only 750 medallions will be made. Each to contain approximately 2 oz. Troy of Sterling Silver (about 60 grams).

SILVER MEDALLION COMPLETE IN CASE: R13.00 POSTFREE.

18ct. GOLD, SILVER & BRONZE:

A very few triple sets of 18 ct. gold medallions, silver and bronze will be struck. The gold medallion will contain 3-5 Troy ounces (108 gram) of 18 ct. gold.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION.