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MERRY XMAS

COON

AND

MEDAL NEWS



VAN DIE REDAKSIE

MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS SAL VOLGENDE JAAR NIE SO DIKWELS VERSKYN NIE.

Die krediet beperkings en verhoogde produksiekoste het 'n probleem geskep vir ons koerantjie. Die foto-graaf vra nou R6.30 vir een foto. Die kostes van papier, drukwerk, koe-verte, ens., is nou heelwat hoër as wat dit twee jaar gelede was. Aangesien dit nie vir ons moontlik was om op 'n betalende basis ad-vertensies te werf nie, moes ons geheel en al ten-spyte van subskripsiegelde, op die verkope uit ons pryslys staat maak om kosteste dek. Namate die kredietbeperkings strenger en

strenger geword het, het geld, taaier en taaier geword. Ons moes ons maandblad al hoe meer uit ander bronne subsidieer.

Volgende jaar is ons van voorneme om Munt en Medalje Nuus net elke tweede maand te laat verskyn. DAAR SAL DEFINITIEF 'N FEBRUARIE 1968 UITGAWE WEES. DAAR SAL NIE 'N JANUARIE 1968 UITGAWE WEES NIE. U SUBSKRIPSIE SAL NATUURLIK DIENOOREENKOMSTIG VERLENG WORD. As omstandighede dit toe-laat, sal ons so spoedig moontlik

weer na 'n maandelikse basis terug-keer.

Ons wil graag ons honderde lesers hartelikbedank vir die ondersteuning wat ons die afgelope jare van hulle ontvang het. Ons waardeer regtig die bemoedigende opmerkings wat u i.v.m. ons maandblad gemaak het. Bickels wens u almal 'n gelukkige Kersfees toe, en ons vertrou dat u gedurende 1968 nog mooier en beter munte en medaljes sal kan bymekaar maak.

EDITORIAL

COIN AND MEDAL NEWS TO APPEAR LESS FREQUENTLY NEXT YEAR

The credit squeezes together with rising costs of production, have created a problem for Coin and Medal News. The photographer now charges R6.30 per picture. The cost of paper, typesetting, printing, envelopes, mailing etc., etc., have all increased. We carry no advertising and in spite of subscription fees have had to rely exclusively on sales from the price list to cover the expense of producing this magazine. As the credit squeeze has been taking effect, money has

been getting tighter and tighter and we have had to subsidize the maga-zine to an ever increasing extent.

We therefore propose to bring out the magazine only every alternate month next year. THERE WILL DEFINITELY BE AN ISSUE IN FEBRUARY, 1968. THERE WILL NOT BE A JANUARY ISSUE. YOUR SUBSCRIP-TION WILL OF COURSE BE EXTENDED ACCORDINGLY. As soon as circum-stances permit we will revert to

issuing Coin and Medal News on a monthly basis.

We wish to thank the many hundreds of readers of this magazine for their valued support over the years and for the kind and complimentary re-marks they have made or sent in to us, from time to time. Coin and Medal News wishes you all a very Happy Christmas and we trust that 1968 will bring you still better and even more beautiful coins and medals.

Bickels Coin & Medal News

PUBLISHER:

Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., 151 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.
P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg. Telephone: 834-8210.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

South Africa and African Postal Union — R2.00 (Post Paid) for 1 year.
Single issues — .25 cents each. Overseas (foreign): \$3.50 for 1 year.
Airmail — \$9.50.

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PROOF SET PRICES UP NEXT YEAR

SOME INCREASES OF MORE THAN 100%

The South African Mint will increase the price of all proof sets next year. The price hikes will range from a modest R8.50 for long sets to nearly treble the price of short sets.

Announcing this decision, Mr. W.S. van As, the Mint's Chief Bullion Officer, told a recent meeting of the Transvaal Numismatic Society that the increases were made necessary by the high cost of production.

These are the changes which he announced:

- S.A. Long Sets from R16.50 to R25.00
 - S.A. Short Sets from R3.50 each to R10.00
 - S.A. Twin Sets from to R20.00
- The price of uncirculated R1 and R2 gold coins will remain the same.

The Mint has already decided that the quantities for next Year's production will remain unchanged . . . 15,000 long sets; 10,000 short sets; 1,000 twin sets and 10,000 each of R1 and R2 gold coins.

With an eye to the tourist trade and the needs of some of the large departmental stores in the United States, the Mint has bought a R6,000 plastic sealing machine for packing uncirculated sets.

No price has been decided on yet, but the sets are expected to sell for about R3.00 each. There will be no limit to the quantity produced and the production order could go as high as 100,000 sets.



Gibraltar Crown

BRITISH MINT PRODUCES FIRST NEW GIBRALTAR COINS FOR 100 YEARS.

Gibraltar is issuing new Crown's (five shilling pieces — the first new coins issued by its Government for 100 years. The obverse of the coin will carry a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the reverse the words "Gibraltar — One Crown" with a triple-turreted castle under which hangs a key. The design is based on the arms of Gibraltar.

Mr. Arnold Machin, who was responsible for the Queen's head for the new coinages of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, designed both sides of the crown.

The British Royal Mint in London is striking an issue limited to 250,000 coins. They are also striking 10,000 proof Crowns in silver — highly finished coins from specially prepared dies.

100 QUESTIONS TO GO

THE TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S QUIZZ

1. Name the varieties of the Burger Pond?

The Course and the Fine Beard.

2. What are the distinguishing features?

(a) The first (obverse) broke after 695 were struck and this is known as the Fine Beard.

(b) The new obverse die made 142 coins.

(a) and (b) differ in that the points of the beard in (b) were courser and the 8 in the date was slightly double struck.

3. Name of engraver?

L.C. Wyon; Engraver Royal Mint, London.

4. Where were these coins minted and where did the gold come from?

The gold came from Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg and the coins were minted in Birmingham by Messrs. Heaton & Sons.

5. In which years were the Kruger Een Pond minted?

Every year from 1892-1898.

6. What varieties do we find in 1892?

(a) The double and single shaft

(b) In double shaft coins the wheels are also incorrect, as both wheels are the same size. In Boer wagons the front wheels are smaller

7. How did this come about?

Not certain. It may have been copied from a medal struck in the Netherlands during 1884 to commemorate the visit of a Transvaal delegation in that year. This medal also had a "double disselboom".

8. What is an over stamped "99" Kruger Pond?

The 1899 dies were seized in Delagoa Bay as a result of the Anglo-Boer War, so 130 pond

pieces of the previous year were over stamped "99"

9. What is a Kruger blank or Kaal-pond and name the varieties?

One Pond pieces in incomplete stage of manufacture.

Two types - ridged and un-ridged. Ridge caused by scraping machine - used to reduce weight of overweight blanks.

10. Why were these blanks put into circulation?

They were put into circulation when shortage of coins occurred after the evacuation of Pretoria. Raised rims produced by scraping machine to reduce weight of blanks which were too heavy.

11. What is a Veld Pond and give a short historical description as to when and how these were minted?

When the shortage of coinage became acute the Z.A.R. established an improvised mint in a disused mine at Pilgrims' Rest and struck the "Veld Pond" which could be called money of necessity. About 1,000 pieces produced.

Two dies made by the late P.J. Kloppers were used. Other mint workers were Dick Graham, W. Reid, M. Cooney (assayer), A. Marshall and W.H. Baker under the leadership of Field Cornet Andre Pienaar.

12. In which years were Kruger Half Pond minted?

1892 (double shaft) 1893, 94, 95, 96 and 97.

13. Were both the double and single shaft Half Pond minted.

10,150 double shaft
Only one known single shaft of 1892.

14. Explain the difference in the alloys used in the manufacture

Mr. W.S. van As, the president of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, compiled 100 questions for members to answer at a series of meetings last month.

We have pleasure in publishing 68 of these questions together with the answers compiled by Mrs. Walton, of the South African Mint. One of Mrs. Walton's jobs at the S.A.M. is looking after the Numismatic Museum.

of the Kruger gold coins?

Two different alloys used:-

(a) One consisted of gold and copper (reddish brown in colour)
(b) the other, gold silver and copper (yellowish in colour).

15. In which years were the gold 3d minted and why?

(a) 1894 - its history unknown, at present it is in the S.A. Mint Museum.

(b) 1898 - Sammy Marks 30. He was considered to be Paul Kruger's personal friend and he was given the freedom of the mint for a day on verbal authority of the State Secretary - this was withdrawn but not before 215 pieces had been struck.

16. In which years were the Kruger Crowns minted?

1892.

17. Give the inscriptions appearing on the different denominations of the Kruger series.

£1 AND £½

Obverse - Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.

Reverse - Pond and date

£½ - ½ Pond and date

VELD POND

Obverse - Z.A.R. 1902

Reverse - Een Pond

5/-

Obverse — as £1

Reverse — 5 shillings and date

2/6

Obverse — as Pond

Reverse — 2½ shillings and date. Eendracht maacht macht

2/-

Obverse — head only

Reverse — Zuid-Afrik. Republiek and date. 2 shillings below.

1/-

Obverse — head only

Reverse — Z. Afrik. Rep. 1 shilling 1892.

6d

Obverse — head only

Reverse — Z.A.R. 18 6d 92

3d

Obverse — head only

Reverse — Z.A.R. 18 3 92.

1d

Obverse — Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.

Reverse — 1 Penny 1892

18. Name the engraver?

Otto Schultz

19. Where were the Kruger coins minted?

1892 — £1, £½ and 5/- in Berlin
The rest in Pretoria.

20. Historical history of Paul Kruger?
(Too long for this article — Ed.)

21. Were proof coins of the Kruger series' minted?

Yes, but very rare — 1892. A proof 1900 Pond has been, but no-one is sure of its history.

22. Where was the old Z.A.R. mint situated?

On the site of the present Post Office, Church Square, Pretoria.

23. Were Kruger Coins legal tender in all four provinces prior to 1910?

In Transvaal and Free State but not in Natal and Cape.

In 1910, when Union was founded, Kruger Coins became legal tender throughout the Union and

have to this day not been demonetised.

24. When did the Pretoria mint re-open?

Constituted a branch mint as from January 1923. It was known as the "Royal Mint, Pretoria"

25. Name the Proclamation which authorised the establishment of the Mint?

(a) The Pretoria Mint Act (Act No. 45) of 1919.

(b) Coinage Act (Act 32) of 1922.

26. When did this mint commence operations?

First Union silver coins completed May, 1923.

27. When was the direct link with the Royal Mint severed?

1941.

28. Were gold coins struck in the S.A. Mint?

Yes.

29. If 'yes' which years?

1923 — 1932 by the Royal Mint, Pretoria, and from 1952 — to present day by the South African Mint, Pretoria.

30. Were these gold coins legal tender?

Yes.

31. What distinguishing features do these coins have?

Under truncation on obverse the small "S.A." appeared to denote minted in S.A. in the years 1923-32.

32. Name any variations between 1923 and 1932?

In 1929 the size of head (George V) was reduced in size and St. George and dragon was also reduced.

33. What percentage of silver did the silver coins from 1923 contain?

1923 — 1952 800 silver

1952 — 1960 500 silver

34. Who was responsible for the reverse designs?

Kruger Gray.

35. Name all the changes on each denomination (2/6 to ¼d) from 1923 to 1967 i.e. metal inscription, monarch, etc.

(This again is too long for this article. The T.V. Chart in the Bickels Numistat 1967/68 explains this in full — Ed.)

36. When was the first crown minted and why?

1947 to commemorate visit of George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

37. Name all the changes in this denomination 1947.

(A complete history also appears in the TV Chart — Ed.)

38. Name the designs and modellers of the crown pieces?

1947

Obverse — Henry Paget modelled and designed.

Reverse — Coert L. Steynberg modelled and designed.

1952

Obverse — Henry Paget designed and modelled.

Reverse — Marion Walgate designed and modelled.

1953

Obverse — Mary Gillik designed and modelled.

Reverse — Coert L. Steynberg designed and modelled.

1960

Obverse — Hilda Mason designed and modelled.

Reverse — Coert L. Steynberg designed and modelled.

1961

Obverse — W.C.A. Myburg designed and modelled.

Reverse — Coert L. Steynberg designed and modelled.

39. Why were gold coins minted in 1952?

To sell gold and to mark the Tercentenary of van Riebeeck.

40. Does the S.A. Mint still produce gold coins?

Yes.

41. Name the designers?

1923

George V Sovereigns and ½ sovs.

Obverse — Bertram Mc Kennal

Reverse — Benedetto Pistrucci

1932 — production of gold coins ceased.

(continued on page 10)

THE KING'S SILVER JUBILEE MEDAL, 1935

NOMINAL ROLL OF RECIPIENTS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA:

There will be many collectors of South African medals who will share the joy which I experienced when I discovered that the roll of recipients of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 for the Union of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia is to be found in "Who's Who in Southern Africa 1936" published by Ken Donaldson.

Some people may not be aware that this is information which is not normally available to the Medal collector. Those who are, will appreciate it all the more. This is, in fact, the only case of which I know of a roll of recipients of Jubilee or Coronation Medals being published anywhere.

It is quite unnecessary for me to relate how fascinating it is to glance up and down the columns of names — this is something which each of us must do to appreciate the excitement to the full. Uppermost in one's mind is the thought of discovering that one of your recipients was awarded the medal and being able to add it to the group, pair or single medal which you already have.

When one has examined the roll closely, one becomes aware that some names which, perhaps, one might have expected to be there, have been omitted. It is interesting to consider whether, perhaps, the medal was declined in some instances, as I understand, was the case with the award of the 1953 Queen Elizabeth Coronation Medal to South Africans.

To my mind the most astonishing omission from this roll is that of His Excellency the Right Honourable George Herbert Hyde Villiers, 6th Earl of Clarendon, P.C., G.C.M.G. Lord Clarendon had no other medals (at this stage) and I like to think that H.E. was included on some other list, although the fact that some British members of the G.H. (Govern-

ment House) Staff are on the South African list seems, to me, to be in conflict with this.

Of the cabinet of the day only Generals Hertzog and Smuts and possibly the Hon. J.H. Hofmeyr are on the roll. Names not on the roll include; the Hon. Patrick Duncan, K.C., C.M.G. (Later knighted and Governor General), Colonel the Hon. Deneys Reitz, General the Hon. J.C.G. Kemp, Senator the Rt. Hon. F.S. Malan, P.C., Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Kt., and the following M.P.'s Dr. the Hon. D.F. Malan, J.G.N. Strauss, J.G. Strijdom, H.G. Lawrence, Major P.V.G. van der Byl, M.C., G.B. Van Zyl, and the Hon. E.G. Jansen.

In spite of these omissions, well known names abound. All Administrators are on the roll and the South African Defence Force is well represented. The following names caught my eye and I have given them the ranks in which they retired: Lieut. Generals A.J.E. Brink, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.T.D., and G.E. Brink, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Major Generals Manie Botha, C.M.G., D.T.D., F.H. Theron, C.B., C.B.E., W.H.E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D. Pienaar, C.B., D.S.O., R. Palmer, C.V.O., D.S.O. and Brig. General W.E.C. Tanner, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Other distinguished South Africans whose names are on the roll are: Dr. Robert Broom, the Hon. Albert van der Sandt Centlivres, Edward Roworth (the artist), the Most Revd. F.R. Phelps (Archbishop of Cape Town), Colonel Commandant W.R. Collins, D.S.O., D.T.D., the Rt. Revd. S.W. Lavis, S.G. Millin, Count & Countess (later Prince & Princess) Labia, I.W. Schlessinger, Morris Alexander, K.C., M.P., Mrs. (later Lady) Duncan, Advocate R.W. Bowen, the blind M.P., and a host of others.

It would be interesting to know something about the following people whose names are also to be found

on the roll: Babula, Zimena, Mishi-yeni Zulu, Sekhukune and Abdoola Ismael Kajee.

My only regret about the roll — and this is a very minor one — is that the rank or title, where applicable, is not given, though by looking each recipient up in the biographical section, this can generally be traced. This is only the case in the South African Roll. The Rhodesian ones are much easier. Eg. "Harrington, Mrs. Edith, Assistant Boarding School Matron."

British Jubilee and Coronation Medals are awarded in the same way and regarded as an honour from the sovereign. Quite how some of the awards were made would be intriguing to know. The following two stories are both about Coronation Medals.

The President of an organisation during a coronation year told me he had expected a medal to come to him but had been advised that the medals allocated to his association had been given to others.

Over port and cigars at his club a South African who was a member of the R.A.F.V.R. during a coronation year told me that it had been decided to give the medals allocated to the three officers who had gained their "wings" that year — and he was one of them. Then someone remembered that he was a South African and instead the medal was given to a peer of the realm serving in the squadron. Both stories may sound like the one that got away. Does it really matter?

Footnote: Although this medal was issued un-named most of those listed in the S.A. National War Museum Catalogue are named and one gets the impression that this was done officially in the case of the S.A.D.F. and S.A. Police.

(continued on page 11)

BOEREKRYGSGEVANGENE - MEDALJES

deur Mathy Esterhuysen



In meegevoel met die ongelukkige Boere en ook om vir hulle fondse in te samel, is verskeie penninge gedurende die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog (1899-1902) in die buiteland geslaan veral in Nederland.

Eer is dus so bewys aan die dapper Boere, maar dit was nie al nie – die Boerekrygsgevangenes het self medaljes in die krygsgevangenekampe gemaak en waarskynlik sonder dat hulle wagte eers daarvan bewus was. Die Boerekrygsgevangenes was gedurig besig met houtsniewerk en hulle het in sommige kampe selfs winkeltjies gehad waar hulle hul handewerk onder mekaar verkoop het. Hulle het minder smeerwerk gemaak omdat die metaal skaars was, maar dit is bekend dat hulle hulle lepels en vurke opgesmelt het. Die slaan van medaljes met 'n satiriese strekking, het seker ongesiens plaasgevind.

Die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Boomstraat, Pretoria, besit twee interessante medaljes wat geskenk is aan Pres. Kruger deur mnr. Raoul Martin, 'n Franse krygsgevangene wat by Boshof O.V.S. gevange geneem is en na St. Helena verban is en wat twintig van hierdie medaljes gemaak het. Dit is van karton en oorgetrek met koperalooi en witmetaal (ook bekend as „Bataafse silwer”).

Die medalje het 'n deursnee van 45 mm. met 'n gladde rand. As mens reken dat die apparaat wat gebruik is vir die produksie van hierdie medaljes seker maar taamlik primitief was, dan is dit verbasend om te sien hoe geslaag die ingewikkelde ontwerp is wat die kunstenaar op beide die kante van die medalje gebruik het. Op die voorsy is 'n fort bo-op 'n hoë rots met die see onder en in die agtergrond 'n opkomende

son. Aan die bo-kant in 'n halwe sirkel in twee lyne staan: „Ter Gedachtenis aan de Boeren Krygsgevangenen” en onder „St. Helena 1900”. Op die keersy is vier motiewe. Heel bo is die Z.A.R.-wapen met sy leuse „Eendracht maakt macht.” Links, Britannia met 'n leeu en regs 'n vroue-figuur met 'n sekel en gerf in haar hande en skuins agter haar lê 'n koei. Aangesien laasgenoemde nie 'n geykte simbool van 'n land is nie, is die betekenis vir die skrywer onbekend. Die kunstenaar mag dit as simbool vir moontlik Frankryk of Nederland gebruik het. Onder in die middel is die profiel van President Kruger na links gedraai. Die inskripsie rondom lees: „LIBERTE / PROSPERITE / VAILLANCE / PERSEVERAN” (Vryheid / Voorspoed / Dapperheid / Volharding). Die rand van die keersy is ietwat rof en onafgewerk waar die twee stukke metaal bymekaar kom.

Daar is ook nog twee ander merkwaardige Boere-penninge wat in krygsgevangenekampe gemaak is. Beide medaljes is gemaak ter herinnering aan die verblyf en vrylating van die Boerekrygsgevangenes in Ragamakamp in Ceylon. Dit is vervaardig deur C.F. Keyzer, 'n medegevangene wat voorheen in diens van die Zuid Afrikaanse Spoorwegmaatskappy was.

Die een medalje het 'n Boer op wat vasgebind is aan 'n palmboom en op die agtergrond 'n hut soos dié wat opgerig was om die Krygsgevangenes te huisves.

Die randskrif lees: „BRITSCHE 1902 BESCHAVING” en in die middel „SCUM / OF . THE / SCUM” wat die algemene skeltaal van die Engelse vir die Krygsgevangenes was. Keyzer het dus op sy eie manier die spot met die Tommies gedryf.

Om die Boere aan 'n boom vas te bind was 'n algemene straf vir nietige oortredings. Engelse soldate voorsien van stokke het die Boere in die kamp bewaak. Hulle het nie gewere gehad nie, 'n aspek wat die Boere in verzet gebring het, want hulle is gevange geneem met 'n wapen in die hand en het geëis dat hulle 'n algehele militêre bewaking moet „geniet”. Hulle was tog nie honde om met stokke bewaak te word nie! (Du Grocq: 1903,83). Dit word beweer dat die Boere in opstand gekom het en die Britse soldate aangeval het, die stokke afgeneem en die soldate 'n loesing gegee het met hulle eie stokke. Daarna het hulle dan ewe onderdanig die stokke teruggegee aan die soldate. Dit is onbegryplik hoe hierdie opstand onder die wakende oog van JOHN BULL kon plaasvind, maar dit is glo 'n historiese feit.

Die tweede penning gemaak deur die kunstenaar Keyzer, het op die voorsy die boeg van die skip „Gede” (de Gédèh) en in die agtergrond Ragamakamp omring met doringdraad. Die randskrif lees: „CEILON PADANGS.S. SALAK ROTTERDAM”.

Die Hollanders wat saam met die Boere gevange was, is vanaf Ceylon vervoer na Colombo, vandaar na Padang met 'n stoomskip „SALAK” en daarvandaan na Rotterdam met „de Gédèh”.

Op die keersy in die middel is die inskripsie: „REDDERS / IN DEN / NOOD”. Die randskrif is: „ROTT. LLOYD. MU. NEDERLAND. 28 Jul. 1902”.

Die medalje is van rooikoper met 'n deursnee van 33½ mm.

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Time for new South

ASKS S.E.

I have something rather different this month for South African numismatists. Instead of dealing with past and present coins, I propose dealing with future coins. I would like to put forward a few tentative suggestions for the next series of South African coins, which must come one of these days. And I would like the subject to be very fully discussed in *Bickels Coin and Medal News*, because in this way we can get the views of numismatists and the general public distilled for the guidance of the monetary authorities and the S.A. Mint.

Personally, I find some of the present coins to be rather insipid. I know it is very difficult to arrive at a striking and politically suitable obverse but somehow the present bust of van Riebeck is not artistically satisfying. I would therefore appeal for ideas for a replacement. I admit that I have nothing to suggest myself for a new obverse. Yet I feel that there must be other historical figures whose busts are more, "photogenic" if I may use such an expression.

Leaving the question of the obverse to be solved by our readers, I would also go so far as to say that the time has come when we could brighten up the reverse side of some of our coins. For instance, I am of the opinion that flowers do not come out so well on coins as they do on stamps. I suppose this is because the bright colours of flowers can be reproduced on stamps, but not on coins. I think that birds and animals are much more successful on coins.

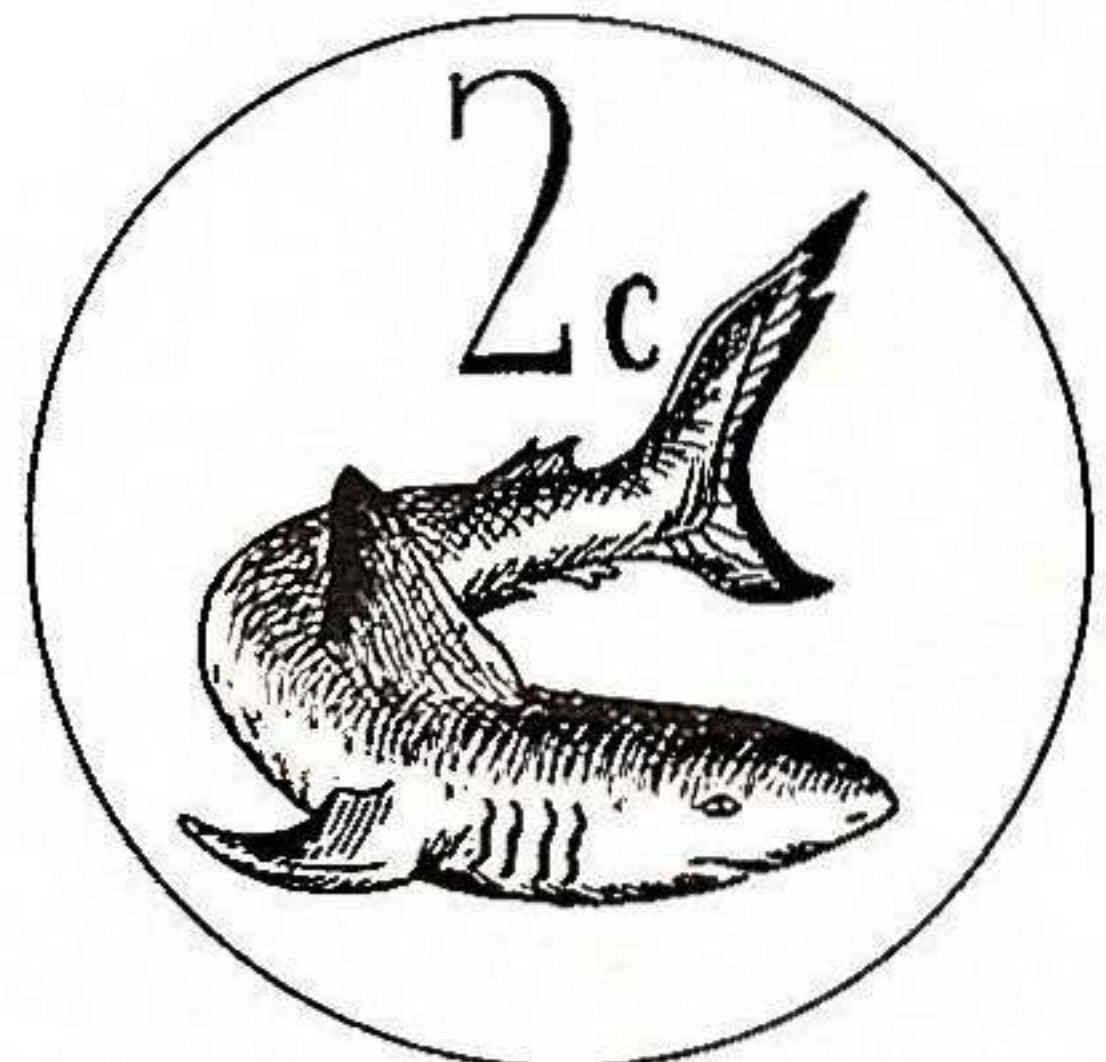
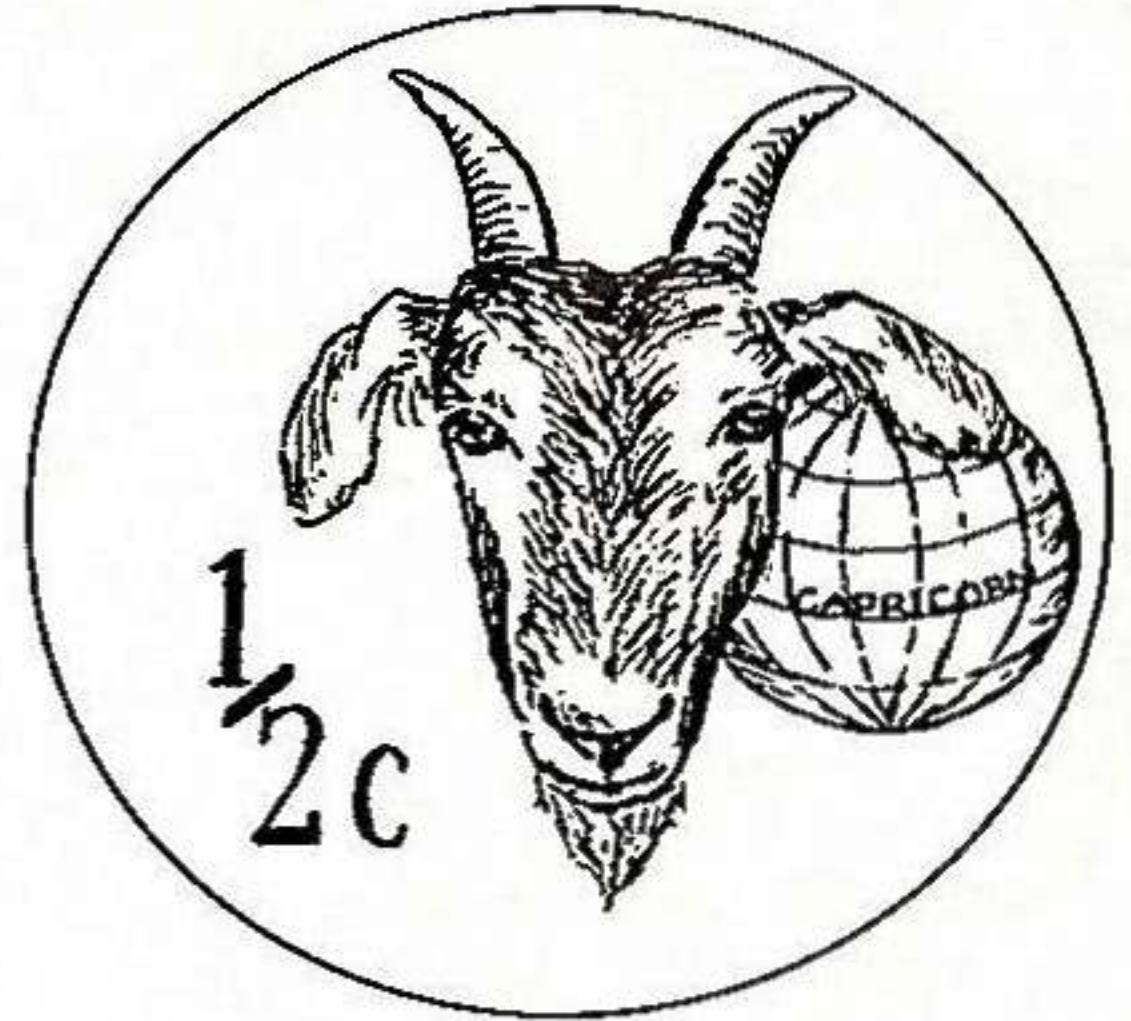
However, before proceeding with my suggestions for new designs of the reverse of South African coins, I would like to throw another spanner into the works. I think some more thought could be put into the actual denominations of South African coins.

For instance, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent coins have still got their uses: A 25 cent coin would be very useful. But why not throw in a few more denominations for good measure? Why are we so staid with our coins? Why not try out a $7\frac{1}{2}$ cent in copper, a 15 cent in nickel and a 75 cent "sandwich" coin in silver-copper-silver? These coins could prove very popular. Anyway, please let us hear from our readers what they think about such suggestions and what they think about the present denominations of South African coins.

To return to the design of the reverse of our coins, I advocate a complete break with previous ideas. I suggest twelve coins to coincide with the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Such a proposal may seem a bit far-fetched at first sight, but my idea is to use the signs of the Zodiac as the central theme linking together twelve strongly South African designs or interpretations of those signs. In fact, so South African would these interpretations be, that members of the public would probably not realise the connection and would think only of the attractive South African representations.

Anyway, I prevailed upon a talented eighteen-year-old artist to try her hand at designing twelve attractive South African "signs-of-the-Zodiac" reverses. I have used some of the fictitious denominations mentioned earlier to make up twelve coins, but of course some of the designs could be used just as well on R1 (silver), R1 and R2 (gold) or Kruger-rand 1 oz. (gold) pieces.

The following are only ideas. No doubt our readers can suggest some considerable improvements. *Bickels Coin and Medal News* would welcome constructive proposals, either on the lines suggested or embodying some other centralising theme. If there



African coin designs ?

EDWARDS

are any artists amongst our readers, please send in sketches. We will be only too pleased to publish attractive designs to promote further discussion of the subject.

We reproduce Miss Marilyn Smith's twelve attractive designs with a brief description connecting the South African scene with the appropriate sign of the Zodiac.



1/2c	Capricorn The Goat	Goats are seen the length and breadth of South Africa.
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1c	Aquarius The Water Bearer	Water carrying plays a great part in the lives of the Bantu, and of all South Africans for that matter.
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2c	Pisces The Fish	The shark is the king of the fish, which abound off South African coasts.
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2 1/2c	Aries The Ram	Stretching the definition of a ram to include a male buck; buck form a large part of South Africa's animal heritage.
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5c	Taurus The Bull	An Afrikander bull, typical of South Africa's cattle industry.
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7 1/2c	Gemini The Twins	Two flamingos, some of South Africa's most colourful birds.
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10c	Cancer The Crab	Again we stretch the interpretation of crab to include cray-fish or rock lobster, South Africa's prize sea food.
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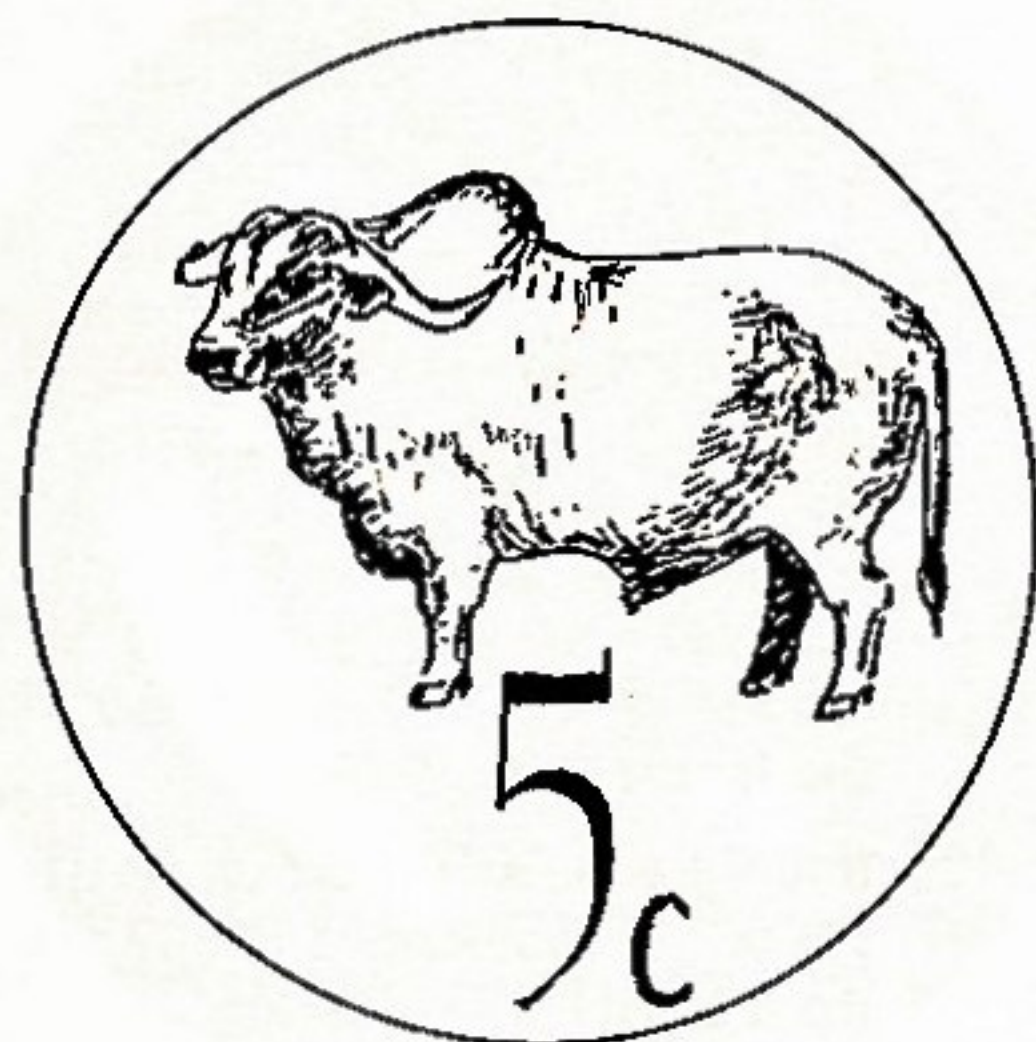
15c	Leo The Lion	No need to introduce South Africans to the king of beasts.
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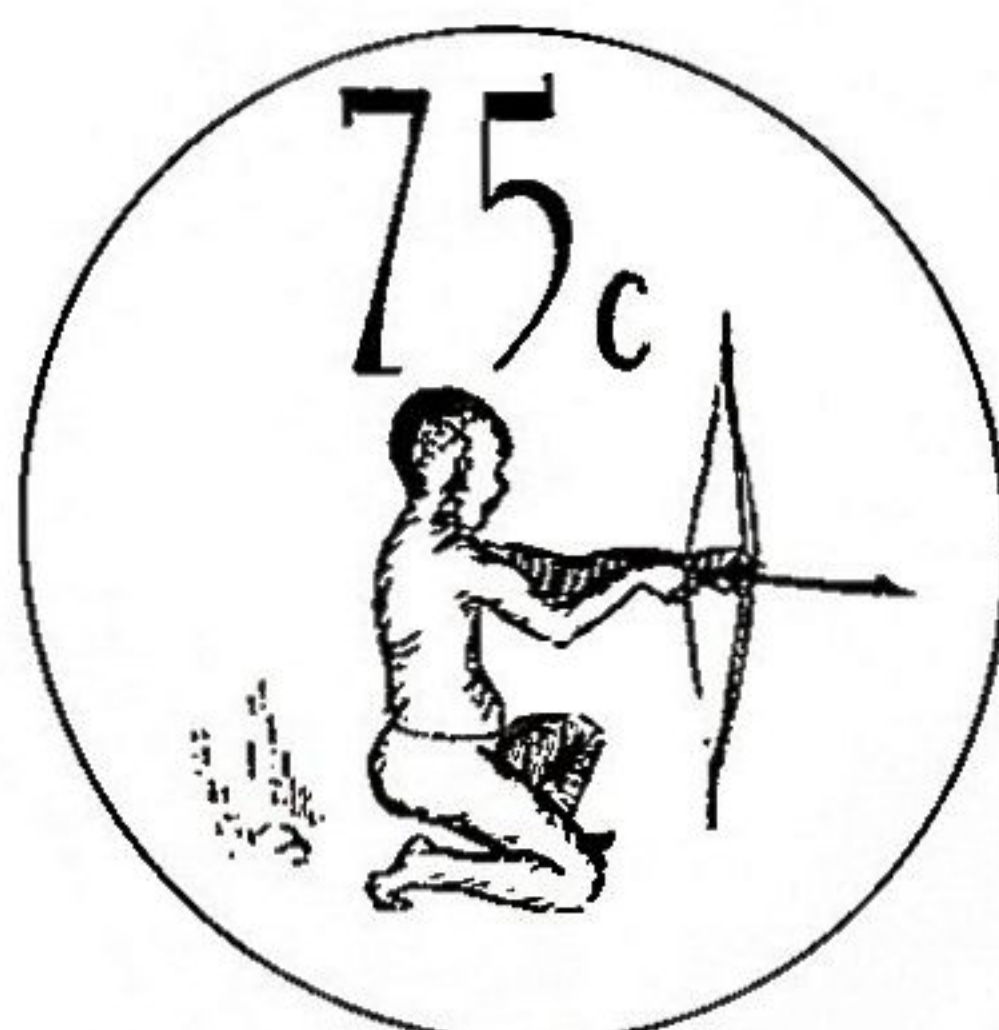
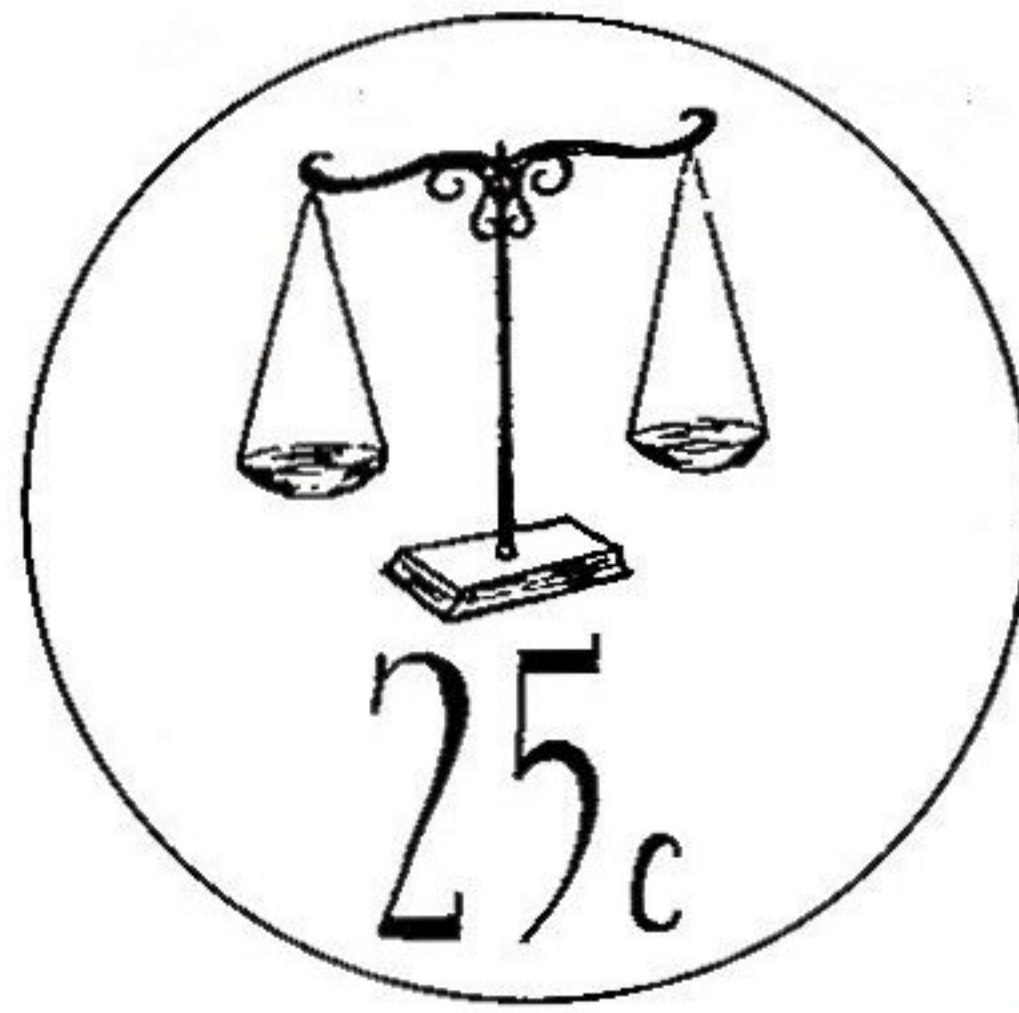
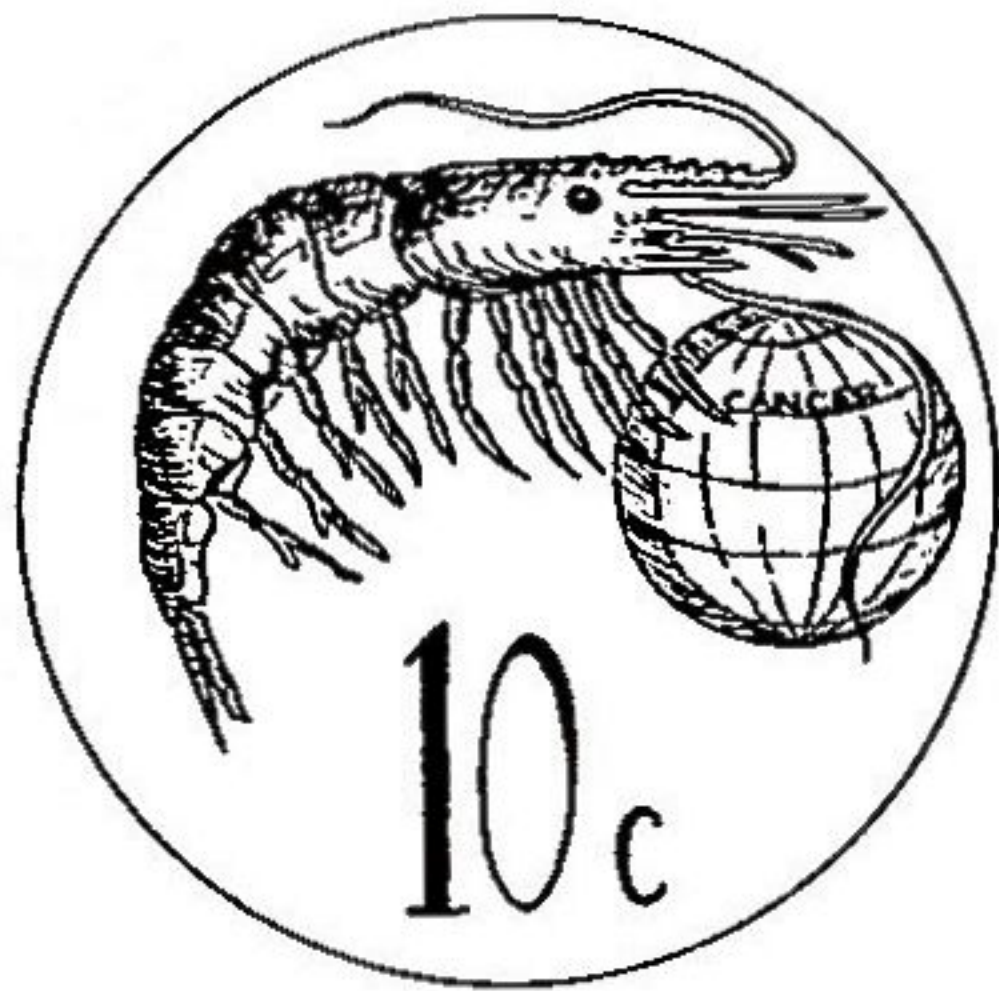
20c	Virgo The Virgin	Bantu girl, a typical South African scene.
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25c	Libra The Scales	Scales, typify South African justice.
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50c	Scorpio The Scorpion	This typical South African insect is found all over the hot sub-continent.
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75c	Sagittarius The Archer	A bushman with bow and arrow; this primitive man was driven out of most Parts of South Africa by the Bantu.
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44. Why did we change to Nickel coins?
World shortage of silver & price too high. Besides, nickel is cheaper and harder.

45. Present day coins, their metal composition, designers and modellers?

Obverse all coins T. Sasseen.
Obverse R2 and R1 gold Coert L. Steynberg.

PRESENT DAY COINS:-

R1 (silver), 50c, 20c, 10c and 5c (nickel) 2c and 1c (bronze).

Reverse

R1 – silver and 2c – Jan van Zyl.

50c – designer Cynthia Letty- modeller – T. Sasseen.

46. Name the changes on the various denominations.

1965	1966	V.I.P. set
R1 Eng.	R1 Afrik	R1 Afrik
50c Afrik.	50c Eng	50c Afrik
20c Eng	20c Afrik	
10c Afrik	10c Eng	
5c Eng	5c Afrik	
2c Afrik	2c Eng	
1c Eng	1c Afrik	

47. Will there be any changes in 1968?

The R1 – (silver) will have on its obverse Jan van Riebeeck. The obverse on the rest of the series will have the head of the former Pres. Swart.

48. Would you say that the R1 silver coins dated 1967 is legal tender?

Yes.

49. Are coins dated prior to 1965 still legal tender?

Yes.

50. Is the Kruger rand legal tender?

No.

51. How many coins were melted down between 1965 and 1967?
Silver 149,404,600
Bronze 102,734,800

52. What happened to the silver thus melted down?
Sold to America. Sent to America for refining and sold on world bullion market.

(continued from page 5)

1952

Obverse – Henry Paget

Reverse – C.L. Steynberg

1961

Obverse – Willem Myburgh

Reverse – C.L. Steynberg

R1 and R2

Obverse – W.C.A. Myburgh

Reverse – Coert L. Steynberg

42. Does S.A. strike coins for other countries?

Yes.

43. If "yes" which countries?

(a) Rhodesian series 1964 Gold Proof set (£5, £1 & £½) 1965.

(b) War Time 1939 – 1945.

India, Madagascar, Camerons, Equatorial Africa, Belgium Congo, East Africa, Maritius, Egypt.

(continued on page 11)

THE PREFIX LETTERS ON SOUTH AFRICAN WORLD WAR II MEDALS:

A. Prefix letter and S.A.D.F. Key: Number:

M	Indian & Malay Corps.
H	Indian & Malay Corps (Hindu)
C	Cape Corps.
CJ	Junior Cape Corps.
CN	Cape Navy
F	Women's Auxiliary Air Force
W	Women's Auxiliary Army Service.
WNWN	Women's Auxiliary Naval Service.
P	S.A. Permanent Force
N	Native Military Corps
SR	Southern Rhodesians serving in the SADF.

SAP	South African Police.
ACF	Other ranks serving in the part-time Active Citizen Force.
SARP	S.A. Railway Police.
ESPC	Essential Services Protection Corps
CT	Cape Town
D	Durban
EL	East London
PE	Port Elizabeth
Rly	Railway

B. No prefix letter White male volunteers and members of the S.A. Military Nursing Service.

- (ii) rolled to correct thickness
 - (iii) then to machine for blanking
 - (iv) then to machine for ridging (landing)
 - (v) on conveyor belt for sorting
 - (vi) to ovens for annealing
 - (vii) washed
 - (viii) tumbled
 - (ix) dried and weighed
- (c) Coinage
- (i) blank weighed
 - (ii) coins struck
 - (iii) to conveyor belt for misstrikes
 - (iv) weighed
 - (v) counted
 - (vi) weighed
 - (vii) to M.O., scrap to melting house

65. Which present day coins have milled edges? R1 silver 2c and 1c

66. Why? For blind people to distinguish

67. How is the milled edge produced? The blanks fall into ridged collar and during the striking process the metal is forced into the ridges.

68. How is a working die produced? (a) a pencil sketch (b) Plasticine model on glass (c) plaster of paris - negative mould (d) plaster of paris in negative mould - positive plaster cast (e) Acrylic model (f) Acrylic model in reducing machine give positive punch (g) positive punch under pressure on steel produces F matrix (h) matrix - S.A. punch in by hand (i) matrix under pressure on steel produces master punch (j) master punch under pressure on steel produces working die.

The remaining 22 questions will be published in the following issue.

- 53. Were the old 1c and 1/2c coins melted down. (1961-1964) No - not 1/2c. 1c defaced and sold as scrap metal.
- 54. What happened to the old 1d, 1/2d, and 1/4d melted down? Melted - West End.
- 55. How would you replace a nickel coin which was accidentally mutilated? Reserve Bank.
- 56. And if it was wilfully mutilated? Take it to police - throw it away.
- 57. Did the same system hold good for old silver and bronze coins? Yes -
- 58. Can anyone strike or have a medal struck? Yes.
- 59. And a coin? No.
- 60. Can anyone have gold coins re-struck? No.
- 61. Can anyone reproduce a photo of a coin for say advertisement purposes? Cannot be to scale, either larger or smaller.

62. What is the penalty for possessing counterfeit coins? A fine of R100 or 2 years imprisonment.

63. What is the difference between circulation coins and proof coins? Proof Coins:- (i) individually struck (ii) dies polished (iii) Blanks polished (iv) not touched by hand. Circulation Coins:- Mass produced.

64. Name the various stages in minting a coin (from melting to actual coining?) (a) Smelt House (i) weighing (ii) melting (iii) sample for assay (iv) pound into moulds (v) adding of dioxgents and flux (vi) end of each bar cut for assay (vii) bars weighed. (b) Rolling Room (i) bars weighed

P.O. BOX 10690,
JOHANNESBURG.
SOUTH AFRICA.
PHONE: 834-8210

bickels' coins & medals

ARTHUR BICKEL RICHARD BICKEL _____ GROUND FLOOR SHOP AT 151, JEPPE ST., (off RISSIK ST.)

- NOTES: 1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. NEXT LIST: FEBRUARY 1968.
4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN: \$1 U.S.A. - 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. - \$1.40 U.S.A.

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PLEASE READ THE EDITORIAL ON PAGE 2
LEES ASSEBLIEF „VAN DIE REDAKSIE” OP BLADSY 2

FOR THE MANY FANS OF OUR TV ALBUM

Filling this TV album is a lot of fun, isn't it? Are you still looking for a few easy TV numbers? Here are some reasonably priced TV coins to fill those empty spaces. By the way, are you filling your TV album in UNC, EF or VF? Check the TV numbers offered here with your TV chart in the NUMISTAT 67/68 and then compare our prices here with the Numistat. This month we offer 1/- and 10c; 2/- and 20c 2/6; 50c and 5/- and the Silver R1.

2162	TV	51	— (94 VF+)	R 6.30
2163	TV	51	— (96 VF+)	R 4.25
2164	TV	51	— (97 VF+)	R 4.25
2165	TV	52	— (23 VG)	R 1.00
2166	TV	52	— (23 F+)	R 4.50
2167	TV	52	— (24 VG)	R .85
2168	TV	53	— (27 VG)	R 1.00
2169	TV	53	— (27 F+)	R 4.50
2170	TV	53	— (29 F+)	R 3.00
2171	TV	54	— (32 F-)	R .40
2172	TV	54	— (33 F+)	R 1.00
2173	TV	54	— (33 EF)	R 3.20
2174	TV	54	— (36 F-)	R .75
2175	TV	55	— (37 F-)	R .60
2176	TV	55	— (37 F+)	R 1.00
2177	TV	55	— (41 VG)	R .25
2178	TV	55	— 42 VF)	R .75
2179	TV	56	— (50 F-)	R .25
2180	TV	56	— (50 EF)	R 2.25
2181	TV	57	— (51 VG)	R .25
2182	TV	57	— (51 F+)	R .50
2183	TV	57	— (51 EF)	R 2.00
2184	TV	57	— (52 VF+)	R 1.25
2185	TV	58	— (53 VF)	R .50
2186	TV	58	— (55 F)	R .35
2187	TV	58	— (60 EF)	R 1.25
2188	TV	58	— (60 UNC)	R 2.50
2189	TV	59	— (62 UNC)	R 1.00
2190	TV	60	— (65 EF)	R .15
2191	TV	60	— (65 PROOF)	R .75
2192	TV	61	— (65 EF)	R .15
2193	TV	64	— (94 F+)	R 6.00
2194	TV	64	— (96 F)	R 3.25
2195	TV	64	— (96 VF+)	R 5.75
2196	TV	65	— (23 F-)	R 2.75
2197	TV	65	— (28 F-)	R 1.95
2198	TV	65	— (30 F-)	R 3.95
2199	TV	66	— (32 F-)	R 1.25
2200	TV	66	— (36 F)	R 1.95
2201	TV	66	— (36 F+)	R 4.25
2202	TV	66	— (36 VF+)	R 6.50
2203	TV	67	— (41 F)	R .70
2204	TV	67	— (43 F+)	R .75
2205	TV	67	— (44 VF)	R 7.95

2206	TV	68	— (49 G)	R 1.00
2207	TV	68	— (49 VG)	R 1.75
2208	TV	68	— (49 F)	R 3.25
2209	TV	68	— (49 VF)	R 7.75
2210	TV	69	— (51 VG)	R .65
2211	TV	69	— (51 EF)	R 6.00
2212	TV	69	— (52 VG)	R .30
2213	TV	70	— (54 VG)	R .30
2214	TV	70	— (57 F-)	R .40
2215	TV	70	— (60 UNC)	R 2.00
2216	TV	71	— (62 VF)	R .35
2217	TV	71	— (62 UNC)	R 1.25
2218	TV	72	— (65 UNC)	R .40
2219	TV	72	— (65 PROOF)	R 1.00
2220	TV	73	— (65 UNC)	R .40
2221	TV	76	— (96 F)	R 2.50
2222	TV	76	— (95 VF+)	R12.50
2223	TV	76	— (96 VF)	R 5.00
2224	TV	76	— (97 VF+)	R 7.50
2225	TV	77	— (23 F-)	R 1.25
2226	TV	77	— (24 F-)	R 1.00
2227	TV	78	— (28 F)	R 1.25
2228	TV	78	— (29 F)	R 1.65
2229	TV	79	— (32 F)	R .75
2230	TV	79	— (34 VF+)	R 7.50
2231	TV	79	— (35 F+)	R 3.70
2232	TV	79	— (36 F-)	R 1.25
2233	TV	80	— (40 F+)	R .75
2234	TV	80	— (41 F+)	R .85
2235	TV	80	— (46 F)	R 6.50
2236	TV	82	— (52 VG)	R .35
2237	TV	82	— (51 F-)	R .75
2238	TV	82	— (51 EF)	R 4.90
2239	TV	83	— (55 VF)	R .95
2240	TV	83	— (55 EF)	R 1.75
2241	TV	83	— (56 F+)	R 1.00
2242	TV	86	— (47 EF)	R 2.75
2243	TV	87	— (49 VF+)	R 1.75
2244	TV	88	— (51 VF+)	R 2.25
2245	TV	89	— (52 VF)	R .75
2246	TV	90	— (53 F)	R 1.25
2247	TV	90	— (58 F)	R 1.25
2248	TV	91	— (60 VF)	R 1.25
2249	TV	91	— (60 UNC)	R 3.00
2250	TV	92	— (63 VF)	R .75
2251	TV	93	— (66 UNC)	R 1.00
2252	TV	94	— (65 PROOF)	R 2.50
2253	TV	94	— (66 UNC)	R 1.00
2254	TV	97	— (66 UNC)	R 1.25
2255	TV	98	— (66 UNC)	R 1.25
2256	TV	99	— (67 UNC)	R 1.25
2257	TV	100	— (67 UNC)	R 1.25

TOKENS

HALFPENNY

2258	NEW BRUNSWICK 1843	R 2.50
2259	MONTREAL UN SOU	R 2.75
2260	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 1857 Self	

	Government Free Trade	
		VF+ R 3.00
2261	BANK OF UPPER CANADA 1850.	VF+ R 3.50
2262	BANK OF MONTREAL 1842.	VF+ R 3.50
2263	NOVA SCOTIA 1843	F R 2.50
2264	PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA UN SOU. 1857	F R 2.75
2265	GIBRALTAR 1820	F- R 2.50
2266	HULL PICKARD LEAD WORKS 1812	F R 3.50
2267	THE LANGSLEY MINE 1788	F- R 3.75

ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY COINS

2268	Geo III 1 Stuiwer 1813	F+ R 4.50
2269	Geo III ½ Stuiwer 1813	F+ R 4.50
2270	½ Guilder 1832	VG R 4.50

PENNY TOKENS

2271	BANK OF UPPER CANADA 1850	VF R 3.50
2272	BANK OF UPPER CANADA 1854	F R 2.50
2273	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA 1832	F+ R 3.75
2274	FREEMANTLE 1874	F- R 2.00
2275	CEYLON GOVERNMENT 1802 1/48th Rupee (Penny size with Elephant)	F- R 3.75
2276	NEW BRUNSWICK 1843 (Victoria)	VG R 1.50
2277	WELLINGTON VICTORY 1814	F R 3.00
2278	PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA 1837	F- R 2.50
2279	HEDLEY, WAN & CO. JOPLINGS.	F+ R 2.00
2280	NEWARK 1811	VF R 4.75

FOREIGN GOLD

ENGLISH GUINEAS

2281	5 Guineas 1677 Charles II SEABY 2571	R465.00
2282	1 Guinea 1714 Geo I (Prince Elector) but plugged	R65.00
2283	1 Guinea 1786 Geo III Shield Reverse	R31.50

2284	1 Guinea	1788 (Spade Guinea)	R35.00
2285	1 Guinea	1790 Geo III	R53.50
2286	1 Guinea	1798	R24.50
2287	½ Guinea	1797 Geo III	R45.00
2288	½ Guinea	1787	R22.50
2289	½ Guinea	1797	R24.50
2290	½ Guinea	1808 Ex Mount	R 9.50
2291	¼ Guinea	1718 Geo I	R28.50
2292	¼ Guinea	1762 Geo III	R34.00
FIVE POUNDS			
2293	EDWARD II	1902 EF	R250.00
ASSORTED GOLD			
2294	HUNGARY 20 fr.	1875 VF+	R19.50
2295	NETHERLANDS 1 Ducat	1654 (United Provinces) F	R24.00
2296	PORTUGAL 400 Reis	1730 (John V) VF	R15.00
2297	HOLLAND 10 G.	1876/77 (Willem III) EF.	R11.00 each
2298	HOLLAND 10 G.	1913/17 (Wilhelmina) EF	R10.50 (each)
2299	BELGIUM 20 Fr.	1869/1874 (Leopold III) EF	R11.00 (each)
2300	SWITZERLAND 20 Fr.	1930/35 EF	R11.50 (each)
2301	FRANCE 59 Fr.	1857 EF	R70.00
2302		20 Fr. 1853 VF+	R17.50
2303		10 Fr. 1857 VF-	R12.50
2304	TURKEY 500 Piastre	1909/18 (Mohammed V) EF	R88.00
	YEOMAN Turkey No. 42		
2305	SPAIN 100 Pesetas	1897 (Alphonso XIII) UNC	R62.00 (1 oz. weight)
2306	ITALY 20 Lire	1881/1882 (King Umberto) EF	R10.00 (each)
2307	ITALY 20 Lire	1863/1865 (King Victor Emanuel) EF	R10.50 (each)
2308	SAUDI ARABIA £1	EF+	R10.50
2309	GHANA £5 piece	1960 (Ex President Nkrumah) FDC	R52.50

**Bickels se winkel sal
VAN 24 DESEMBER '67
TOT 2 JANUARIE gesluit wees**

**Bickels coin shop
will be closed from
24 DECEMBER
TO 2 JANUARY 1968**

**1967
CANADA
PROOFLIKE
SET**

**INCLUDING THE 1967
CANADIAN SILVER
DOLLAR**

R7.75

**1967
ZAMBIA
PROOF SET**

**20 NGWEE
10 "
5 "
2 "
1 "**

In official Royal Mint Case

R9.50

AVAILABLE FEBRUARY, '68

2310

GOTHIC CROWN

(See front cover)

This coin is a proof, but the rims suffered a series of ripple dents. It is still a fine collectors piece however.

R225.00

2311

1950 S.A.

2/6

UNC R62.00

2312

BRITISH DOUBLE FLORIN

1887 UNC

R38.75

2313

GIBRALTER CROWN

1967 UNC



R2.75

2314

FRANCE

1965 - 10 FRANCS - UNC
FULL SIZED CROWN

R3.75

2315

EAST AFRICA

(TOTAL STOCK OF 8 PIECES)

1936 EDWARD VIII 10 CENTS

VF

R1.75 each

2316

SOUTH AFRICA

1967 Gold Prooflike R2.00 R12.50
1967 Gold Prooflike R1.00 R 9.50
or R21.50 the pair.

NOTE: BEWARE OF REIMPORTS
FROM OVERSEAS.

2317

SOUTH AFRICA

We have received a small
quantity of UNC
GEO V 3d's, 6d's, & 1/-'s

PRICES ON APPLICATION

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

AN INVESTMENT IN 22CT GOLD

GOLD COINS, BEARING FORCE AS LEGAL TENDER,

ISSUED IN

COMMEMORATION

OF THE 10th ANNIVERSARY

OF THE TUNISIAN REPUBLIC



OBVERSE
(Same for all denominations)



REVERSE
(Same for all denominations)

THE
40 DINARS
COIN
(Actual size)

5 GOLD COINS OFFERED AS FOLLOWS:

2 TUNISIAN DINARS	— 3.8 gr. ($\frac{1}{8}$ " diam)	—	R 9.50	Single coins available
5 TUNISIAN DINARS	— 9.5 gr. ($\frac{1}{4}$ " diam)	—	R23.00	Single coins available
10 TUNISIAN DINARS	— 19.00 gr. ($\frac{1}{2}$ " diam)	—	R46.00	Single coins available
20 TUNISIAN DINARS	— 38.00 gr. ($\frac{1}{2}$ " diam)	—	R90.00	Single coins available
40 TUNISIAN DINARS	— 76.00 gr. ($\frac{1}{2}$ " diam)	—		Not available as a single coin.

OR

THE COMPLETE SET OF 5 GOLD COINS
IN CASE OF ISSUE
WITH CERTIFICATE R325.00