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bickels

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Full Report on 5th Convention

Een en veertig redes waarom Volkskas dié bank vir u as muntversamelaar is

Een rede is Volkskas se volledige Numismatiese Diens. U plaaslike Volkskas-tak kan u met raad en daad bystaan oor alle numismatiese sake – koop en verkoop van munte uit alle wêrelddele, pryslyste, katalogusse (soos ons GOUE MUNTE, die omvattendste handleiding oor goue munte op die mark), ens.

Die ander veertig redes is Volkskas se 40 ander bankdienste. Van tjekrekenings tot reisbesprekings. Van reistjeks tot versekering. Valutatransaksies. Koop en verkoop van

aandeel. Veilige bewaring van kosbaarhede en dokumente. Huurkoop. Lenings. By oor die 500 kantore dwarsoor die land. En oor die 300 verteenwoordigers dwarsoor die wêreld.

As dit iets met geld te doen het, kan Volkskas dit vir u hanteer.



VZ73/2419

Carlton Convention was the Greatest!

There's no doubt about it! There never has been nor is there ever likely to be a convention in South Africa again like the Fifth South African Numismatic Convention held in April for sheer size and magnificence.

Let's face it, the Jonahs have been confounded, proved wrong and sent into hasty, disarrayed retreat. And I was the first to be counted among the Jonahs. I never believed that a convention of the size planned for the Fifth Convention would ever attract the thousands of people it did or become a viable economic proposition.

But it did and the luxurious ballroom of the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, was the scene of the convention held from April 6 to April 13. From the day before the convention opened, it was evident that the seal of success had been firmly bestowed on the organising committee headed by Mr. Willie Van As, the very hard-working president of the Transvaal Numismatic Society. People streamed into the hall on the Friday before the convention opened, and these excited scenes were repeated the following morning before the official opening was conducted by the South African Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster.

Mr. Vorster set the mood for the convention, and with gentle good humour and facts about coin collecting in South Africa, he told his audience that "in Pretoria I am known as something of a small collector of coins myself. But just at the moment (it was before the general election), I am better known as a collector of votes and constituencies ..." The crowd roared and the atmosphere was set.

Scheduled to visit the exhibition for only half an hour, Mr.

Vorster stayed nearly two hours and according to those who accompanied him, he was tremendously impressed with the quality of the exhibits and the exceptionally high standard of the coins, medals and other numismatic material on display.

Thousands of people poured through the hall for the rest of the week and the many local and overseas dealers present reported record cash takings.

The Carlton Convention will be a very hard one to follow and I predict it will be virtually impossible to immitate. Rumour has it that Natal is going to take the plunge next time, and perhaps now is the time for them to consider just how they can follow the Carlton extravaganza. Perhaps their thoughts should turn to a specialised convention in which the exhibits and talks would be geared to one facet of our numismatic history. Perhaps two mini-conventions, one concentrating on Kruger coinage and the other on Boer War medals and decorations, could be held in adjoining rooms. If this method were adopted, much more emphasis could be laid on detailed work. But these are only suggestions, for whoever tries to follow the Carlton will have an extremely difficult task ahead.

Our congratulations must go to the Transvaal Numismatic Society and particularly to Mr. Van As who between them had the confidence to go ahead with a project which might have occurred a R30,000 loss — and

COVER PICTURE:

South African Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, and Mr. Arthur Bickel at the recent 5th S.A. Coin Convention held at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg.

BICKELS

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MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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CANADA STRIKES FIRST OF 4 OLYMPIC SERIES

By Jerry Remick

Uncirculated currency specimens of the first four Canadian Olympic crowns are free from scratches and edge nicks. The currency coins were available at face value on December 12, 1973 at banks throughout Canada. It is estimated that only about one million specimens of the first four olympic crowns were available at face value. They were quickly snapped up and soon selling at a premium of several dollars above face value. Quantities were so small at some banks, that many who had requested them could not obtain them. Collectors living outside Canada will be able to obtain uncirculated specimens of the olympic crowns in one of four different cases in which they are available and possibly can purchase copies of the uncased currency specimens from dealers.

The currency specimens were wrapped in a fairly heavy plastic envelope so the coins did not damage each other. The currency coins have a satin finish rather than a bright mirror-like finish and if available, collectors will find they are flawless uncirculated specimens.

The coins are of .925 silver. The \$5.00 coin is 38 mm and the \$10.00 coin is 45 mm. The \$10.00 coin is very striking when you hold it because of its large size.

Canadian Olympic crowns will be available in 5 formats in uncirculated condition and in one format in proof condition. Thus it is the difference in the price of the packaging or casing for the uncirculated specimens as the coins are all alike.



As far as uncirculated specimens go, I would advise collectors to purchase the least expensive format so that later on they can put the entire series of 28 together in some sort of album or display case which will undoubtedly be available.

The coins will be issued in seven series of two \$5.00 and two \$10.00 coins. This will mean seven presentation cases containing four coins each if you purchase the coins cased. For those who can afford it, I highly advise purchasing the proof specimens because the high issue price will probably restrict sales and they are bound to be more popular later on, especially the first few issues which will be in demand by collectors who started collecting the series only towards the end.

Uncirculated coins are available in five formats.

The currency coins were available at face value at many banks in Canada, but there were not nearly enough to meet the demand. I doubt any will be spent as right now they command a premium in Canada.

Uncirculated coins are available in four other formats at a premium above face value. The coin is enclosed in a thin styrene capsule in each format.

Record Krugerrand Sales

The South African Chamber of Mines has reported a total of 559 800 Krugerrands were sold in the quarter ended March 1974 compared with 328 400 in the previous quarter.

Sales abroad totalled 503 000 (299 000) and local sales 56 900 (29 400).

* * *

Two rand note of South Africa will be issued in 1974. It will be same size as present one rand note and the one rand 1974 note will be smaller size. Previously, both notes measured 150 by 84 millimeters. (Courtesy World Coins — Sidney, Ohio.)

NUWE SILVER RAND GEDENK MUNT

(VAN DIE TRANSVALER)



werp is 'n poort met geslote deure, nl. die van die Ou Munt wat reeds gesloop en deur 'n nuwe gebou vervang is.

'n Ringmuur om die sentrale motief dui daarop dat die nuwe steeds die oue omsluit en vyf „speke” wat uit die Sentrale motief na die buiterand strek, is simbolies van die pilare van groei van die instelling.

'n Nuwe rand-silwermuntstuk om die 50-jarige bestaan van die Suid-Afrikaanse muntwese te herdenk, sal eersdaags aan versamelaars beskikbaar wees.

'n Afbeelding van die muntstuk het Vrydag in die Staatskoerant verskyn.

'n Woordvoerder van Die Munt het gister gesê sowat 40 000 van die stukke sal gemunt word. Die muntstuk is ontwerp deur Die Munt se hoofmedaljeur, mnr. Thomas Sasseen.

'n Interessante aspek van die muntstuk is dat hy drie datums sal hê. Op die voorkant verskyn die jaartal 1974 en die wapen van die Republiek. Op die keersy verskyn twee jaartalle, t.w. 1923 en 1973. Dit dui op die eerste 50 jaar van Die Munt se bestaan.

Die ontwerp op die keersy is simbolies van die belangrike gebeure en hoogtepunte van die afgelope 50 jaar. Sentraal in die ont-

Die pilare veroorsaak dat daar vyf segmente is. In vier daarvan is afbeeldings van bekende en gewilde stukke in die Republiek se munte-reeks. Die seilskip van die ou 1c-stuk, die twee mossies van die 1/2c- en 1c-stuk, die proteas van die ou sikspens en die blommotief van die 50c-stuk word uitgebeeld. In die vyfde segment staan daar bloot „1 rand”.

Die verwagting is dat die nuwe munt 'n gewilde versamelaarstuk sal word. Vir die gewone man is daar sedert verlede jaar die vooruitsig van 'n terugkeer van die ou „pondnoot”, maar in moderne formaat.

'n Aankondiging verlede jaar in die Parlement dat 'n R2-noot uitgereik sal word, sal waarskynlik vanjaar al 'n werklikheid word. 'n Woordvoerder van die Reserwebank wou gister nie sê wanneer die note beskikbaar sal wees nie. Daar sal egter vooraf 'n aankondiging wees.

GOLD LAW AGITATION IN U.S.A.

The gold lobby in Congress, consisting mainly of senators and representatives from western states which have large but low-grade gold deposits, has launched another attempt to repeal the law that prohibits Americans from owning gold.

A similar effort failed last year by the narrowest possible margin — a tie-vote in the House of Representatives after the Senate has approved private gold ownership by an overwhelming 68 votes to 23.

Senator James McClure, a Republican from Idaho, has again introduced a bill that would lift the 1934 ban on ownership. The American Treasury, which was mainly responsible for the defeat of last year's bill remains opposed to the measure on the grounds that the consequences are incalculable.

The fear at the Treasury is that if Americans were allowed to throw their enormous buying power into the thin gold market, the price would “go out of sight.” How much

of the available gold would be snapped up is a question that nobody can answer but some economists take a rough guide the fact that the US accounts for roughly a quarter to a third of the consumption of most commodities.

By this measure, the American demand might well be enormous and its impact on the private market price of gold would be explosive.

The signs of American demand for gold are in any event becoming daily more apparent as double-figure inflation takes hold.

Under these circumstances, Americans are running for cover. The Washington Star-News reports that even secretaries and airline stewardesses are flocking to buy gold coins, silver bullion and postage stamps.

A spokesman for Deak and Company, local currency and coin dealers, says: “Even housewives are coming in with their pin money.”

New Date Coin for British West Africa

Collectors should add the 1956/10 penny without mint mark to their listing of coins for British West Africa. The first known specimen was recently uncovered by John Malcolm, a British numismatist the junk box of a dealer along with the 1957/10d. The coin is in EF condition with a rather streaky flan and thus is a currency strike and not a proof. Collectors should be on the lookout for this date as I do not believe it to be excessively rare.

Actually it is suspected that only part of the mintage for the 1957 1/10d got into circulation as the date is somewhat difficult to find. This may be the case for the 1956 1/10d and the reason it was not reported till now. The mintage for the 1956 1/10d is 2,400,000 and for the 1957 1/10d is 7,200,000. It is well known that not all copies of the 1957-H 3d (mintage 800,080) were put into circulation and this coin too was difficult to find in any condition for many years.

BATTLING TO FIND COLLECTABLE COINS? TRY CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

By Jerry Remick

The coinage of the British Caribbean Commonwealth countries is a rapidly expanding field for the numismatist who is looking for a new speciality where he can get in close to the start.

There are 18 British Commonwealth countries, colonies or associated states in the Caribbean area. All have issued at least one coin; the portrait of Queen Elizabeth appears on the coins of six of them. Seventeen have issued one or more crown size coins. Eight have their own set of currency coins and two more (Barbados and Grenada) will issue their first set of currency coinage shortly. Seven have their own banknotes and two more (Barbados and Grenada) will issue their own before mid-1974. Five issued proof sets in 1973 and a sixth (Barbados) will go in a few months. Two issue complete uncirculated sets each year. Four have issued gold coins. The coinage of the British Caribbean Territories (dated 1955-1965) and the banknotes of the British Caribbean Authority are still circulating in nine British Caribbean Commonwealth countries.

Actually it's a relatively new field as only five of the eighteen British Caribbean Commonwealth countries issued coins before the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and for two of these countries it was only a matter of a few coins. So here is a new field that the collector looking for an interesting area of specialization can get into and that his children can continue with. The British Caribbean Commonwealth area has all the important features of modern day issues; yearly proof sets and uncirculated sets, lots of crowns, gold coins, and a promising future both in regard to the issuance of quite a few coins yearly and as an investment.

The eighteen British Caribbean

Commonwealth countries include: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize Guyana (formerly British Guiana), Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago all of whom are sovereign countries; and Anguilla, Antigua, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Turks and Caicos Islands who are independent states in association with Great Britain or colonies.

Bahamas, Bermuda, Belize (formerly British Honduras), British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guyana (formerly British Guiana), Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have their own currency coins and except for British Virgin Islands their own banknotes. Barbados is issuing its first coinage late in 1973 and Grenada will issue its first coinage early in 1974.

Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent are now using the coinage of the British Caribbean Territories and the corresponding banknotes issued by the British Caribbean Authority. Copper-nickel crown coins of \$4.00 denomination were issued for each of these islands; Anguilla and St. Christopher and Nevis shared the same coin.

Anguilla, in 1967, counter-stamped eleven types of silver crown size coins from various countries with the inscription "ANGUILLA LIBERTY DOLLAR JULY 11, 1967" and one gold coin "ANGUILLA LIBERTY DOLLAR JULY 100, 1967" (five types of counter-stamped coins were unknown until July 1973).

Turks and Caicos Islands have issued only one coin, a crown in 1969, and now use the coinage and banknotes of Jamaica. However

Jamaica wishes her currency to be used only on her island, so Turks and Caicos Islands may soon issue their own if they do not use that of another British Commonwealth Caribbean Island.

Although there is a possibility that Anguilla, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent which do not now have their own distinctive currency and are using the old British Caribbean Territories coinage may band together and issue a new common currency in the future, I believe that national pride and other factors may encourage each British Caribbean Commonwealth country to issue their own currency in the near future.

Belize (formerly British Honduras) is the only one of the 18 British Caribbean Commonwealth countries that has not yet issued a crown coin. Its new coinage to be issued in 1974 may well include 1 or more crown coins in their proof set. Ten of the British Caribbean Commonwealth countries have issued only one crown each so there are really not too many for the beginner to get.

Gold coins have been issued by Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands and Jamaica. Bahamas issued proof and uncirculated sets of 4 gold coins of \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00 in 1967, 1971, and 1972. She has just issued a 1973 \$50.00 coin and plans for another set of 4 gold coins have been announced. Bermuda issued a \$20.00 gold coin as part of the 1970 proof set, but the mintage is only 1,000 and so the coin costs upwards of \$425.00. In 1972 Jamaica issued a \$20.00 gold coin and Cayman Islands a \$25.00 gold coin.

Proof sets were issued in 1973 by Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, (Concluded at the top of page 7).

Cayman Islands, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago and will be issued by Barbados. A yearly proof set will probably be issued by most of the above mentioned countries for at least the next few years and probably by a good many of the other Caribbean countries when they start to issue their own coinage. Bermuda issued its only proof set in 1970. Grenada will probably issue a proof set in 1974. Belize will issue its first proof set in 1974.

Jamaica and Bahamas issued full sets of uncirculated coins in a plastic wallet for collectors in 1973. They are available from the Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Pennsylvania 19063, USA, the mint that struck them.

The Queen now appears on the coins of Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos.

Most of the coins for the British Caribbean Commonwealth countries have been struck during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II so are readily available to the collector in uncirculated or in many cases proof condition at reasonable prices. Of the eight British Caribbean Commonwealth countries that now have their own currency coinage,

only three have long series. They are British Guiana (now Guyana) who issued silver coins at intervals between 1809 and 1945 and started her decimal series in 1967; Jamaica who issued 1/4d, 1/2d and 1d coins and one crown coin between 1869-1969 and started her decimal series in 1969; and British Honduras (now Belize) who started her decimal series with the issuance of a 1c coin in 1885. Bermuda issued the first coinage in the British Caribbean area with four very rare base copper coins in 1616 followed by a 1793 copper penny and then by silver crowns dated 1959, 1964, 1970 and 1972; the 1616 coinage are rare museum pieces. Bahamas issued a copper penny in 1806 and the next issue was her 1966 decimal series which is the longest yearly series in the Caribbean area. The Cayman Islands issued their first coinage in 1972 and it included a \$25.00 silver coin and \$25.00 gold coin. British Virgin Islands issued her first coins in 1973. Trinidad and Tobago issued their first coins in 1966. The British Caribbean Territories coinage was issued from 1955-1965. So except for a fairly lengthy series for British Honduras, Jamaica, and British Guiana, the Caribbean series is short and most coins are so

recent that they are easily available to collectors. Barbados and Grenada who are soon to issue their own coinage bring the total number of British Caribbean Commonwealth countries issuing their own currency to ten. A \$4.00 copper-nickel coin issued for Barbados and for Grenada in 1970 is the only coin issued for these two areas.

For the specialist there are of course the counterstamped, cut, and holed coins issued from 1761-1819 and a limited number of tokens. These are well documented in "The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Part III, West Indies" by Major Fred Pridmore.

Most of the tokens are store tokens and are scarce or rare; the number of types issued by each Caribbean country is relatively small and many countries have few if any. Among the more interesting are the currency tokens of 1788 and 1972 issued by plantation owner Gibbs for Barbados which are common enough to be frequently listed in most catalogues and the interesting series of coaling tokens for St. Lucia. Gambling casinos have recently issued gambling tokens for their establishment on a few of the Caribbean islands.

GOLD EASES IN U.S.

(Courtesy — World Coins — Sidney, Ohio)

The United States Treasury Department, on December 17, lifted the import ban on all 1934 through 1959-dated world gold coins, including official government re-strikes — but still excluding counterfeit gold coins bearing these dates.

The full text of the new ruling appears with this article.

Thomas Wolfe, director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations (ODGSO), Washington, D.C., explained that American collectors may now import legally struck gold coins dated between 1934 and 1959, under a general license. Collectors do not need to apply for this license.

Gold coins dated 1933 and earlier do not require a license for importation.

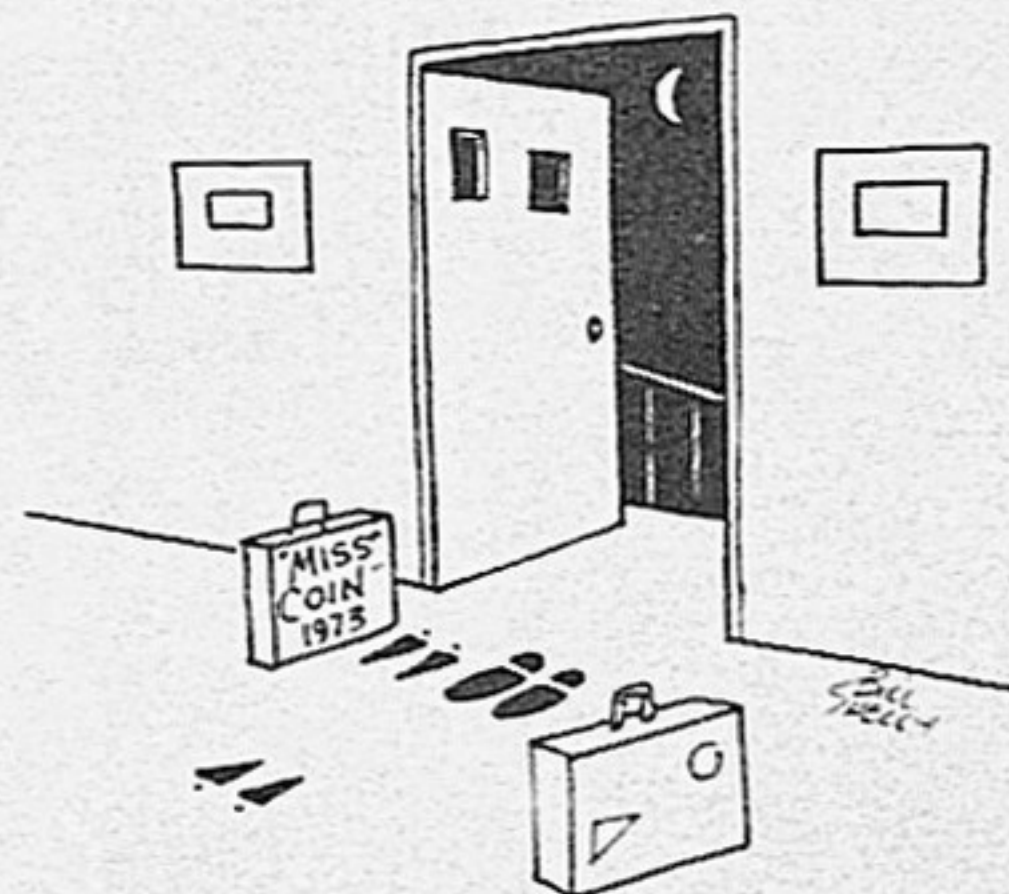
The new interpretation of the Gold Regulations affects many gold coins of Mexico which are very

popular with collectors and dealers, and also with investors who purchase bullion-type coins (common dates) since they cannot legally own gold in bullion forms such as bars and ingots.

Other nations' gold coins which are now enjoying unlimited entry as a result of the 1934-1959 easing include those of Austria (especially the re-strikes dated 1892 and 1915), Great Britain, Switzerland, Iran, South Africa, Turkey, Egypt, India, Czechoslovakia, Bolivia, Spain, Italy and many other countries.

All gold coins dated 1960 or later, including a few which were granted import licenses before December 17, 1973, are now barred from import into the United States. These include the Canada 1967 \$20 gold piece; all gold coins of Israel (including the 1960 Herzl 20 pound piece

formerly admissible); South African proof and uncirculated rands, double rands and Krugerrands; Jamaica; Order of Malta; Iceland; Katanga; Afghanistan; Cayman Islands, Isle of Man and others.



"I don't care if she was 'first prize' at the numismatists convention . . . take her back!"



Above: Mr. Vorster opening the convention with Mr. Van As listening intently beside him.



Right: Mr. Van As thanks the Prime Minister. Sitting next to Mr. Vorster is Mr. Jack Mussett, Rhodesian Minister of Commerce, who was a guest for the occasion.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER, MR. JOHN VORSTER, OPENS CONVENTION: MR. VORSTER'S SPEECH



Above: Director and Past President of the Canadian Numismatic Association, John Jay Pittman, who said the convention was one of the finest he had attended.

Interest in coin-collecting has grown rapidly in the Republic since 1960, mainly as a result of decimalization in 1961 and the introduction in 1965 of a new series of coins. During the past few years, coin-collecting has flourished because of a lack of trust in the more usual forms of investment. The introduction of the Krugerrand coupled with

the dramatic increase in the price of gold will substantiate this. The high price of silver today has in turn resulted in the accumulation of silver coins. Stocks of silver R1 coins which have been lying idle in the commercial banks since 1969 have dwindled almost overnight.

It is a pity that the other branches of

Left to right: Mr. J.M. "Mac" Day, wellknown Cape Town numismatist, showing his exhibit to Mr. Vorster. Mr. van As is between them.



Mr. Day, right, and Mr. Peter Digby.



numismatics which include medals, tokens, patterns and banknotes have not received the attention they deserve.

A large percentage of these investor-collectors eventually become numismatists and it is for this very reason that the existence of numismatic societies throughout the Republic is of the utmost importance.

Prior to 1942, the numismatics was carried on in a disorganised fashion, and was confined to a few hundred people scattered throughout the Republic. The true or genuine numismatist was almost conspicuous by his absence.

In 1942 the first numismatic society was founded in Cape Town. The South African Numismatic Society was followed in 1950 by the Transvaal Numismatic Society, and in 1955 by the Natal Numismatic Society. In 1966 and 1968 the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal Numismatic Societies were founded respectively. Today we have a number of smaller but growing societies in places like Port Elizabeth (Eastern Province Numismatic Society), Johannesburg, Vryburg (Stellaland Numismatic Society) Welkom, Zastron and Stellenbosch. These societies together with our leading museums and the South African Mint have done a magnificent task in promotion of numismatics. They have helped to educate the investor-collector and have eventually turned many of them into student-collectors and numismatists.

Apart from monthly meetings arranged by the numismatic societies where leading numismatists give top-quality talks covering all aspects of numismatics, the importance of holding numismatic conventions at regular intervals cannot be over-emphasized. It is here where people from all walks of life who share a common interest gather to educate the masses by reading papers on original numismatic research and to proudly present interesting exhibits. They show what a small band of devoted numismatists have managed to preserve for posterity from the Republic's dwindling sources of africana numismatics.

It is interesting to note that five numismatic conventions have been held in the Republic in a span of 15 years. The honour belongs to the Transvaal for bearing the responsibility of arranging three of these conventions, and for taking the initiative in arranging the first convention in 1960. Cape Town was responsible for the second in 1964

(Concluded on Page 10, Col. (.)



Above: (Left to right) Mr. S.G. Abrahams strongly emphasising a point to Drs. D.J.J. Scheepers and Pastor J.F. Rowlands.



Above: (Left) Dr. and Mrs. R. Morris showing Mr. Vorster their exhibit of coins.

Below: A happy scene at one of the cocktail parties. Left to right: Mrs. Francis Keogh, Mr. Harold Melzack, Mrs. June Melzack, Mrs. Muriel Seaby, Mr. Peter Seaby and Mr. John Keogh.



MR. VORSTER'S SPEECH

and Durban the third in 1967. The Transvaal followed in 1970 and in 1974.

The year 1974 is an important milestone in the history of numismatics because it marks the centenary of the striking of the famous Burgers Ponde by State President Thomas Francois Burgers of the old South African Republic. The 837 Burgers Ponde minted in the Birmingham Mint from alluvial gold discovered at Pilgrims Rest in the Lydenburg district of the Transvaal, was declared legal tender in the Republic and is therefore undoubtedly the forerunner of our national coinage. It is for this reason that the central theme of the 5th National Convention features around the Burger Centenary. This is highlighted by outstanding exhibits by the National Cultural Historical and Open Air Museum and Barclays National Bank.

There will be on display during the forthcoming week a further 103 exhibits depicting the evolution of coinage, starting with Odd and Curious or Barter Money, coins in use at the Cape from the earliest trading days and all the changes in South African coinage that have taken place until 1974. Also on display are magnificent collections of British coinage, gold coins, coins of the world and neighbouring territories. The other branches of numismatics — medals, banknotes token coinage patterns and banknotes are fully represented.

Twenty-two papers will be read by leading numismatists from the Republic and Overseas. A special effort has been made by the Convention Committee to arrange a number of educational tours during the forthcoming week — a visit to the Rand Refinery, The South African Mint, Klapperkop Fort Museum, S.A. National War Museum, Africana Museum and the National Cultural Historical and Open Air Museum.

(Concluded from Page 3, Col. 2).

if that had happened, Mr. Van As and his committee would have brought the wrath of the gods on their heads.

Instead, they turned a deaf ear to ill-founded criticisms, exhorted all who were willing to help and made the winning post off with thumping success and enough money left in the kitty for some other project.

Our congratulations to them!

P.B.B.



Above: Mr. Vorster, one of his assistants, Mr. John Schutz, of Johannesburg, and Dr. Stan Kaplan. Dr. Kaplan played an important part on the organizing committee and was responsible for arranging the convention brochure and publicity.



Above: Mr. Vorster with Dr. Frank Mitchell, of Cape Town, and Mr. Willem Joubert.

Below: (Left to right) At the South African Mint, Dr. J. Sneider, Mrs. Joubert, Ds. Scheepers, Mr. J. Groenewald, Director of the S.A. Mint; Dr. Hannes Joubert, Mr. M. Meyerowitz, Mr. John Jay Pittman and Dr. J.B. Nel.



COIN vs CREDIT CARDS

By Mort Reed

(Courtesy — Numismatic Literary Guild Newsletter - Vo. 7. No. 2)

All this talk about credit cards replacing currency is just too much. Whoever thought this one up apparently does not realize that the purchasing power of a coin is the very least of its values.

What would man do without a coin to entomb under a cornerstone, deposit in a time capsule or embed in a plastic paperweight?

How could he possibly exist without a coin to open his cigarette lighter, pry open a can of paint, pitch for the crack, match for the next round of drinks or toss to see who pays the lunch cheque?

Without a coin, what would he flip as a big decision maker, drop into a wishing well, shoot at to show his skill as a marksman or dangle from a key chain?

Without coins, what would he twist, bend, hammer, drill, saw, solder and plate to make jewelry, fancy pill boxes, fishing lures and belt buckles?

Without coins our ancestors would have found it difficult to pursue the old wives' tales that a silver coin, properly placed, would cure the miseries or placed in a loaf of bread and cast upon the water would locate the body of a drowned person. What would they have used to close the eyes of the deceased or as a navel pad for the newborn??

Without coins newly-weds would have to forego the good luck pieces for the hem of the bride's gown and the groom's loafers. There would be no charm to place in the walls of their new home nor one for under the floormat of the convertible.



Without coins man would be constantly paying parking tickets; he couldn't call home from a pay phone; he couldn't ride the bus and he'd miss the subway because it would be impossible to get through the turnstile.

He would have to sneak his morning paper from the mechanical monster that holds them and all he could do would be to look longingly at his favorite gum in the vending machine.

Without coins, how could a boy impress his girl friend by jingling the change in his pocket or attract the waitress by tapping a tip on the side of a water glass? Church offering envelopes would go out of style.

Without coins, placing a tooth under his pillow would have no financial return for junior and granddad would have to coax a hug from his granddaughter with a stick of candy.

Coin collectors would collect stamps and coin dealers would become used-car salesmen. Newsboys could throw away their change-makers and we would all have washing machines in our homes because there would be no coin laundries.

If there were no coins, bankers could give their piggy banks away as old razor blade receivers, counterfeiters would switch to credit cards and thieves would have to content themselves with the family jewels.

Unemployment would reach a new high because vending machine manufacturers and operators would be out of business; Las Vegas would revert to the desert and there would be no United States Mint.

So you see, coins are all things to all men, and without them we would be in a real mess.

"CHANGING SEASONS," symbolizing the cycle of change weathered by man from birth through life, is the 89th fine art medal issued by The Society of Medalists since the non-profit organization was founded in 1930.

GOLD COINS TOPS IN U.S.

Americans cannot legally own gold bars, but many are avidly snapping up what they consider to be the next best thing: gold coins.

Gold coin prices have risen rapidly in recent months, reflecting the explosive increase in the price of gold, which has jumped more than \$50 an ounce since late 1973. The 1915 Austrian 100 kroner coin, for example, contains one ounce of gold and currently sells for about \$230. Just reissued by the Austrian Government, the heavy coin is being imported into the United States by the thousands at a substantial profit to the Austrian treasury.

A United States double eagle that sold for \$70 in 1970 now costs \$300. A Mexican 50-peso piece — \$180 a year ago — now easily brings \$230. As gold quotes have soared, so, in many cases, has the speculative premium: the difference between a coin market price and what the metal would be worth if melted down.

Dealers say that a law passed last December allowing Americans to import and own most gold coins minted before 1960 has been a spur to their business. Previously only foreign gold coins produced before 1933 could be imported without fear of confiscation.

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

P.O. BOX 10690
 POSBUS 10690
 JOHANNESBURG, S.A.

bickels

COINS AND MEDALS (PTY) LTD
 MUNTE EN MEDALJES (EDMS) BPK

PHONE/FOON: 833-1343.

Ground Floor Shop at 151 Jeppe St. (Off Rissik Street)
 Grondverdieping winkel te 151 Jeppe St. (Uit Rissikstraat)

ARTHUR BICKEL, DR. RICHARD BICKEL, DR. C.M. STRYDOM.

VOL. 10 No. 2

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 of order is received.
3. OVERSEAS & FOREIGN: \$1 U.S.A. = 66 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.50 U.S.A. (Approx.)
4. All prices are subject to change without notice.
5. When ordering please quote Item No. and give details.
6. NEXT LIST: SEPTEMBER 1974

NOTAS:

1. BETALING: Stuur asseblief tjek, poswissel of pos-order.
2. Alle items word aangebied op voorwaarde dat voorrade nog nie verkoop en nog beskikbaar is wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
3. BUITELANDSE EN OORSEE: \$1 = 66 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = \$1.50 V.S.A. (ongeveer).
4. Pryse is onderhewig aan veranderings sonder kennisgewing.
5. Wanneer bestellings geplaas word, meld asseblief die item nommer en gee besonderhede.
6. VOLGENDE LYS: SEPTEMBER 1974

Z.A.R. PAUL KRUGER
 GOLD COINS/GOUE MUNTE

Z1.	1892	D/S Half Pond	VF/VF+	R172-50
Z2.	1892	D/S Half Pond	F+/VF-	R132-50
Z3.	1892	D/S Half Pond	VF	R150.00
Z4.	1892	D/S Half Pond	VF	R157.50
Z5.	1892	D/S Half Pond	VF+	R177-50
Z6.	1892	D/S Half Pond	EF	R205-00
Z7.	1895	Half Pond	F/VF	R 77-50
Z8.	1895	Half Pond	VF	R 85-00
Z9.	1895	Half Pond	VF+	R 97-50
Z10.	1895	Half Pond	VF+	R 97-50
Z11.	1896	Half Pond	VF	R 85-00
Z12.	1896	Half Pond	VF	R 85-00
Z13.	1896	Half Pond	VF+	R 94-00
Z14.	1896	Half Pond	VF+	R 97-50
Z15.	1897	Half Pond	F+	R 74-00
Z16.	1897	Half Pond	F/VF	R 79-50
Z17.	1897	Half Pond	F+/VF	R 83-50
Z18.	1892	D/S Pond	F	R120-00
Z19.	1892	D/S Pond	EF	R245-00
Z20.	1892	S/S Pond	F	R375-00
Z21.	1892	S/S Pond	F/VF	R415-00
Z22.	1894	Pond	VG/F	R 67-50
Z23.	1894	Pond	F	R 97-50
Z24.	1894	Pond	VF	R115-00
Z25.	1894	Pond	VF+	R125-00
Z26.	1897	Pond	VF	R110-00
Z27.	1898	Pond	VF/F	R 95-00
Z28.	1898	Pond	VF+	R105-00
Z29.	1898	Pond	VF+	R107-50
Z30.	1898	Pond	VF+	R115-00
Z31.	1898	Pond	EF	R115-00

Z32.	1900	Pond	VG/F	R100-00
Z33.	1900	Pond	VF	R140-00

Z.A.R. 1893 STEL

Z34. (HALFKROON TOT PENNIE) (2/6 VF)
 (2/- F+) (1/- EF) (6^D VF+) (3^D F+)
 (1^D VF+/EF)

R240-00

GOLD SETS OF THE WORLD

Ethiopia	1966	Gold Proof Set	R1175-00
Somalia	1965	Gold Proof Set	R1100-00
Tunesia	1967	Gold Proof Set	R1100-00

CHOICE AND RARE INVESTORS ITEMS

S.A. PROOF SETS

SAP1.	1923	S.A. Short Proof Set	R395-00
SAP2.	1923	S.A. Long Proof Set	R1400-00
SAP3.	1936	S.A. Short Proof Set (no Farthing)	R750-00
SAP4.	1936	S.A. Short Proof Set (only 40 made)	R3100-00
SAP5.	1937	S.A. Short Proof Set (only 116 made) The first S.A. coinage of King George VI	R950-00
SAP6.	1938	S.A. Short Proof Set (only 44 made)	R1350-00

SAP7.	1943	S.A. Short Proof Set (only 104 made)	R675-00
SAP8.	1944	S.A. Short Proof Set (only 150 made)	R485-00
SAP9.	1945	S.A. Short Proof Set (only 150 made)	R550-00
SAP10.	1946	S.A. Short Proof Set (only 150 made)	R750-00

F2.	$\frac{1}{3}$ Mohur (English East India Company)	VF+	R185-00
F3.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohur (English East India Company)	VF+	R225-00
F4.	Star Pogoda (English East India Company)	VF+	R205-00

MISCELLANEOUS GOLD

Z.A.R. AND S.A. INVESTMENT MATERIAL

IM1.	1874	Z.A.R. Burgers Pond Fine Beard	EF/VF+ R4750-00
IM2.	1874	Z.A.R. Burgers Pond Fine Beard Plugged but	VF/VF+ R1975-00
IM3.	1874	Z.A.R. Burgers Pond Fine Beard Ex Mount	R775-00
IM4.	1898	SAMMY MARKS GOLD 3 ϕ VF but rim bent	R875-00

S.A. 1931 COINS

001.	1931	S.A. Half Crown (2/6) F	R315-00
002.	1931	S.A. Two Shillings (2/-) VG	R235-00
003.	1931	S.A. Shilling (1/-) VG/F	R137-50
004.	1931	S.A. Shilling (1/-) VG	R110-00
005.	1931	S.A. Shilling (1/-) G	R 77-50
006.	1931	S.A. Sixpence (6 ϕ) G/VG	R 72-50
007.	1931	S.A. Sixpence (6 ϕ) G	R 65-00

1925

008.	S.A. Two Shillings	F/F+	R175-00
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BRITISH SOVEREIGNS

BR1.	1904M	EF	R57-00
BR2.	1905	EF	R57-00
BR3.	1906	EF	R57-00
BR4.	1908	EF	R59-00
BR5.	1909	EF+	R61-00
BR6.	1910	EF+	R59-00
BR7.	1911	EF	R55-00
BR8.	1913	EF	R57-00
BR9.	1914	EF	R55-00
BR10.	1915	EF	R57-00
BR11.	1915P	VF	R58-00
BR12.	1915S	EF	R65-00
BR13.	1915P	EF+	R69-50
BR14.	1916	EF	R57-00
BR15.	1917P	EF	R69-50
BR16.	1918	EF	R58-50
BR17.	1919P	EF	R67-50
BR18.	1919S	EF	R72-50
BR19.	1920P	EF	R66-00
BR20.	1921P	EF	R77-50
BR21.	1925	EF+	R62-50

COINS EX THE "FAME"

(WITH CERTIFICATE FROM DR. FRANK MITCHELL)

F1.	1 Mohur (English East India Company)	VF+	R150-00
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GERMANY

G1.	Preuss	20M	1879	VF+	R85-00
G2.	Preuss	20M	1893	VF+	R77-50
G3.	Preuss	20M	1896	VF+	R77-50
G4.	Bavern	10M	1876	VF	R107-50
G5.	Preuss	10M	1872	VF	R92-50
G6.	Preuss	10M	1905	F+	R72-00

1974 SA SHORT PROOF SET

(Containing the 1974 SA Commemorative Silver R1)

NOW AVAILABLE

R25.00

1974 SA UNC SET

(With a Proof Silver Rand)

R7.50

1974 SA TWIN GOLD PROOF SET

(Containing the R1 Gold and R2 Gold Coins)

R87.50

ANGLO BOERE OORLOG MEDALJES

Ons het ses Anglo Boere Oorlog medaljies in voorraad. Hulle is aan die volgende BURGERS toegeken:-

- 1) BURGER P.J. MAREE
- 2) BURGER D.H. OLLEWA
- 3) BURGER J.D.J. VAN DEN BERG
- 4) BURGER D.J. KRUGER
- 5) BURGER J.A. v.d. MERWE
- 6) BURGER S.F. VAN BILJON

PRYS – R75.00 PER MEDALJE

INDIA REGAL ISSUES

1/2 ANNA

A Bronze GEO V coin of India.
Struck at the Calcutta Mint DIA-
METER — 17.5 mm.



BRONZE
George V

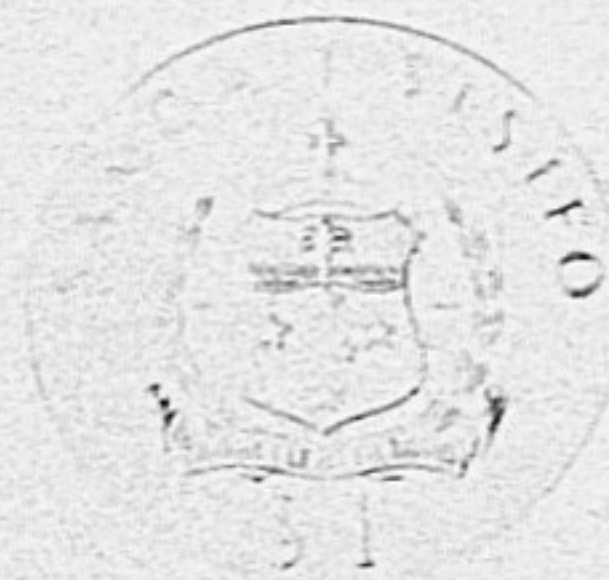


DATES AVAILABLE
UNC

1930 — R1-00
1933 — R1-00

SAMOA

We have received a small stock of SAMOAN CROWNS commemorating the 1974 Commonwealth Games.



R3.95 each

A SOUTH AFRICAN COIN WITH THREE DATES — 1923 — 1973 — 1974

1974 SILVER ONE RAND

(COMMEMORATING 50 YEARS OF MINTING IN SA) (ALL COINS ARE IN PROOFLIKE CONDITION)



The reverse is the same as in previous years. (viz. Coat of Arms). This coin will not go into general circulation. Therefore mintage will be under 40,000. Later in the year, when these coins become available, we will supply as follows:

1974 PROOFLIKE SA SILVER ONE RAND R5-50 EACH
(ORDERS WITH MONEY WILL ENSURE THAT WE RESERVE A COIN)

Transvaalse Numismatiese Vereniging

(25 JARIGE HERDENKINGS-MEDALJE)

OM DIE 25 JARIGE BESTAAN VAN DIE TRANSVAALSE
NUMISMATIESE
VERENIGING



TE
HERDENK
IS 'N
PRAGTIGE
BRONS
MEDALJE
GESLAAN.
DIE
VOORSY
WEERSPIEËL

'N TIEPIESE TRANSVAALSE KREMETARTBOOM OP
DIE KEERSY VERSKYN DIE SYFERS "25".

HAND GESNYDE STEMPEL DEUR WILLEM
MYBURGH 2" MEDALJE IN BRONS IN
KISSIE.



R9.25

(Net 250 eksemplare geslaan)