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FAKED 1931 TICKEYS FOOLING MANY S.A. COLLECTORS

People who tamper with 1934 and 1937 tickeys to make them resemble the valuable 1931 tickeys and sell these "doctored" coins to unsuspecting collectors, are liable for prosecution for fraud, and under Common Law for defacing coinage.

This warning comes from a Johannesburg legal practitioner after a number of South African coin collectors have been caught by dishonest tricksters. One collector paid R25 for a 1934 tickey which had been altered and another had a 1937 version offered to him for R100.

Many other instances of deliberate fraud have been heard of by the staff of Bickels Coin and Medal News.

The legal practitioner was asked to comment on the spate of fraudulent dealing in so-called "genuine" 1931 tickeys.

He said anyone who had been persuaded to buy these coins should report the matter to the police who could bring the culprit to court. Although the Republic's coinage acts did not state it was a crime to tamper with coins, Common Law laid down that anyone who defaced, imitated, counterfeited, debased or manufactured coins was liable to prosecution. Penalties under these laws are very heavy.

Only 128 of the 1931 tickeys were made and 62 of them went into proof sets. Any collector with his wits about him should be able to distinguish a forgery within seconds. In most cases the 1934



Two typical 1931 forged tickeys. Above is the 1934 which has been altered. Note the gap between the "3" and "1" and the deep scratches in the gap. Below is the 1937 version. The "1" is at a distinct slant.



tickey is used and the protrusions of the four are skilfully removed to make the numeral resemble a one. However, under a powerful magnifying glass, the gap between the three and the one is much wider than that between the first one and the nine. Besides, the doctored numeral one does not have the same shape as the one before the nine.

The 1937 version is even easier to spot. Firstly, the king's head is

different and secondly the down stroke of the seven, made to look like a one, is at a sharp angle.

Bickels have seen no perfect forgery and any collector who is offered a 1931 tickey must be extremely careful and should examine the coin under a very powerful magnifying glass. Also, collectors should be on guard for the 1931 British tickey. It is not a scarce coin.

COINS OF O.F.S. AND Z.A.R. REPUBLICS

By B. HERRING

It was the Orange Free State who first realised that it was impossible to carry on administration without a Treasury. In 1865 the Government, without "Benefit of Banks", issued their own Bank notes to the tune of £30,000 - a nifty sum in those days.

These bluebacks, as they were called, were never very popular. The Banks eyed them warily and they depreciated in value rapidly and drastically. Efforts were made to introduce a metallic currency to replace them. Patterns, or sample coinage, were submitted to the authorities - a Crown, half Crown, 1/5th crown and 1/10 crown in silver, and pennies, halfpennies and farthings in bronze. But that is as far as it went. None were ever struck for issue to the public. As it was, the notes and the existing coinage, helped out by traders' tokens, continued to serve the community. The patterns are rarities and are much sought after by collectors, but only the pennies and Crown appear to have survived.

The Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, too, began to take a realistic view of the position. The long distances separating the communities plus the poor communications contributed to this state of affairs. Currency was in short supply and the issue of local "Good fors" and tokens did not fill the requisite need. The most unusual "Good for" was the Kerkgeld made of card-

were put into circulation. None of this paper prospered, however, and it was only after the discovery and production of gold on the Witwatersrand that the economy of the Republiek began to improve.

However, be that as it may be, the Volksraad, under the presidency of the Thomas Francois Burgers, authorised him to fabricate ponds in gold to the value of the British sovereign. Some gold nuggets from the Pilgrims Rest district, some say from the Perseverance Reef, were bought and shipped to Birmingham where they were converted into more than eight hundred Staats Ponds - to use the official title - with the bust of the President on the obverse and the coat of arms on the reverse. A beautiful coin as the few that have come to us "as struck" clearly show. Later, after some objection in the Volksraad, the coins were declared legal tender, and each member was presented with one as pay for his day's work in the Assembly. In appreciation of his services, the President was presented with one of the first strikings. This coin is still in existence in its original



BURGERS' POND.

board. A churchgoer placed one of these in the collection plate to be cashed later. History has not left us a balance sheet but a few of these have survived and are very rare indeed.

The counterpart of the Free State bluebacks made their appearance in the ZAR and were called greenbacks. Other banknotes were issued in various denominations from five Rix dollars, and adhering to the sterling system, notes from ten pounds to one shilling



George III 1/2 Sovereign from the previous article.

state. Heads of States and some officials also received one of the ponds.

About this time the President advocated the installation of a plant to mint the Republic's own smaller coinage. It was ordered, but for some reason never explained failed to arrive at Pretoria. Careful research into this mint mystery leaves the question open as to whether it was actually ordered or not. Certain it is that moneyers in Europe, probably Germany, sub-

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mitted pattern or sample coins for the consideration of the Volksraad. These embraced some of the denominations in use in the sterling area: the patterns are now rare and rate high among numismatists. Nothing was done about these coins and the Republic was destined to wait a few more years before the plans for a stable and acceptable currency were realised.

To be continued.

NEW COIN SOCIETY IN O.F.S.

A recent well attended meeting of coin collectors in Welkom, OFS, saw the founding of the Orange Free State Numismatic Society. The meeting was opened by the Mayor of Welkom.

Office holders are: honorary life-president, Mr. W.S. van As, Chief Bullion Officer of the SA Mint; president, Dr. W.C. Annandale; vice-president, Mr. J.A. Vemeulen; secretary, Mr. D. Spangenberg; and members of the committee, Mr. C.R. de Wet (treasurer), Mr. J. Erasmus, Mr. G. Evans and Mr. A. Lombard.

The society meets regularly at the Orange Hotel, Welkom, and has already signed up 25 life members who have each donated R25.00. People interested in joining should write to: P.O. Box 83, Welkom or P.O. Box 321, Odendaalsrus.

The Transvaal Numismatic Association recently elected new office bearers. Mr. Van As, after a

(Continued on page 12 col. 3)

The Bickels Award For Numismatic Research

A year ago this month, the first issue of Bickels Coin and Medal News appeared. Much has happened since July, 1965, and this magazine has changed in many ways. We set out to publish a monthly journal giving the latest up-to-date prices combined with a selection of numismatic background.

Slowly, almost imperceptibly, the contents of our magazine has changed. We still give prices and we always keep people up-to-date with the latest trends. We have, however, gradually introduced more serious matter into the magazine.

It is vitally important for this magazine to give prominence to every major numismatic event, whether it be the foundation of a new society, record prices at sales or a learned article on some facet of South Africa's coinage.

We are duty bound to provide a platform for all serious numismatists in the country. They must be given the opportunity of delving into the historical background of our coinage and we must provide the space for publishing these articles so that they may be recorded for future generations.

Far too little has been accomplished in the field of "depth" numismatics in South Africa. For instance, our splendid series of crowns from 1947 to 1964 is ended, but is there a professional, learned article describing them? Many important occasions in our history are recorded by sets of medallions struck by the Mint. No comprehensive essay has appeared about that series. And what about the striking of nickel coins? The SA Mint faced immense problems with our new coinage. Surely here is ample room for an instructive article? And what of the designers of our coinage, particularly the new series. Will they be allowed to disappear without anything being written about them for our children?

This is the first birthday issue of Bickels Coin and Medal News. To celebrate our first year, we offer four awards - two of R50 each, and two of R25 each, to four contributors who must provide original, comprehensive information on some unexplored and unreported branch of South African coins, medals or tokens.

We can provide no rigid rules for a project which embraces all South African numismatics. As a guide we can refer prospective contributors to essays which we classify as "original, instructive" work. Mr. S.E. Edwards compiled a very comprehensive article on the South African sculptor, Coert Steynberg, for the third issue of De Nummis, the journal of the Transvaal Numismatic Society. This article is well thought out, brightly written, concise and excellently illustrated. In the same issue, Dr. Frank Mitchell, of the SA Numismatic Association, presented an exhaustive essay on "The Long Service Medals of the South African Armed Forces". Neither contributor allowed himself to be carried away with endless facts and figures and yet each managed to give a complete, competent picture of the subject.

(Continued at the foot of page 15)

Bickels Se Toekenning Vir Numismatiese Navorsing

Verlede jaar in Julie het die eerste uitgawe van Bickels Munt en Medalje Nuis verskyn. Sederdien het daar baie dinge gebeur en het hierdie tydskrif in baie opsigte verander. Ons het begin om 'n maandblad te publiseer met die jongste muntpryse en allerlei numismatiese wetenskaplike.

Stadig, byna onopgemerkte, het die inhoud van ons tydskrif verander. Ons gee nog pryse aan en hou ons lesers nog op hoogte van die jongste neigings, maar algaande het ons ernstiger leerstof aangebied.

Dit is vir hierdie tydskrif van belang om prominensie te verleen aan elke belangrike numismatiese gebeurtenis, of dit die stigting van 'n nuwe vereniging, rekordpryse op veilings of 'n geleerde artikel oor die een of ander aspek van Suid-Afrikaanse muntewese is.

Ons beskou dit as ons plig om 'n platform daar stel vir all ernstige numismatici in die land. Hulle moet die geleentheid gegee word om in die geskiedkundige agtergrond van ons muntewese te delf, en ons moet die ruimte beskikbaar stel om hulle werk te publiseer sodat dit vir toekomstige geslagte bewaar kan bly.

Daar is nog veels te min gedoen op die gebied van die dieptenumismatiek in Suid-Afrika. Dink maar aan ons pragtige stel krone van 1947 tot 1964, Waar is die professionele en geleerde artikel waarin hulle beskryf word? Die Munt het stalle medaljons geslaan vir baie van die belangrike geleenthede in ons geskiedenis. Daar het nog nooit 'n omvattende essay oor hierdie reeks verskyn nie. En wat van die slaan van nikkelmunte? Die Munt het voor groot probleme te staan gekom met ons nuwe munte. Hier is beslis ook geleentheid vir 'n insiggewende artikel. En wat van die ontwerpers van ons munte, veral van die nuwe reeks? Gaan ons te laat dat hulle verdwyn sonder dat iets oor hulle geskryf word vir ons kinders om eendag te lees? Hierdie uitgawe is die eerste verjaardaguitgawe van Bickels Munt en Medalje Nuis. Om ons eerste verjaardag te gedenk, bied ons vier pryse aan, twee van R50 elk en twee van R25 elk, vir vier bydraers wat oorspronklike en insiggewende inligting bevat oor die een of ander vertakking van Suid-Afrikaanse munte, medaljes of tekens wat nog nie ondersoek is nie en waarvoor nog nie geskryf is nie. Ons kan geen vaste reëls vir 'n projek soos die, wat die hele Suid-Afrikaanse numismatiek behels, voorskryk nie. Ons kan voornemende deelnemers 'n leidraad gee deur hulle te verwys na essay wat ons beskou as „oorspronklik en insiggewend". So het mnr. S.E. Edwards byvoorbeeld vir die derde uitgawe van De Nummis, die tydskrif van die Transvaal Numismatiese Vereniging, 'n omvattende artikel geskryf oor die Suid-Afrikaanse beeldhouer Coert Steynberg. Die artikel is weldeurdag, lewendig geskryf, bondig en uitstekend geïllusreer. In dieselfde uitgawe het 'n uitvoerige essay oor die landdiensmedaljes van die Suid-Afrikaanse Magte aan die hand van Dr. Frank Mitchell van die SA Numismatiese Vereniging verskyn. Nie een van die

(Vervolg op Bladsy 15)

NEW WAY OF TYPE COLLECTING

By S.E. Edwards

You will recall that last month I discussed collecting coins by "type". However, that is only one of many ways of collecting. For instance, there is "thematic" collecting which opens up vast vistas. Think of all those coins which have flowers or lion, elephant or buck on them! But there are some much more original ways of "thematic" collecting than animals and flowers.

A "SPACE" COLLECTION.

What about a "space" collection, i.e. coins which have the sun or the moon or a star on them? Many coins of South American countries have a rising sun on them. These include Bolivar, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua. Many Eastern countries, such as Kutch, Pakistan and Turkey have a moon on their coins. Australia, Belgium (and Belgian Congo), Brazil, etc., have a star on their coins. Have a look through your Yeoman and see what fun you can have finding "space" coins.

A "HOROSCOPE" COLLECTION

An even more fanciful way to make up a collection is to find coins which illustrate the "signs of the Zodiac". Just for the fun of it, I list below the various "signs", and I invite readers to complete the list by naming what they think to be the

most suitable coin illustrating each "sign". If you are satisfied with your list, send it to the Editor.

If he thinks it to be of sufficient merit, he will publish it with acknowledgements in a subsequent issue. In the first instance, readers should try to name only modern coins listed in Yeoman, but if necessary they may fall back on ancient coins to complete their list. Alternatively they may amuse themselves by naming only ancient coins.

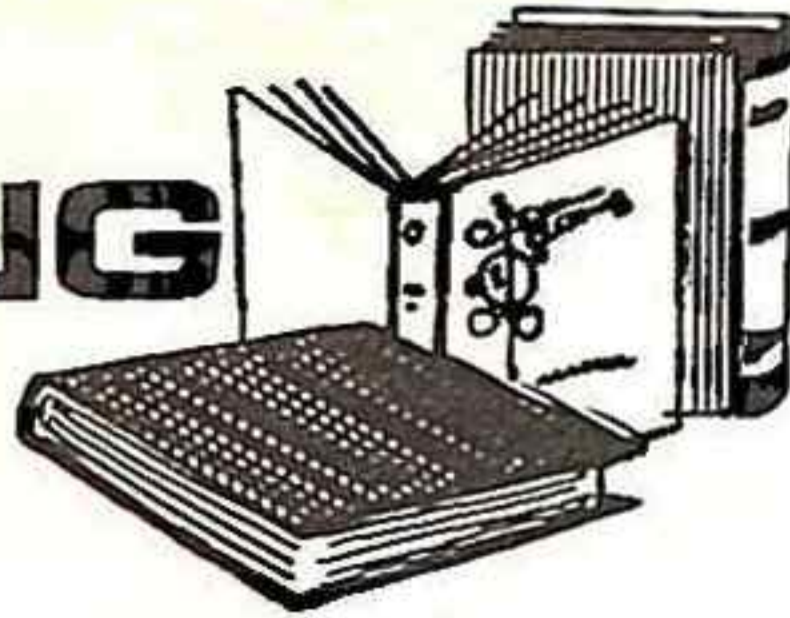
DESIGN FOR A SOUTH AFRICAN COIN?

The "sign" Capricorn means a goat. Which makes me wonder if a "Capricorn coin" might not make a suitable design for South Africa at some time in the future? The tropic of Capricorn runs through South Africa, and goats can be seen the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. Edwards has suggested a very novel pastime which should keep many budding collectors hard at work trying to complete the form he has worked out. Why not have a shot at compiling the form and sending it to BICKELS COIN AND MEDAL NEWS at P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg, before August 15? The person who, in the opinion of the Editorial Board, compiles the most competent list from a Yeoman's - or any other leading catalogue - will receive a R5 prize. (Please name any catalogue besides Yeoman's which you may use).

SIGN	THEME	YEOMAN (OR OTHER REF)	COUNTRY	DENOMINATION	REMARKS
ARIES	RAM				
TAURUS	BULL				
GEMINI	TWINS				
CANCER	CRAB				
LEO	LION				
VIRGO	VIRGIN				
LIBRA	SCALES				
SCORPIO	SCORPION				
SAGITTARIUS	ARROW				
CAPRICORN	GOAT				
AQUARIUS	WATERBEARER				
PISCES	FISH				

COIN READING



JAMAICAN COIN CATALOGUE IN PREPARATION
By Jerry Remick, Box 183, 299 Quatre Bourgeois, Quebec 10,
P.Q., Canada.

The manuscript for THE CATALOGUE OF JAMAICAN COINAGE has just been completed. Publication of this booklet is expected soon.

The booklet is co-authored by Ray Bryne and Jerry Remick. It will include chapters on the early counterstamped coins; Jamaican coinage from 1869-1966; Jamaican tokens; Jamaican paper currency; and a history of Jamaican coinage. Mention is also made of the various British Imperial coins used in Jamaica. An illustrated section for the grading of Jamaican coinage is included. Mint figures and prices in 6 conditions from good through to uncirculated are given for the modern Jamaican coinage from 1869 onward. The Jamaican counterstamped coins, tokens and paper currency are also priced but fewer grade classifications are used.

THE BOOKLET will be well illustrated with photographs of all type coins and many of the counterstamped coins and tokens.

The price of the booklet is planned to be from \$1.00 to \$1.50 retail. The price will be kept as low as possible as both authors have refused to take any payment or royalties for their work. The booklet was written for the benefit of the numismatic fraternity.

Prices will be in dollars. However a detailed table is given for conversion into pounds sterling.

THE GUIDE BOOK OF CANADIAN COINS: BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COINS: By H.C. Taylor and Somer James.

The eighth edition of this attractively printed and laid out

handbook of coin, paper currency and token prices has just been released. There is very little difference from previous editions, except for a distinct upgrading of prices.

As usual the photographs are exceptionally good and by clever picture editing the authors attempt to make sense out of the monumental complexities surrounding the numerous different varieties of Canadian dollars.

One of the best ways to judge the accuracy of any price guide, is to compare items with known prices. I can't help finding the evaluation of British crowns, way, way out. Somer James quotes a George IV Secundo crown (1822) in EF condition at \$30 — a very far cry from the R120 Seabey's are asking for the same item.

JACK R. SCHULMAN
NUMISMATIST

TELEPHONE 838-1031
P.O. BOX 8306.

The Editor,
Bickels Coin & Medal News,
P.O. Box 10690,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

On the eve of the first birthday of your publication, I wish to place on record my heartiest congratulations for this anniversary and best wishes for your future growth and success.

As a coin collector and Numismatist of approximately 35 years standing, I commend the result of your efforts to publish a regular bilingual journal, comprehensive in articles and details of topical interest to the South African Coin enthusiast. The demand for an illustrated bulletin of this nature has existed for many years and it is most gratifying to see you cater for this need, despite the difficulties of our small population with its limited number of coin enthusiasts.

The Photographic Record of Coin Grades which appeared on Page 4 of your May issue calls for special mention. The quality of the photographs and their value in illustration to the number of new enthusiasts who are daily joining the ranks of coin collectors is typical of the steps you are taking to assist and aid in the education of these new recruits. In keeping with the spirit of this attitude, I enclose an article that I have written and which you may publish if you so wish.

As a foundation subscriber, my annual payment will shortly be due for renewal and in order to assure continuity in delivery and reduce your administration costs, I enclose my cheque for R4.00 to cover subscriptions for the next two years.

Yours sincerely,
Jack R. Schulman
(MEMBER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY)
(MEMBER OF THE TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY)
(MEMBER OF THE NATAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY)

BANKERS:- Barclays Bank D.C.O., P.O. Box 1123, Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Schulman's article will be published in the August issue of this magazine. (Renewal notices will be sent to every reader before their subscription expires.)

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Adderley Street, Cape Town,
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DIE RIDDEERS VAN MALTA

Deur S.W. PIENAAR

Omstreeks die jaar 1040 het sekere koopmans van Amalfi na die Heilige Land gereis met die doel om handel te dryf in die Nabye Ooste. Aangesien hierdie handelaars en ook pelgrims dikwels deur die Kaliefs van Bagdad en Egipte beroof is, het die handelaars Ridders en soldate gehuur om hulle op hulle togte te beskerm. So het dit gekom dat die Kalief van Jerusalem 'n ooreenkoms met die Ridders aangegaan het waardeur hulle 'n perseel, naby die Heilige Graf, gekry het met die uitsluitlike doel om daar 'n Kerkie op te rig. In 1070 het 'n sekere handelaar van Amalfi - Peter Gerard - dus toestemming gekry om nie alleen 'n klooster vir sy Ridders te bou nie maar ook 'n herberg.

Die eerste reëls vir hierdie nuwe stigting - ook bekend as die Gelowiges, of Orde, is opgestel deur 'n Raymond du Puy. Dit was dan ook onder sy leiding dat die Orde nie alleen sy godsdienstige karakter gekry het nie maar ook sy militêre beslag. As gevolg hiervan het die Orde sy dubbele karakter gekry nl. as Godsdienstige en Militêre eenheid. Dit is seker dan ook die mees perfekte Militêr-Christelike mag wat ooit in die wêreldgeskiedenis bestaan het.

(As gevolg van opgrawings wat teen die einde van die 19e eeu op die plek gedoen is waar die Ridders moontlik hulle setel gehad het, is die fondament van drie kerke blootgeleë nl. Santa Maria Latina Maggiore, Santa Maria Latina Minore en San Giovanni ('St. John).)

Die gekombineerde doelstellings van die Orde het in hierdie tyd aan 'n groot behoefte voorsien: die beskerming van die Heilige Graf en om die roetes vir pelgrims en kruisvaarders na die Heilige Land oop te hou. As gevolg hiervan het nie alleen verskeie kloosters ontstaan nie maar hospitale is langs alle hoofweë na Jerusalem, elke 20 myl of so, gebou. Dit dien dan ook daarop gelet te word dat die Orde direk verantwoordelik was vir die oprigting van hospitale soos ons dit vandag ken. As uitvloeisel van hierdie gebeurtenis het ons vandag nog die St. John Ambulans - en verplegingsdienste wat so goed dwarsdeur die wêreld bekend is.

Word daar gelet op die ander sy van die Orde se karakter, nl. sy Militêre bedrywighede, dan staan die feit dat die Orde die eerste georganiseerde leer in die wêreld op die been gebring het, uit. Trouens deur die eeue heen het militariste en diplomate die Orde se taktiek en optrede bewonder en bestudeer.

In die jaar 1187 het Saladin die stad Jerusalem ingeneem. Die Ridders, on-

der hulle agtste Grootmeester, Roger des Moulins, het dapper geveg in die groot stryd naby Nasaret maar hulle kon die heidense mag nie stuit nie en moes terugval na 'n nuwe vesting in Acre. In 1291 egter het ook hierdie vesting in die hande van die Mohammedane geval en was die Ridders verplig om Palistina te ontruim. Die Ridders onder hulle Grootmeester Jean de Villiers was egter vasbeslote om nie te swig nie en het sodoende verhuis na Limisso op die eiland Cyprus wat deur Koning Hendrik Lusignano aan hulle gegee is. Dit was gedurende hierdie periode dat die seemag van die Orde

'n Paar maande gelede was ons verras toe mnr. S.W. Pienaar van Kroonstad, O.V.S., ons meedeel dat hy 'n riddervan die Ridders van Malta Orde is. Ons het toe vir hom gevra of hy so goed sou wees om 'n artikel te skryf om ons lesers iets van hierdie Orde te vertel en ook hoe 'n Suid-Afrikaner lid geword het.

gestig is. In 1308 neem die Ridders die eiland Rhode in en maak dit hulle tuis-te. Dit het die vesting van die Christendom in die Nabye Ooste gebly tot in 1522 toe 'n Turkse vloot van oor die 7,000 skepe onder Sultan Soliman die eiland vir ses maande geblokkeer het. Tenspyte van die klein getal Ridders (5000) teen die oormag Turke (20,000) kon die Ridders vir die volle ses maande die oormag trotseer.

Gedurende sy verblyf op Rhode het die Orde sy eie gebied besit en het nou 'n Soewereine Orde geword. Dit het sy eie muntstelsel ontwikkel en hierdie munteenheid (goue „sequin gigliato"

en silwer „tari") was die gangbare munteenheid in die Middellandse Seegebied. Die Orde het sy rykdom nou byna verdubbel deurdat die Orde van Tempeliere met die Orde verenig het.

Deur die tussenkoms van Pous Klement VII het koning Karel V in 1530 die eiland Malta aan die Ridders gegee. Nou breek dié goue tydperk in die geskiedenis van die Orde aan.

Nie alleen het die Ridders se skatkis voller geraak nie, maar met die inspirasie van Grootmeester de l'Isle Adam het vestingwerke op die eiland verrys wat dit 'n ware oninneembare bastion gemaak het.

Tot dusver het die Orde, afgesien van hulle eie Grootmeester, slegs die Pous van Rome as geestelike hoof erken, dog gedurende hierdie tydperk het die Hervorming plaasgevind en baie van hulle Geestelikes en ander range in die Orde het nou oorgestap na die Protestante en gevolglik het die Orde gevoelige verliese gely en het dit meegewerk dat die Italiaanse element onder die Ridders versterk is.

Dit was in die jaar 1565 dat die ware vuurproef gekom het toe die groot Turkse heerser Soliman die Magtige sy troepe onder aanvoering van Mustafa Pasha gestuur het om Malta van die Ridders te bevry. Met 'n oorweldigende mag van 50,000 man en 2,000 skepe het hy teen die Ridders wat skaars 9,000 man kon monster, opgetrek. Die Turke het met doodsveragting aangeval. Die Ridders het geveg onder aanvoering van daardie geniale en dapper Grootmeester Jean de la Valette-Parisot. Na verskeie hewige aanvalle was die Turke verplig om die aftog te blaas en alhoewel die eiland as oorwinnaar uit die stryd getree het, was al die vestings vernietig en die eiland 'n ruïne.

Die gety het egter gou gekeer en La Valette het begin om die eiland op te

ruim en 'n nuwe hoofstad Valetta te bou, soos dit ook nog tot vandag toe bekend staan.

In 1645 het die Turke nogeens probeer om Malta inteneem, egter sonder sukses.

Die Orde het nou sy hoogtepunt bereik en was stadig besig om agteruit te gaan. Eerstens was die Turkse invloed wat hoofsaaklik verantwoordelik was vir die Orde se bestaan, stadig besig om te taan en het die belangrikste doelstelling van die Ridders dus weggeval.

Tweedens het die Hervorming die Orde baie verswak deurdat hy baie van sy Skandinawiese, Duitse en Hollandse Ridders verloor het.

Vooraanstaande families in Europa het egter nog altyd hulle seuns na Malta gestuur vir die nodige militêre opleiding aangesien 'n Ridder wat vyf of ses jaar daar gedien het 'n baie goeie kans gestaan het om 'n bevelvoerder te word.

Die eerste vyand was egter nou verslaan en het die lewe op Malta vir baie Ridders oninteressant geword. Gewoonlik was hulle van 'n onverskrokke geaardheid en avontuurlustig sodat hulle hul aandag aan sake gewy het wat 'n minder gunstige indruk gelaat het. Op die eiland was nie veel te doen nie en gevolglik het baie Ridders op soek na avontuur, begin dobbel en drink en 'n groot persentasie het by hulle afsterwe groot bedrae geskuld. Nieteenstaande die feit dat die hele opset van die Orde godsdienstig was, het die Ridders selfs totale Atrieste onder hulle gelede geel en was die moraal op 'n lae voet.

Op 7 Junie 1798 bereik Napoleon Malta en eis die oorgawe van die eiland. Die Ridders, onder Grootmeester Ferdinand Baron von Hompesch het egter oorgegee. Nou was die Orde haweloos en Paul I van Rusland bied hulle 'n heenkome in St. Petersburg en word Groot Beskermheer van die Orde. Hieroor was die Pous nie baie gelukkig

nie en gevolglik het die Italiaanse Ridders nie na St. Petersburg gegaan nie maar eers in Catanië (Sisilië) en later in Ferrara gebly tot hulle later die Pous versoek het om hulle in Rome 'n heenkome te gee.

In 1802 het Pous Pius VII, Giovanni Battista di Tommasie as waarnemende Grootmeester aangestel maar die Ridders in St. Petersburg het geweier om hom te erken en gevolglik het hy homself aangestel as Grootmeester van 'n suiwer Katolieke Orde genaamd die „Soewereine Militêre Orde van St. John“ onder beskerming van die Pous. As gevolg van hierdie stap het die Orde in twee geskeur: 'n Rooms Katolieke Orde en 'n Internasionale Orde.

Sedert Paul I vermoor is, het die Orde slegs Assts. Grootmeesters gehad tot 1913, toe die Groot Hertog Alexander van Rusland tot die 71ste Grootmeester verkies is.

Die Hoof Beskermheer van die Orde is tans Koning Peter II van Jugoslawië en die 72ste Grootmeester is Sy Hoogheid Paul de Granier de Cassagnae, peetseun van wyle Koningin Isabella van Spanje. Hy is 'n direkte afstammelinge van Eustace Granier, Prins van Caeserea en Sudon, Burggraaf van Jerusalem en Baron van die Heilige Graf.

Ridders van die Soewereine Orde van St. John van Jerusalem, Ridders van Malta, is te vinde onder alle nasies van die Westerse wêreld en is ingedeel volgens Grootmeesterskappe wat in verskillende lande bestaan. Een van die jongste afstigings is die afdeling wat in 1890 in die V.S.A. tot stand gekom het.

Alhoewel ons in die Republiek goed bekend is met die St. Johns Ambulance Brigade, bestaan hier nog nie 'n Prior wat van owerheidsweë erkenning ontvang het nie; dit is 'n taak wat nog op die Ridders in Suid-Afrika wag, nl. om hier 'n selfstandige afdeling onder sy eie Meesterskap te stig en te registreer.

Ek kan net daarop wys dat daar ongeveer 'n dosyn Ridders in die Republiek is wat verbonde is aan verskillende Meesterskappe waarvan die meeste tot die Britse afdeling behoort.

Lidmaatskap word gewoonlik verkry deurdat 'n Ridder die persoon wat voldoen aan die vereistes van die Orde se naam voorle. Een van die hoofvereistes is natuurlik dat so 'n persoon 'n Christen moet wees en tweedens dat hy op een of ander gebied wat inherent is aan die Orde, moes presteer het. Die doelstellings van die Orde is vandag om 'n Christelike Broederskap te vorm wat hom veral op die gebied van die hospitaalwese en verplegingsdienste toespits, maar ook terselfdertyd sy invloed op godsdienstige gebied laat geld.

Onder sy gelede tel die Orde vandag personeel vir alle beroepe van die samelewing.

As ons kyk na die embleme wat die Orde vandag voer, dan vind ons dat die Orde, hoewel internasionaal, tot 'n sekere mate tog ook die Nasionale karakter van die land waar dit gevestig is aanneem en dus van daardie land se Nasionale simbole in sy wapen opneem. Die Malteser kruis met sy agt punte is reeds bekend as die oorspronklike wapen wat die Ridders sedert sy ontstaan as wapen gevoer het. Vir die Britse afdeling word vier leeus in die vier hoeke van die kruispunt geplaas; vir die Franse Afdeling vier fleur-de-lis, vir die Duitse afdeling vier Imperiale Duitse Adelaars ens. ens.

Die gedenkpenninge wat die Orde onlangs uitgegee het vertoon, naas die Malteser kruis, die amptelike wapen van die Amerikaanse Afdeling van die Orde.

Wat sy vlag betref is die bekende wit kruis op 'n rooi agtergrond, die oudste vlag wat daar bestaan en is nie alleen internasionaal bekend nie maar word ook deur alle Christen volke erken as die amptelike vlag van die Soewereine Orde van St. John van Jerusalem.

(Continued from page 8)

SHILLINGS" separating them. The reverse was the diagonal 4 quarters of the Royal Coat of Arms interspersed with the Rose, Thistle, Shamrock and Leek with date 1953 split by the leek. The edge was engraved with the words FAITH AND TRUTH: I WILL BEAR UNTO YOU. Type 2 was minted for the New York Exhibition in 1961 and was again of Cupro-Nickel. The obverse showed the Queen's head to the right, hair laureated and tied with a bow; legend, ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA F:D: FIVE SHILLINGS. The reverse was the same as the 1953 crown except the date, 1961.

The most recent of the series is the 1965 crown, neither a crown nor a medal, and, in my opinion, the worst piece of coinage ever minted by the Royal Mint. The obverse of this piece is the Queen's head, similar to the 1961 crown but with the legend ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA F:D: 1965. The reverse has a portrait of Churchill (which does not do justice to the engraver, Churchill or the mint) and the name CHURCHILL. The coin itself is struck in a dinghy looking cupro nickel.

This is a sad end to 150 years of magnificent crowns and it does not look as though the future will produce any crowns to compare with those of Georges III and IV.

(Vergoeg van bladsy 8)

Op 'n voorsitter, sekretaris, penningmeester en een of meer addisionele lede word gekies. Die skoolhoof sal maar te bly wees om die skoolsaal beskikbaar te stel as u hom meedeel dat skoolkinder ook kan aansluit by die klub en dat dit beoog word om ook in Junior Klub te stig as daar genoeg belangstelling is.

Op die tweede vergadering kan u dan 'n uitstalling hou van lede se versamelings en een van die senior lede vra om te vertel hoe hy begin het en wat hy gedoen het om sover te kom as wat hy gevorder het.

Op 'n volgende vergadering vra die komitee iemand om die skoonmaak van munte te verduidelik en te demonstree wat gebeur as u kopermunte met ammoniak was in plaas van seep en water.

In die volgende artikel hoop ek om 'n konsep grondwet voor te stel en daarna gaan ons stap vir stap aan om moontlike aktiwiteite te bespreek.

Intussen doek ek weer 'n beroep op die vriende wat al gevorder het om hulle wenke in te stuur. Afgesien daarvan dat u medeversamelaars help sal u bowendien nog vergoed word ook as u bydrae gepubliseer word.

CHURCHILL CROWN "SAD END TO MAGNIFIC

The Napoleonic wars of the early 19th Century, during which Lord M "England expects this day everyman will do his duty," lost his life and the Duke of Wellington won the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo defaced and insufficient coinage.

During the years 1810-1812 the "MINT" buildings, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, were built on the Tower Hill and in 1816 the long-delayed task of renewing the coinage began.

The first crown of the century was minted in 1818. A radical change in design was accepted, with B. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon replacing the usual armoural bearings, which had adorned the reverse of all coins since the days of the Tudors. With the Act of Union of Ireland in 1800, the use of King George III's German and French titles fell away, as did those of France. The Orders in Council authorising the issue of the new crown were dated September 14, 1818. The description of the new crown is: OBV. GEORGIUS III D:G: BRITANNIARUM. REX F.D.; head with short curly hair laureated to the right, and below in small letters PISTRUCCI and 1818. The reverse is St. George and the Dragon with unlined Garter, Motto (HONIS OIR QUI MALI PENS) and below the dragon PISTRUCCI. On the edge was engraved "DEGUS ET TUTAMEN, ANNO REGNI LV III. There were five Regnal years of issue with edge engravings 1818, LVIII, 1818, LIX, 1819, LIX, 1819 LX and 1820, LX. Thus ended George III reign of 60 years from 1760 to 1820.

George III only reigned for 10 years, 1820-1830, and his coinage was also engraved by PISTRUCCI. The obverse of the crown showed GEORG IVS IIII D:G: BRITANNIAR: REX: F.D. and the large head of king to left, laureated and below B.P. On the reverse was St. George and the Dragon, B.P. in small letters and date; edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN, ANNO REGNI SECUNDO. There were only three issues of this coin:- SECUNDO (EDGE) 1822, SECUNDO and finally 1822 edge TERTIO. These crowns of George IIII are some of the finest examples of coin engraving in the world today.

The reign of William IV produced no currency crowns, only a number of

patterns and it was not until 1839 in the reign of Victoria (1837-1901) that crowns were again minted. The first issue was OBV. Legend, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA; head of Queen to the left with plain band and fillet both of which are ornamented round the hair, on each side of the neck a small rose; and below the date, on the neck, W. WYON. RA in raised letters. The reverse legend: BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID. DEF: Plain square, shield of arms, crowned and lined with a laurel wreath, below a rose, thistle and shamrock. The edge is plain.

On the 1844 crown the Legend and types are similar to the 1839 crown with the edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI VIII, incused lettering. The 1845 coin was similar to 1839 with a plain edge.

The years of 1846, 47 and 53 produced the "GOTHIC" crowns (well known to most collectors and too difficult to describe) but very few of these GOTHICS were circulated.

There were no further crowns minted until the Victoria Jubilee year of 1887, when came the so-called Jubilee Head. These were minted from 1887 to 1892 and a description of which is as follows:- Legend VICTORIA D:G: BRIT: REG: F:D:, bust of Queen to left wearing the Imperial Crown, a long veil falls behind the head: the bust is draped and decorated with the Ribbon and Star of the Garter and also the badge of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India; the initials J.E.B. under the shoulder. On the reverse: St. George and the Dragon (with streamers to the helmet); the initials B.P. and below the date, the edge milled. In 1893 came the final change in design. This time the obverse showed Victoria as an elderly widow with the legend VICTORIA, DEI GRA BRIT: REGINA, FID. DEF. IND. IMP. The reverse was again PISTRUCCI's St. George and the Dragon with no legend. The edge legend showed DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO



THE SECUNDO AND TERTIO CROWNS OF GEORGE IV "are some of the finest examples of coin engraving in the world to-day". A beautiful specimen of a SECUNDO Crown is shown above and a Queen Victoria (Jubilee head) Crown below. Both coins are from Mr. Philipson's collection of British Crowns.

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ENT SERIES"

by H.C. PHILIPSON

elson flew his famous signal
d won the battle of Trafalgar,
loo left Britain with a badly

GNland regnal year. Of this parti-
ar type there were 16 issues of
nal years: 1893 - LVI and LVII,
4- LVII and LVIII, 1895 - LVIII
LVIX, 1896 - LIX and LX, 1897 -
and LXI, 1898 - LXI and LXII,
9 - LXII and LXIII, 1900 - LXIII
LXIV.

ne reign of Edward VII 1901 - 1902
very short and produced only one
wn. The bust on the obverse was
elled and engraved by G.W. de
les, who was, at the time, the
al Mint engraver. The crown was
ted in 1902 with the obverse: ED-
RD VII. DEI.GRA:BRITT:OMN:
FID:DEF:IND:IMP; and the head
ing, uncrowned, to the right with
below in small letters, Pistrucchi's
George and the Dragon was on the
erse. Below the date was B.P. in
II letters. The edge legend is
US ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI II.

150 YEARS OF BRITISH CROWNS

the Boer War, 1899 - 1902, and the
of 1914 - 1918 again played havoc
Britain's Monetary system and it
not until 1928 that crowns were
ted again. Had it not been for public
ion and the Royal and British
ismatic Societies, the crown might
have gone out of circulation al-
ther. Fortunately for collectors
did not happen, and in 1927 a
vn regarded as a proof was minted.
was followed in the seven years
1928 - 1934 by crowns which were
n minted for circulation. The de-
ption of these crowns was: Obverse
g's head to left with legend,
RGIVS V. DEI GRA:BRITT:OMN:
s. It was a very plain piece of work.

The reverse, rather more elaborate,
showed the Royal Crown in a wreath
interspaced with roses and thistles;
round the wreath FID:DEF:IND:IMP:
CROWN and date. The edge was grained
or milled. The 1935 crown was struck
to mark the Jubilee of the King. The
obverse differed slightly from the pre-
vious minting, using the same profile
of the King with legend GEORGIVS. V.
DG, BRITT:OMN:REX: F.D.IND. IMP.
The reverse, with a very square look-
ing St. George and the Dragon (which
would probably make Pistrucchi turn in
his grave, was not very well received.
The design was partially encircled by
"Crown 1935". The King died in 1936
and crowns of that year are a rarity.
There are numismatists who consider
that these crowns are rather of the
reign of Edward the Eighth than George
VI. This is, of course, a matter of
opinion.

The world war of 1939-1946, com-
bined with a world wide shortage of
silver, caused the devaluation of the
British pound and for the first time
since the reign of Edward the Sixth
there was no silver in the crown. In-
stead, the Royal Mint used an alloy of
cupro-nickel. The accession of George
the Sixth to the throne in 1937 was
celebrated with a crown (the last of
Britain's Silver crowns). Although the
obverse of this crown was a rather
plain head of George VI surrounded
with GEORGIVS VID:G:BR:OMN:REX,
the reverse was more elaborate, con-
sisting of a shield with the four quar-
tered coat of arms supported by the
Lion and Unicorn and crowned. The
legend was FID:DEF:IND:IMP:CROWN
1937. The "Festival of Britain" crown
of 1951 was the first British crown to
be struck in cupro nickel. This crown
was highly polished and sold in special
cases. The obverse had a much plainer
head of George VI than even the 1937
with the legend GEORGIVS VID:G:BR:
OMN:REX:F:D: FIVE SHILLINGS. The
reverse, on which, once again, Pistruc-
ci's St. George and the Dragon, appear-
ed with no legend and the date 1951 in
exergue. The edge, for the first time
in 49 years, had a legend, in this case,
MDCCCLI CIVIUM INDUSTRIA FLO-
RET CIVITAS MCMLI.

With the death of George VI and the
accession of Elizabeth II to the throne in
1953, a commemorative crown was
minted, again of cupro nickel, showing
on the obverse Queen Elizabeth
mounted side saddle with legend
ELIZABETH. II. DIE.GRATIA.BRITT.
OMN. REGINA.FIDEI.DEFENSOR. And
the two roses with the words "FIVE

(Continued on page 7)

Kom Ons Stig 'n Versamelaarsklub

deur Amateur Versamelaar

Ons het in vorige uitgawes melding ge-
maak van die voorneme om te probeer rigting
gee aan die gedagte wat al meer in ons land,
net soos in Amerika en elders, dat klubs of
verenigings van amateur versamelaars ge-
stig word om die muntstokperdjie aan te
moedig en te koordineer.

Maar laat ons eers bepaal waarom ons 'n klub wil
stig voordat ons besluit hoe ons dit gaan doen. Basies
kom dit daarop neer dat ons die beginsel aanvaar dat
twee koppe beter as een is omdat elkeen van ons altyd
iets van ons medemens kan leer. In die tweede plek
kom ons geselling bymekaar, word ons besig gehou
met 'n opbouwende stokperdjie en bevorder ons spaar-
sin by onself, ons mede-lede en ons kinders. Moenie
dink dit is al die voordele of beweegredes nie. U sal
waarskynlik aan 'n hele klomp meer kan dink.

En nou hoe ons te werk moet gaan as 'n paar ver-
samelaars voel dat hulle in 'n bepaalde omgewing 'n
klub wil stig. Kom ons neem Duiwelskloof in Noord-
Transvaal as 'n voorbeeld.

Dit is nou nie 'n groot dorp nie, maar daar is baie
mense in die onmiddellike omgewing en hulle verteen-
woordig feitlik al die verskillende beroepe in die
samelewing. Daar is onderwysers, staatsamptenare,
prokureurs, handelaars, boere, dokters, spoorweg-
amptenare, skoliere, 'n predikant of twee, verpleeg-
sters, bosbouers, klerke en nog soveel meer wat ek
nie kan opnoem nie.

Daar is tussen die klomp mense 'n paar geesdriftige
versamelaars van wie ons weet en hulle weet ook van
mekaar. As hulle nou bietjie navraag doen sal hulle
gou 10 potensiele lede hê en 'n bietjie uitnoui en oor-
noui om te kom vleisbraai by een van hulle huise, sal
die spulletjie gou bymekaar bring.

Die gasheer hou dan 'n kort toespraak oor die
wenslikheid en noodsaaklikheid van die klub en die
verteenwoordigers besluit om tot stigting oor te gaan.
'n Voorlopige komitee word gekies bestaande uit 'n
sameroeper en 'n sekretaris en 'n paar opdragte word
aan hulle gegee soos om 'n grondwet op te stel en die
agenda vir die stigtings-vergadering saam te stel.
Elke lid kry opdrag om soveel moontlik vansy of haar
vriende na die stigtingsvergadering saam te bring en
die voorlopige komitee reël intussen vir 'n spreker
oor een of ander interessante onderwerp. In die ver-
band kan u plaaslike talent gebruik of iemand van die
naburige dorp soos byvoorbeeld die Bankbestuurder om
u te kom toespreek oor die rol van munte in die mo-
derne samelewing. As u vasbrand bel vir Bickels en
vra of hulle u die naam van 'n versamelaar met kennis
van 'n bepaalde aspek in die omgewing kan noem.

Na die besoeker se toespraak word by die stigtings-
vergadering die grondwet goedgekeur en lede ingeskryf

(Vervolg op bladsy 7)

TALKING COINS

by Roger Ellis



There are no half measures with New York coin auctioneer, Hans M.F. Schulman. He has fine coins, an excellent venue and some of the best buyers. And there's no doubt about it. You've only to look at the catalogue he issued for his last sale.

The catalogue is a splendid gold and red volume with a striking aerial picture of the venue, the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Park Avenue, New York - one of the world's leading hotels.

The first item sets the tone of the sale, which was held over two days. Captioned the "Real First Dollar of the World", Schulman explains that only six of these coins are known.

"This is the predecessor of all the Thalers which followed 25 years later from Joachimsthal. Maybe we could call it the pattern crown of the world," he says.

The coin's obverse shows "Maria Magdalena as representing Maria Burgundy with Christ child on arm, to the right St. Andreas protecting the golden fleece and St. Sebastian with arrow and bow with which he originally was killed. This represents the love of the arch- duke for his Duchess. The translated inscription reads "You are real beautiful, my love, and you are unmarried". (I like the "real" touch. Perhaps an American did the translation!)

The reverse shows a crowned shield in golden fleece. Date 14.77 in Gothic lettering.

Suggested price for this magnificent item: \$20,000.

Take any page from the catalogue and see how splendid Schulman's offerings were. Opening page 77 at random, I see the suggested prices for nine items offered was \$7,870....and all for a handful of rare American coins.

The most impressive section of the catalogue is Volume II which is a beautifully printed photographic record of all the rare items on sale. Each coin has been very skilfully reproduced using all the professional knowledge of high-class photographers and printers.

There's a message somewhere in Schulman's monumental effort. It reads: Selling top-rate numismatic material is top-rate business!

What a headache American collectors are proving for the owners of gambling joints in Las Vegas. When the silver rush started for the famous Kennedy half dollars, the gambling houses faced a starvation of these vitally important coins which were used for the one-armed bandits and other money-making machines. At one time the machines nearly came to a standstill because of the critical shortage.

An enterprising business suggested that the only way to obviate another rush, was to make "gaming tokens" for the machines. This, they thought, would fix the collectors.

The Franklin Mint was commissioned to make "dollar gaming tokens" for the machines and no sooner had the tokens come off the machines, than the token collectors latched onto them.

Now an American collector is offering \$45.00 for a "complete proof-like set" of the Franklin Mint's gaming token. How will the machine owners ever combat such determined opposition? Perhaps they've found its more profitable to make tokens than run machines!

American collectors are never slow to exploit every facet of numismatics and one of the current rages in the USA is the hunt for "dot coins". Collectors go to absurd ends to prove virtually non-existent die varieties. Each one that is discovered becomes a much sought-after rarity overnight.

It's all rather stupid. What serious collector is really interested in whether he can lay his hands on a cent with a dot above the "n" in cent, or a Canadian dollar which has a blunt 5 on the date "1965" or a pointed 5.

In all the rumpus and Press articles which have emerged from this glorious game of hide and seek, one very interesting fact has emerged. This is the "1955/1955 Double Die Cent."

A picture of this cent shows the date has been double printed. It is not a stamping error, but a fault in the die. Apparently, the master die hit the die twice and made a double impression. There are no mintage figures available for the "1955 Double Die Cent", but nevertheless these coins are being offered at \$650.00 (The latest Yeoman catalogue gives the value at \$350.00).

There is a similar "double impression" in South Africa. A number of 1965 five cent coins have been discovered with a double impression on the obverse. Everything is repeated and the coin looks slightly blurred.

A senior Mint official says a number of these coins have been discovered in the Eastern Cape area. There are no figures available for quantities minted of this coin. Perhaps the time has come for South African collectors to start taking a closer look at this country's coin irregularities - die varieties, die faults, cracked dies, overstrikes and double strikes.

There are many freak and badly struck coins doing the rounds in South Africa. None of them have any value whatsoever. But the "Double Impression 1965 Five Cent", which is caused by a die fault and not from bad stamping, is obviously a rarity and something which should be given serious consideration by our collectors.

A Johannesburg motorist paid for parking space at one of the giant municipal garages with a R1 coin the other day. The attendant seemed uncertain and then gave him change for a 50 cent coin.

The motorist protested and the attendant rummaged for the coin in his leather bag and brought it out. He held it to the light and examined it for a few minutes.

Turning to the motorist, he said very solemnly: "We don't accept foreign money here!"

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A1254	-	1923	EF	R4.00	A1288	-	1949	UNC	.95	A1319	-	1964	UNC	4.50
A1255	-	1924	UNC	4.25	A1289	-	1950	UNC	.95	S.A. SIXPENCES				
A1256	-	1928	UNC	5.75	A1290	-	1953	UNC	.75	A1320	-	1927	F	R .75
A1257	-	1931	EF	1.70	A1291	-	1954	UNC	7.50	A1321	-	1927	VF	1.25
A1258	-	1932	UNC	3.85	A1292	-	1956	UNC	1.00	A1322	-	1933	F	.50
A1259	-	1938	EF	1.95	A1293	-	1957	UNC	.95	A1323	-	1933	VF	1.00
A1260	-	1939	EF	2.00	A1294	-	1960	UNC	.95	A1324	-	1934	F	.70
A1261	-	1941	UNC	4.00	S.A. PENNIES				A1325	-	1935	F	2.00	
A1262	-	1942	UNC	1.50	A1295	-	1947	UNC	R7.50	A1326	-	1942	UNC	1.50
A1263	-	1946	UNC	1.25	A1296	-	1948	UNC	1.50	A1327	-	1944	UNC	8.50
A1264	-	1947	UNC	1.25	A1297	-	1949	UNC	1.25	A1328	-	1947	UNC	5.25
A1265	-	1948	UNC	1.50	A1298	-	1950	UNC	.85	A1329	-	1948	UNC	2.50
A1266	-	1950	UNC	.80	A1299	-	1952	UNC	.60	A1330	-	1949	UNC	9.75
A1267	-	1953	UNC	.80	A1300	-	1953	UNC	.70	A1331	-	1952	VF	.75
A1268	-	1954	UNC	.70	A1301	-	1954	UNC	.70	A1332	-	1953	UNC	2.00
A1269	-	1955	UNC	.50	A1302	-	1956	UNC	.75	A1333	-	1954	UNC	2.00
A1270	-	1956	UNC	1.65	A1303	-	1957	UNC	.85	A1334	-	1956	UNC	2.00
A1271	-	1957	UNC	.75	A1304	-	1960	UNC	.75	A1335	-	1957	UNC	2.00
A1272	-	1959	UNC	1.00	A1305	-	1962	UNC	.35	A1336	-	1963	UNC	.50
A1273	-	1960	UNC	1.25	A1306	-	1963	UNC	.40	S.A. SHILLINGS				
S.A. HALF PENNIES				A1307	-	1964	UNC	.30	A1337	-	1924	F	R1.00	
A1274	-	1929	VF	R1.00	S.A. TICKEYS				A1338	-	1924	F	1.50	
A1275	-	1929	EF	1.95	A1307a	-	1924	VF	R1.85	A1339	-	1924	VF	2.50
A1276	-	1930	VF	1.25	A1308	-	1947	UNC	3.00	A1340	-	1926	F	3.00
A1277	-	1931	F	1.00	A1309	-	1950	UNC	1.25	A1341	-	1929	F-	.85
A1278	-	1935	VF	1.00	A1310	-	1953	UNC	1.00	A1342	-	1929	F	1.50
A1279	-	1935	EF	1.75	A1311	-	1954	UNC	1.00	A1343	-	1932	F	.55
A1280	-	1936	EF	1.75	A1312	-	1956	UNC	.75	A1344	-	1932	VF	.95
A1281	-	1934	VF	1.00	A1313	-	1957	UNC	1.00	A1345	-	1933	F	.80
A1282	-	1934	EF	1.75	A1314	-	1959	UNC	.50	A1346	-	1933	VF	1.35
A1283	-	1935	EF	1.75	A1315	-	1960	UNC	5.85	A1347	-	1934	F	.75
A1284	-	1935	VF	1.00	A1316	-	1961	UNC	2.00	A1348	-	1934	VF	2.25
A1285	-	1936	VF	1.00	A1317	-	1962	UNC	8.00	A1349	-	1935	F	.70
A1286	-	1941	VF	.45	A1318	-	1963	UNC	4.20	A1350	-	1935	VF-	2.25
A1287	-	1947	UNC	3.00										

A1351	-	1936	F	.80
A1352	-	1938	UNC	7.50
A1353	-	1943	UNC	4.50
A1354	-	1945	F	6.25
A1355	-	1945	UNC	19.75
A1356	-	1947	F	12.50
A1357	-	1957	UNC	7.50
A1358	-	1958	UNC	2.85
A1358a	-	1959	UNC	8.20
A1358b	-	1960	UNC	2.40

S.A. FLORINS

A1359	-	1924	F	R 2.25
A1360	-	1932	VF-	2.75
A1361	-	1932	EF	5.00
A1362	-	1942	UNC	3.65
A1363	-	1943	UNC	3.65
A1364	-	1944	UNC	12.75
A1365	-	1945	EF	6.95
A1366	-	1945	UNC	9.50
A1367	-	1946	UNC	21.50
A1368	-	1948	UNC	26.75
A1369	-	1949	UNC	13.50
A1370	-	1959	UNC	4.00
A1370a	-	1960	UNC	2.50
A1370b	-	1961	UNC	1.50
A1370c	-	1962	UNC	1.25
A1370d	-	1963	UNC	.50
A1370e	-	1964	UNC	.50

S.A. HALF CROWNS

A1371	-	1924	F	R1.10
A1372	-	1927	F	3.75
A1373	-	1928	VF-	2.70
A1374	-	1928	VF	2.80
A1375	-	1932	F	1.25
A1376	-	1932	VF	1.95
A1377	-	1934	VF-	2.70
A1378	-	1935	F	1.75
A1379	-	1936	F	1.75
A1380	-	1940	UNC	5.25
A1381	-	1942	F	1.00
A1382	-	1942	EF	2.50
A1383	-	1943	UNC	5.50
A1384	-	1945	EF	4.25
A1385	-	1945	UNC	9.75
A1386	-	1946	UNC	22.50
A1387	-	1947	UNC	27.50
A1388	-	1948	UNC	31.00
A1389	-	1949	UNC	31.00
A1390	-	1950	UNC	27.75
A1391	-	1955	UNC	4.00
A1392	-	1958	UNC	4.20
A1393	-	1959	UNC	10.00
A1394	-	1960	UNC	12.50

S.A. PROOF COINS FROM BROKEN PROOF SETS

A1395	-	1947	1/4d.	R 2.50
A1396	-	1947	1/2d.	5.75
A1397	-	1947	1d.	10.00
A1398	-	1947	3d.	5.75
A1399	-	1947	6d.	8.75
A1400	-	1947	1/-	37.75

A1401	-	1947	2/-	28.00
A1402	-	1947	2/6	38.00
A1403	-	1947	5/-	37.50
A1404	-	1947	5/-	37.50
A1404	-		Scratched	
A1405	-	1948	6d.	4.75
A1406	-	1948	1/-	47.75
A1407	-	1949	1/4d.	2.50
A1408	-	1949	1/2d.	2.50
A1409	-	1949	1d.	2.50
A1410	-	1949	3d.	5.25
A1411	-	1949	6d.	7.50
A1412	-	1949	2/6	7.50
A1413	-	1949	5/-	7.50
A1414	-	1950	3d.	2.75
A1415	-	1950	6d.	4.25
A1416	-	1951	1/4d.	2.25
A1417	-	1951	1/2d.	1.75
A1418	-	1951	6d.	4.25
A1419	-	1951	1/-	7.75
A1420	-	1951	2/-	13.75
A1421	-	1951	5/-	35.00
A1422	-	1952	1/4d.	2.25
A1423	-	1952	1/2d.	1.75
A1424	-	1952	2/6	7.50
A1425	-	1953	1/-	6.75
A1426	-	1953	2/6	4.75
A1426a	-	1964	1/2c.	.75
A1426b	-	1964	1c.	.75
A1426c	-	1964	2 1/2c.	4.50
A1426d	-	1965	1c.	5.00
A1426e	-	1965	50c.	5.00
A1426f	-	1965	R1.00	10.00

Z.A.R.

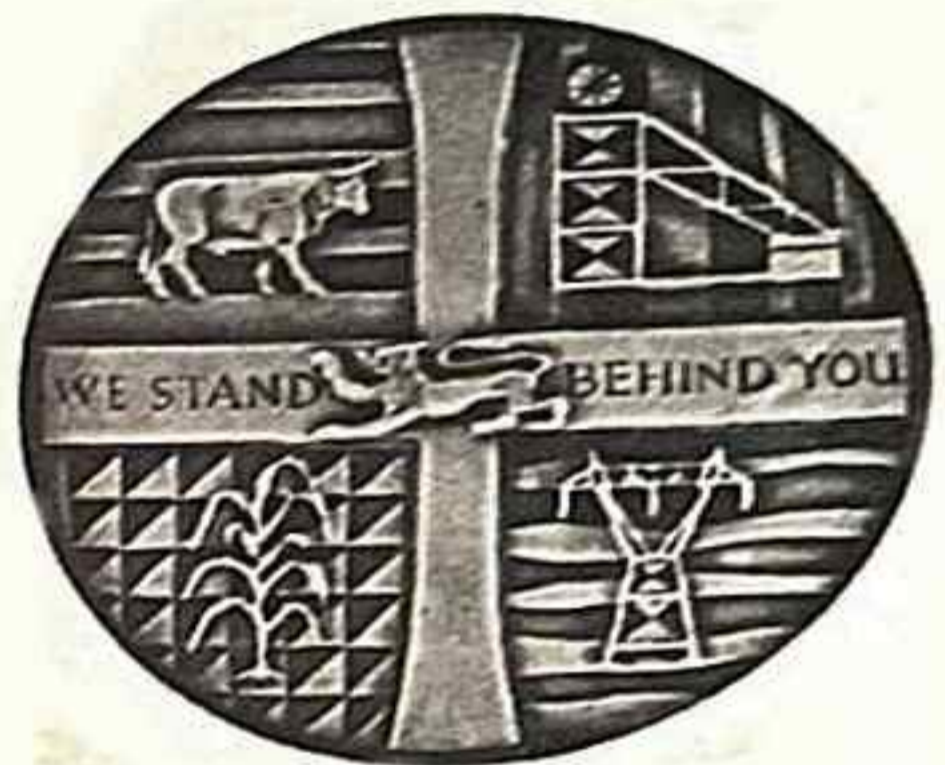
A1427	1d.	1892	EF	R 3.25
A1428	1d.	1898	VF	1.75
A1429	3d.	1892	VF	2.75
A1430	3d.	1892	EF	5.00
A1431	3d.	1893	VF	2.00
A1432	3d.	1893	VF	1.75
A1433	3d.	1896	VF	1.75
A1434	3d.	1896	VF-	1.45
A1435	3d.	1897	EF	2.75
A1436	6d.	1896	VF	1.25
A1437	6d.	1896	EF	2.00
A1438	6d.	1897	EF	2.00
A1439	6d.	1897	EF	2.50
A1440	1/-	1894	VF	2.80
A1441	1/-	1894	EF	7.50
A1442	1/-	1897	EF	6.50
A1443	2/6	1896	EF-	6.25
A1444	2/6	1896	EF	7.25
A1445	5/-	1892	Single	
Shaft ex mount and			EF	29.50

RHODESIA

A1446	3d.	1935	F-	R1.00
A1447	3d.	1936	VG	.30
A1448	3d.	1948	F	.30
A1449	6d.	1932	VG	.50
A1450	6d.	1937	F-	.90
A1451	6d.	1939	VF-	1.50
A1452	6d.	1940	F-	.45

More Rhodesian prices next month.

**NOW
RHODESIAN
INDEPENDENCE MEDAL IN
STERLING
SILVER**



We have been allocated 600 of the 1010 numbered Silver Rhodesian Independence medals. No more silver medals will be struck. The 600 will cover the UK, USA, CANADIAN and SOUTH AFRICAN market.

This medal will be offered to the public at R9 after the 15th July. To our readers we offer the silver medal for 10 days at R8.00. - (CASED)

The copper medal is still available - NOW AT R3.00. -

(Continued from page 2, col. 3)

record 14 years as secretary, becomes president with Dr. H. Stoker, vice-president. Mrs. B.E. Walton is secretary and committee members are: Mr. R.A. Stephens, Mr. J.P. Roux, Professor Pelser, Mr. J. Slater, Mr. Jack Schulman, Miss B. Versfeld and Mr. C. van Niekerk.

COIN ALBUMS SOUTH AFRICAN CROWN ALBUM

ITEM NO. A. Upholstered De Luxe Red Leatherette and Gold cover with transparent polythene pockets showing date and quantity minted for each crown. R3.95

WORLD CROWN ALBUM

ITEM NO. B. Similar to S.A. Crown Album, but it contains 3 sheets of 12 crown sized pockets each. R3.95

UNIVERSAL COIN ALBUM

ITEM NO. C. This is undoubtedly the finest all purpose Album for different coins on the market. Upholstered Leatherette red and gold cover; the inside has 144 transparent polythene pockets for coins from the Crown size down to the smallest coin. R5.75

S.A. VOL. I. DE LUXE ALBUM

ITEM NO. D. This volume (from 1923 to 1946) is the product of many months of research and experiment. It houses a complete collection of South African Coins - (All the coins from 1/4d to 5/- are spaced together on one half a page). The compartments have been tailored to fit the size of the coin, and a listing of quantities minted appears for each date (all denominations). Two dates are allocated to a page and it is thus possible to locate all coins of a particular date at a glance. Handsome dark brown and gold leatherette cover with transparent polythene sheets. Album complete, per Vol. Registered Design 167/66. R8.75

S.A. VOL. II. DE LUXE ALBUM

ITEM NO. E. (1947 to 1970). Identical to the above in appearance and construction, except that this album has three different configurations.
a) For 1947 to 1960 series
b) For 1961 to 1964 series
c) For 1965 to 1970 series
Album complete, per Vol. Registered Design 164/5/6/66 R8.75

LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC SHEETS FOR UNIVERSAL ALBUM

ITEM NO. F. Crown Size (12 coins) ea. .45
Florin Size (20 coins) ea. .45

LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC POCKETS FOR SINGLE COINS

ITEM NO. G. Crown Size ea. .04
Shilling Size ea. .03

CATALOGUES, BOOKS AND JOURNALS

BICKELS S.A. NUMISTAT 1966
A complete handbook of South African coin prices and statistics of all scarce and ordinary coins. R1.50

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND GREAT BRITAIN
(Somers James and H.C. Taylor). The Guide Book of Canadian, British, Australian and New Zealand Coins (7th Edition 1965) Lists quantities minted and prices for all grades of the coins of Canada (1659 - 1965), Britain (1797 - 1965), Australia and New Zealand. Soft Cover R2.00

GREAT BRITAIN.
(B.A. Seaby Ltd.) CONCISE CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS (Nov. 1965). An abridged version on the Standard Catalogue. Soft Cover * R1.35

GREAT BRITAIN
(B.A. Seaby Ltd.) BRITISH COINS 1816 - 1965. A catalogue with values. Soft Cover R1.75

GREAT BRITAIN
(K.E. Bressett). A GUIDE BOOK OF ENGLISH COINS (4th edition 1965). A complete, illustrated valuation catalogue on Modern English Coins Hard cover R2.00

GREEK (ANCIENT)
ANCIENT GREEK COINS 1959. (Zander and Klavens.) R3.75

SOUTH AFRICA
(Alec Kaplan). THE COINS OF SOUTH AFRICA (3rd edition 1965). Lists quantities minted and values in UNC, EF and VF for all South African Coins R3.50

THE TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY JOURNALS
Edited by Dr. Felix Machanik.
a) DE NUMIS II R1.25
b) DE NUMIS III R2.00

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
YEOMAN - 1966 GUIDE BOOK OF U.S. COINS (THE RED BOOK) R2.00

WORLD
Lee Baker. FOREIGN COINS - HOW TO ORDER DIRECT. Third edition 1965 - 1966. R2.50

GREEK COINS AND THEIR VALUES
"Seabys" R3.75

COLLECTING COINS
Frank Purvey .75

BEGINNERS PRICE LIST

S.A. FARTHINGS

B101	-	1931	VF	R1.90
B102	-	1937	VF	3.25
B103	-	1941	EF	1.75
B104	-	1942	VF	.30
B105	-	1943	EF	.50
B106	-	1943	VF	.30
B107	-	1944	VF	.35
B108	-	1945	VF	.30
B109	-	1946	VF	.30
B110	-	1947	VF	.20
B111	-	1948	VF	.20
B112	-	1949	VF	.20
B113	-	1950	VF	.20
B114	-	1950	EF	.50
B115	-	1951	VF	.25
B116	-	1951	EF	.55
B117	-	1952	VF	.20
B118	-	1952	EF	.55
B119	-	1953	VF	.15
B120	-	1953	EF	.30
B121	-	1954	VF	.15
B122	-	1954	EF	.35
B123	-	1955	VF	.10
B124	-	1956	EF	.75
B125	-	1957	VF	.15
B126	-	1957	EF	.25
B127	-	1958	VF	.05
B128	-	1958	EF	.25
B129	-	1959	EF	.60

S.A. HALFPENNIES

B130	-	1940	F	.20
B131	-	1941	F	.15
B132	-	1942	F	.15
B133	-	1943	F	.15
B134	-	1944	F	.20
B135	-	1945	F	.15
B136	-	1949	F	.10
B137	-	1950	VF	.25
B138	-	1951	VF	.20
B139	-	1952	UNC	1.25
B140	-	1952	VF	.20

B141	-	1953	VF	.20
B142	-	1955	VF	.10
B143	-	1956	VF	.15
B144	-	1957	VF	.15
B145	-	1958	F	.15
B146	-	1959	EF	.25
B147	-	1959	VF	.10
B148	-	1960	VF	.10
B149	-	1961	VF	.05
B150	-	1962	VF	.05
B151	-	1963	VF	.05
B152	-	1964	VF	.05

S.A. PENNIES

B153	-	1929	VF	.40
B154	-	1930	VF	.55
B155	-	1931	VF	1.25
B156	-	1934	VF	.50
B157	-	1935	VF	.30
B158	-	1936	VF	.30
B159	-	1937	VF	.25
B160	-	1938	VF	.25
B161	-	1939	VF	.30
B162	-	1940	VF	.25
B163	-	1941	VF	.20
B164	-	1942	VF	.10
B165	-	1943	VF	.25
B166	-	1944	VF	.20
B167	-	1945	VF	.15
B168	-	1946	VF	.20
B169	-	1947	VF	3.25
B170	-	1948	VF	.40
B171	-	1949	VF	.40
B172	-	1950	VF	.30
B173	-	1951	VF	.20
B174	-	1952	VF	.10
B175	-	1953	VF	.10
B176	-	1954	VF	.10
B177	-	1955	VF	.10
B178	-	1956	VF	.10
B179	-	1957	VF	.10
B180	-	1958	VF	.10
B181	-	1959	VF	.15
B182	-	1960	VF	.15

S.A. TICKEYS

B183	-	1923	VF	3.25
B184	-	1924	G	.25
B185	-	1925	VG	.45
B186	-	1926	VG	.30
B187	-	1927	VG	.25
B188	-	1928	VG	.30
B189	-	1929	F-	.35
B190	-	1930	F-	.35
B191	-	1932	VG	.25
B192	-	1932	F	.40
B193	-	1933	F	.25
B194	-	1933	F	.20
B195	-	1934	F	.40
B196	-	1935	F	.40
B197	-	1936	F	.60
B198	-	1937	F	.25
B199	-	1938	F	.55
B200	-	1939	F	.25
B201	-	1940	F	.15
B202	-	1941	F-	.15
B203	-	1942	F	.15
B204	-	1943	F	.05
B205	-	1944	F-	.40
B206	-	1945	F	.15
B207	-	1946	F	.10
B208	-	1947	F	.25
B209	-	1948	VF	.35
B210	-	1949	VF	.30
B211	-	1950	VF	.15
B212	-	1951	F	.05
B213	-	1952	F	.05
B214	-	1953	F	.05
B215	-	1954	F	.05
B216	-	1955	F	.05
B217	-	1956	F	.05
B218	-	1957	F	.10
B219	-	1958	F	.10
B220	-	1959	VF	.10
B221	-	1961	VF	.60

S.A. SIXPENCES

B222	-	1926	G-	.20
B223	-	1927	F	.55
B224	-	1929	F	1.20
B225	-	1929	VG	.60
B226	-	1930	VG	.65
B227	-	1932	VG	.30
B228	-	1933	F	.50
B229	-	1934	VG	.30
B230	-	1935	G	.30
B231	-	1936	F-	.75
B232	-	1937	VG	.25
B233	-	1938	VG	.25
B234	-	1940	F	.30
B235	-	1941	VG	.20
B236	-	1942	F	.05
B237	-	1943	VF	.80
B238	-	1944	VF	3.30
B239	-	1945	G	.60
B240	-	1946	F-	1.20
B241	-	1947	F	1.10
B242	-	1948	VF-	.60
B243	-	1949	G	.75
B244	-	1950	VF-	.75

B245	-	1951	G	.30
B246	-	1952	VF-	.30
B247	-	1954	VG	.15
B248	-	1955	VG	.15
B249	-	1957	F	.20
B250	-	1958	F	.40
B251	-	1959	F	1.50

S.A. SHILLINGS

B252	-	1923	G	.45
B253	-	1923	VF	3.25
B254	-	1924	G	.35
B255	-	1924	VG	.70
B256	-	1929	VG	.30
B257	-	1929	F	.70
B258	-	1931	VG	17.50
B259	-	1932	VG	.35
B260	-	1932	VF	1.20
B261	-	1933	VF	2.00
B262	-	1933	VG	.40
B263	-	1934	F	.65
B264	-	1935	VG	.45
B265	-	1936	VF-	1.80
B266	-	1937	F	.70
B267	-	1938	F	.75
B268	-	1940	VG	.40
B269	-	1941	F	.30
B270	-	1942	F	.25
B271	-	1943	VF	.60
B272	-	1944	F	9.50
B273	-	1944	VG	4.50
B274	-	1945	G	3.75
B275	-	1945	VG	7.50
B276	-	1945	F	9.50
B277	-	1946	F	12.50
B278	-	1946	F-	10.50
B278A	-	1946	VF	21.50
B279	-	1948	VG	17.50
B280	-	1948	F	20.50

B281	-	1950	F	.40
B282	-	1951	VG	.25
B283	-	1952	F	.35
B284	-	1952	VF	.80
B285	-	1953	F	.30
B286	-	1954	F	.25
B287	-	1955	F	.20
B288	-	1956	VF	.55
B289	-	1957	VF	1.20
B290	-	1958	VF	.45
B291	-	1959	VF	1.65

S.A. TWO SHILLINGS - FLORINS

B292	-	1926	VG	3.20
B293	-	1927	VG	2.50
B294	-	1927	G	1.25
B295	-	1928	F	1.75
B296	-	1928	VG	1.00
B297	-	1929	F	4.20
B298	-	1929	F	3.75
B299	-	1929	G	1.25
B300	-	1930	F	7.25
B301	-	1930	F-	5.25
B302	-	1930	VG	3.00
B303	-	1932	VF	3.20
B304	-	1933	VF	4.75
B305	-	1933	F	2.25
B306	-	1934	VG	1.65
B307	-	1935	F	2.25
B308	-	1936	VF	4.75
B309	-	1936	F	2.20
B310	-	1937	F	1.25
B311	-	1940	VF	1.30
B312	-	1941	F	.90
B313	-	1942	EF	2.25
B314	-	1943	F	.75
B315	-	1944	F	2.70
B316	-	1949	VF	5.70
B317	-	1949	F	2.25
B318	-	1951	F	1.50

B319	-	1952	F	.50
B320	-	1953	F	.60
B321	-	1954	EF	1.00
B322	-	1955	VG	.30
B323	-	1956	EF	1.80
B324	-	1957	VG	.30
B325	-	1958	VF	1.00

S.A. HALF CROWNS

B326	-	1923	VG	.80
B327	-	1924	VG	.60
B328	-	1925	VG	.85
B329	-	1928	F	1.10
B330	-	1925	F	.90
B331	-	1929	F-	1.20
B332	-	1930	F	1.35
B333	-	1930	VG	.70
B334	-	1932	EF	3.90
B335	-	1932	VF	2.25
B336	-	1935	F	1.75
B337	-	1935	VG	.60
B338	-	1936	EF	3.70
B339	-	1936	F	1.10
B340	-	1937	VF	1.40
B341	-	1937	F	1.05
B342	-	1938	VG	.60
B343	-	1940	VF	1.20
B344	-	1940	VG	.75
B345	-	1941	F	.75
B346	-	1942	EF	2.50
B347	-	1942	VF	1.30
B348	-	1943	F-	1.25
B349	-	1943	VG	.40
B350	-	1944	F	1.20
B351	-	1944	VG	.35
B352	-	1945	VF	3.20
B353	-	1945	F	.90
B354	-	1946	F	3.25
B355	-	1946	VG	1.60

Continued from page 3

There is no pressing time limit for contributions. To prevent duplications, contributors must let us know before August 31, 1966, what project they intend researching, and we will confirm whether they can proceed on that topic. Articles must be in English or Afrikaans and consist of not more than 6,000 words or 15 foolscap pages with double-spaced typing. Photographs, drawings and illustrations will be helpful, but are by no means necessary.

The criteria on which every entry will be judged by the Editorial Board of this magazine, is:- "Does this article contribute substantially to South African numismatics?" and "Is this article original and factual?" These will be our main guides in examining entries.

Final drafts must be submitted to us by October 31, 1966. Please post the entries to Bickels Coin and Medal News, P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg.

Vervolg van bladsy 3

twee skrywers het hom laat meevoer deur eindelose reekse feite en syfers nie, maar tog het hulle daarin geslaag om 'n volledige en duidelike beeld van die onderwerp ter sake te gee.

Daar is geen besondere haas vir die bydraes nie. Om duplisering te voorkom, moet persone wat wil meedoen, ons asseblief voor 31 Augustus 1966 laat weet oor watter onderwerp hulle navorsing wil doen, sodat ons hulle kan laat weet of hulle daarmee kan voortgaan of nie. Die artikels moet in Afrikaans of Engels geskryf wees en moet nie meer as 6,000 woorde beslaan nie, dit is sowat 15 bladsye van foliogrootte, dubbelspasie getik. Foto's, tekeninge en illustrasies sal nuttig wees, maar is nie noodsaaklik nie.

Elke inskrywing sal deur die redaksieraad van hierdie tydskrif op die volgende grondslag beoordeel word: „Is hierdie artikel 'n wesenlike bydrae tot die Suid-Afrikaanse numismatiek?" en „Is hierdie artikel oorspronklik en feitelik?" Dit sal ons vermaamste uitgangspunt wees as ons die artikels beoordeel.

Bydraes moet ons nie later as 31 Oktober 1966 bereik nie en moet gerig word aan Bickels Munt en Medaŀje Nuis, Posbus 10690, Johannesburg.



A UNIQUE SPECIAL S.A. LOTOFAN* 64/65 SET

*(LOTOFON - LAST OF THE OLD
FIRST OF THE NEW)

WHY A LOTOFON SET?

The most drastic, revolutionary change in S. Africa's coin history occurred during the 1964/65 currency change over. Never before (and probably never again) has there been such a "complete" change in this country's coinage. Size, shape, metal and denominations changed - There is hardly any resemblance between the 1964 and 1965 S.A. coins.

We predict that future generations will regard the 1964 and 1965 coins of S. Africa as amongst the two most desirable dates in our Series. For many reasons! One of the most important of these reasons being, that no less than FOUR coins in these two dates NEVER WENT INTO CIRCULATION. (The 1964 2½c - the last tickey ever to be minted - and the 1965 1 Rand, 50 cent and 1 cent).

Consequently in order to again offer our readers an "exclusive", BICKELS have embarked on a bold venture.

WHAT IS A LOTOFON 64/65 SET?

In order to create the LOTOFON SETS of 1964/65, Bickels through their overseas contacts have bought up over a period of months a small number of 1964/65 Short Proof Sets (called Prooflike in the U.S.A.). These coins struck from proof dies have now been carefully transferred into the handsome LOTOFON Leatherette holder.

Here you have for the first time a very limited number of parallel 64/65 sets of prooflike coins (1964 - 50c to ½c) and (1965 R1 to 1c) lined up in sequence and presented under clear polythene in one attractive holder. THE LOTOFON SET MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. IT'S BEAUTIFUL!

WHILE STOCKS LAST

We offer the LOTOFON 64/65 SET which in cased condition would retail at R55 for only

R27.50

post free

COMPLETE IN LEATHERETTE HOLDER. A BICKELS RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT