
















NO LONGER MINTED ISRAELI COINS INVENTORY



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Last updated 01-25-24

PRUTA SERIES (1949-1960):	
"Prutah" is a Hebrew word that comes from the Mishnah and the Talmud meaning "coin of small value"	
	<p>KM#9 1 Pruta (Aluminum) (click to zoom) Date of issue: October 25, 1950. Obverse: Anchor; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Coin of Alexander Jannaeus (76 - 103 B.C.). He also minted one of 20 possible coins called a "widow's mite". Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Widow's Mite</i> ("<i>lepton</i>" or "<i>prutah</i>") see Mark 12:41-44; Luke 12:59; 21:1-4 Reverse: The denomination "1 Pruta" and the date in Hebrew; two stylized olive branches around the rim. Alloy: Aluminum 97%, magnesium 3%. Diameter: 21 mm. Weight: 1.3 gr. Edge: Smooth. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#10 5 Pruta (Copper color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: December 28, 1950. Obverse: Four-stringed lyre, "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132-135 AD). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>lyre/harp</i> see 1 Samuel 16:23; Psalm 33:2, 98:5, 147:7, 149:3, 150:3 Reverse: The denomination "5 Pruta" and the date in Hebrew; two stylized olive branches around the rim. Alloy: Copper 95%, Tin 3%, Zinc 2%. Diameter: 20 mm. Weight: 3.2 gr. Edge: Smooth. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#11 10 Pruta (Copper color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: January 4, 1950. Obverse: Two-handed amphora/vase; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132 - 135 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Olive</i> see Gen 8:11; Ex 27:20; Lev 24:2; Deut 8:81 Kings 6:32-33; Zech 4:11 Reverse: The denomination "10 Pruta" and the date in Hebrew; two stylized olive branches around the rim. Alloy: Copper 95%, tin 3%, zinc 2%. Diameter: 27 mm. Weight: 6.1 gr. Edge: Smooth. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#17 10 Pruta (Aluminum) (click to zoom) Date of issue: September 18, 1952. Obverse: Ceremonial pitcher flanked by sprigs/Single-handled jug flanked with palm branches; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132 - 135 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Palm Trees</i> see Psalm 92:12; Leviticus 23:40; Deuteronomy 34:3; John 12:13 Reverse: The denomination "10 Pruta" and the date in Hebrew; two stylized olive branches around the rim. Alloy: Aluminum 97%, magnesium 3%. Diameter: 24.5 mm. Weight: 1.6 gr. Edge: Scalloped. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#12 25 Pruta (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: January 4, 1950. Obverse: Cluster of grapes; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132 - 135 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Grapes</i> see Numbers 13:20-24; Deuteronomy 24:21; Matthew 7:16 Reverse: The denomination "25 Pruta" and the date in Hebrew; two stylized olive branches around the rim. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 19.5 mm. Weight: 2.8 gr. Edge: Milled. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#13.1 50 Pruta (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: May 11, 1949. Obverse: Vine leaf; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Coin from the war of the Jews against Rome (66 - 70 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Vineyard</i> see Genesis 9:20; Leviticus 25:3-5; Psalm 107:37; Proverbs 31:16; Isaiah 5; John 15:1-11 Reverse: The denomination "50 Pruta" and the date in Hebrew; two stylized olive branches around the rim. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 23.5 mm. Weight: 5.6 gr. Edge: Milled/smooth. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#14 100 Pruta (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: May 25, 1949. Obverse: Palm tree; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132-135 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Palm Trees</i> see Psalm 92:12; Leviticus 23:40; Deuteronomy 34:3; John 12:13 Reverse: The denomination "100 Pruta" and the date in Hebrew; two stylized olive branches around the rim. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 28.5 mm. Weight: 11.3 gr. Edge: Milled. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#15 250 Pruta (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: October 11, 1950. Obverse: Three Palm Branches; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Coin minted during the war of the Jews against Rome (66 - 70 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Palm Trees</i> see Psalm 92:12; Leviticus 23:40; Deuteronomy 34:3; John 12:13 Reverse: The denomination "250 Pruta" and the date in Hebrew; two stylized olive branches around the rim. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 32.2 mm. Weight: 14.1 gr. Edge: Milled. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>

AGORA AND LIRA SERIES (1960-1980):	
"Agora" (plural: Agorot) comes from the Hebrew Bible (only once in 1 Samuel 2:36) translated "piece of" silver. "Lira" (plural: Lirot) is the Hebrew word for "pound"	
	<p>KM#24.1 1 Agora (Aluminum) (click to zoom) Date of issue: May 12, 1960. Obverse: Three ears of barley; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Coin of Agrippa I (37 - 44 A.D.). He also minted one of 20 possible coins called a "widow's mite". Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Herod Agrippa I</i> see Acts 12:1-23 Reverse: Reference(s) to <i>Widow's Mite</i> ("<i>lepton</i>" or "<i>prutah</i>") see Mark 12:41-44; Luke 12:59; 21:1-4 Reverse: The denomination "1 Agora" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Aluminum 97%, magnesium 3%. Diameter: 20 mm. Weight: 1.03 gr. Edge: Scalloped. Design: Obverse: Rothschild and Lippman. Reverse: Shamir Brothers. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#25 5 Agorot (Bronze color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: October 20, 1960. Obverse: Three ripe pomegranates; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Carving in a frieze found in an ancient synagogue at Capernaum. Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Capernaum</i> see Isaiah 9:1-2; Matthew 4:13-16; Mark 1:21; Luke 10:15; John 6:59 Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Pomegranates</i> see Exodus 28:33, 39:24-25; 1 Kings 7:18-20; Jeremiah 52:22-23 Reverse: The denomination "5 Agorot" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 92%, Aluminum 6%, nickel 2%. Diameter: 17.5 mm. Weight: 2.3 gr. Edge: Smooth. Design: Obverse: Rothschild and Lippman. Reverse: Shamir Brothers. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#25b 5 Agorot (Aluminum) (click to zoom) Date of issue: 1976. Obverse: Three ripe pomegranates; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Carving in a frieze found in an ancient synagogue at Capernaum. Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Capernaum</i> see Isaiah 9:1-2; Matthew 4:13-16; Mark 1:21; Luke 10:15; John 6:59 Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Pomegranates</i> see Exodus 28:33, 39:24-25; 1 Kings 7:18-20; Jeremiah 52:22-23 Reverse: The denomination "5 Agorot" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Aluminum Diameter: 17.5 mm. Edge: Smooth. Design: Obverse: Rothschild and Lippman. Reverse: Shamir Brothers. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#26 10 Agorot (Bronze color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: May 6, 1960. Obverse: Palm tree; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132 - 135 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Palm Trees</i> see Psalm 92:12; Leviticus 23:40; Deuteronomy 34:3; John 12:13 Reverse: The denomination "10 Agorot" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 92%, Aluminum 6%, nickel 2%. Diameter: 21.5 mm. Weight: 5 gr. Edge: Smooth. Design: Obverse: Rothschild and Lippman. Reverse: Shamir Brothers. Ceased to be legal tender: March 31, 1984.</p>
	<p>KM#26b 10 Agorot (Aluminum) (click to zoom) Date of issue: 1977. Obverse: Palm tree; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132 - 135 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Palm Trees</i> see Psalm 92:12; Leviticus 23:40; Deuteronomy 34:3; John 12:13 Reverse: The denomination "10 Agorot" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Aluminum Diameter: 21.5 mm. Edge: Smooth. Design: Obverse: Rothschild and Lippman. Reverse: Shamir Brothers. Ceased to be legal tender: March 31, 1984.</p>
	<p>KM#27 25 Agorot (Bronze color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: March 17, 1960. Obverse: Three-stringed lyre; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132 - 135 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>lyre/harp</i> see 1 Samuel 16:23; Psalm 33:2, 98:5, 147:7, 149:3, 150:3 Reverse: The denomination "25 Agorot" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 92%, Aluminum 6%, nickel 2%. Diameter: 25.5 mm. Weight: 6.5 gr. Edge: Smooth. Design: Obverse: Rothschild and Lippman. Reverse: Shamir Brothers. Ceased to be legal tender: February 22, 1980.</p>
	<p>KM#36.1 1/2 Lira (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: September 12, 1963. Obverse: Menorah - The emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, Arabic and English. Origin of motif: Relief of the Arch of Titus. Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Menorah</i> see Exodus 25:31-40; 37:17-24 Reverse: The denomination "1/2 Israeli Pound" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 24.5 mm. Weight: 6.8 gr. Edge: Milled. Design: Obverse: Rothschild and Lippman. Reverse: Shamir Brothers. Ceased to be legal tender: March 31, 1984.</p>
	<p>KM#47.1 1 Lira (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: mid-September, 1967. Obverse: Three pomegranates; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, Arabic and English. Origin of motif: Coin minted during the war of the Jews against Rome (66 - 70 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Pomegranates</i> see Exodus 28:33, 39:24-25; 1 Kings 7:18-20; Jeremiah 52:22-23 Reverse: The denomination "1" between two stars; "One Israeli Pound" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 27.5 mm. Weight: 9 gr. Edge: Alternating milled and smooth. Design: Obverse: Rothschild and Lippman. Reverse: Zvi Narkiss. Ceased to be legal tender: March 31, 1984.</p>

	<p>KM#90 5 Lirot (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: September 21, 1978. Obverse: Roaring lion; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic. Origin of motif: An ancient seal found at Megiddo ("The Lion of Megiddo" 8th Century B.C. in the Jordan Valley). The seal belonged to a servant of King Jeroboam II. The lion is also the symbol of the tribe of Judah and Israel's capital, Jerusalem. Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Lion</i> see Proverbs 19:12; Isaiah 5:29; Hosea 11:10; Amos 3:4,8 Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Judah</i> see Genesis 29:35; 49:-12; Deuteronomy 33:7; 1 Chronicles 28:4; Matthew 21:9; Hebrews 7:14 Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Megiddo</i> see 1 Kings 9:15; 2 Kings 23:29-30; Revelation 16:16 Reverse: The denomination "5 Israeli Pounds" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 30 mm. Weight: 11.2 gr. Edge: smooth. Design: Nathan Karp. Models: S. Kretchmer Ceased to be legal tender: March 31, 1984.</p>
NEW AGORA AND SHEQEL SERIES (1980-1985):	
	<p>KM#106 1 New Agora (Aluminum) (click to zoom) Date of issue: February 24, 1980. Obverse: Palm tree; "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic. Origin of motif: Bar-Kochba coin (132 - 135 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Palm Trees</i> see Psalms 92:12; Leviticus 23:40; Deuteronomy 34:3; John 12:13 Reverse: The denomination "1 New Agora" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Aluminum 97%, magnesium 3%. Diameter: 15 mm. Weight: 0.6 gr. Edge: Smooth. Design: Currency Supply Unit, Bank of Israel. Ceased to be legal tender: September 4, 1985.</p>
	<p>KM#107 5 New Agorot (Aluminum) (click to zoom) Date of issue: February 24, 1980. Obverse: Menorah - The emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, Arabic and English. Origin of motif: Relief of the Arch of Titus. Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Menorah</i> see Exodus 25:31-40; 37:17-24 Reverse: The denomination "5 New Agorot" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Aluminum 97%, magnesium 3%. Diameter: 18.5 mm. Weight: 0.9 gr. Edge: Milled. Design: Currency Supply Unit, Bank of Israel. Ceased to be legal tender: March 31, 1984.</p>
	<p>KM#108 10 New Agorot (Copper color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: February 24, 1980. Obverse: Three pomegranates; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic. Origin of motif: Coin minted during the war of the Jews against Rome (66 - 70 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Pomegranates</i> see Exodus 28:33, 39:24-25; 1 Kings 7:18-20; Jeremiah 52:22-23 Reverse: The denomination "10 New Agorot" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 92%, nickel 8%. Diameter: 16 mm. Weight: 2.1 gr. Edge: Milled. Design: Currency Supply Unit, Bank of Israel. Ceased to be legal tender: February 28, 1985.</p>
	<p>KM#109 1/2 Sheqel (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: February 24, 1980. Obverse: Roaring lion; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic. Origin of motif: An ancient seal found at Megiddo ("The Lion of Megiddo" 8th Century B.C. in the Jordan Valley). The seal belonged to a servant of King Jeroboam II. The lion is also the symbol of the tribe of Judah and Israel's capital, Jerusalem. Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Lion</i> see Proverbs 19:12; Isaiah 5:29; Hosea 11:10; Amos 3:4,8 Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Judah</i> see Genesis 29:35; 49:-12; Deuteronomy 33:7; 1 Chronicles 28:4; Matthew 21:9; Hebrews 7:14 Bible: Reference(s) to <i>half-sheqel</i> and the TEMPLE TAX, see Exodus 30:12-15ff Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Megiddo</i> see 1 Kings 9:15; 2 Kings 23:29-30; Revelation 16:16 Reverse: The denomination "1/2 Sheqel" and the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 20 mm. Weight: 3 gr. Edge: Milled. Design: Currency Supply Unit, Bank of Israel. Ceased to be legal tender: February 28, 1985.</p>
	<p>KM#111 1 Sheqel (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: January 22, 1981. Obverse: Chalice; "Sheqel Israel" in Hebrew. Origin of motif: Coin minted during the war of the Jews against Rome (66 - 70 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Shekel of the Sanctuary</i> see Exodus 38:24; Numbers 7 (vs. 13ff) Reverse: The denomination "1 Sheqel" in Hebrew; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic; the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 23 mm. Weight: 5 gr. Edge: Alternating milled and smooth. Design: Obverse: Gabi Neumann. Reverse: Zvi Narkiss. Models: Tidhar Dagan. Ceased to be legal tender: September 4, 1985.</p>
	<p>KM#118 5 Sheqalim (Bronze color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: September 10, 1981. Obverse: Double cornucopia with pendant ribbon; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic. Origin of motif: Coin from the period of John Hyrcanus I (135 - 104 B.C.). He also minted one of 20 possible coins called a "widow's mite". Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Widow's Mite ("lepton" or "prutah")</i> see Mark 12:41-44; Luke 12:59; 21:1-4 Bible: Reference(s) to <i>5 Shekels</i> see Leviticus 27:6; Numbers 3:47, 18:16 Reverse: The denomination "5 Sheqalim" in Hebrew and English between two stars; the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 92%, Aluminum 6%, nickel 2%. Diameter: 24 mm. Weight: 6.1 gr. Edge: Milled. Design: Obverse: Eliezer Weishoff. Reverse: Nathan Karp. Models: Obverse: Tidhar Dagan. Reverse: S. Kretchmer. Ceased to be legal tender: September 4, 1985.</p>

	<p>KM#119 10 Sheqalim (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: February 25, 1982. Obverse: Ancient galley; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic. Origin of motif: Coin issued by Herod Archelaus (4 B.C. - 6 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Herod Archelaus</i> see Matthew 2:13-23 (specifically verse 22) Reverse: The denomination "10 Sheqalim" in Hebrew and English between two stars; the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 75%, Aluminum 25%. Diameter: 26 mm. Weight: 8 gr. Edge: Smooth. Design: Gabi Neumann. Models: Tidhar Dagan. Ceased to be legal tender: September 4, 1986. KM#134 Hanukkah Edition Date of issue: November 1, 1983. Year: 1984 Addition to the Reverse: The word "Hanukka" in Hebrew and English separated by a tiny candelabrum. KM#137 Herzl Edition Date of issue: January 10, 1984. Year: 1984 Obverse: A silhouette of Theodor Herzl on a background formed by the repetition of the word "Herzl".</p>
	<p>KM#139 50 Sheqalim (Bronze color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: March 8, 1984. Obverse: Image of a coin from the fourth year of the war of the Jews against Rome depicting a lulav between two etrogim; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic. This is also one of 20 possible coins called a "widow's mite" Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Widow's Mite ("lepton" or "prutah")</i> see Mark 12:41-44; Luke 12:59; 21:1-4 Reverse: The denomination "50 Sheqalim" in Hebrew and English between two stars; the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 92%, Aluminum 6%, nickel 2%. Diameter: 28 mm. Weight: 9 gr. Edge: Milled. Design: Obverse: Gabi Neumann. Reverse: Nathan Karp. Models: Victor Houster. Ceased to be legal tender: September 4, 1986 KM#147 Ben Gurion Edition Date of issue: January 2, 1985. Year: 1985 Obverse: An image of David Ben-Gurion on a background of candelabra.</p>
	<p>KM#143 100 Sheqalim (Nickel color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: May 2, 1984. Obverse: Image of a coin issued by Mattathias Antigonus (37-40 A.D.) with the seven-branched candelabrum; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic. Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Menorah</i> see Exodus 25:31-40; 37:17-24 Reverse: The denomination "100 Sheqalim" in Hebrew and English; the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 75%, nickel 25%. Diameter: 29 mm. Weight: 10.8 gr. Edge: Slant-structured, wide and deep reeds. Design: Obverse: Gabi Neumann. Reverse: Nathan Karp. Models: Victor Houster. Ceased to be legal tender: September 4, 1986 KM#146 Hanukkah Edition Date of issue: December 2, 1984. Addition to the Obverse: The word "Hanukka" in Hebrew and English separated by a tiny 9-branched candelabrum Design: Gabi Neumann. KM#151 Ze'ev Jabotinsky Edition Date of issue: May 12, 1985. Obverse: A silhouette of Ze'ev Jabotinsky on a background of Stars of David. Design: Gabi Neumann.</p>
AGORA AND NEW SHEQEL SERIES (1985-PRESENT)	
"Shekel" or "Sheqel" (plural: Shekalim/Sheqalim) has many ancient uses. In the Hebrew Bible it means "to weigh" or "weight"	
	<p>KM#156 1 Agora (Bronze color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: September 4, 1985 Obverse: Ancient galley; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, Arabic and English. Origin of motif: Coin issued by Herod Archelaus (4 B.C. - 6 A.D.). Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Herod Archelaus</i> see Matthew 2:13-23 (specifically verse 22) Reverse: The denomination "1" on a square background; "Agora" in Hebrew and English; the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 92%, Aluminum 6%, nickel 2%. Diameter: 17 mm. Weight: 2 gr. Edge: Smooth. Design: Gabi Neumann. Thickness: 1.2mm. Ceased to be legal cash tender: April 1, 1991. KM#171 Hanukkah Edition Date of issue: December 10, 1986. Year: 1987 Addition to the Reverse: The word "Hanukka" in Hebrew and English separated by a tiny candelabrum. KM#193 40th Anniversary Edition Date of issue: June 7, 1988. Year: 1988 Addition to the Reverse: The words "Israel's 40th Anniversary" in Hebrew.</p>
	<p>KM#157 5 Agorot (Bronze color) (click to zoom) Date of issue: September 4, 1985. Obverse: Image of a coin from the fourth year of the war of the Jews against Rome depicting a lulav between two etrogim; the emblem of the State of Israel; "Israel" in Hebrew, Arabic and English. This is also one of 20 possible coins called a "widow's mite" Bible: Reference(s) to <i>Widow's Mite ("lepton" or "prutah")</i> see Mark 12:41-44; Luke 12:59; 21:1-4 Reverse: The denomination "5" on a square background; "Agorot" in Hebrew and English; the date in Hebrew. Alloy: Copper 92%, Aluminum 6%, nickel 2%. Diameter: 19.5 mm. Weight: 3 gr. Edge: Smooth. Design: Gabi Neumann. Thickness: 1.3mm. Ceased to be legal cash tender: January 1, 2008. KM#172 Hanukkah Edition Date of issue: December 10, 1986. Year: 1987 Addition to the Reverse: The word "Hanukka" in Hebrew and English separated by a tiny candelabrum. KM#194 40th Anniversary Edition Date of issue: June 7, 1988. Year: 1988 Addition to the Reverse: The words "Israel's 40th Anniversary" in Hebrew.</p>

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