



bickels

DECEMBER 1968/JANUARY 1969

VOL. 4 NO. 3

PRICE 30c

COON

AND
MEDAL
NEWS



HERTZOG MEDALLION:

Special Message from Dr. J. E. Holloway

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 — R1.50 (Post Paid) for six issues in a year. Single Issues — .30 cents each. Overseas (foreign) — \$2 for six issues or Airmail — \$8.00.

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A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO

Bickels Coin and Medal News

BY DR. J.E. HOLLOWAY,

Chairman of the Hertzog Monument Committee

THE HERTZOG MEDALLION

The collector of South African Gold Medallions is limited to a distinguished but rather small range. To this has now been added the Hertzog Medallion. There are of course also Gold Medallions of General Smuts in existence. This medallion would therefore be a counterpart to the Smuts Medallions for despite their broad differences in matters of policy, these two men frequently collaborated, and between them they held the office of Prime Minister for thirty years, more than half of the period since unification.

The dust has now settled on their struggles in the arena. In unveiling the Hertzog Monument the Prime Minister, Mr. B.J. Vorster, pointed out that General Hertzog had never in the eyes of the public, been a neutral figure. He was either worshipped or execrated.

Today we take a calmer view. In history a man is made famous not by his failures but by his successes, not by the moments when his spirit was at its nadir, but by the moments of highest inspiration.

As the decades march on, and as the ideals for which General Hertzog strove become more and more inextricably interwoven with the fabric of our national life, regardless of our descent, his stature will loom larger and larger in the annals of our past.

by: Dr. J.E. Holloway.

OPEN DURING CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR

*Bickels shop will be opening for
business on the 27, 28, 30 & 31
December, 1968.*

Die Hertzog Monument

'n Uittreksel uit die Amptelike Program oor die beskrywing van die Generaal J.M.B. Hertzog Monument.

Die plaveisel met sy vrolike patroonlegwerk is ook maar net van steengebrande Bloemfonteinse grond.

Lang mure omring die binneruimtes, sluit die straatgeraas uit en lei die gesig. Uit die knooppunt van dié horisontale lyne en vlakke skiet die vertikale element, die wit suil, op en vorm die één fokuspunt hier by die hoofbeeld, die Hertzogfiguur, op die verhoog van die amfiteater.

Oral is die opstrewende element — dit wat fier is en edel — gekontrasteer met die rustige vlakke, water, grasvlakke — dit wat swaar is en traag. Ook die vorm van die balkonne streef opwaarts soos 'n vlam of 'n hand wat reik na bo.

Dié monument is dinamies: mens moet deurloop, sy ruimtes werklik beleef, óm sy beelde tas, in sy koeltes wandel, op sy banke sit en peins en alle kante van hom ken sodat hy jou opneem en iets van sy boodskap aan jou oordra.

Wat verhef ons gemoed by die nagedagtenis aan 'n groot mens? Dat hy 'n mens was, een van ons, een van ons volk, een wat uit ons midde opgeskiet het, een wat sy wortels tussen ons het en wat deur sy krag en visie — selfs al het ons getwyfel — aan ons geglo het. So iemand was generaal Hertzog. Hy het met sy moed ons hoop weer aangesteek. So iets het ons wat gewone mense is, altyd weer nodig. Daarom bou ons ook 'n monument. En uit dankbaarheid. En om uitdrukking te gee aan 'n diep vreugde wat ons beleef en wil oordra.

MINT FOR FAKED COINS FOUND IN U.K.

While South Africa is in the throes of discovering its biggest-ever glut of forged coins, Britain's numismatists are a little more lucky—they now know where the fakes of their coins are being made.

London Police have recovered sophisticated pressure-casting equipment used to make highly convincing counterfeit hammered coins, several of which have been offered to leading dealers and at auctions.

Both Spinks' "Numismatic Circular", and Seaby's "Bulletin" have published a list of forgeries made by this technique which have so far come to their notice. They are:-

Henry VI Noble. London.

Annulet issue.

Henry VI Noble. York Mint.

Henry V Noble, Class C.

Edward IV Ryal. York Mint.

Charles I Pontefract Unite or Shilling in gold.

James I Ryal. Third coinage.

Mary Fine Sovereign. 1553.

Commonwealth Crown. 1653.

James I Crown. Third coinage.

Charles I Newark Shilling.

"I don't think it is a complete list", Mr. Frank Purvey of Seaby's said recently. There may be some other things still to come to light.

"Some of these were only found as waxes and have not yet turned up as coins."

The pressure-casting technique has given "a very exact reproduction of the original."

"In the case of the gold coins, however, these are usually of incorrect weight and sometimes have a burnished appearance. The edges of both the gold and the silver coins are not good and close examination may reveal small defects on the surface of the coins."

DIE GOUE KALF MEDALJE

Ons kon ongelukkig nie in die laaste uitgawe die foto inkry nie. Hier is hy.



Sien Matthy Esterhuysen se storie bladsy 5 van Oktober/November uitgawe.

Louis Trichardt Trek Commemorated



The minister of National Education, Mr. Jan de Klerk, opened the Louis Trichardt Memorial Garden in Lourenco Marques on October 12. The South African Mint struck a number of medals for the monument fund to mark the occasion. The picture shows the Medallions in the attractive S.A. Mint boxes. Full details of the issue can be found on page 16 of this issue.

The Editor & Staff of
Bickels Coin & Medal News
wish our Readers

*A Merry Christmas
and A Happy
New Year*

Die Redakteur & Personeel van
Bickels Coin & Medal News
wens ons Lesers

*'n Gelukkige Kersfees
en 'n Voorspoedige
Nuwe Jaar*

A STUDY OF SOUTH AFRICAN DIE VARIETIES

In this article I shall attempt to compile a list of die varieties of South African coins which are known to me.

Die cracks, doubly struck coins, coins struck over the edge of the planchet, and coins with small blobs or dots of metal on them are not really true varieties and are not listed in this article. Coins with parts of the design or lettering missing are also really not true die varieties, but a few examples are given for the one penny.

I feel certain that with a bit of detailed study a great many more die varieties will be discovered involving:

- 1.) Spacing of the numerals in the date
- 2.) Overdates
- 3.) Differences in the size of the lettering
- 4.) Small differences in the design such as reported on the 1942 and 1945 threepence.
- 5.) Differences in spacing of lack of a dot, star or diamond before or after the date.

Very few die varieties listed in this article are of great numismatic significance. To me the three most important die varieties are the size of the petals on the flower on the 1942 and 1945 threepence; the size of the milling on the 1957 five shillings; and the missing star or dot after the date on some pennies and half pennies.

More study is needed on the threepence issued between 1942 and 1945 to determine all the die varieties involving differences in design.

The last numeral in the date as well as the star, dot, or diamond that follows the date is put on the die by hand and this explains the various die varieties involving the spacing of the date numerals and the absence of a dot or star after the date on the 1930 halfpenny and the 1940 and 1948 penny. The designers initials

were put on by hand on each die for the 1960 five shillings and this resulted in about 30 die varieties involving differences in style, size and placement of the initials.

Our friend from Canada, Jerry Remick, is no stranger to controversy. He delves into die varieties of South African coins. His list is impressive . . . and if any of our readers differ from Mr. Remick, let's hear from them.

Slight differences in the metallic content of some of the gold and bronze coins of a few dates give them a slight difference in colour but these are really not die varieties, but metal varieties. Some of the more noticeable examples are:

Gold Coinage of 1892-1900 and 1952

Gold alloyed with copper
— reddish colour
Gold alloyed with silver
— yellowish colour

1942 bronze farthing

Black bronze

Red bronze

Yellowish bronze (scarcest)

In 1942 the tin content of the farthing was reduced from 30 parts per 1000 to 5; the zinc content increased from 15 parts per 1000 to 30; and the copper content reduced from .955 to .950, so this resulted in various colours for the bronze farthing. Dr. F.K. Mitchell dean of South African numismatists has noted some halfpenny and penny coins in yellowish bronze.

The following die varieties are known and most are in the writer's collection:

— by Jerry Remick

HALFPENNY

1930

- (a) Star after date.
- (b) No star after date (quite scarce).

PENNY

1929

- (a) Entire portrait of King George V on coin.
- (b) Part of neck of King George V missing from coin (scarce).

1930

- (a) Entire portrait of King George V on coin.
- (b) Part of ear and lower neck of King George V missing from coin (scarce).

1936

- (a) Entire portrait of King George V on coin.
- (b) Part of ear and lower neck of King George V not on coin (scarce).

1940

- (a) Star after date.
- (b) No star after date (scarce).

1948

- (a) Star after date.
- (b) No star after date (scarce).

THREEPENCE

1942

- (a) Long diagonal of diamond before date is vertical (parallel to 1 in date). Flower petals on the reverse are large and nearly touching.
- (b) Long diagonal of diamond before date is horizontal. Flower petals on the reverse are smaller and there are noticeable spaces between adjoining petals.

1943

- (a) Lower end of 3 is under the crossbar of the 4.
- (b) Lower end of the 3 is level with the crossbar of the 4.

1945

- (a) 45 are close. Upper part of 5 shows 5 over 3. Small diamond before 5. Petals in flower on the reverse are large.
- (b) 45 are close. No overdate. Small diamond before 5. Petals in flower on reverse are large.
- (c) 45 are touching. Upper part of 5 shows 5 over 3. Small diamond before 5. Petals in flower on reverse are large.
- (d) As variety "c" but large diamond before 5 and petals in flower on reverse are much smaller and have noticeable spaces between adjoining petals.

HALF CROWN

1934

- (a) 34 are close and the date is evenly spaced (Proof and currency coins).
- (b) 4 is farther from 3 than is spacing between 193.4 is nearer K than in variety "a" (currency specimens only).

1941

- (a) Evenly spaced date.
- (b) 41 are close but not as close as in variety "c". Base of last "1" is slightly higher than base of "4"
- (c) 41 are very close with about 1½ mm between them.

1943

- (a) Evenly spaced date (Proof and currency specimens).
- (b) 43 almost touching with 3 higher than 4 (currency specimens only).

FIVE SHILLINGS (Crown)

1957

- (a) Coarse milling on edge as on crowns issued before 1957 (proof, selected specimens and some currency specimens).
- (b) Fine milling as on crowns issued after 1957 (currency specimens only).

1960

The designers initials "HM" were put on each die by hand resulting

in about 30 die variations involving style, size and placement of the initials.

1963

- (a) Usual narrow letters on obverse with high relief.
- (b) Wide letters on obverse with low relief.

The difference between these two varieties is well shown by AFRIKA, particularly the "I" of AFRIKA.

FIVE CENTS

1962

Variations in spacing of the numerals in the date.

TWENTY CENTS

1962

Variations in the size of the numerals in the date.

The die varieties on the 1962 5c and 20c were reported by Dr. Stan Kaplan and have not been seen by the writer.

Committees Report on World Type Varieties

"Final Report of Committee to Research World Coinage Type and Varieties" by members of Numismatics International and Globe Coin Traders Association.

This detailed report covers recommendations for listing of coins of each country in Yeoman's "Catalogue of Modern World Coins", Seventh Edition.

The main recommendations for each country in this report are: inclusion of the more modern coins in Yeoman's "Current Coins of the World" and dropping them from Yeoman's "Catalogue of Modern World Coins"; the inclusion of asterisks by each type coin where it is illustrated; the inclusion of the size of a coin in mm where necessary; renumbering the coins of some countries; placing countries alphabetically such as the

provinces of Canada; and the inclusion of some countries and type coins left out.

A 22 page listing of type coins of China in this report contains much data not in Yeoman and is worth the price of the report alone. A 9 page listing of the type coins of Afghanistan gives much new data on these coins. Lengthy listings of the type coins of the Netherlands and Switzerland also give some data not in Yeoman.

The writers recommend the separation of the Flemish and French coins of Belgium in a new 5 page listing.

Complete re-numbering of Columbia and Costa Rica are suggested and the new numbering system is given in 4 pages for each country.

It will probably take several more editions of Yeoman's "Catalogue of

Modern World Coins" before all the more important recommendations can be incorporated. In the meantime this book, printed on typewriter size paper, is most useful and indispensable to the collector of modern world coins. One can see by the detailed nature of the book that much time, effort, discussion, and good thinking went into it. It is highly recommended to all numismatists as is membership in Numismatics International. The group publishes a lengthy monthly mimeographed bulletin offering news of new issues and the sale of books and coins at below market costs. Membership is 50¢ after October or \$1.00 for the entire year payable in March.

A Review by Jerry Remick, Box 183, Quebec 10, P.Q., Canada.

Coin Bits and Pieces



BRAZIL

Brazil, which has been having its problems with currency and inflation, has finally released its much delayed new coin issue. The coins were placed in circulation on August 1.

The new coinage consists of seven coins 1, 2 and 5 centavos pieces struck of stainless steel, 10 and 20 centavos pieces of cupro-nickel, and 50 centavo and 1 cruzeiro coins struck of nickel. The latter two coins have not been released yet, and it is not known when they will be.

A uniform obverse design for this new coinage presents a depiction of Liberty facing left, with the name BRASIL around the rim. The simple reverses of the 1, 2 and 5 centavo values present the denomination in a plain field. An industrial depiction is carried on the 10 centavos, the derrick of an oil well on the 20 centavos and a ship unloading at dock-side on the 50 centavos.

The reverse of the 1 cruzeiro again presents the value in a plain field, with a floral spray to the left. Prober informs that at the present time this value is supposed to exist in a few sample sets only—note that the illustrated coin carries the word "PROBA" or proof—and will not be placed in circulation until after the new cruzeiro bills are issued (the equipment for their production has not yet been purchased).

The pure nickel coinage blanks for the 1 cruzeiro and the 50 centavos pieces were ordered from France but, their delivery has been delayed by that nation's internal troubles. It is expected, however, that the lower of the two values will be placed in circulation shortly, if only in small quantities.

CANADA'S NEW COINS

The long wait is over for Canadians, as in early August the government began releasing its growing stocks of the new pure nickel dimes, quarters, halves and dollars . . . the latter two featuring a reduced format.

—the old was 1.170—and the dollar is 1.265 against the former 1.425. It was some two years ago—at the September, 1966, Winnipeg, Manitoba, convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association—that Royal Cana-



In a short time these new coins will completely replace their .800 fine silver forebears . . . just as has happened in the United States, where the copper and nickel clad sandwich coins have virtually obsoleted the old .900 fine silver coins.

While the new dimes and quarters are identical in size to their old counterparts, both the half and dollar have been substantially reduced in both size and weight. The new half has a diameter of 1.068 inches

dian Mint master Norval A. Parker foretold the advent of this change. Since that time mint technicians have been busy preparing the new coinage tools, the commercial community the new coin selector devices demanded, and the lawmakers have evolved the new laws.

Finally, by mid-year all elements had been fully meshed, and Canada is well along the road of conversion to base metal coins . . . as it becomes one of the last of the major nations of the world to do so.

INDIA

Three interesting Indian commemorative coins, each of which is being devoted to an independent theme were released in October. As at least two of the coins are scheduled to be struck of silver their export to the collector market will be restricted, due to the previous metals regulations of the government of India.

The first of the commemoratives is the previously announced silver 10 rupee piece being issued in response to the FAO inspired coin plan which is to call attention to the growing world food crisis. It was announced some time ago that a total of two million examples of this issue would be produced.

Second on the list is an issue which will commemorate the centennial of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, India's Hindu nationalist leader, who was born on October 2, 1869.

A non-violent leader of the Indian campaign for independence, Gandhi was fatally shot by an extremist on January 30, 1948, as he walked to his daily prayer meeting. This commemorative is also to be a 34mm diameter silver 10 rupee coin.

A third coin—for which details of size, denomination and metal have not yet been determined—will commemorate the "silver jubilee of the founding of the Azad Hind Government (in exile October 21, 1943)," according to an Indian source. This government was founded by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Also planned is a special paper money issue which will commemorate the centennial of Gandhi's birth. The series—scheduled for release on October 2, 1968—includes notes in the values of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 100 rupees.

Australia's mint in Melbourne has minted its last coins. In mid-June

this onetime branch of London's Royal Mint made its last delivery of Australian coins, bringing to an end 96 years of minting history.

The Netherlands Bank, acting with government authorization, in mid-July placed a \$7 limit on the export of the two highest denominations of Dutch silver coins. The move is designed to halt the export of silver guilder and 2½ guilder coins for purposes of melting. The guilder—worth about 28 U.S. cents—had a silver value of about 37 cents at the time. It is planned that substitute non-silver coins will be introduced later in the year.

Czechoslovakia has announced plans to issue a silver 50 korun coin on October 28th in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the republic. It will also note the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the socialist state.

BRITAIN'S FIRST DECIMAL COINS

Britain's new decimal coinage breaks away from a system of counting coins dating back to Anglo-Saxon times. There are three bronze coins (the ½, 1 and 2 new penny) and two cupro-nickel coins (the 5 and 10 new penny).

The obverse (by Mr. Arnold Machin, O.B.E., R. A.) shows the Queen wearing a diamond tiara, a wedding present from Queen Mary. This portrait is also used by Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

The reverse designs are by Mr. Christopher Ironside. Their heraldic descriptions are:

- ½p The Royal Crown.
- 1p A Portcullis with chains royally crowned, originally a badge of King Henry VII, but for long closely associated with the Palace of Westminster.
- 2p The badge of the Prince of Wales. Three ostrich feathers enfiling a coronet of crosses

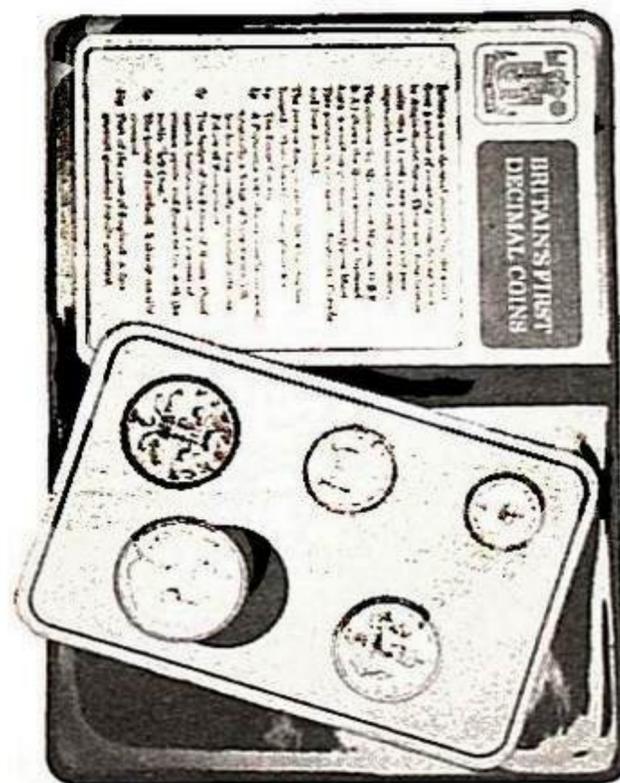
pattee and fleurs de lys, with the motto "Ich Dien."

- 5p The badge of Scotland. A thistle royally crowned.
- 10p Part of the crest of England. A lion passant guardant royally crowned.

Decimal Day is Monday, February 15, 1971 for Britain. Important points of the transition to decimalization are:

- * On this day—D Day—the United Kingdom will officially change to decimal currency.
- * The pound sterling (£) will be divided into 100 new pennies (100p). There will be a new half-penny (½p).
- * The three bronze coins will not become legal tender until D Day. But the other coinage changes will be made gradually from 1968 onwards.
- * The 5p and 10p coins have the same size, weight, and metal

(continued on page 10.)



SKILFUL FORGERIES OF KRUGER

MARKET BE

EDITORIAL

DANGER AHEAD!

COUNTERFEITS, RESTRIKES AND IMITATIONS

The extent to which counterfeit gold coins have flooded the coin market in South Africa, has become quite alarming and we are now faced with a very real problem.

In order to escape the financial embarrassment resulting from the purchase of a faked coin, collectors must learn to positively tell the difference between a genuine coin and an imitation.

Readers will find in this issue statements and stories by well known South African numismatists and other authorities. We publish these in an endeavour to shed light on the confusion which has resulted from the flooding of the market with counterfeit Kruger gold coins. Disturbing as it is to be plagued with this unpleasant situation, eventual good is bound to come out of the present frustration.

As is the case with genuine antique oil paintings, oriental carpets or diamonds, the need has now arisen for every serious coin collector in South Africa to be able to distinguish the genuine from the imitation, the real from the false.

There is something of a challenge to a man, in developing his ability to tell a genuine article from a fake. The task calls for an increased awareness of the points of difference between the genuine coin and the imitation. This in turn demands a more detailed study of how coins are manufactured, the process by which coins are copied and the tricks employed in trying to make a copy look like an original.

The individual who goes to some trouble to study this subject, will be rewarded with sharpened powers of observation, an increased ability to discriminate detail and in the end an intuition for quickly telling the two types of coins apart.

In the next issue we hope to bring you an article discussing some of the features which are fairly common to coins which have been copied or imitated. In the meantime, be extra careful when buying Kruger gold coins. If you are not sure about a particular coin, consult an expert.

The Editor

COUNTERFEIT COINS

by Mr. Wilson Makepeace

The Editor of Coin & Medal News has asked me to write an article on Counterfeit Coins. In a near future issue I hope to bring you the results of a year of intensive research into this subject.

With the aid of a newly acquired EPIDIASCOPE it has become possible to pin point a considerable number of the "deviations" common to the copied or imitated coin.

We hope to list most of the major points of difference in the article.

Skilful imitations, restrikes and forgeries of Kruger gold coins have recently been offered for sale in the Republic.

Almost all common dates have been struck and to the untrained eye they are difficult to distinguish. However, reputable dealers and trained numismatists have been quick to spot them and following a country-wide outcry, the fakes have been brought to the attention of collectors.

Let it be said that a number of well-intentioned people have sold these coins not knowing them to be fakes. One person was so alarmed when he discovered that he might have sold them, that he immediately offered to re-purchase the coins.

VOLKSKAS en BICKELS

Dit is vir ons 'n genoeë om aan ons lesers bekend te maak dat VOLKSKAS Bpk. 'n belang in BICKELS MUNTE EN MEDALJES (Edms.) Bpk. verkry het.

Ons twee organisasies sal nou as gevolg van noue toekomstige samewerking, 'n verskeidenheid nuwe dienste en geleenthede aan Suid-Afrikaanse numismatiste kan aanbied. (Ook in die buiteland). In 'n toekomstige uitgawe sal ons verder hieroor gesels.

Ons wil dit net graag duidelik stel dat alles soos voorheen by Bickels sal aangaan en dat daar geen drastiese veranderings beoog word nie.

R GOLD HIT SOUTH AFRICA -

WARNED!

The rot began about two years ago when faked Kruger 1892 £½'s surreptitiously made their way on to the South African market. They were followed by 1898 ponds and then a torrent of different dates.

While the authorities are naturally obliged to prosecute anyone striking these coins, the onus for spotting them and preventing their circulation must rest with hawk-eyed numismatists.

Every serious collector must make a detailed study of Kruger gold. Only by diligent work will collectors be in a position to spot fakes . . . and prevent them ruining the good name of South African numismatics.

VOLKSKAS and BICKELS

We are extremely pleased to be able to inform our readers that VOLKSKAS Ltd. has acquired an interest in BICKELS COINS AND MEDALS (Pty.) Ltd.

As a result of the close cooperation which is now possible between our two organizations we hope to bring to the numismatists of South Africa (and overseas) a variety of new services and opportunities in the field of Coins and Medals. More about this in a future issue.

We wish to stress that Bickels will continue to function as in the past and that no major changes in any sphere are anticipated. All goes on exactly as before.

THE STORM BREAKS!

by Dr. Stan Kaplan

It is with great distress that I have watched the storm clouds of forgery loom over our numismatic horizon. We have known for many years about the restrikes and forgeries that have plagued collectors of British, American and European coins, but until recently, we have enjoyed a relative immunity.

About 18 months ago the drizzle began and we saw the 1892 10/- forgery appear. Then came the 1898 Pond, to be followed by the deluge. In London in June, Mr. Peter Seaby told me that a man walked into his office and tried to sell him no less than 50 1898 Kruger Ponds - every one of them a forgery.

An associate of mine has just returned from London where he bought in good faith from one of the smaller dealers, 5 Kruger Ponds - 3 1897 and 2 1898. All five of them fakes for which he paid £95. On my last trip to London I bought an 1894 Pond - also a forgery.

All of these have the same fault, thank the powers that be - the coin appears to be uncirculated, while the President's hair is rubbed almost out of existence, and the field is proof-like with scratches. There are also many faults in the lettering on the obverse, while on the reverse, the central part of the design appears too large for the coin.

London, for some reason seems to be the outlet point and I sincerely hope that eventually we will be able to stop the pestilence. The anti-forgery committee of the I.A.P.N. is doing its utmost, but they need all the help that they can get. It is up to every one of us, dealers and collectors alike, to do our utmost to help.

Always be on the alert. Regard "bargains" with the suspicion they deserve. Should you by chance have a forgery offered to you, try and trace it to its source, and report the matter to an authoritative body.

THE 1900 POND-ORIGINAL OR RESTRIKE?

The tremendous controversy which has been raging in numismatic circles over the appearance in South Africa of numbers of UNC/PROOF-LIKE 1900 ZAR PONDS, highlights the complexity of the problem regarding genuine versus restrike coins.

Even the experts have been sharply divided over this particular piece. The coin has every appearance of having been struck with an original

die. Yet how can one explain the sudden appearance in 1968 of quantities of mint condition ZAR ponds dated 1900?

By the time our next issue appears (Feb/March 1969) a lot more information will no doubt have been gathered concerning this piece.

In the meantime we again caution our readers to be extra careful before snapping up Kruger sovereign "bargains."

Uganda V.L.O. Muntplan

Op 16 Oktober het Uganda een van die eerste gedenkmuntstukke uitgereik wat spesiaal vir die Voedsel- en Landbou-Organisasie se Muntplan gemunt is. Dit is 'n vyf-sjieling stuk met die Wapen van Uganda aan die voorkant en die V.L.O.-geïnspireerde ontwerp aan die teenkant.

Nuwe versamelaars wonder seker waarom dit alles gaan, dus verstrekk ons hier 'n kort opsomming van ontwikkelings in die skema tot dusver.

V.L.O. staan natuurlik vir die Voedsel- en Landbou-Organisasie van die Verenigde Volke, wat op 16 Oktober 1945 gestig is.

In 1966 het die V.L.O. by regerings voorgestel dat 'n gepaste wyse om die publiek se aandag (sowel in hoogs-ontwikkelde lande as in agterlike gemeenskappe) op die wêreld se voedseltekort te vestig, sou wees om hierdie tema op toekomstige nasionale muntstukke te illustreer.

Grondliggend aan hierdie voorstel is die verdere oogmerk om die probleme van honger en onderontwikkeling die hoof te bied deur die aanwending van fondse wat ingesamel word met die verkoop van die V.L.O.-geïnspireerde muntstukke aan versamelaars.

In baie gevalle kan 'n muntstuk uitgereik word teen so min as een-tiende van sy sigwaarde. As groot hoeveelhede dus teen sigwaarde of meer verkoop word, kan die regering wat hulle uitreik 'n aansienlike wins daaruit maak. Die V.L.O. vra dat hierdie winste vir landboukundige ontwikkeling aangewend moet word.

Die Organisasie het regerings ook uitgenooi om tot 20,000 monsters van hulle nuwe muntstukke in die ongesirkuleerde (eerder as proef- of gepoleerde) staat te skenk vir verkoping aan die publiek in spesiale albums. Daar sal 'n maksimum van 20,000 albums met kopiereg wees, met reeksnommers, en met 9-15 stukke per bladsy. Bladsye, wat ongeveer dubbeld die sigwaarde van

die muntstukke kos, sal vrygestel word sodra hulle beskikbaar is.

Die V.L.O. Muntstukplan is 'n driejaar projek, wat in 1968 (Die Jaar van Menseregte) begin en ten einde loop met die V.L.O. se 25ste Herdenking in 1970.

Minstens 20 lande het hulle bereidwilligheid uitgespreek om aan die skema deel te neem.



(Continued from page 7.)

content as shillings and florins and are interchangeable with them; they will come into circulation from 1968.

- The sixth decimal coin will be the 50p. It will replace the 10s. note well before D Day.
- The halfpenny will cease to be legal tender on 1st August 1969, the half-crown on 1st January 1970, and the penny, threepenny bit and sixpence after the changeover period.
- The changeover period will last for several months after D Day; except on cheques, both currencies will be in use and £p will gradually replace £sd in shops and offices as cash registers, office machines, and slot machines are converted or replaced. Enquiries please to: The Decimal Currency Board, Standard House, 27 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2.

Wrak Lewer Muntfortuin Op

Drie jong skatjagters het 'n groot skat 17de en 18de eeuse muntstukke ontdek in die wrak van die Britse oorlogskip Feversham, net buite die hawe van Louisbourg in die provinsie Nieu-Skotland aan die Kanadese ooskus.

Vanwee die verskeidenheid muntstukke wat gevind is, was dit onmoontlik om dadelik die waarde daarvan te bepaal. Die muntstukke word nou ondersoek deur deskundiges aan die Smithsonian Instituut in Washington en die Bostonse Museum vir Skone Kunste. 'n Kanadese muntdeskundige het verklaar dat die vonds van groot belang is vir die wêreld van muntversamelaars.

Die belangrikste muntstukke in die versameling skyn Hollandse silwerdaalders te wees, die geld wat gebruik is toe New York nog Nieuw-Amsterdam was.

Die drie amateur-duikers, almal een-en-dertig jaar oud, is Alex Storm, Adrian Richards en Harvey Macleod.

Hulle het die wrak in September ontdek en die muntstukke verlede maand. Die vonds is tot nou geheim gehou.

ANDER SKATTE

Die Feversham het in 1733 vergaan. Drie jaar gelede het mnr. Storm, mnr. Macleod en nog 'n man skatte ontdek in 'n ander skeepswrak, die Franse vaartuig Le Chameau. Die waarde van die vonds, wat tans nog die onderwerp uitmaak van 'n regs-twis, is geraam op soveel as tagtig duisend dollars.

Die Feversham vonds sal na verwagting heelwat waardevoller wees. Mnr. Storm het gesê dat die span die kanonne van die Feversham eerste ontdek het.

BRITISH MUSEUM FINDS V. C. NOT ORIGINAL

With all the talk of forgeries in the numismatic world, the recent discovery of a faked VC in the possession of a British museum offers some consolation to those who have been "had".

The now famous VC of Private William Coffey, auctioned by Sotheby's on October 16, has been restored to its original condition by Hancocks, the London firm which made it in 1855.

Private Coffey, who won the VC for bravery in the Crimea, all-but obliterated his name from the medal before he sold it. Presumably he wanted to conceal the fact that he had been forced by poverty to part with his proudest possession.

He also sowed the seeds of future controversy between his regiment's museum and Sotheby's by having a copy made to wear on Sundays and at regimental reunions.

But, as Sotheby's point out, the copy was far from perfect. Real VC's are always engraved with the rank before the name - on the copy the name came first; the date, "29th March 1855" on the real VC, was "March 29th 1855" on the copy; and the colour of the copy was coppery, while a real VC is more brassy.

Major Tom Purdon, now in charge of the Border Regiment's Museum - which owned the copy - accepts Hancock's verdict that it is not the original, although the rest of Private Coffey's medals proved genuine.

"As far as we can trace," he said, "the other six medals were purchased from Spinks in 1928. Lt.-Col. Smyth, a former curator of the museum, found the copy hanging on the wall of the mess room at Barnard Castle, where the first battalion of the Border Regiment was stationed until 1959, and received permission to take it back to the museum.

"I am naturally disappointed. We

never suspected it to be a fake. It has been on display with the others since we came by it."

"At present we are thinking of bidding for the real one, but the Trustees will have to make the final decision."

The real VC had been in the collection of the late Mr. W.E. Knowles, and had passed to his daughter Gladys Knowles, who is selling it now for family reasons. Mr. Knowles had acquired the VC in 1900 from a dealer in Hythe, Kent, called B. Ninnes, and a letter exists as evidence of this transaction.



From left to right: Original Coffey VC, before Hancocks re-engraved name on bar; Coffey VC after being re-engraved; copy in Border Regiment Museum. The difference between the re-engraved genuine VC and the copy can be clearly seen. See lead story.

BOOK REVIEW

"A Catalogue of Modern World Coins 1850-1964" by R.S. Yeoman, Eighth Edition, 509 pages, illustrated.

All coins of all countries issued between 1850 and 1964 are listed and priced in the eighth edition of this standard reference on modern world coins. Good photographs are given of many of the type coins and prices are given for one grade for each type coins.

All coins issued since 1964 are listed in "Current Coins of the World" by R.S. Yeoman and all coins issued previously to 1850 are listed

by Jerry Remick

in "Coins of the World 1750-1850" by William Craig.

New features of this edition include very selective grading and pricing for each type coin; revision and re-numbering of some countries; additions to the text; and addition of new photographs and replacement of old photographs. Prices have been increased slightly to moderately for some coins reflecting the increased interest and demand by collectors for type coins of the world. Prices for some very scarce coins have risen considerably to realistic levels.

A high degree of emphasis on condition grading and pricing is perhaps the most notable improvement in this edition. Each coin is priced in one condition from fine to uncirculated, depending on the condition in which it is most usually sold. The condition for some coins has been raised one grade in this edition.

The coins of Afghanistan and Italy have been re-numbered and a few new type coins have been added. A table showing the numerals for Burma and Siam inserted before each of these countries is one of the many additions to the text.

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

bickels' coins & medals

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SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS

SHORT SETS (without gold)

770	1943 per set	(104 minted)	R475.00
771	1944 per set	(150 minted)	375.00
772	1945 per set	(150 minted)	375.00
773	1946 per set	(150 minted)	360.00
774	1947 per set	(2,600 minted)	147.50
775	1948 per set	(1,120 minted)	175.00
776	1949 per set	(800 minted)	185.00
777	1950 per set	(500 minted)	240.00
778	1951 per set	(2,000 minted)	57.50
779	1952 per set	(3,500 minted)	37.50
780	1953 per set	(2,000 minted)	52.50
781	1954 per set	(2,275 minted)	65.00
782	1955 per set	(2,250 minted)	65.00
783	1956 per set	(1,350 minted)	105.00
784	1957 per set	(750 minted)	165.00
785	1958 per set	(625 minted)	175.00
786	1959 per set	(560 minted)	235.00
787	1960 per set	(1,860 minted)	70.00
788	1961 per set	(4,391 minted)	32.00
789	1962 per set	(2,300 minted)	60.00
790	1963 per set	(2,525 minted)	47.00
791	1964 per set	(13,000 minted)	22.50
792	1965 per set	(20,000 minted)	20.00
793	1965 V.I.P. (Afrikaans 1 Rand)		
	per set	(120 minted)	270.00
794	1966 per set	(15,000 minted)	15.00
795	1967 per set	(15,000 minted)	17.50
796	1968 per set	(15,000 minted)	22.50

LONG SETS (with gold)

797	1952 per set	(12,000 minted)	70.00
798	1953 per set	(3,000 minted)	115.00
799	1954 per set	(875 minted)	165.00
800	1955 per set	(600 minted)	185.00
801	1956 per set	(350 minted)	375.00
802	1957 per set	(380 minted)	360.00
803	1958 per set	(360 minted)	365.00
804	1959 per set	(390 minted)	440.00
805	1960 per set	(1,500 minted)	155.00
806	1961 per set	(3,139 minted)	105.00
807	1962 per set	(1,544 minted)	115.00
808	1963 per set	(1,500 minted)	95.00

809	1964 per set	(3,000 minted)	65.00
810	1965 per set	(5,000 minted)	70.00
811	1966 per set	(10,000 minted)	40.00
812	1967 per set	(10,000 minted)	45.00
813	1968 per set	(10,000 minted)	45.00

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE CROWNS

SS -	Specially	Select, i.e. Prooflike	finish
814	1953 each	(8,000 minted)	22.50
815	1954 each	(3,890 minted)	48.50
816	1955 each	(2,230 minted)	30.00
817	1959 each	(2,200 minted)	147.50
818	1960 each	(22,367 minted)	10.00
819	1961 each	(19,956 minted)	20.00
820	1962 each	(6,024 minted)	28.00
821	1963 each	(10,227 minted)	10.00
822	1964 each	(25,000 minted)	6.00
823	1965 E 1 Rand	(25,000 minted)	8.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

824	1947 each	(305,600 minted)	6.00
825	1948 each	(781,992 minted)	8.00
826	1949 each	(537,821 minted)	10.00
827	1958 each	(235,952 minted)	8.50
828	1960 each	(421,624 minted)	4.50
829	1962 each	(24,378 minted)	14.00
830	1963 each	(157,717 minted)	3.50
831	1964 each	(126,664 minted)	3.00
832	1966 English or Afrikaans 1 Rand	each (±3,000,000)	1.25
833	1967 English or Afrikaans 1 Rand	each (±3,000,000)	1.25

834

SOUTH AFRICA

— A set of select UNC —

specimen Coins from R1 Silver to 1 cent copper in transparent holder. Many coins like the 1968 50c, 20c and 10c and the 1967 50c, 20c and 10c did not go into circulation and will be quite scarce. 1967 issue has Verwoerd R1 and 1968 issues have Swart on Minor Coins.

(a)	1967 (Afrikaans Set)	—	R4.50 per set.
(b)	1967 (English Set)	—	R4.50 per set.
(c)	1968 (Afrikaans Set)	—	R4.50 per set.
(d)	1968 (English Set)	—	R4.50 per set.



REVERSE

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<p>837. GREAT BRITAIN 1968 First Decimal Sets in attractive wallet with printed card giving details of designs used - 2 Nickel & 3 Copper Coins (Copper Coins dated 1971) per set R1.50</p>	<h3>CROWNS</h3> <h4>UGANDA</h4> <p>863. 1968 - UNC R2.00</p>	
<p>859. BRUNEI — 1967-5 Coin Set - UNC R1.50</p>	<h3>GERMANY</h3> <p>857. 5 Mark 1900 Proof R22.00 858. 5 Mark 1913 VF R 7.50</p>	<h3>G. E. A.</h3> <p>855. 1891 - 1 Pesa - UNC 8.50 856. 1915 - 15 Rupie Gold Tabora Pond - VF 125.00 (Long Curl).</p>
<p>860. SINGAPORE — 1967-6 Coin Set - UNC R3.00</p>	<h3>RHODESIA</h3> <p>838. 1932 - 2/6 - VF 5.75 839. 1934 - 2/6 - VF+ 7.50 840. 1935 - 2/6 - VF+ 7.25</p>	
<p>861. ICELAND — 1966/7-7 Coin Set - UNC R3.00</p>		

UNCIRCULATED AND PROOF SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL.

FARTHINGS				TWO SHILLINGS & 20 CENTS							
870	1924	UNC	4.75	934	1958	UNC	1.25	999	1923	Proof	45.00
871	1928	UNC	5.50	935	1959	UNC	0.90	1000	1947	Proof	38.00
872	1931	UNC	4.50	936	1960	UNC	7.75	1001	1948	UNC	40.00
873	1932	UNC	5.25	937	1961	UNC	1.50	1002	1949	UNC	15.00
874	1935	UNC	6.25	938	1962	UNC	6.75	1003	1951	Proof	9.00
875	1937	UNC	7.75	939	1963	UNC	5.00	1004	1952	Proof	6.50
876	1939	UNC	6.00	940	1964	UNC	5.00	1005	1954	UNC	2.45
877	1941	UNC	4.75	941	1965 A	UNC	0.10	1006	1960	UNC	1.95
878	1946	UNC	0.75	942	1965 A	Proof	0.35	1007	1961	UNC	0.95
879	1947	UNC	0.85	943	1965 E	UNC	0.10	1008	1962	UNC	1.45
880	1948	UNC	1.45	944	1966 A	UNC	0.10	1009	1963	UNC	0.95
881	1949	UNC	0.95	945	1966 E	UNC	0.35	1010	1964	UNC	0.90
882	1954	UNC	0.70	946	1966 E	Proof	0.10	1011	1965 E	UNC	0.40
883	1955	UNC	0.60	947	1967 A	UNC	0.35	1012	1965 E	Proof	1.50
884	1956	UNC	1.30	948	1967 E	UNC	0.10	1013	1965 A	UNC	0.40
885	1959	UNC	0.80	949	1967 E	Proof	0.35	1013 A	1965 A	UNC	0.50
886	1960	UNC	1.00	950	1968 E	UNC	0.10	1014	1966 A	Proof	1.50
				951	1968 A	UNC	0.75	1014 A	1966 E	UNC	0.60
				952	1968 A	Proof		1015	1967 A	UNC	0.60
								1016	1967 A	Proof	1.50
								1017	1967 E	UNC	0.80
								1018	1968 E	UNC	0.60
								1019	1968 E	Proof	2.50
								1020	1968 A	UNC	0.80
HALFPENNIES & HALF CENTS				SIXPENCES & 5c				50 CENTS			
887	1923	Proof	105.00	953	1923	Proof	32.00	1021	1965 A	Proof	4.50
888	1947	Proof	12.50	954	1944	UNC	9.75	1022	1965 E	Proof	525.00
889	1948	Proof	15.00	955	1947	Proof	7.00	1023	1966 E	UNC	1.00
890	1951	Proof	2.95	956	1948	UNC	2.85	1024	1966 E	Proof	2.25
891	1952	Proof	1.85	957	1951	Proof	3.25	1025	1966 A	UNC	1.00
892	1954	UNC	9.75	958	1952	Proof	2.75	1026	1967 E	UNC	1.50
893	1960	UNC	1.50	959	1960	UNC	2.25	1027	1967 E	Proof	3.25
894	1961	UNC	0.35	960	1961	UNC	2.65	1028	1967 A	UNC	2.25
895	1962	UNC	0.45	961	1963	UNC	0.80	1029	1968 A	UNC	1.50
896	1963	UNC	1.25	962	1964	UNC	0.95	1030	1968 A	Proof	5.00
897	1964	UNC	0.40	963	1965 E	UNC	0.20	1031	1968 E	UNC	2.25
898	1964	Proof	1.35	964	1965 E	Proof	0.60				
				965	1965 A	UNC	0.20				
				966	1966 A	UNC	0.20				
				967	1966 A	Proof	0.60				
				968	1966 E	UNC	0.20				
				969	1967 A	UNC	0.20				
				970	1967 A	Proof	0.60				
				971	1967 E	UNC	0.20				
				972	1968 E	UNC	0.20				
				973	1968 E	Proof	1.00				
				974	1968 A	UNC	0.20				
PENNIES & CENTS				SHILLINGS & 10 CENTS				SILVER ONE RAND			
899	1923	Proof	22.50	975	1923	Proof	39.50	1032	1965 E	Proof	7.50
900	1947	Proof	12.75	976	1947	Proof	35.00	1033	1965 A	Proof	225.00
901	1948	UNC	3.00	977	1948	UNC	36.00	1034	1966 A	UNC	1.25
902	1949	UNC	2.75	978	1951	Proof	5.50	1035	1966 A	Proof	6.00
903	1951	Proof	4.50	979	1952	Proof	4.25	1036	1966 E	UNC	1.25
904	1952	Proof	2.75	980	1958	UNC	2.50	1037	1967 A	UNC	1.25
905	1959	UNC	1.90	981	1959	UNC	6.50	1038	1967 A	Proof	8.00
906	1960	UNC	1.25	982	1960	UNC	2.50	1039	1967 E	UNC	1.25
907	1961	UNC	0.30	983	1961	UNC	1.25	1040	1968 E	UNC	2.50
908	1961	Proof	2.50	984	1962	UNC	2.00	1041	1968 E	Proof	9.50
909	1962	UNC	0.40	985	1963	UNC	0.75	1042	1968 A	UNC	3.75
910	1962	Proof	3.75	986	1964	UNC	0.65				
911	1963	UNC	0.60	987	1965 A	UNC	0.30				
912	1963	Proof	3.00	988	1965 A	Proof	0.75				
913	1964	UNC	0.30	989	1965 E	UNC	0.30				
914	1964	Proof	2.00	990	1966 E	UNC	0.60				
915	1965 E	UNC	1.95	991	1966 E	Proof	0.90				
916	1965 E	Proof	2.75	992	1966 A	UNC	0.60				
917	1965 A	UNC	47.50	993	1967 E	UNC	0.50				
918	1966 E	UNC	0.05	994	1967 E	Proof	0.90				
919	1966 A	UNC	0.05	995	1967 A	UNC	0.75				
920	1966 A	Proof	0.25	996	1968 A	UNC	0.50				
921	1967 E	UNC	0.05	997	1968 A	Proof	1.75				
922	1967 A	UNC	0.05	998	1968 E	UNC	0.75				
923	1967 A	Proof	0.25								
924	1968 E	UNC	0.05								
925	1968 A	UNC	0.05								
926	1968 E	Proof	0.60								
TICKEYS & 2½c & 2c								GOLD ONE RAND			
927	1923	Proof	29.00					1043	1961	UNC	32.50
928	1947	Proof	5.00					1044	1962	UNC	37.50
929	1947	UNC	1.75					1045	1963	UNC	25.00
930	1948	Proof	7.75					1046	1964	UNC	20.00
931	1948	UNC	2.75					1047	1965	UNC	17.50
932	1951	Proof	4.00					1048	1966	Proof	15.00
933	1952	Proof	2.50					1049	1967	Proof	13.50
								1050	1968	Proof	11.00
								GOLD TWO RAND			
								1051	1961	UNC	35.00
								1052	1962	UNC	18.50
								1053	1963	UNC	23.00
								1054	1964	UNC	18.00
								1055	1965	UNC	16.00
								1056	1966	Proof	15.00
								1057	1967	Proof	15.00
								1058	1968	Proof	13.00

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1968 S.A. Prooflike Kruger Rand in Wallet (1oz of pure gold) — **R47-00**

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Monument and Memorial Garden Lourenco Marques 12-10-68

Thanks to the generous contributions received during the past years from thousands of individuals, schools and organisations in the Republic, the Memorial Garden was inaugurated in Lourenco Marques on 12 October, 1968 by the Honourable the Minister of National Education, Mr. Jan de Klerk.

To commemorate this unique occasion the committee of the Monument Fund, issued a small quantity of numbered sets of bronze medallions consisting of 500 sets of 2 medals per de luxe leatherette case. The leatherette cases show the colours of the National Flag, orange, white and blue, and the sets are numbered from 1 to 500. These numbered bronze commemorative sets will be available on a first come first served basis. BICKELS are the exclusive distributors. (Only 325 sets left.)



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1968

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- * Olive Green and Gold inscribed.
- * Official S.A. Mint Case.
- * Inside is White Satin with Green Velvet and Orange White and Blue with S.A.M. Monogram in Gold.
- * Thousands of visitors from South Africa, Mocambique and elsewhere will be visiting the Memorial Garden and Monument in L.M. each year. Garden is the property of the Trichardtgenootskap.



REVERSE

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1835 - 1838

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We offer this historically important commemorative which you will be proud to add to your collection as follows:-

A A NUMBERED Twin Set of Two Medallions to simultaneously show obverse and reverse in South African Mint Case reasonably priced at

R13-50
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WE ALSO OFFER TO EACH BUYER OF THE TWIN SET

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