

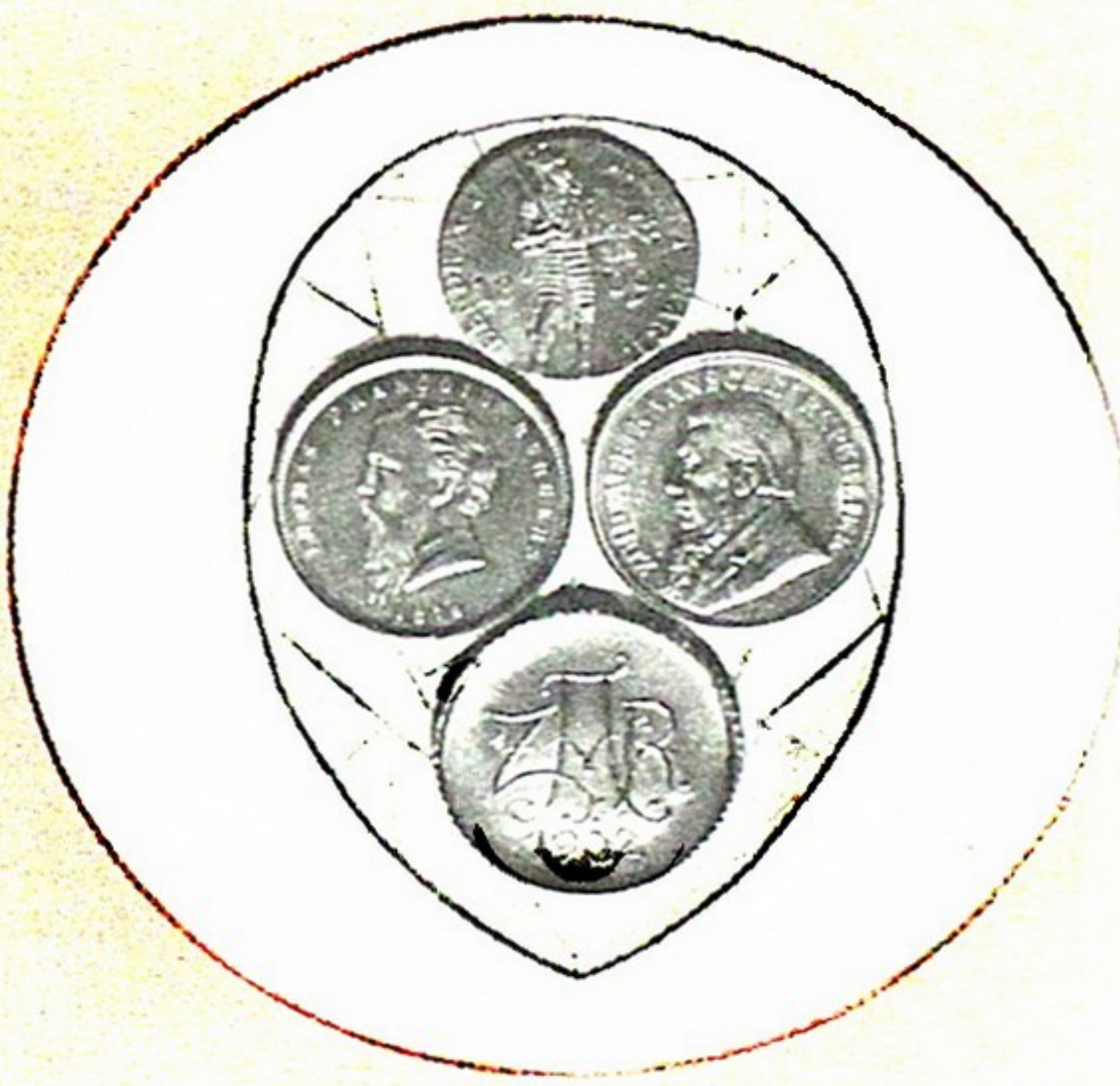


COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

bickels

IN ASSOCIATION WITH **VOLKSKAS** LIMITED
IN SAMEWERKING MET **VOLKSKAS** BEPERK

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MEDALLIONS FOR 4th S.A. COIN CONVENTION



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1970 PROOF SET PRODUCTION AT S.A.M. DOWN AGAIN

The South African Mint has struck another convincing blow to preserve the rarity of the Republic's proof sets by ordering a further drastic reduction of proof set quantities for 1970.

This follows last year's reduction which rocked the numismatic world. To some extent the Mint's decision has been motivated by falling orders from abroad and also by the extreme difficulty which they experience in maintaining a high standard which they do consistently, in striking so many sets.

People whose names appear on the Mint's list for receiving regular sets will be advised this month that the new production figures are:

Short sets — 4,000

Long sets — 5,000
The quantities for the other proof coins remain the same:

Twin sets — 1,000
Gold R2 — 10,000
Gold R1 — 10,000
Krugerrand — 10,000

During 1969 production was slashed from 15,000 to 5,000 for short sets and from 10,000 to 7,000 for long sets. This year's move virtually returns the Mint to the position it was in in 1961 when it struck the first proof sets for the new decimal series.

With the increase in the number of collectors since 1961, this year's slender Mint production figures will again make South African proof sets very much sought after.

4th NUMISMATIC CONVENTION, PRETORIA, 26th - 31st OCTOBER 1970:

Truly the greatest ever Numismatic Exhibition to be staged in the Republic. The major highlights are:—

1. 106 Showcases with exhibits of Coins, Medals, Tokens and Banknotes, the value of which will exceed one million Rands.
2. 21 Papers to be read by the most prominent Numismatists in the Republic and from overseas.
3. The Mayor of Pretoria will open the Convention on Tuesday, 27th October, 1970, and the Pretoria City Council will entertain those present at a special banquet, free of charge.
4. The exhibits will be open to the public, organised school groups, etc. from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tuesday, 27th October to Friday, 30th October and Saturday morning, 31st October, 1970.
5. 14 Dealers' from the Republic and overseas will buy and sell coins for the duration of the Convention.

One Dealer alone, from London, will have on view coins to the value of R100,000.

6. A special Convention Brochure reflecting the entire proceedings will be available. Orders for this Brochure will be accepted immediately by Dr. S. Kaplan, P.O. Box 132 Germiston and Bickels, P.O. Box, 10690, Johannesburg, or the Secretary, Transvaal Numismatic Society P.O. Box 2954, Pretoria, at only 30 cents per copy, plus 5 cents postage, (Total 35c). Delivery in about August, 1970.

The Convention will culminate at a banquet at the Boulevard Hotel on the Saturday evening.

7. Commemorative Medal:

This magnificent medal in gold, silver and bronze, designed and modelled by South Africa's leading die-sinker and medallist, Mr. Tommy
(Continued on page 7)

BICKELS COIN & MEDAL NEWS MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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Please note that a change of address necessitates the making of a new address plate. This takes 4-6 weeks and can only be done upon receipt of a 50c postal order to cover the cost. Addresses will NOT be changed unless an amount of 50c accompanies the request for a change of address. Please state clearly what the old and new addresses are as well as what your subscribers code number is. This number appears on the envelope each month.

ADRESVERANDERING:

Neem asseblief kennis dat 'n adresverandering die maak van 'n nuwe adresplaat noodsaak. Dit neem 4-6 weke en kan slegs gedoen word as 'n posorder ten bedrae van 50c, om die onkoste te dek, die versoek vergesel. Adresverandering sal NIE aangeteken word tensy die bedrag van 50c saam met die versoek gestuur word nie. Meld asseblief duidelik wat die ou en die nuwe adres is en gee ook u intekenaarskodenommer. Hierdie nommer verskyn elke maand saam met die adres op die kovert.

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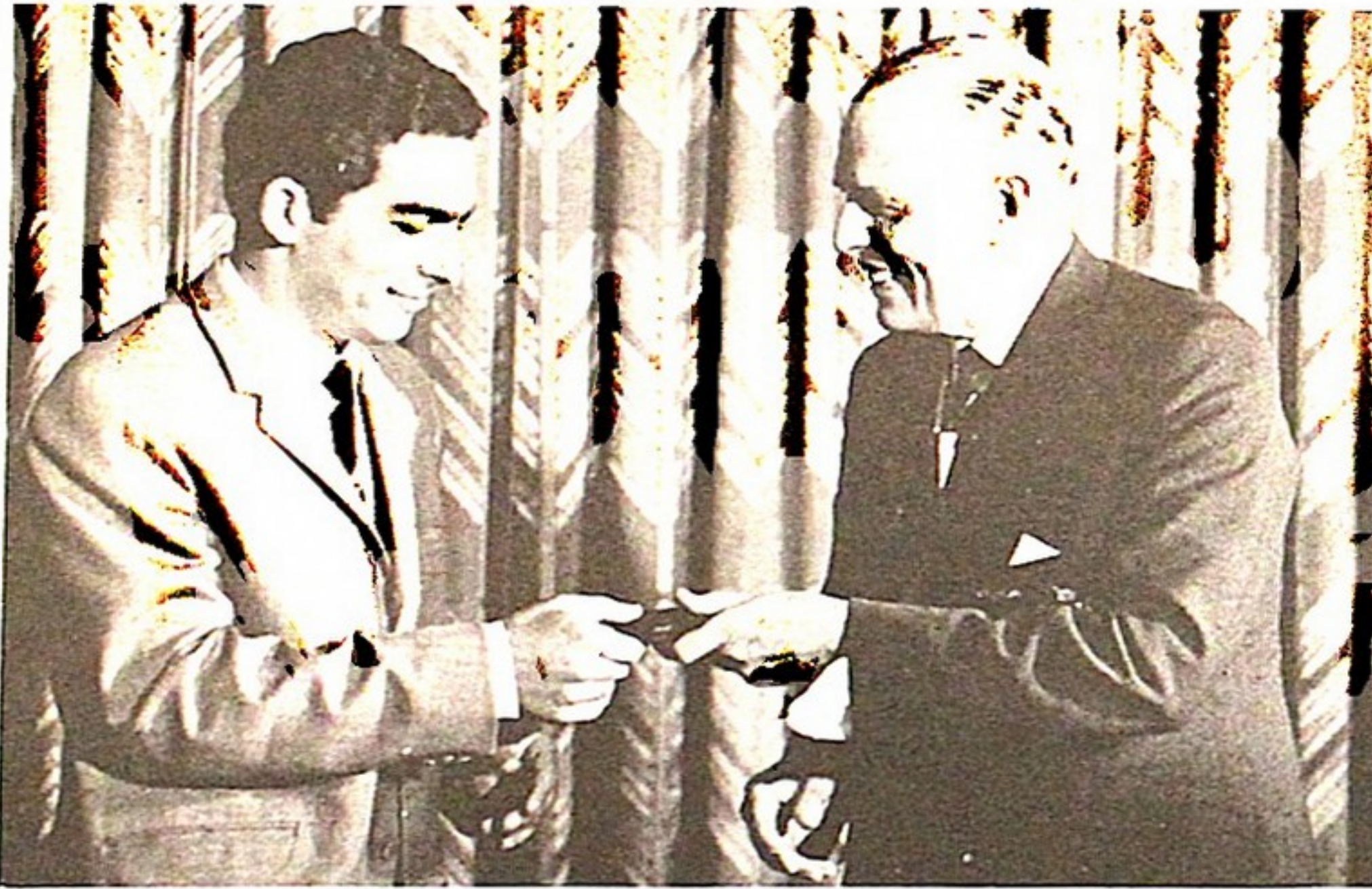
Every subscriber will receive a renewal notice approximately 1 month before the expiry date of the subscription.

HERNUWINGS- KENNISGEWINGS:

Elke intekenaar sal omtrent 'n maand voor die subskripsie ten einde loop, 'n versoek ontvang om sy intekengeld te henu.



*Above: The obverse (left) and reverse (right) of the 1970 Krugerrand.
Below: Ali Bacher (left) Captain of the successful Springbok Cricket team was presented with a 1970 Krugerrand recently by Mr. R.S. Coulse, President of the Chamber of Mines.*



Ali Bacher Tosses The Krugerrand

South Africa's unique gold coin, the one-ounce Krugerrand, was on sale at the Rand Easter Show, for the first time this year.

The coin really is unique. Because instead of having a face value embossed on the reverse side, as most other coins do, it has the weight of its

gold content — one troy ounce of fine gold.

Up to now "proof quality," or highly-polished, Krugerrands have been available only direct from the South African mint in limited numbers as collectors' pieces.

The Mint gave the Chamber of Mines permission to sell the un-

circulated quality coins, to the public, on its behalf, and orders were taken at the Chambers pavillion at the Rand Show.

The number of coins sold to each person depended on availability and would be at the discretion of the Mint.

The price of coins was determined by the price of gold at the afternoon "fixing" in London the day before the order is dated.

The Krugerrand was minted for the first time in 1967. It is considered to be the prestige coin of the South African gold series and heads the schedule of coins in the South African Mint and Coinage Act. The Chamber of Mines suggested the idea and pressed for the introduction of the coin.

The face value of the earlier South African One Rand and Two Rand coins is, like all other gold coins in the world, merely nominal, and bears no relation to the intrinsic value of these coins, which is determined mainly by the value of the gold content. A Two Rand coin contains approximately a quarter of an ounce of gold which, at the ruling monetary price of R25.00 per ounce, amounts to R6.25.

With the further possibility of a change in the price of gold, as stated, fixed face value for a gold coin can only lead to confusion. It is more practical to relate the value of the coin to the actual value of the gold it contains by stating the weight.

Gold is traditionally sold by the ounce Troy and the value of an ounce of gold is easy to establish at any time. Furthermore in terms of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, the par value of the currency of each member country is defined in terms of a specific weight of gold, e.g. 35 U.S. Dollars equals one Troy ounce of gold.

The Krugerrand was accordingly designed to contain one ounce of fine gold and the inscription on the reverse side of the coin merely states this weight. In this way the value of the coin is directly related to the value of an ounce of gold and it will vary as the price of gold may vary.

The coin is legal tender for the payment of any amount of money and this can be determined by the price of gold wherever and whenever the coin is tendered.

BRIEWE

VAN ONS LESERS

Hier by Bickels, ontvang ons, soos u u wel kan voorstel, 'n groot verskeidenheid briewe uit baie dele van die land.

Een Tannie van Thabazimbi het 'n ruk gelede vir ons so geskryf:-

"Geagte Meneer,

Kan u asseblief vir my sê hoeveel hierdie goue muntstuk werd is. Op die voorkant is die man met die kaalkop. Op die agterkant sit die man op sy perd met 'n stokkie in sy hand."

Ons het toe vasgestel dat dit 'n Britse Pond van George V was.

'n Rukkie gelede kry ons weer van Bloemfontein 'n leser wat soos volg skryf:-

"Ek het in my besit 'n silwer muntstuk wat omtrent so groot

soos 'n halfkroon is. Op die voorkant staan die man met die voeltjie op sy hoed."

Dit was 'n 2 Rupie van Duits Oos-Afrika.

En nou die dag die volgende van Windhoek:-

"Ek is in besit van 'n aantal ou Engelse munte (Koningin Victoria). Op sommige verskyn die vrou op die karretjie (chariot) met die vurk in haar hand langs haar bene, maar op sommige hou sy die vurk tussen haar bene. Is dit net sekere datums waar sy die vurk tussen haar bene hou, of bestaan daar datums waarop albei hierdie houdinge gesien kan word?"

Hier is nou 'n goeie geleentheid vir die ware numismatis om navorsing te doen.

BICKELS COINS & MEDAL NEWS GETS NATIONWIDE-U.S. PUBLICITY

The enclosed clipping appeared in my weekly coin news column, "The World of Coins" which appears in the below listed publications. Please continue to keep me informed of any news of numismatic interest.

Thank you! Barbara Lyon, Editor

Asbury Park Press, New Jersey; Coin Trades, Missouri, Daily Star Journal, Missouri, Greenville Advocate, Alabama, Lake Charles American Press, La.; Mandeville Bantam, Louisiana, Marshalltown Times, Iowa; News Advertiser, California; News & Journal, Indiana; News-Review, New York; The Restrike, New York; Santa Maria Times, California; Sentinel, Maine; Telstar Stamp Exchange, Canada; Tribune-Review, Pennsylvania; Valley Bulletin, New York; Winchester Evening Star, Virginia.

Bickels Coin & Medal News is published every other month by

Bickels Coins & Medals (Pty) Ltd., P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg, South Africa. The Dec.-Jan. issue features articles on the 50 new penny piece (or 50p as it is written) of Britain which replaces their ten shilling note; coins of the First British Empire, Coins VS Stock Market, etc.

Dear Sir,

I am a subscriber to your Coin and Medal News. It is to me good value for money. What I particularly like are the articles in the vein of Charlie Sell D.C.M. and John Bentley Michell.

These articles take me out of my comfortable Canadian armchair and put me on another Continent in another time, sharing the adventure of others. More please.

Thanking you for your attention and past services.

Hugh Jones.
258, Freeman St.,
Prince George, B.C.,
CANADA.

DRINKS ON CEASAR!

Four men unknowingly bought what could be the most costly round of drinks ever. They recently gave a bar owner in Murcia south-east Spain, a third century B.C. Roman coin.

U.S. EXPERT FOR 4th S.A. COIN CONVENTION

The Fourth South African Coin Convention to be held in Pretoria during October this year has scored one of the great firsts in South African numismatics - it has attracted a visitor from as far as Sunvalley, California, a distance of nearly 10,000 miles.

Writing to Dr. Stan Kaplan, of Germiston, one of the leading organisers of the convention, Mr. Clay Read confirms that he will definitely travel to South Africa especially for the convention.

Discussing the exhibit he will bring with him he says: "My display I am bringing is entitled 'Modern Olympic Medals, 1896-1968'. I hope you will like it for everyone seems to enjoy it wherever I take it. I will arrange the colour of the display to match those of your national flag, Orange, White and Blue."

Mr. Read, who is a well-known numismatist in the U.S.A. frequently makes a point of visiting conventions in different countries, but he admits that this is the first time he has travelled nearly 20,000 miles to further his hobby.

This year's convention will have a distinctly international flavour with many leading British dealers, among them Mr. Peter Seaby and representatives of Spinks and Mayfair Coins, confirming that they will definitely be attending.

These dealers have announced their intention of bringing top quality coins with them. They have already applied to the relevant South African authorities for permission to do so.

Local dealers point out there is a strong chance of them being somewhat eclipsed by the overseas dealers who will have at their disposal very impressive coins gleaned from the best which are available for sale in the United Kingdom and the Continent.



The picture shows the reverse side of the Commemorative Medal, which every athlete competing in the Games will receive. The design shows the Scottish Lion surrounded by a laurel and bounded by crests depicting the Cross of St. Andrew and the Scottish Thistle.

MEDALLION FOR COMMONWEALTH GAMES

These are the first pictures of the Victory and Commemorative medals being struck for the ninth British and Commonwealth Games to be held in Edinburgh from July 16.

The designs were selected by the Scottish Commonwealth Games Committee from a set of six prepared by a 20-year-old London art student Richard Bonehill.

Richard, a final year student at Hornsey College of Art, was commissioned as a freelance artist by a leading British firm in their bid to create the winning design and secure

the prestige order for medals for the first Commonwealth Games to be held in Scotland, one of the founder countries.

His Victory medals – the gold, silver and bronze – carry on the obverse side the traditional design of the British Crown, secure inside a chain that represents the bonds linking the Commonwealth. The reverse side is dominated by Edinburgh Castle, the famous skyline view that is familiar to anyone who strolls along Edinburgh's renowned shopping precinct, Princes Street.

VALUABLE MEDALS FOR AFRICANA MUSEUM

Four valuable medals may be acquired by the Johannesburg City Council on approval for inclusion in the collection exhibited in the city's Africana collection.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts, if he is still alive today, of the recipient of three medals for bravery, Mr. Francis C. Drake.

He was 14 when on January 6, 1943, he rescued a child from a deep well at Parys in the Free State.

He was awarded the King's Medal for Bravery of the Union of South Africa, the only one of its kind struck.

Of 36 King's and Queen's medals for bravery awarded between 1939 and 1961, when the medal became obsolete, one was struck in gold and the remainder in silver.

The other two medals are the Royal Humane Society's Stanhope Gold Medal and the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal.

The fourth medal commemorates the Couper-Bendorff prize fight in Johannesburg. The medal is of gold and could have been made in South Africa to commemorate the fight for the "championship of South Africa" in 1889 in Johannesburg.

U.S. HONOURS GENERAL BRADLEY



America's last remaining five-star military officer, General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, and the Normandy Breakout at St. Lo were commemorated on bronze and silver medals released following the 25th anniversary of the historic military manoeuvre.

Continuing up the military ladder of success, Bradley eventually served as Army Chief of Staff and as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the highest military post offered by his country.

Struck in high-relief and with a diameter of 1-3/4 inches, the medal was designed by sculptor Edward R. Grove and is available in silver and bronze.

(Continued from page 3)

Sasseen, will be struck in the South African Mint. The obverse design reflects the Cullinan diamond in the background with four gold coins prominently displayed. The coins selected are a gold Ducat, the effigy being that of Louis Napoleon (1806 - 1810); the beautiful Burger Pond; the well-known Kruger Pond, and the Veld Pond. The reverse design is the City Hall, Pretoria, the venue of the Convention. 50 Only gold medals 1 1/2" diameter, numbered 1-50, will be minted and sold on a basis of first come, first served. Orders, accompanied by a remittance, will be accepted by:-

Bickels, P.O. Box 10690,
Johannesburg.

Dr. S. Kaplan, P.O. Box 132,
Germiston.

Secretary, Transvaal Numismatic
Society, P.O. Box 2954, Pretoria

The prices irrespective of where your order is placed will be:-

Gold Medal (in a beautiful presentation case): R75.00

Silver (in a beautiful presentation case): R7.50

Bronze (in a beautiful presentation case) R2.50

Our grateful thanks to Bickels and Dr. Kaplan for their assistance in the handling of orders for the medals. Please indicate whether you wish a three recessed box or a single recessed box. The gold medals are almost sold out already.

Hotels are almost fully-booked for the period 26th to 31st October. Don't delay, book today! See you at the Convention.

W.S. van As,
President, Transvaal
Numismatic Society.

NEW BICKELS NUMISTAT

The enlarged and expanded version of the numistat will not be published at this time. Instead, a 1970 Revision of Prices for all S.A. and Rhodesian coins will be available soon. See Price List Section for details.

Coin & Medal Club for Western Tvl.

Western Transvaal Coin and Medal Club has been reconstituted as from 25/2/70. The following Committee was elected:-

Dr. W.C. Annandale; chairman,
Mr. A.J.D. Harris; vice-chairman,
Mr. H.J. van der Westhuizen,
treasurer,
Dr. H.M.J. van Vuuren; secretary,
Dr. C. Benjamin; additional
member.

It would be appreciated if all future correspondence for the Club could be forwarded to the Secretary, P.O. Box 6023, Flamwood, Klerksdorp.

The annual membership fee is R2.00.

COIN BITS AND PIECES

Industrial tension at the Royal Mint rose to a peak last month, following a walk-out by over 600 coin-makers.

Sir Jack Jones, Deputy Master of the Mint, saw union leaders and warned them he would take disciplinary action against any workers who continued to "black" work on dies, punches and specialised tools for the new Mint at Llantrisant, South Wales.

The men are campaigning to force the Government to reverse its two-year-old decision to transfer the Royal Mint to Llantrisant and eventually close down the Tower Hill factory.

They were warned shortly after Christmas that the stockpile of decimal coins would be completed by the end of this year and that work now being done at Tower Hill would then start to be transferred.

The men, worried about possible redundancies, argue that falling export orders now make it possible for Tower Hill to do all the available work and that the Llantrisant Mint is therefore not needed.

Officials of the Royal Artillery Museum have denied that the supply of bronze for making Victoria Crosses is running low.

Mr. A.J.T. Dalkin, curator of the Rotunda Museum at the artillery Garrison at Woolwich in South East London, told Coins, Medals and Currency on Monday: "So far they have only used part of the cascables of the two guns, and these cannon are both nine feet long and of thick metal."

"There is enough left to last for another five hundred years."

Victoria crosses are struck from the bronze of two Russian guns captured during the Crimean War at the siege of

Sebastopol.

A block of this metal is kept for the purpose at the Central Ordnance Depot, Donnington, Shropshire.

This block has shrunk to a mere 25 pounds and will shrink further when three pounds are sliced off it to bring the Army's "reserve" of 12 crosses back up to strength.

Approval has been granted by the U.S. Treasury Department for the importation and display of two 1969 Israel "Shalom" 100 pound gold coins. The application which was favourably acted upon by the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations was from the Judah L. Magnes Memorial Museum, "The Jewish Museum of the West," in Berkeley, California.

This marks the first occasion that an American institution has been granted the legal right to acquire a modern gold coin or medal under the amended Gold Regulations.



'N DUBBEL-MEDALJE

deur: Matthy Esterhuysen
foto: D. Esterhuysen

In die muntversameling van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria, is 'n medalje van lood met 'n dubbelkop op beide die voorsy sowel as die keersy. Hierdie tipe medaljes is in die 16de en 17de eeue uitgereik. As die medalje regop gehou word, kan die kop van 'n pous gesien word en wanneer dit onderstebo gedraai word, skakel 'n ander persoon, moontlik die kop van Luther, pragtig in op dié van die pous. Op die keersy is dieselfde idee, hou dit regop en 'n nar met 'n tradisionele hoed met verskeie punte en klossies, lag grynsend, draai dit onderstebo en weereens is daar 'n kop maar van satiriese aard. Die twee koppe is heel kunstig ontwerp sodat dit ineen smelt.

Die randskrif rondom is in Middel-eeuse Latyn. Op die eenkant waar die pous is (hy word geïdentifiseer deur sy hooftoisel) en veronderstelde Luther,

lees die randskrif: „Ecclesia per verba tenet factem diaboli” wat rofweg vertaal beteken, deur daad en die geloof word die kerk sterk. Op die ander sy met twee satiriese koppe op, staan: „Stulti Aliquando Sapientes” en dit beteken dwaasheid is soms wysheid.

Die meeste spotmedaljes soos die een in die Museumversameling is sonder 'n jaartal en is gegiet. Die medaljes met die jaartal is glo uiters seldsaam.

Die gegote medaljes sonder datum is waarskynlik veel later in Duitsland uitgegee en wel om die jubileum van kerkhervorming te herdenk. Die biskop van Naumburg, Nikolaas van Ambsdorff wat 'n vriend van Luther was, het sy teenstaanders skerp aangeval in ongeveer 1542-1546. Waarskynlik is dit die rede waarom die pous se kop saam met dié van Luther op die

medalje verskyn. Hoewel Luther nie die eerste of enigste hervormer was nie, het hy tog die daadwerklike hervorming aangevoer. Hy is gebore in 1483 en oorlede in 1546.

Daar bestaan 'n bewering dat die dubbelkop-tipe medalje sy oorsprong in Frankryk gehad het. Lodewyk XIII het die troon bestyg toe hy nege jaar oud was in 1610, derhalwe kan aanvaar word dat die Pous se kop (of was dit miskien Richelieu?) saam met die minderjarige koning as 'n beskermheer op die medaljes verskyn het. Die rede vir die uitreiking van spotmedaljes, of te wel satiriese-medaljes teen Lodewyk XIII, is nie bekend nie.

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Owl Symbol of Athens 26 Centuries Ago.

BY PETER F. HAMILTON, JANUARY 1970 EDITION OF WORLD COINS.

The first recognised form of coin known to man comes from an area named Lydia, now part of Western Turkey.

These coins were nothing more than lumps of silver with scratches on one side and pockmarks on the other. Experts estimate they date from 700 B.C. Gradually, through the years, more coins began to appear from other areas: Persia, Aegina, Macedonia, Corinth. Numismatists consider the most beautiful and familiar ancient coins to be those of Athens.

Athens, located by the Saronic gulf, began as a humble collection of people trying to maintain a balanced level of



Salient features of the owl side of a coin of Athens include: (1) a sprig of olives. It was said Athena herself gave mankind the olive tree. The fruit was important to the economy of Athens. (2) The quarter moon is said to be a reference to the battle of Marathon, fought under a waning moon. (3) AOE refers to the first three Greek letters of word ATHENS. (4) the owl, symbol of wisdom

economic and social growth from within. As time passed, trade with other peoples for goods was inevitable, for the growth of Athens could not continue solely on its own resources.

Tradition tells us Theseus, king of Athens, united 12 communities of Attica into a federal government in the 13th century B.C. With the introduction and eventual usage of coins, progress was even more rapid than that of the past.

No doubt the acceptance of coins in lieu of goods had some bearing on promoting commerce, but this was only contingent upon the confidence of other traders in the issuer of the coin. To encourage this confidence, symbols were used to identify the place of issue.

A jar or amphora was first used by Athens as its symbol because of the noted olive oil of Athens carried in these vessels.

About 600 BC, the side profile of the goddess Athena appeared on the obverse and the owl on the reverse. Athena was the emblem of divinity of Attica. The Acropolis of Athens was sacred to her. Visitors to Athens today may visit the Parthenon, temple of Athena.

Athena was many things to the Greeks: Goddess of war, protectress of her cities, teacher of household arts. Her nighttime character as goddess of the night was symbolized by the owl.

The olive depicted on the coins of Athens was an advertising message to the world that Athens had crops of olives and olive oil for sale.

Most of the silver used in coins of Athens was from the mines at Laurium. Aeschylus called these mines the "treasure house of the soil."

Olive leaves on Athena's helmet and the waning half moon in the background behind the owl are believed to



Triple crested helmet is worn by Athena on obverse of silver tetradrachm of Attica struck in 157 BC. Weight is 16.37 grams; diameter 26 mm. More complicated reverse design shows owl standing on amphora; letter A represents the first month; names of magistrates are given; Polemon, Alketas, Theodotos.

have been used following victories over the Persians at the battle of Marathon in 490 BC and victories over Xerxes I (Ahasuerus) at the battles of Salamis, 480 BC and Plataea and Mycale, 479 BC.

Little change occurred to these designs until the decline of Athens in the third century BC.

The Athena/owl coins of Athens spread throughout the known world; in fact, hoards of these coins have been found buried as far as central Asia. With this wide distribution, a unique occurrence followed: Others began to imitate the design so their own coins would gain the same aura of respect and confidence.

Imitators included Syria, Mesopotamia, Judea and Parthia. Imitation is perhaps the originator's highest compliment.



Attican silver tetradrachm 22 millimeters in diameter, was struck in Athens in the second half of the fifth century BC. Piece weighs 16.9 grams. Three olive leaves decorate Athena's helmet.

Charles Seltman tells us in "Greek Coins" that before 594 BC 70 didrachms equalled one Euboic mina. In Aristotle's "Constitution of the Athenians," we read "Under him (Solon) the mina, which previously contained 70, was filled out, so as now to contain 100 drachms; whereas the ancient (pre-Solon) standard coin was a didrachm."

Coin units struck on the 100-drachms-to-the-mina standard were a silver Euboic-Attic didrachm of 8.6 to 8.23 grams, and an obol that weighed .7 gram.

An amphora bore Athen's legend on these coins of Solon's decree; crude

(Continued on page 12)

PIDYON HABEN COIN

The precept of redemption of the first-born, by which the father redeems his first-born son with five Shekalim, (*Shekel: ancient Hebrew monetary unit. During Second Commonwealth a current coin.*) thus releasing him from the priesthood to which all first-born sons are dedicated, was given to the Israelites when they were still wandering in the desert, and the tradition is observed to this day.

Through the communities of Jewry, in Israel and in the Diaspora, the legal tender in silver, or a silver substitute was used. Now, in the independent Jewish State, the Bank of Israel has minted the Pidyon HaBen - Redemption of the Son - Coin, which is legal tender in Israel. It has thereby restored to this ancient tradition its Hebrew character.

The Coin will be issued each year and the obverse will show the current date. Minted in regular and proof condition the coins will not only serve for ceremonial purposes, but will also become a collector's item.

A handsomely decorated certificate is provided with the set of five coins, officially attesting their ritual fitness for the ceremony. Space is allowed for inscribing the name of the child and the date of his redemption, and any other details of interest to the family.

The tradition of redeeming the first-born son, has its origin in the Torah: 'from a month old shalt thou redeem, according to thine estimation, for the money of five Shekalim after the Shekel of the Sanctuary' (Numbers XVIII, 16).

From the dawn of their history, the Israelites used to consecrate to God their "first strength," the first-fruits of the soil and the firstlings of animals as an acknowledgment that they owed all that they had to Him, 'the first of the first fruits of thy Land thou shalt bring into the house of the Lord thy God' (Exodus XXIII, 19.) and, 'the first-born of thy sons shalt thou give unto Me' (Exodus XXII, 29). Indeed, after the Exodus from Egypt, while still in the wilderness of Sinai, the first-born were dedicated to the service of God. This harked back to the slaying of the first-born of Egypt when

Pharaoh would not let the people go. By sparing the first-born of Israel, God acquired a special ownership over them, and, until the completion of the Tabernacle, they were assigned to the priesthood. As it was not feasible to select the first-born of the entire nation, the Levites replaced them, one Levite for every first-born, and any in excess of the number of the Levites had to be redeemed, each with five Shekalim, after the Shekel of the Sanctuary.

Based on this venerable usage, it is a biblical ordinance that the father should redeem his first son on the thirty-first day after his birth. Should that day fall on a Sabbath or a holyday, the ceremony takes place on the morrow. If the father fails to redeem his son within the prescribed period, he should do so subsequently. If he fails to redeem him altogether, the son himself must do so at maturity.

Only the first-born on the mother's side is redeemed.

Cohanim (priests) and Levites are exempt from the biblical ordinance.

The first-born, as said, is redeemed with five Shekalim according to the ordinance, and the Cohen - every Cohen is authorized to perform redemption - may return the coins to the father as a gift, but only after the ceremony.

The Pidyon HaBen Coin, issued by the Bank of Israel especially for the ceremony of redemption of the first-born, is legal tender. Its nominal value

is 1L 10, and its weight 26 grams of silver 900.

The five coins, as prescribed by the biblical ordinance, together weigh 130 grams, of which 117 are pure silver.

Rabbis and scholars, after lengthy discussion of the weight of the original Shekel, have concluded that the five prescribed coins should together weigh between 93 to 100 grams of pure silver, but the Bank of Israel keeps in mind that, to avoid any doubts concerning a Bible behest, the tradition is that 'he that wants to increase may increase, but he that wants to lessen should not lessen.'

Thus the five coins for Pidyon HaBen issued by the Bank of Israel, which, together, as stated, weigh 117 grams, are fully in accord with the biblical ordinance.

Description of the coin

Obverse: The emblem of the State on a shield, to the left. On the right, the year of issue and its equivalent in Hebrew lettering. Underneath, across the coin, the nominal value 10 Israel Lirat. Below on the rim the word ISRAEL in Hebrew in the middle, in Arabic to the right and in Latin characters to the left.

Reverse: In the centre, a schematic rendering of the accepted motif of the Tables of the Law. Underneath, in three lines, in stylized Hebrew letters, the quotation: 'All the first born of thy sons thou shalt redeem' (Exodus 34.20). Below, on the rim in Hebrew, Pidyon HaBen Coin. Designed by Zvi Narkiss. Minted at the Government Mint, Jerusalem.

Details of the coin Nominal value: 1L 10; Metal: Silver 900; Diameter: 37 mm.; Weight: 26 g.



(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lysste)

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VOL. 5 No. 5

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- Next List - June/July 1970.

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- Alle items word aangebied op voorwaarde dat voorrade nog nie verkoop en nog beskikbaar is, wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
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- Volgende Pryslys - Junie/Julie 1970.

S.A. PROOFSETS / PROEFSTELLE

SHORT SETS (without gold) KORTSTELLE (sonder goud)-				LONG SETS (with gold) LANGSTELLE (met goud)				S.A. PROOF-LIKE CROWNS Proefagtige KRONE			
No. Nr.	Date Datum	Qty. Minted/Hoevlh. Gemunt.	Price Per set / Prys per stel.	No.	Date Datum	Qty. Minted/Hoevlh. Gemunt.	Price Per set / Prys per stel.	No.	Date Datum	Qty. Minted/Hoevlh. Gemunt.	Price Per set / Prys per stel.
1054	1923	747	R375 00	1079	1966	15000	14 00	1103	1952	Unc.	59.50
1055	1943	104	450 00	1080	1967	15000	14 00	1104	1953	1000 Prf.	80.00
1056	1944	150	350 00	1081	1968	15000	70 00	1105	1954	350 Prf.	105.00
1057	1945	150	350 00	1082	1969	5000	28 00	1106	1955	300 Prf.	130 00
1058	1946	150	385 00					1107	1956	158 Prf.	250.00
1059	1947	2600	145.00					1108	1957	180 Prf.	240.00
1060	1948	1120	180 00					1109	1958	155 Prf.	230.00
1061	1949	800	200 00					1110	1959	240 Prf.	265 00
1062	1950	500	240 00					1111	1960	450 Prf.	105.00
1063	1951	2000	45 00					1112	1961	793 Prf.	80.00
1064	1952	3500	28 00					1113	1962	800 Prf.	70.00
1065	1953	2000	45 00					1114	1963	1008 Prf.	50 00
1066	1954	2275	67 00					1115	1964	1000 Prf.	50.00
1067	1955	2250	58 00					1116	1965	1000 Prf.	57.50
1068	1956	1350	105.00					1117	1966	1000 Prf.	47.00
1069	1957	750	145 00					1118	1967	1000 Prf.	47.00
1070	1958	625	157 00					1119	1968	1000 Prf.	47 00
1071	1959	560	240.00					1120	1969	1000 Prf.	50 00
1072	1960	1860	58.00								
1073	1961	4391	28 00								
1074	1962	2300	54.00								
1075	1963	2525	38 00								
1076	1964	13000	14 00								
1077	1965	20000	13.00								
1078	1965	V.I.P. Afrik. R1 120	285.00								

S.A.
**MINT TWIN GOLD SETS/
MUNT GOUE TWEELING STELLE**
(£1 + £½) (R2 + R1)
Prf. 480 00

S.A. UNCIRCULATED CROWNS ONGESIRKULEERDE KRONE			
1130	1947	305600	4.75
1131	1948	781992	8.25
1132	1949	537821	11.00
1133	1958	135952	7.50
1134	1960	421624	5.00
1135	1962	24378	13.00
1136	1963	157717	3.75
1137	1964	126664	3.25

SILVER EEN RAND/ONE RAND SILVER

SILVER EEN RAND/ SILVER ONE RAND			
1138	1965E	Prf.	9.50
1139	1965A	Prf.	270.00
1140	1966A	Unc.	1.50
1141	1966A	Prf.	6.00
1142	1966E	Unc.	1.50
1143	1967A	Unc.	1.35
1144	1967A	Prf.	8.00
1145	1967E	Unc.	1.35
1146	1968E	Unc.	3.00
1147	1968E	Prf.	9.50
1148	1968A	Unc.	3.75
1149	1969A	Prf.	12.50
1150	1969E	Unc.	1.25
1151	1969A	Unc.	1.25

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 — A Set of Select UNC.
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specimen Coins from R1 Silver to 1 cent copper in transparent holder. Many coins like the 1968 20c and 10c and the 1967 50c, 20c and 10c, did not go into circulation and will be quite scarce. The 1969 20c and 50c are also very scarce, (small mintages).

1967 Issue has Vervoerd R1 and 1968 has Swart on Minor coins and Van Riebeeck R1.

1969 Issue has Dönges R1, minor coins revert to Van Riebeeck.

(a) 1967 (Afrik. Set/Stel)	5.00
(b) 1967 (Eng. Set/Stel)	5.00
(c) 1968 (Afrik. Set /Stel)	5.50
(d) 1968 (Eng. Set/Stel)	5.50
(e) 1969 (Afrik. Set/Stel)	8.00
(f) 1969 (Eng. Set/Stel)	8.00

S.A. GOUE MUNTE/ GOLD COINS

Goue Een Rand/Gold One Rand

1152	1961	UNC.	37.00
1153	1962	UNC.	39.00

1154	1963	UNC.	25.00
1155	1964	UNC.	20.00
1156	1965	UNC.	17.00
1157	1966	Prf.	16.00
1158	1967	Prf.	14.00
1159	1968	Prf.	19.50
1160	1969	Prf.	12.00

GOUE TWEE RAND/ GOLD TWO RAND

1161	1961	UNC.	36.00
1162	1962	UNC.	17.00
1163	1963	UNC.	22.00
1164	1964	UNC.	17.00
1165	1965	UNC.	15.00
1166	1966	Prf.	18.00
1167	1967	Prf.	16.00
1168	1968	Prf.	15.00
1169	1969	Prf.	13.50

GOLD/GOUE KRUGERRAND EEN ONS FYN GOUD ONE OUNCE FINE GOLD

1170	1967	Prf.	62.00
1171	1968	Prf.	59.00
1172	1969	Prf.	55.00

NEW ZEALAND

1174 - 1967 PROOF SET—7 COINS—
N.Z. DOLLAR TO 1c.
STRUCK AT ROYAL MINT ...
(First Decimal Issue)
THE SET **R12-50**

1175 - 1969 PROOF SET—6 COINS—
N.Z. COOK
COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE —
IN CASE
THE SET **R17-50**

FIJI

1176 - 1969 PROOF SET—6 COINS—
FIRST DECIMAL SET.
STRUCK AT ROYAL MINT —
LONDON. **R12-50**
FIJI DOLLAR TO 1 CENT.

AUSTRALIA

1177 - 1967 DOLLAR CROWN IN CASE
UNC. **R14-00**

1178 - 1967 DOLLAR CROWN IN CASE
PROOF **R18-00**

Continued from page 9

owls did not make their appearance until the rule of Solon's kinsman, Pisistratus, 28 years later.

In 490 BC the Athenians, who had been experiencing aggressive conflict with the Persian empire for some time, met the Persian army on the plains of Marathon.

Greatly outnumbered, the Athenians drew about in the form of a circle. The Persians attacked and totally penetrated the armed encircle-

ment. However, to their great surprise, they found themselves trapped. The final result was 6,000 warriors lost by the Persians; The Athenians suffered loss of 200 men.

At the conclusion of the battle, a runner was dispatched to spread the good news to the people of Athens, 26 miles away.

Athens marked the successful event with issue of a silver dekadrachm about the size of our half dollar. Athena wears a sprig of olive leaves on the obverse of the coin, to signify

victory. The ever-present owl appears on the reverse of the coin. It is reported that an owl had appeared during the battle and was taken as a favourable omen for the Athenians.

Coins of Athens are available today from a number of coin dealers who specialise in coins of ancient Greece. Popularity of these coins usually commands premium prices for them especially for the larger specimens.

Caution should be exercised in making purchases, as many good forgeries are known to exist.

No. 1173A

ROYAL VISIT

1970 NEW ZEALAND

DOLLAR CROWN

UNC R3-50

No. 1173

THE PIDYON HABEN COIN

(ISSUED BY THE BANK OF ISRAEL)

Description of the coin

Obverse: The emblem of the State on a shield, to the left. On the right, the year of issue and its equivalent in Hebrew letter-

ing. Underneath, across the coin, the nominal value 10 Israel Lira. Below on the rim, the word ISRAEL in Hebrew in the middle, in Arabic to the right and in Latin

characters to the left.

Reverse: In the centre, a schematic rendering of the accepted motif of the Tables of the Law. Underneath, in three lines, in stylized Hebrew letters, the quotation: 'All the first born of thy sons thou shalt redeem' (Exodus 34.20). Below, on the rim, in Hebrew, Pidyon HaBen Coin. Designed by Zvi Narkiss Minted at the Government Mint, Jerusalem



R8-25 EACH

- Details of the coin
- Nominal value: IL 10
- Metal: Silver 900
- Diameter: 37 mm.
- Weight: 26 g.

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Silver R6.95



SOJUS
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Silver R6.95

Diameters: 23 mm Gold, 36 mm Silver

FUJAIRAH

MOON '69 - APOLLO 11

Gold R44.00
Silver R9.85



APOLLO 12
Gold R44.00
Silver R9.85



APOLLO 13
Gold R44.00
Silver R9.85

Diameters: 35mm Gold, 45mm Silver

NO. 1741

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R4-25
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LEGAL TENDER - LIMITED ISSUE 1969

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PER COIN - UNC - IN CASE

R4-50 EA



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MÜNCHEN 1972**

bickels numistat 1970

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- f) RHODESIA 1964-1969

We have included individual proof prices for all coins where applicable with the exception of the Rhodesian series. The six grades are PROOF - UNC - EF - VF - F - VG.

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 - 2) These are standard prices and they will not vary.
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 - 4) We are only accepting orders with payment in full. No reservations.

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Each set comprises the five coins shown above. Coins are illustrated actual size.



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Denomination of Coin	S.A. Nominal Equivalent	Diameter mm.	Weight Grams	Alloy
20 Maloti	20 Rands	50	79.88	22ct
10 Maloti	10 Rands	40	39.94	Gold
4 Maloti	4 Rands	28	15.97	"
2 Maloti	2 Rands	21.8	7.98	"
1 Maloti	1 Rand	19	3.99	"

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