



bickels



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S.A. MINT WILL NOT MAKE EXTRA SETS FOR LARGE DEMAND, SAYS DR. DONGES

The Minister of Finance, Dr. Dönges, has firmly rejected any suggestion that the South African Mint should strike enough proof sets to meet the annual demand. Collectors' value depended on the rarity of sets and if excessively large quantities were available, the sets would lose their appeal, he said.

Dr. Dönges, replying to the S.A. Mint Vote during the Budget Debate in the House of Assembly recently, warned that if the Mint struck enough sets to meet the total demand for any particular year, the Mint would be "saddled with proof sets for which there would be no demand" the following year.

The Minister rejected an allegation by the United Party Member of Parliament for Orange Grove, Mr. Etienne Malan, that "someone was making millions of Rand" out of proof sets.

SERIOUS MATTER

Mr. Malan said he wanted to deal with the "very serious matter" regarding the minting and sale of South African coins by the South African Mint. He said short sets were sold at R3.50 each, representing a profit of between 60 and 70 per cent for the Mint. This amounted to R37,500 last year.

He accused the Government of "deliberately minting only a very small number of sets, particularly



A picture of the new Hungarian Freedom Crown. This crown-sized piece — the photograph above is enlarged — was struck to mark the Tenth Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution. Only 2,000 Crowns were made. See Page 14 for more details.

short sets, in the face of a vast and overwhelming demand". He also accused the Government of "deliberately" keeping the list of people who are entitled to buy the sets as "exclusive as possible, thereby excluding the public".

In 1965 25,000 short sets were minted and sold. Applications were received for 250,000 sets.

"It is clear the supply did not

even remotely approach the demand. The Government knew there would be a vast demand because in the previous year the Mint received orders for 750,000 sets. One side effect of this policy was that the Government could only make a profit of R37,000 — while it could have sold a million sets and made a profit of R1,500,000".

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Dr. Dönges

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

"It would have been perfectly easy for the Mint once it knew the demand to strike another 100,000 to 200,000 sets," he said.

Mr. Malan urged the Minister to appoint an inquiry to find out why so few sets were made and "why the list of applicants is not based solely on priority for application received from a certain date which should be announced annually in the Government Gazette". The inquiry should stipulate that in future the production meets the demand and that it should investigate profit made from the sets when they are resold.

RARITY VALUE

In his reply, Dr. Dönges told Mr. Malan that he had over simplified the matter.

"I want to point out that proof

sets are something which one cannot simply produce and sell in large quantities each year and then expect to have a regular clientele. The value of these sets lies in the very fact that only limited quantities are minted. Prior to 1964, we minted 5,000 sets each year, and even then we were sometimes saddled with proof sets for which there was no demand. In 1964 there was a sudden increase in demand, especially from abroad, and, one year later, also in this country. In 1965 we minted 25,000 sets and it is our intention to mint the same quantity for 1966.

The Minister said that before 1964 the Mint had a regular list of clients who were always informed of any changes. Priority was given to them regarding the buying of new proof sets, just as one usually gives priority to an old client.

LOSE VALUE

"I am of the opinion that the natural result of an increase in the production of these proof sets in any particular year would be that such sets would lose their value by the next year and that one would not be able to sell even one's normal quantity the next year."

Dr. Dönges said Australia did not produce proof coins, only uncirculated sets and that the Canadian Mint sold "proof-like" coins in plastic containers. He said the Members of the House should understand that the "primary function of the Mint is to strike coins to be used as token coins in South Africa." The production of proof coins was a subsidiary, incidental undertaking.

"It requires a great deal of time and care to mint proof coins, place them in proper containers and offer



Mr. Malan

them for sale."

NORMAL WORK

"From an economic point of view the value of these proof sets depend on their rarity. Let us assume the Mint did have time to make 750,000 sets. Members should bear in mind that up to last year the Mint worked two to three shifts every day to ensure that ordinary coins were available. Even if we did have time to mint 750,000 sets, people would realise it was only a way for the treasury to make money.

"A further consequence would be that there would be fewer applications for the subsequent year and in such a case we would be saddled with superfluous sets. Any collector will tell you that the value of the sets is dependent on their rarity value."

(Vervolg van Bladsy 2, Kol. 3)

wil opbou waaruit toekomstige lede kan put. Wat sou dit kos om 'n paar sakke pennies of ander munte by die bank te koop en weg te sit. Waarom sou elke lid 'n paar duplikate aanhou as hy weet dat hy dit by sy Klub kan wegberre vir toekomstige gebruik deur Klublede. Wil die Klub nie miskien reel vir

assuransie van lede se versamelings nie of vir die huur van 'n kluis om die versamelings te bewaar nie. Daar kan ook lekker ruilhandel gereël word ten opsigte van duplikaat munte.

Ek wil u uitnoui om u verbeelding 'n bletjie te gebruik om die werksaamhede uit te brei en te omskryf en moet tog nie skaam wees om te skryf en die ander lesers die voordeel van u idees en on-

dervindings te gee nie. U sal nogboonop vergoed word as u bydrae geplaas word.

Don't forget Bickels Coin and Medal Auctions on November 4, Criterion Hotel, Johannesburg.

LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT . . . *Rhodesian Coins*

By S.E. EDWARDS

I was looking at a Rhodesian shilling the other day and it struck me that Rhodesian coins are probably the only ones minted with pick-axes on them. I may well be wrong, but I cannot recall having seen any other coin in the world series which has a pick-axe on it.

In fact, when you look at the coins of the world, it is very surprising to find how few coins do have tools or implements on them. I think the only South African coin which has an implement is the old one shilling which has "Hope Standing" with an anchor. I suppose an anchor could be called an implement?

I did not mean to class weapons as implements, although some weapons are obviously implements as well. For instance, the native war-axes on the old Southern Rhodesian sixpence could presumably be classified as implements. But tools and implements seem to be decidedly scarce on coins. The only

tools on coins that spring to mind are the hammer and sickle of Russian coins.

Even if you do include weapons as implements, you will not find many coins with weapons on them. The old Southern Rhodesian three-pence has spears; some New Zealand coins have Maori weapons on them. It is quite amusing to go through your Yeoman and see what you can pick up in the way of tools and implements on coins, even if you stretch the definition of implements to include certain weapons.

How about this for a strange "thematic" collection? - Magnetic coins?

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I can hear my South African readers saying "That lets us out". But think again. The current nickel 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent pieces of South Africa are all magnetic. All pure nickel coins are magnetic. There are also some well known steel coins (in the U.S.A. and Canada series for example) which are magnetic.

Anyway, readers, what about sending us either:

1. a list of coins of the world which have tools or implements on them?

or

2. a list of magnetic coins of the world?

ONS KLUB SE AKTIWITEITE

DEUR AMATEUR VERSAMELAAR

Amateur Versamelaar het al dikwels gedink dis nou tyd om op te hou met artikels skryf maar elke keer is daar so 'n mooi reaksie van ons lesers dat hy maar sy bes sal doen om elke maand iets voort te bring wat vir die lesers van belang mag wees.

Veral die Konsep Grondwet en die paar wenke oor die funksionering van u Versamelaarsklub het blykbaar aan 'n behoefte voldoen en daarom gaan ons op dieselfde trant voort. Dit is ook verblydend dat versamelaars wat Afrikaans so goed magtig is nie vind dat die artikels wat in u geselstrant ge-

skryf word hulle help om tuis te word in die ander amptelike taal van ons land. As muntversameling niks anders reggekry het as om 'n brug tussen die taalgroepe te vorm het dit al sy doel gedien. In die verband lê daar 'n groot taak en verantwoordelikheid op die versamelaarsklubs om dié brug te ver-

sterk. U sal vind dat anderstaliges dikwels in Big Crosby se woorde "just a friend I do not know" is.

En moet tog nie die jeug vergeet nie. Van die mees entoesiastiese versamelaars wat ek ken is kinders en na my oordeel het die feit dat hy munte versamel gehelp om sy karakter te bou.

Maar iets oor die aktiwiteite van die klub self. U sal onthou dat in die Konsepgrondwet melding gemaak is van ledegelde. Die Klub moet sommer vroeg in sy bestaan bepaal wat die doel daarmee is. Gaan u dit net vir sekretariële koste gebruik, of gaan u-apparaat soos 'n baie goeie vergrootglas, 'n masjientjie om plastiese velle aan mekaar te sweis of tange wat letters op 'n plastiese band uitdruk koop sodat lede dit kan gebruik. Miskien voel u dat u u gesamentlike poel van duplikaat munte

(Vervolg op Blodsy 3, Kol. 1)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINT:

How Coins are Made

The pattern of work seldom varies at the South African Mint, Pretoria. Perhaps the coins and medals which flow from this red-bricked building differ, but never the method of production.

Some of the machines are as old as the walls which surround them, yet in the care of the Mint's technicians, they strike coins which are as beautiful as any made previously.

Let's walk through the Mint, visiting each department to find how the technicians tackle different stages of a coin's production. When I visited the Mint, the smelting, rolling and blank pressing sections were preparing for the manufacture of an additional 2,000,000 silver one Rand pieces.

Silver ingots are ordered from the Rand Refinery, Germiston, and stored in vaults at the Mint. When the metal is required for smelting, it is weighed out of the vault and transported to the smelting room where it is again weighed. The 1964 Coinage Act stipulates that one Rand coins must be made of 800 silver – or 8 tenths pure silver. The silver bars are mixed with copper in an 8:2 ratio and placed in crucibles made of silicon and graphite paste. The crucibles do not melt in the intense heat of the furnaces. However, they are apt to burn, but only very slowly.

SMEETING SILVER

The furnaces are open pits operated by charcoal which is kept burning by an adjustable stream of air. The pits are below floor level and appear to gush sheets of flame when the air stream is opened for smelting the copper and silver.

When the metal has been reduced to orange liquid, the furnace is turned down by adjusting the air flow and the crucible is removed by



The most difficult process in the smelting room is pouring out the molten metal into moulds. The mouth of the mould is not very big and a careless slip could cause the red-hot metal to spill. Mr. J.P. Groenewald (left) concentrates while he pours the silver. Watching him is Mr. W.J. Muller, (centre) who is in charge of the smelting room.

a hoist and manoeuvred to a bank of moulds by a manually operated lift. The molten metal, flowing like lazy golden syrup, is carefully poured into the moulds and left to solidify for a few minutes.

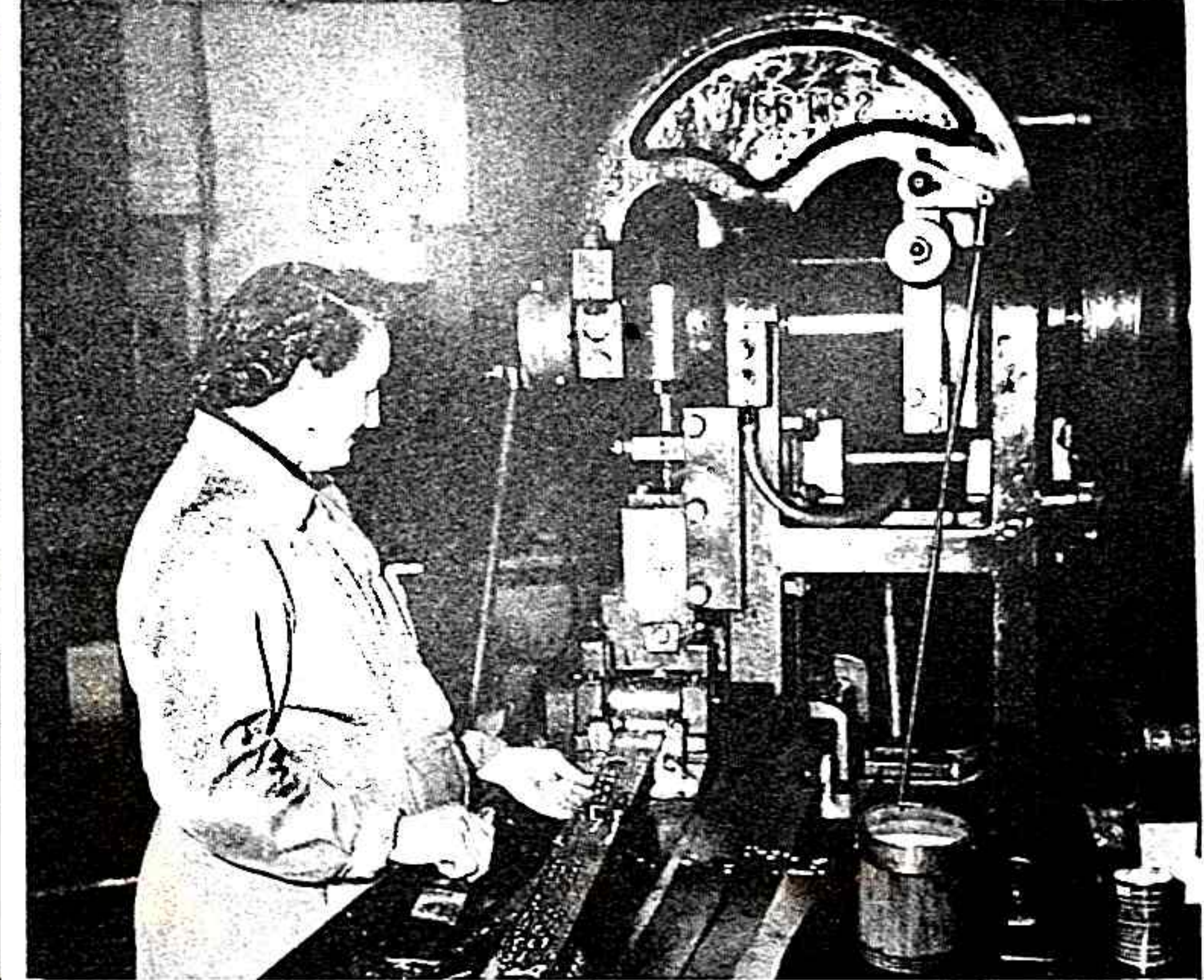
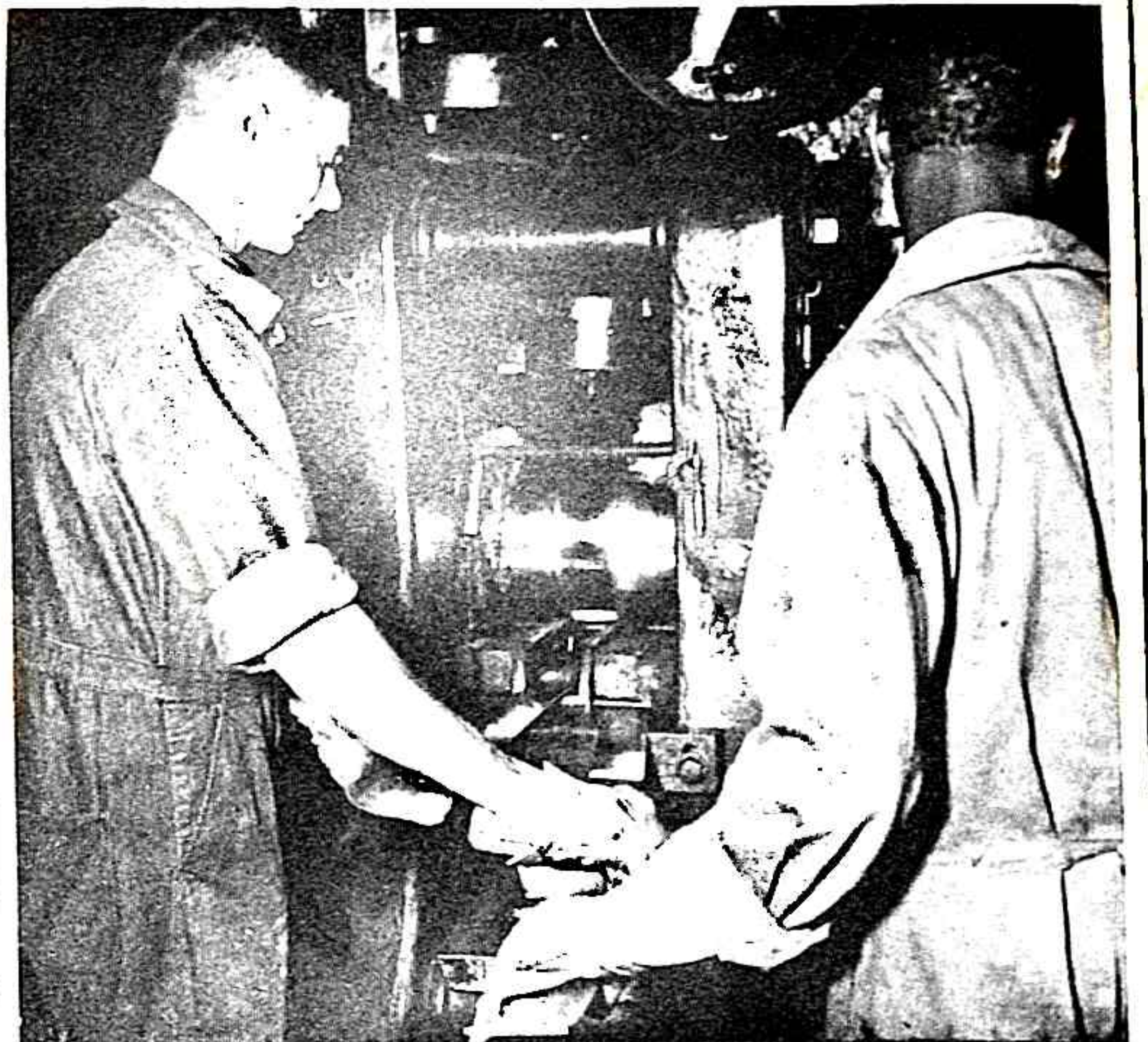
Before the metal is poured a sample is taken, cooled off and sent to the laboratories for assaying. The ratio of silver to copper as laid down in the Act must be strictly adhered to. If the chemists find too much of one metal, extra copper or silver is added to bring the content to the stipulated ratio.

While the metallic content is being assayed, the bars are quickly placed in acid and then water to be cooled. Once they are cool enough to handle, Bantu workers crop and shear the bars, removing the rough edges and slicing off the uneven top which protrudes from the mould. Each bar is marked by a code for easy identification. If the metallic content is correct, the bars are weighed out of the smelting room and taken to the rolling section, where they are again weighed in.

The stubby bars, which are about two and a half feet long and half an inch thick, are passed seven times through the "breakdown" mill. The bars are still not thin enough for the required thickness, and must be rolled again. However, the pressure of the breakdown mill has hardened the metal. Before it can be rolled again, the silver must be softened. It is packed in cylinders and placed in the annealing — or softening-furnace. When it is again pliable, the silver bars are passed eight times through the finishing mill which brings them down to the required legal thickness of 0.180". (See Page 8)

ABOVE: The silver bars are passed through the breaking down mill to reduce them to the correct width. Mr. J.E. Erasmus is seen handling the sheets. After this process, the sheets are passed eight times through the finishing mill.

BELOW: Mrs. E. Hughes is in charge of one of the blanking machines.



The bars have ceased to exist and in their place are long, thin silver sheets which are ready for the "blanking" machine. Before blanks are made, a specimen is punched from each sheet to ensure that it is the correct legal weight of 15.0 grams. If the blank is of the correct weight, the sheets are passed through the "blanking" machines. The web, or scrap, sheets obtained after the blanks have been punched are remelted and the process starts again.

MARKING MACHINES

After the blanks have been made, the round disks are put through the marking machine which gives the blanks the high rim which we find on the silver R1 coins.

During these processes, the blanks have become very dirty and if they are allowed to go into the coin presses without cleaning, specks of dirt will become imbedded in the coins. To remove the dirt, the blanks are washed in a solution of warm sodium ash.

The extreme pressures which have been applied to the blanks made them very hard. (This terminology is not really accurate. The blanks are as hard as nails to touch). To soften the blanks and to make them more receptive to the dies, the blanks are softened by being placed in the annealing furnaces again. The coins are then weighed out and taken to the coin presses.

It is said in the Mint that because of the constant weighing and reweighing, no one trusts each other. But this is not strictly true. It is part of the rigmarole which goes with any mint and the new Australian Mint, which is probably the most modern in the world, is studded with check points.

The pressing room is long and narrow with old and modern machines on either side. There are 17 machines in all, each of them capable of minting about 120 coins a minute. Although the machines are able to work at greater speeds, the machine operators have found that the machines are more efficient if they work at lower speeds. If there are no interruptions, the coin press-



es can turn out half a million coins a day.

The blanks are poured by hand into the machines and then transported automatically to the dies where they are struck simultaneously with the obverse and reverse dies. The silver coins are forced into a collar between the dies to give them the familiar milled edge.

No coin is allowed to leave the Mint without being checked. Women sorters who look at nothing else except rows of coins moving swiftly passed their eyes, expertly pick out the imperfect coins and reject them.

The finished coins are automatically counted by a machine which allows only 200 coins to pass into a mint bag. Although the machine

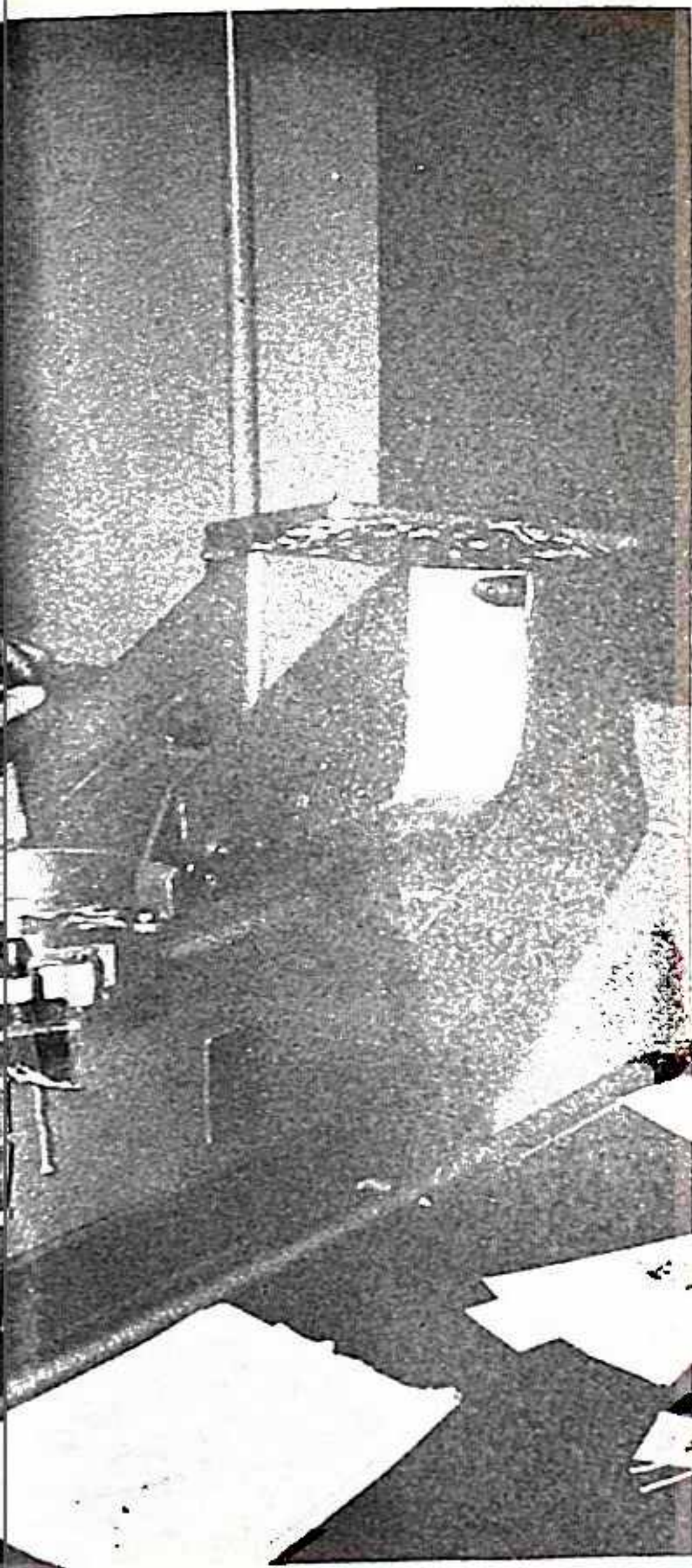
has been proved accurate, each bag is weighed to ensure that it has the correct number of coins.

The Mint's vaults are lined with hundreds of white Mint bags which await transportation to the country's banks and then eventually into circulation.


Our Mint's machinery is not the most modern, but it is more than sufficient for the needs of a country like ours. Last year the South African Mint made 330 million coins for the change to the new coinage. Admittedly the staff worked 2 shifts a day for nearly a year. In the same time the Australian Mint, which has the best and most modern coining machines in the world, made 300 million coins.



LEFT: Mrs. F. Buys examines coin for imperfections.
CENTRE: Coins are automatically counted into mint bags by this machine.
RIGHT: Mr. W.S. van As, Chief Bullion Officer of the S.A. Mint, explains some of the coins in one of the magnificent Mint show cases to a visitor.



V.O.C. MUNTE VAN CEYLON DEUR M. ESTERHUYSEN

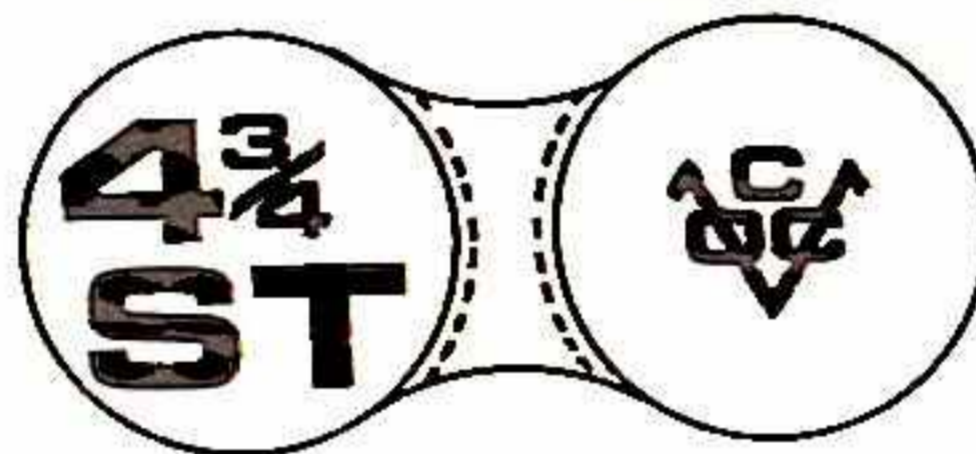
Die Nederlandse munte waarop die monogram  (Die Vereenigde Oost Indiese Compagnie) op die voorsy verskyn en die datum op die keersy tesame met die wapen van of, Holland, Gelderland, Utrecht, West Friesland, Overysel of Zeeland is in die Nederlande gemunt en na die Nederlandse kolonies o.a. die Kaap, gestuur waar dit gebruik is. Hoewel hierdie munte nie vir die Nederlandse besitting in Ceylon geslaan is nie, was hulle wel daar in omloop.

Munte wat spesiaal vir die Nederlandse besitting gemunt is, val onder twee groepe nl. die met die monogram van die Compagnie en die daarsonder. Beide hierdie groepe is uitgereik deur die Colombo Munt onder die beskerming van die Vereenigde Oost Indiese Compagnie en alger het gedurende die 18de eeu verskyn.

Die munte sonder die monogram is gedurende die 1ste helfte van die 18de eeu uitgereik. Die munte het geen datum op nie en die voorsy en keersy lyk eenders. Hierdie munte verskil ook in gewig en grootte en die ontwerp is ook nie dieselfde op elk van hierdie stuivers nie. Die doringkrans is op party variasies verdeel aan die bokant, op ander munte loop die krans reg rondom die rand. Op sommige stukke het die krans blare in plaas van dorings.

Op 'n onlangse veiling in Johannesburg is 'n 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Stuiver koperstaaf verkoop. Die punte is effens plat en op die voorsy aan die eenkant is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ /St in twee lyne ge-

stempel binne 'n kralekrans en aan die ander end  in 'n kralekrans. Hierdie stuiverstukke verskil in lengte en gewig. Hulle is plus minus 75 mm. lank. Die voorsy en keersy lyk eenders.




In die versameling van die Nasionale Kulturhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria is daar 'n een-stuiverstuk sonder die monogram. Die voorsy en keersy lyk identies nl. 'n doringkrans met die „1 St" in die middel.

Die een-stuiver met die monogram is ook in die Museumversameling. Dit is ook 'n dik kopermunt, stukvormig en is nie volledig rond nie, maar met 'n onreelmatige vorm en iets wat by die meeste stuivers verskyn, kom ook



Fotos deur Theo Marais.

op hierdie een voor, naamlik dat die ontwerp nie presies op die sirkel gestempel is nie, maar skeef met die gevolg dat slegs 'n deel van die ontwerp op die munt verskyn.

Voorsy:  in 'n kralekrans; Keersy: ∴ 1 ∴ Stuiver/1795 in drie lyne binne-in 'n kralekrans.

Dr. Annandale van Odendaalsrus, President van die O.V.S. Numismatiese Vereniging, sal as gasspreker optree

Bickels' many coin accessories are sold in Durban by the Bookmark, 57, Broad Street; Cape Town by Kurt Baldinger & Son, 24, Adderley Street and in Zastron by Nic de Wet, P.O. Box 9.

O.V.S. MUNTVERSAMELAARS

Alle Muntversamelaars word hartlik uitgenooi na 'n Vergadering wat op Saterdag 8 Oktober 1966 om 8 nm. in die Commercial Hotel, hoek van Ralph en Hoofstrate, Zastron gehou sal word om 'n Vereniging van Muntversamelaars te stig.

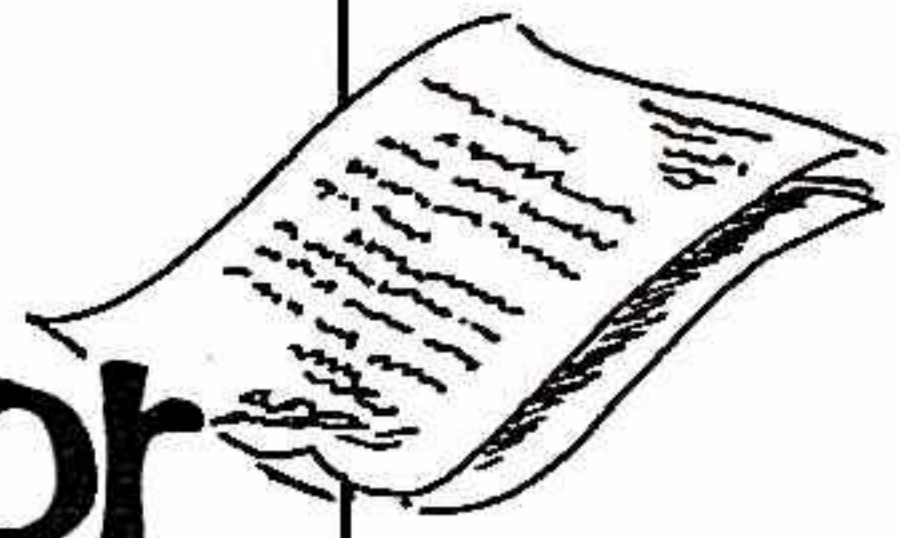
Benewens die stigting van die

Vereniging sal die volgende aangeleenthede ondermeer bespreek word:-

1. Naam van die Vereniging.
2. Reels vir die Vereniging.
3. Verkiesing van ampsdraers.
4. Hoe dikwels vergaderings gehou sal word.
5. Ledegelde ens.
6. Affiliasie by die O.V.S. Numismatiese Vereniging.



Letters to the Editor



MUNT GRADERING

Waarde heer,

Nadat ek al lank op 'n gedagte hunker, het ek besluit om tog die idee ook te stel. Wees dan aub, so goed om die volgende te plaas.

Die vraag is of dit nie beter sal wees om 'n eenvormige benaming vir die onderskeie grade, in alle lande te probeer bewerkstellig nie. Wanneer die selfde benaming in verskillende tale gebruik word is ek seker daarvan dat dit wel misverstand sal uitkakel en die vernamste sal wees dat muntversamelaars die voortou in die wêreld neem met standaardisasie.

Ek verwerp nie die vertalings soos uiteengesit in die Augustus uitgawe nie.

My voorstel is dus soos volg van die Engelse grade geneem.

UNC.

Engels	Mark 1
Afrikaans	Merk 1
Duits	Merck 1
Frans	Marque 1

E.F.

Engels	Mark 2
Afrikaans	Merk 2
Duits	Merck 2
Frans	Marque 2

V.F.

Engels	Mark 3
Afrikaans	Merk 3
Duits	Merck 3
Frans	Marque 3

F.

Engels	Mark 4
Afrikaans	Merk 4
Duits	Merck 4
Frans	Marque 4

V.G.

Engels	Mark 5
Afrikaans	Merk 5
Duits	Merck 5
Frans	Marque 5

Wanneer die afkortings M1, M2, M3, M4, M5 gebruik word, sal enige persoon wat die nodige kennis het, weet in watter toestand die muntstuk is.

D.G. SPANGENBERG, ALLANRIDGE.

KRUGERRAND

Dear Sir,

The Minister of Finance, Dr. Dönges has made a wise choice in deciding that the country's large gold coin (one ounce fine gold) should be called a Krugerrand. I have noticed that a number of leading numismatists have taken him to task and accused him of foisting a name from a forgotten age onto a modern coin.

Far from it. The name Kruger is enshrined in our history and the mere use of his name brings to mind the history of the first South African Republic and the heroic way in which this great man guided the affairs of the young state.

President Kruger is one of the corner stones of our history. Long after we are gone, our children will learn about him in history lessons. His name will be remembered as long as there is a South African Republic.

It is therefore fitting that this great man who achieved such a prominent place in our history should be further honoured by having the first large gold coin of the Republic named after him.

The only slightly misleading feature of the name is the "Rand" which implies that the coin is worth the monetary value of ONE RAND. Perhaps the name "Krugger" would have been less confusing.

R.B. DAVIDS, CAPE TOWN

ENGELS EN AFRIKAANS

Waarde heer,

Ek wil my aansluit by mnr. Kleinhans van Ermelo en u bedank vir die mate van tweetaligheid wat u blad, hoop ek, sal bly handhaaf. Ons Engels-sprekende landgenote sal u ook hieroor baie dankbaar wees. (-Verwysende na "K.W." van Oos-Kaapland).

U sien nou duidelik dat die ware belangstelling 'n mens aanspoor in jou stokperdjie; daar sal geen moeite ont-

sien word om ook te wete te kom wat daar in die ander (soms heeltmaal vreemde taal) gesê word wat van belang ook vir my kan wees nie! So groei ons; beweeg ons al nader aan mekaar in wedersydse eerbied en agting vir mekaar. So bou ons eenheid en innerlike krag.

Mag u so voortgaan as medebouers van ons Volkstoekoms.

N.P.J. STEYN, BLOEMFONTEIN

SHULMAN SUPPORTED

Dear Sir,

In the September issue of your magazine, Mr. Stewart goes to great lengths in criticising Mr. Jack Shulman's recent article which asked collectors whether they were interested in "Coins or Cash". Mr. Stewart's outburst proves only one thing: Mr. Shulman hit the nail right on the head.

The manner in which Mr. Stewart goes about improving his collection is negligible and is of no interest to anyone except himself.

The fact that Mr. Shulman's article stirred and annoyed him, showed that Mr. Shulman touched a very soft spot!

I have collected world coins for the past 30 years. Numismatics is my hobby and pleasure. I can assure you that Mr. Shulman's article was read and enjoyed by me without any qualms. MR. JANCOETZEE, POTGIETERSRUS

JAGERSFONTEIN

Waarde heer,

Ek geniet u blad geweldig baie en lees elke maand elke woord daarin. 'n Mens is eintlik spyt as jy klaar gelees het, dat daar nie nog meer is om te geniet nie.

Die artikel deur Willie Lombaard oor die Jagersfontein se pennie was baie interessant en het sommer baie lig gewerp op die onderwerp.

ALWYN GRIB, UPINGTON.

PRICE LIST

BICKELS' COINS AND MEDALS

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

LIST 120

October, 1966

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Phone: 834-8210.

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2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. NEXT LIST: November, 1966.
4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:
\$1 U.S.A. = 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS
(in original case of issue)**SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)**

A1771	1943	per set	(104 minted)	R425.00
A1772	1944	per set	(150 minted)	330.00
A1773	1945	per set	(150 minted)	332.00
A1774	1946	per set	(150 minted)	335.00
A1775	1947	per set	(2600 minted)	132.00
A1776	1948	per set	(1120 minted)	150.00
A1777	1949	per set	(800 minted)	167.50
A1778	1950	per set	(500 minted)	220.00
A1779	1951	per set	(2000 minted)	56.00
A1780	1952	per set	(3500 minted)	40.00
A1781	1953	per set	(2000 minted)	57.00
A1782	1954	per set	(2275 minted)	65.00
A1783	1955	per set	(2250 minted)	65.00
A1784	1956	per set	(1350 minted)	107.00
A1785	1957	per set	(750 minted)	150.00
A1786	1958	per set	(625 minted)	160.00
A1787	1959	per set	(560 minted)	217.50
A1788	1960	per set	(1860 minted)	72.50
A1789	1961	per set	(4391 minted)	28.00
A1790	1962	per set	(2300 minted)	55.00
A1791	1963	per set	(2525 minted)	42.00
A1792	1964	per set	(13000 minted)	25.00
A1793	1965	per set	(20000 minted)	22.50
A1794	1965	VIP set	(120 minted)	280.00
A1795	1966	per set	(Not available until later in the year).	

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

A1796	1952	per set	(1200 minted)	R 65.00
A1797	1953	per set	(3000 minted)	100.00
A1798	1954	per set	(875 minted)	155.00
A1799	1955	per set	(600 minted)	175.00
A1800	1956	per set	(350 minted)	375.00

A1801	1957	per set	(380 minted)	340.00
A1802	1958	per set	(360 minted)	342.50
A1803	1959	per set	(390 minted)	405.00
A1804	1960	per set	(1500 minted)	142.00
A1805	1961	per set	(3139 minted)	97.50
A1806	1962	per set	(1544 minted)	108.00
A1807	1963	per set	(1500 minted)	92.00
A1808	1964	per set	(3000 minted)	62.50
A1809	1965	per set	(5000 minted)	77.50
A1810	1966	per set	(Not available until later in the year).	

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE CROWNS
SS - Specially select i.e. prooflike finish.

A1811	1953	each	R 21.00
A1812	1954	each	44.00
A1813	1955	each	27.50
A1814	1959	each	140.00
A1815	1960	each	13.00
A1816	1961	each	17.50
A1817	1962	each	24.00
A1818	1963	each	11.00
A1819	1964	each	7.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS
Genuinely uncirculated crowns.

A1820	1947	each	R 5.50
A1821	1948	each	7.25
A1822	1949	each	8.85
A1823	1958	each	8.35
A1824	1960	each	3.40
A1825	1962	each	12.25
A1826	1963	each	3.00
A1827	1964	each	3.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - SELECT MINT ISSUE

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

PRE-DECIMAL 1/4d. to 5/-

A1828	1947	per set	(Unc 5/-)	R 96.00
A1829	1948	per set		102.50
A1830	1949	per set	(no shilling)	82.50
A1831	1958	per set		45.00
A1832	1959	per set		165.00
A1833	1960	per set		33.00

DECIMAL SERIES - 1/2d. to 50c.

A1834	1961	per set		R26.00
A1835	1962	per set		35.00
A1836	1963	per set		19.00
A1837	1964	per set		15.00

S.A. FARTHINGS

A1838	-	1924	UNC	R4.55
A1839	-	1928	UNC	5.85
A1840	-	1931	EF	1.85
A1841	-	1932	UNC	3.95
A1842	-	1939	EF	2.25
A1843	-	1941	UNC	4.25
A1844	-	1942	UNC	1.50
A1845	-	1946	UNC	1.30
A1846	-	1947	UNC	1.30
A1847	-	1948	UNC	1.60
A1848	-	1954	UNC	.70
A1849	-	1955	UNC	.50
A1850	-	1956	UNC	1.85
A1851	-	1957	UNC	.80
A1852	-	1959	UNC	1.25
A1853	-	1960	UNC	1.25

S.A. HALF PENNIES

A1854	-	1954	UNC	R7.50
A1855	-	1956	UNC	1.15
A1856	-	1957	UNC	.95
A1857	-	1960	UNC	.95
A1858	-	1964	UNC	.40

S.A. PENNIES

A1859	-	1948	UNC	R1.75
A1860	-	1949	UNC	1.50
A1861	-	1956	UNC	.80
A1862	-	1957	UNC	.95
A1863	-	1961	UNC	.25
A1864	-	1962	UNC	.35
A1865	-	1960	UNC	.75
A1866	-	1963	UNC	.45
A1867	-	1964	UNC	.35

S.A. TICKEYS

A1868	-	1947	UNC	R3.10
A1869	-	1950	UNC	1.30
A1870	-	1954	UNC	1.00
A1871	-	1956	UNC	.80
A1872	-	1957	UNC	1.25
A1873	-	1959	UNC	.50
A1874	-	1960	UNC	5.85

A1875	-	1961	UNC	2.25
A1876	-	1962	UNC	8.50
A1877	-	1963	UNC	4.25
A1878	-	1964	UNC	4.75

S.A. SIXPENCES

A1879	-	1942	UNC	R1.50
A1880	-	1944	UNC	8.50
A1881	-	1947	UNC	5.25
A1882	-	1948	UNC	2.50
A1883	-	1949	UNC	9.75
A1884	-	1957	UNC	2.00
A1885	-	1960	UNC	1.50
A1886	-	1963	UNC	.65
A1887	-	1964	UNC	1.00

S.A. SHILLINGS

A1888	-	1938	UNC	R 7.50
A1889	-	1943	UNC	4.50
A1890	-	1945	UNC	20.50
A1891	-	1957	UNC	7.50
A1892	-	1958	UNC	2.90
A1893	-	1960	UNC	2.50
A1894	-	1961	UNC	1.50
A1895	-	1963	UNC	.95
A1896	-	1964	UNC	.65

S.A. FLORINS

A1897	-	1943	UNC	R3.75
A1898	-	1945	UNC	9.50
A1899	-	1948	UNC	26.75
A1900	-	1949	UNC	13.50
A1901	-	1959	UNC	4.00
A1902	-	1960	UNC	3.00
A1903	-	1961	UNC	1.75
A1904	-	1962	UNC	1.35
A1905	-	1963	UNC	.85
A1906	-	1964	UNC	.80

S.A. HALF CROWNS

A1907	-	1940	UNC	R 5.25
A1908	-	1943	UNC	5.50
A1909	-	1955	UNC	4.50
A1910	-	1960	UNC	12.50

S.A. PROOF COINS FROM
BROKEN PROOF SETS

A1911	-	1947	1/4d.	R 2.75
A1912	-	1947	1/2d.	6.00
A1913	-	1947	1d.	11.50
A1914	-	1947	3d.	5.95
A1915	-	1947	6d.	8.95
A1916	-	1947	1/-	37.75
A1917	-	1947	2/6	38.25
A1918	-	1947	5/-	37.75
A1919	-	1947	5/-	37.75
A1920	-	1948	6d.	4.95
A1921	-	1949	1/2d.	2.75
A1922	-	1949	1d.	2.75
A1923	-	1949	6d.	17.75
A1924	-	1951	2/-	13.95
A1925	-	1952	1/2d.	1.95
A1926	-	1953	1/-	6.95
A1927	-	1953	2/6	4.95

Brigitte Bardot Medal



Struck at the Paris Mint, this official striking is released to honour one of France's greatest actresses.

Not often a nation honours a living actress – particularly with a medal. But, then, Brigitte's different!

The obverse shows a ¼ profile of Brigitte Bardot. The reverse of the medal depicts an unusually striking portrayal of this curvaceous actress. To the left of the figure are listed in French the titles of all the films she has made.

A MEDAL WITH A DIFFERENCE
IN STERLING SILVERR12.50
IN BRONZER5.00

WANTED

Bickels have several clients who are anxious to buy either the Smuts – Churchill Triple Set or the Trust Bank Triple Set commemorating the 5th Anniversary of the Republic.

We are offering the following prices until the demand is satisfied –

SMUTS CHURCHILL TRIPLE SET of gold, silver and bronze R255.00
5th ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC GOLD TRIPLE SET R215.00

Please write to us if you have one of these sets which you wish to sell. We will advise you whether we still require additional sets and how to post it.

Please phone us at 834-8210.

HUNGARIAN FREEDOM CROWN



In 1956 the Hungarian Revolution and freedom fight was crushed by the Soviet Union. Since that time Communist tyrants have enslaved Hungary and stilled the voices of thousands of abandoned patriots. The Hungarian Freedom Crown is the authorized issue of those free Hungarians who actively seek the end of Russian domination of their homeland. The Crown is a tribute and testimony to all those oppressed peoples of the world who seek liberty and freedom from Communist dictatorship.

This Crown commemorates the Tenth Anniversary of the historic fight for freedom of the Hungarian Revolution, a struggle that the world answered with guilty silence. The Hungarian Committee anticipates submitting this Crown to the Hungarian Parliament as a pattern or essai for the proposed coinage of Hungary when that day comes when the Hungarian people once again are leaders in the land of their fathers.

Two thousand serially numbered silver clad proof specimens are authorized by the Hungarian Committee. Each specimen is of Crown size and is individually boxed in a hand crafted case suitable for presentation display. The obverse features the Freedom Fighters of Hungary, inspired from the world famous painting by Boris Chaliapin. The device on the reverse is a rendering of the torn and battered Hungarian Freedom Flag, symbol of the Resistance Movement. It is the hope and prayer of the Hungarian Resistance Movement behind the Iron Curtain, as well as free Hungarian patriots everywhere to see freedom restored to Hungary. Therefore, these specimens are marked "essai," in expectation for their use as patterns for the coinage of free Hungary.

PRICE PER CASED MEDAL R10.00

HERE'S A COIN FOR YOUR

S.A. COLLECTION

S.A. HALFPENNIES

B566	1929	VF	R0.95
B567	1934	VF	.90
B568	1935	VF	.90
B569	1936	VF	.90
B570	1954	VF	4.50

S.A. PENNIES

B571	1929	F	R0.30
B572	1930	VF	.65
B573	1934	VF	.50
B574	1934	F	.25
B575	1934	VG	.15
B576	1934	G	.10
B577	1935	VF	.40
B578	1935	F	.25
B579	1935	VG	.15
B580	1936	VF	.40
B581	1936	F	.20
B582	1936	VG	.15

S.A. SHILLINGS

B583	1943	EF	R1.80
B584	1959	F	1.40
B585	1959	VF	1.75
B586	1960	EF	.75

S.A. TWO SHILLINGS

B587	1924	F	R1.80
B588	1924	VF	5.25
B589	1926	F	4.20
B590	1927	VF	9.50
B591	1928	F	1.80
B592	1928	VF	4.50
B593	1929	F	2.50
B594	1929	EF	11.25
B595	1930	F	3.50
B596	1930	VF	12.25
B597	1932	F	1.25
B598	1932	EF	5.25
B599	1933	F	1.50
B600	1933	EF	5.50
B601	1934	F	2.20
B602	1934	VF	3.75
B603	1935	F	2.00
B604	1935	VF	3.75
B605	1936	F	2.20
B606	1936	VF	3.75
B607	1937	VF	1.75
B608	1939	VG	2.00
B609	1939	F	2.75
B610	1939	VF	6.50
B611	1940	VF	1.00
B612	1941	VF	1.00
B613	1942	VF	.80
B614	1942	EF	2.00

B615	1943	VF	1.20
B616	1943	EF	2.75
B617	1945	VF	3.75
B618	1949	G	.70
B619	1949	VG	1.00
B620	1949	F	2.25
B621	1949	VF	5.50
B622	1949	EF	8.50
B623	1952	EF	2.00
B624	1953	EF	2.00
B625	1954	VF	.45
B626	1954	EF	.90
B627	1955	VF	.65
B628	1955	EF	1.20
B629	1956	EF	2.00
B630	1957	EF	2.00
B631	1958	EF	2.00

S.A. HALF CROWNS

B632	1923	F	R1.30
B633	1924	F	.80
B634	1925	F	1.50
B635	1926	VF	4.75
B636	1927	VF	6.75
B637	1928	F	1.00
B638	1928	VF	2.00
B639	1929	F	1.00
B640	1929	VF	2.50
B641	1932	F	.70
B642	1932	VF	1.50
B643	1932	EF	3.50
B644	1934	F	1.30
B645	1934	VF	3.00
B646	1935	F	1.00
B647	1936	F	1.00
B648	1936	VF	2.50
B649	1936	EF	6.00
B650	1938	VF	2.00
B651	1938	EF	3.50
B652	1940	F	.60
B653	1941	VF	1.00
B654	1940	EF	2.50
B655	1941	F	.60
B656	1941	VF	1.25
B657	1941	EF	2.80
B658	1942	F	.60
B659	1942	VF	1.00
B660	1942	EF	2.25
B661	1943	F	.70
B662	1943	F	.70
B663	1943	VF	1.00
B664	1943	EF	3.00
B665	1944	F	.65
B666	1944	VF	1.50
B667	1954	VF	.70
B668	1954	EF	2.10

B669	1955	VF	.75
B670	1955	EF	2.00
B671	1956	VF	1.00
B672	1956	EF	2.25
B673	1957	VF	1.00
B674	1957	EF	2.25
B675	1959	VF	3.95

S.A. FIVE SHILLINGS

B676	1947	VF	R2.25
B677	1948	VF	1.50
B678	1949	VF	1.75
B679	1950	VF	3.50
B680	1951	VF	3.00
B681	1952	VF	1.30
B682	1953	VF	2.50
B683	1954	VF	23.00
B684	1954	EF	28.50
B685	1954	EF	30.00
B686	1954	EF	32.00
B687	1955	VF	5.25
B688	1956	VF	3.25
B689	1957	VF	2.10
B690	1958	VF	2.00
B691	1959	EF	110.00
B692	1960	VF	1.75
B693	1960	VF	1.75
B694	1961	VF	6.95
B695	1961	F	6.00

STOP PRESS

The following item was received too late for classification in the catalogue of Bickels Coin and Medal Auctions, to be held on November 4 at the Criterion Hotel, corner Rissik and Jeppe Streets, Johannesburg. Lot No. 180.

A splendid uncirculated Burgers Pond (Coarse Beard). This is the rarest of the two types of Burgers Pond and is seldom offered for sale. It is a family heirloom which has been meticulously cared for in a leather locket for the past 90 years. Suggested Price R1800.00

(Published by Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., of 151 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, and printed by Teknilith, of Escom Centre, 122a Harrison Street, Braamfontein.)

DIE OUDSTE PAPIERGELD VAN DIE Z.A.R.

Deur Prof. A.N. Pelzer

In verlede maand se uitgawe, het Prof. Pelzer, in sy artikel oor die geskiedenis van die vroeere banknote van die Z.A.R., vertel hoe die Volksraad duisende banknote uitgereik het en hoe 'n Kommissie van Onderzoek die finansiële toestand van die Republiek ondersoek het.

Daarbenewens sou ook nog 20,000 "goedvoors" van 1/- en 40,000 van 6d. in omloop gebring word. Die note moes deur die Staatspresident, 'n lid van die Uitvoerende Raad en 'n lid van die finansiële kommissie onderteken word. Ter aflossing van die note sou van tyd tot tyd plase per publieke veiling verkoop word teen 'n insetprys van £100 per plaas.

Om sy ems met betrekking tot die hele aangeleentheid te bewys, het die Volksraad daarna die belastingstelsel van die Republiek oorweeg en deur 'n grondige hersiening van die bestaande stelsel, die inwoners van die land gedwing om 'n groter bydrae tot die land se inkomste te maak.

Dit was egter spoedig duidelik dat in die lig van die groot aantal note wat in omloop was, al die hervormings blote lapwerk was en ten spyte van die Volksraad se beste pogings het die staat al dieper in 'n finansiële moeras versink. Met goewermentsnote kon niks meer in belang van die staat gekoop word nie, amptenare het uit moedeloosheid uit die staatsdiens bedank. Selfs die bandiete moes by private persone in diens gestel word ten einde hulle op die wyse van kos te voorsien.

Onder hierdie omstandighede het die Uitvoerende Raad met 'n

grootse poging voor die dag gekom om die finansiële toestand van die land te beredder. Die Uitvoerende Raad het dit as sy weloorwoë mening gestel dat die verkoop van grond ter aflossing van note nie bevredigend sou uitwerk nie tensy dit in die buiteland bemark word. Buitendien moes die beeld van die Republiek in die buiteland verbeter word, die lasterlike stories oor wantoestande in die Republiek ter plaatse teengespreek word, die moontlikhede van die Republiek op landboukundige en nywerheidsgebied in Europa onder die aandag gebring word en waar moontlik met buitelandse moondhede verdrae gesluit word. Om die rede het die Uitvoerende Raad voorgestel dat 'n invloedryke kommissie, na die buiteland gestuur word om die saak van die Republiek in Europa en Engeland te gaan stel.

Die Uitvoerende Raad het gelyktydig 'n baie noukeurige opname laat maak van die hoeveelheid note wat reeds in omloop was. Uit hierdie opname het geblyk dat daar van tyd tot tyd vir 'n bedrag van £79,092.2.6. note uitgereik is. Die bedrag was onteenseglik te hoog maar wat veral onrusbarend was, was dat die uitgifte aan allerlei onreëlmattighede mank gegaan het. Op die plase wat as sekuriteit gestel is, is

nooit 'n verbandakte getransporeer nie en geen voorsiening is ooit gemaak vir die inlossing en vernietiging van note nie.

Om al die ongerymdhede uit die weg te ruim is besluit om die hele aangeleentheid in verband met papiergeld wetlik te reël, in die wet voorsiening te maak vir die jaarlikse aflossing van minstens £5,000 se note, 'n behoorlike verband op 1,000 plase te registreer, nuwe note op behoorlike bankpapier te druk en die oues daarmee te vervang. Verder sou nog 'n spesiale belasting van £2 per



PROF. A.N. PELZER

jaar van eienaars van vaste eiendom en £1 vir alle ander persone gehef word en die oprings daarvan geheel en al aangewend word om note uit sirkulasie te onttrek. Gelyktydig met die instelling van hierdie belasting, is min of meer al die bestaande belastings verhoog.

Die bepaling in Wet no. 11 van 1870 waarin voorsiening gemaak word dat alle bestaande note vervang sou word deur note wat op behoorlike papier gedruk is, is vir verdere ondersoek en aanbeveling verwys na 'n komitee bestaande uit F.W. Reid en Fred Jeppe. Op aanbeveling van die komitee is deur bemiddeling van J.J. Pratt, die Republiek se Konsul-generaal in Brittanje, 'n bestelling geplaas vir die druk van note by die firma William Brown van Old Broadstraat in Londen. Die note sou gedruk word ooreenkomstig 'n model wat deur die Volksraad goedgekeur is. In totaal

is vir 'n bedrag van £60,000 note bestel en wel in die volgende veelvoude:
31,000 note van £1 gedruk op groen papier;
2,400 note van £5 gedruk op pienk papier;
800 note van £10 gedruk op wit papier;
200 note van £20 gedruk op blou papier.

Daarbenewens is ook sg. Goed Voor's wat as kleingeld sou dien en op behoorlike perkament gedruk sou word, in die volgende hoeveelhede bestel:

12,000 Goed Voor's van 6d.
12,000 Goed Voor's van 1/-
6,000 Goed Voor's van 2/6
5,000 Goed Voor's van 5/-
4,200 Goed Voor's van 10/-.

Op die note wat eiehandig deur die Staatspresident, die Tesourier-generaal en 'n lid van die finansiële kommissie onderteken sou word, sou die landswaapen en die naam van die Republiek in watermerk aangebring word. Op die "Goed Voor's" sou 'n voorbeeld van president M.W. Pretorius se handtekening gedruk word. In Mei 1871 kon konsul-generaal J.J. Pratt die regering in Pretoria in kennis stel dat die bestelling uitgevoer is en aan boord van die skip Syria na die firma Muirhead en Co. in Durban vir die Republiek verskeep is. Per slot van rekening is daar toe 6,000 Goed Voor's van 5/- en 10/- elk gedruk. Owerigens is die bestelling korrek uitgevoer. Die totale koste vir die druk van die note het £186.18.8 bedra. Dit was kenmerkend van die finansiële posisie waarin die Republiek verkeer het dat die landskas nie oor die middele beskik het om die druk-koste te betaal nie. Die Tesourier-generaal is egter opdrag gegee om die rekening onmiddellik te betaal en vir die doel 'n aantal plase te verkoop.

Nadat die nuwe note in ontvangs geneem is, is sonder versuim reelings getref om die ou note daarmee te vervang. Vir die doel het die Volksraad die nodige wetgewing aangeneem en is op 4 Desember 1871 met die uitwisseling begin - 'n proses wat binne

twee jaar afgehandel moes wees.

Die omskakeling na goeie gedrukte banknote het die finansiële toestand van die Republiek egter nie in die minste verbeter nie. Vervalsings en dergelike onreëlmatighede sou in die toekoms voorkom kon word, maar basies het die gebrek aan vertroue in papiergeld met al die nadele daaraan verbonde, net so groot gebly as voorheen die geval was. Reeds teen die einde van 1870, maar veel sterker nog in 1871, het 'n vlag van ontevredenheid hom voorgedoen wat in sekere sin teruggevoer kon word tot die wyse waarop die regering toegelaat het dat Staatsgronde in die diamantveldgebied tussen die Vaal- en Hartsriviere vir privaat gewir en tot nadeel van die landskas geëksploiteer word. Hiervandaan het die besware uitgebrei en het vooraanstaande amptenare dit by herhaling onder die aandag van die regering gebring dat dit met die oog op die waardevermindering van die papiergeld onmoontlik is om 'n menswaardige bestaan te voer. So byvoorbeeld kla A.A. O'Reilly in sy hoedanigheid as Kommissaris van Arbitrasie oor die waardeloosheid van papiergeld by die diamantvelde. Met groot moeite het hy daarin geslaag om een van die winkeliers te beweeg om dit te aanvaar teen 5/- in die pond. Hoewel die regering, waarskynlik as 'n gevolg

van onmag en nie uit onverskilligheid nie, dikwels 'n swak houding met betrekking tot algemene landstoestande geopenbaar het, was hy in toenemende mate buitengewoon gevoelig vir die lot van sy amptenare. Met die September-sitting van die Volksraad in 1871, is die finansiële posisie weer grondig ontleed in die lig van die algemene besef dat die waarde van die note verbeter sal moet word om te verhoed dat die land ten gronde gaan.

Na aanleiding van die Begrotingskommissie se aanbevelings het die Volksraad 'n verdere kommissie aangewys bestaande uit die here Ueckermann, Moodie en Forster wat saam met die Tesourier-generaal en die Ouditeur-generaal planne sou beraam hoe om die tekort op die begroting die hoof te bied. Die kommissie het die dag na sy benoeming bymekaar gekom en aanbeveel dat die regering getekende skuldbriewe moet uitgee wat "zich zulle uitstrekken over een tijdvak van een tot tien jaren en zullen rente dragen van 6% per jaar betaalbaar jaarliks in rente coupons, ondertekend door den Thesourier Generaal." Met hierdie aanbeveling het die kommissie dus teruggekom op 'n gedagte uitgespreek deur die Begrotingskommissie, maar wat hy nie as 'n voorstel aan die Volksraad wou voorlê nie.

Slot volgende maand.



HENDRIK FRENCH VERWOERD COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLION



Photographs of the Verwoerd-Strydom Medallions as they are expected to appear in metal. (Actual size).



Architect and builder of a new and dynamic South Africa. In Life he strove to unify our country: In death he left a sorrowing nation, together in their grief. When he lived, he understood South Africa: When he died, South Africa began to know his profound work and depth of vision.

His monuments were made during his life: An independent Republic; the blue print for future development and a bond of understanding between his people.

As South Africans comprehend the future without Dr. Verwoerd, we are honoured to present a medallion commemorating his life and achievements.

Struck in gold, silver and bronze and typifying the skill of South Africa's medallion industry, this work of art pays tribute to an outstanding man.

The medallion's reverse shows Dr. Verwoerd's predecessor, Mr. J.G. Strydom, Prime Minister from 1954 to 1958. These Strong Men of the North changed South Africa, setting it on a new course in his-

tory. Now it is fitting that a medallion is struck to honour the Prime Ministers.

DIES CANCELLED:

After the issue is completed, the dies will be cancelled and stored in a bank vault until they can be presented to an organization which plans the establishment of a permanent memorial to Dr. Verwoerd.

STRICTLY LIMITED ISSUE:

These medallions will be amongst the most sought after pieces in South Africa. Quantities struck are strictly limited:-

250 Triple Sets in gold, silver and bronze.

250 Twin Sets in silver and bronze.

750 Single silver medallions.

750 Single bronze medallions.

CASES AND CERTIFICATES:

The Triple Sets, Twin Sets and the single silver and bronze medallions will be sold in specially-designed de luxe leatherette cases and gold inscribed on the outside. Each medallion set, including the single silver and bronze medal-

lions, will be accompanied by a certificate authenticating the limited striking and showing the individual number of each set.

250 Triple Sets (gold, silver and bronze) R250.00

250 Twin Sets (silver and bronze) R21.50

750 Single Silver Medallions R15.00

750 Single Bronze Medallions R7.50

DELIVERY WILL COMMENCE AFTER NOVEMBER 21, 1966.

All medallions will be 2" in diameter and 1/5" thick.

HEAVY DEMAND:

To ensure South Africans are given every opportunity of obtaining these historic sets, The Dr. H.F. Verwoerd medallion will NOT BE OFFERED TO OVERSEAS COLLECTORS AND SYMPATHISERS FOR FIVE WEEKS. The demand will be great. People living far from Johannesburg should write IMMEDIATELY to reserve their medallions.