



BICKELS'



COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

JULY, 1965

VOLUME I NO. 1

THREATS TO S.A. MINT BY COIN DEALERS

Coin collectors have threatened legal and other action against the South African Mint in a desperate attempt to secure larger allotments of this year's 26,000 proofsets. Already the Mint has been swamped with 1¼ million applications at the rate of 2,000 a day.

A South African collector told the Mint he would consult his lawyer about obtaining more proofsets, and an American collector, who demanded 250 sets, has told officials he will approach the United Nations to urge a ban on all South African coinage entering the U.S.A. The collector was eventually given one set.

Another American collector ordered 250,000 sets (nearly ten times the Mint's planned production) and emphasized the urgency and importance of his claim by twice visiting the Republic at his own expense to interview Mint officials. He, too, was awarded his usual allotment — two sets.

While letters from American dealers pour into the Mint, South African orders have risen from ten a day to more than 100.

South African interest in proofsets is unexpected by Mint Officials, who previously regarded local interest in their products as negligible (Continued on Page 3, column 3.)

DON'T WRITE

Each of this year's 26,000 proofsets have been allotted to customers of the South African Mint. A senior Mint official has asked collectors to stop submitting their orders. He emphasized there was no possibility of anyone who did not secure an allotment in previous years of being sent one this year. "There is also no chance of gaining a set by someone cancelling their order. This never happens" the over-worked official said.

South Africa's legal history is riddled with cases of rouge's who sold gilted coins as Kruger gold sovereigns.

Latest disillusion was that of a Pretoria woman, who breathlessly telephoned a coin dealer recently about a "gold 1937 tickey".

"But madam," the dealer pleaded. "There were no gold tickeys in that year — or any other;

POUND'S VALUE DROPS

The value of the pound sterling plummeted to one-fifth of its value in 50 years.

Figures recently released by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer show the pound was worth 20/- in 1913, compared with only 4/- last year.

The decrease in value has an interesting history. It declined steadily till 1920 when it was worth 8/4. The following year it rose five pennies and continued rising till 1932 when it was worth 13/7. The pound began a steady downward plunge after that date and reached an all-time low last year.

The lesson to coin investors is simple: The buying power of coins may slump but there is always an intrinsic value in the metal of coins — unlike valueless paper.

"Gold" Fools Again

except for the Sammy Marks Golden Kruger tickey minted in 1898 and worth R1,000 today."

"It's genuine. For Sale." she postulated. "Bought it myself some years ago. No doubt about it. Mr... weighed it and said it's pure gold."

The dealer weighed the suspect coin and pronounced judgement — genuine tickey, alright; but gilted with gold.

BICKELS' COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

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OPINION

WHO WE ARE

This is the first issue of a South African coin and medal newspaper and our publication will have three aims:

To promote local interest in the Republic's coinage;

Advise collectors and investors on how and what to buy; and

Provide a readily available and authoritative source of information for overseas dealers and collectors.

The unprecedented growth and interest in South African coin collecting and investment has prompted Bickels, of Johannesburg, to launch a regular publication.

Recently letters have flooded into our offices from people with coins to sell and swop - or asking about items they want to buy.

Almost without exception, they plead for information about coinage; price lists, catalogues and literature on the subject.

There are many overseas publications which cater solely for collectors. Apart from journals published by the South African

numismatic societies, there is no newspaper which aims to interest people in coinage and supply information about coin trends. This we hope to do.

The informative journals of the Transvaal and South African Numismatic Societies contain a wealth of interesting and technical data about local numismatics. They provide fascinating materials for serious students of numismatics and medals.

We believe, however, there is also a definite need for a newspaper.

It is our intention in each issue to print practical news about the coin world: Price reviews and comparisons; overseas coin news; interesting feature articles; figures on mintages and news of coming issues; local and foreign auction prices for coins and lists of recommended numismatic literature. In fact, all you have to know for wise investment in a concise up-to-date newspaper.

We have combined our knowledge of coins and medals with our editor's experience in journalism. We hope the result will prove absorbing and interesting to our readers.

PREVIEW

In next month's edition we will publish a complete review of South African Crown prices, similar to this edition's South African proofsets.

Again, the "We Advise You" tip will be helpful and aimed on promoting careful and wise coin investment.

We have naturally been unable to discuss every facet of coin investment in this issue because of space and, partly, because we do not know of your particular problems.

If you do have any problems or advice for others, don't hesitate to write to us.

AT THE SALES

Currie's Auctioneers, of Johannesburg, held their largest sale in recent years last month when they offered nearly 145 items for sale.

Most costly item was a set of Victoria Jubilee Coins of 1887 (£5 - 3d) which fetched R570.

The South African items once again created the greatest interest in the sale. Among them was a Burgers Pond which went for R90. This is an extremely high figure considering the coin had been holed, plugged, filled and polished.

The Burgers Pond sold at Currie's was of the "fine beard" variety, which is listed at R700 in Extremely Fine condition. Considering the "adjustments" to the coin, the price was satisfactory.

* * *

A 1959 uncirculated S.A. Mint set (5/- - 1/4d, including the valuable 1959 S.S. Crown) went for R108. It originally cost R1.70 at the S.A. Mint in 1959.

Other S.A. sets to claim a good price were a 1962 Proofset (R2 - 1/2c) and a 1961 proofset (50c to 1/2c) which went for R140.00.

Two-and-a-half cent pieces are already showing their rarity by the prices they command. Five 1964 2 1/2 cent pieces in prooflike condition cost R4.50 each - nearly 180 times their face value.

* * *

A complete set of eight sovereigns from 1925 - 32 in Very Fine and Extremely Fine condition was auctioned for R100 while a 1932 Sovereign (E.F.) went at R9.00.

* * *

Kruger coins always fetch high prices and last month's sale was no exception. Here are some of the figures: 1892 Double Shaft Pond (V.F. - E.F.) - R66; 1894 Half Pond (V.F.) - R48 and 1892 Double Shaft Pond (E.F.) - R72.

"TICKEY" DOOMED: HEADING FOR HIGH PRICES

A coin destined to reach a very high price in future years is the common 2½ cent piece. This can be deduced from replies given recently in the House of Assembly by the Minister of Finance, Dr. Dönges.

The Minister's replies to Mr. Percy Plewman virtually spell doom for the "tickey", although no official statement has been made about its future.

During 1964, 23,157 2½ cent coins were minted and in the first quarter of 1965 a further 4,328 were minted. However, this year's batch were stamped with the 1964 date, which means that 27,485 of 1964 vintage were produced.

Asked how many 2½ cent coins had been minted in terms of the South African Mint and Coinage Act of 1964, the Minister replied: "Nil".

Pressed two weeks later by Mr. Plewman, Dr. Dönges said no decision had been reached on the coin's design and size, apart from that laid down in the Decimalization Proclamation of 1960.

PRICE RISE

The design of the country's seven new coins have been public for some months, but no attempt has been made to disclose the nature of the 2½ cent coin.

This can only be interpreted one way: The Government does not intend issuing a new 2½ cent coin.

If, indeed, South Africa is to have no new "tickeys", the price of the 2½ cents issued will rise considerably. Already the 1964/63/62 mintage are being listed at R7.50 in uncirculated condition.

CHIPS FOR NEVADA

Nevada gaming houses are using plastic chips in slot machines at Las Vegas. The Nevada Gaming Commission gave their approval at the request of casinos after the supply of silver dollars dried up last year.

S.A.'S NEW COINS

The third coin — the nickel 10 cent piece — in South Africa's new series will be introduced on August 10. The 20 cent and 50 cent coins will make their appearances on November 16 and February 15 respectively.

According to Government officials they will only be distributed when the 5 cent and 2½ coins have been withdrawn.

Van Riebeeck's head with the wording South Africa or Suid Afrika 1965 will appear on the obverse of each coin. The following descriptions refer to the reverse. The figures in parenthesis is the weight of the old coin.

1 cent — Two sparrows; 3 grammes (9.45 grammes)

2 cent — Black Wildebeest;

5 cent — S.A.'s National bird, blue crane, against Karoo koppies; 2.5 grammes (2.83 grammes)

10 cent — National flower, the aloe; 4 grammes (5.66 grammes)

20 cent — S.A.'s floral emblem, Protea; 6 grammes (11.31 grammes)

50 cent — Three flowers (white arum lily, blue agapathus and orange strelitzia, representing the three colours of the South African flag) 9.5 grammes, (28.28 grammes).

R1 — Leaping Springbok.

The weight of the new series is only a third of the present.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The unprecedented interest in the proofsets, (consisting of 20,000 short sets, 5,000 long sets and 1,000 twin sets of the gold coins,) has seriously disrupted the Mint's administrative staff who are obliged to tell each enquirer his application was unsuccessful. This reply service costs R400 a week.

A senior Mint official said: "We are astounded by the sudden interest in our profits. We cannot produce more because the Mint is striking millions of coins for South Africa's change to new coins.

"The proofsets will contain 80,000 pieces. Each coin is struck with special care and examined under a magnifying glass to test its perfection. The Mint cannot spare the time to produce more".

For years the Mint has regularly produced proofsets. Until last year it struggled to get rid of the few thousand struck.

DRASTIC CHANGE

"This changed drastically last year when the Mint struck 17,000 short sets, 2,000 long sets and 1,000 gold twin sets. Interest grew and enough applications for 3 million proofsets were received.

The official said he was amazed by the numerous South Africans who professed to be "bona fides" collectors.

"Two years ago the Mint could only count 2,000 collectors, most of whom were Americans. Now we have thousands of South Africans professing to be genuine collectors.

"Americans are very articulate in their letters and know exactly what they want. They are fully conversant with numismatic terms. But few South Africans know anything about coinage, and normal numismatic terms are utterly strange to them," he said.

Some South Africans are furious when their orders are refused. They demand sets because they are South African taxpayers.

GREAT TASK FOR REPUBLIC'S MINT

In the most ambitious programme it has undertaken, the South African Mint will produce 340 million coins this year for the country's coinage change. In the remaining six months of the year, 250 million coins must be struck.

To achieve this enormous production figure, Mint employees are working three shifts a day and turning out 1½ million coins each 24 hours.

To date the production figures are 2 cent coin - 41,732,000; 5 cent coin - 46,536,810 and 10 cent coin - 3,453,966. This totals 90,722,776.

PRODUCTION FIGURES

In addition to these coins, the Mint will soon start work on the 1 cent coin and by the end of the year hopes to have produced 75 million of this denomination.

The Mint's other production figures for 1965 are: 2 cent coin - 34 million; 5 cent coin - 30 million and 10 cent coin - 5 million.

The 20, 50 and R1 coins will only be introduced next year and will bear the 1966 date.

HIGH COIN PRICES

A proofset of ten 1893 British coins, including the £5, £2, £1 and 10/- in gold, was sold for R3,570 at Glendining's, London, recently. A proofset of 1893 coins in brilliant condition, but polished, fetched R2,205.

A very rare 1915, 50 dollar piece commemorating the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in San Francisco, fetched R1,435.

A sale of gold coins at Sotheby's totalled R9,964. A £5 piece from the specimen sets for the Coronation of King George VI fetched the highest price of R346.

Aussie Coin Hoarders

Australia will soon have decimal coinage - and a severe shortage of small coins caused by amateur coin-hoarders.

South Africa's transition to decimal currency in 1961 was keenly observed by the Australian Treasury, who decided to follow the Republic; even so far as having a decimal jingle ("Dollar Bill" instead of "Decimal Dan").

Together with the change to decimal coins, Australian Treasury officials have been plagued by small-time speculators who, like their South African counterparts in 1961, hope to gain by storing coinage and exchanging it for more valuable decimal coins.

This hoarding has led to Government appeals and warnings that people who hope to "get-rich-quick" will be sadly disappointed.

Decimal coinage, Press publicity and rumours of "easy-money" have rocketed Australian coin interest and now the country's first monthly coin magazine (the Australian Numismatic Society was established in 1913) has appeared.

S.A.'S FIRST NEW COINS DISTRIBUTED

The first two coins - the nickel 5 cent and the bronze 2 cent pieces - of South Africa's new coinage were placed in circulation during May after a maximum security country-wide distribution.

This is the first time South Africa has embarked upon a complete change of its currency. The security-pattern of distribution will be repeated with the introduction of each denomination.

An estimated 45,000,000 5 coins and 21.6 million 2 cent coins filling 90,000 bags and weighing 2,000 tons replaced at least 200 million of the old 5 cent and 2½ cent coins.

The distribution was far more intricate than the introduction of

decimalization four years ago. Railway police and Reserve Bank officials travelled with the money to ensure its safe delivery and the 15 supply routes were changed frequently to prevent possible robbery.

The military-like operation was planned months before and employees of numerous country banks were on hand at all hours of the night to take delivery of their allotment from passing trains.

NO HITCH

The distribution went without a hitch, except for complaints at the increased cost of telephone calls and mild disapproval of the "coin-less" feel and sound of the new issue.

For the first time the country's coinage bore Afrikaans or English wording only, and not bilingual wording as in the past.

Dr. Dönges told Parliament recently that 73.46 million of the old 5 cent coins and 134.9 million of the old 2½ cent coins had been minted until 1964. At least 70 per cent of these were still in circulation.

The new 5 cent pieces were minted at the rate of 1,250,000 a day and the 2 cent coins at 300,000 a day.

The South African Mint has estimated the value of silver coins still in circulation to be at R22 million.

PRICE TRENDS: SOUTH AFRICAN PROOFSETS

(These figures are taken from three editions of Dr. Alec Kaplan's "The Coins of South Africa." Note the tremendous price increase of every set from 1962 until 1965.)

DATE	SET	NUMBER ISSUED	PRICES in RANDS		
			1957	1962	1965
1923	£1 - ¼d	655	100	120	400
1923	2/6 - ¼d	747	20	25	200
1926	"	16	120	180	600
1930	"	14	120	180	600
1931	"	62	70	100	400
1932	"	12	120	180	600
1933	"	20	100	150	500
1934	"	24	100	150	500
1935	"	20	100	150	500
1936	"	40	70	120	440
1937	"	116	50	80	300
1938	"	44	70	120	500
1939	"	30	80	140	540
1943	"	104	30	40	300
1944	"	150	25	25	200
1945	"	150	25	25	200
1946	"	150	30	35	200
1947	5/- - ¼d	2,600	10	12	56
1947	5/- only	3,000	4	5	24
1948	5/- - ¼d	1,120	8	8	100
1949	"	800	8	10	140
1950	"	500	12	14	200
1951	"	2,000	6	7	56
1952	£1 - ¼d	12,000	18	23	70
	5/- - ¼d	3,500	4	5	50
1953	£1 - ¼d	3,000	27	35	80
	£1 - 10/-	1,000	20	30	40
	5/- - ¼d	2,000	7	9	56
1954	£1 - ¼d	875	27	36	110
	£1 - 10/-	350	20	32	60
	5/- - ¼d	2,275	7	9	56
1955	£1 - ¼d	600	27	40	110
	£1 - 10/-	300	20	36	60
	5/- - ¼d	2,250	7	9	52
1956	£1 - ¼d	350	27	50	220
	£1 - 10/-	158	22	46	120
	5/- - ¼d	1,350	5	9	100
1957	£1 - ¼d	380	25	50	260
	£1 - 10/-	180	20	46	120
	5/- - ¼d	750	5	12	140
1958	£1 - ¼d	360		50	260
	£1 - 10/-	155		46	120
	5/- - ¼d	625		16	140
1959	£1 - ¼d	390		50	320
	£1 - 10/-	240		46	120
	5/- - ¼d	560		16	200
1960	£1 - ¼d	1,500		30	100
	£1 - 10/-	450		26	50
	5/- - ¼d	1,860		12	50
1961	R2 - ½c	3,139		24	100
	R2 & R1	793		20	60
	50c - ½c	4,391		4	48
1962	R2 - ½c	1,544		20	100
	R2 & R1	800		18	50
	50c - ½c	2,300		3.50	56
1963	R2 - ½c	1,500			80
	R2 & R1	1,008			40
	50c - ½c	2,525			40
1964	R2 - ½c	3,000			60
	R2 & R1	1,000			30
	50c - ½c	13,000			30

INVESTMENT HINTS

WE ADVISE YOU.....

To write straight away to the Director of the South African Mint, P.O. Box 464, Pretoria, and ask for an allotment of R2 and R1 gold coins which will be available in August. Although the coins will be distributed in six weeks time, there is a genuine hurry to secure your allotment.

South Africa is changing its coinage this year and has attracted unprecedented interest from overseas, and particularly American, investors and dealers.

The Mint plans to produce 20,000 proofsets of seven coins (R1 - 1c); 5,000 proofsets of nine coins (R2 - 1c including the gold coins) and 1,000 proofsets of two gold coins.

The Director pointed out earlier this year that no one will be allowed more than the quantity allotted to him last year. This rules out most people who have recently interested themselves in coins. And what the Mint has not forbidden, American dealers have made impossible.

MANY LETTERS

— These dealers have inundated the Mint with an average of 400 letters a day and so far the Mint has received 2,000,000 applications for the 26,000 sets.

The only coins which have not been snapped up are 10,000 gold R2 coins and 10,000 gold R1 coins. Although there has been a steady demand for them, the Mint is allowing each family only five coins each.

The R2 coin costs R7.40 from the Mint while the R1 is R3.95. This means a selection of two R2 coins and three R1 will cost R26.65. It may seem an outlandish figure for five small coins for a new collector. But consider the fantastic appreciation of the coins.

— Last year the Mint produced a number of both these coins. The cost of the gold R2 was R7.40, but by October, when the Mint was sold out, the price jumped to R9, then R12 in December, until it almost doubled and reached R15 in April.

— Investors will do very well to order these coins and watch their considerable rise during the coming year.

BETWEEN COUNTS

"Yes madam I am interested in your coin. But before we go any further, please tell me what denomination it is?" the collector asked over the telephone.

"I don't see what it has got to do with you," the woman replied angrily. "But if you must know, I'm a Baptist!"

COIN CLUB

Many of America's 10 million coin investors have for member contributing regularly to a central buying fund. milar syndicates in South Africa.

For the benefit of people interested in this form of collecting, we will publish in each edition a special section which deals with syndicate and club news.

We start with a brief description of a suggested syndicate, an ideal method of operation, and particular facets of coin investment which must be strictly adhered to if people wish to buy wisely.

Overseas, coins have become the "small man's share market." Few monthly salaried workers can afford the luxury of dabbling in stocks and shares, and still fewer can spare the time studying daily share prices.

STEP AHEAD

Coins are articles of which every person has a basic knowledge from daily use. Not everyone can claim the same of shares.

For this reason, coin investors begin one step ahead of other investors. Second, not many people can afford the large sums needed for shares — but most can easily put away a few Rand each month for coins which always APPRECIATE, unlike shares which devalue overnight and are dependant on many outside influences.

But don't forget there is no easy way to gain coin knowledge. Catalogues, price variations and current journals must always be studied for necessary detailed information.

BECOME POSSESSIVE

Suppose ten young white-collared workers decide to form a syndicate, each contributing R5 a month. Their syndicate's monthly income will be R50 — totalling R600 a year. They should stipulate a fixed period for the syndicate's life.

Remember, once you start collecting, it's not easy to decide when to dispose of the collection and distribute the profit. Besides, you tend to become very possessive about attractively designed and well-minted coins.

If the syndicate plans for five years of operation only, this means an outlay of R3,000. If the money has been invested carefully in the right type of coinage, a syndicate can obtain a considerable profit.

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NEWS

ned themselves into syndicates, each
his newspaper hopes to promote si-

oin collector spent between R2,000 and R2,500
ears. Now his collection is worth R8,000 - an
of almost 400 per cent.)

se are some of the facts to learn and watch for
investment:

y of coins - Check the scarcity of coins. The
te total mintage of a coin in a particular year,
e valuable it will become. The 1958 South
Crown (Unc.) today costs between R7 and R8
235,952 were minted. But the 1959 Crown
between R60 and R75 because only 6,139 were
d. It is understandable that the 1959 will
ate far more quickly than the previous year's

condition - A coin's condition is vitally
nt. The nearer it is to perfection, the higher its
Recently an 1874 South African Burghers Pond
ld for R1,000 in London. A similar coin which
en used for jewelry and had two marks on the
it for only R570. Be careful not to handle coins
ace finger prints on the shiny surfaces - it
s from the value.

GOLD AND SILVER

metal - Gold coins have always been attrac-
d now silver coins are in great demand because
er's high price. Few countries can afford silver
y - causing silver coins to fetch astronomical
When overseas dealers learnt South Africa was
to nickel coinage, our present silver coins
agerly sought after.

d of coins - Coin quantities are fixed numeri-
y governments of the world and no more than
pulated amount are made. As the numbers of
ors mount, so the supply diminishes; which
coins are always in demand. This is a fundamen-
lor in the regular increase of coin's prices.

ou have established your own syndicate, please
us giving details as we are sure many others
like to learn from your experiences. Our address
kels' Coin & Medal News, P.O. Box 10690,
sburg.

Know

Your

Coins

Perhaps the most mystifying aspect of coin collecting to an outsider is the phenomenal increase in price of some coins which are only a few years old.

One South African coin in particular has rocketed until it is the most expensive of its type ever produced in the Republic, despite it being only six years old.

The coin is the 1959 Crown which fetches R75 today in uncirculated condition compared to the rare 73-year-old Kruger Double Shaft Crown which is priced at R70 (unc.).

The price of any coin usually hinges on its availability - and the 1959 Crown is very difficult to obtain.

NO MORE

In the three years before 1959 the South African Mint turned out 496,929 Crowns. Many of these Crowns were still undistributed in 1959, so the Mint decided not to mint anymore.

The decision sparked off a howl of protest from collectors who claimed that if the 1959 Crown was not minted their collections would be incomplete.

The director heeded their pleas and a very limited amount - only 6,139 were minted.

IMPORT

When they became available, South Africa was badly in need of foreign currency and many of the Crowns were sold in large quantities to British and American dealers.

Local dealers, who were unable to obtain sufficient Crowns from the Mint, were forced to take the very unusual step of importing the Crowns back from overseas.

There are not many 1959 Crowns in the Republic now, and hence their colossal value.

Conversely, 4,327 Double Shaft Crowns were produced for the Kruger Government, in 1892. Dealers believe that the cost of this coin will soon overtake that of the 1959 Crown. But until then, keep any 1959 Crowns you may have!

WHO TO KNOW

The art of pure numismatism is very complicated and needs intensive study. This is slightly outside the scope of our newspaper.

People living in Cape Town who require more detailed knowledge should write to Dr. F.K. Mitchell, editor of the South African Numismatic Journal (magazine of the South African Numismatic Society) at P.O. Box 1689, Cape Town. The society holds monthly meetings at the South African Museum, Cape Town.

Natalians should write to the

secretary of the Natal Numismatic Society, Mr. A.S. Maskell, of No. 7, Handsworth-On-The-Hill, 169, Jan Smuts Highway, Westridge, Durban.

Natal can boast of the man with the most valuable and impressive crown collection in the world. He is the Rev. J.F. Rowlands, of 7, Brewer Avenue, Durban.

In the Transvaal Mr. W. van As is the secretary of the Transvaal Numismatic Society. He can be reached at P.O. Box 464, Pretoria.

U.S. INVESTORS BUY UP KENNEDY 1/2-DOLLARS

The most popular and sought-after coin in the U.S.A. is the commemorative Kennedy half-dollar which is struck in silver. Although produced for distribution, most coins have ended in collectors' and investors' vaults.

Last October 137 million Kennedy half dollars were released by the American Mint. Instead of circulating the coins disappeared, some of them turning up in belt buckles, key-chains, in advertisements and pockets of souvenirs.

The Mint declared war on the investors and set out to break the value of the silver coin by producing so many that they lost their rarity.

STILL RARE

Today, nine months after the first Kennedy half-dollar was released, they are still extremely difficult to find.

Potential collectors cannot obtain them from banks but have to buy them from coin shops for 80 cents each — 30 cent higher than their face value.

In South Africa this coin is changing hands for R2.00. (Its value in South African currency is 35 cents).

This fanatical demand for Kennedy coins has highlighted the severe dilemma into which American coin investors have plunged their financial officials.

There is a dire shortage of silver coins and businessmen are being rationed in their weekly supplies.

Coin collectors never cease being amazed by the astronomical prices fetched by coins on the world's markets. Elsewhere in this newspaper we have printed some prices. However, more interesting details have arrived. Here are some of them:

- Three 1953 South African proofsets with gold sold at

NEWS FROM OTHER MINTS

The German Mint is likely to produce proofsets in 1965. Germany has never produced proofsets of coins for sale to collectors because of the increasing mintage of federal coins and a permanent shortage of suitable workers.

Small quantities of proof coins have been made of almost every German coin since 1873.

This information was revealed by officials of the Stuttgart Mint. The Mint will not accept orders for coins until an official announcement is made.

* * *

The manager of the Bank of Jamaica has announced that the Bank is unable to fill any more coin orders and it is no longer possible to make any available to numismatists or dealers overseas.

* * *

Austrian 1965 proofsets of seven coins are available from the Vienna Mint.

MORE SALE NEWS

R104 at Glendining's Auction at the end of March;

- A 1796 without Pole half-cent in fine brought R1,820; a virtually uncirculated 1793 Chain cent, R2,100; a very fine 1799/8 cent R945 and an 1856 Flying Eagle cent, R1,400.

IMPORTANT COIN SYMBOLS

Coin collecting, like many other hobbies and past-times has a terminology of its own. Most of its phraseology or symbols refer to the condition of a coin, for it is condition which determines a coin's value.

Here are some of the symbols and their meaning:

Select Specimen (S.S.) or Proof: These coins are made from highly polished blanks and easily lose their lustre from handling;

Uncirculated (Unc.); These coins have been made for regular circulation, but have been preserved and show no blemishes;

Extremely Fine (E.F.): They have been in circulation and show only slight signs of use;

Very Fine (V.F.): Slightly worn on prominent points and may show scratches.

R: Rare;

RR: Very rare;

RRR: Extremely rare; and

RRRR: Highest rarity.

South African coinage dates from 1874 and any coins in a condition worse than V.F. have no rating above their face value.

This subject will be elaborated upon in future issues.

(Symbols taken from Dr. Alec Kaplan's "The coins of South Africa").

MEXICO COIN BAN

The Mexican Government is planning to prohibit the removal, export or other shipment of any coins of any metal,

The reason for this ban appears to be that Mexico is short of silver.

PRICE LIST

BICKELS' COINS AND MEDALS

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

LIST 106.
JULY 1965.
Valid to end July 1965 only.
(Cancels all previous lists)

Arthur Bickel
Richard Bickel

P.O. Box 10690.
Johannesburg.
South Africa.
Phone: 534-8210

- 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.
Where applicable, please order by number.
3. NEXT LIST: August 1965.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS

In original case of issue

SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)

1951 per set	R52.50
1952 per set	40.00
1955 per set	51.00
1961 per set	32.00
1962 per set	39.00
1964 per set	25.00
1965 per set	35.00

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

1952 per set	R87.50
1953 per set	90.00
1962 per set	98.00
1963 per set	85.00
1964 per set	87.00
1965 per set	75.00

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE SS CROWNS

SS = Specially Select i.e. prooflike finish.

1960 each	R16.00
1961 each	16.50
1962 each	19.50
1963 each	12.50
1964 each	8.40

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

Genuinely Uncirculated Crowns.

1947 each	6.50
1948 each	7.00

1949 each	7.50
1960 each	3.75
1962 each	7.50
1963 each	3.00
1964 each	2.25

SPECIAL: Bickels South African Crown Album -
Luxury Finish - with transparent polythene pockets
showing date & quantity minted for each crown. R 3.95

SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - MINT ISSUE

The set consists of a prooflike Crown (SS) and all the
currency issues of minor coins in uncirculated condi-
tion - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2½c (Silver), 1c, ½c (Bronze).

PRE-DECIMAL - ¼d to 5/-

1959 per set	R115.00
1960 per set	19.00

DECIMAL SERIES - ½c to 50c

1961 per set	R19.50
1962 per set	26.00
1963 per set	15.50
1964 per set	13.00

All coins in the 1964 set are in Proof-like condition.
The 1964 set is the last of the silver issues. In 1965
South Africa switches to Nickel coinage. This country
will not strike any more Crown-sized coins.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA - NEW COINS

Four 1964 Unc. Cupro Nickel Coins

2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d. The obverse has the attractive
TIARA profile of Queen Elizabeth II. The reverse

shows both Sterling and Decimal values of the coin.
Per set of 4 Coins in attractive plastic wallet. . R2.25

MALAWI - NEW COINS

Four 1964 Unc. Cupro Nickel Coins

2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d. The obverse has the image of the country's leader, Dr. Hastings Banda. Reverses as follows:

2/6 Coat of Arms	(Half Crown)
2/- Elephant & Baby	(Florin)
1/- Corn Cobs	(Shilling)
6d Rooster	(Sixpence)

In Plastic Wallet
Per set of 4 Coins R2.50

ZAMBIA - NEW COINS

Three 1964 Unc. Cupro Nickel Coins

2/-, 1/-, 6d. The obverse has the coat of arms of the country. The reverses as follows:

2/- Buck	(Two shillings)
1/- Bird	(One shilling)
6d Flower	(Sixpence)

In Plastic Wallet.
Per set of 3 Coins R1.95

Z.A.R.

1. ZAR Kruger Penny	1892 UNC.	R2.00
2. ZAR Kruger Penny	1892 VF.	1.20
3. ZAR Kruger Penny	1898 VF.	.70
4. ZAR Kruger Tickey	1897 VF.	1.00
5. ZAR Kruger Tickey	1893 VF.	1.25
6. ZAR Kruger Tickey	1893 F.	1.00
7. ZAR Kruger Sixpence	1896 UNC.	1.00
8. ZAR Kruger Sixpence	1897 EF.	1.50
9. ZAR Kruger Shilling	1892 VF.	2.50
10. ZAR Kruger Shilling	1894 EF.	5.00
11. ZAR Kruger Shilling	1895 VF.	2.50
12. ZAR Kruger Shilling	1896 EF.	R2.75
13. ZAR Kruger Two Shillings	1894 VF.	5.00
14. ZAR Kruger Two Shillings	1896 EF.	4.00
15. ZAR Kruger Two Shillings	1897 VF.	3.00
16. ZAR Kruger Half Crown	1892 VF.	8.00
17. ZAR Kruger Half Crown	1895 VF.	5.00
18. ZAR Kruger Half Crown	1896 EF.	5.00
19. ZAR Kruger Half Crown	1897 VF.	3.00
20. ZAR Kruger D/S Crown EXM	1892 VF.	41.00
21. ZAR Kruger Gold Pond	1898 VF.	32.00
22. ZAR Kruger Gold 1/2 Pond	1895 VF.	34.00

SOUTH AFRICA

23. S.A. Farthing	1924 EF.	R2.75
24. S.A. Farthing	1935 VF.	3.00
25. S.A. Farthing	1937 VF.	2.00
26. S.A. Farthing	1954 UNC.	.50
27. S.A. Farthing	1955 UNC.	.30
28. S.A. Farthing	1957 UNC.	.60
29. S.A. Farthing	1958 UNC.	.50
30. S.A. Farthing	1959 UNC.	1.00

31. S.A. Farthing	1937 UNC.	2.75
32. S.A. Half Penny	1923 EF.	4.75
33. S.A. Half Penny	1928 VF.	1.75
34. S.A. Half Penny	1934 UNC.	1.50
35. S.A. Half Penny	1955 UNC.	.50
36. S.A. Half Penny	1956 UNC.	.50
37. S.A. Half Penny	1958 UNC.	.50
38. S.A. Half Penny	1959 UNC.	.50
40. S.A. Penny	1929 VF.	.50
41. S.A. Penny	1930 VF.	.70
42. S.A. Penny	1931 VF.	.70
43. S.A. Penny	1934 VF.	.40
44. S.A. Penny	1935 VF.	.40
45. S.A. Penny	1950 UNC.	.50
46. S.A. Penny	1958 UNC.	.40
47. S.A. Penny	1959 UNC.	.40
48. S.A. Penny	1960 UNC.	.40
49. S.A. Cent	1964 PRO.	.20
50. S.A. 3d	1959 (2,553,309 Minted) UNC.	.50
51. S.A. 3d	1960 (21,365 Minted) UNC.	6.00
52. S.A. 2 1/2c	1961 (299,090 Minted) UNC.	1.50
53. S.A. 2 1/2c	1962 (12,589 Minted) UNC.	7.00
54. S.A. 2 1/2c	1963 (37,138 Minted) UNC.	4.25
55. S.A. 2 1/2c	1964 (± 26,000 Minted) UNC.	5.50
56. S.A. 1/2 Crown	1959 (46,893 Minted) UNC.	7.50
57. S.A. 1/2 Crown	1960 (15,528 Minted) UNC.	11.00
58. S.A. 1/-	1924 VF.	4.00

(More silver next month)

GREAT BRITAIN

59. Victoria Farthing	1843 VF.	.65
60. Victoria Farthing	1860 VF.	.70
61. Victoria Farthing	1878 F.	.30
62. Victoria Farthing	1881 EF.	1.00
63. Victoria Farthing	1884 VF.	.50
64. Victoria Farthing	1893 VF.	.75
65. Victoria Farthing	1901 VF.	.20
66. Edward Farthing	1905 VF.	.30
67. George II 1/2 Penny	1734 F.	1.25
68. George III 1/2 Penny	1771 F.	1.25
69. George III 1/2 Penny	1806 F.	.75
70. George IV 1/2 Penny	1826 F.	1.00
71. Victoria 1/2 Penny	1881 VF.	1.35
72. Victoria 1/2 Penny	1899 UNC.	2.50
73. Edward 1/2 Penny	1910 VF.	.80
74. Victoria Penny	1879 VF.	1.20
75. George III Penny	1806 F.	1.10
76. Victoria Penny	1898 VF.	.35
77. Victoria Penny	1900 EF.	.50
78. Victoria Penny	1897 UNC.	2.00
79. Edward Penny	1903 EF.	.85

COMMONWEALTH

80. S. Rhodesia 2/6	1932 VF.	5.00
81. S. Rhodesia 2/6	1940 EF.	3.25
82. S. Rhodesia 2/6	1941 EF.	3.25
83. S. Rhodesia 2/6	1947 EF.	2.50
84. Rhod. & Nyas. 2/6	1955 VF.	1.50
85. Rhod. & Nyas. 2/-	1957 EF.	.95
86. States of Jersey 1d	1866 VF.	1.00
87. States of Jersey 1/2d	1866 VF.	.50

88.	States of Jersey 1d	1926 EF.	1.20
89.	Br. East Africa 10c (Edward VIII)	1936 EF.	3.00
90.	Br. East Africa 5c (Edward VIII)	1936 EF.	2.00
91.	Br. West Africa 1d	1947 EF.	.35
92.	Br. Carribean Terr. 1c	1955 VF.	.15
93.	Ceylon 1/48 Rupee	1802 VF.	4.25
94.	Australia 1/2d	1917 VF.	1.25
95.	Canada 1c	1939 EF.	.20
96.	Canada 1c	1909 EF.	2.75

U.S.A.

97.	Flying Eagle Cent	1858 VF.	R20.00
98.	Indian Head Cent	1865 F.	4.00
99.	Indian Head Cent	1882 F.	3.00
100.	Indian Head Cent	1902 EF.	5.00
101.	Indian Head Cent	1903 VF.	1.75
102.	Indian Head Cent	1906 EF.	2.50
103.	Indian Head Cent	1907 VF.	1.50
104.	Lincoln Head Cent	1949 EF.	.20
105.	Lincoln Head Cent	1951 EF.	.20
106.	Nickel (5 cents)	1896 VF.	12.00
107.	Nickel (5 cents)	1905 F.	2.00
108.	Dime (10 cents)	1853 F.	3.50
109.	Dime (10 cents)	1907 F.	2.00
110.	Quarter (25 cents)	1893 EF.	3.00
111.	Half \$ (50 cents)	1859 F.	6.50
112.	Kennedy 1/2 \$ (50 cents)	1964 UNC.	2.00
113.	U.S.A. Mint Set (10 coins)	1962	3.00
114.	U.S.A. Proof Set (5 coins)	1962	7.00

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

115.	1 Heller	1904A VF.	1.10
116.	1 Heller	1905J EF.	.50
117.	1 Heller	1907J VF.	.65
118.	1 Heller	1908J EF.	.75
119.	5 Heller	1908J EF.	5.25
120.	5 Heller	1913A VF.	1.50
121.	5 Heller	1916T VF.	5.50
122.	10 Heller	1908J VF.	6.25
123.	10 Heller	1909J VF.	1.50
124.	10 Heller	1910J EF.	3.10
125.	20 Heller Brass (SM. CR)	VF.	4.00
126.	20 Heller Copper (S.C.)	VF.	14.00
127.	20 Heller Brass (LG. CR)	VF.	7.00
128.	1/4 Rupee	1901 VF.	3.25
129.	1/4 Rupee	1907J EF./UN.	11.50
130.	1/4 Rupee	1910J EF.	3.75
131.	1/4 Rupee	1913J VF.	3.25
132.	1/2 Rupee	1910J EF.	5.00
133.	1 Rupee	1904A EF.	6.00
134.	1 Rupee	1910J EF.	12.50
135.	1 Rupee	1913J EF.	5.00
136.	1 Rupee	1914J EF.	10.00
137.	2 Rupee	1894 VF.	50.00
138.	15 Rupee (Gold) Tabora(RR)	1916T VF.	88.00

SOUTH AFRICAN CROWNS

139.	George VI Crown	1947 EF+	5.75
140.	George VI Crown	1947 EF-	4.75
141.	George VI Crown	1948 EF+	5.50
142.	George VI Crown	1948 EF-	4.00
143.	George VI Crown	1949 EF+	5.00
144.	George VI Crown	1949 VF	3.00
145.	George VI Crown	1950 EF+	8.00
146.	George VI Crown	1950 UNC.	10.00
147.	George VI Crown	1950 VF	3.00
148.	George VI Crown	1951 EF	5.00
149.	George VI Crown	1951 VF	3.00
150.	George VI Crown	1952. UNC.	4.50
151.	George VI Crown	1952 EF	2.50
152.	Elizabeth II Crown	1953 EF	2.75
153.	Elizabeth II Crown	1953 EF	3.00
154.	Elizabeth II Crown	1954 VF	18.50
155.	Elizabeth II Crown	1954 EF	22.50
156.	Elizabeth II Crown	1955 EF	6.00
157.	Elizabeth II Crown	1955 VF	3.50
158.	Elizabeth II Crown	1956 EF	4.75
159.	Elizabeth II Crown	1956 VF	3.00
160.	Elizabeth II Crown	1957 EF	4.00
161.	Elizabeth II Crown	1957. VF	2.75
162.	Elizabeth II Crown	1958 EF	4.00
163.	Elizabeth II Crown	1958 VF	2.75
164.	Elizabeth II Crown	1959 EF	65.00
165.	Elizabeth II Crown	1959 VF	50.00
166.	Union Buildings Crown	1960 EF	3.00
167.	Union Buildings Crown	1960 VF	2.50

50 CENT PIECES

168.	Republic	1961 UNC.	10.00
169.	Republic	1961 EF	5.50
170.	Republic	1961 VF	4.00
171.	Republic	1962 UNC.	7.50
172.	Republic	1962 EF	5.00
173.	ZAR Kruger 5/- D/S	1892 EF	67.50
174.	ZAR Kruger 5/- S/S	1892 EF+	55.00
175.	ZAR Kruger 5/- S/S	1892 EF-	48.00

SOUTH AFRICA COMPLETE SET OF CROWNS

176.	1947 to 1964 (18 in all) EF/UNC.	170.00
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BRITISH & COLONIAL CROWN

177.	Victoria Jubilee	1892 EF	12.50
178.	Victoria Old Head (LVIII)	1895 VF (Rim Dent)	8.50
179.	Elizabeth II	1953 UNC.	4.00
180.	Trade Dollar	1899 VF	5.00
181.	Trade Dollar	1900 VF	5.00
182.	Trade Dollar	1901 VF	5.00
183.	Trade Dollar	1902 VF	3.00
184.	Trade Dollar	1907 VF	3.00
185.	George V Crown	1935 EF	4.00
186a.	George VI Crown	1951 FDC	6.00
186B.	S. Rhodesia	1953 UNC.	5.50

FOREIGN CROWNS

187.	Belgium Albert I 20 Fr.	1931 VF+	2.00
188.	France 3rd Repub. 5 Fr.	1875 VF+	4.50
189.	France 5 Fr.	1850 VF	5.00
190.	France 3rd Repub. 5 Fr.	1876 EF	3.50
191.	Prussia Wilhelm II (SM(A))	1913 EF+	5.50
192.	Italy Vict. Emm. II (5L)	1874 EF+	6.00
193.	Netherlands Willem II (2½G)	1842 VF	6.00
194.	Russia 1 Rouble	1875 EF+	5.00
195.	Russia 1 Rouble	1841 VF	6.00
196.	Turkey 20 Piastre	1876 VF	3.00
197.	Netherlands Wilhelmina (2½G)	1938 EF	3.00
198.	Denmark 5 Kronur	1964 UNC.	2.50

NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

199.	Canada 1 Dollar	1939 VF	3.00
200.	Mexico UN Peso	1903 VF	2.50
201.	Peru 1 Sol	1874 VF	3.50
202.	Peru 1 Sol	1891 VF	2.50
203.	U.S.A. 1 Dollar	1879 VF	2.00

CATALOGUES & BOOKS

204.	1964 Catalogue of Modern World Coins — R.S. Yeoman	R 4.35
205.	1965 The Coins of South Africa — Alec Kaplan	3.50
206.	1965 Standard Catalogue of British Coins — Seaby's	1.85
207.	1965 Guide Book of U.S. Coins — Yeoman	2.00
208.	1965 Guide Book of English Coins — Bressett	1.80
209.	1959 Roman Imperial Coins — Zander & Klawens	2.00
210.	1959 Ancient Greek Coins — Zander & Klawens	3.75
211.	S.A. Numismatic Journals 1 & 2	1.00
212.	De Numis II (Transvaal Numismatic Society)	1.25
213.	De Numis III (Transvaal Numismatic Society)	2.00
214.	The Silver Dollars of North & South America — Wayte Raymond	3.75

ACCESSORIES

215.	Coin Cleaner (Regret no Postal Service)	.30
216.	Coin Cabinets — (5 Trays — 75 Coins) in Kiaat	30.00
217.	SPECIAL — Bickels Universal Coin Album. This is undoubtedly the finest all-	

purpose album for different sized coins on the market. Upholstered leatherette red and gold cover; the inside has 144 transparent polythene pockets for coins from the crown size down to the smallest sized coin

218.	SPECIAL — Bickels South African Crown Album — Luxury finish — with transparent polythene pockets showing date and quantity minted for each crown	5.75 3.95
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GOLD COINS

The safest and most profitable investment in the world!

- .. Kruger & South African Gold Coins, One and Two Rand Gold.
- .. English Guineas & Sovereigns & 10/-.
- (Victoria, Edward VII, George, Elizabeth, etc)
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- .. French & Swiss 20 Francs.
- .. Germany 20 and 10 Marks.
- .. Italy 20 Lire.
- Russia, Holland, Belgium, Mexico, Austria, Turkey, Scandinavia, Greece, etc. etc.

HEAVY GOLD PIECES

- .. Peru 100 Soles — 1½ oz. Gold.
- .. Mexico 50 Peso — 1¼ oz. Gold.
- .. England £5 — 1¼ oz. Gold.
- .. S.A. Chamber of Mines Medallion —
English or Afrikaans — 1 oz. Gold.
- .. Austria 100 Kronen — 1 oz. Gold.
- .. U.S.A. 20 Dollar — 1 oz. Gold.
- .. France 100 Francs — 1 oz. Gold.

Prices on application — Come and inspect our assortment

OLD SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD PONDS

- x Burger Ponds x Veld Ponds x Double Shaft Pond
x Blank Ponds
- KRUGER CUFF LINKS with 2 ZAR Ponds or ½ Ponds —
Gold. Also 1R & 2R Cuff Links.
- KRUGER BRACELETS with Kruger 10/- pieces — all
Gold.

MILITARY MEDALS, BADGES, SWORDS, BAYONETS
AND DAGGERS — Good stocks on hand.

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NEWS.**