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**FORGED
VELD
POND**

**THE
VERWOERD
R1**

Bickels Coin and Medal News

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EDITORIAL

A COUNTRY'S PRIDE

A country's greatness and its pride in history are reflected in its coins and stamps. England's coins show that country's adherence and pride in its traditional monarchy; America's currency portrays its past presidents and our country's Jan van Riebeeck illustrates our regard for those who discovered and developed South Africa.

On the first of next month, we will be able to obtain the Verwoerd silver R1 – a coin which marks a great and tragic period in our history. This will be the first time a South African Prime Minister has been honoured in such a way. Since 1874, when the famous Burgers Pond was struck, only two heads of state in South Africa have been featured on coins – Presidents Burgers and Kruger.

After the Anglo-Boer War the Union of South Africa used English coins which bore the head of Edward VII. He was followed by George V and George VI. After George VI's death in 1952, South Africa's coinage bore Queen Elizabeth II's head. In 1961,

with the introduction of decimalization, Jan van Riebeeck's head was used. A different styling of van Riebeeck's head is seen on the new decimal currency.

It is a fitting tribute from South Africa to place the head of Dr. Verwoerd – a man who played such an important part in guiding the destiny of the Republic – on this year R1 coins. The engraving of the late Prime Minister's head is a masterpiece by Tommy Sasseen, who has probably done more for the development of South Africa's coins than any other engraver. Mr. Sasseen has captured the Dr. Verwoerd we know – a kindly looking man with a dominant chin and nose. A slight trace of a smile plays about his mouth and cheeks while his silver hair curls characteristically over his forehead.

The 1967 Verwoerd R1 coin is one of the finest pieces ever made by the South African Mint. The excellent engraving and masterly striking place this coin among the best to come from the S.A.M. in Pretoria.

ONS LESERS SKRYF:

Geagte Redakteur,

Amateur Versamelaar se artikel-tjie "Versamelaars is eerbare mense," bring my by 'n ander aspek van hierdie saak wat ek ook graag van my hart wil kry, nl., versekering van die versameling. Hoewel ek vir geen oomblik my sewejaar oue versameling wil vergelyk met die van die veterane in die numismatiek nie, is ek baie trots op my poging want daarin le opgesluit baie ure van geduldige, intensiewe studie en soektogte na die vermiste stukke. Ons weet almal hoe veeleisend muntversameling soms kan wees, ook vir die beursie. Maar dit is ook ure van geweldige genot en bevrediging wat vir alles dubbel en dwars vergoed en 'n belegging wat sy gewig in goud werd is. Daarom voel ek altyd so bitter saam met 'n versamelaar wat sy versameling geheel of gedeeltelik deur diefstal verloor het. So 'n ramp kan enige iemand moreel en finansiële breek as hy nie vir so iets voorsien het nie.

Diefstal van versamelings neem onrusbarend toe en dit skyn selfs of brandkaste nie meer "diefproef" is nie. Gevalle is bekend waar brandkaste oopgebrand is en alles gesteel is. Mense wat hulle versamelings in banke hou moet ook nie te gerus wees nie; talle diefstalle kom voor wanneer so 'n versameling uit die veiligheid van die bank onttrek word en na die versamelaar se huis geneem word vir byvoegings of uitruilings of wat ook al. Huisbediendes weet maar te goed waar dit gebere word.

My navraag by twee assurancesmaatskappye i.v.m. versekering van my versameling, was sonder sukses. Kan u enige advies gee i.v.m. maatskappye wat wel bereid is om dit te doen?

In die Februarie-uitgawe van u blad het u die muntsyfers vir 1966 verstrek. Kan u die 1965 syfers ook verstrek? Uit die syfers blyk dit dat daar in 1966 meer as 8 miljoen 20c. stukke en 7½ miljoen 10c. stukke gemunt is. Hoe is dit moontlik dat hierdie munt dan nog nie in sirkulasie gesien is nie? U bewering dat die 1966 R1 met die Van Riebeeck-profiel 'n "once-only" gaan wees, is natuurlik nie korrek nie n.a.v.

(Vervolg op bladsy 14, kol. 2)

A FORGED VELD POND



A forged Veld Pond, together with a photostat copy of a letter claiming its authenticity, is being offered for sale in South Africa.

The pictures on the left provide strong evidence of the forgery. Experts in Johannesburg who were asked to examine and compare the forgery with a genuine one, say that the forged coin is probably not from the same batch, that was forged after the Boer War. Tell-tale markings on the obverse and reverse indicate the coin was cast and not struck.

For amateur collectors it has always been extremely difficult to distinguish between the genuine Veld Ponde, of which 986 were struck in the Veld by the Boer forces during the Anglo-Boer War. Recognized experts and dealers who have many years of experience in handling these coins, can however, tell the difference instantly.

Compare the forgery (above, left) and the genuine coin (below, left) remembering that the lettering for the genuine's master die was originally executed by hand. This will account for certain inaccuracies which have been rounded out by bold strokes.

Note the horizontal strokes on the first E. The top and bottom strokes curve out gently, while those of the forgery are almost straight. At the end of the bottom stroke of the "E" there is a small upright stroke which is virtually non-existent in the forgery. This small upright stroke on the bottom line of the second "E" is not evident in the forgery.

The most telling difference is in the last stroke of the "N" in EEN. In the original, the stroke curves gently up and away to the right from the letter whereas in the forgery it is almost dead straight (probably placed by a mechanical tool and not by hand) and the top-most extension is curved like a shepherd's crook to resemble the original.

The same faults are discernable in POND. Look closely for the forgery's "floating dot" on top of the bottom line in the letter "P". The genuine Veld Pond's dot is joined to the stroke. The "floating dot" is also apparent in the forgery's "D". (This dot is connected to the down stroke in the original's "D").

These are some of the more blatant differences. There are many others and the obverse of the forgery is riddled with

Om jou balans te hou is seker een van die grootste kunste wat 'n gimnas, atleet, bergklimmer of balletdanseres moet aanleer en dieselfde is waar van muntversamelaars.

Waarom vind ons dat baie versamelaars jaloers of afgunstig is op medeversamelaars wat iets seldsaam op die lyf geloop het? Kan ons dan nie deel in die ander man se geluk of aanvaar dat daar net nie genoeg 1930 kwartpennies is vir ons almal om te versamel nie?

Een van die uitvloeisels van hierdie drange is die onrealistiese pryse wat sommige mense bereid is om te betaal vir seldsame muntstukke om hulle versamelings volledig te maak. Dit is 'n gevaar waarteen ons al vroeër gewaarsku het, naamlik dat ons nie kop moet verloor in ons versamelywer nie. Maar daarby moet ons darem realisties ook wees. Ons moet besef dat ons in Suid-Afrika die eienaardige verskynsel het dat die ou muntstelsel nie meer gebruik word nie en dat die munte opgesmelt word. 'n Toestand moet dus een of ander tyd ontstaan dat wat ons nie nou of binnekort versamel nie naderhand nie meer te kry sal wees nie veral as ons na goeie kwaliteit onder munte soek.

Vergelyk hierdie toestand met Amerika waar Munte van honderde jare gelede nog in daaglikse omloop is en elke handvol kleingeld sy verrassing kan oplewer. Ons, intendeel moet uit ons pad gaan om die ou soort munte in die hande te kry en somer diep soek om goeie kwaliteit te bekom. My gevolgtrekking is dus

HOU JOU BALANS BY MUNTVER- SAMELING

DEUR
AMATEUR
VERSAMELAAR

dat ons moet aanvaar dat sekere munte museumstukke is en dat ons net gelukkig is as ons een raakloop.

En dit bring my by 'n baie beoedigende ondervinding wat een van ons nuwe versamelaars nou het. Die vriend is 'n onderwyser in 'n laer skool in een van ons groot stede en toe hy nou begin munte soek sit hy mos sy klas aan die gang om te help soek en dis verbasend wat hy in 'n kort tydjie in die hande gekry het – maar dit was nie al nie! Die kinders het mos uitgevind hier is iets aan die gang en nou wil hulle van hom die hoe en die waarom van muntversameling weet en begin hulle self belangstel.

Nou is die fondament gele vir 'n skoliere-versamelaarsklub en in plaas dat daardie kinders nou hulle sakgeld mors op bioskoop, roomys of lekkers, wedywer hulle nou met mekaar hoeveel hulle kan spaar en hulle leer daardeur nog 'n bietjie

geskiedenis ook.

Ons skole lê nie meer soveel klem op Unieleningsertifikate soos 'n paar jaar gelede nie en baie van ons dink die spaarsin word nie genoeg aangemoedig nie. Hier is 'n geleentheid om die gebrek aan te vul.

Die storie laat my dink aan 'n artikel wat ek onlangs gelees het oor 'n nuwe onderwysmetode wat daarop gebaseer is dat jy die kinders Engels leer deur hulle 'n demonstrasie te gee van die eienskappe van klank en akoestiek en hoe elektroniese apparate in verband daarmee gebruik word. Die les geskied natuurlik in Engels, en onbewus leer die kind Engels.

En nou iets oor die behoeftes van hierdie jong versamelaars. Hulle kan nie die betreklike duur albums met plastiese velle bekostig nie en daar is blykbaar nie iets op die mark vir beginners nie. Kom ons sit 'n bietjie koppe bymekaar om 'n praktiese goedkoop houer vir munte en muntreekse te ontwerp wat hulle self kan maak of goedkoop kan koop.

Stuur u wenke aan ons blad en ons sal dit graag publiseer.

So 'n bietjie konstruktief dink oor die onderwerp sal niemand kwaad doen nie.

(Continued from Page 10)

a land tortoise. No clear explanation for this change has been recorded.

I have mentioned only the fauna but what about the flora, like the silphium plant which became the coat-of-arms of Cyrene, and Metapontum's remarkable coin with the barley-ear? These will be discussed next month.

MINI-GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD

I think it is generally recognised that collectors always gravitate towards small objects. It is all very well collecting vintage motor-cars or suits-of-armor, but these are so big that storage space limits the number of units which can be acquired. It is because stamps take up so little room that they have always headed the popularity poll amongst collectors.

Coins, although not so small nor so light as stamps, are already much more suitable items to collect than sea shells or Georgian silver. Incidentally, collectors of Georgian silver acknowledge the desirability of collecting small objects by paying a higher price per oz. for small items of silverware than for the larger

By S.E. Edwards

and more cumbersome pieces.

It has always struck me as very strange that numismatists, who tacitly acknowledge the force of the foregoing argument by being numismatists, do not follow it to its logical conclusion and pay a relatively higher price for small coins than they do for big coins. This rule does not seem to apply in numismatics. In fact, the emphasis appears to be on crown-size coins, which are bulky and heavy. So much so that a large collection of crowns quickly becomes a real problem to house.

One often notices that crowns fetch more than double the price of half-crowns (or whatever the relative denomination) even if the smaller coin happens to have been struck in lesser quantities. This is madness and

surely indicates a lack of maturity on the part of collectors. Apparently there is something reassuring about a big hunk of metal, which is not present in smaller coins.

Whoever heard of a refugee from Bolshevist Russia or Nazi Germany escaping with an antique chest-of-drawers on his back? The standard practice in such matters is to sew a rare stamp into the lining of your jacket. You sell the stamp on arrival at your place of destination and live in luxury for the rest of your life. What good would it do you if you were drowned on that last swim to freedom because the parcel of Commemorative crowns in uncirculated condition turned out to be too heavy?

The more you think about it the odder the whole craze for out-size coins appears. So why not take the logical step and form a collection of "mini-coins"?

I give below a list of silver "mini-coins" of the world, which I suggest would make a very interesting and inexpensive collection. It is limited to coins no larger than our own lamented tickey. I believe that, one day, small coins will come into their own; and therefore such a collection may have a latent value far exceeding that of the larger coins. You must realise that the whole collection would hardly take up any more room than the page on which this list is printed.

I have chosen silver "mini-coins" as a start, but obviously collections of gold or copper "mini-coins" could be formed. It would be very interesting to hear from our more knowledgeable readers what coins they would choose to make up an ideal collection of gold "mini-coins" of the World, limiting the size of the coins to nothing larger than the "Sammy Marks" gold tickey.

SILVER MINI-COINS

DENOMINATION	COUNTRY	YEOMAN NOS.									
3 pence	Australia	1	9	16	24	30	37				
	Great Britain	A3	A18	35	65	70	86				
	New Zealand	1	9								
	South Africa	2	15	17	26	34	43	A50	62		
	Southern Rhodesia British West Africa	3 14	12 17								
1d & 2d	Great Britain Maundy Money	12	27	41	55	81	93				
1½ pence	Ceylon	3									
4 pence	British Guiana	1	2	3	4	5					
1/16 & 1/8 Rupee	Burma	3	4								
1/8 Rupia	Portuguese India	11									
1/6 Rupee	Afghanistan	2	9								
¼ Real	Ecuador	1									
	Guatemala	6	35	38	39	40	41	88			
	Mexico	s20									
¼ Sol	Bolivia	13	A13								
1/20 Ryal	Yemen	23									
1/10 Guilder	Curacao	1	5	8							
1 Stuiver	Curacao	A1									
2 Annas	India	20	31	42							
3 Piastros	Cyprus	4									
5 Kopeks	Russia	34	53								
5 Sentangs	Siam	55									
10 Ore	Denmark	11	23								
	Norway	21	25	48							
	Sweden	5	17	19	27	35	47	64	75		
20 Pfennig	Germany	12									
25 Pennia	Finland	21									
50 Rais	Portugal	8	20								
50 Bani	Romania	44									
2½ Cents	South Africa	73									
3 Cents Half Dime	U.S.A.	8	9	10							
		11	12	13							
5 cents	Canada	2	6	11	11a	17	17a				
	New Brunswick	7									
	Newfoundland	8	13	19							
5 Cents	Hong Kong	3	10	18							
5 Cents	Malaya	3									
5 Cents	China-Fukien	8									
5 Centavos	Mexico	7	9	11							
10 Cents	British Honduras	13	18								
10 Cents	Netherlands	20	23	39	43						
10 Cents	Surinam	4									
10 Centavos	Cuba	17									
25 Centimos	Venezuela	35									

AN INTRODUCTION TO MIEVIAL NUMISMATICS

coins of the old world

BY HENRY GRUNTHAL

This article can hope to do no more than sketch the general development of the successive periods of coinage and highlight some of the more important issues. Numismatics like history is divided into four great epochs: ancient, mediaeval, modern and contemporary.

In this article we are only concerned with the mediaeval period. It is, of course, impossible to give you a precise date either for the beginning or the end of the mediaeval era. There is always a time of transition between epochs, the duration of which depends on the vagaries of various civilizations.

Mediaeval times can be subdivided into four parts. The first we shall call the "Barbarian Epoch" which is actually a time of transition between antiquity and the real mediaeval epoch. This Barbarian era started with the division of the Roman Empire into West Rome and Byzantium in 395 A.D. We turn now to the Western part of the civilized world.

In mediaeval times the Mediterranean basin still represented the centre of the world and Italy lay at the crossroads of the Mediterranean. Her history was a long succession of invasions and conquests. The stormy and complicated story of Italy is faithfully reflected in the diversification of Italian coinage. The complexity of this vast and varied coinage can be seen in the nineteen ponderous volumes of the "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum" sponsored by the late King Victor Emanuel III, a project which still awaits completion.

After the deposition of Romulus Augustus, the last of the puppet emperors of Rome, by Odovacer, the

Ostrogoths, under their chief Theodoric, invaded Italy. Theodoric and his successors struck mostly gold coins imitating Byzantine types. Another imitative coinage akin to that of the Ostrogoths should be mentioned here, namely that of the Lombards who assumed effective mastery of Italy in 568 A.D.

A Solidus of Luitprand is an example of the Lombard coinage together with a coin of Grimwald III, the duke of the Lombard duchy of Bebeventum, who was compelled to recognise Charlemagne as his overlord.

This would take us into the Carolingian period which will be treated later as an introduction to the second epoch which we call the "Time of the Carolingian denier". Turning westward to Spain we find the Visigoths first as subject allies of Rome, later establishing an independent kingdom and issuing their own coinage. Their principal coinage consists of tremisses imitating the victory type of the Eastern Empire as on the Leovigild triens.

We turn now to the Roman province of Gaul, the southern part of which was held by the Visigoths. The Burgundians had established a kingdom in the Rhone valley which was of comparatively short duration. An example is a solidus of Gundomar II. The Visigoths kingdom in France was seized by the Franks or Merovingians under Clovis in 507 and the

Burgundian kingdom by the sons of Clovis in 534. The earliest Merovingian coinage is probably that of Theodobert I. It is called a triens of Dagobert (629-639) one of his successors with bust facing to the right.

Much of the Merovingian coinage shows no direct regal connection but was issued either by ecclesiastical



HENRY GRUNTHAL, of New York, attended Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany; the University of Jena in Jena, Germany, and Sorbonne in Paris, where he specialized in the study of the history of art. He graduated from Sorbonne in 1929.

After graduating, he was appointed Assistant Curator at the Ducal Coin Cabinet in Gotha, Germany, which was owned and operated by the Thuringian Government. Later, he entered his father's rare coin business in Berlin, where he stayed for eight years. In 1938 he emigrated to the United States of America.

From 1938 to 1941, he was employed by Stack's coin dealers of New York City. In 1941 he established his own coin business in New York and continued until 1953. He was then appointed assistant to the chief curator of the American Numismatic Society in New York. He is still associated with the American Numismatic Society, and presently holds the position of Curator of Mediaeval and Modern European Coins.

He has been a member of the American Numismatic Association for nearly 40 years, and is a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society.

He is closely associated with numerous other numismatic organizations.

authorities or more frequently by the moneyers such as ALEUDUS of whom there exists a triens.

Jumping over to the British Isles we find the Anglo-Saxons taking over the Roman occupation. Their coinage consisted of gold, silver and copper. The gold coin is similar to that of the Merovingian and is called thrymsa. This gold coinage was debased into a coinage of silver of similar fabric called sceattas which were used during the seventh and eighth centuries concurrently with some copper coins called stycas.

Toward the end of the eighth cen-

tury the sceatta gave way to the silver penny issued in imitations and roughly on the same standard as the silver Denier, then the current coin throughout Western Europe in the Carolingian empire. Returning to the Continent we land in the Netherlands which after the collapse of Roman authority in the early fifth century became part of the kingdom of the Franks situated south and west of the Rhine. The earliest coinage struck by Dutch mints consists of gold tremisses of the Merovingian kings of the Franks. A tremisses of Duerstede is an example.

The only coinage not covered yet is derived from the Arab World. This Muhammadan coinage avoids, in accordance with religious tenets, the representation of any objects at all. Both sides of the coins are devoted to inscriptions in scripts and in language unfamiliar to the ordinary man.

2ND MEDIAEVAL EPOCH

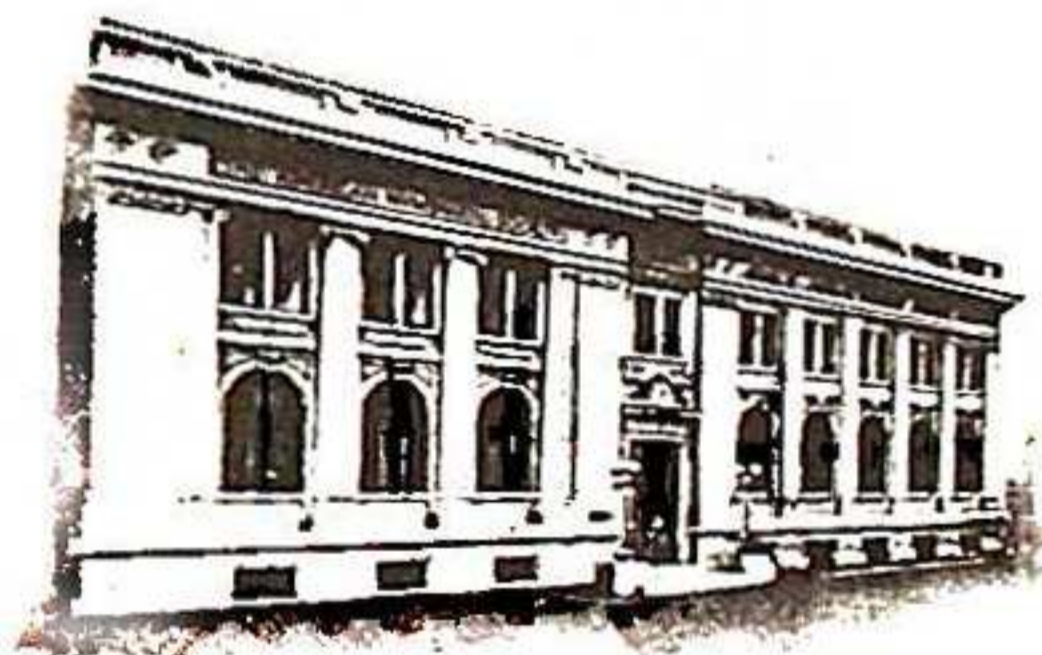
We now come to the second mediaeval epoch which can be called the time of the "Carolingian denier". It starts in Western Europe with the coinage of Pipin the Short in 752 and lasts until the fall of the Carolingian dynasty towards the end of the 10th century.

In the East and in Central and Southern Italy this second epoch

does not differ from the first mediaeval epoch. It shows a continuing decadent development from the Roman monetary system. A powerful landed nobility had established itself in the Frankish kingdom. The later Merovingian Kings had become mere figure-heads and real power lay in the hands of the mayor of the palace. One of these, Pipin the Short, took the final steps in 751 when he had himself crowned king of the Carolingian dynasty with papal blessing.

The Merovingian coinage which had deteriorated in standard and execution was replaced under Pipin by a new coinage of silver deniers. The Merovingian denier had been of small, rather thick module whereas the new Carolingian denier is of this spread fabric, showing a denier of Antrain struck by Pipin. The types make it clear that in contrast to most of the Merovingian coinage, the issue of coin was once again a royal prerogative, for Pipin's coinage has on the obverse only the initials R (ex) P (ipinus) and on the reverse the name of the mint. This coinage underwent a change under Charlemagne (781-814), when, owing to the influence of the Arabic dirhem circulating in Spain, the fabric became wider and flatter.

To be continued



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

During 1964, Mr. Richard Bickel, of Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., was privileged to be shown around the impressive American Numismatic Society in New York City by Mr. Henry Grunthal, the Curator of European and Modern Coins.

He asked Mr. Grunthal how he had attained this distinguished position and what study was required to prepare oneself for a career in numismatics.

The biographical sketch on Mr. Grunthal

and this outstanding series of articles on Mediaeval numismatics will give South African coin enthusiasts an idea of the scope that this field of study embraces.

We are extremely grateful to Mr. Grunthal for sending us this article and are proud to be able to give our South African readers a foretaste of the ultimate enjoyment to be had from coin collecting in this advanced form.

As we said last month: "Touch a coin and you touch history."

The coins are not specifically from the era mentioned in the article, but they give readers some idea of what coins of before that time looked like:

Top: Constantine II, A.D. 337-340; Middle: Dio Cletian, A.D. 284-305; and Bottom: Severus Alexander, One Denarius - a silver coin - 222-235 A.D.



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2

4



THE VERWOERD SILVER R1 1967

On May 1, banks throughout South Africa will release the first 2,000,000 of an unlimited striking of the 1967 Verwoerd silver R1.

Last month the South African Mint in Pretoria kindly allowed a representative of this magazine to inspect the plaster cast and dies which were made for the Verwoerd R1. The series of pictures on this page illustrates the entire process used for the coin from the original artwork to the finished coin.

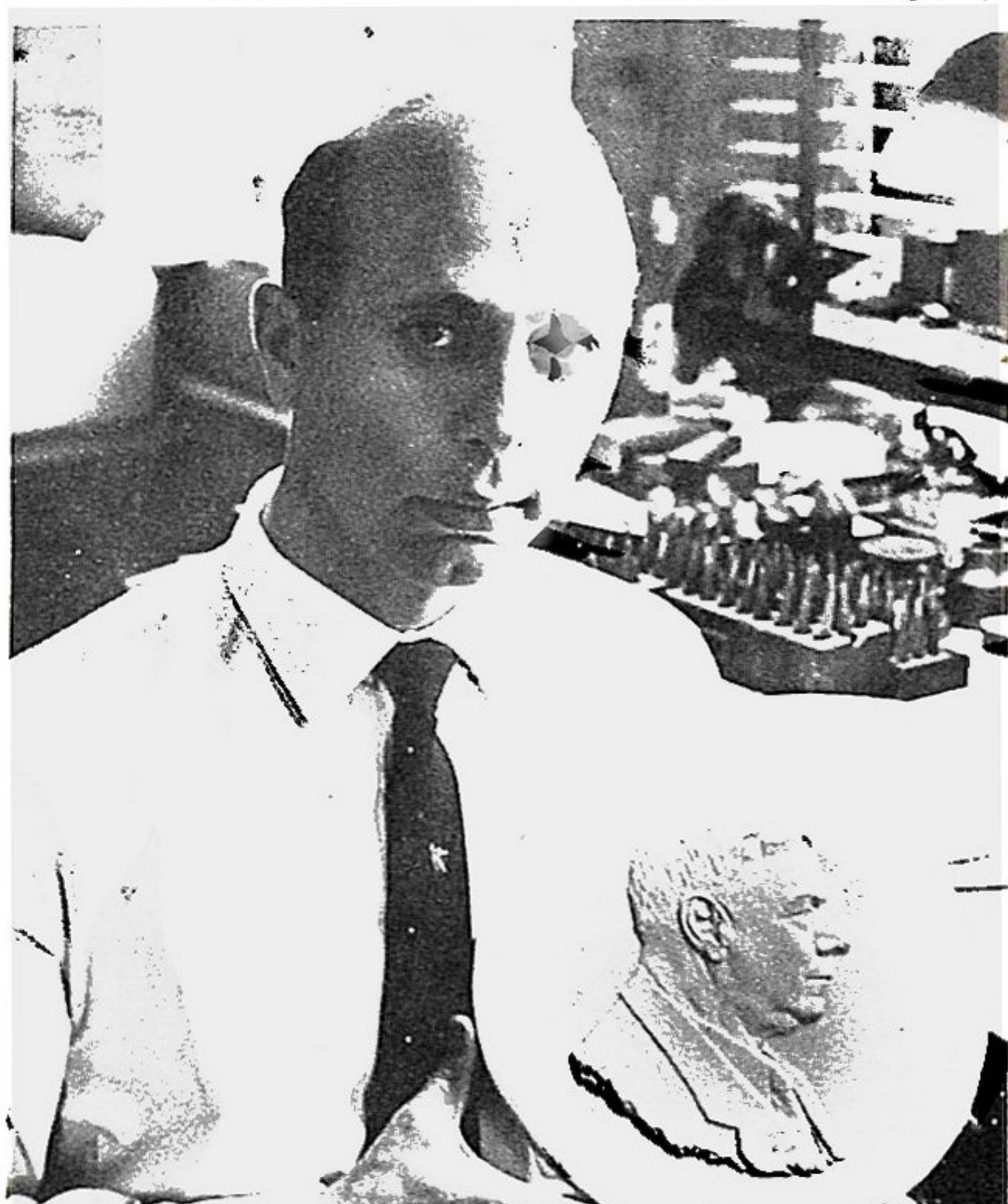
1. Mint engraver Tommy Sasseen used a picture of Dr. Verwoerd issued by the Department of Information. He cut out the Prime Minister's profile in paper and placed it over the picture. He then encircled the picture to make it resemble a coin and placed the letters "Suid-Afrika 1967" on the right.
2. Using the artwork, Mr. Sasseen modelled the Prime Minister's head out of plasticene on a piece of circular glass.
3. A plaster cast was taken from the plasticene. Note how the Prime Minister's features have become more rounded and distinct in the plaster cast.
4. A proof die of the Verwoerd R1 coin. The surface of the die is so highly polished that it appears black in the photograph.
5. The coin itself.
6. Engraver Tommy Sasseen holding a plaster cast from which the R1 piece was made. Behind Mr. Sasseen is his work bench with the tools of his trade immediately behind his left shoulder.

The South African Mint will not release single proof specimens of this issue. The banks will be supplied with uncirculated coins and this year's proof sets will each have a Verwoerd R1 coin.



3

6



5



Nature has always been linked with the development and cultural progress of civilization. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that since the origin of coins above 700 B.C., the Greeks, in addition to the deities and sacred objects struck on the reverses of their coins represented on the obverses flora and fauna which taxed the abilities of some of their finest artists and engravers.

Displayed in the Numismatic Collection of the National Cultural History and Open-Air Museum, Boom Street, Pretoria are some of these remarkable ancient coins depicting animal life and plants indigenous to the States of their origin. Ancient Greece was not governed by one administering body as it is to-day because inter-communication was very difficult. There were also many Cities raised on islands belonging to the mainland. Greece was, therefore, made up of a number of States individually ruled.

Each State coined its own money using single objects of local colour and interest (the artists avoiding grouping and landscapes). These States also took pride in competing against each other for superiority in production and design.

To mention a few of the better known coins would include the famous Owl of the Athens; the Chariot of Syracuse; Pegasus of Corinth and perhaps a word might be said for the sea-turtle of Aegina as it is one of the earliest coins to have been catalogued.

ATHENS OWL

In the craggy mountains around Attica nested the squat small nocturnal bird of prey with the large enquiring eyes vividly portrayed in all its simplicity on the tetradrachm of

Flora and Fauna of Ancient Greece

BY: LORRAINE ELS

Athens. This owl was sacred to the goddess Pallas Athena and became one of the most famous city-badges of the 5th Century B.C. It was known and accepted as common currency as far afield as Egypt and the Middle East; For this reason Athens kept the original pattern of the owl and only added the olive branch to commemorate a victory in 480 B.C. against the Persians at Marathon. It is significant to note that Pericles had his Samoan captors branded with an owl marking them slaves of the Athenians. It has also been suggested that this motif was used in fabrics and on buttons a fitting tribute to a famous city-badge.

THE CHARIOT OF SYRACUSE

Like modern times, the wealthy Greeks had their playgrounds. Syracuse is considered to have been one of them as Chariot racing besides being a dangerous and exciting sport, was an expensive one. The dekadrachm, struck approximately in 241 B.C. with the four galloping horses harnessed to the Chariot in high relief, is thought to be one of the most beautiful coins to be handed down to us from the ancient civilized world of the Greeks. The first dekadrachm to be cast showed the chariot drawn by only two walking horses

but as the artists became more fluid in style, this was changed to two galloping horses which were followed by the masterpiece in movement, the four galloping horses.

PEGASUS

Mythology has always been a living part of the life of the Greek people and, therefore, found a permanent place in the city of Corinth which adopted Pegasus the winged horse as a coin device, not only on the silver stater known also as 'colts', but also on the drachma current at 3 drachma's to a stater. For identification purposes, the stater had the head of Pallas engraved on the obverse and the drachma, Aphrodite. Pegasus, so the story goes, descended on the barren citadel and caused water to flow from the rock by a blow of his hoof after having been captured by Bellerophon. Unlike Athens, Corinth, although keeping Pegasus as their motif, originally in the 5th Century B.C. had the winged horse coming to earth but it was not long before new productions created Pegasus standing, walking and soaring through the sky.

THE SEA-TURTLE

In the warm waters of the Mediterranean, the sea-turtle thrived just as it does to-day around the rocky coasts of the Greek Islands. Aegina was one of these barren islands relying on its prosperous sea trade to support its population and which accepted and used the sea-turtle (the creature sacred to Aphrodite) on its two-drachma pieces for almost 200 years; that is until the time it was conquered by Athens, an old antagonist, in 431 B.C. It was not until the inhabitants were returned to their island home by Lysander in 401 B.C. that the sea-turtle was replaced with

Pretoria Landbouwen Genootschap— Medalje, 1899

deur: M.Esterhuysen

Die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria is in besit van 'n medalje wat aan Generaal P.J. Joubert toegeken is as 'n spesiale prys vir 'n goed geteelde perd tydens die Landboutentoonstelling wat in Pretoria in Mei 1899 gehou is. Die medalje het die grootte van 'n Z.A.R.-kroon. Op die voorsy staan „Pretoria Landbouwen Genootschap, Z.A. Republiek” en 'n sittende vrouefiguur in Griekse drag met 'n gerf in die hand en daarby 'n skaap, 'n sekel en 'n ploeg. Op die keersy is gegiet: „Toegekend aan” en gegraveer „P.J. Joubert, Sp. prys Z.A.R. geteeld Paard 1899” met 'n krans daaromheen.

Daar kon egter nie veel gegewens gevind word omtrent die spesifieke medalje nie, maar die koerant „De Volkstem” dek die tentoonstelling taamlik volledig.

Dr. J.W.B. Gunning, die eerste direkteur van die Staatsmuseum (wat die dieretuin ingesluit het) was voorsitter van die Landbougenootskap. Dit was die sewende tentoonstelling wat in Pretoria gehou is en die doel was hoofsaaklik om 'n hoër peil van produkte, vee, landbouwerk-tuie ens. te bevorder. Beter toepassing van werktuie, gebruik van kunsmis, voorbereiding van botter en die behandeling van vrugtebome is ook gedemonstreer.

Uit alle dele van Transvaal, die Vrystaat, Kaapkolonie en Natal is inskrywings vir hierdie tentoonstelling ontvang.

Daardie jaar is egter gevrees dat

die inskrywings om mededinging swak sou wees, aangesien die runderpes uitgebreek het. Die Z.A.S.M. en die P.P. Lijn het egter aangebied om alle vee wat ingeskryf is vir die tentoonstelling, gratis te vervoer. Die reaksie was oorweldigend. Oor 'n duisend inskrywings is ontvang, wat tweemaal soveel was as die vorige jare se inskrywings. Dit het 'n groot sukses aan die tentoonstelling beloof.

Tenders is ontvang deur die organiserende-komitee van die firma „De Willows Silver Company” om die koper medaljes wat vir pryse aangebied sou word, te slaan. Ongelukkig kon uit die koerantverslae nie vasgestel word of die tender wel aangeneem is nie. In 'n koerant wat na die tentoonstelling verskyn het, is 'n advertensie van die firma „Perkins & Cinnamon, De Bekende

Zadelmakers” Kerkstraat-Oos, Pretoria, opgemerk met afbeeldings van silwer medaljes, presies soos die een wat toegeken is aan genl. Joubert. Hierdie firma het waarskynlik ook toekennings op die tentoonstelling verower vir saals wat deur hulle gemaak is en het toe afbeeldings van die medaljes vir publisiteit in advertensies gebruik.

President Kruger, vergesel van sy privaatsekretaris, Sarel Kruger, het die opening op 9 Mei 1899 waargeneem. Hoewel dit geweldig baie gereken het voor die tentoonstelling en paaië feitlik onbegaanbaar was, was daar 'n groot mense-massa wat Sy Hoogedele die President met 'n „eenvoudige” hoera begroet het met sy aankoms by die tentoonstellingsgronde.

Een van die groot aantrekkingskragte op die tentoonstelling was 'n Portugese orkes wat met elke nommer wat hulle gelewer het, luide applous uitgelok het en dit was glo iets ongewoons by Promenade-konsertere.

Wat die toekenning van pryse vir perde betref, word daar in die koerantverslag slegs van twee pryse melding gemaak, een vir die beste ingevoerde hings (wat verower is deur Dr. Malan van Wellington) en een vir die beste „Zuid-Afrikaansch” geteelde hings (verower deur ene J.H. Groenewald).

Spesiale pryse word nie in die verslag genoem nie; nietemin, volgens die penning het genl. Joubert 'n spesiale prys verower vir 'n „Z.A.R. geteeld paard.”

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3)

errors. The forgery's has small, rough lines across the obverse which might indicate it has been cast.

The forgery is accompanied by a photostat copy of a letter which claims that the coin is genuine.

Coin collectors should be very careful before buying a Veld Pond. Those Veld Ponds which were forged nearly 60 years ago are considered by many leading numismatists to be nearly as valuable as the originals. However, more recent forgeries are valueless and people wishing to buy Veld Pond should first consult reliable dealers and auctioneers.

Bickels Coin and Medal News, April 1967.



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

PRICE LIST

BICKELS' COINS & MEDALS

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

LIST 125.

APRIL, 1967.

Valid to end of APRIL, 1967 only.

(Cancels all previous lists)

ARTHUR BICKEL

RICHARD BICKEL

- 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. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:
\$1 U.S.A. - 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. - \$1.40 U.S.A.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)

472	1943 per set	(104 minted)	R440.00
473	1944 per set	(150 minted)	335.00
474	1945 per set	(150 minted)	335.00
475	1946 per set	(150 minted)	333.00
476	1947 per set	(2600 minted)	135.00
477	1948 per set	(1120 minted)	158.00
478	1949 per set	(800 minted)	175.00
479	1950 per set	(500 minted)	215.00
480	1951 per set	(2000 minted)	56.00
481	1952 per set	(3500 minted)	35.00
482	1953 per set	(2000 minted)	52.00
483	1954 per set	(2275 minted)	65.00
484	1955 per set	(2250 minted)	63.00
485	1956 per set	(1350 minted)	104.00
486	1957 per set	(750 minted)	162.00
487	1958 per set	(625 minted)	172.00
488	1959 per set	(560 minted)	225.00
489	1960 per set	(1860 minted)	78.00
490	1961 per set	(4391 minted)	30.00
491	1962 per set	(2300 minted)	55.00
492	1963 per set	(2525 minted)	42.00
493	1964 per set	(1300 minted)	23.00
494	1965 per set	(20000 minted)	26.00
495	1965 per set	VIP (120 minted)	235.00
496	1966 per set	(15,000 minted)	20.00

505	1960 per set	(1500 minted)	150.00
506	1961 per set	(3139 minted)	97.00
507	1962 per set	(1544 minted)	107.00
508	1963 per set	(1500 minted)	91.00
509	1964 per set	(3000 minted)	65.00
510	1965 per set	(5000 minted)	72.00
511	1966 per set	(10,000 minted)	52.00

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

512	1953 per set	(8,000 minted)	19.50
513	1954 per set	(3,890 minted)	46.00
514	1955 per set	(2,230 minted)	28.50
515	1959 per set	(2,200 minted)	142.00
516	1960 per set	(22,367 minted)	11.50
517	1961 per set	(19,956 minted)	17.50
518	1962 per set	(6,024 minted)	26.00
519	1963 per set	(10,227 minted)	11.00
520	1964 per set	(25,000 minted)	6.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

521	1947 per set	(305,600 minted)	R 5.25
522	1948 per set	(781,992 minted)	7.20
523	1949 per set	(537,821 minted)	8.60
524	1958 per set	(235,952 minted)	8.00
525	1960 per set	(421,624 minted)	3.50
526	1962 per set	(24,378 minted)	12.50
527	1963 per set	(157,717 minted)	2.75
528	1964 per set	(126,664 minted)	3.00

SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - SELECT MINT ISSUE

The set consists of a prooflike Crown SS - Specially Select) and all the currency issues of minor coins in uncirculated condition - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2½c, 1c, ½c)

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

497	1952 per set	(12,000 minted)	R 64.00
498	1953 per set	(3000 minted)	105.00
499	1954 per set	(875 minted)	157.00
500	1955 per set	(600 minted)	182.00
501	1956 per set	(350 minted)	370.00
502	1957 per set	(380 minted)	355.00
503	1958 per set	(360 minted)	345.00
504	1959 per set	(390 minted)	420.00

PRE DECIMAL 1/4d. to 5/-

529	1948 per set	R110.00
530	1949 per set	92.50
531	1950 per set	142.00
532	1958 per set	55.00
533	1959 per set	175.00
534	1960 per set	37.00

DECIMAL SERIES 1/2c. to 50c.

535	1961 per set	R 23.00
536	1962 per set	38.00
537	1963 per set	19.00
538	1964 per set	14.50

SOUTH AFRICAN HALF-PENNIES/HALF CENTS

539	1940	F	R	.20
540	1940	VF		.30
541	1942	F		.10
542	1942	VF		.20
543	1943	F		.15
544	1943	VF		.30
545	1944	F		.17
546	1944	VF		.33
547	1945	F		.18
548	1945	VF		.35
549	1946	F		.20
550	1946	VF		.40
551	1949	F		.20
552	1949	VF		.30
553	1950	VF		.25
554	1951	VF		.20
555	1952	VF		.20
556	1952	UNC		1.00
557	1953	VF		.15
558	1954	UNC		7.50
559	1955	VF		.16
560	1956	VF		.19
561	1957	VF		.17
562	1958	VF		.17
563	1959	VF		.15
564	1959	EF		.35
565	1959	UNC		1.00
566	1960	UNC		.90
567	1961	UNC		.25
568	1962	UNC		.40
569	1963	UNC		.50
570	1964	UNC		.25
571	1964	PROOF		.60

SOUTH AFRICAN PENNIES/CENTS

572	1927	F	R	1.20
573	1930	F		.50
574	1934	VF		.50
575	1935	VF		.50
576	1936	VF		.60
577	1941	F		.10
578	1941	VF		.12
579	1942	F		.10

580	1942	VF	.20
581	1943	F	.10
582	1943	VF	.13
583	1944	F	.10
584	1944	VF	.14
585	1945	F	.10
586	1945	VF	.18
587	1946	F	.15
588	1946	VF	.30
589	1947	UNC	7.50
590	1948	VF	.30
591	1948	UNC	2.50
592	1949	VF	.20
593	1949	UNC	2.00
594	1950	VF	.15
595	1952	VF	.10
596	1954	VF	.10
597	1954	EF	.25
598	1959	UNC	1.00
599	1960	UNC	.90
600	1961	UNC	.25
601	1962	UNC	.35
602	1963	UNC	.60
603	1964	UNC	.25
604	1965	UNC	5.00

(English)
SOUTH AFRICAN TICKEYS/
2 1/2 CENTS

605	1924	G	R	.30
606	1926	VG		.25
607	1927	F		.40
608	1928	VG		.20
609	1929	F		.35
610	1930	F		.50
611	1932	F		.35
612	1932	VF		1.00
613	1933	F		.25
614	1933	VF		.60
615	1934	F		.35
616	1934	VF		1.00
617	1935	F		.40
618	1935	VF		1.10
619	1936	F		.50
620	1936	VF		1.25
621	1937	VF		.50
622	1938	VF		.60
623	1939	VF		.50
624	1940	VF		.40
625	1941	VF		.20
626	1942	VF		.20
627	1943	VF		.15
628	1944	VF		.95
629	1945	VF		.20
630	1946	VF		.30
631	1947	VF		.50
632	1947	UNC		3.50
633	1948	VF		.30
634	1949	VF		.50
635	1950	VF		.20
636	1950	UNC		1.50

637	1951	VF	.10
638	1952	VF	.10
639	1953	VF	.25
640	1954	EF	.35
641	1955	EF	.25
642	1956	EF	.20
643	1957	EF	.25
644	1958	EF	.25
645	1959	EF	.20
646	1959	UNC	.50
647	1960	UNC	8.00
648	1961	UNC	1.00
649	1962	UNC	8.50
650	1963	UNC	4.50
651	1964	UNC	5.50

SOUTH AFRICAN SIXPENCES/
5 CENTS

652	1927	F	R	.50
653	1929	VG		.50
654	1930	VG		.60
655	1932	F		.50
656	1933	F		.40
657	1934	F		.50
658	1935	F		1.25
659	1936	F		1.25
660	1937	F		.50
661	1938	F		.50
662	1940	VF		.90
663	1941	VF		.75
664	1942	VF		.45
665	1943	VF		.50
666	1944	UNC		7.00
667	1945	VF		2.75
668	1946	VF		3.00
669	1947	VF		1.90
670	1947	UNC		5.00
671	1948	VF		.75
672	1948	UNC		3.00
673	1949	UNC		9.00
674	1950	VF		.75
675	1951	VF		.75
676	1952	EF		.75
677	1953	EF		.75
678	1954	EF		.80
679	1955	EF		.90
680	1956	EF		.90
681	1957	EF		.75
682	1957	UNC		1.75
683	1958	EF		.90
684	1958	UNC		2.00
685	1959	F		1.00
686	1959	VF		2.00
687	1960	EF		.60
688	1960	UNC		1.50
689	1962	UNC		.75
690	1963	UNC		.50
691	1964	UNC		1.00

CROWNS OF THE WORLD

710	1937 Australian Coronation Crown E.F.	R8.50
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**THREE
U.S.A.
GOLD
COINS**
No. 303

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| a) Gold Double Eagle | (Liberty \$20) | about VF/EF |
| b) Gold Eagle | (Liberty \$10) | about VF/EF |
| c) Gold Half Eagle | (Liberty \$5) | about VF/EF |
| The Three Pieces R87.50 | | |

NOTE – The \$20 USA is between 2/6 & 5/- in size.
The \$10 U.S.A. is about 2/- size.
The \$5 USA is about 1/- size.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|
| A) Gold Double Eagle | (Liberty \$20) | about VF/EF |
| B) Gold Double Eagle | (St. Gaudens \$20) | about VF/EF |
| C) Gold Eagle | (Liberty \$10) | about VF/EF |
| D) Gold Half Eagle | (Liberty \$5) | about VF/EF |
| The Four Pieces R127.50
(Just on 3 oz. of 22 ct. gold) | | |

**FOUR
U.S.A.
GOLD
COINS**
No. 404

Ecuador Crown

A striking full sized Silver Crown piece about EF of 1943 – 5 Sucres – (Yeoman No. 56 on page 154) R2.75 each



INDIAN RUPEES

692	1862	1R F/VF	R3.00
693	1889	1R VF	2.00
694	1890	1R VF	2.00
695	1900	1R VF	2.00
696	1901	1R VF	2.00
697	1907	1R VF	1.90
698	1908	1R VF	1.90
699	1913	1R VF	1.60
700	1916	1R VF	1.60
701	1938	1R VF	1.00
702	1940	1R VF	1.00
703	1942	1R VF	1.00
704	1892 Bikamis	1R VF	5.00
705	1916-36 Kutch 5 Kori	VF	4.50
706	1942 Kutch 5 Kori	EF	4.50
707	1919 Hyderabad	1R VF	4.50
708	1943 Hyderabad	1R VF	4.20
709	1930-48 Newar Udaipur	1R EF	4.50

(Vervolg van Bladsy 2, Kol. 3)

die onlangse aankondiging deur die Direkteur van die Munt dat die Verwoerd R1 slegs vir vanjaar gemunt sal word.

P.J. de Jager
Posbus 23
Ottosdal.

Mnr. De Jager se probleem is universeel. Geen goedere, hetsy muntstukke, goud of diamante is ooit werklik veilig as iemand daarop uit is om dit te steel nie.

Daar is egter banke en firmas in ons land wat gewillig is om brandkluise te verhuur vir die bewaring van muntstukke. veral in groot stede soos Johannesburg.

As ons volgende maand 'n Assuransie maatskappy vir die doel kan aanbeveel sal ons die naam publiseer.

Die munting vir 1965 is: R1 – 25,039 (Engels), 85 (Afrikaans); 50c ongeveer 10 (E), 25,824 (A); 20c – 29,222,642 (E), 29,222,642 (A); 10c – 27,612,151 (E), 27,612,151 (A); 5c – 32,702,773 (E); 32,702,773 (A); 2c – 29,899,364 (E), 29,899,364 (A); en 1c – 26,168 (E), 1,031 (A).

Die 1966 20c en 10c munte sal verskal word op aanvraag van banke. Ons het wel 'n fout begaan t.o.v. die silwer Een Rand muntstukke aangesien die 1967 Verwoerd muntstukke die "once only" uitgawes is.

Red.

Many thanks for the "Convention" Boost in your March issue.

Congratulations on your new format. It is excellent.

PASTOR J.F. ROWLANDS.
DURBAN

AUSTRIAN COINS ARE BEAUTIFUL!

A field of numismatics which has been neglected by South Africans is that of Austria. You will find amongst the coins of Austria, fascinating commemorative pieces in

the 2/- to 2/6 size. These are mostly silver coins, well struck, all legal tender and above all they can be obtained at reasonable prices. We introduce you this month to some of these lovely issues.



AUS 101

THE FAMOUS MARIA THERESIA THALER

A crown sized silver restrike of the 1780 dated coin, still circulating today in certain African countries.

Brilliant UNC

R2.50 each

AUS 102 THE GRACEFUL 1964 AUSTRIAN OLYMPIC WINTER SPORTS 50 SCHILLING COIN (2/6 size)

(Note 50 Austrian Shillings – R1.40)

UNC

at R3.50 each



AUS 103 THE 1966 AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK 50 SCHILLING COIN

Commemoration: 150 years of existence of this bank (2/6 size) (1816-1866) Brilliant UNC

R3.50

A South African Rarity of Rarities

In 6½ years of coin dealing Bickels have never been able to offer this rare coin to collectors. We have heard of the existence of 3 of these coins in South Africa, though we've never seen one. Statistics on SA proof sets list a minting of 16 of the 1926 sets; however, where these are no one seems to know. So unusual, so rare and so valuable is this piece, that we consider it to rank right at the top of the ultra scarce list. Yes, it's a 1926 SA Farthing; we grade it at F+ but many will say it is a good VF. We



will issue a certificate of authenticity on this piece. It's going to the wisest investor at... .. R975.00



(Published by Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., of 151 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.)

Bickels Coin and Medal News, April 1967.

