



nickels

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France ~ 1974 Coins

(See page 16)

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

aandele. 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

1974 - A YEAR OF STRANGE NUMISMATICS

As 1974 draws to a close, there's no doubt that this has been the Year of Gold: And to be more precise - the year of the Krugerrand.

Almost ten years ago when the then Minister of Finance, Dr. E. Donges, introduced the new-look coinage for South Africa, little was said about the provision for minting a coin containing one fine ounce of gold. Numismatists dismissed it as a gimmick and the hoarders who today are clamouring for it throughout the world, scarcely noticed it.

It's original name was a Trojan - but then this too was made fun of and scrapped with little accompanying fuss.

But what a Trojan Horse this coin has turned out to be. Quietly struck by the South

African Mint and marketed almost surreptitiously by the Chamber of Mines, the coin - like its predecessor which was used to wreck Troye, has stealthily crept into the vaults of large hoarders from the Middle East to Switzerland. Even the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has been humming and hawing about, threatening to curtail the sale of the coin in the United Kingdom.

This year the Krugerrand has become synonymous with gold and South Africa. It tells the story of security and stability in a world of economic strife. The Krugerrand shows how just a little ingenuity, market research and faith can create one of the country's most sought after assets.

S.A. SLAAN GROOT GELDSLAG

"VAN DIE VADERLAND"

Goud, ystererts en suiker gaan vir Suid-Afrika nuwe groot geld loslaan in die ekonomiese slapte wat groot dele van die Westerse wêreld nou al hoe erger pak.

Aan die spits is goud wat pas op nie-amptelike markte in Europa skou spelagtig begin styg het. Sedert Maandag het die prys met byna 12 dollars in Londen opgeskiet om gister tot 180 dollars te klim.

In Europa is daar nou weer 'n goudstormloop. Veral duisende gewone mense, disnis geteister deur

papiergeld en inflasie, neem hul toevlug na goud.

In Brittanje is die goudhonger onversadigbaar. Met Krugerrande maak Suid-Afrika daar op die oomblik geld soos bossies. In die eerste nege maande vanjaar is goue muntstukke vir R120 miljoen deur Brittanje ingevoer. Hier van was 85 persent Krugers.

Algemeen word voorspel dat die goudstormloop eintlik eers gaan vlam vat net na Nuwe Jaar wanneer gewone Amerikaners weer die reg sal hê om goud op te pot.

*We wish all our readers
A Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year*

*Ons wens al ons lesers
'n Geseende Kersfees en 'n Voorspoedige Nuwejaar toe*

BICKELS

**COIN & MEDAL NEWS
MUNT & MEDALJENUUS**

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met die versoek gestuur word nie.
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voor die subskripsie ten einde loop, 'n
versoek ontvang om sy intekengeld te
hernu.

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON THE KRUGERRAND GOLD COIN — (A QUIZ COMPILED BY Mr. W.S. VAN AS, PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY)

Q.1 The Krugerrand was first proclaimed under a different name. Give this name?

A.1

Q.2 It was proclaimed under which Act. Give name of Act, number and date.

A.2

Q.3 The Krugerrand was proclaimed under which Act.

A.3

Q.4 The Standard Weight in grams of this coin as proclaimed in the Act referred to in question 2 is:

A.4

Q.5 The Standard Weight in grams of this coin as proclaimed in the Act referred to in question 3 is:

A.5

Q.6 What is the standard fineness of this coin in terms of both Proclamations?

A.6

Q.7 What is the mean diameter of this coin in inches as proclaimed in the aforementioned Acts?

A.7

Q.8 Give the complete inscription appearing on the reverse of the Coin (words and figures).

A.8

Q.9 What design appears on the reverse and give the name of the designer.

A.9

Q.10 Who designed the effigy appearing on the obverse.

A.10

Q.11 Does Paul Kruger face to the left or to the right on the obverse.

A.11

Q.12 The coin was first minted in what year?

A.12

Q.13 The coin is legal tender in terms of the Act. What feature distinguishes it from an ordinary currency (circulation) coin?

A.13

Q.14 The coin has a milled edge. True or false?

A.14

Q.15 The coin does not have any beading. True or False.

A.15

Q.16 Two types are minted in regard to condition. Name them.

A.16

Q.17 Why are certain coins in proof, dated 1968 more expensive?

A.17

Q.18 Who conceived the idea of the Krugerrand?

A.18

Q.19 Who was responsible for its name?

A.19

Q.20 The extra alloy in the Krugerrand as defined by the Act, consists of what material?

A.20

A Crown to Celebrate Ten Years for Malawi

COURTESY — "WORLD COIN NEWS"

Malawi will commemorate its Tenth Anniversary of Independence this year by issuing a magnificent sterling silver 39 mm Proof 10 Kwacha crown.

The obverse design on the new coin bears the effigy of Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, Life President of Malawi. Dr. Banda was instrumental in helping to bring about the independence of Malawi. Under his leadership, Malawi has become one of the most stable of all emerging African nations.

The striking reverse design depicts a map of Malawi, the actual date of Independence and a large numeral 10 surrounded by a horseshoe shaped chain. Above the map is a design of the Malawi Coat of Arms, including the Malawi motto, "Unity and Freedom".



ANSWERS ON PAGE 7

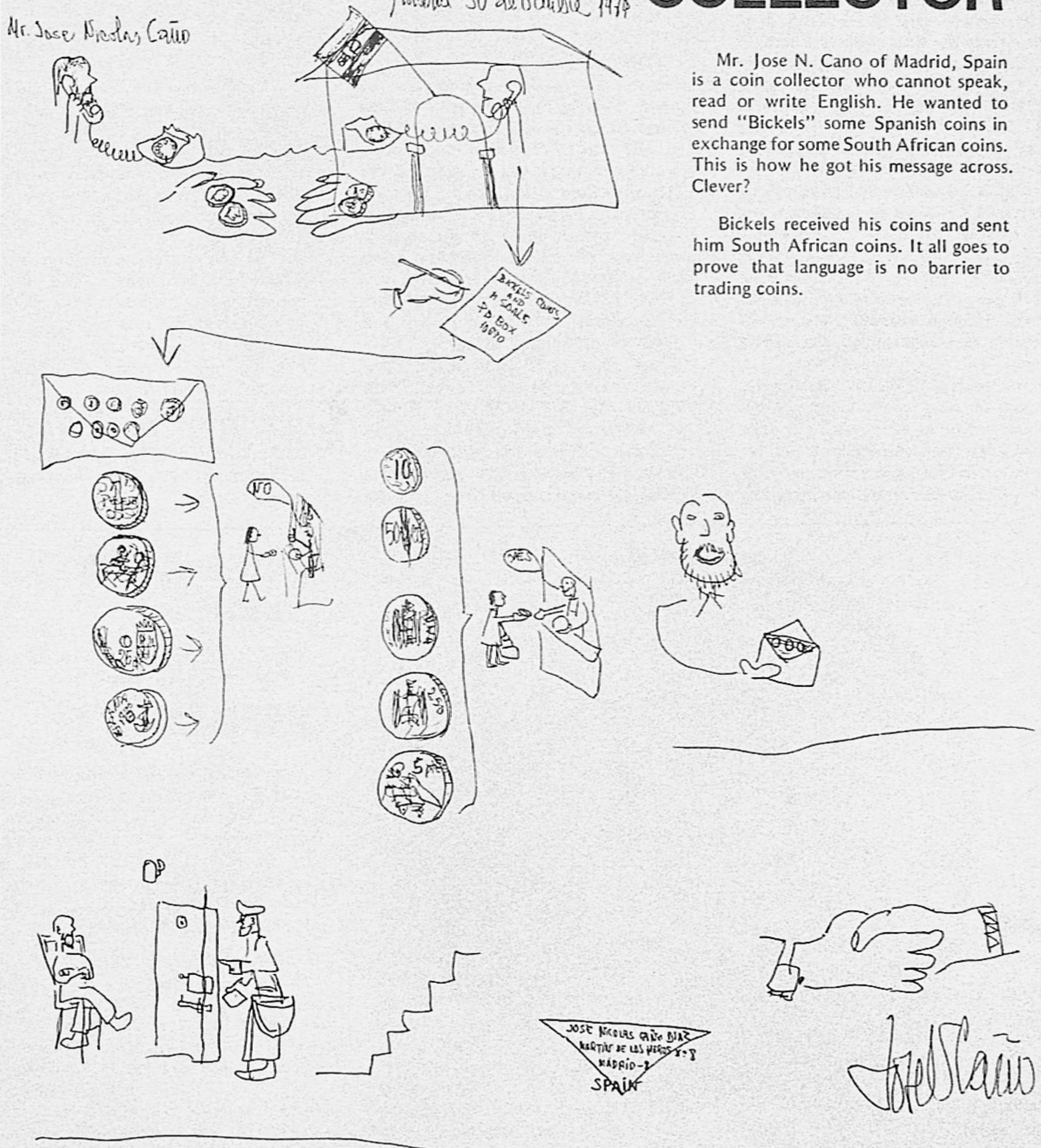
LANGUAGE NO BARRIER TO COLLECTOR

Madrid 30 de Octubre 1974

Mr. Jose Nicolas Cano

Mr. Jose N. Cano of Madrid, Spain is a coin collector who cannot speak, read or write English. He wanted to send "Bickels" some Spanish coins in exchange for some South African coins. This is how he got his message across. Clever?

Bickels received his coins and sent him South African coins. It all goes to prove that language is no barrier to trading coins.



S.A. CONVENTION TOPS – SAYS WORLD COINS

Few conventions have been as complete as the Fifth South African Numismatic Convention held April 6-13 in Johannesburg. Delegates had the rare opportunity of seeing the evolution coins beginning with their terrestrial origin and subsequent steps through to the final minting process.

Convention schedule included a trip to the Rand Refinery and the South African Mint in Pretoria. In addition, two museums were toured with a wine and cheese party held at one of the museums.

The Rand Refinery, Ltd., a private corporate entity located at Germiston, is the largest gold refinery in the world; daily production is 15 times as great as any other refinery. At the price of \$170 per ounce, a 400-ounce gold bar worth \$68,000 is produced every 75 seconds, nine hours a day, five days a week.

Wednesday, April 10, 82 delegates assembled outside the Carlton hotel where two buses were waiting to take us to the refinery. Upon our arrival we were briefed and given diagrams outlining the various operations including

the making of blanks for coins, a task shared with the Pretoria mint. Steve Stephens, a delegate and former refinery employee, termed the Rand Refinery "the Rolls Royce of South African Industry."

✱

The exhibits were of the finest quality and showed a great deal of research and historical perspective. Clay Reed of the United States exhibited a collection of Hawaiian medals with a background on Capt. Cook and the Hawaiian rulers. Dr. C.F.P. Jordaan, Sasolburg, South Africa, displayed a complete collection of Rhodesian coinage from 1932-1973, including a few die varieties and some forgeries.

Dr. J.I. Sneider exhibited a complete collection of paper money and coins of German East Africa. Coin dealer Alan Jaffe exhibited a complete collection of the Union of South African coinage, 1923-1960, mostly in uncirculated and Proof conditions.

Other exhibits included three by Pastor J.F. Rowlands, Odd and Curious Coins, Counterstamped Crowns of the

World and British Silver Crowns and Royal Documents from the Tudor Period; Coinage of the African Continent by R.A. Stephens; Papal Coins and Medallions by J. O'Connor; The Coins of the Early Cape by Dr. F.K. Mitchell and Military Commemorative Medals of the South African War 1899-1902 by M.G. Hibbard.

In addition to the above-mentioned, there were at least 90 other exhibits, mostly of top quality and all very educational. Most of the exhibitors read papers and answered questions about their area of knowledge and sessions were scheduled throughout the convention.

The attendance at the convention which numbered over 5,000, showed the strong interest South Africans have in numismatics. Collectors came from all over the country as well as the neighbouring countries of Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola.

Though a small country, South Africa held a convention that, for its dedication and enthusiasm, its organization and completeness, was a numismatist's dream.



PRESIDENT FORD INAUGURAL MEDAL

Reverse design of the official American Presidential inaugural medal was inspired by an 18-in. high sculpture of a soaring eagle, a gift to President Ford by the Special Inaugural Medal Committee. Both the sculpture in the round and the medal were created by Frank Eliscu, of North Tewksbury, Mass.

The medals will be struck by the Medallic Art Company of Danbury, Conn.

BRITTE KOOP EERDER KRUGERRAND

VAN "DIE BEELD"

Britse munthandelaars het groot bestellings van muntversamelaars ontvang vir die nuwe goue muntstukke wat in die land geslaan is, maar die vraag van Britse beleggers was merkbaar laer omdat hulle verkies om in Krugerrande te belê.

Die eerste van die nuwe reeks muntstukke is by die Londense goudmark gelewer en dit bevat 0,2354 fyn ons goud.

Nog die Bank van Engeland nog die Britse munt wou bekend maak hoeveel van die nuwe reeks muntstukke geslaan is. In 1968 is daar 4,2 miljoen geslaan.

Daar is twee weke gelede begin met die slaan van die muntstukke en die verwagting is dat dit tot in die nuwe jaar sal voortduur.

Op die goudmark is die muntstukke teen sowat R50 stuk verkoop. Met inagneming van die muntstukke se goudinhoud is dit teen 'n premie van 67 persent bo die huidige goudprys van die land gesit.

Toe die muntstukke die vorige keer geslaan is, is dit teen 'n premie van 59 persent verkoop.

Die handelaars meen dat die hoër prys behaal word omdat dit 'n nuwigheid is, maar die gier behoort oor sowat ses maande iets van die verlede te wees.

Daar is ook 'n buitengewone groot vraag vir die muntstukke uit die buitenland en dit lyk asof dit een van die vernaamste redes is waarom die regering besluit het om die slaan van die muntstukke te hervat — (Reuter) — Beeld.

MAURITIUS CONSERVATION COINS

COURTESY — "WORLD COIN NEWS"



Mauritius' three Conservation coins, slated for 1975 issuance, include a gold 1,000 rupees (upper right) featuring the Mauritius Flycatcher bird; silver 25 rupees (lower left) highlighting Blue Swallowtail butterfly, and silver 50 rupees (lower right) with the Kestrel in flight. Common obverse is seen at upper left.

The Conservation Coin Collection is a new 24-nation international coin program aimed at preventing the extermination of various species of endangered wildlife.

The new program was unveiled in London's Whitehall by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, president of the

World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and Prince Philip of Great Britain, president of the WWF British National Appeal.

Part of the sale proceeds from the coins are to be used by WWF and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in programs designed to save endangered species from extinction.

The first six nations to issue coins include Indonesia, Costa Rica, Tanzania, Nepla, Thailand and Mauritius. Other nations which already have their designs approved include Morocco, Jamaica and Ethiopia. Each silver coin is to approximate U.S. \$5 or \$10 in value.

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. Trojan.
2. South African Mint and Coinage Act, No. 78 of 1974.
3. South African Mint and Coinage Further Amendment Act. No. 40 of 1974.
4. 33, 9305.
5. 33, 7205.
6. Eleven-twelfths fine gold, one-twelfth alloy, or millesimal fineness 916,6.
7. Diameter and thickness of a coin are not proclaimed (1,287").
8. Krugerrand, date, Fyngoud 1 oz. Fine Gold.
9. Leaping Springbok by Coert L. Steynberg.
10. Otto Schultz. Tommy Sasseen used original die — cancelled — touched up.
11. Left.
12. 1967.
13. No value (denomination) appears on the coin. It is defined as having a denomination of one troy ounce of fine gold. The par values of the currencies, the national money, of countries, that are members of the International Monetary Fund are declared as equivalent to a specific weight of gold, the troy ounce.
14. True.
15. False.
16. Proof and Uncirculated.
17. Frosted type and brilliant type. Very few frosted.
18. Chamber of Mines of S.A.
19. The Late Dr. T.E. Dönges, Minister of Finance.
20. Copper.

REKORD BY SOTHEBY

VAN "DIE BEELD"

LONDEN. — 'n Rekordbedrag van R41 000 vir 'n Engelse muntstuk is gister op 'n veiling by Sotheby vir 'n vyfghienie-goudstuk van 1703 — die sogenaamde Vigo — betaal.

Die vorige rekordbedrag vir 'n muntstuk — R32 000 — is in Junie op 'n veiling by Sotheby betaal.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOLD -

OR "THE HUMAN ZEST FOR GOLD"

by Angus C. Collie

Formerly Secretary-General, International Gold Study Committee, Chamber of Mines of South Africa.

Talk given to The Transvaal Numismatic Society at the Holiday Inn, Jan Smuts Airport, Tuesday, November 26, 1974

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Thank you, Mr. van As, for that very flattering introduction.

I have, so often, been insulted by experts that when I am flattered by one, I accept the flattery — with due modesty I hope — with embarrassed gratitude.

When I was leaving home for this meeting tonight, my wife remarked, "I suppose you are going to talk on gold?" "Yes," I replied. And then a thought struck me. "I wonder," I said, "just how many people really understand gold."

My wife pondered the problem for a moment and then she said, "I don't know what the actual number is, but I am quite sure it is one less than you think."

Whether or not, I really understand gold is a moot point, but at the outset, I must declare my interest (in terms of the Companies Act). I had a close association with the gold mining industry for nearly 28 years, during the latter half of which I attended many international debates in many countries — and here in South Africa — on the role and functions of gold, particularly as international money.

Today, I find, alas, that very little gold has rubbed off on me physically. But mentally and by osmosis you might say, I became — and I still am — a chrysophile.

A very good friend of mine, the late Professor Wilhelm Röpke, the distinguished economist and scholar who was the man behind the scenes in the economic recovery of West Germany after World War II, used to divide the World into chrysophobes (fearers of gold) and chrysophiles (lovers of gold) from classical Greek-krusos, gold; phobos, fear; and philos, love.

Frankly, I think there are more chrysophobes than chrysophiles in the world; but it is most comforting to know that tonight I am among a preponderance of the latter, led by the President of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, Mr. W.S. van As.

Mr. van As, as the right-hand of Mr. Groenewald, the Director of the South

African Mint, plays an important role in the minting of South Africa's gold coins, with particular emphasis on that unique coin which has become internationally famous in a mere seven years and which to-day is in great demand all over the World. I refer, of course, to the Krugerrand.

The chrysophobes of the World are concentrated outside South Africa, mainly among politicians, treasury officials, academic economists and even among Central bankers whom, you might think, ought to know better. These fearers of gold, particularly the American variety, supported by the British — but not the French —



become most vociferous whenever the international monetary and payments systems are under discussion. They want to throw gold right out. They contend that gold is not money — and in the next breath they proclaim their determination to "demonetize" it.

There has for some years been great talk of "reforming" the international monetary system — assuming that in the present mess there is something that can be called a system. Anyway, whether this "non-thing" is to be reformed, or reconstructed, or built anew from scratch, the chrysophobes talk of basing it on Special Drawing Rights in the International Monetary Fund; with gold playing no part. The present brand of SDRs, as they are called, appear to me to be little more than an overdraft facility. But the new brand, presently under "creation", are, we are told, to be international money, a real medium of exchange and reserve asset.

Well this looks very like a form of international "fiat money" — money by decree. Now you all know that fiat money is money because someone with the authority to say so, says it is money. In South Africa, our rand notes and the Mint's coins are fiat money because the State, authorized by Parliament, says that they are money. Similarly the national moneys of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, and so on, are fiat money. Law abiding citizens all over the world accept this; they have little option in the matter. But you and I, nor even our Government, can force a Paris shopkeeper or a New York taxi-driver to accept rand notes as payment, any more than an American visitor could force a Johannesburg café proprietor to sell him cigarettes for a dollar note.

What supra-national Parliament is to authorize what supra-sovereign State to decree that the new brand of SDRs are international fiat money has not, as yet, been divulged.

There may be some significance in the fact that the French name for Special Drawing Rights, Droits du Tirage Spéciaux, is abbreviated in Paris to "DTs."

Now the chrysophiles, on the contrary, will have no part of this abstract "thing" as the base of the monetary system. They contend — and I would emphasize that their contention is NOT based on an emotional attachment to gold, but is based on the lessons of history, experience and practicality — that the system will not work (nor has it) unless it is based on a globally accepted medium of exchange that has intrinsic worth. They are emphatic that in man's present day political and economic development, only gold fulfils these basic criteria and other essential desiderata.

Of course, I have over-simplified the arguments in this protracted debate. But rather than expand them — and bore you — may we leave detailed examination of the obverse and reverse sides of this controversial coin, in the earnest hope that ultimately, gold

itself will vindicate the chrysophiles. (I nearly said "certain knowledge" instead of "earnest hope", but I have attended too many ridiculous meetings of the I.M.F. to be as optimistic as that). By the way, you all probably know the current definition of an optimist? A chap who is learning Russian. And a pessimist? A chap who is learning Chinese.

After all I have had to say about chrysophobes, you will be wondering where the "Human Zest for Gold", the title of my talk to-night, comes into the picture. I would like, first, to acknowledge that this title comes from a chapter-heading in C.H.V. Sutherland's definitive history of the metal, "Gold, its Beauty, Power and Allure". I like that word, "Zest". I think it admirably sums up, in modern terms, what Vergil, the Roman poet 2,000 years ago meant when he apostrophized "Auri Sacra Fames", the awesome hunger for gold.

"Zest", too, explains why there has been a golden thread running through the tapestry of human history for the past 6 000 years, ever since man first discovered this noble metal. This thread has at times been tenuous, at other times spectacularly dominant, but it has always been there, readily discernible in the tapestry.

It is indeed zestfully there today. Just look at the gold markets of the World, at the private — as opposed to the official — demand for gold in all forms, including gold coins. Just look at the prices at which gold is changing hands!

The story of the Krugerrand is a good example of the human zest for gold. When, after our money had been decimalized, it was decided to introduce a completely new coinage, the Chamber of Mines urged the Government to take the opportunity of bringing a new gold coin into the coinage. The Chamber propounded the concept of a coin with a gold content of exactly one troy ounce — the weight of gold in which the par values of national currencies are declared in terms of the Articles of the International Monetary Fund — and with its face value designated simply by the weight of its gold content. It was a novel concept. I well remember the research and consultations with experts here and abroad that were undertaken before the concept and the coin were accepted by the Treasury, the Reserve Bank and the Mint. It took several years, a new Mint and Coinage Act and amendments to this before, in 1967, the first Krugerrands were minted. These were of "high quality" — not

quite "proof" but of a higher standard of minting than the ordinary run-of-the-mill minting. The Chamber of Mines was given permission to market the coin, through the Mint, to the public here and abroad. It was agreed that the price to the public be the ruling London market price for gold plus a relatively small premium.

Yesterday "uncirculated condition" Krugerrands, which by 1970 had replaced the original "high quality" mintings, were selling in Johannesburg at R135,56c each. The first sales in 1967 were at R27,11 each. Yes, I know, but kicking oneself doesn't help!

The zest for Krugerrands, in Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, in Europe generally, but particularly in West Germany, where people really do understand gold, and in the Far East, has grown steadily. In the four years to the end of 1973 2 141 000 were sold, the great proportion being sold abroad. But South Africans were catching on; they bought 206 000 of these. In the first eight months of this year more than One and a half million uncirculated Krugerrands were sold, of which 173 000 were bought in South Africa. Zest here and abroad outstripped supply and urgent arrangements were made, I understand, between the Mint and the Rand Refinery which has assisted by making the blanks, to expand capacity. I understand that the supply position is set fair for 1975, when, for the first time, for 40 years, United States citizens are to be allowed to own gold in any form and a big demand for Krugerrands is expected. Americans, until early this year, were prohibited from owning gold coins minted after 1934. Then the date was advanced to 1959 — B.K. "before Krugerrands", you might say. After January 1, 1975, they will be able to own any year's minting.

But South Africans, citizens of the greatest gold producing country in the World — I emphasize World, not merely the Western World — always seem to have their zest for gold officially dampened. A few months ago the Treasury abruptly rationed the supply of uncirculated Krugerrands to commercial banks here to 1 200 a week. A concession is to be made from January 1, 1975 and the quota is to be raised to 2 000 a week.

But there is no suggestion that we, like the Americans, will be allowed to own bullion.

Deliberately, I have not discussed the "proof" edition of the Krugerrand, a coin even more beautiful than the

very fine minting of uncirculated condition coins. This "proof" coin is minted, I think I am right in saying, in limited numbers; especially for the numismatists. It is indeed a collector's piece and its marketing and price is entirely in the hands of the Mint. Yet it, too, manifests the fact that in their zest for gold, numismatists, are also human. The Mint price for this year's proof edition is R100; I have heard that it is re-selling at R275.

Shall I, gratuitously, give you numismatists some advice? If I were you, I would NOT sell my Krugerrands, proof or uncirculated, for many years, unless I desperately needed the money.

When and why did this human zest for gold begin? The foundations for it were laid by Nature herself aeons of time before man appeared on Earth: The "why", is best answered by a close look at this extraordinary metal.

Gold was created by the forces of Nature when the planet Earth was undergoing its birth pangs, or at least in its very early infancy, when the crust was forming. For a very long time indeed, gold crystals were trapped in the newly formed rocks of mountain ranges. Gradually, as those mountains were eroded by wind, rain, snow and other more violent natural forces, the gold crystals were released. As "geological activity" continued, the gold settled down in a variety of geological formations.

One of the most famous of these is the Witwatersrand Geological System, the sedimentary basin from which South Africa's gold is mined today. You will gain some conception of the time-scale involved when I remind you that the World's leading geological experts estimate the age of this formation at 2 000 million years.

From this there emerges one of gold's most important physical properties. It is virtually indestructible. It has survived the utter destruction of mountains by Nature's forces, so great is its resistance to corrosion and even to pulverization.

If you believe that gold occurrences are fairly widely distributed throughout the World and that it occurs even in the waters of the oceans, you are quite right. But I can assure you that there is no danger of an over-supply. In physical terms, in relations to other metals, the occurrence of gold is rare.

These two properties, gold's indestructibility and its scarcity give it, in Dr. J.E. Holloway's terms, intrinsic worth, when once man has won it in a variety of ways from Mother Earth, refined it and fabricated it.

(Concluded in next issue)

Royal Mint Strikes 1 000m Coins in 1973

COURTESY: WORLD COIN MAG. SIDNEY, OHIO

The Royal Mint, London, England produced 1 000 million coins during 1973, according to recent release, almost all of which were struck at the Llantrisant, Wales facility. The Tower hill plant concentrated on manufacture of coinage blanks, official and commercial medals, embossing seals and revenue dies.

Mintages of coinage produced by the Mint in 1973 include: 50 pence, 16 889 500; 25 pence, 2 282 900; 10 pence, 139 975 000; penny, 270 600 000; half-penny 364 800 000.

Also, United Kingdom decimal proof coin, 590 160; UK pound shilling pence proof coin, 2 537 288; Maundy money, 4 204 and total overseas coins, 208 790 950.

There were no Great Britain five and two pence coins struck during this period.

Coinage of overseas governments accounted for 21 per cent of the year's total production, which was shared by 37 different countries.

Output of medals during year totaled 263 533 pieces, including normal service and civil awards and commemorative medals for the following: American Express Co. (war of Independence), City of Bristol 600th anniversary, FAO Ceres Olave Baden-Powell, International airmail exhibition, Mammal society, Who's Who in Community service and World Wild Life medals.

Seals manufactured include those issued for various British Embassy posts and government departments and the public seal of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.



DRAWINGS OF THE Charles Ives commemorative medal display composer Ives' portrait on the obverse, a statement from his "Essays Before Sonata" on the reverse. The medal is the work of sculptor Ogden Dalrymple.



Linda Faire & Ian Cooke

COURTESY: COINS AND MEDALS, NOVEMBER 1974

COIN ACCESSORIES (continued)

12. S.A. CROWN ALBUM

For the past 4 years we discontinued the manufacture of our S.A. Crown Album. Now we again have stocks.

The album holds a complete set of S.A. Crowns 1947 to 1964. Dates and mintages are printed on the plastic sheets.

13. Krugerrand Holder – leatherette and gold inscribed to take a complete set of S.A. Krugerrands

1967-1974. Each pocket date marked for a specific coin – holder takes 8 coins

R 2-85

14. Blue leatherette boxes to hold single Krugerrands.

R 2-75

R 5-75 15. Blue leatherette boxes to hold one Rand or two Rand gold coins.

R 2-00

16. Blue leatherette boxes to hold a gold one and two Rand piece.

R 2-50

LIST
LYS 172DECEMBER 1974
DESEMBER 1974VALID to end of DECEMBER 1974
GELDIG tot einde van DESEMBER 1974PRICE LIST
PRYSLYS

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanseleer alle vorige lyste)

P.O. BOX 10690
POSBUS 10690
JOHANNESBURG 2000**bickels****COINS AND MEDALS (PTY) LTD**
MUNTE EN MEDALJES (EDMS) BPK

PHONE/FOON 833-1343

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

ARTHUR BICKEL, Dr. RICHARD BICKEL, W.J. ENGELBRECHT

VOL. 10 No. 4

NOTES:

1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, postal order or money order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time 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 Number and give details.
6. NEXT LIST: MARCH 1975.

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 V.S.A. = 66 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = \$1.50 V.S.A. (ongeveer)
4. Pryse is onderhewig aan veranderings sonder kennisgewing.
5. Wanneer bestelling geplaas word, meld asseblief item nommer en gee besonderhede.
6. VOLGENDE LYS: MAART 1975.

INVESTORS ITEMS — BELEGGERS ITEMS

Z.A.R. GOLD/GOUD

ZAR 1	1892	D/S	£½	EF	R195-00
ZAR 2	1892	D/S	£½	UNC	R310-00
ZAR 3	1893		£½	F	R650-00
ZAR 4	1893		£½	VF	R1100-00
ZAR 5	1894		£½	VF	R125-00
ZAR 6	1895		£½	F+	R 97-50
ZAR 7	1895		£½	VF+	R137-50
ZAR 8	1895		£½	EF	R150-00
ZAR 9	1896		£½	VF+	R140-00
ZAR 10	1896		£½	VF+	R150-00
ZAR 11	1897		£½	VF	R127-50
ZAR 12	1892	D/S	£1	VF	R187-50
ZAR 12A	1892	D/S	£1	EF	R255-00
ZAR 13	1893		£1	F/VG	R 97-50
ZAR 14	1893		£1	VF+	R195-00
ZAR 15	1896		£1	VG	R 87-50
ZAR 16	1896		£1	VF/F+	R135-00
ZAR 17	1898		£1	VG	R 82-00
ZAR 18	1898		£1	VF+	R140-00
ZAR 19	1900		£1	F+	R135-00
ZAR 20	1900		£1	EF	R200-00
ZAR 21	1900	Rimless Blank	EF		R400-00

Z.A.R.

ZAR 22	1893		1d.	VF	R 77-50
ZAR 23	1892	S/S	5/-	VF+	R125-00
ZAR 24	1892	S/S	5/-	VF+	R127-50
ZAR 25	1892	D/S	5/-	VF	R165-00
ZAR 26	1892	D/S	5/-	VF+	R195-00
ZAR 27	1892	D/S	5/-	-EF	R250-00

Z.A.R. MINOR COINS/KLEINER MUNTE

ZAR 28	1892		1d.	VF+	R 6-00
ZAR 29	1898		1d.	VF-	R 4-00
ZAR 30	1895		3d.	VF	R 8-00

ZAR 31	1896	3d.	VF+	R 9-00
ZAR 32	1896	3d.	BU	R 22-50
ZAR 33	1893	6d.	F+	R 7-00
ZAR 34	1894	6d.	VF	R 6-00
ZAR 35	1895	6d.	VF	R 6-00
ZAR 36	1896	6d.	VF	R 5-00
ZAR 37	1896	6d.	EF	R 8-00
ZAR 38	1893	1/-	VG	R 12-50
ZAR 39	1895	1/-	F+	R 6-00
ZAR 40	1896	1/-	F	R 5-00
ZAR 41	1896	1/-	VF	R 7-00
ZAR 42	1893	2/-	VG	R 12-50
ZAR 43	1895	2/-	VG	R 4-00
ZAR 44	1896	2/-	VF+	R 10-00
ZAR 45	1897	2/-	EF	R 14-00
ZAR 46	1892	2/6	VG	R 6-50
ZAR 47	1892	2/6	VF	R 23-00
ZAR 48	1893	2/6	VG	R 15-00
ZAR 49	1895	2/6	VF	R 14-50
ZAR 50	1896	2/6	EF	R 20-00

S.A. COINS/MUNTE

SA 22	1925	2/-	VF+	R750-00
SA 23	1923	½d.	PRF	R140-00
SA 24	1931	3d.	PRF	R1700-00
SA 25	1931	2/6	PRF	R1200-00
SA 26	1944	6d.	UNC	R 30-00
SA 27	1945	1/-	UNC	R 65-00
SA 28	1947	2/6	VF+	R 57-50
SA 29	1948	1/-	UNC	R 65-00
SA 30	1948	2/-	UNC	R 67-50
SA 31	1948	2/6	UNC	R103-00
SA 32	1949	2/6	UNC	R103-00
SA 33	1954	½d.	UNC	R 17-50
SA 34	1954	5/-	EF+	R 39-00
SA 35	1959	5/-	UNC	R175-00
SA 36	1965	A 1c	UNC	R 85-00

S.A. GOLD/GOUD

SA 1	1923	£½	PRF	R850-00
SA 2	1925	£½	EF	R 35-00
SA 3	1926	£½	EF	R 35-00
SA 4	1952	£½	UNC	R 50-00
SA 5	1952	£½	PRF	R 62-50
SA 6	1923	£1	PRF	R950-00
SA 7	1925	£1	EF	R 52-50
SA 8	1926	£1	EF	R 52-50
SA 9	1927	£1	EF	R 52-50
SA 10	1928	£1	EF	R 52-50
SA 11	1929	£1	EF	R 54-50
SA 12	1930	£1	VF	R 54-50
SA 13	1930	£1	EF	R 57-50
SA 14	1931	£1	EF	R 60-00
SA 15	1932	£1	EF	R 65-00
SA 16	1952	£1	UNC	R 70-00
SA 17	1952	£1	PRF	R 82-00
SA 18	1960	£½	UNC	R 95-00
SA 19	1960	£1	UNC	R105-00
SA 20	1961	R1	UNC	R 68-50
SA 21	1961	R2	UNC	R 75-00

A COMPLETE SET OF
PROOF S.A. KRUGERRANDS
1967 — 1974

IN SPECIAL HOLDER

Price subject to change without notice.

R4000-00
(8 Coins)1968 FROSTED CAN BE INCLUDED
AT RULING PRICE OF THE DAY

Give a Gold Coin as a Christmas Present



AUSTRIA		
1 DUCAT		R24-00
4 DUCAT		R77-50
BELGIUM		
20 FRANCS		R52-50
BOTSWANA		
10 THEBE		R95-00
BRITAIN		
VICTORIA JUBILEE		R56-50
VICTORIA OLD HEAD		R55-00
EDWARD VII		R53-50
GEORGE V		R53-50
ELIZABETH II		R53-50
DUTCH EAST INDIES		
1 DUCAT		R26-50
FRANCE		
20 FRANCS		R49-50
ITALY		
20 LIRE		R62-00
NETHERLANDS		
10		
NETHERLANDS		
10 GULDEN		R49-50
PERU		
½ LIBRA		R26-50
RUSSIA		
5 ROUBEL		R41-00
SOUTH AFRICA		
R1 GOLD		R37-50
R2 GOLD		R57-50
KRUGERRAND	Price on application	
SWITZERLAND		
20 FRANCS		R63-50
TURKEY		
100 PIASTRE DELUXE		R43-50
U.S.A.		
\$10 and \$20	Price on application	

Numismatic Christmas Directory

A ALBUM
FINEST RANGE OF COIN ALBUMS IN THE COUNTRY.
IDEAL AS A PRESENT.

BANKNOTES
FINE SELECTION OF NEW AND OLD BANKNOTES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

B BOOKS
DOZENS OF FASCINATING BOOKS COVERING ALL ASPECTS OF COINS.
MANY PRICED CATALOGUES.

C COINS
FROM 100 BC TO THE PRESENT. THOUSANDS OF THEM, FROM HUNDREDS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

J JEWELLERY
WITH GOLD COINS, SEE OUR VARIETY OF:

BRACELETS
BROOCHES
CUFFLINKS
NECKLACES
RINGS – MEN AND WOMEN

K KEYRINGS
WITH COINS

M MEDALS – MILITARY
MEDALLIONS – COMMEMORATIVE
INEXPENSIVE AS WELL AS VERY SCARCE MILITARY MEDALS IN STOCK.

MINT SEALED SETS
THESE ARE PROVING TO BE EXCELLENT INVESTMENTS.
From R7-50 To R25-00

P PROOF SETS
CONTAINING OUR MOST BEAUTIFUL COINS SPECIALLY STRUCK FOR COLLECTORS.

W WEAPONS
A LARGE STOCK OF ANTIQUE –
BAYONETS
DAGGERS
SHIELDS
SWORDS



Pay us a visit . . . come in and see us

AT R50-00 AN IDEAL * CHRISTMAS GIFT *

COMPLETE TYPE SET OF S.A. SILVER RANDS
IN GOLD INSCRIBED HOLDER

The set contains 8 silver ONE RAND coins of South Africa all in UNCIRCULATED condition. One of each *type* of all our silver 1 RAND coins minted since 1965 is included. If you have this set you have all the different types issued. It contains:

1 x 1966 Van Riebeeck	1R (South Africa)	UNC
1 x 1966 Van Riebeeck	1R (Suid-Afrika)	UNC
1 x 1967 Verwoerd	1R (South Africa)	UNC
1 x 1967 Verwoerd	1R (Suid-Afrika)	UNC
1 x 1969 Dönges	1R (South Africa)	UNC
1 x 1969 Dönges	1R (Suid-Afrika)	UNC
1 x 1971/2/3 S.A. Coat of Arms	1R (Bilingual)	UNC
1 x 1974 S.A. Commem. 50 years minting	1R (Bilingual)	UNC

Historically this is a most interesting and worthwhile set, since it contains two regular and two commemorative issues. A good investment at:

R50-00 per set

MOCAMBIQUE AND PORTUGAL

MOCAMBIQUE

MP. 1 — 1960—10\$00— UNC R6-00

PORTUGAL

MP. 2 — 1968—"CABRAL"—50\$00
(Fifty Escudos) UNC R12-50

MP. 3 — 1969—"DA GAMA"—50\$00
(Fifty Escudos) UNC R12-50

MP. 4 — 1970—"ST. TOME"—50\$00
(Fifty Escudos) UNC R14-00

CANADA

1976 OLYMPIC COINS

SET OF FOUR COINS — 1st ISSUE, 1973 AS FOLLOWS:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----|
| 1) | 5 DOLLARS (MAP) | UNC |
| 2) | 5 DOLLARS (BOATS) | UNC |
| 3) | 10 DOLLARS (MAP) | UNC |
| 4) | 10 DOLLARS (SKYLINE) | UNC |

THE SET OF FOUR COINS
R47-50

BRITAIN

1951 FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN CROWN TO FARTHING
PROOF SET — (10 PROOF COINS)

R75-00

BRITAIN

1902 EDWARD VII CORONATION FIVE POUNDS TO
MAUNDY PENNY PROOF SET
(13 COINS MATT PROOF)

R2250-00

SWAZILAND

1974 GOLD PROOF SET — 5, 10, 20 & 25 EMALANGENI
— 4 COINS

R615-00

SOUTH AFRICA

CHAMBER OF MINES 1 OUNCE PURE GOLD 1960
COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLION OF 50 YEARS —
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

R275-00

A SELECTION OF COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 1) | SMUTS — CHURCHILL
(18 carat) | GOLD — SILVER — BRONZE — SET No. 82 — (ONLY 100
SETS MADE) — GOLD MEDALLION CONTAINS OVER 3
OUNCES OF GOLD | R500-00 |
| 2) | VERWOERD — STRIJDOM
(18 carat) | GOLD — SILVER — BRONZE — SET No. 82 — (ONLY 125
SETS MADE) — GOLD MEDALLION CONTAINS OVER 3
OUNCES OF GOLD | R485-00 |
| 3) | IAN SMITH
(18 carat) | RHODESIA INDEPENDENCE SET OF TWO GOLD MEDAL-
LIONS | R275-00 |
| 4) | Dr. ALBERT SCHWEITZER
(22 carat) | COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS — SET OF THREE MEDALS
WEIGHING .322 oz., .643 oz. AND 1.222 oz. (SET No. 286)
COINED BY JOHNSON, MATTHEY & CO. LIMITED, LONDON,
NOVEMBER 1965 | R480-00 |
| 5) | CHURCHILL—KENNEDY
(18 carat) | GOLD MEDALLION SET No. 653 — TWO CROWN SIZED
GOLD MEDALLIONS | R425-00 |
| 6) | S.A. PRIME MINISTERS | THREE MEDALLIONS IN GOLD (9 ct.), SILVER AND BRONZE
DEPICTING ON ONE SIDE — BOTHA, SMUTS AND HERTZOG
AND ON THE OTHER MALAN, STRIJDOM AND VERWOERD
ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL PARTY — LARGER THAN
CROWN SIZED | R250-00 |
| 7) | CHURCHILL
(22 carat) | GOLD MEDALLION SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN A SOUTH
AFRICAN 50c PIECE | R125-00 |

bickels COIN ACCESSORIES

- 2/6 Size (20 coins) ea. 40c
 1/- Size (30 coins) ea. 40c
 Small Size (48 coins) ea. 40c
 (all with separator cards)
- S.A. VOL. I 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 1/4d. to 2/6 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. R12-50
 - S.A. VOL II DE LUXE ALBUM**
 (1947 to 1968). 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 1968 series.
 Album complete, per Vol.
 Registered Design 164/5/6/66. R12-50
 - S.A. VOL. III DE LUXE ALBUM**
 (1969 onwards) contains same type of cover as S.A. Vol. 1 & 2 and has 3 plastic sheets to take the coins up to the end of 1973. Extra sheets for future years will be available to owners of these albums at 50c each.
 Album complete per Vol. R 5-00
- PLEASE NOTE**
 For collectors who do not wish to cut up their mint sets, we have a plastic sheet (2 compartments) to fit the S.A. Vol. III or universal album. Two complete mint sets can be placed into one sheet. (i.e.) The coins for two years can be housed on one sheet.
 Price per sheet 30c
- 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. R 7-50
 - 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. R12-50
 - LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC SHEETS FOR UNIVERSAL ALBUM**
 Crown Size (12 coins) ea. 40c
 - LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC POCKETS FOR SINGLE COINS**
 Crown Size ea. 04c
 Shilling Size ea. 03c
 - COIN & MEDAL NEWS COVER-BINDER DE LUXE UPHOLSTERED AND GOLD INSCRIBED 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. per cover R5-00
- MISCELLANEOUS**
- 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. R7-50
 - BANK NOTE ALBUM**
 This banknote album is the eleventh addition to our series of holders of coins, medals etc. It measures 10" x 13½" 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". R17-50
 The Album Complete with 24 sheets —
 Additional sheets with separator cards available at ea. 30c
 - Z.A.R. COIN ALBUM**
 Z.A.R. Coin Album to hold a complete set of Z.A.R. coins. — One each of all the pennies, ticeys, sixpences, shillings, florins, half crowns, half ponds and ponds.
 The coins fit into black cut out cards which fit into the pockets of a size 12 plastic sheet.
 The Z.A.R. album complete R15-00



FRANCE

1974 MINT SET – R38-50

THIS SET CONTAINS THE NEW 50 FRANCS SILVER PIECE WEIGHING 30 GRAMS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 1974 FRENCH COINS

diameter (in mm)	composition	weight (in grms)	type
41	silver 90 copper 10	30	"Peuple Hercule" by A. Dupré
26	copper 92 nickel 6 aluminium 2	10	"La France" by G. Mathieu
29	copper 75 nickel 25 clad of pure nickel	10	"Semeuse" by O. Roty
24	pure nickel	6	
19,5	pure nickel	4,5	
23,5	copper 92 aluminium 6 nickel 2	4	"République" by H. Lagriffoul and A. Dieudonné
20	idem	3	
17	idem	2	
15	stainless steel	1,65	"Epi" by the engraving section of Mint

1973 MINT SET – R28-50

THE 1973 MINT SET IS IDENTICAL TO THE 1974 SET, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE 50 FRANC COIN. IN THE 1973 SET THIS PIECE IS REPLACED BY A 10 FRANC COIN

