

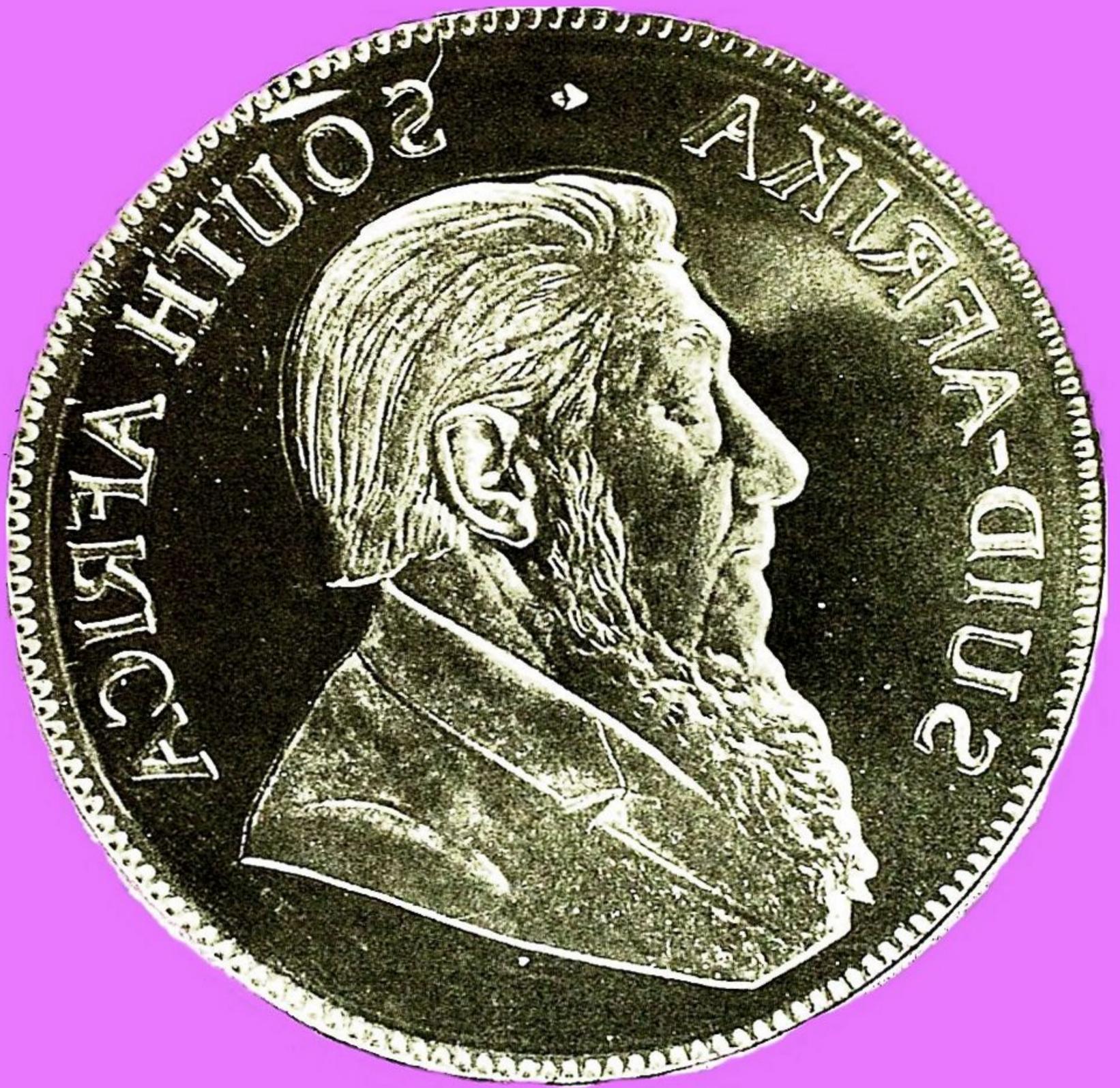


*bickels*

# COON

AND

**MEDAL  
NEWS**



**S.A.'s first official  
one-ounce gold coin-**  
pictures and story

**Britains famous**

**Lima crown** by h.c. Phillipson

# Bickels Coin & Medal News

## PUBLISHER:

Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd., 151 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.  
P.O. Box 10690, Johannesburg. Telephone: 834-8210.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

South Africa and African Postal Union — R2.00 (Post Paid) for 1 year.  
Single issues — .25 cents each. Overseas (foreign): \$3.50 for 1 year.  
Airmail — \$9.50.

EDITOR: Peter Brown

LAYOUT: P.M. Breytenbach

## CONTENTS

The Krugerrand . . . . .	4
Questions and Answers . . . . .	5
Why Lima . . . . .	8
Oddities of the Orient . . . . .	11
Price List . . . . .	12

## New Half Cent Coins ?

The South African Mint might consider striking ½c coins within the next few months.

Although the original South African Mint and Coinage (1964) provided for the striking of ½c coins, no designs were ever called for.

In the past few months the banks have returned 8 million ½c coins. This has led to a shortage and the banks are now asking for supplies of the coins.

It was anticipated by the Decimalization Board that ½c coins would disappear from circulation as manufacturers adjusted the quantities and sizes of their commodities to the new decimal coinage.

## OUR COVER

No the picture hasn't been printed back-to-front, It is the obverse die of the Krugerrand. Full story is on page 4 and 5.

Picture by Chris Langley, of Martin Gibbs, Pretoria.

## EDITORIAL

# The Krugerrand:

## A Country's History in One Coin

In a shroud of secrecy during the past few months, the South African Mint has produced one of the most historically significant coins to be struck in the Republic.

A little more than a month ago it was announced in the daily Press and over the South African Broadcasting Corporation that a shipment of Krugerrands had been sent to Switzerland for sale overseas.

The Krugerrand is more than a one ounce gold coin — it is the embodiment of this country's coinage development. The obverse bears President Kruger's profile while the reverse carries Coert Steynberg's famous leaping Springbok which was used extensively in the crown series.

President Kruger, the last head of State of the Z.A. Republic, has, since his death, been the symbol of a free republic for South Africans. The

Springbok is the internationally-accepted symbol of South Africa. Together these symbols, which are so closely linked to the country's history, give the Krugerrand added importance.

A great deal of credit is due to officials of the Mint and their advisors who have come up with the triumph card. When the former Minister of Finance, Dr. Donges, introduced the 1964 South African Mint and Coinage Amendment Act, the one ounce gold piece bore the clumsy name of a "Trojan". The Minister said during his speech that he felt the name was hardly suitable for a South African coin and last year he introduced legislation which changed the name to the very appropriate "Krugerrand".

The country has sorely needed a "heavy gold coin" which is sym-

bolic of the Republic. One of the most frequently asked questions by foreign collectors who visit us is: "What's the heaviest gold coin I can buy to take home". While the R1 and R2 gold coins are well known, they do not fit the bill and foreign collectors have to be content with the Chamber of Mines one ounce medallion.

We now have an official coin to sell and we predict that its popularity will increase tremendously over the years. The heavy gold coins from the South American states have become almost legendary and find a place in nearly every collection which concentrates on gold.

Our Krugerrand, by its design and striking, will become an ambassador for South Africa. It will travel to friendly countries traditionally hostile to us . . . and by so doing will become a credit to South Africa.



Mr. W.S. van As, Chief Bullion Officer of the South African Mint, Pretoria, standing on 500 tons of bronze cents.

## 500 TONS OF CENTS TO BE MELTED DOWN

The South African Mint will soon ask for tenders for the sale of 500 tons of cancelled 1c pieces.

The 1c pieces, which were minted from 1961 to 1964, have been withdrawn from circulation.

When the coins are returned by the banks to the Mint, they are inspected and then cancelled by a die which flattens the coins and leaves a honeycomb pattern.

The picture above shows the growing mound of 1c pieces.

The Mint has to inspect each bag to ensure no pennies or ½c coins have been returned. Often the Mint finds a banknote among the coins and it is presumed that bank tellers use the notes to make up the required amount in each bag.

A few months ago the Mint sold 500 tons of 1c pieces.

## 1090 Tons of Silver

The last shipment of melted down Silver Coinage left South Africa two weeks ago for New York.

According to the South African Mint, a total of 1,090 tons of silver coinage have been melted down since the withdrawal process began at the end of 1965.

The coins are melted down and sent to New York, where they are refined and sold on the World Bullion Market.

GET ARTSET TO HELP YOU IMPROVE  
YOUR FIRM'S IMAGE.

TELEPHONE 23-4258

BROCHURES?  
LETTERHEADS?  
POSTERS?  
TYPESETTING?  
CREATIVE ARTWORK?

**NOW!**

The layout, artwork and typesetting  
for this magazine was done by

ARTSET  
BY LIMITED

919 GLOUCESTER HOUSE, CR. RISSIK AND JEPPE STS., JHB. P.O. BOX 10690.

# THE KRUGERRAND



The original Kruger working die which was taken from the master die by Otto Schultz, of the Berlin Mint. The die in the picture was used by Kruger's Mint in the production of halfcrown pieces in 1892.



A proof die for the 1967 Krugerrand. The proof die was taken from the Kruger die (left) and retouched by Mr. Tommy Sasseen, Chief Engraver of the S.A. Mint.



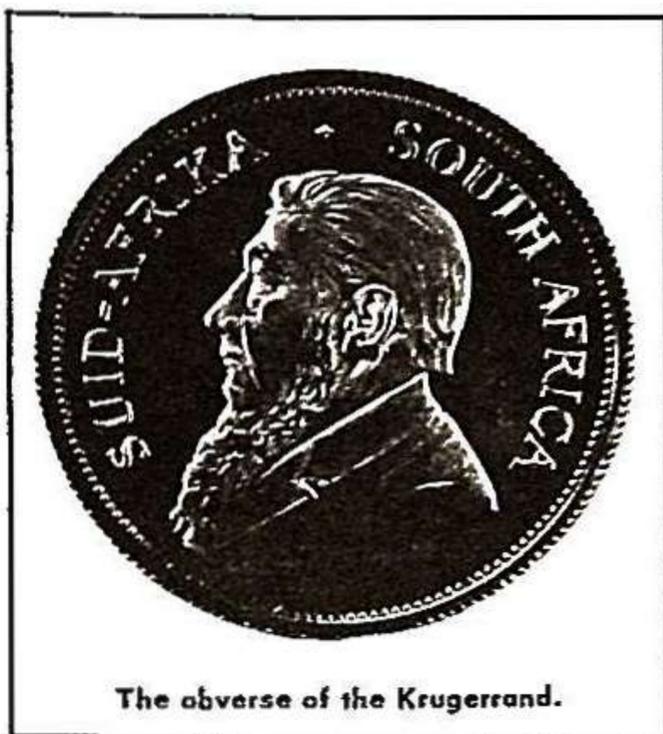
The reverse of the Krugerrand. The familiar leaping Springbok from the Crown series was reduced to halfcrown size.

South Africa's coinage history is epitomised in the new Krugerrand Gold Coin.

Struck some months ago for circulation overseas, the coin bears President Kruger's head on the obverse and the familiar leaping Springbok from the Crown series on the reverse.

The coin weighs 1 oz. and bears no monetary valuation. Instead the words „One oz. Fine Gold“ and “Een ons Fyn Goud“ appear on the reverse.

President Kruger's profile comes from an original working die which was used in 1892 to strike halfcrown pieces. The die, which comes from a Master die engraved by the famous German, Otto Schultz, was cancelled with a deep cut across the face. The Chief Engraver of the South African Mint, Mr. Tommy Sasseen, copied the Kruger die (normally kept in the South African Mint Museum) on the pantograph — a machine used for transferring artwork onto steel dies.



The obverse of the Krugerrand.



The reverse of the Krugerrand.

He retouched the scarred face and added modern lettering. The result is a perfect Kruger profile which is as good as those circulated 70 years ago in the old Z.A. Republic.

The Krugerrand will be sold at a slight premium above the gold price and its distribution overseas will earn foreign currency for the Republic.

The Krugerrand is undoubtedly the best "heavy gold piece" available on the commercial gold market. It will circulate throughout the world and its excellent striking will do much to enhance the reputation of the South African Mint.

## HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR COINS?

### QUESTIONS

1. Was the Burgers' ponde made from
  - a) alluvial gold from Barberton?
  - b) gold nuggets picked up at Pilgrim's Rest?
  - c) the first gold mined at Langlaagte?
2. What happened to President Burgers' Mint
  - a) is it still in use?
  - b) was it broken up by the British when they occupied Pretoria?
  - c) did it rust away at Lourenco Marques?
3. Were the dies for the Burgers' ponde made in
  - a) Berlin?
  - b) Pretoria?
  - c) London?
4. Were the Burgers' ponde struck in
  - a) Kimberley?
  - b) Berlin?
  - c) Birmingham?
5. Who engraved the Burgers' ponde dies? Was it
  - a) Otto Schultz?
  - b) P.J. Kloppers?
  - c) L.C. Wyon?
6. Is it true that one of the missing Burgers' dies was found
  - a) in the Union Castle Shipping Company's offices in Port Elizabeth?
  - b) in the Crown Agent's offices in Cape Town?
  - c) in a garden in Pretoria?

### ANSWERS

1. *Burgers' ponde were made from gold of two huge nuggets found at Pilgrim's Rest in 1873. According to "The Friend" of 19th June 1933, a member of President Burgers' former congregation of Hannover in the Cape Province a certain Mr. Potgieter, had followed the President to the Transvaal. He went to Pilgrim's Rest to look for gold, but his luck was out and after months he gave up in despair. On the Sunday morning of his departure, with his goods and family packed on a wagon, he went to say good-bye to his claim. In the claim was a big rock with a crack. Scratching the sand out of the crack, he found two large nuggets of gold, the "Emma" 16½ ozs. and the "Adeliza" nearly 23 ozs. (believed to be named after Mr. Potgieter's daughters). President Burgers who happened to be at Pilgrim's Rest at the time immediately bought them. The Burgers' ponde were made from the "Emma" and "Adeliza" nuggets.*
2. *President Burgers' Mint is believed to have been allowed to rust away at Lourenco Marques. Nobody knows for certain exactly what happened to it. Apparently President Burgers' ordered mint machinery while in Berlin in*

### ASKS S.E. EDWARDS

- 1875/6, from Messrs. Ludwig Loewe & Co., but on his return to the Transvaal a hostile Volksraad was in no mood to confirm the purchase. Dr. Arndt says that he has a vivid recollection of coming across a statement during his researches in New York in 1922 to the effect that President Burgers in his enthusiasm ordered mint machinery which, however, like his railway material, was left to rust at Lourenco Marques.*
3. *The dies for the Burgers' ponde were made in London. (The original Kruger dies were made in Berlin).*
  4. *The Burgers' ponde were struck by Heatons in Birmingham, England. (The original Kruger ponde were struck in Berlin).*
  5. *L.C. Wyon, one of the famous Wyon family, engravers to the Royal Mint, engraved the Burgers' dies. (Otto Schultz engraved the original Kruger ponde, and P.J. Kloppers engraved the Veld ponde).*
  6. *One of the missing Burgers' dies, an obverse one, was mysteriously picked up in Brooklyn, a suburb of Pretoria, while someone was digging up his garden. This die is now in the possession of the S.A. Mint, Pretoria.*

# Dutch East India Company Medals

Besides the medal awarded posthumously to Thysz. Veyselaar of the "Goede Buys" in 1695, the circumstances of which was described in the January issue of "Bickel's Coin and Medal News", there are a few other medals awarded during the time of the Dutch East India Company to men involved in exciting events in our story.

There is in Holland a medal, still in the possession of the Swellengrebel family, awarded to Governor Swellengrebel at the end of his term of office in 1751 at the Cape. This medal has on its reverse a beautifully executed ship of the time, with his portrait on a raised plaque on the obverse.

The most exciting award – and incidentally the most valuable medal, for it is of gold and weighs a pound – was also a posthumous one, struck in honour of Jean de Hertog in 1689,

who, with his wife both died aboard an East Indiaman practically in sight of the shores of Holland. He was in command of a fleet of five of the Company's return ships, but had charge also of two rich French ships which were laden with treasures from the East and had been captured in Table Bay.

In April 1689, when some of the return fleet were already at anchor in Table Bay, news was received at the Cape of the outbreak of war be-

tween France and Holland. The lookout at the top of Lion's Head signalled the approach of a French ship from the East. At once the hookers and galliots stationed at the Cape, as well as the remarkable boat "Centaurus" which was built by survivors of a Dutch and two English wrecks off the coast of Natal, were instructed to allow the French ship to anchor and then to surround her and capture her. The Centaurus, without any navigational instruments, had been sailed to the Cape by eleven Dutch and nine English survivors, and then had returned to Natal to fetch twenty-one more.

This they did. So the richly-laden "le Normande", re-named "De Goede Hoop", after Jan van Riebeeck's "jacht", which with two other ships had brought him to the Cape, was added to the return-fleet. On the 6th of May, the French ship "Le Coche", also from the East, was taken in Table Bay in the same way. She was re-named "Afrika", after a Company's ship which, too leaky for her pumps, had been set alight and abandoned in mid-ocean in 1684. So Jean de Hertog left Table Bay in command of seven ships. He had been many years in the service of the Company and while governor of Japarra on the east coast of Java had increased the output of the gold-mines there.

Jean de Hertog and his wife were accorded a public funeral at Rotterdam by the Dutch East India Company, and his golden medal was also presented to his father. It shows on the obverse side an East Indiaman sailing before a fair wind, with flags at each masthead bearing the V.O.C. insignia which was also at the taffrail. The inscription on the reverse described the capture of the French ships. It is 3.6 inches in diameter, and is now in the Royal collection, at Brussels.

There are two medals in the Pretoria National Cultural History Museum, also of the Dutch East India Company period. They were both struck in honour of Vice-Admiral Pierre Andre de Suffren de St. Tropez. De Suffren, born in 1726, was commonly known as "le bailli", as he



Pierre Andre De Suffren 1781



## MUNTE van die BYBEL

IN DIE BYBEL WORD VAN VERSKILLENDE MUNTSTUKKE EN GELDEENHEDE MELDING GEMAAK. VIR DIE MEESTE LEESERS VAN DIE BYBEL IS HIERDIE EENHEDE VREEMD, EN KAN DAAR SLEGS 'N VAE BEGRIP VAN DIE WAARDE DAARVAN GEVORM WORD.

Daar is vasgestel dat muntstukke wat in die tyd van Augustus uitgereik is, suiwer was, terwyl die van Marcus Aurelius 25% allooï bevat het. Twee geslagte na Marcus Aurelius het die silwermuntstukke slegs 5% silwer bevat. In hierdie tye was die verskynsel van devaluasie ook nie vreemd nie, want die Romeinse *denarion* het byvoorbeeld, van die regering van Augustus tot 'n eeu na Marcus Aurelius met nie minder as 97.5% gedevalueer nie. Die waardeverhouding tussen goud en silwer het ook sporadies gewissel. In die Babiloniese tyd was goud op een stadium twaalf tot vyftien keer meer werd as silwer.

Dit is seker duidelik dat die Bybelvertalers steeds probleme ondervind met die vertaling van die name van die geldstukke wat in die Bybel genoem word. Soms moes die oorspronklike benaminge behou word, terwyl in ander gevalle weer bekende geldname gebruik is, om die leser enigszins 'n aanduiding te gee van die waarde van die muntstukke.

Dit is daarom seker begryplik dat die Bybelleser graag hierdie, vir hom vreemde, geldeenheede sal wil omreken in die bekende en gebruikelike, om 'n meer korrekte begrip te verkry van die werklike geldwaarde daarvan. Om byvoorbeeld te kan bereken dat die loon van die verraad van Judas Iskariot ongeveer R8 bedra het, wek seker by die leser 'n ander gewaarwording as om bloot van "dertig silwerstukke" te lees.

Die omrekening van hierdie vreemde muntstukke in bekende geldeenheede, kan slegs by benadering geskied, omdat daar in ons bekende geldstelsel geen ekwivalente daarvoor bestaan nie. Daar is verder ook nog verskeie faktore wat daartoe bydra dat die waarde van geld en munteenheede, in die verskillende periodes van die wêreldgeskiedenis, van mekaar verskil. Versamelings van ou Romeinse muntstukke in Europese museums, het byvoorbeeld aan die lig gebring dat die metaalsuiwerheid van munte uit verskillende periodes verskil.

Waar afgewyk is van die oorspronklike benaminge is of 'n vrye of 'n verklarende oorsetting gegee. In Mark 12:42 byvoorbeeld, is *lepton* met „geldstukkie" vertaal, terwyl die woord *stateer* in Matt. 17:27 eenvoudig met „stater" vertaal is.

Die ontwikkeling van die vorm van betaal- en ruilmiddele deur die eeue heen, is interessant. Skulpe, krale, skape, beeste, graan en metale het byvoorbeeld al as handelsmedium gedien. Dit is bekend dat mense gedurende die steentydperk stukke barnsteen en vuurklip as ruilmiddel gebruik het.

Met die ontwikkeling van die landbou is daar later met hoeveelhede gars en koring wat volgens standaard gewig afgeweg is, gehandel. Dit was eers later met die ontginning van edelmetale, dat die Babiloniers stukkies silwer, wat per gewigseenhede bereken was, as handelsmedium ontwikkel het. So 'n silwerstuk of -staaf het ongeveer 'n *sikkel* geweeg. Die gewigseenhede wat gebruik is, was 'n *talent* ( 132 lb.), 'n *mine* ( 2 lb. 3 onse) en 'n *sikkel* ( 19 grein). (Een talent 60 mines 6000 sikkels).

Die konings van Lidie in Klein Asie het begin om silwer in stukke van gerieflike en standaard gewig op te deel. Op hierdie stukke silwer is dan die kentekens van die staat of koning gestempel, as bewys dat die

Vervolg op bladsy 11

was a bailiff of the order of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta.

In 1781, England being at war with France and Holland, De Suffren was despatched with five ships and two frigates. There was a strong military force aboard them to help protect the Cape as it was known in France that England intended attacking the Cape with a squadron under the command of George Johnstone. The two forces had a tussle at Porto Praya in the Cape Verde Islands, after which De Suffren pressed on for the Cape, landing his troops at Simonstown from where they marched to Cape Town.

Johnstone learnt of this when his frigate "Active", under false French colours, captured the India-

man "Held Woltemade". He also heard of the presence of five rich Indiamen in Saldanha Bay. So Johnstone sailed into that bay and took four, the remaining ship having been burnt on Dutch instructions. With these and part of his fleet he then returned to England, sending his other ships on to India, where Suffren also went, and in spite of a smaller squadron, had a great deal of success against the English Admiral Hughes. On his return to France he was made a vice-admiral of the French navy, but he soon retired to take up his duties in Malta as bailiff.

The silver medal struck in his honour in 1784 by the State of Provence gives his achievements as "The Cape protected, Trincomalee

taken, Goudelour set free, India defended, six glorious battles". His head, with long curly hair tied behind, is on these medals, one of which is in Pretoria. A citizen of Aix also struck a small medal in his honour. So did the Dutch East India Company - six in fact, one in gold presented to him, three in silver given to the Stadtholder and the Company, and three in bronze which the maker was allowed to keep. On this medal there was the head of a Frisian maiden, with a headdress ending in an elephant's trunk and an oar with the V.O.C. symbol across her breast.

De Suffren returned to Paris in 1788 and there he was mysteriously murdered. The murderer nor his motive was ever discovered.

## Why Lima?

In the nineteenth year of the reign of King George the II of England, gold and silver coins were struck with the word LIMA under the monarch's head. The crown of that year is a particularly fine piece of engravers art. A description of it is as follows:-

Reverse:- The legend. M.B.F.ET H. REX. F.D.B.ET. L.D.S.R.I.A. T. ET. E. (Magna Britanniae, Franciae, et. Hibernia Rex Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et. Lunenburgensis Dux, Sacre Romanum Imperii, Archi - Thesaurarius et Elector. (Of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.) Date 1746. Four Shields Crowned and Arranged in the Form of a Cross, (1) England and Scotland impaled, (2) France, (3) Ireland, (4) Electrate of Brunswick and Lunenburg; with the Star of the Garter in the Centre. Blank between the Shields.

Edge:- DECUS ET. TUTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. DECIMO - NONO.

Obverse:- Old Bust of King Laureated and Cuirassed to the Left, with Lion's Head on Shoulder:

Legend:- GEORGIUS II DEI. GRATIA. Below the bust LIMA. The bust was by Tanner.

W.J. Hocking, in his British Museum Coins and Medals states: "By a warrant dated 11th December 1745 Authority was given to place the word LIMA on coins struck from the silver and gold bullion captured by the 'Duke' and 'Prince Frederick' privateers under Admiral Anson."

Howard Linecar says: "The word LIMA appears under the bust, signifying that these coins were struck from bullion taken by Admiral Anson from the Spanish in South America during his famous voyage round the world. It is also said that the word LIMA only commemorates the capture of the bullion, which was not itself used for the coins so marked."

George C. Brooke differs again (English Coins): "Similarly, LIMA denotes coins struck from the treasure of £500,000 specie brought back by Anson on his return in 1744 from the voyage round the world."

Anson, who later became Admiral Lord Anson and First Lord of the Navy, according to Walters his Surgeon and Thomas his schoolmaster (on the Centurion), both of whom wrote accounts of Anson's voyage around the world, was never any nearer to Lima than Paita, approximately 500 miles away. Anson was appointed Commodore of a fleet of 8 ships - the Centurion, Gloucester, Severn, Pearl, Wager, Tryal and 2 Supply Ships (Note no Duke or Prince Frederick - by the Lords Justices of England "to harass and annoy the Spaniards (with whom England was at war). He was to "proceed with our Ships, under your command into the South Seas, either round Cape

Horn or through the Straights of Magellan, as weather and wind will permit. When you shall arrive on the Spanish Coast of the South Sea, you are to use your best endeavours to annoy and distress the Spanish either at sea or land, to the utmost of your power by taking, sinking or otherwise destroying all their ships and vessels that you shall meet with. In case you shall find it practicable to seize, surprize or take any of the towns or places belonging to the Spaniards on the coast, you are to attempt it."

The fleet departed from Portsmouth on September 20, 1740, and after many trials and tribulations, calms in the Doldrums and adverse winds, storms round the Cape Horn, scurvy, battered and lost ships, men washed overboard in high seas, the Centurion landed at the Island Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's Island) on June 9, 1741. Juan Fernandez had been arranged as the rendezvous in case of the ships separating. The Centurion was now in a "parlous" state,

only 200 men left out of an original 500. Some time later the Tryal arrived battered and with 66 men left out of 100. Fresh air, fish and fruit were beneficial and scurvy dwindled to practically nothing. The Gloucester reached the island on the 23rd July and the supply ship Anna on the 16th August. Anson was later to learn that the Severn and Pearl put back to Brazil and the Wager was totally wrecked. By September 8 the three ships had been cleaned and the necessary repairs had been attended to.

On that day a sail was sighted. The Centurion, with the crews of the Gloucester and Tryal on board set out in pursuit, lost sight of it, but continued on a course for Valparaiso.

A sail was again sighted on September 12. The Centurion rapidly approached the ship, which turned out to be a merchantman. Four guns were fired and the captain of the merchantman capitulated. The Captured ship, the Senora de Monte Carmelo, carried a large cargo of sugar, cloth and £1,800 sterling in dollars and plate. The prisoners were transferred to the Centurion, which then proceeded to Juan Fernandez, the Carmelo following with a prize crew.

The following morning the Tryal, on instruction from Anson and with an additional 10 men from the Centurion, proceeded to sea and cruised off Valparaiso. The prize Carmelo was equipped with the guns from the Anna, which on account of its battered condition was broken up and sunk.

The Gloucester, then set sail for Paita with instructions to keep out of sight from land. Anson, himself in the Centurion, sailed from Juan Fernandez on September 18, 1741 and six days later sighted two ships which turned out to be the Tryal and a merchantman of 600 tons, the Santa Maria de Aranzazu. This merchantman had £5,000 sterling worth of silver on board.



Lima Crown

The Tryal at this time had lost its main and foremasts, was leaking so badly that the pumps could not cope with the inflow of water. It was in such a bad way that it was destroyed. The Santa Maria was then commissioned as a frigate in the King's Service.

The Santa Maria and the Carmelo were ordered to intercept any ship bound for Valparaiso and on the same day, September 27, the Centurion took up position off Valparaiso.

As no Spanish ship appeared by November 2, the Centurion, Santa Maria and Carmelo sailed north and on November 5, a sail was sighted. Although the Centurion outsailed the others, it lost sight of the sail after dark. Anson continued on the same course and an hour and a half later sighted the ship again. After an hour's run the ship capitulated. It proved to be the Santa Teresa de Jesus, a vessel of 300 tons carrying a valuable cargo and silver to the value of £170 sterling from Guayaquil to Callao. Anson's ships continued to sail north.

Sails were again sighted on November 11, but the wind was too light for Anson to catch up, so he ordered his barge, pinnace and the pinnace of the Tryal's prize to close on the sail, which the barge did very quickly and running along side fired a volley of small shot. They then boarded the vessel and captured it

without resistance. The captured ship was the Neustra Senora del Carmine, loaded with steel, wax, pepper, cedar and bale goods worth approximately 400,000 dollars. It was bound from Paita.

A prisoner on the Carmine informed Anson that as the Gloucester had been sighted off Paita, the Spanish Governor had decided to transfer the treasure at Paita to safety inland and also that the money in the Customs House was to be sent to Mexico.

This was Anson's opportunity and he decided to attack Paita. The prisoner had informed Anson that the town was defended by a fort with only light armaments and that the garrison consisted of only one company. The town was supposedly able to raise about 300 armed men.

The barge and two pinnaces were again armed and crewed by 58 picked men. The three boats had to travel about fifteen miles. The crew of a vessel in the harbour spotted the three boats and gave the alarm. Despite the firing of one gun from the fort, the three boats ran alongside the jetty. The men scrambled ashore and were soon in a narrow street. Here, they formed up and marched to the square at the end of the street, shouting, cheering and beating drums as though they were a large force arriving. The inhabitants were terrified. Anson's men continued the noise and firing their guns to such an extent that the inhabitants fled as fast as they could. The whole affair lasted fifteen minutes. The Governor and his wife fled only half dressed. The Victors first removed the treasure from the Customs House to the fort. The Centurion arrived the following morning and the £30,000 of treasure was transferred to it. Anson anticipated that his men would capture the Governor, whom he would have held for ransom, but as his men had been unable to effect the capture, he sent a message to the Governor demanding ransom for the town as an alternative to burning it. Ransom was refused so Anson's men broached barrels of tar and pitch and poured

the liquid as far and wide as possible. They set light to the town from the windward side and it was burned to the ground.

The squadron of the Centurion and the five prize ships left Paita on November 16th and the following morning a sail was sighted, which turned out to be the Gloucester with a small vessel in tow. The Gloucester told Anson that she had taken two prizes and had captured plate and money to the value of £1,800 sterling. The occupants of one of the prizes pleaded poverty, but was found to be dining on pigeon pie off silver dishes. There appeared to be nothing on board but jars of cotton. But after a careful search it was discovered that each jar contained double doubloons and dollars on their way to Paita.

It was reputed that a galleon sailed once a year across the Pacific from Manilla to Acapulco laden with treasure. This ship generally arrived in Acapulco in January. Anson was determined to capture the treasure ship. The squadron now consisted of eight ships (the Soledad had been captured by the Gloucester). As Anson decided that a less scattered fleet would suit his purpose better he decided to scuttle and burn the Soledad and Santa Teresa, both slow sailers, after clearing everything of value off them.

The squadron was unable to obtain water at Paita, and so they took water at Quibo, where it arrived on December 4. Here they found a plentiful supply of fresh water and turtle, much to the delight of the crews.

A rendezvous was arranged for Acapulco and the squadron left Quibo in an endeavour to intercept the treasure ship from Manilla. But it was not until the end of January, 1742, that Acapulco was reached. There was no luck for Anson, for on February 19, a reconnaissance barge returned from Acapulco with the news that the galleon was safely in the harbour, being refitted for its return to Manilla.

In anticipation of capturing the galleon on its return journey to Manilla, the squadron was spread out in a

semicircle well out of sight of Acapulco. There was no sign of the galleon and on March 23 the squadron sailed for Chequetan, but contrary winds and calms delayed their arrival till April 7. It was during this period that Anson decided to sail across the Pacific in compliance with his instructions.

The total number of available men had dwindled to 300, insufficient to sail one ship efficiently. As stormy weather was anticipated it was decided to destroy the *Maria*, *Carmelo* and *Carmine* and to distribute the crews between the *Centurion* and *Gloucester* for greater safety.

These two ships set sail for China on May 6. Light winds and calms delayed them and it was seven weeks before they struck the Trade Winds. By this time the ships were rapidly becoming unseaworthy and scurvy was again rife among the crews. During June and July the Trade Winds gave way to westerly winds. The *Gloucester* lost its foretopmast and foreyard through rolling in the heavy seas and ten days were spent endeavouring to carry out repairs. Twenty men from the *Centurion* helped with the repairs. These repairs had hardly been completed when a storm caused the *Gloucester* to spring a leak and loose the foretopmast. The *Centurion* also sprung a leak which kept nearly every available man at the pumps. It was decided to destroy the *Gloucester* and her crew was sent aboard the *Centurion* together with stores which were available above the water level and also as much of the treasure as possible. The *Gloucester* was blown up on August 15.

The voyage between Paita and the Tinian Island where the *Centurion* anchored on August 27, 1742 had been disastrous, scurvy and leaks accounting for many of their vicissitudes. Out of the original squadron of six ships and 1510 men only the *Centurion* was left with a crew of seventy active men, who were so weak that it took them five hours to furl the sails, and 128 men who were sick mostly with scurvy. Tinian Island was inhabited by a Spaniard

and twenty two Indians. This island was regarded as a supply depot for the treasure galleons plying between Manila and Acapulco. Fortunately there was an abundant supply of fruit, cattle, pigs, poultry and good water. An advance party, looking for a position to erect tents, found huts ready for occupation and a large storeroom, which was turned into a hospital. The sick were carried ashore and put in the storeroom. Of the 128 sick men landed twenty-one died. Anson remained two months on the island, doing what repairs he was able and revictualling. They sailed from Tinian in October and anchored in Macao, a Portuguese settlement at the mouth of the Canton River in China, where it was learned that there were eleven European ships lying on the Canton River of which four were English.

To many it must have appeared as though the expedition was virtually over. They had survived extremes of storms, danger, misery and despite wide spread sickness, perpetual defeats and disasters, had annoyed the Spaniards as instructed and gained valuable treasure. But not so Anson, who had other ideas. He was determined to once more look for the Spanish Treasure ship and to capture it. He revealed nothing of his intentions to the crew at this stage.

He was subjected to many trials and tribulations while the repairs to his ship were being carried out due to Chinese cupidity, obstruction and their delaying tactics. But at length the *Centurion* was completely repaired, resheathed and stores and water taken aboard. For these amenities he had to pay the Chinese merchants £1,000 sterling. At this time the crew consisted of 201 men, but he was able to recruit an additional 23 seamen, Dutch, Lascars and Indians.

The *Centurion* sailed on April 19, 1743, ostensibly for Batavia, but in fact to look for the Manila galleon. It was not until June 20, that a sail was sighted. The *Centurion* gave chase and much to Anson's surprise the ship, instead of bearing away, began to close in on the *Centurion*

with the obvious intention of fighting. Both ships made ready for battle. The galleon, the *Senora de Cabadonga*, although much more heavily armed and with a much larger crew than the *Centurion*, after an hour and twenty minutes surrendered to Anson, who commissioned the *Cabadonga* in His Majesty's Service, gave the command to his Lieutenant and had the treasure brought on board the *Centurion*. This consisted of 1,313,843 pieces of eight and 35,682 ounces of virgin silver, which brought the value of the treasure captured during the expedition to approximately £400,000 sterling. In addition to the treasure captured Anson had destroyed merchandise to the value of £600,000 sterling and caused great disaster to Spanish shipping. Anson was now satisfied and determined to return to England.

On July 15, 1743 Anson again sailed up the Canton River and suffered further from the Chinese Merchants and their delaying actions and it was not until December 7, that he was fully provisioned and ready to sail. In the meantime the *Cabadonga* was thoroughly examined and it had been ascertained that she was not seaworthy enough to stand the long voyage to England, so she was sold to the Merchants of Macao for £6,000 sterling.

Everything now being ready, the *Centurion* sailed for England on December 15 and after an uneventful journey round the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Spithead on June 15, 1744.

"Thus was the expedition finished, when it had lasted three years and nine months, after having by event strongly evinced this important truth, that though prudence, intrepidity and perseverance united are not exempted from the blows of adverse fortune, yet in a long series of transactions they usually rise superior to its power and in the end rarely fail of proving successful."

The choice of Lima in connection with Anson seems strange, as Lima the Capital city of Peru is inland with its port at Callao.

So why Lima?

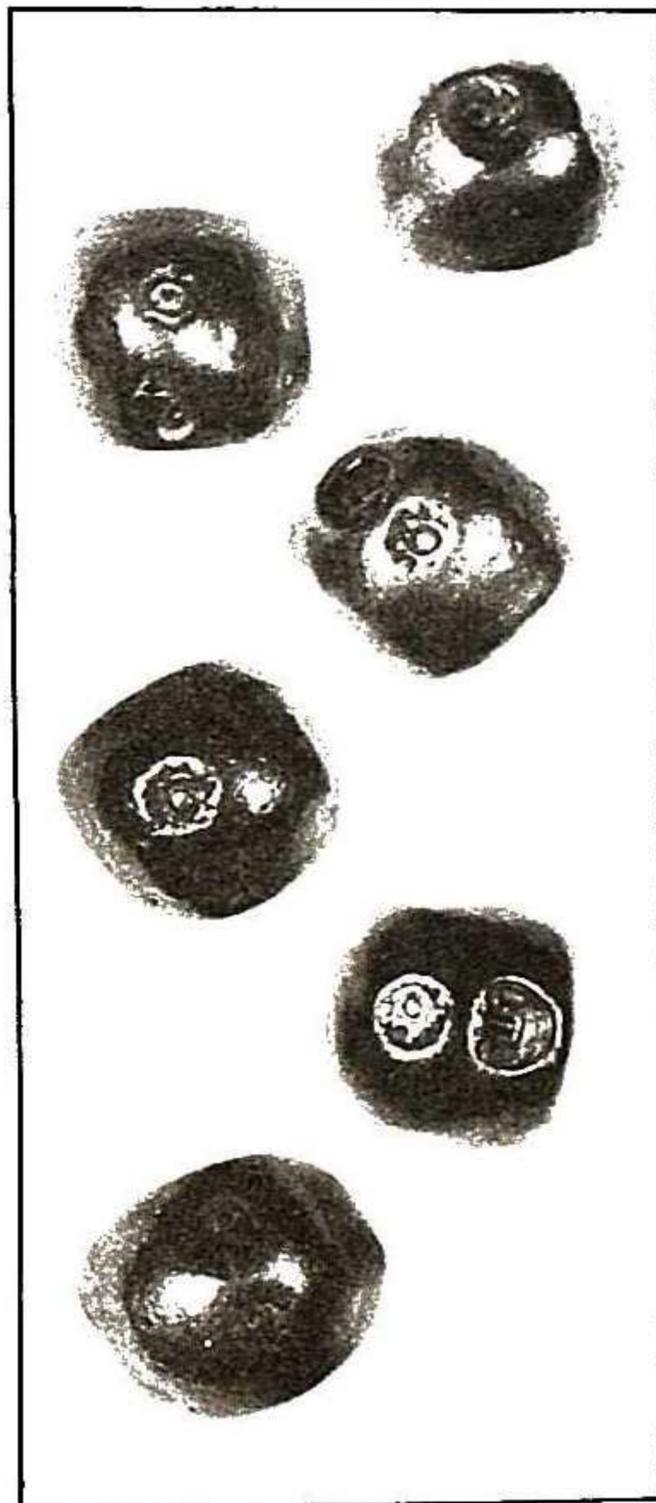
Between Burma and Indo-China lies the independent country of Thailand. Here a strange assortment of primitive money existed until the early part of the 19th Century. Leaf-money of the Nan District; canoe-money of the Mekong valley and shell-money was also used in the North, but the one form of exchange which out-dated all the others was the bullet-money or tical (known to the Siamese as bat) which is said to have originated around the 11th Century and to have been regularized and accepted as cash by the Thai Kings during the 13th Century. It continued its long period of reproduction and circulation until the reign of King Mongkut, (1851-1868) when it was replaced with Western-designed coinage depicting portraits etc. The bullet-money was, however, not finally disbanded until 1904.

In form, the tical consisted of a silver or gold bar of uniform weight with the ends doubled in resembling a ball and bearing the stamp of the reigning monarch. A craftsman, we are told, was able to produce a completed tical with only five blows of the hammer, alternating from one side to the other, before stamping it. The stamping was done on an elephant bone. A nick was also made in the silver before the ends were doubled to test the quality of silver employed as bullet-money was used for trading purposes in other oriental countries. The value of this unit was 64 Atts – one tical, 100 Satangs or 8 Fuang – one tical.

It is interesting to note the reasons recorded by numismatists for a country choosing a specific shape for their unusual coinage. In this case according to "The Story of Money", Knox Collection Buffalo Museum of Science, the Siamese produced the bullet-money for gambling purposes. Because "the coin" was rounded, gamblers were able to roll them with more ease across the ground. Le May, in his book "Coinage of Siam" (1932), states, however, that "the Southern folk used the great river system as their means of communication and it was convenient for them to carry about coins of the bullet shape in bags, which could

By Lorraine Els

## Oddities OF THE ORIENT



be easily accommodated in their boats".

A little about the new coinage. These coins retained the name of tical or bat and the first issue all denominations portrayed on the obv. a tall Siamese crown with ornate umbrellas and on the reverse an elephant at the centre of a wheel.

There are for your enjoyment and interest a few of these modern coins together with the primitive bullet coins on exhibition at the Numismatic Section of the National Cultural and History Museum, Boom Street, Pretoria.

Vervolg van bladsy 7

owerheid hierdie 'geld' gewaarborg het. Hierdie stempels was aanvanklik vierkantig, maar is later rondgemaak. Die drukking van die stempels op die stukke metaal het die vorm daarvan in ronde skywe verander. So het die munt en gebruik van metaalmuntstukke, soos ons dit vandag ken, ontstaan. Die gebruik van metaalmuntstukke dateer uit die jaar 700 voor Christus.

In die Bybel word ook vermeld dat geld aanvanklik afgeweeë is. Genesis 23:16 berig dat Abraham „400 sikkels silwer afgeweeë" het, as betaling aan Efron vir die begraafplaas by Magpela, waar sy vrou Sara begrawe is.

(In ons geld omgerek is 'n sikkels silwer ongeveer 27½ sent en 'n sikkels goud ongeveer R4.10 werd. Sover bekend het Israel eers vanaf die begin van die Persiese oorheersing (539 v.C.) van muntstukke gebruik begin maak. Die oudste muntstuk was in die Bybel genoem word, is die *Dariëk* (1 Kron. 29:7 en Esra 8:27). Dit was 'n Persiese goue muntstuk met 'n gewig van ongeveer 8.4 gram, en dateer uit die tyd van koning Darius van Persie (522-486 v.C.).

Voorts word daar in Esra 2:69 en Nehemia 7:70-72 van 'n *Drachmee* melding gemaak. Die *drachmee* was 'n Griekse silwer muntstuk wat ongeveer 4 gram geweeë het. Hierdie muntstuk is gemaak van 'n stuk silwer wat een honderdste mine geweeë het, en is deur die Atheners 'n *drachmee* ('handvol') genoem, omdat die waarde daarvan omtrent gelyk was aan 'n handvol koper en yster stafies.

Die *drachmee* het later oor die vasteland van Europa versprei, en was die aanvanklike basiese geld-eenheid vir die Franse *franc*, Italiaanse *lira* en die Oostenrykse *kron*. In die antieke tyd was die koopkrag van die *drachmee* veel meer as wat die ooreenstemmende waarde vandag sou wees. 'n Skaap is byvoorbeeld verkoop vir een *drachmee* en 'n os vir vyf *drachmee*, terwyl iemand met 'n jaarlikse inkomste van 500 *drachmee* as vermoend beskou is.

To be continued next month.  
Word volgende maand vervolg.

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

# bickels' coins & medals

ARTHUR BICKEL RICHARD BICKEL

GROUND FLOOR SHOP AT 151, JEPPE ST., (off RISSIK ST.)

- NOTES: 1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.  
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.  
3. NEXT LIST: OCTOBER, 1967.  
4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:  
\$1 U.S.A. 70 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. - \$1.40 U.S.A.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)

1606	1943 per set	(104 minted)	R440.00
1607	1944 per set	(150 minted)	R350.00
1608	1945 per set	(150 minted)	R348.00
1609	1946 per set	(150 minted)	R345.00
1610	1947 per set	(2600 minted)	R140.00
1611	1948 per set	(1120 minted)	R160.00
1612	1949 per set	(800 minted)	R180.00
1613	1950 per set	(500 minted)	R220.00
1614	1951 per set	(2000 minted)	R 55.00
1615	1952 per set	(3500 minted)	R 38.00
1616	1953 per set	(2000 minted)	R 52.00
1617	1954 per set	(2275 minted)	R 65.00
1618	1955 per set	(2250 minted)	R 65.00
1619	1956 per set	(1350 minted)	R105.00
1620	1957 per set	(750 minted)	R160.00
1621	1958 per set	(625 minted)	R172.00
1622	1959 per set	(560 minted)	R225.00
1623	1960 per set	(1860 minted)	R 78.00
1624	1961 per set	(4391 minted)	R 30.00
1625	1962 per set	(2300 minted)	R 58.00
1626	1963 per set	(2525 minted)	R 45.00
1627	1964 per set	(1300 minted)	R 24.00
1628	1965 per set	(20000 minted)	R 25.00
1629	1965 per set VIP	(120 minted)	R230.00
1630	1966 per set	(15000 minted)	R 20.00

## LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

1631	1952 per set	(12000 minted)	R 68.00
1632	1953 per set	(3000 minted)	R105.00
1633	1954 per set	(875 minted)	R158.00
1634	1955 per set	(600 minted)	R180.00
1635	1956 per set	(350 minted)	R365.00
1636	1957 per set	(380 minted)	R350.00
1637	1958 per set	(360 minted)	R350.00
1638	1959 per set	(390 minted)	R420.00

1639	1960 per set	(1500 minted)	R150.00
1640	1961 per set	(3139 minted)	R 97.00
1641	1962 per set	(1544 minted)	R107.00
1642	1963 per set	(1500 minted)	R 90.00
1643	1964 per set	(3000 minted)	R 65.00
1644	1965 per set	(5000 minted)	R 55.00
1645	1966 per set	(10000 minted)	R 42.50

## SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE CROWNS

SS - Specially select i.e. prooflike finish

1646	1953 each	(8000 minted)	R 20.00
1647	1954 each	(3890 minted)	R 46.00
1648	1955 each	(2230 minted)	R 30.00
1649	1959 each	(2200 minted)	R145.00
1650	1960 each	(22367 minted)	R 12.00
1651	1961 each	(19956 minted)	R 18.00
1652	1962 each	(6024 minted)	R 26.00
1653	1963 each	(10227 minted)	R 11.00
1654	1964 each	(25000 minted)	R 6.50

## SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

1655	1947 each	(305600 minted)	R 5.00
1656	1948 each	(781992 minted)	R 7.50
1657	1949 each	(537821 minted)	R 9.00
1658	1958 each	(235952 minted)	R 8.50
1659	1960 each	(421624 minted)	R 3.75
1660	1962 each	(24378 minted)	R 13.00
1661	1963 each	(157717 minted)	R 3.20
1662	1964 each	(126664 minted)	R 3.25

## SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - SELECT MINT ISSUE

The set consists of a prooflike Crown  
SS - (Specially Select) and all the  
currency issues of minor coins in un-  
circulated condition - 50c, 20c, 10c,  
5c, 2c (Bronze)

**PRE DECIMAL 1/4d to 5/-**

1663	1948 per set	R110.00
1664	1949 per set (no shill.)	R 92.00
1665	1950 per set	R145.00
1666	1958 per set	R 55.00
1667	1959 per set	R175.00
1668	1960 per set	R 37.50

**DECIMAL SERIES 1/2c to 50c**

1669	1961 per set	R 24.00
1670	1962 per set	R 38.50
1671	1963 per set	R 20.00
1672	1964 per set	R 16.00

**Z.A.R. PENNY**

1673	1892	F	R 1.35
1674	1893	VF	1.80
1675	1892	VF	1.90
1676	1893	F -	
		With bad scratches on obverse	R 41.00
1677	1893	VF	
		Slight dent above Krugers head	R 51.00
1678	1893	VF	58.00
1679	1893	EF	
		In excellent condition	R 70.00

**TICKEY**

1680	1893	VF-	R 1.90
1681	1893	VF	1.95
1682	1896	F	1.30
1683	1897	F	1.40
1684	1897	VF	1.50
1685	1896	VF	1.45

**SIXPENCE**

1686	1892	F-	R .75
1687	1892	F	1.25
1688	1893	F	1.30
1689	1893	VF	2.60
1690	1895	F	.90
1691	1896	F	.75
1692	1896	VF	1.40
1693	1897	VF	1.30

**SHILLING**

1694	1892	F	R 1.60
1695	1894	F	1.90
1696	1895	F	1.80
1697	1896	F	1.55
1698	1896	VF	2.40
1699	1897	VF	2.60
1700	1897	EF	3.75

**FLORIN**

1701	1894	F	R 4.75
1702	1896	F	2.60
1703	1896	VF	4.50
1704	1894	F	4.00
1705	1894	F	4.75

**HALF CROWN**

1706	1894	VF	R 8.00
1707	1895	F	4.00
1708	1896	VF	4.25
1709	1896	VF	4.75

**KRUGER GOLD HALFPOND**

1710	1893	F	
		The obverse of the coin shows signs of wear while the reverse is in slightly better condition. Above Kruger's head and to the left and right of his profile are signs of mounting.	R165.00

1711	1893	F	
		This coin, like the previous, is an ex-mount. The obverse is in moderately good condition with a slight scratch to the left of Kruger's face. The reverse has a few scratches.	R156.00

**POND**

1712	1892	(Double Shaft) Almost UNC	
		The obverse is in perfect condition with the original mint lustre showing	

through the lettering. There is a very slight dent opposite the "R" in the word Afrikaansche. The reverse shows mint lustre and it is possible that the coin was originally a proof. R 99.50

1713	1893	VF	55.00
1714	1895	EF	
		Slight nicks on the rims.	R 55.00
1715	1898	UNC	56.00
1716	1900	UNC	75.00

**SOUTH AFRICA FARTHING**

1717	1923	VF	R 4.80
1718	1928	EF	4.50
1719	1931	UNC	4.30
1720	1931	S-PROOF	51.00
1721	1932	UNC	4.60
1722	1935	UNC	6.60
1723	1937	UNC	8.00
1724	1939	EF	3.95
1725	1941	UNC	4.60
1726			

For this month only we are able to offer at very reduced prices a combination of 1937 and 1938 farthings in EF condition. The farthings were used 20 years ago as poker chips and they show very little signs of wear. The 1937 has a mintage of 38,254 and the 1938 one of 51,296. Together these farthings are catalogued at R12.80. We offer them at R9.60 for the pair. R 9.60

**HALFPENNY**

1727	1954	UNC	R	7.80
1728	1949	PROOF		2.60
1729	1952	PROOF		1.25

**PENNY**

1730	1947	UNC	R	8.50
1731	1947	PROOF		9.30
1732	1949	PROOF		3.25

**TICKEY**

1733	1923	VG	R	2.50
1734	1924	F		3.75
1735	1924	Almost UNC	R	5.75
1736	1947	PROOF		5.00

**SIXPENCE**

1737	1924	F	R	2.20
1738	1947	PROOF		7.50

**SHILLING**

1739	1947	PROOF	R	39.00
1740	1953	PROOF		4.80
1741	1948	PROOF		44.00

**FLORIN**

1742	1927	VF	R	12.00
1743	1943	UNC		5.00
1744	1946	EF		28.00
1745	1948	F		11.50
1746	1948	UNC		39.00
1747	1948	PROOF		45.00
1748	1949	F		3.80
1749	1949	UNC		16.00
1750	1949	PROOF		36.00
1751	1950	VF		32.00
1752	1950	UNC		45.00

**HALFCROWN**

1753	1947	PROOF	R	38.00
------	------	-------	---	-------

**SOUTH AFRICAN SPECIALS**

1754	1923	set excluding Gold. The conditions of the coins are:-		
		1/4d - VF;		
		1/2d - F ;		
		1d - VF;		
		3d - Almost UNC;		
		6d - EF;		

1/- - VF ;

2/- - F;

2/6 - EF- R 67.50

1755	1925	2/-. This is one of the rarest of the Florins series with a mintage of only 50146. The coin is in F condition and is badly worn on the reverse. R 23.50		
------	------	---	--	--

1756	1931	1/- and 6d. The sixpence is in VF with a slight scratch on the obverse. The 1/- is VF. R 84.50 for the pair		
------	------	---	--	--

1756a	1965	English 50c piece in proof condition. R495.00		
-------	------	---	--	--

**RHODESIA**

**HALFPENNY**

1757	1942	F	R	.40
1758	1943	VF		.45
1759	1943	EF		.80
1760	1944	VF		.35
1761	1951	EF		1.25
1762	1952	VF		.60

**PENNY**

1763	1934	VF	R	1.05
1764	1934	EF		2.60
1765	1935	F		.55
1766	1935	VF		1.20
1767	1936	F		.25
1768	1936	VF		.65
1769	1936	EF		1.40
1770	1937	F		.20
1771	1937	VF		.60
1772	1938	F		.55
1773	1938	F		.80
1774	1938	EF		1.40
1775	1939	F		.40
1776	1939	VF		.65
1777	1940	F		.25
1778	1940	VF		.60
1779	1940	EF		1.40
1780	1941	F		.30
1781	1941	EF		1.40
1782	1942	Cupronickel	F	.30
1783	1942	Copper	F	.40

**TICKEY**

1784	1932	F	R	.60
1785	1932	VF		1.25
1786	1932	EF		3.10
1787	1934	F		.65
1788	1934	VF		1.50
1789	1934	EF		3.50
1790	1935	F		.60
1791	1935	VF		1.40
1792	1935	EF		3.40
1793	1936	F		.40
1794	1936	EF		2.90
1795	1937	F		.80
1796	1937	EF		3.80
1797	1939	EF		5.25
1798	1940	F		.30
1799	1940	EF		2.50
1800	1941	F		.80
1801	1945	VF		1.60

**SIXPENCE**

1802	1932	VF	R	3.60
1803	1932	EF		5.60
1804	1934	VF		6.80
1805	1935	F		1.00
1806	1935	EF		2.50
1807	1936	F		.95
1808	1936	VF		1.75
1809	1937	F		.40
1810	1937	VF		1.40
1811	1937	EF		2.60
1812	1939	VF		7.50
1813	1940	F		.30
1814	1942	F		.60
1815	1944	F		1.30
1816	1955	F		.80
1817	1956	F		.10
1818	1956	VF		.30

**SHILLING**

1819	1932	F	R	1.40
1820	1932	VF		2.40
1821	1932	EF		4.80
1822	1934	F		2.60
1823	1934	VF		4.80
1824	1934	EF		9.20
1825	1935	F		1.20
1826	1935	EF		4.90
1827	1936	F		.80
1828	1936	VF		1.80
1829	1937	VF		2.10
1830	1937	EF		6.50
1831	1941	F		.90

<b>FLORIN</b>				1846	1935	VF	4.70	1861	S.A. 1960 £1	Proof	62.00
1832	1932	VF	R 3.50	1847	1936	F	2.20	1862	S.A. 1956 £1	Proof	120.00
1833	1932	EF	6.20	1848	1936	EF	8.95	1863	S.A. 1956 £½	Proof	95.00
1834	1935	VF	3.20	1849	1937	VF	2.10	1864	S.A. 1957 £½	Proof	93.00
1835	1935	EF	7.20	1850	1937	EF	7.25	1865	S.A. 1960 £½	Proof	55.00
1836	1936	VF	2.25	1851	1938	VF	7.50	1866	S.A. 1963 £1 and £½		55.00
1837	1936	EF	5.00	1852	1940	VF	2.60	1867	Rare Canadian \$5 1912		85.00
1838	1937	F	1.20	1853	1940	EF	4.80	1868	Spain 25 Pesetas 1877		21.00
1839	1937	VF	2.60	1854	1944	VF	2.50	1869	George Third Bank of England 5/- - dollar		
1840	1940	VF	2.00	1855	1948	VF	1.50		1804 and almost un- circulated.	R 30.50	
<b>HALFCROWN</b>				1856	1957	VF	26.00	1870	Z.A.R. pattern penny		
1841	1932	VF	R 4.50	1857	1957	EF	35.00		1874 PROOF	R120.00	
1842	1932	EF	8.00	<b>GOLD AND OTHER RARITIES</b>							
1843	1934	VF	4.75	1858	S.A. 1952 £1 and £½	R 45.00		1871	O.F.S. Pattern 2d with Z.A.R. reverse proof	R395.00	
1844	1934	EF	9.00	1859	S.A. 1953 £1 and R½	75.00					
1845	1935	F	2.80	1860	S.A. 1957 £1 Proof	120.00					

### COIN ACCESSORIES

During the past few months our impressive list of coin accessories has nearly doubled. Here is a complete list of the numismatic accessories which we now offer. When ordering please use the code number to ensure speedy delivery (i.e. Accessory B, C and D is all that is necessary on an order.)

### COIN ALBUMS

#### - SOUTH AFRICAN CROWN ALBUM

A. Upholstered De Luxe Red Leatherette and Gold Cover with transparent polythene pockets showing date and quantity minted for each crown. R3.95

#### WORLD CROWN ALBUM

B. Similar to S.A. Crown Album, but contains 3 sheets of 12 crown sized pockets each. R3.95

#### UNIVERSAL COIN ALBUM

C. This is the finest all purpose Album for different coins on the market. Upholstered Leatherette red and gold cover; the inside has 172 transparent polythene pockets for coins from the Crown size down to the smallest coin. R5.75

#### SMALL COIN WALLET

This wallet has been designed to house coins while collectors are travelling. They are ideal for sovereigns or half sovereigns and many of these smaller denominations.

N. Hard cover R1.25

O. Soft cover 85c

### S.A. VOL. I. DE LUXE ALBUM

D. This volume (from 1923 to 1946) houses a complete collection of South African Coins - (All the coins from ½d to 5/- are spaced together on one half 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 possible to locate all coins of a particular date at a glance. Handsome dark brown and gold leatherette cover with transparent polythene sheets. Album complete, per Vol. Registered Design 167/66 R8.75

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

E. (1947 to 1970). Identical to the above in appearance and construction, except that this album has three different configurations.  
(a) For 1947 to 1960 series  
(b) For 1961 to 1964 series  
(c) For 1965 to 1970 series  
Album complete, per Vol. Registered Design 164/5/6/66. R8.75

### LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC PAGES FOR THE UNIVERSAL ALBUM

F. Crown size (12 pockets)  
G. Florin size (20 pockets)  
H. Tickey size (48 pockets) each - 40c

### LOOSE POCKETS

I. Crown size each - 4c  
J. Shilling size each - 3c

## RUSSIAN SILVER SET

Coins from pre-communist Russia.

We offer two sets of Russian coins. The first consists of 1 Rouble, 50, 20, 15 and 10 Kopeks. The other consists of 20, 15 and 10 Kopeks.

The three smaller coins are in UNC to EF condition while the two larger are in VF to EF condition.

Large set R9.35  
Small set R3.25



## TV ALBUM

The album holds 102 coins which represent every type variation in the South African series. With the growing number of collectors, it is virtually impossible to assemble a complete collection of Z.A.R. and S.A. material. The TV Album enables collectors to possess a complete type range without spending vast sums of money on rare dates.

The blue separator sheets in each album have been printed with the date and TV number.

R8.75



## KINGDOM OF TONGA Uncirculated Sets

On Monday the Third of April, 1967, the Kingdom of Tonga decimalized its currency and placed into circulation a completely new subsidiary Coinage and Bank Notes. The old system of pence, shillings and pounds will be simplified to Seniti and Pa'anga. 100 Seniti being equal to 1 Pa'anga. The new Pa'anga is exactly equivalent to the old Tongan 10/-, two Pa'anga to the old Tongan pound.

Until the 3rd April, 1967, Australian currency was utilised as subsidiary coinage. Now for the first time in its long history, Tonga has its own minor coins. Appropriately, they bear (as do the Bank Notes) the portrait of Her Late Majesty, the Beloved Queen Salote Tupou III, and may be regarded as a lasting Memorial to Her Reign.

### Regular Circulation Series

The obverses and reverses of the coins were by artists in the Government Service. Produced and struck by the Royal Mint, at Tower Hill, London, to the following specifications and quantities.

Denomination	Diameter (inches)	Weight (Imperial grains)	Composition	Quantity Minted
1 Seniti	.690	40.0	Bronze	500,000
2 Seniti	.830	60.0	Bronze	500,000
5 Seniti	.764	43.6	Cupro-Nickel	300,000
10 Seniti	.929	87.3	Cupro-Nickel	300,000
20 Seniti	1.122	174.6	Cupro-Nickel	150,000
50 Seniti	1.360	280.0	Cupro-Nickel	75,000
1 Pa'anga	1.525	436.36	Cupro-Nickel	65,000

Price for the seven loose UNC coins  
(The proofsets are not yet available)

R4.25

## BICKELS COIN AND MEDAL NEWS COVER BINDER

L. Available in antique brown or olive green, this 8½" by 11" plastic binder accommodates 12 issues of our monthly magazine.

R2.95

## M. BEGINNERS ALBUM

R1.50