



bickels

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**GOLD MEDALLION
COMMEMORATING THE**



**FIRST MANNED
LUNAR ORBITING
OF THE
"APOLLO 8"
SPACE SHIP
21st to 27th Dec. 1968**

THREE ASTRONAUTS:

**FRANK BORMAN
JAMES A. LOVELL
WILLIAM ANDERS
OF
"APOLLO 8"**



**DRASTIC CUTS IN PROOFSET PRODUCTION
FOR '69**

Bickels Coin & Medal News

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EDITOR: Peter Brown

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S.A. MINT STRIKES A BLOW FOR RARITY

Hats off to the South African Mint! At last the South African Mint has been tough with collectors who, for too long, have been trying to lay down the law for a Government body over which they claim to have exacting control merely because they are South African taxpayers.

In the good old days of coin collecting when no one cared too much about mint production figures, except numismatists, the S.A. Mint struck, as recently as 1963, only 2,525 short sets and 1,500 long sets.

With the change to the new decimal coinage in 1965 the production shot up to nearly 20,000 short sets and nearly 6,000 long sets. In subsequent years the high production was maintained both by local and overseas interest.

Of course there were dissatisfied customers who could not get proof sets and during the parliamentary session of 1966, Dr. Dönges, the then Minister of Finance, was tackled about the unavailability of proof sets. He refused

to order the Mint to strike enough proof sets to meet every demand saying that if the Mint struck enough sets to meet the demand for any particular year, the Mint "will be saddled with proof sets for which there would be no demand the following year" And as Dr. Dönges foresaw, this is exactly what has happened. The Mint, although never increasing its production, maintained it at the level of 10,000 long and 15,000 short sets. It was inevitable that with the price hike last year, some of the "not so staunch" collectors would drop out of the race. They did this and severely embarrassed the Mint with a hefty over production. Ignoring a possible furore which could result from their decision, the Mint reverted to the thoughts of Dr. Dönges by cutting down production.

This decision is very wise from the point of view of the true collector and, let's be honest, the true investor. Because the well-produced proof sets will no longer be freely available, the price is bound to rise and the sets will become

more desirable. No longer will we have the ridiculous situation of foreign dealers advertising large lots of 100 or more proof sets for less than give-away prices.

We feel that for too long now the image of our proof sets, which are among the best produced and boxed in the world, has been cheapened by the over-availability. After all, anything that is worth collecting must be rare..... and rarity is only induced if production figures are kept down.

The South African Mint, by this decision, is taking itself out of the realm of some of the world's lesser countries whose mints have over produced for any Tom, Dick or Harry who could muster a few dollars for some ill-struck coins.

Let us be grateful to the South African Mint for being so strong minded in its job of protecting the image of our coins.

TOP COINS GET TOP PRICES

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a list of the highlights of a recent auction of South African coins belonging to the late Dr. C.L.Froelich, of Port Elizabeth.

This is the biggest and most important auction of South African coins held in the Republic and illustrates a belief we have always held: There is always a tremendous demand for TOP QUALITY coins.

Some of the prices realized were fantastic and although some prices did not reach the astronomical values placed on them by recent catalogues they do illustrate one point: The reserve placed on them (and for many a guiding point to their value) did not serve as any restriction when a collector wanted the coin or medal concerned.

While we are sorry to see so worthy a collection going under the hammer, we are pleased to know that a large number of the coins and medals have gone to our most knowledgeable collectors. It will not be long before these purchases are proudly displayed at numismatic meetings and conventions throughout the country.

South African mint drastically cuts 1969 proofset production

The South African Mint has drastically cut down proof set production for 1969. Short sets are cut down by two thirds while long sets drop by 30 per cent.

Although not officially confirmed yet by the South African Mint, the reason for the sharp cuts was the decrease in purchasing last year caused by the increase in the price of proof sets.

Bickels Coin and Medals News has been told that the figures this year will be: Short sets - 5,000 (15,000 in 1968); Long Sets - 7,000 (10,000 in 1968); Twin Sets - 1,000 (Same as last year); and Gold R1 and R2 (10,000 each, same as last year and the Krugerrand 10,000, also the same as last year).

In 1968 the South African Mint rocked the numismatic world by increasing the price of short sets from R3. 50 each to R10.00; long sets from R16.50 to R25.00 and twin sets to R20.00. While doing this they maintained a high production standard.

During 1969 Mint officials decided to put matters right by cutting production figures. People who failed to take up their allocation last year will probably not get back on the S.A. Mint list for 1969.

REPUTED FIRST MINT FOUND

THE REMAINS of what is believed to have been the precious metal refinery of Croesus King of Lydia - reputedly the founder of coinage - have been uncovered by a team of American archeologists working in Turkey.

Digging on the site of Croesus' capital of Sardis, once the home of nearly 50,000 people, the archeologists found 300 small clay pits lined with ash in which the gold and silver ores were smelted.

DEATH OF MR. FRITZ AAB

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Fritz Aab, who, together with Mr. A. Bickel, helped found Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd. in 1960.

When Mr. Aab and Mr. Bickel opened the door of their shop at 151, Jeppe Street nearly nine years ago, coin collecting was virtually an unknown hobby in the Republic. There were times when the shop first opened that the day's customers could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

During his time behind the counter at 151, Jeppe Street, Mr. Aab saw coin collecting transformed first from a very "small time" hobby to the almost panic buying and speculating of 1965 and 1966 and now to the sedate, high-priced coin collecting and buying of to-day.

Illness forced him to retire in January this year and he died at the age of 74 last month. He is survived by his wife and five children.

SWISS HOARD SILVER

THE Swiss Government has abandoned its year-old attempt to ban hoarding of silver coins by its own people. Swiss silver hoarders, therefore, are no longer on the wrong side of the law - but they are still not allowed to take their hoards out of the country.

Medallion by Royal Mint for Charles

THE ROYAL Mint is to strike one of its very rare commemorative medallions to mark the investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales on July 1.

It's decision has effectively blocked the plans of all but one of the medal-making firms - who intended striking medals.

The Mint's medals will be issued in silver, gilt-bronze and "bright bronze". The Royal Mint is striking 1,500 medals in silver, 3,000 in gilt bronze and 7,500 in bright bronze.



The silver and gilt bronze medals will measure 2 inches in diameter and be sold in presentation cases. The bright bronze will be 1½ inches across.

All the medals will have a portrait of Prince Charles on the obverse and the Prince of Wales's dragon badge on the reverse. The designs are by Mr. Michael Rizelle, who was responsible for the Mint's Westminster Abbey medallion in 1965.

The inscriptions are in Welsh and - translated freely read "Investiture of Charles Prince of Wales Caernarvon 1969" and "the Red dragon leads the way".

FACTS & FIGURES OF THE ROYAL MINT, LONDON

The Royal Mint in London is probably the most famous institution of its kind in the world. Its continuous history of operations dates back to the ninth century. Two-thirds of its output of coins is in overseas currencies, and in 1966 the Mint received the Queen's Award to Industry for Export Achievements. Coins have been made in Britain since the first century BC. The existence of the London Mint can be identified by its own coinage from about AD 610, and its history is certainly continuous from the time of King Alfred. Mints were also established in most other important towns, largely because of the difficulty of communications, and by about the year 1000 there were 75 mints, with the central mint in London supplying the others with dies. After the Norman Conquest (1066) the number of mints gradually declined, and by the middle of the fourteenth century practically the whole English coinage was concentrated in the London Mint. During the reign of Edward VI (1547-53) the provincial mints were closed and all coins were struck at the London Mint. On only two occasions since then have coins been produced outside London—during the Civil War (1642-49) and in 1696, when a general re-coinage of silver money was necessary.

From 1300 onwards the London Mint occupied buildings within the walls of the Tower of London. The first machinery which replaced hammer coining was installed in 1662. Between 1806 and 1811 a new mint, with improved machinery, was built nearby at Tower Hill. For some time these buildings have been inadequate, and in 1967 the Government announced plans for moving the whole Mint out of London to Llantrisant near Cardiff, in Wales.

The decimal coinage factory there was opened in December 1968, and it is intended to complete the move by 1973.

In 1816 the Master of the Mint began to collect the matrices, dies and punches that were in the Mint, together with all available specimens of coins and medals. In 1818, Sir Joseph and Lady Banks presented a considerable number of coins to the Mint, and these formed the basis of the present collection. The occasional purchase of coins has helped the museum to build up a fairly representative selection of English coins dating back to the seventh century. Today, a sample of every coin struck is placed in the museum.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Master, Worker and Warden of the Royal Mint, is the nominal head officer. Under the Coinage Act of 1870, the Deputy Master and Comptroller is responsible, in practice, for its work and organisation.

A Royal Mint Advisory Committee advises the Deputy Master on all matters connected with the designing and preparation of seals, coins, medals and decorations. The president of this committee is His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

At end 1967 the total staff was about 1,260 and these included administrative and executive officers, engravers, draughtsmen, coiners and other industrial staff. A special ceremony, the Trial of the Pyx, is held annually at the Goldsmiths' Hall, when representatives of the Sovereign and of appropriate government departments are present at the final weighing and assaying of samples of the gold, silver and cupro-nickel coins produced in the preceding calendar year. The Board of Trade provide the scales, weights and the stan-

dard plates of the alloys to test the fineness. Sample coins are tested for weight and fineness, and variations are permitted only within prescribed close limits specified in the Coinage Acts 1870 to 1946. The Trial of the Pyx was begun in order to deter improper conduct in the production of coins and to assure the public of the quality of the coinage. Today the trial is largely a ceremonial occasion.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, about 25 million coins a year were struck; in 1967, nearly 1,367 million coins were produced. Of the 1967 total, 441.4 million were United Kingdom coins, 718.5 million were for other Commonwealth countries and 206.8 million were for foreign countries.

United Kingdom Coins: Of the 441.4 million coins struck for the United Kingdom in 1967, over half were bronze (163.7 million pennies and 100.4 million halfpennies); nearly 50 million were nickel-brass threepenny pieces; 121.3 million silver coins included 20.7 million half-crowns (2s. 6d.), 22.2 million florins (2s.) and 78.4 million sixpences.

At the end of 1967 the total number of coins in circulation in the United Kingdom was estimated to be 8,335 million pieces with a value of £257 million.

Coins for other Commonwealth and Foreign Governments and Currency Boards: During 1967 the Mint produced coins to new designs or for new customers for the following countries, currency boards, etc. Brunei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Gibraltar, Iceland, Iraq, Malawi, Malaysia, Singapore, Somalia, Tonga, Western Samoa and Zambia, as well as carrying out repeat orders for customers in many parts of the world.

Medals and Other Items: In 1967, the medal department produced 79,983 medals and decorations and 53,006 clasps. Seals were produced for Botswana and for the New Zealand Consulate-General in Athens, as well as for various official bodies in Britain.

A total of 7,850 tons of metal was melted at the Mint in 1967; this included over 96 tons of gold, over 28 tons of silver, 4,722 tons of cupro-nic-

Cont. on Page 5

Hans Schulman to sell famous Mabbott collection ...

Over 20,000 different coins were brought together in the Mabbott Collection during fifty years of research and often at great expense. Among them are many unique coins not even found in the World's leading museums, and two-thirds of all ancient coins in this collection were not listed in the British Museum Catalogues and other standard reference works, as professor Mabbott made it his goal to bring together as many new unpublished and otherwise remarkable coins as possible. These include the famed "Ides of March" coin of Brutus, rare Roman medallions, including a large gold medallion of the fourth Century, coins of hundreds of Greek city states, some of which are known only from their coinages, and rare and unusual portrait pieces of Cleopatra, Julius Caesar, Mark Antony, and many other outstanding figures in history. There is not now, nor was there ever, a comparable collection in America, whether

privately owned or public.

The collection will be sold under the supervision of internationally renowned numismatist Hans M.F. Schulman of New York, and information may be obtained by writing to him at 25 West 45 Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

The catalogue of the ancient coins is the work of author-historian Hans Holzer, a lifelong friend and associate of Professor Mabbott's. It will be fully illustrated and will be ready for distribution in May.

Professor Mabbott, in addition to his fame as a collector of rare coins and researcher in numismatics, was and is equally renowned for his work and writings dealing with the books of Edgar Allen Poe. The latest edition of the Poe works, which he had been editing just before his passing, and which his widow, Mrs. Maureen Mabbott, has been completing, will be published by Harvard this spring.

New Book Patterns on U.K.

ENGLISH PROOF AND PATTERN CROWN SIZE PIECES 1658-1960 by Howard & W.A. Linecar and Alex G. Stone, 116 pages, 1968, illustrated.

Howard Linecar, well known to all numismatists as author of several excellent books and many articles on British coinage, has listed all the known crown size pattern and proof coins of Great Britain from 1558 through 1960 in his latest book entitled "English Proof and Pattern Crown Size Pieces." Alex G. Stone is co-author.

Data given for each pattern or proof crown include a photograph or sketch of the coin; a complete description of the obverse and reverse sides; the metallic composition; general remarks which include the scarcity; and a listing of the various auctions and the price realized in each in which the particular crown was sold.

Mrs Donges Strikes First Silver R1 Coins of Her Husband

Mrs. Billie Dönges, widow of Dr. T.E. Dönges, the State President elect, has struck the first of a special issue of silver rand pieces bearing the effigy of her late husband at the South African Mint.

After she had struck the first two coins, one in Afrikaans and the other in English, her daughter, Mrs. Una Ramsay, set the machines in motion for the production of the remaining coins of the issue which will total one million and which will be put into circulation by the commercial banks in May.

After the ceremony the Director of the Mint, Mr. J.J. Groenewald, presented

Mrs. Dönges with the two coins.

Since the introduction of a new series of purely South African coins in 1965, the effigy of the President has appeared on the obverse side of all coins except the silver Rand, during the year following the retirement of the President. This was done during 1968, when coins carried the image of Mr. Swart.

This is the first silver Rand to carry the Republican coat of arms on the reverse side. Normally a Springbok would appear, but to establish a symbolic relationship between the State and the person being honoured, the new design was chosen.

FACTS & FIGURES OF THE ROYAL MINT, LONDON

Continued from page 4

kel, 154 tons of nickel-brass and 2,849 tons of bronze.

The Mint is already engaged in producing coins in the new series required when Britain adopts a decimal system of currency (£½ = 100 new pence) on 15th February 1971. (It has been estimated that a total of 6,000 million decimal coins will be needed.) The designs were selected from entries in an open competition on the advice of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee. Of the six new denominations (50, 10, 5, 2, 1 and ½ new pence) two coins (10 and 5 new penny pieces) have been circulating as legal tender since June 1968—they are of the same size and shape as, and interchangeable with, the present florin and shilling.

new shape with

AN OLD HISTORY

Britain is full of surprises, as any visitor who has studied it in depth will know.

But there were no more surprised people than modern Britons when they learned that, with the introduction of decimal coinage in 1971, a seven-sided, cupro-nickel piece was to be put into general circulation. To many this was something quite new when it is remembered that circular coins, in one form or another, have been in use in Britain for around 2,000 years.

The idea of such a piece almost gave rise to the feeling that this was something that could not be done with our coinage.

50 New Pence

This new, oddly-shaped piece, will be the largest value coin to be put into circulation since the demise of the gold Half Sovereign, which has not been struck for circulation since 1915 and not even as a proof coin since the collector's sets of proof pieces appeared in 1937 to mark the coronation of King George VI (1937-1952).

The exchange value of the two pieces, Half Sovereign and 50 New Pence, will be the same: half of One Pound.

The traditional Pound, for so long known as the Sovereign, will still remain the unit of British money after decimalisation. The name Sovereign was first used in Britain for a gold coin in the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509), lapsed for a long period and then came into use again in 1817 (George III, 1760-1820), after one of Britain's many coinage reforms.

by H. Linecar Associate Editor of "Coins and Medals", Book Department Manager of Spink and Son Ltd., publishers of numismatic works.

The lower values in the latest reformed coinage will be expressed as a decimal of the Pound unit. Thus, what was 1 10s. will become 1 dec 5. This is fine and once the British get used to the idea will make monetary-life and international trading much more simple.

It will also make life much more simple for the increasing number of visitors to Britain. Even so, there is still a sneaking feeling in the back of the British mind that decimalisation will result in an increase in the cost of living.

Longer Life

The 50 New Penny piece will, it is hoped, replace in some part the use of the paper note of Ten Shillings, its equivalent value. It will have a far longer life than the paper note. It will probably be less costly to produce, bearing in mind the short life of paper money.

The lower values to be introduced are the 10 and 5 New Pence, made of cupro-nickel and the 2, 1 and ½ New Pence in bronze. All these coins have a new portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, by Arnold Machin, on the obverse.

The date of the coin appears as a part of the obverse legend, in which place it has not been seen since the "Godless" and "Gothic" Florins of Queen Victoria, (1837-1901).

The reverses, by Christopher Ironside,

have a lion, part of the crest of the arms of Britain, on the 10 New Pence; a crowned thistle, the badge of Scotland, on the 5 New Pence; three ostrich feathers, the badge of the Prince of Wales and the motto *ich dien* (I serve), on the 2 New Pence; a crowned portcullis, the original badge of Henry VII on the 1 New Penny; and the Royal Crown on the ½ New Penny.

In due course it is expected that the word "new" will be dropped. First issue sets of these new British coins can be obtained from the banks.

Minor Storm

There have been oddly-shaped pieces of money in use in Britain before the new 7-sided, 50 Penny piece. There was quite a minor storm when, in 1937, the 12-sided Threepence went into use, but the dodecagonal coin soon came to be accepted.

Before its introduction the small silver Threepence, whose place the new coin rapidly usurped, was so small in size and thus so easily lost that it had almost fallen out of use.

Taking the bit between its teeth, the Royal Mint churned out an average of some 40-50 million of the new Threepences every year. That they were accepted is proof enough in itself of the utility of the coin.

Even so it was to have but a short life. In 1971 when Britain changes to a decimal currency, the 12-sided, nickel-bronze Threepence will die. In Britain 34 years is a short life for any denomination of coin. Pennies have been in continuous use since about 750 A.D.; Florins and Two Shillings, since 1849.

The shortest life on record for a modern British coin is that of the Double Florin or Four Shilling piece. This denomination went into circulation in 1887 and out again after 1890. It was so nearly the same size as another coin in general circulation, the Crown (Five Shillings), introduced in 1551, that the two coins were easily confused.

Collector's Piece

The Penny, Florin and Double Florin were all conventionally circular coins. The 12-sided Threepence was an apparent oddity and its relative short life has made it a collector's piece, in spite of the many millions that have been struck during its existence.

As soon as decimal coinage takes over in Britain its millions will be sharply reduced, by calling-in and melting down, so that the metal can be re-used. A neat little collection of these pieces, one for every year of issue from 1937 to 1970 (if the coin is struck in that year), all in absolutely unused condition, will be a nice investment and will, in years to come, sell at a comfortable premium over face value.

Odd though the new 7-sided 50 Penny Piece may be, Britain has had curiously-shaped money long before 1971. Long before 1937 too.

A period in British coin history that interests collectors starts in 1642 when civil war broke out. It was fought between King Charles I (1625-1649) and his supporters and the Parliamentary forces under the direction of Oliver Cromwell. The point at issue does not concern us but the struggle led to some very oddly-shaped coins being minted..

Mobile Mints

Though over the changing centuries of British coinage history there have been mints in other parts of the country, the Tower of London, so well known to visitors, was the chief. When Charles I came to the throne it was the only British mint.

As soon as the civil war broke out, London, and with it the Mint in the Tower, fell into the hands of the Parliamentary forces. King Charles I, isolated from his capital city, had to coin money to pay his army in any place that was convenient, and latterly

in the war at Oxford, where he set up his headquarters.

Fortunately before the war started a contemporary engineer-industrialist, Thomas Bushell, had persuaded the King to allow a branch mint to be set up at Aberystwyth, on the coast of Wales. Here coins were struck from local silver, which Bushell obtained by mining deeper after pumping the water out of the ancient silver mines, of which he had obtained a lease. There were thus some mint operatives in "Royalist territory" when the war started

When the conflict began the Aberystwyth mint moved about and others were set up in various towns at a safe distance from the fighting. This could easily be done when coins were struck by hand, as they were at this time, and no machinery as we now know it was employed in minting money.

Roughly-shaped Coins

Such a state of affairs, civil war and semi-mobile mints, produced some very roughly-shaped coins, struck "in the field" as it were, and in haste.

Worse was to follow. A number of towns and castles, such as Beeston, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract and Scarborough, all of which supported the King, were besieged by the Parliamentary forces. Isolated from the rest of the country they had to make their own money. They did so with any precious metal that was available, usually domestic gold and silver plate, which was much more common in those days before the china industry was founded.

Candlesticks, porringers, dinner plates and spoons were cut up and made into money. There was no time and there were but few facilities for preparing nice neat round dies from which to strike money to pay the besieged forces. The metal available was just cut up with shears into pieces equivalent to their value by weight, stamped with a local design and put into use.

Thus in Newark diamond-shaped coins were made, in Pontefract octagonal pieces. Beeston Castle made square, triangular and rectangular pieces while one piece, which still I (as do some others) shows the hall mark of the original plate from which it was made, is oval and would appear to have been

made directly from the bowl of a silver spoon.

Silver Pennies

Further back still, when Britain had only silver Pennies as money, a period from about 750 till 1327 A.D., it was the custom for some centuries to cut these coins into halves to obtain a Half Penny and into quarters to get a Farthing, or fourth part of a Penny.

In the long period during which British coins were made by hand they were rarely perfectly round. Even after the decision was taken in 1662, after a long period of experiment, to make coins with the help, in part, of machines, still the coins were rarely geometrically accurate for shape.

It was not till the last British coinage reform in 1811-1816 that really circular coins came into daily use and the impression that coins must be round was firmly established.

Antique Value

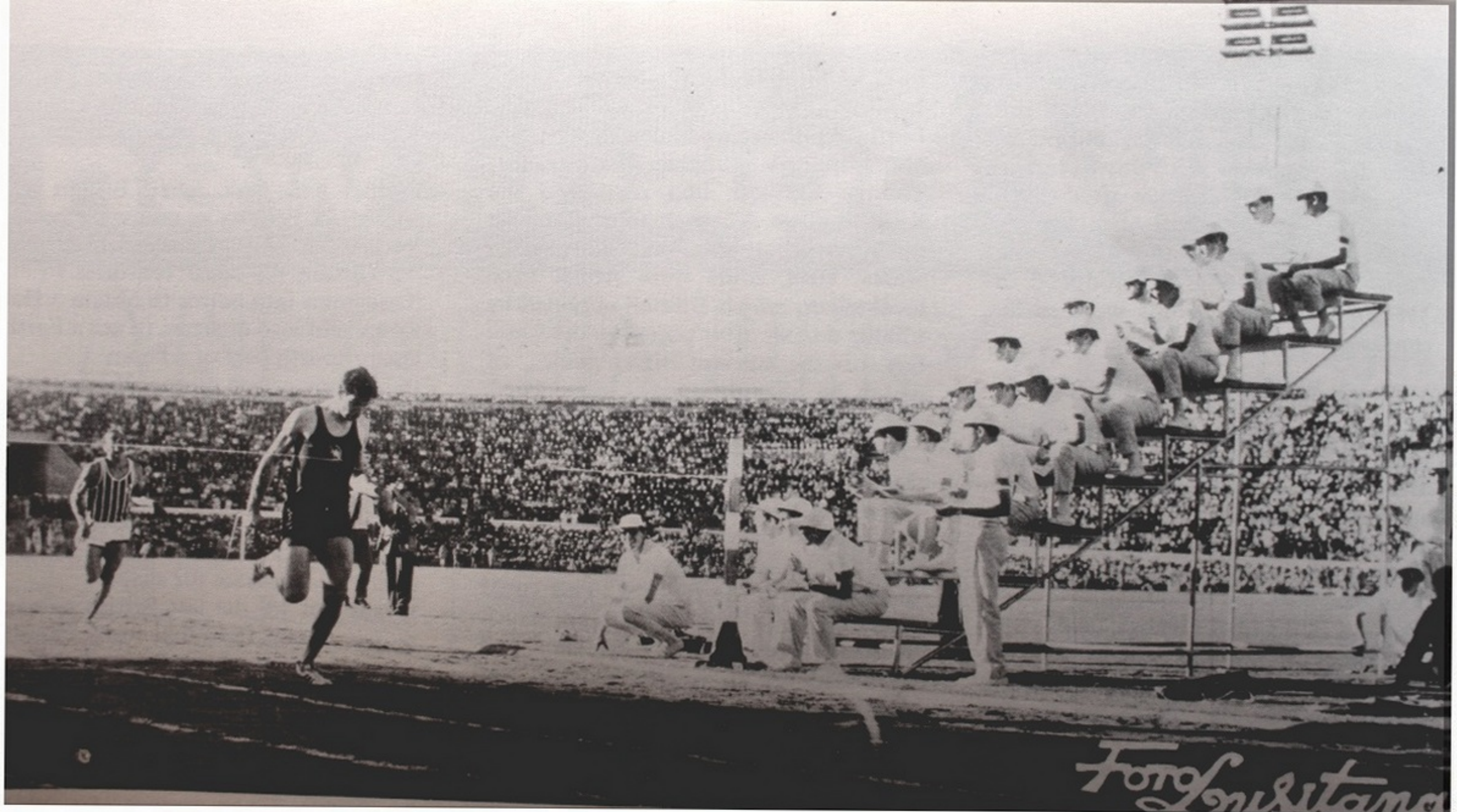
So Britain is no stranger to oddly shaped coins and will, no doubt, take its 7-sided 50 Pence in its stride.

The many coins which Britain has used over the centuries are of the greatest interest to collectors and historians and of great value as antiques. The places in which they were made; at the Tower of London, the Anglo-Saxon and Norman towns which had their own mints in remote times, the towns which struck coins during the civil war; they are all still there.

The Royal Mint itself may be visited on application (it is shortly to move from London to Wales). Local museums usually contain some of the coins made in the town, as a proud exhibit of its antiquity. The larger museums, such as the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, have fine collections of British coins. The visitor may see the whole British coinage story laid out before him.

No small contribution to Britain's economy is from the sale of many of her coins, both ancient and modern, to collectors the world over.

Britain has a great coinage history and her 2,000 years of money offer many collecting themes. They are well worth looking into, from both the angle of interest and that of investment.



Opening van Zalazar - Stadium in Lourenço Marques

Deur: Matthy Esterhuysen

Fotos deur: Theo Marais

Die medalje wat Piet Joubert ontvang het, is van vergulde silwer met 'n deursnee van 77 mm. Dit het 'n nekbands van geriffelde lint met eweredige rooi, geel en groen strepe.

'n Pragtige nuwe sportstadion, „Estadio Salazar”, is op 30 Junie 1968 in Lourenço Marques in gebruik geneem. Om luister aan die verrigtinge te verleen is 'n paar honderd duiwe met die opening losgelaat. By dié groot geleentheid het Brazil en Portugal teen mekaar vir die F.I.F.A. Wêreldsoekerskampioenskap gespeel. Die wedstryd is deur Brazil gewen met drie doele teen twee.

Nadat Suid-Afrika die reg ontsê is om aan die Olimpiese Spele in Mexico deel te neem, het die sportbase van ons land besluit om twee spanne te kies waarvan een na Duitsland en 'n tweede span na Mozambiek gestuur is.

Portugal, Mozambiek en Suid-Afrika het teen mekaar gekompeteer in die atletiek-items. Van goeie tye was daar nie sprake nie, want dit het die dag gereën en die baan was nat en ook vol gate. Suid-Afrika het egter al die items gewen. Die 400 en 800 meter is voor die sokkerwedstryd en die 3000 meter gedurende pouse gehardloop.

Die Portugese het 'n groot ophef van hulle eie kampioen vir die 400 meter, José Maghalais, gemaak. Voor die aanvang van die verrigtinge moes José met 'n fakkel om die baan draf, onder luide toejuiging van die skare natuurlik. Nadat daar geloot is vir bane, is José Maghalais se baan spesiaal vir hom gerol. Met die wegspring het 'n onvergeeflike voorval plaasgevind. Een van die baanbeamptes het voor 'n Suid-Afrikaanse atleet, Francois du Preez, ingestap en hom aldus verhinder om deel te neem aan die wedloop. Du Preez was 'n moontlike wenner vir hierdie item.

Piet Joubert het die Portugese kampioen, José Maghalais, met 'n paar tree gewen in die 400 meter. 'n Pragtige medalje is aan Piet oorhandig. Die veronderstelling was dat elke speler van die onderskeie sokkerspanne ook 'n soortgelyke medalje sou ontvang het, maar die medaljes was daardie dag met die byeenkoms ongelukkig nie vir uitreiking beskikbaar nie en is eers agterna aangestuur.



UNIQUE CANADIAN MEDALLION FOR S.A. BUSINESSMAN

A South African businessman, Mr. P.G. Gaylard, of Springs, recently visited Canada on behalf of his firm in connection with platinum and nickel refining. Most of his visit was spent at Sherritt Gordon, a Canadian firm concerned with nickel and platinum refining. (Sherritt Gordon has supplied nickel blanks for South Africa's coinage.

When he left Mr. Gaylard was presented with a medallion – the Henry Kelsey Medal – which was struck at the Sherritt Gordon Mint. Below we publish pictures of the medallion and an abbreviated history of Henry Kelsey.

Henry Kelsey, who was born the year the Hudson's Bay Company was formed and who spent his life in its service, was the first of his countrymen to penetrate beyond the coast line into Western Canada. He was the first Englishman to explore on foot the west coast of Hudson Bay north of Churchill, the first to see musk-oxen, the first to reach the Canadian Prairies and first to see

buffalo and grizzly bear in north-western Canada. His epic journey through what is today Manitoba and Saskatchewan has earned him a place in Canadian History.

Kelsey was probably born in 1670, one of three sons to John Kelsey of East Greenwich, mariner. At the age of 7 he was indentured to the Hudson's Bay Company and, while it

is not known how he was employed for the next 7 years, it is quite possible that he served as a captain's boy on some of the supply ships sent yearly from England to Hudson Bay. After completing his indenture, he was sent as an apprentice to Hudson Bay for 4 years; here he formed a life-long liking for the Indians and performed so well in the Company's service that he was paid wages for the last 3 years of his apprenticeship in addition to the normal gratuity.

Service in these days was tough compared to terms of employment today. Land wages were £15 per year, which was doubled for Kelsey when he was on his journey of exploration

Cont. on Page 11

co Marques

Op die oomblik is die medalje in bruikleen by die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Boomstraat, Pretoria.



Valuable South African Kruger coins sold at Republics largest auction

One of the largest and most important collections of South African coins, medals and tokens was sold last month. We publish below a selection of some of the items showing their reserves and the actual prices fetched.

Kruger 1898 Pond over stamped with "99" under the Bust, a few small edge nicks, otherwise near UNC. 130 struck.

RESERVER1,900.00
ACTUAL PRICER4,015.00

* * *

Kruger Half Pond. 1893. Two very tiny edge dents and slight wear on both sides. A shade better than VF. A very rare date.

RESERVER 350.00
ACTUAL PRICER 480.00

* * *

Another Half Pond. 1894. Faint bags, otherwise about UNC. A very nice coin. Very Rare thus.

RESERVER 48.00
ACTUAL PRICER 99.00

* * *

Batavia. 1st Coinage of Java minted by the Chinaman Conjok. Stuiver 1644 with V.O.C. Monogram, reverse Sword. This very interesting piece is rare and fully described in Buckmill's Coins of the Dutch East Indies. These are of very rough manufacture, but this specimen has a clear date, well above average, and much better than Buckmill's illustration (Fig.38).

RESERVER 16.00
ACTUAL PRICER 24.25

S.A. Proof Set 1933 (20 only made). 2/6 to farthing. (original Blue card box and also Mint Leatherette Box in perfect state supplied). Bronze a little stained otherwise coins are perfect. Extremely rare and desirable.

RESERVER1,750.00
ACTUAL PRICER2,520.00

* * *

S.A. Proof Set 1945 (150 made). All cons are perfect in Mint issued Leatherette Box.

RESERVER 225.00
ACTUAL PRICER 265.00

* * *

S.A. Proof Set 1946 (150 made). Silver coins 2/6-3d. perfect, bronze coins a little irregularly toned (not finger marked) in Mint issued Leatherette Box.

RESERVER 220.00
ACTUAL PRICER 298.00

* * *

S.A. Halfcrown 1923. Not Proof. Lovely UNC coin.

RESERVER 20.00
ACTUAL PRICER 36.50

* * *

S.A. Penny. 1937. Bloomed, about UNC. Scarce in this state.

RESERVER 2.50
ACTUAL PRICER 10.75

* * *

S.A. Halfpenny, 1929. Bloomed UNC. Rare in this state.

RESERVER 3.50
ACTUAL PRICER 26.00

* * *

Kruger Penny 1892 Proof. This coin was bought as a proof and certified by the International Assoc. of Prof. Numismatists. (Orig. Certificate supplied with coin). Very few known. Extremely Rare.

RESERVER 200.00
ACTUAL PRICER 255.00

* * *

Kruger Proof Shilling 1892. Striking mark or hairline in obverse field. Otherwise UNC.

RESERVER 90.00
ACTUAL PRICER 105.00

* * *

Kruger Proof Tickey. 1892. UNC.

RESERVER 65.00
ACTUAL PRICER 97.00

* * *

S.A. Token "The Hotel Kimberley" Good for 2/6. Brass. F/VF.

RESERVER 4.00
ACTUAL PRICER 20.25

* * *

Kruger Penny, 1893. Bloomed coin with a small nick in obv. field behind head. I think the best 1893 Penny I have seen.

RESERVER 55.00
ACTUAL PRICER 80.00

* * *

Kruger Blank Penny. VF.

RESERVER 10.00
ACTUAL PRICER 18.50

* * *

S.A. 1930 Proof Set (14 only made). 2/6 to farthing (orig. Blue card case and new Mint Leatherette Box both supplied) Bronze a little stained. The second rarest S.A. Proof Set (12 made in 1932). Silver coins perfect.

RESERVER2,000.00
ACTUAL PRICER2,550.00

* * *

Kruger Half Pond 1893. Small reverse rim dent and bag marked. Very tiny pick in face. A very rare coin and better than usually seen. VF.

RESERVER 250.00
ACTUAL PRICER 348.00

NOW THE FRENCH HOARD GOLD

FRENCH gold coins, a favourite hedge against devaluation and the instability of the French franc, have been enjoying the headiest boom in their history.

The Napoleon — a piece so common that it has virtually no numismatic worth — was fetching more than double its gold content value on the soaring Paris bullion market.

Speculators, forbidden to export money from France, have rushed to put their savings into gold at almost any price.

Apart from the Indians, the French are probably the world's greatest private gold hoarders. There are many reasons for this. Even today, France is still largely an agricultural country and the peasant mentality of a sack of gold hidden under the floorboards dies hard. There is also the French system of taxation which takes its liberal pound of flesh out of every visible and tangible asset. Finally, France has had more than her share of revolutions during the 150 years with consequent financial instabilities. The Frenchman, in brief, trusts little besides solid gold — and has little reason to do otherwise.

France herself has, of course, a magnificent gold coinage going back to mediaeval times, beginning with the *ecu d'or* of Louis IX (1226-1270). A century later, under Philip VI (1328-1350), France could boast no less than 10 superb gold coins (and this is not counting half-denominations): The *parisis d'or*, the *pavillon*, the *double*, the *lion*, the *chaise*, the *ecu*, the *royal*, the *George-florin*, the *Angel* and the *Couronne*. Under the Bourbons, beginning with Louis XIII, the *louis-d'or* with its multiples and fractions became the chief gold coin and exists in many varieties, until 1792. With the single exception of the 24 *livres* of 1793, the French Revolution minted no gold. Only after

Napoleon had been elected First Consul, from 1802 onwards, did the new 20 and 40-franc pieces make their appearance.

But all of these come under the heading of collectors' rather than hoarders' or speculators' pieces. The "napoleons" which the Frenchmen of today secrete away are those of the second Empire (Napoleon III, 1852-1870). During these 18 years, over 242 million 20-franc pieces were minted, besides nearly 100 million of 10 francs and 46 million 5 francs. (Compare this with the 237 million sovereigns struck during the whole of Queen Victoria's reign 1838-1901). Right up to the first world war, the 20-franc gold piece continued to be struck in enormous quantities, exceeded in some years (but not all) only by small silver.

Coins Stolen from Spink's

SPINK & Son are the latest victims of the cool coin thieves who walk into a shop and remove coins from cases in broad daylight.

Two men posing as customers removed eleven gold coins from the display cabinet in the coin room last week. While an assistant was making enquiries on their behalf they forced open the case.

continued — from page 9

continued from _____ previous page

Griquatown Silver Tenpence. This coin has been holed and cleverly plugged and restored, otherwise about VF. Very Rare.

RESERVER 30.00

Griquatown Silver Fivepence. Very Rare. VF.

RESERVER 45.00

Griquatown Halfpenny, thinly struck on the Dove side. (Undamaged). Extremely rare. Good Fine/Fair.

RESERVER 50.00

Griquatown Farthing, thinly struck on Dove side. Undamaged. Extremely rare. Good Fine/Fair.

RESERVER 50.00

The above four coins, a complete set, though undated, were issued in 1815-1816 by the London Missionary Society for the Griquas. They are South Africa's first own money and are all very rare, especially the Copper. Very few sets are known.

ACTUAL PRICE

All sold as a set forR 425.00

* * *

German East Africa Type I 15 Rupien with the short curl of wing under "A" (the much rarer type). Good VF.

RESERVER 95.00

ACTUAL PRICER 138.00

* * *

Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada and Chief Commander of the area in May 1718, his salary was increased to £200 per year.

Kelsey's last 4 years in Canada were busy, being occupied not only with the regular commerce of the fur trade from Western Canada, but in the extension of the Company's activities northwards into what is today the Northwest Territories. He had plans for a winter post north of Churchill, but these were discouraged by the Company Committee in England. After this stay of 8 years, 4 years as Deputy Governor and 4 years in full control, Kelsey received his recall to London in the normal course of events. He was welcomed home at the end of October 1722 by the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Regrettably, he had but a short time to enjoy the pleasure of retirement as he died in November 1724.

It is interesting to note that his total earnings throughout his life were approximately £2550, of which he earned half in his last 8 years in Canada.

Kelsey's journeys were not followed up until 1754 when Anthony Henday extended the knowledge of the Company into Alberta, followed by Mathew Cocking some 15 years later.

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

bickels' coins & medals (pty.) ltd.

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

- NOTES: 1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. NEXT LIST: JUNE/JULY 1969.
4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN: \$1 U.S.A. - 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. - \$1.40 U.S.A.



bickels coin accessories

COIN ALBUMS

1. THE TV ALBUM to house a complete TYPE SET of South African Coins.

Excluding gold one requires the following to complete a TV collection. — Six Farthings; Seven Half Pennies and Half Cents; Eleven Pennies and Cents; Ten Tickeys, 2½ Cents and 2 Cents; Ten Sixpences and 5 Cents; Eleven Shillings and 10 Cents; Ten Florins and 20 Cents; Eight Half Crowns; Eleven Five Shillings and 50 Cents; Four Silver 1 Rand Pieces — a total of eighty-eight coins.

This handsome gold inscribed, blue leatherette album measures 10" x 9". It contains 8 clear polythene sheets, housing a total of 24 slip-in strips, to hold a total of 102 coins. Each coin type has a specific place allocated to it and every aperture has been tailored to match the size of the coin. The unique feature of the TV Album is that the light and dark blue separator cards have all been over-printed to indicate the date range and choice of coins available for each type change. Each type change is identified with a TV number. Thus, from now on, if we say in our price lists that we offer TV 83 ('56) EF — this means that we have for sale a 1956 Half Crown in EF. (TV Chart in S.A. NUMISTAT 1967/8 lists type change differences).

R8.75

2. S.A. VOL. 1. DE LUXE ALBUM

This volume (from 1923 to 1946) is the product of many months of research and experiment. It houses a complete collection of South African Coins — (all the coins from ½d. to 5/- are spaced together on one half a page). The compartments have been tailored to fit the size of the coin, and a listing of quantities minted appears for each date (all denominations). Two dates are allocated to a page and it is thus possible to locate all coins of a particular date at a glance. Handsome dark brown and gold leatherette cover with transparent polythene sheets. Album complete, per Vol. Registered Design 167/66.

R8.75

3. S.A. VOL. II. DE LUXE ALBUM

(1947 to 1970). Identical to the above in appearance and construction, except that this album has three different configurations.

- a) For 1947 to 1960 series.
b) For 1961 to 1964 series.
c) For 1965 to 1970 series.

Album complete, per Vol.
Registered Design 164/5/6/66

R8.75

4. UNIVERSAL COIN ALBUM

This is undoubtedly the finest all purpose Album for different 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 coin.

R5.75

5. THE DENO ONE AND TWO DE LUXE S.A. ALBUMS

Here are two brand-new De Luxe albums to take the entire South African Series of coins 1923 to date, by denomination. Hence the name, DENO ALBUM, it is short for "Denomination" or "Denominasie". In contrast to the S.A. VOL. I and II Albums which take a full date collection, the DENO I and DENO II take a full denomination collection.

DENO ONE holds Farthings to Sixpences,
DENO TWO Shillings to Half-Crowns.

Modelled on the style of the T.V. and Rhodesian Coin Albums, the outstanding features of DENO I and DENO II are the slip-in strips, which insert from the side. The coin recesses are rounded, so that the coins are less likely to rotate and move around in their spaces.

There are no blank spots in your album, since if you do not have a coin of a rare date, you simply consolidate your collection, the one coin following the other. All Farthings, all Half-pennies, all Pennies and so on are together on one sheet. Some denominations use up to four or five sheets.

It is one of the most impressive albums we have yet seen. DENO ONE has 13 sheets and DENO TWO 11 sheets. Extra sheets with separator cards are available for all denominations at 40 cents.

We are proud to offer DENO ONE and DENO TWO to add to your collecting pleasure at:- R17.50 the Pair
Reg. Designs Nos.: 618/9/20/1/2/67
623/4/5/6/7/67

6. RHODESIAN COIN ALBUM

Collectors of the Rhodesian Series will find that their collection will be more attractively displayed in this album. The Rhodesian Coin Album houses a complete collection of Rhodesian coins by denomination.

R8.75

7. **SOUTH AFRICAN CROWN ALBUM**
Upholstered De Luxe Red Leatherette and Gold cover with transparent polythene pockets showing date and quantity minted for each crown. **R3.95**
8. **WORLD CROWN ALBUM**
Similar to S.A. Crown Album, but it contains 3 sheets of 12 crown sized pockets each. **R3.95**
9. **LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC SHEETS FOR UNIVERSAL ALBUM.**
Crown Size (12 coins) ea. 40c
2/6 Size (20 coins) ea. 40c
1/- Size (30 coins) ea. 40c
Small Size (48 coins) ea. 40c
with separator cards ea. 45c
10. **LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC POCKETS FOR SINGLE COINS**
Crown Size ea. 04c
Shilling Size ea. 03c
11. **COIN & MEDAL NEWS COVER-BINDER**
DE LUXE UPHOLSTERED AND GOLD INSCRIBED COVER FOR 12 ISSUES (ONE COMPLETE VOLUME).
We can now offer you this cover-binder so that you can put up to 12 issues of COIN & MEDAL NEWS into one volume. You turn your 11 or 12 copies of our monthly magazine into an 8½" x 11" book. It looks good, puts all the stray copies together for easy reference and will be a volume of which you can be proud.
Cover-binder complete with steel positioning rods in special fitting — available only in antique brown or olive green. **R2.95** per cover

MISCELLANEOUS

12. **MEDAL ALBUM**
Similar in size and style to the Universal Album, but it contains six sheets each holding six medals. A total of 36 medals can be housed with ease. Medals are usually thicker than coins. However, an extra sheet or two could still be added. It is the only De Luxe Album for medals currently on the market. **R5.75**
13. **BANK NOTE ALBUM**
This banknote album is the eleventh addition to our series of holders for coins, medals etc. It measures 10" x 13½" and contains 35 clear PVC sheets with separator cards as follows:
(1) 18 Sheets with 4 Windows each to hold Banknotes up to 3" x 7½".
(2) 12 Sheets with 3 Windows each to hold Banknotes up to 4" x 7½".
(3) 4 Sheets with 2 Windows each to hold Banknotes up to 6¼" x 7½".
(4) 1 Sheet full sized Window to hold a Banknote 12½" x 7½".
The Album Complete with 35 sheets — R10.50
Additional sheets with separator cards available at .25 cents each.
14. **COIN CLEANER**
SILVER AND GOLD COIN CLEANER:
4 oz bottle (glass — no postal service) **R0.35**
8 oz plastic bottle (post free) **R1.00**
15. **MAGNIFYING GLASSES**
(a) 7X Electric Magnifier with 2 batteries **R2.75**
(b) Ordinary — 2½" diameter — for stationary use and to be placed over a coin. **R3.50**
Ordinary — 4½" diameter — (with stem) **R2.50**

16. **KRUGERRAND HOLDERS**
A holder for the new Gold Krugerrand **each R0.75**
17. **A CAUTION TO COIN COLLECTORS**
BICKELS plastic coin albums and other plastic accessories are manufactured only from high quality stable Poly Vinyl Chloride (P.V.C.). Less stable polythene materials will produce cheaper albums, but may also prove to be quite unsuitable for protecting and safe-guarding the coins from chemical reaction and resultant damage.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS

A LEANDER STARR JAMESON

An attractive twin set in blue, velvet lined case, containing a crown sized sterling silver and bronze medallion showing on the obverse a full face of L.S. Jameson with dates 1853—1917 and on the reverse, LOBENGULA'S KRAAL, NOVEMBER 1893. Set comes with a certificate guaranteeing that only 310 Twin Sets were minted. It commemorates the 50th anniversary of his death.

THE SET COMPLETE
R17.50

B WORLD CUP ENGLAND 1966

HEAVY SILVER (1¾" diameter) medal showing on obverse, the world cup, on reverse, names & dates of all the countries winning the world cup since 1930 — (only one medal in case in stock)

R21.00

C

WEDERZIJDSCHE INSTELLING VAN GEZANTSCHAPPEN IN NEDERLAND EN IN DE UNIE VAN ZUID-AFRIKA — 1929 — OTHER SIDE SHOWS CREST OF S.A. AND NETHERLANDS.

Large silver medal (2" diameter) **R9.50**

D Miscellaneous other commemmemoratives in stock

. . . Visit us and see them.

We are privileged to offer
the following unique selection of pattern pieces of the Z.A.R.,
Oranje Vryjstaat, Griquatown.

ITEM NO.	YEAR	DESCRIPTION	METAL	REFERENCE	GRADE	PRICE
PAT. 1.	1874	Z.A.R. BURGERS BRONZE GILT £5 OR CROWN PATTERN	BRONZE GILT	KAPLAN 7 BECKLAKE 1	PROOFLIKE UNC	R3200.00
PAT. 2.	1874	Z.A.R. PATTERN 2 PENCE	COPPER	KAPLAN 18 BECKLAKE 13	PROOFLIKE UNC	R157.50
PAT. 3.	1890	Z.A.R. PATTERN PENNY WITH WREATH	COPPER	KAPLAN 23 BECKLAKE 15	PROOF TONED	R160.00
PAT. 4.	1874	ORANJE VRYJSTAAT EEN PENNY PATTERN	COPPER	KAPLAN 24 BECKLAKE 17	PROOFLIKE UNC	R212.50
PAT. 5.	1888	ORANJE VRYJSTAAT 1 PENNY	COPPER	KAPLAN 29 BECKLAKE 18	UNC	R157.50 SOLD
PAT. 6.	1888	ORANJE VRYJSTAAT 1 PENNY	NICKEL	KAPLAN 30 BECKLAKE 19	PROOFLIKE UNC	R285.00
PAT. 7.	1888	ORANJE VRYJSTAAT PATTERN 1 ^D . SAME AS NO. 4 BUT DOUBLE THICK	COPPER	KAPLAN 32	PROOF	R212.50
PAT. 8.	1874	ORANJE VRYJSTAAT EEN PENNY PATTERN. SAME AS NO. 4 BUT TREBLE THICK FLAN	COPPER	KAPLAN 25 RRR	PROOFLIKE UNC	R750.00
PAT. 9.	1889	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PATTERN PENNY	COPPER	KAPLAN 43	PROOF	R167.50
PAT. 10.	NO DATE	GRIQUATOWN PATTERN PENNY	COPPER	KAPLAN 47	PROOF	R312.50
PAT. 11.	NO DATE	GRIQUATOWN PATTERN HALF PENNY MARKED COPY IN LEAD	LEAD	NO. 18 AFRICANA Notes Page 62	F	—
PAT. 12	NO DATE	GRIQUATOWN PATTERN HALF PENNY	COPPER	KAPLAN 50	F	—

OTHER S.A. RARITIES OFFERED THIS MONTH

RA. 13	1931	S.A. PROOF SET 2/6 to 1/4d	—	62 SETS MADE	PROOF	R1975.00
R14	1892	Z.A.R. 6 ^D - KRUGER	SILVER	SCARCE	PROOF	R130.00

COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

CANADIAN SILVER DOLLARS

(COMMEMORATIVE YEARS ONLY)

CA 1	— 1935 — to mark the 25th year of the Reign of King George V. (428,707 minted)	VF	
	(Y22)		R15.00
CA 2	— 1939 — to mark the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada that year (1,363,816 minted)	EF	
	(Y34)		R8.50
CA 3	— 1949 — to mark Newfoundland becoming a Province of Canada (672,218 minted)	VF	
	(Y42)		R10.00
CA 4	— 1958 — to mark British Columbia's Centennial Anniversary (3,039,630 minted)	EF	
	(Y50)		R4.50
CA 5	— 1964 — Charlottetown Commemorative (7,296,832)	UNC	
	(Y52)		R2.75
CA 6	— 1967 — Centennial Commemorative	UNC	R4.85

RHODESIA

RH 7	— 1955 Proof Set		R125.00
RH 8	— 1953 Proof Crown		R95.00
	THE TWO ABOVE ITEMS ARE CASED		
RH 9	— 1953 UNC Crown		R11.75
RH 10	— 1955 — 2/6 — UNC		R17.50
RH 10A	— 1957 — 2/6 — F/VF		R37.50
RH 11	— 1956 — 2/- — UNC		R15.50
RH 12	— 1957 — 1/- — UNC		R10.00
RH 13	— 1955 — 6d. — UNC		R10.00
RH 14	— 1957 — 6d. — UNC		R7.50
RH 15	— 1962 — 6d. — UNC		R5.00
RH 16	— 1962 — 3d. — UNC		R1.50
RH 17	— 1966 — £5 gold — Prooflike		R250.00

Special Offer

1959 SA £1 UNC (only 1132 minted)

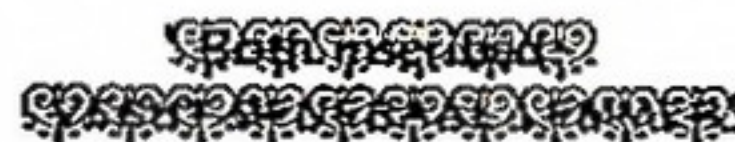
catalogue value R180

TO THE FIRST THREE PERSONS ORDERING

R89.50

Unique pair of Boer War Military Medals...

- 1) Getroue Diens with Ribbon
- 2) Anglo Boere Oorlog with Ribbon — UNC



The Pair — R850.00

Impressive cased set of 18x22 carat gold medallions

LEADERS OF THE 2ND WORLD WAR

18 medallions the size of our 10 cent piece approx.

FROSTED IMAGE AND PROOF FIELD — ONE SET ONLY

R170.00

JUST IN!

A SELECTION OF ORIGINAL COUNTRY MINT MARIA THERESIA THALERS

ZAR & SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL

Z1	1892	1/-	(VF)	R9.25
Z2	1892	5/- D/S	(VF+)	R127.50
Z3	1892	½E D/S	(VF-)	R75.00
Z4	1892	5/- S/S	(EF-)	R100.00
Z5	1893	1/-	(F)	R12.50
Z6	1893	2/-	(F-)	R20.00
Z7	1893	2/-	(F+)	R35.00
Z8	1900	£1	(EF)	R70.00
Z9	1897	3d.	(EF)	R7.50
Z10	1893	2/6	(VF-)	R31.00

S. A.

SA11	1934	½d.	F+	R3.75
SA12	1935	½d.	F	R2.80
SA13	1936	½d.	F+	R3.75
SA14	1925	6d.	F	R11.00

Orders may now be placed for...

1969 S.A. LONG PROOF SETS (7000)

1969 S.A. SHORT PROOF SETS (5000)

BOTH SHORT AND LONG WILL CONTAIN THE PROOF SILVER 1R OF DR. DÖNGES.

DELIVERY LATER THIS YEAR

THE FANTASY OF YESTERDAY BECOMES THE REALITY OF TODAY





An immense advance in the field of interplanetary travel! These and other headlines heralded the success of the first manned lunar orbiting of Apollo 8, containing the three U.S. Astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell jnr. and William Anders.

Hundreds of millions of television viewers followed the progress of the Moon project with suppressed excitement and tension. The greatest credit accrues to the Technicians of the Space Centre of NASA in Houston for the flawless manner in which the December space project was brought to conclusion.

As a result of this successful orbiting of the moon, our knowledge of outer space has been considerably deepened and widened. The foundation has also been laid for an actual landing on the moon.

The three courageous and "lonely" men who risked their lives in this Adventure of Science, will no doubt occupy lasting places of honour as Space Pioneers.

The gold medallions which are being issued to commemorate their acts of courage are intended to remind us of this unique space achievement.

	SIZE	DIAMETER	22 CARAT GOLD WEIGHT	QUANTITY MINTED	PRICE	REMARKS
A.	NOT ILLUSTRATED	60 mm.	94.5 gm	200	R265.00	With Certificate
B.		50 mm.	45 gm. 31 gm. approx. equals 1 oz.	500	R145.00	With Certificate
C.		32 mm.	15.75 gm.	2000	R60.00	With Certificate
D.		25 mm.	8.55 gm.	Not limited	R35.00	
E.		20 mm.	3.195 gm.	Not limited	R15.00	