



COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

hickels

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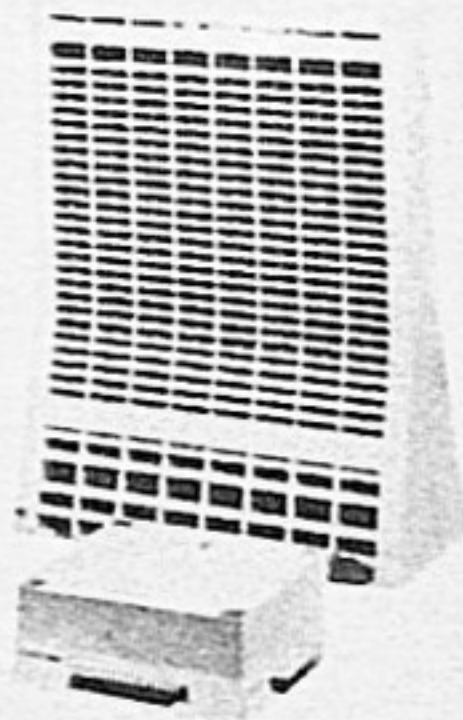
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LATEST REPORT ON THE 5TH S.A. NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

by MR. W.S. VAN AS, PRESIDENT,
TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

I have pleasure in advising that arrangements in regard to the holding of the 5th National Convention are well ahead of schedule. The following progress report is submitted for your information and it would be appreciated if you would study the details carefully and respond to the various requests made.

1. Venue

Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg. We have hired the Ball Room Level and Lecture Room. A projector and screen and drawing board will be provided in the Lecture Room.

2. Date

Friday 5th April, 1974 to Saturday 13th April, 1974.

Official opening will be on Saturday 6th April, 1974 at 3 p.m. in the Cape Town Room. Delegates, their wives and VIP's will receive invitations. I have written to the Prime Minister to perform the opening ceremony and hope to have his reply shortly.

The Convention will close on Saturday, 13th April, 1974, at 6 p.m.

3. Exhibits

100 Showcases (4' x 2') — illuminated — provided with double locks (one key to each lock will be held by the exhibitor and security guard respectively and the duplicates will be locked in the vaults) containing the best exhibits in the Republic will be on view. We still require a few outstanding exhibits. Please write to me if you can oblige. The exhibits will be arranged as follows:

The entrance to the Main Hall, known as the pre-function room, will house the magnificent display of the National Cultural and Historical Museum. This display emphasises President Burgers and one featuring the three Generals — Smuts, Botha and Hertzog. The

exhibits in the main hall depict the evolution of coinage, history of the currency in South Africa, gold coinage, crown size coins, German East Africa, Rhodesia medallic art, commemorative medals, war medals, V.C.'s, tokens, banknotes etc. The exit will house a beautiful display from Barclays National Bank depicting the discovery of gold. Another beautiful display will be presented by the firm Joe Calafato and will feature medallic art. Each case will be numbered and you will be notified in advance which case/cases have been allotted to you. The convention brochure will also reflect the information. The wiring of the showcases will commence at 6 a.m. on Friday 5th April, 1974, and the electricians can complete 20 showcases every 4 hours. It is therefore of the utmost importance that exhibitors should be in the exhibition hall at not later than 8 a.m. to ascertain at what time the showcase/s allotted to them will be available. It is suggested that exhibitors should prepare a mock up of their exhibit/s, together with identification and descriptive material, at home to enable them to have the displays ready with the least possible delay. Friday will therefore be a hive of activity in the exhibit hall. Saturday morning, 6th April, 1974, delegates will probably be invited to a breakfast, free of charge in the Carlton Hotel. Exhibitors are reminded that they will not be allowed to remove their exhibits before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 13th April, 1974.

4. Registration and Social Events.

A registration fee of R5-00 per delegate will be levied.

Delegates are requested to register

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BICKELS COIN & MEDAL NEWS MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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jaar. Enkel-uitgawes — 40 sent elk:
Oorsee (buitelands) — \$3 vir ses uit-
gawes, of Lugpos — \$10.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Please note that a change of address necessitates the making of a new address plate. This takes 4-6 weeks and can only be done upon receipt of a 50c postal order to cover the cost. Addresses will NOT be changed unless an amount of 50c accompanies the request for a change of address. Please state clearly what the old and new addresses are as well as what your subscribers code number is. This number appears on the envelope each month.

ADRESVERANDERING:

Neem asseblief kennis dat 'n adresverandering die maak van 'n nuwe adresplaat noodsaak. Dit neem 4-6 weke en kan slegs gedoen word as 'n posorder ten bedrae van 50c, om die onkoste te dek, die versoek vergesel. Adresveranderings sal NIE aangeteken word tensy die bedrag van 50c saam met die versoek gestuur word nie. Meld asseblief duidelik wat die ou en die nuwe adres is en gee ook u intekenaarskodenommer. Hierdie nommer verskyn elke maand saam met die adres op die kovert.

5. RENEWAL NOTICES:

Every subscriber will receive a renewal notice approximately 1 month before the expiry date of the subscription.

HERNUWINGS- KENNISGEWINGS:

Elke intekenaar sal omtrent 'n maand voor die subskripsie ten einde loop, 'n versoek ontvang om sy intekengeld te henu.

YOU CAN STILL BUY COINS OF GIBRALTAR AT BARGAIN PRICES

By Jerry Remick

Gibraltar's short but varied numismatic series consists of nine currency tokens issued from 1802 to 1820; three copper currency coins issued in 1842 and six copper-nickel and three silver crown-size coins issued from 1967-1972.

All are inexpensive so it is possible for the hobbyist of limited means to get a complete collection in a short time. The crown-size coins, especially those in silver, have low mintages (10,000 to 15,000) and are still reasonably priced.

Gibraltar has had its own banknotes for some time. I feel that the Rock, which now uses the coinage of Britain, will issue its own currency coins soon. When this happens there will be increased interest in this series and the coins, especially the three silver proof crowns, will rise substantially in price in a similar fashion to the Cook Islands 1970 proof dollar (mintage 5,030), which increased from \$20 to \$70 soon after the issuance of the first island currency coinage in November, 1972.

I advise numismatists to start their collection of Gibraltar's coins now while prices are still moderate. The coins, tokens, medals and banknotes of Gibraltar would make an excellent and prize winning exhibit at any numismatic convention as the rocky peninsula has a great deal of interesting history behind it and the issues are varied.

Gibraltar, a British Crown Colony, is a narrow rocky peninsula running southward from the southwest coast of Spain to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus. The territory consists of a long, high

mountain (maximum elevation 1,396 feet) known as the Rock and a sandy plain to the north of it raised only a few feet above sea level called the North Front. It is about 3 3/4 miles in length, 3/4 of a mile in breadth, and covers a total area of 2 1/4 miles.

The population of 26,833 (1970 census) is mostly European of British, Genoese, Portugese and Maltese extraction. Ties with Britain are strong. This is evidenced by a referendum held on Sept. 10, 1967, as to whether Gibraltar should pass under Spanish sovereignty or continue voluntarily to retain its link with the British. Of the 12,237 votes cast, only 44 were for Spanish sovereignty. Spain, however, continues to press its claims for Gibraltar.



Gibraltar is a navel base of strategic importance to Britain. It is a free port and it receives a great many merchant and tourist ships yearly. An ever increasing tourist trade has greatly helped Gibraltar's economy.

Gibraltar has been in the hands of the leading sea powers in the Mediterranean beginning with the Phoenicians. It was captured by British forces from Spain in 1704 and has remained a British possession since.

To relieve a critical shortage of copper coins, a series of nine interesting copper currency tokens, each of a different type, were issued from 1802-1820. They are one quarto or quart 1802, 1810, 1813 and 1820 and two quarts or quarts 1802, 1810, 1813, 1818, and 1820. They are available for about \$5 to \$15 each in fine to very fine condition, but are difficult to find in uncirculated condition. There are a few die varieties and these are listed in my Guidebook and Catalogue of British Commonwealth Coins.

The first currency coins for Gibraltar are dated 1842 and consist of 1/2 quart (387,072), one quart (96,768) and two quarts (48,384). They show the youthful portrait of Queen Victoria on the obverse and a fort with key at the base, symbolizing the strategic nature of Gibraltar as the key to the entry to the Mediterranean, on the reverse. The coins are available in very fine condition for \$5 to \$15 each, the two quarts being scarce. Proof specimens were issued for each denomination. One hundred and ninety two quarts was equivalent to the Spanish dollar or 4 shillings 4 pence sterling.

British coinage is legal tender in Gibraltar, but Gibraltar has its own banknotes.

No coins were struck for Gibraltar from 1842 until 1967 when a copper-nickel crown-size coin of one crown denomination (5 shillings) was issued showing the Machin portrait of the Queen on the obverse and a fort with a key below on the reverse. The same type coin was issued for five years as follows: 1967 (125,000), 1968 (40,000), 1969 (40,000), 1970 (45,000), and is available for about \$3 in uncirculated

(continued on page 5 col. 3)

BLANK (KAAL) POND AND THE VELDPOND OF THE Z.A.R. - Dr. F.K. MITCHELL

An address delivered to the South African Numismatic Society on Monday 25th June 1973 by the Society's President, Dr. F.K. Mitchell, F.S.A.N.S.

The most common coins, gold-coins, in the S.A. Republic were the British sovereigns, although naturally the Kruger ponde and half-ponde circulated freely. There were never enough Kruger gold coins available to satisfy the needs of the country, hence Queen Victoria sovereigns were much more numerous. Papermoney did exist, but this never was popular with the Natives who preferred hard cash. The Kruger gold coins were also frowned upon by this part of the population who were suspicious of these coins in view of the fact that there were many brass imitations about, which unscrupulous elements had tried to pass off as genuine coins. All this had important results during the Anglo-Boer War.

When the Government of the Z.A.R. realised that Pretoria would have to be evacuated prior to its fall on 5th June 1900, it was arranged that as much coin and bullion be removed from the Mint as was possible to take away. This was done and apart from Bullion in ingots etc. some unfinished gold coins were included in this haul. These unfinished gold coins were in two stages of manufacture, some were just plain blanks i.e. circular pieces of gold in the thickness and size of the pond, and the others were one step further in the process of manufacture, in as much as they had been rimmed - or "marked" as the process is called in technical language.

After the fall of Pretoria the forces in the field were largely de-

pendent upon the Natives for their food supplies. The Natives however were loath to part with their merchandise unless they were paid in "gold coins with the horse on", British sovereigns, which the S.A. Government by now lacked. It was then that it was decided to exchange the blanks held by the Treasury, by offering these to the burgers and local white farmers in exchange for British Sovereigns, which in many instances were accumulated by these. This is how these unrimmed and rimmed blanks found their way into "circulation".

However, there came the time when the Z.A.R. Government had very little gold left, and gold coins or gold in payment of goods were urgently needed. This was shortly before the end of the war when Gen. C.H. Muller was commanding the forces in the Pilgrims Rest area. Some £500 worth of gold was held by the Government and it was decided to turn this amount plus any other gold locally mined into coin. A Mint in the field was set up, and Mr P.J. Kloppers was appointed head of the State Field Mint - "Hoofd van de Staatsmunt te Velde". As the gold was almost pure, the coins to be manufactured were to be of a slightly higher value than the sovereigns, so as to make their exchange for sovereigns more attractive. Originally, the "Coins" were to be little squares of gold. Then it was decided, that as the coins had to be shaped, they may as well be made round. Thereafter, Mr Klopper, an ingenious man, tried his hand at engraving dies for these coins, and he managed to make a pleasing pair of dies. Machinery for the whole operation was obtained from some mine workshops in the vicinity, but as much of the machinery had not been used for years and much was missing, the Mint Master and his assistants had a most diffi-

cult job on their hands, but in the end they managed to turn out a total of 986 of these most interesting pieces. One side of these coins shows the monogram (entwined) "ZAR" with the date "1902", and the other side "Een Pond".

It is of interest to note that the same Mr Kloppers was also responsible for the printing of "Gouvernements Nooten" - Government Paper-Money - third series, issued at Pilgrims Rest (te Velde) in early 1902.

Dr. Mitchell thereafter dealt with the 4 different types of counterfeits of the Veldponde, and he advised Members to be careful, should they wish to acquire a Veldpond.

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condition. Ten thousand boxed silver proof specimens were struck for the 1967 crown and are selling for about \$35 today. I believe they will soon go higher. Fifty frosted proof specimens were issued for VIP's and bring about \$150 each.

The denomination was changed from one crown to its new decimal equivalent of 25 new pence in 1971 and the reverse design was changed to show the famous Barbary apes which inhabit the rock. Seventy-five thousand copper-nickel currency specimens and 15,000 boxed silver proof specimens were issued. The proof specimens are selling for about \$20 and are worth more and the uncirculated specimens for \$2.50.

Most of the copper-nickel 1967-1971 crowns were purchased by collectors and the small numbers that reached banks in Gibraltar were all sold at a premium of a few shillings above face value.

The 1972 Gibraltar 25 new pence crown was issued to commemorate the 25th wedding anniversary of the Queen and Prince Philip. About 15,000 boxed silver proof specimens were issued to collectors at \$16.50 and a large mintage of uncirculated copper-nickel specimens (mintage not known at this time) were available to the public.

I believe that Gibraltar will have its own coinage in denominations of 1/2, 1, 2, 5, and 10 and 50 new pence in the near future. It now has its own banknotes and uses British coinage.

More Convention News

early because of the limited number of persons which can be accommodated at the Social events.

(a) Wednesday, 10th April, 1974, 100 delegates will be the guests of the Chamber of Mines who have arranged a visit to two of the mines and the Rand Refinery. Free transport, tea and luncheon will be provided. Arrangements will be made for two mines to each take a group of 25 persons and the Refinery will take the balance of the party.

In view of the strenuous nature of a mine visit which will include an underground trip, it might be advisable for the more elderly delegates to participate in the Refinery visit.

At this stage it is too early to establish which mines will be available, but the Chamber of Mines will arrange transport to depart from the Carlton Hotel at 7.30 a.m. These visits normally last the whole day and the groups would be brought back to the Carlton at approximately 4.45 p.m. Transport to the Rand Refinery will also be provided from the Carlton and as the actual visit will commence at 9.30 a.m. it will be necessary for the buses to depart at 8.45 a.m.

(b) Thursday, 11th April, 1974, 100 delegates will be entertained at the Mint from 2 p.m. where a surprise event will take place, followed by tea. Thereafter a bus tour of Pretoria will be undertaken.

(c) In the evening 250 delegates will be entertained at the National Cultural Historical Museum followed by a cheese and wine party.

5. Security

A day and night security service will be enforced by the firm Securitas in addition to the hotel's security arrangements. The entire ballroom level will be sealed off.

6. Insurance

All exhibits are fully insured. Dealers must make their own arrangements. No individual item will be insured for more than R10,000 and the total value per showcase must not exceed R20,000. Exhibitors are requested to submit a detailed list of values of the individual coins by not later than 31st December, 1973. A description of their exhibits of about 10-12 lines must reach me *not later than 30th September, 1973.*

7. Papers

Delegates who have been invited to read papers must please submit the titles not later than 30th September, 1973.

8. Convention Brochure

A convention brochure will contain details of the entire programme plus messages from the various Societies' Presidents, one article in Afrikaans by Professor A.N. Pelzer and one in English by Dr. F.K. Mitchell on President Burgers. All copies of the convention brochure will be numbered to enable you to win a magnificent prize. The brochure will be sold at a nominal charge to delegates and to visitors at the Convention to enable them to follow the exhibits.

Advertisers in the convention brochure are expected to submit their advertisements and payment by not later than the 30th September, 1973.

9. Burgers Commemorative Medals and Stamps

150 sets of 3 medals (gold, silver and bronze) at R100 per set — each set numbered will be struck in the South African Mint during March, 1974. These sets are almost sold out. Silver medals at R10 each and bronze medals at R5-00 will be freely available during the convention. The Postmaster General will issue commemorative first day burgers stamps and covers to coincide with the convention and he will supply a special date stamp. A Post Office will be made available available at the entrance to the convention hall.

10. Dealers

At least 14 dealers (including Spinks, Seaby's, Mayfair Coins, Stanley Gibbons etc) will take bourse tables at the convention at R200 per bourse table. This fee is payable in advance. Each dealer will be supplied with two 3' x 2' showcases free of charge.

11. Accommodation

Delegates who require hotel accommodation should write to Dr. S. Kaplan, P.O. Box 132, Germiston. Dr. Kaplan will furnish you with the various tariffs applicable at the hotels most conveniently situated and do the necessary booking.

12. Publicity

A professional body will handle the publicity with effect from the 1st January, 1974.

13. Banking Facilities

Volkskas and The Trust Bank will be present to assist you with banking and other problems.

To summarize:

The Convention Committee have with much personal sacrifice managed to raise sufficient money to cover all the expenses in arrang-

News from E.P. Numismatic Society

Our next meeting will be held at 8.00pm on Wednesday, 13th June in the Lecture Room of the P.E. Museum, Humewood. Mr S. Vorster has kindly agreed to give us a short talk on 'South African Coins' whilst Mr Shaw will give a brief talk on 'Military Badges and the collecting thereof'. We will hold an auction if members so desire, and although we had one at our last meeting this was not really intended, as the plan worked out by the Committee was that members would bring their coins for viewing people a chance to ascertain values and maximum bid they were prepared to make.

At our May meeting we had a turnout of 20 members, 2 visitors (Mr. Berg apologised for non-attendance), and we were pleased to enrol one new member Mr D.R. Petzer, whom we bid welcome. Mr Prussoff gave us an enlightening talk on 'Coin Collecting for Beginners' and emphasis was made on a systematic method of collecting for eg: low denomination coins, rather than haphazard hoarding of which many collectors are fond, although let us agree that hoarding gives many collectors pleasure, and the latter is why we collect.

Our library is off to a good start, and contrary to original intentions no charge is being made for borrowing thereof, however if a member were to lose a book, they would naturally be expected to replace same.

ing the biggest ever Numismatic Convention without imposing on any individual. All we require from you is your loyal support and co-operation to ensure the smooth running and success the convention deserves.

Please do not hesitate to write to us if you have any constructive ideas or criticism.

We are certainly looking forward to meeting you all personally and trust that the convention will be a memorable one.

THE RUSH TO FIND A HEDGE AGAINST INFLATION

Courtesy -
Sunday Times

A young Southfield, Michigan, family dropped plans for a holiday trip this summer because of the petrol shortage. But instead of keeping the money in the bank for a future trip, they withdrew the cash and bought gold coins.

They thus joined thousands of other Americans who in recent months have taken dollars out of saving accounts or the limping stock market and put them into tangible items they hope will offer a safe hedge against future inflation and devaluation: gold and silver coins, paintings, antiques, stamps and jewellery.

As a result the prices of these other investments are soaring. For instance, the famous United States "double eagle" gold piece, worth R13,40 at face value, now sells for R123 to R140 up from R60 just six months ago. At current average prices, the coin is selling for about 65 per cent over the market value of its gold content, and other popular US foreign coins are commanding premiums of 25 to 33 per cent.

Bags of all-silver US coins with a face value of R670 bring as much as

R1 340 on the silver exchanges that have sprung up in recent years. A Rembrandt etching valued at R4 850 in 1968 was sold for R38 850 last spring. The value of 19th-century Winchester rifles has doubled in three years.

But nothing has fired the imagination of the dollar-wary quite as much as gold coins. A San Francisco coin dealer says his business has at least doubled in the last six months. A Detroit dealer says he has more prospects than he can handle and has had to turn some away. A Chicago coin firm has dropped its retail business altogether to trade exclusively in wholesale lots.

"Everyone's scrambling to get on the bandwagon for the simple reason that they lack confidence in the American dollar," says Peter Bartolomei, manager of the coin department at Hudson's in Detroit. "The majority of people have not studied coins. They're not interested in collectors' items. They're not speculators or short-term investors. They are panic-driven people." That may be a bit strong, but many recent

buyers of gold coins have been European immigrants who know well what wild inflation did to Europe in the past half century. Americans also are buying gold jewellery as never before. A Detroit jeweller says customers are buying solid-gold rings "10 at a time, for no other reason than to keep as a hedge against inflation."

The flight from paper money has others chasing works of art. "We get people who drive up in limousines and we get truck drivers," says a Chicago art dealer. "All of them are looking for a good place to invest money."

The list of other possible hedges seems to grow endlessly. A Menlo Park, California, antique-rug dealer named Puzant Kashian says high-quality Persian rugs at least a century old are appreciating at the rate of 30 to 40 per cent a year. Some Americans also are beginning to hoard diamonds.

As long as prices keep leaping at home and the dollar keeps sinking abroad, the rush for something that looks better than money is likely to continue.

NEW YORK MEDALLION



This is the official New York State Bicentennial Medal. The medal design shows a colonial citizen-soldier on one side, the Liberty pole on the other.

2 COINS FROM RHODESIA

Courtesy - Coin Stamp Antique News

Rhodesia has released a pair of 1972-dated coins which attest to its continuing viability.

The coins, 1/2 and 1-cent pieces, offer simple designs displaying the national arms in lieu of the portrait of the Queen who nominally has dominion over the country.

The coins, identical in design except for the statement of value, are new dates in series which were inaugurated with the country's adoption of a republic form of government and a decimal coinage in 1970.

COLLECTING 10/- & £1 NOTES

OF THE S.A. RESERVE BANK

— By Dr. H. P. Levius

FORM No.1.

Notes were first issued by the Reserve Bank in 1921. These notes were in sterling denominations until decimalisation in 1961. Although every note issued by the Reserve Bank is still valid for its original value, collectors are prepared to pay much more than their nominal value for these older notes.

Each note issued by the Reserve Bank bears the signature of the incumbent Governor. During the issue of sterling denominations there were three Governors:

Mr W.H. Clegg	January 1921 to December 1931
Mr J. Postmus	January 1932 to June 1945
Dr. M.H. de Kock	July 1945 to June 1962

During this period, two major and several minor design changes were made. Thus there were about a dozen different varieties of the 10 shilling and £1 notes. See form no. 1.

Although the earlier notes are now quite rare, they still turn up at the coin dealers fairly frequently. The new collector would be well advised to make every attempt to complete a collection of the different varieties as soon as possible, as it is obvious that these will soon be insufficient to satisfy the needs of all collectors.

The more advanced collector could make an attempt to obtain a note of each denomination for each year that the denomination was issued. The numismatist will find that, as in coins, there were far more notes issued in certain years than in others. Thus we have particular years that represent relative rarities.

The number of notes issued have been determined from the serial prefixes which changed consecutively

TYPE	SIGNATURE	DATE	COLOUR	LANGUAGE	OBVERSE	REVERSE
10 Shilling notes						
1	Clegg					
	1st issue	1921/22	Blue	English	Ornamental	Ornamental
2	1st issue	1921/22	Blue	Dutch	Ornamental	Ornamental
3	2nd issue	1925/27	Rust	Eng/Dutch	Ornamental	Coat of arms
4	3rd issue	1928/31	Rust	Eng/Afrik.	Ornamental	Coat of arms
5	3rd issue	1931	Rust	Eng/Afrik.	date overprinted in black	
6	Postmus	1932/45	Rust	Eng/Afrik.	Ornamental	Coat of arms
7	de Kock					
	1st issue	1945/47	Rust	Eng/Afrik.	Ornamental	Coat of arms
8	2nd issue	1948/51	Rust	English predominant	van Riebeeck	Lion
9	2nd issue	1948/51	Rust	Afrikaans predominant	van Riebeeck	Lion
10	3rd issue	1951/59	Rust	English predominant	As 8 but date abbreviated	
11	3rd issue	1951/59	Rust	Afrikaans predominant	As 9 but date abbreviated	
12	3rd issue		Rust	Eng. or Afrik. pred.	Replacement (Y prefix)	
£1 notes						
1	Clegg					
	1st issue	1921/22	Black	Eng/Dutch	Ship	Ship
2	2nd issue	1925/28	Black	Eng/Dutch	Ship	van Riebeeck
3	3rd issue	1928	Black	Eng/Dutch	Ship	Coat of arms
4	4th issue	1928	Black	Eng/Afrik/Dutch	Ship	Coat of arms
5	4th issue	1928/31	Black	Eng/Afrik.	Ship	Coat of arms
6	Postmus	1932/44	Black	Eng/Afrik.	Ship	Coat of arms
7	Postmus	1938	Black	Eng/Afrik.	As above but with metallic thread	
8	de Kock					
	1st issue	1945/47	Black	Eng/Afrik.	Ship	Coat of arms
9	2nd issue	1948/51	Blue	Afrikaans predominant	van Riebeeck	Lion
10	2nd issue	1948/51	Blue	English predominant	van Riebeeck	Lion
11	3rd issue	1951/59	Blue	Afrikaans predominant	As 9 but date abbreviated	
12	3rd issue	1951/59	Blue	English predominant	As 10 but date abbreviated	
13	3rd issue		Blue	Eng. or Afrik. pred.	Replacement (Z prefix)	

for every million notes issued. Each prefix was issued on a different day. It is not known how many of the notes in each prefix series is still in existence. By far the majority have been destroyed by the Reserve Bank, and of those still in existence only a relative few are in good condition. For the guidance of collectors,

I include a table of the number of notes issued in each year from the date of establishment of the Bank until the date of decimalisation. See form no. 2.

It will be seen from the tables that a type collection of Reserve Bank notes will consist of 12 ten shilling notes and 13 £1 notes.

FORM No.2.

YEAR	10 Shilling notes		£1 notes	
	MILLIONS ISSUED	TYPE	MILLIONS ISSUED	TYPE
1921	1	1		
	1	2	8	1
1922	0,5	1		
	0,5	2	4	1
1923	0	—	0	—
1924	0	—	0	—
1925	0	—	1	2
1926	3	3	1	2
1927	0	—	2	2
1928	1	4	2	2
1928			1	3
1929	1	4	3	5
1930	2	4	3	5
1931	1	4	4	5
1931	1	5		
1932	2	6	3	6
1933	3	6	5	6
1934	2	6	5	6
1935	4	6	8	6
1936	5	6	9	6
1937	5	6	8	6
1938	5	6	17	6
1938			1	7
1939	5	6	9	6
1940	9	6	10	6
1941	8	6	11	6
1942	2	6	13	6
1943	4	6	8	6
1944	5	6	10	6
1945	2	6	0	—
1945	6	7	7	8
1946	6	7	3	8
1947	11	7	21	8
1948	14	8/9	25	9/10
1949	8	8/9	14	9/10
1950	14	8/9	30	9/10
1951	15	8/9	41	9/10
1951	20	10/11	23	11/12
1952	0	10/11	39	11/12
1953	11	10/11	17	11/12
1954	14	10/11	28	11/12
1955	14	10/11	30	11/12
1956	24	10/11	49	11/12
1957	18	10/11	40	11/12
1958	18	10/11	40	11/12
1959	7	10/11	24	11/12
1959	0,5	12	0,5	13

For the more ambitious collector wishing to collect one note of each type for each year, his collection would amount to 54 ten shilling notes and 54 £1, taking into account that from 1948 there were two types of notes running concurrently, with the different languages predominating.

CANADIAN \$20 FORGED

By Cale B. Jarvis

Canada's much sought after 1967 gold \$20 piece is being counterfeited.

The startling discovery was made by officials of Charlton Numismatics Ltd. of Toronto when three coins were shown to company officers.

Suspecting something amiss, the Charlton officials had the coins photographed and then submitted them to Young's Research Laboratories Ltd. of Toronto for minute examination.

The examination proved the suspicions of the Charlton officers who reported their find to the police.

The gold coins, according to the U.S. dealer who showed them to the Charlton officials, were bought in Montreal. At the moment of writing it is not known where the coins are being manufactured.

MUSEUM BIED VERSAMELAARS UNIEKE GELEENTHEID

Die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria is tans met 'n intensiewe navorsing besig om te probeer vasstel met watter stempels Burgersponde geslaan is. In die Museumversameling is vyf voorsystempele wat vir die slaan van die Burgersponde gebruik is.

Om 'n sukses van hierdie navorsing te maak, is die Museum van die goedgeunstige hulp van versamelaars wat Burgersponde besit, afhanklik. Die Museum wil graag soveel moontlik mikroskopiese foto's van Burgersponde neem. As u in besit is van 'n Burgerspond skakel

asseblief vir Mej Matthy Esterhuysen Tel. 33128 x 5, Pretoria om reëlings te tref om 'n foto te laat neem. Die Museum gaan die nodige apparaat na Johannesburg neem waar Dr Bickel 'n lokaal vir hulle beskikbaar stel om die nodige foto's te neem. U kan dus die hele tyd teenwoordig wees om toesig te hou oor hoe u Burgerspond ondersoek word.

Versamelaars in die omgewing van Pretoria kan hulle munte na die Museum in Boomstraat bring nadat 'n afspraak gemaak is.

Die resultate wat verkry word na hierdie ondersoek, sal gebruik word in 'n lesing wat tydens die Konvensie

gelewer sal word. As u 'n unieke variasie besit, sal die foto's ook by die Konvensie uitgestal word. Wil u nie gebruik maak van die geleentheid om uit te vind met watter een van die vyf stempels u Burgerspond geslaan is nie?

EDITORS NOTE:

Our guess is that the results of this research could well restructure the price patterns of BURGERS POUNDS. Which one of the five varieties is your coin? Here is an opportunity to have a professional microscopic photo of your coin taken at no cost to yourself. This is certainly worth taking advantage of.

BUY MALAYSIAN COINS NOW

SAYS JERRY REMICK

Malaysia issued its first coinage and banknotes in 1967 and has issued 22 coins to date.

Highlights of the series are (mintage figures in brackets): 1967 cased proof set (500), 1969 cased proof \$1 in silver (1,000), 1972 cased proof \$1 in copper-nickel (about 500); 1971 cased proof \$5.00 (500) and 1972 proof \$100.00 gold coin. These items are still available at prices well below their potential value (about 500). Four different crown-sized coins are included in the series as well as one gold coin.

Some members of the Malaysia Numismatic Society are willing to help overseas collectors obtain the coinage of Malaysia either through trading or selling. Membership in the Malaysia Numismatic Society is advantageous as members have the opportunity of purchasing one copy of current Malaysia proof coins at cost for their collections even though they are not offered to the general public.

Malaysia, an independent republic within the British Commonwealth, was officially formed on Sept. 16, 1963, by the amalgamation of the 11 States of Malaya with Singapore, Sarawak, and British North Borneo (now known as Sabah) into one Federation. Singapore withdrew from Malaysia on Aug. 9, 1965 and became an independent Republic. A 14-pointed star on Malaysia's coinage represents the 14 member states of Malaysia (with the withdrawal of Singapore there are now 13), and the crescent around or near the star the shape Malaysia's 13 member states on the earth's surface with one end representing the Malaya Peninsula with its 11 member states and the other end representing Sarawak and Sabah on the Island of Borneo.

The coinage of the Straits Settlements (1845-1935), Malaya (1940-1950) and Malaya and British Borneo (1956-1961) as well as locally struck tin lead and copper coinages were used in the Malay peninsula before the introduction of Malaysian coinage in 1967.

Coins were struck for Sarawak between 1863 and 1941 and for British North Borneo (now known as Sabah) from 1822-1941. The British trade dollar issued between 1895 and 1935 circulated extensively throughout Malaysia.

The coinage of Malaysia consists of the following 22 date coins: 1c. 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971; 5c 1967, 1968; 10c 1967, 1968; 20c 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971; 50c 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971; \$1.00 1969, 1971, 1972; \$5.00 1971; and \$100.00 1971. There are 10 type coins: one type coin each for 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c; three \$1. type coins, one \$5. type coin and one \$100 type coin. The \$1 is 33 mm and the \$5 is 38 mm.

upward and on the other half the lettering is upside down when the observe side is face upwards.

The Malaysian dollar, while written with the dollar sign, is known as ringgit and the cent as a sen. The current rate of exchange is \$1 Malaysian for \$0.41 Canadian. Malaysian currency is interchangeable and at par with those of Brunei and Singapore. Malaysia has issued one series of undated banknotes which consist of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000-ringgit denominations.

It is interesting to note that countries in the Malaysia area and also Hong Kong have always used a 20c coin rather than a 25c coin.

The 1c is in bronze, the 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, and \$5 are in copper-nickel and the \$100 in gold.

The obverse and reverse of the 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c are the same. The obverse shows the Parliament buildings at Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, with a crescent



Malaysia 1972-dated one-dollar coin.

The edge of the 1971 and 1972 \$1 and the 1971 50c are not milled but have the lettering BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA thus making two die varieties for each of these coins. On about half the specimens the lettering on the edge is upright when the observe side of the coin is face

around a 14-pointed star to the right of the buildings. The reverse is very plain showing the denomination in numerals in the centre and around the edge MALAYSIA SEN and the date.

The 1969 dollar commemorates the 10th anniversary of the Bank of

Negara, Malaysia's Central Bank. The obverse shows the portrait of Dymn Spb Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin Shah. The reverse shows the national emblem (a crescent around a 14-pointed star) above a wreath of hibiscus (the national flower), the denomination S1 and BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA 1959-1969. A special proof issue of 1,000 silver specimens was struck and has been selling at the low price of S60, the currency issue is in copper-nickel.

The 1971 S1 is similar in design to the currency coins of 1c through 50c showing the Parliament buildings and the national emblem on the obverse and the denomination and 1971 on the reverse.

The 1972 S1 commemorates the first anniversary of Kuala Lumpur's status as a city. The obverse shows the crest of Kuala Lumpur and the lettering which translates as "progress and prosperity." The lettering on the reverse translates "conferment of city Status". The mintage is 550,000 and the coin is selling for about double face value in Malaysia now. About 500 proof specimens will be struck in copper-nickel, but are available only to dignatories and members of the Malaysia Numismatic Society at S9 postpaid.

The 1971 S5 commemorates the 13 years of premiership of Tengku Abdul-Rahman, first prime minister of Malaya elected on Aug. 3, 1957, whose portrait is shown on the obverse. The reverse is identical to that on the 1971 S1. Five hundred proof specimens were struck in copper-nickel, but were available only to dignatories and members of the Malaysia Numismatic Society.

The 1971 S100, gold coin has the same obverse and reverse design as the 1971 S5. The coin was available at banks at face value (about S33.50 U.S.) and about 500 proof specimens were available at a premium.

Malaysia now has its own mint. The 1971 S5 and S100 were struck at the Royal Australian Mint. Malaysia's earlier coinage was struck at the Royal Mint, London. For some reason denominations under S1 are late reaching circulation; the 1970 and 1971 20c were put into circulation early in 1973.

Five hundred boxed proof sets of the 1967 coinage were issued and are selling for -under S50.

Ten thousand uncirculated sets in a plastic wallet of the 1967 coinage were issued by the Bank of Negara.

The Malaysia Numismatic Society is open to all numismatists. Membership is 15. Malaysian for

a non-resident plus a S6 Malaysian entrance fee. One of the great advantages of membership is that the society provides each member an opportunity to purchase a proof specimen at cost of any of Malaysia's current coins which are struck in proof. So far the proof issues have been 1,000 or less and not generally available to the public. The society publishes a mimeographed monthly newsletter and at intervals mail auctions which are sent air mail to overseas members. There are about 100 members and a number are eager to trade. Inquiries may be sent to Malaysian Numismatic Society, Muzeum Negara, Jalan Damansara, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

For those interested in purchasing specimens of all of Malaysia's coinage or banknotes, I recommend Tony Lye Fong Nge, Box 1066, Jalan Semangot, Petlang Jaya, Selangor, West Malaysia. He is a keen numismatist in his early 30's and has provided coins for many collectors. He is not a coin dealer.

At the present the Malaysian series is underpriced, especially all the scarce proof issues. If the Malaysian Mint follows the example of the Singapore Mint in issuing silver crown-size coins and yearly proof sets, the series will become more popular and prices will rise.

How Successful Price Control?

Collector-consumers who think the dollar has been shrinking in value are only half right. It depends on the dollar, and on whose pocket it's in.

That somewhat contradictory lesson in economics was driven home April 18 with the announcement that the Mint would begin accepting orders May 1 for 1973 proof Ike silver dollars — at the same old S10 price. Ever since former Treasury Secretary John Connally labeled the S10 tag "unconscionable", much of the hobby had entertained fond hopes of a "conscionable" price reduction. But no soap.

Mint Director Mary Brooks — who made the April 18 announcement — had kept price cutting

speculation alive by announcing such a move was under consideration. But apparently someone decided "the price was right", as a Mint spokesman acknowledged that the director and the Treasury secretary have price setting authority for the Ike silver dollars.

Mrs Brooks first spoke of a price cut about a year ago. "I think it's only fair", she said, "when we get the extraordinary expenses out of the program, that we share (the profits) with the people. I intend to pursue it (the price reduction) as soon as the 1972 program is over."

The director hit on the subject again at last year's American Numismatic Association convention, when she told a group of Young Numis-

matists that "serious consideration" was being given to lowering the price. At that time, she indicated that the decision would have to be made "at a higher level".

As for the collectors, most agreed from the start that S10 was a nice round sum — around twice as nice as what the Ike proof was worth. They grumbled, but they paid the tab. It was the only game in town.

Then, last May, Connally disclosed that the Mint had netted a profit of \$40.4 million on the sale of 10.4 million 1971 Ike silver dollars, and the grumble swelled to a roar.

The high price and poor resale value brought about a sharp reduction in orders last year.

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Vol. 9 No. 1

NOTES:

1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. OVERSEAS & FOREIGN: \$1 USA = 66 cents SA or SA R1 = \$1,50 USA (Approx).
4. All prices are subject to change without notice.
5. When ordering please quote Item No. and give details.
6. NEXT LIST: OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1973

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 VSA = 66 sents SA of SA R1 = \$1,50 VSA (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: OKTOBER/NOVEMBER 1973

SOUTH AFRICA/SUID-AFRIKA

FARTHINGS/OORTJIES

101	1923	EF	R	8-50
102	1923	UNC	R	12-50
103	1924	UNC	R	5-75
104	1928	UNC	R	6-75
105	19312	UNC	R	4-00
106	1932	UNC	R	4-75
107	1935	UNC	R	7-00
108	1937	UNC	R	9-00
109	1938	EF	R	4-00
110	1938	UNC	R	6-95
111	1939	UNC	R	5-50
112	1941	UNC	R	5-50
113	1942	UNC	R	1-50
114	1943	UNC	R	0-75
115	1944	UNC	R	1-25
116	1945	EF	R	0-75
117	1946	UNC	R	1-00
118	1947	UNC	R	1-00
119	1948	UNC	R	1-25
120	1949	UNC	R	1-50
121	1950	EF	R	0-75
122	1950	PROOF-LIKE	R	5-00
123	1951	UNC	R	1-75
124	1952	UNC	R	1-00
125	1953	UNC	R	0-90
126	1954	UNC	R	0-90
127	1955	UNC	R	0-90
128	1956	EF	R	0-40
129	1956	UNC	R	1-25
130	1957	EF	R	0-40
131	1957	UNC	R	1-25
132	1958	EF	R	0-40
133	1958	UNC	R	1-25
134	1959	UNC	R	0-80
135	1960	UNC	R	1-50

HALFPENNIES/HALF PENNIES

136	1923	EF+	R	105-00
137	1923	UNC	R	127-50

138	1923	PRF	R	135-00
139	1925	VF	R	15-00
140	1926	F	R	7-50
141	1928	F+	R	6-50
142	1929	F	R	5-00
143	1929	F+	R	6-50
144	1929	VF	R	8-95
145	1929	VF+	R	12-50
146	1926	VF+	R	22-50
147	1930	F	R	5-75
148	1930	VF	R	9-50
149	1930	VF+	R	14-50
150	1930	EF	R	17-50
151	1931	F	R	5-00
152	1931	VF	R	9-50
153	1931	VF+	R	15-00
154	1932	F+	R	8-75
155	1933	VF	R	14-50
156	1934	F	R	4-00
157	1934	VF	R	7-50
158	1934	EF	R	9-75
159	1934	EF+	R	12-00
160	1935	F	R	4-00
161	1935	F+	R	6-00
162	1935	VF	R	7-75
163	1935	VF+	R	9-00
164	1935	EF	R	10-50
165	1935	EF+	R	12-50
166	1936	F	R	4-00
167	1936	F+	R	6-00
168	1936	VF	R	7-75
169	1936	VF+	R	9-00
170	1936	EF	R	11-75
171	1936	UNC	R	28-00
172	1937	F	R	0-50
173	1937	VF+	R	2-00
174	1938	F	R	0-50
175	1939	F+	R	1-50
176	1939	VF	R	3-00
177	1940	F	R	0-30
178	1940	VF	R	0-75
179	1940	EF	R	2-50
180	1941	F	R	0-30
181	1941	VF+	R	1-50
182	1941	UNC	R	6-50
183	1942	F	R	0-30
184	1943	F	R	0-30
185	1943	VF	R	0-90
186	1944	F	R	0-30
187	1944	VF	R	0-80
188	1945	F	R	0-30
189	1945	F+	R	0-50
190	1947	VG	R	1-00
191	1947	PROOF	R	22-50
192	1948	F	R	0-40
193	1948	VF	R	0-70
194	1948	PRF	R	12-50
195	1949	VF	R	0-50
196	1949	PRF	R	16-00
197	1950	F	R	0-25
198	1950	VF	R	0-50
199	1950	VF+	R	0-75
200	1950	UNC	R	3-75
201	1951	F	R	0-20
202	1951	VF	R	0-60
203	1952	VF	R	0-35
204	1952	UNC	R	2-50
205	1952	PRF	R	4-00
206	1953	F	R	0-20
207	1953	VF	R	0-50
208	1953	VF+	R	0-75
209	1953	UNC	R	3-50
210	1954	UNC	R	18-00
211	1954	PRF	R	22-50
212	1955	F	R	0-20
213	1955	F+	R	0-40
214	1955	VF	R	0-55
215	1955	EF+	R	1-50
216	1956	F+	R	0-30
217	1956	VF+	R	0-70
218	1957	F	R	0-20
219	1957	VF+	R	0-70
220	1957	EF+	R	1-50
221	1958	F+	R	0-25
222	1958	VF+	R	0-70
223	1958	EF+	R	1-50
224	1959	F+	R	0-20
225	1959	VF	R	0-40
226	1959	EF	R	1-00
227	1959	UNC	R	2-50
228	1960	UNC	R	2-75
229	1961	UNC	R	0-75

230	1962	UNC	R	1-00
231	1963	UNC	R	3-75
232	1964	UNC/	R	1-25
PENNIES				
233	1923	PRF	R	29-75
234	1934	UNC	R	22-50
235	1935	EF	R	4-75
236	1936	UNC	R	22-50
237	1937	UNC	R	10-00
238	1940	UNC	R	4-75
239	1941	EF	R	1-50
240	1942	UNC	R	3-00
241	1947	UNC	R	16-50
242	1947	PRF	R	22-00
243	1948	UNC	R	3-25
244	1948	PRF	R	11-50
245	1949	UNC	R	3-75
246	1949	PRF	R	14-50
247	1950	UNC	R	2-95
248	1950	PRF	R	15-00
249	1951	UNC	R	2-95
250	1952	UNC	R	2-25
251	1952	PRF	R	4-25
252	1960	UNC	R	2-95
253	1961	PRF	R	2-00
254	1965E	PRF	R	4-50
255	1965A	UNC	R	61-50
256	1966A	PRF	R	0-30

TICKEYS/TRIPPENSE

257	1923	VF+	R	11-75
258	1925	PROT F	R	4-95
259	1926	VF	R	3-50
260	1926	VF+	R	7-50
261	1947	UNC	R	2-95
262	1948	UNC	R	2-95
263	1958	UNC	R	2-95
264	1959	UNC	R	1-75
265	1960	UNC	R	7-50
266	1961	UNC	R	2-90
267	1962	UNC	R	6-50
268	1963	UNC	R	5-00
269	1964	UNC	R	5-75

SIXPENSES/SIKSPENSE

270	1925	VF+	R	35-00
271	1927	VF+	R	7-75
272	1929	F	R	3-00
273	1932	VF+	R	5-00
274	1933	VF+	R	4-90
275	1934	UNC	R	27-50
276	1944	UNC	R	28-50
277	1946	UNC	R	28-50
278	1947	UNC	R	4-50
279	1947	PRF	R	9-25
280	1948	UNC	R	3-50
281	1948	PRF	R	15-00
282	1949	UNC	R	15-00
283	1949	PRF	R	23-00
284	1950	UNC	R	3-25
285	1950	PRF	R	19-00
286	1951	PRF	R	7-50
287	1956	PRF	R	8-25
288	1957	UNC	R	3-00
289	1958	UNC	R	3-50
290	1959	UNC	R	7-50
291	1962	UNC	R	1-00

SHILLINGS/SJIELINGS

292	1932	VF+	R	2-50
293	1932	UNC	R	28-50
294	1943	UNC	R	7-00
295	1950	UNC	R	6-00
296	1951	UNC	R	6-00
297	1951	PRF	R	9-00
298	1952	PRF	R	5-50
299	1953	PRF	R	8-75
300	1954	UNC	R	4-95
301	1956	EF	R	2-20
302	1957	PRF	R	18-00

303	1958	UNC	R	4-95
304	1958	PRF	R	18-00
305	1959	UNC	R	9-25
306	1960	UNC	R	2-95
307	1963	UNC	R	1-00

FLORINS/FLORYNE

308	1923	F+	R	8-00
309	1924	F	R	6-25
310	1926	F	R	7-50
311	1928	F	R	4-25
312	1929	VF	R	12-50
313	1929	VF+	R	25-00
314	1929	EF	R	32-50
315	1930	F	R	6-00
316	1930	UNC	R	57-50
317	1932	VF+	R	5-00
318	1932	EF	R	11-00
319	1932	EF+	R	14-50
320	1933	EF	R	15-00
321	1934	F	R	2-50
322	1934	VF	R	6-25
323	1934	VF+	R	9-75
324	1934	EF	R	14-00
325	1935	VF	R	6-95
326	1935	VF+	R	9-25
327	1935	UNC	R	39-50
328	1936	VF	R	6-25
329	1936	VF+	R	8-00
330	1936	EF	R	12-00
331	1937	VF+	R	3-60
332	1938	VF+	R	15-00
333	1939	VF+	R	15-00
334	1939	EF	R	22-50
335	1941	VF+	R	1-75
336	1941	EF	R	3-95
337	1944	VF	R	8-00
338	1944	EF	R	18-00
339	1945	G	R	1-60
340	1945	VG	R	2-50
341	1945	EF	R	10-00
342	1945	UNC	R	28-00
343	1948	UNC	R	49-00
344	1948	PRF	R	56-50
345	1951	EF	R	3-75
346	1954	UNC	R	4-95
347	1955	UNC	R	4-95
348	1956	UNC	R	4-95
349	1956	PRF	R	15-75
350	1957	UNC	R	7-50
351	1957	PRF	R	19-75
352	1958	UNC	R	4-50
353	1958	PRF	R	19-75
354	1959	UNC	R	4-50
355	1962	UNC	R	1-75
356	1965E	PRF	R	1-00
357	1967E	UNC	R	2-95
358	1967A	UNC	R	2-60
359	1968E	UNC	R	2-75

HALF CROWNS/HALFKRONE

360	1923	VF+	R	15-00
361	1927	VF	R	27-50
362	1928	VF	R	15-00
363	1929	F	R	3-50
364	1929	VF	R	10-75
365	1930	F	R	3-25
366	1930	VF	R	9-75
367	1930	EF	R	27-50
368	1930	EF+	R	38-00
369	1932	F+	R	3-95
370	1932	VF+	R	8-95
371	1932	EF	R	12-50
372	1932	EF+	R	17-95
373	1932	UNC	R	29-00
374	1933	VF	R	21-00
375	1934	VF	R	5-00
376	1935	VF	R	5-00
377	1936	F	R	2-40
378	1936	VF	R	5-00
379	1936	EF	R	13-95
380	1937	F	R	1-50
381	1937	VF	R	2-95
382	1937	EF	R	7-00

383	1938	VF	R	6-25
384	1938	VF+	R	9-00
385	1940	VF+	R	3-00
386	1940	EF	R	4-95
387	1940	UNC	R	9-25
388	1942	VF	R	1-75
389	1942	EF	R	4-25
390	1943	F	R	0-80
391	1943	VF	R	1-50
392	1943	EF	R	4-25
393	1945	VG	R	3-75
394	1945	F	R	6-50
395	1946	VF	R	29-50
396	1946	UNC	R	96-00
397	1951	VF+	R	5-00
398	1951	EF	R	6-75
399	1951	UNC	R	9-95
400	1954	EF	R	2-95
401	1954	UNC	R	6-95
402	1954	PRF	R	12-50
403	1955	VF	R	1-25
404	1955	UNC	R	6-25
405	1956	UNC	R	6-50
406	1957	UNC	R	6-50
407	1958	UNC	R	6-00
408	1959	UNC	R	9-95
409	1960	UNC	R	14-50
410	1960	PRF	R	17-50

FIVE SHILLINGS/VYF SJIELINGS

411	1947	PRF	R	19-75
412	1948	SS	R	14-00
413	1949	SS	R	22-50
414	1950	SS	R	36-00
415	1951	SS	R	25-00
416	1952	SS	R	9-00
417	1954	SS	R	37-50
418	1959	UNC	R	130-00
419	1960	SS	R	6-95

**ISRAEL
1973
OFFICIAL
MINT SET**

*COMMEMORATES
ISRAEL'S
25th
ANNIVERSARY*

**R6.50
FOR SET
OF SIX COINS IN
PLASTIC
CONTAINER.**

LANGENHOVEN

Crown Sized Medallions

- **OBVERSE** — 1873 - 1973 C.J. Langenhoven facing left. Facsimile of signature.
- **REVERSE** — Fak under flame — handhaaf en bou.
- **CROWN SIZED — CASED:**
 - 1) BRONZE - R5-50
 - 2) SILVER — R12-50
 - 3) GOLD (9 Carat) — R70-00

UNISA SET OF COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS

(1873 — 1973)

18 Carat Gold — Sterling Silver — Bronze

The three medallions in case of issue **R110-00**

**1972 WITWATERSRAND
UNIVERSITY — 50 YEARS
COMMEMORATIVE SET
OF MEDALLIONS**

18 ct. GOLD — SILVER — BRONZE

*THE THREE MEDALLIONS IN
CASE OF ISSUE*

R115-00

**1973 ISREAL COINS
AND STATE MEDALS
CATALOGUE**

R2.50

TREASURE from the SEA

Antique Coins Recovered From The "MERESTEIJN" (1702)



THE DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN "MERESTEIJN"

On 3rd April, 1702, around midday, after a long and arduous voyage, the Dutch East Indiaman "Meresteijn" sighted Saldanha Bay on the Western Cape Coast (approximately 100 miles from Cape Town) and a decision was made to put in for fresh victuals.

Entering the Bay as night was falling, the lookout sighted heavy surf breaking off Jutten Island and a warning was shouted by the man on watch. An order was given to sail the ship closer to the wind and, at the same time, the sails were shortened, but the vessel failed to answer her helm and ran aground. Exposed to the full fury of the sea, the "Meresteijn" was driven onto the rocks. In a short while she had been pounded to pieces.

Ninety-nine survivors reached the shore. When morning broke there was no sign of the "Meresteijn" other than some debris drifting in the sea.

In addition to its normal cargo, the vessel had been carrying some thirty chests of coin made up of silver ducatoons, silver riders and stuivers emanating from the Spanish Netherlands.

THE COINS BEING OFFERED FOR SALE ARE IN BETTER CONDITION THAN THE

AVERAGE. THE DATES AVAILABLE ARE:-

EACH COIN HAS A CERTIFICATE STATING THAT IT WAS RECOVERED FROM THE "MERESTEIJN".

1633	—	R59-50	1666	—	R52-00
1659	—	R50-00	1668	—	R50-00
1661	—	R50-00	1673	—	R52-00
1662	—	R58-00	1674	—	R50-00

1973 BRITISH COMMON MARKET 50 PENCE COIN



This new 50 pence piece of 1973 in cupronickel has been minted to commemorate Britain's entry into the European Community. Designed by sculptor David Wynne, the new coin shows nine clasped hands on the reverse side symbolising "trust, assistance and friendship" among the nine Community members.

The obverse side shows the Queen's profile as on current British coins.

NOW AVAILABLE AS FOLLOWS=

- 1) *CASED - UNCIRCULATED* — **R2.60**
- 2) *CASED - UNCIRCULATED FOR 2 COINS* — **R5.00**