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COON

AND

**MEDAL
NEWS**



**ROYAL
MAUNDY**

**RHODESIAN
GOLD**

Bickels Coin and Medal News

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RHODESIAN GOLD IS POPULAR

The Rhodesian gold coinage of 1966 – like nearly everything which evolves from our northern neighbour – was announced amid controversy. Now, a little more than two months after they first became available, they are shooting up in price.

The 1966 gold coins will be the subject of heated debate by international lawyers for many years. The source of the dispute is the action by a Government, which is considered illegal and therefore "in rebellion" by Britain, in issuing a set of three coins to commemorate the break from England. In the view of the British legal perfectionist, the insult is further complicated by the use of the Queen's effigy on the coins' obverse.

Just who ordered the Queen's head to be placed on the coins' obverse is the question which must have been asked many times in the British capitol. The Rhodesians have maintained that their quarrel is between the British Prime Minister and not the Queen. They, therefore, feel justified in ordering the Queen's

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head to be used.

The problem was carefully considered by the South African Mint who struck the coins. The Mint's



The three reverses of the Rhodesian £5, £1 and 10/-. The pictures are double actual size.

senior officials finally decided to act on the orders of their customer, in this case the Rhodesian Government, and strike the coins with the Queen's head.

The S.A. Mint held that the use of the Queen's head was not their responsibility, but that of the Rhodesian Government. The Royal Mint master die, which was used by the S.A. Mint in 1964 for the Rhodesian series, was used for the 1966 gold coins.

The design of the three coins

This month's cover shows the obverse of the 1966 Rhodesian gold issue. The Queen's head was taken from the Royal Mint master die which was used for the 1964 Rhodesian coinage. The graphic picture, which shows only a section of the obverse, was taken by Vic de la Porte.

(£5: Rhodesian Coat of Arms; £1: Lion with tusk which formed part of the B.S.A. Company's coat of arms and the 10/- sable antelope) was done by the Mint engraver, Tommy Sasseen.

Of the £5 pieces, 3,000 were issued; £1, 5,000 and 10/- 6,000, thereby making a total of 14,000 pieces. Two thousand cased sets of the three coins were issued. They were sold by the Rhodesian Reserve Bank for R202 and have rapidly increased to almost R300.

HIGH PRICE FOR TICKEY



Mr. Ivor Lazerson, a Johannesburg coin collector, recently bought this 1931 tickey at Richard Aron's Auctions. According to Mr. Aron the coin was offered for sale by a Bantu woman who found it in her change.

The tickey, in V.F. to E.F. condition, sold for R245 — the highest price yet paid for a 1931 tickey. Judging by the tremendous interest shown in the sale, this price will easily be surpassed by any other genuine 1931 tickey

in superior condition.

Take careful note of the "1" in 31. It is identical to the "1" in 19, thereby ensuring the coin's authenticity. Some months ago this magazine published a picture of a 1934 tickey which had been "doctored" to resemble a 1931 coin. The photograph is published again (below) and the observant collector will be able to see immediately the difference between the genuine above and the forgery below.



PLANS FOR THIRD COIN CONVENTION

Plans for the Third Numismatic Convention in Durban are almost finalized and according to Pastor J.F. Rowlands, president of the Natal Numismatic Society, the meeting will be one of the most interesting held in South Africa.

The Convention will be held from July 11 to 15 in the Natal Provincial Administration Building, Acutt Street, Durban.

The Mayor of Durban, Mrs. Margaret Maytom, will open the convention on Tuesday afternoon, July 11, at 3.30 p.m.

The Exhibits will include "The Transition from Silver to Nickel Coinage in the Republic of South Africa"; "Coins recovered from the 'Fame'"; "South African Patterns"; "Tudor Coins of England"; "Tokens"; "Primitive Currencies"; "The Coins of the New Testament"; "British Silver Crowns"; and more than 600 crown-pieces which include many of the world's rarest and most famous items.

The following papers will be delivered: "Henry VIII and his children"; "Coins of the Early Cape"; "The Numismatic Societies of South Africa"; "Railway Police Awards"; "Old Soldiers Never Die" and "Tokens".

On Wednesday evening there will be an open forum entitled "Any Questions". Dr. S.M. Kaplan will give an illustrated talk on "Odd and Curious Coins" and Pastor Rowlands will talk on "The Coins of the New Testament".

The Natal Numismatic Society is producing a special brochure which will contain information about the convention. Each brochure will be numbered and the holders of the lucky numbers will receive prizes.

Bickels Coins and Medals (Pty.) Ltd. will operate a bourse table during the entire convention and members of the staff will be present to buy and sell coins and answer questions.

Bickels Coin and Medal News, March 1967.

Tekengeld van die De Beers Gekonsolideerde Myne

deur m. esterhuysen



Onlangs het die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria, 'n volledige stel tekengeld van die De Beers Gekonsolideerde myne ontvang. Hulle het ook goedgunstiglik die gegewens beskikbaar gestel.

Hierdie tekengeld is waarskynlik gebruik sedert die instelling van die kampongs wat terug dateer tot die stigting van die Maatskappy op 13 Maart 1888.

Daar bestaan drie variasies. Die tekengeld waarop 'n halfmaantjie uitgedruk is, was in die Dutoitspan-kampong gebruik. Die tekengeld met 'n handgewigmerk (Dumbbells) is by Bultfontein-kampong gebruik en die tekengeld sonder gaatjiemerke, is by die Wesselton-kampong gebruik.

Die ingehammerde diere op die tekengeld is gedoen om vervalsing te voorkom en die verskillende diere op die tekengeld is slegs verskillende makersmerke.

Die gebruik van tekengeld in Kampongs, wat nou Hostels genoem word, se gebruik het ten einde geloop op 11 Oktober 1960.

MOZAMBIQUE COINS

by s.e.edwards

The average South African collector will get very excited if he has the chance of picking up some Union of S. Africa copper or silver. But show him coins of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) and he does not take the slightest interest.

This is rather strange, because Lourenco Marques is on our doorstep and Mozambique has had its own coinage for thirty years. U.S. numismatists are very keen on the coins of Mexico and that country stands in much the same relationship to the U.S.A. as Mozambique does to South Africa.

Mozambique coins are not hard to find at present, but I suppose that the South African collector will wait until they are scarce and

expensive before he tries to form a collection.

I do not pretend to be an expert on Mozambique coins, but here is a simplified guide which may throw a little light into the darkness.

The first coins minted for Mozambique were issued in 1935, more than 30 years ago. These bore the words "Colonia de Mozambique" and the date on the obverse. During 1952, in deference to world opinion, the words "Colonia de" were

dropped and only the word "Mozambique" remained. The reverse has the words "Republica Portuguesa" and the value on it. The denominations are the "escudo" and the "centavo", the "escudo" is divided into one hundred "centavos".

I have heard the objection voiced by some collectors, that Mozambique is too dull to collect because there are so many gaps in the dates. For some reason a large proportion of numismatists insist on dates, an obsession which does not apply to philatelists. Stamps do not have the year of issue on them so they can only be collected by "type". However, if you are dedicated to collecting by year, it is best to treat all Portuguese overseas territories as an entity.

I append the suggested headings for a check-list which you could use for a "date" collection of Portuguese overseas territories, without attempting to make com-

plete collections of each territory. In other words you should go for each year of each denomination (10 centavos and 20 escudos) irrespective of which territory the coins come from. You can use Mozambique as the foundation of the collection, and then attempt to fill in the vacant years with coins of the other Portuguese territories. Such a collection is a challenge, but it is not as hard as it sounds.

The Portuguese used to be rather diffident to collectors, but

nowadays they are very much more co-operative towards numismatists and they are willing to supply current coins of the different territories. So you can try writing to the Banco de National Ultramar in the following capital cities:-

1. Luanda - Angola
2. Praia - Cape Verde Islands
3. Macoa - Macoa
4. Lourenco Marques - Mozambique
5. Bissau - Portuguese Guinea.

6. (Used to be Goa in Portuguese India, but now this has been "liberated")
7. Soa Tome - St. Thomas & Prince Islands.
8. Dili - Timor

One word of warning, be careful when buying those Marie Theresa Talers counterstamped "P.M." Marie Theresa Talers were minted by the million, and it is very easy to fake a counterstamp.

CHECK LIST

REMARKS	10c	20c	50c	1 esc.	YEARS	2½esc.	5 esc.	10 esc.	20esc.	REMARKS
	///	///	///	///	1935-38	Silver	Silver	Silver	///	Large coins
Large coins	Bronze	Bronze	Cu-Ni	Cu-Ni	1936-38	///	///	///	///	Minor design modifications
	///	///	///	///	1938-51	Silver	Silver	Silver	///	
New design	Bronze	Bronze	Bronze	///	1941-45	///	///	///	///	
Minor design Modifications	///	Bronze	///	Bronze	1945-50	///	///	///	///	
Metal change	///	///	Ni-bronze	Ni-bronze	1950-51	///	///	///	///	
	///	///	///	///	1952-..	Cu-Ni	Silver	Silver	Silver	"Colonia de" omitted and much smaller coins
"Colonia de" omitted and much smaller coins.	///	///	Bronze	Bronze	1953-..	///	///	///	///	
	Bronze	Bronze	///	///	1960-..	///	///	///	///	

MINTAGES

DATE	10c	20c	50c	1 Esc.	2.50 Esc.	5 Esc.	10 Esc.	20 Esc.
1935	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	1,000,000	-	-
1936	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	-	-	496,926	-
1938	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	500,000	250,000	-
1941	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	2,000,000	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	-
1945	-	-	2,500,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
1949	-	12,500,000	-	-	-	8,000,000	-	-
1950	-	18,500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-	-
1951	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,503,150	1,004,400
1953	-	-	5,010,050	2,013,150	6,008,150	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	6,111,200	-	1,335,150	-
1955	-	-	-	-	3,380,650	-	1,611,700	995,600
1957	-	-	25,989,950	2,986,850	-	-	-	-
1960	3,750,150	-	-	-	-	8,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
1961	10,249,850	12,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

THE ROYAL MAUNDY

By O. FIRTH

St. John's Gospel tells us that on the day before the first good Friday, when Christ was crucified, He met with his disciples in an upper room for the Last Supper. That evening, He washed the feet of His disciples and gave them His command: "For I have given you an example, that he should do as I have done to you." They were, He meant, to perform this symbolic act of service and humility to one another and to those whom they converted to the Christian beliefs. A little later, Jesus added: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

From the Latin word for a commandment, Mandatum, the word Maundy is said to be derived. Some etymologists believe that the word may come instead from the Saxon Mandye, meaning charity. Whatever the derivation of the word, however, it has now come to have a special meaning. On Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday each year, the reigning monarch of the United Kingdom or his appointed representative, distributes alms to the poor, persons who have applied to the Royal Almonry for assistance. Those who have formerly been householders paying rates and taxes, and who have been employers of labour were given first preference. The Royal Maundy Service is held at Westminster Abbey in London on even years, being moved to historic cathedral cities elsewhere in England in other years. The other places where the service has been held are as follows:-

St. Paul's Cathedral (Westminster Abbey was being prepared for the Coronation of Elizabeth II) 1953.

Southwark Cathedral, April 7th, 1955.

St. Albans, Herts, April 18th, 1957.

Windsor Castle, March 26th, 1959.

Rochester, Kent, March 29th, 1961.

Chelmsford, Essex, April 11th,

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1963.

Canterbury, Kent, April 15th, 1965.

The ceremony of the Distribution of Alms and the Washing of Feet on Maundy Thursday can be traced back with certainty in England for over eight hundred years. Even as early as 600 A.D., St. Augustine spoke of washing the feet of the poor as an act of Christian charity and humility in remembrance of the example of Jesus at the last supper.

It is written in the early chronicles that at Rochester in 1213, during the reign of King, John fourteen shillings and one penny were given for alms to thirteen people, each one receiving thirteen pence because that was the number of complete years for which the King had reigned. When King Henry VII was 38 years of age, he distributed 38 coins and 38 purses to as many people. The Privy Purse expenses for this occasion were reckoned as "alms £6.9.4d; and 38 small purses 1s.8d". This was in the year 1494.

Until 1688, the monarch performed the whole ceremony in person, washing the feet of the poor and distributing the Maundy money. King James II, in that year, was the last monarch to do so. In modern times, the Lord High Almoner has usually performed the ceremony, though the washing of feet ceased during the eighteenth century. Appointed by Letters Patent, the Lord High Almoner was formerly recognised as one of the great officers of state. Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishops and Deans have all held this office and the present holder is the Bishop of St. Albans.

After a lapse of nearly 250 years, King George V, in 1932, revived the old custom by which the monarch distributed the Maundy Money. King

Edward VIII, in 1936, at his first public appearance, handed out the Royal Maundy which bore his father's name and portrait like all coins of 1936. King George VI, on several occasions, also followed his father's example. In 1952, the first public engagement carried out by Queen Elizabeth II, less than two months after her accession to the throne, was to distribute the Royal Maundy at the Maundy service in Westminster Abbey. She handed out the Royal Maundy, all coins bearing her father's name and portrait, to 26 old men and 26 old women, 26 silver pence made up two complete sets, with odd twopence and fourpence to each person.

The Maundy Money is carried in a silver-gilt dish, the gift of King Charles II, during whose reign the first special Maundy coins were minted. Old people, the same number as the sovereign has years of age, are chosen to receive the Maundy gift. This consists of a white leather purse with red thongs and containing the same number of pence, in 1d., 2d., 3d. and 4d. pieces as the sovereign has years of age. In addition, each person receives a red leather purse with white thongs, containing an allowance in lieu of the food and clothing once distributed at the ceremony. The Lord Almoner and his assistants are girded with towels in remembrance of the feet-washing which also formed part of the Maundy service. They also carry nose-gays of sweet herbs. Centuries ago. They needed them!

The Maundy Money, as it is known today, started with a hammered issue of Charles II undated (1662) with the bust inside an inner circle. Next came the undated set (1663) by Thomas Simon with the bust spreading towards the edge of the



Victoria Maundy 4d and 3d twice normal size.

coin.

The first Maundy coins to be dated started with a twopence of 1668 and the first complete set in 1670. Dates and sets are very irregular all through the reigns until 1821, the last year without a Maundy set.

The Maundy coins are now the only British coins to be made of fine silver and are all legal tender, although the issue is severely restricted and highly prized, not only by the pensioners, but also by coin collectors.

Sometimes, when pieces of Maundy are offered for sale, they do not include the modern threepenny bit. Because the threepenny piece was struck from the same die as the ordinary threepenny piece, the recipients sometimes spent the threepenny, thus ruining the set. However, shopkeepers would seldom accept the silver penny, twopence or fourpence at face value in exchange for goods. Because of this temptation, many sets of Victoria Young Heads are found with worn threepences, or none at all.

Maundy money is highly prized by collectors all over the world. After a Maundy ceremony, dealers and collectors would bargain with the pensioners for these sets. Many



Victoria Maundy 2d and 1d twice normal size.

the vigo crown

BY H.C. PHILIPSON

The Reign:- Queen Anne.
The Date:- 1703.
The Coin:- Silver Crown.

The Description:- REVERSE:- The four shields of England, Ireland, Scotland and France, crowned and arranged cross-wise. In the centre the Star of the Garter.

Legend:- MAG.BR.FRA.ET.HIB.REG. 1703

EDGE:-DECVS.ET.TVTAMEN ANNO.REGNI.TERTIO.

OBVERSE:- Draped bust of Queen to left, hair tied with fillet but no love lock.

Legend:- ANNA.DEI.GRATIA.
below the bust. VIGO.



Toward the latter end of the 17th Century, England (under William III) and Holland formed an alliance and were at war with France and Spain. England had long desired, almost from the 14th Century to participate in a direct trade with the East Indies, but it was only at the beginning of the 18th Century that the possibility of gaining control of the Mediterranean Sea became more than just a possibility. The only real deterrent was the highly fortified port of Cadiz, which commanded the entrance to the Mediterranean.

A combined Dutch and English fleet, under Admiral Sir George Rooke, transporting an army commanded by the Duke of Ormonde, attacked Cadiz, but were decisively defeated and retired in disgrace. On the way back to England, news was received by these commanders that a treasure fleet from the East Indies was anchored in Vigo Bay (a bay on the North-West coast of Spain). After a considerable discussion Rooke and Ormonde decided to attack this fleet. The courage and viciousness of the attack, the like of which had they shown at Cadiz might have altered the history of the Mediterranean, gave them the command of the bay. They had burst through the boom that guarded it and sunk every Spanish ship there. Unfortunately for the conquerors, the Spanish managed to transport a considerable amount of the treasure inland by mule train, but nevertheless Rooke and Ormonde managed to capture a million sterling in treasure and took it home to England. The crowns described were minted from the silver acquired in Vigo Bay and Queen Anne graciously granted permission for "VIGO" to be added to the legend of the obverse.

years ago, the old people would sell these coins to collectors but nowadays, the poor who receive these gifts are better off than they were in the "bad old days" and having received the coins from a Royal Hand, they prefer to keep them for sentimental purposes and as an honoured possession.

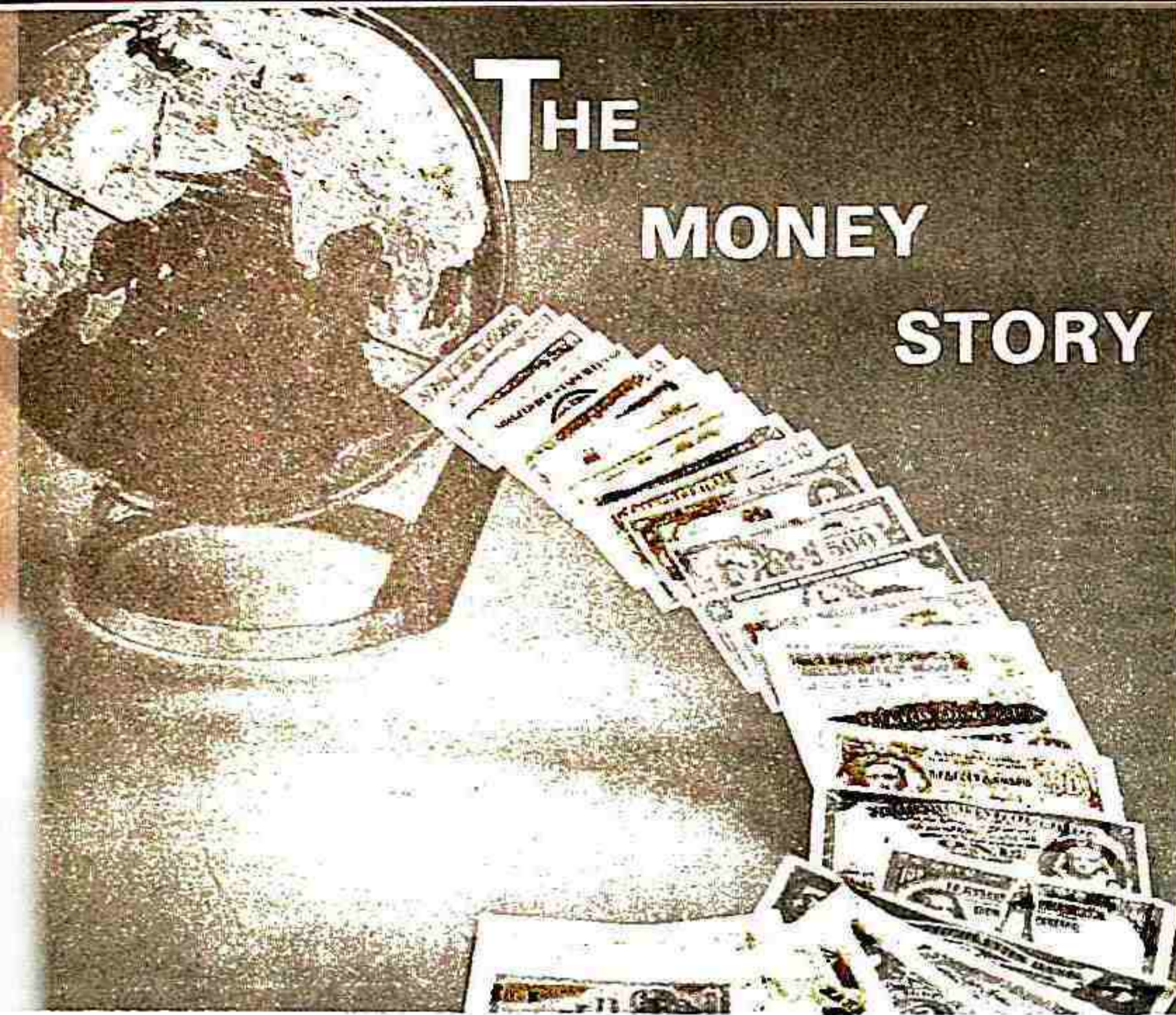
From 1888 to 1901, anyone rich enough to have a bank account, could order sets of Maundy through their own bank and that is why more coins were issued during this period. Since 1909 to the present day, this

service is no longer available to anyone. Maundy coins are only minted for the ceremony although quite a few sets are also given to those who officiate in various ways at the ceremony and those directly concerned with the minting as a way of expressing thanks for their services.

Maundy Money, one of the world's smallest issue of coins, is therefore worthy of some respect.

This article is reprinted with permission from the December issue of "Australian Coin World"

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THE MONEY STORY

Thousands of years ago, a neolithic man decided that he would like his neighbour's axe. His neighbour in turn liked his bone necklace. So they swapped.

This was the beginning of barter, the first primitive attempt at an exchange or money system. Hand axes for cooking pots; meat for knives and shells for hunting clubs.

Over the centuries the world has produced many forms of money, some of it exceedingly strange to our eyes. Some examples are: tiger claws, elephant tails, salt, brick tea, dog teeth, shells, beads and fish-hooks in Alaska. Whale teeth served the purpose in the Fiji Islands and in Africa cattle was used. These terms may not mean much to you at first glance but, nevertheless, all of the above items have been used over the years as money by people of different civilizations.

Primitive tribes in Africa and the South Sea Islands, for example, progressed to the stage where they used coins, bank notes and cheques as we do, but they still had to employ objects – valuable to them – as a medium of exchange.

Africa has always been a fertile ground for some of the strangest types of money ever circulated. Long before the appearance of

metallic coinage ancient man developed a wide trade which, by the seventh century before Christ, was truly international. On the shores of the Black Sea, Greek olive oil, pottery and wine were exchanged for wheat, salted fish and iron. China exported silk and jade; Egypt grain; from Arabia came slaves and perfume.

Most of these primitive mediums of exchange were perishable and eventually died, spoilt, broke, crumbled or were eaten. Man took a big step forward in his monetary progress when he began making durable money out of metals.

The study of strange moneys should interest many people since the field really embraces the study of mankind from its remote past right up to the present.

COINAGE

A coin is a piece of metal, traditionally a valuable metal, carrying on it some mark of authority attesting to its weight and right to circulate as cash. Coins are two thousand five hundred years old, and have about them a great wealth of history all their own.

Man took a big step forward in his monetary progress when he began making durable moneys out of metals. Lead, silver, iron, tin, copper, gold, glass, earthenware, gold and alloys shaped into crude forms – copper rings in Egypt around 2,500 B.C., and some 350 years later cubes of gold in China.

Although Western scholars generally give credit to the Lydians or nearby Ionian Greek cities for the invention of coinage, some Chinese numismatists question this conclusion. About 700 B.C., the custom developed of casting bronze replicas of these domestic tools and knives for use in trade. These small inventions of household tools were exchanged between guild merchants and became the first Chinese coins. Some of these so-called coins were cast in sand or clay moulds and were in the strange shapes of spades, shell coins, dragon head, fish, rings, swords, cut throat razors, keys and trees.

Early coins were not just tokens like our money of today. They contained full value in terms of their gold or silver. Commonly respected, these coins moved freely in markets all over the ancient world.

In coinage, the past is firmly interwoven into the present. All symbolism and design in most of today's coins can be traced through more than two thousand years to the earliest coins. But ancient coins highlight more than the history of symbolism.

Coins tell the story of the ingenuity and perverseness of man, Coins reveal the likeness of rulers who helped to forge our world.

PAPER MONEY

Paper money interests few numismatists, yet it has many points that coins lack: It is easier to house, more beautiful and more identifiable. A coin is like a million others but any bank note you have is yours alone, with serial numbers as identifying as though it had your name across it.

All bank notes are not paper! You will find linen, silk, parchment, wood, cardboard, chamois, jute, velvet, rayon, metal, rice-paper, tree-bark and leather.

Old bank notes of the past decades are an indispensable documentary source for economic research and education. Paper moneys

are, literally, tangible pieces of history, from which one can trace the tides of war through military notes, occupation and emergency issues, prisoner-of-war and concentration-camp notes; eras of inflation, prosperity, depression can be glimpsed in pictures of a nation's symbols, ideals, heroes, beloved scenes, even humour and tears, all so carefully portrayed on bits of paper, only to be crumpled into dirty pockets or casually and thoughtlessly thrown across gambling tables and shop counters by people who, over the years, have hardly glanced at these beautiful scraps other than to ascertain their current monetary value.

Many notes are of historical value, having signatures of famous people, and when studied, show the history of banking and progress all round the world, since the printing of the first until our modern organised life of present-day.

It is claimed that China was the first country to issue paper money, for paper and printing were both Chinese inventions. The earliest paper currency dates from the Tang Dynasty (650-655 A.D.). It did not come to Europe until some thousand years later, when it was introduced by the Moors in Spain.

The smallest note on record is but $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " and the largest known $13\frac{1}{2}$ " x $9\frac{1}{4}$ ".

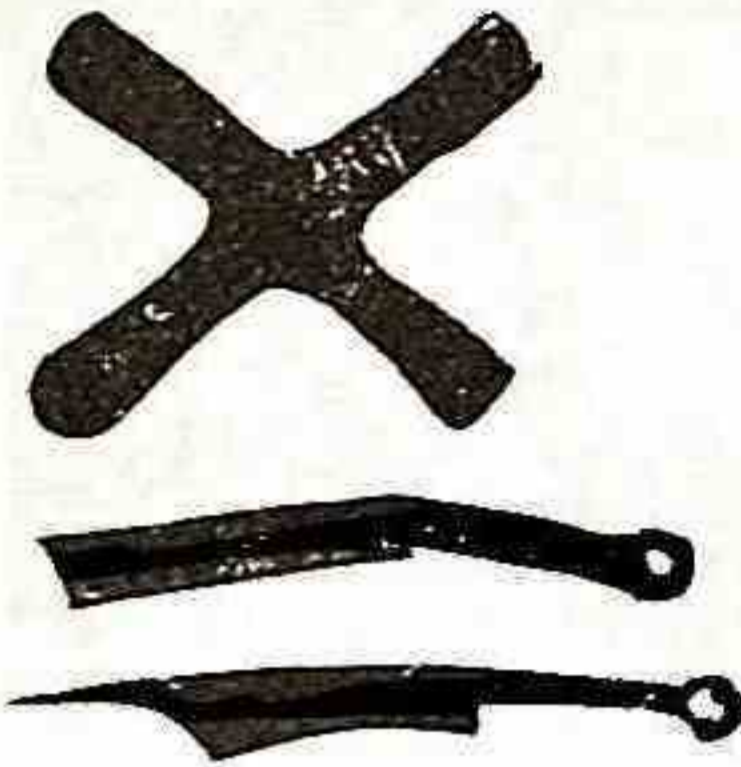
BANKING

To associate banking with piracy may sound rather odd; still, there may be some justification in tracing the origin of banks to pirates who used to haunt the shores of the islands of the world, in the 17th century.

It is well known that pirates used to bury such parts of their booty as they could not conveniently keep on board their ships, and a sparsely uninhabited island, provided with many sheltered bays and lying not far from the main trade routes, must have been an ideal place for burying treasure. This buried treasure thus constituted a primitive kind of "Bank", bearing in mind that the main function of a bank is that of keeping money safe.

English goldsmiths started commercial banking practices in the 17th century by charging a fee for storing customer's coins and gold

for safekeeping. The goldsmith then gave the depositor a receipt for his gold. In time these receipts became transferable. People learned that they could carry on trade and commerce by passing goldsmith's receipts from hand to hand without ever drawing out the gold.



COPPER CROSS

This copper cross money of Africa weighing 3 pounds was used as currency and in bride purchase by the Africans in the Belgian Congo.

In the 16th century the crosses were used to purchase slaves and were so valuable that they could only be owned by chiefs and wealthier natives.

CHINESE KNIFE COINS

This odd form of money is believed to have been used as coinage in China from early seventh century B.C. All coins of this shape bore mint marks.



SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC WAR

South African Republic War notes were issued by the government in 1900 for denominations of £1 upwards, and were secured by fixed property of the Republic. These notes were used by the government to carry on the war and to pay salaries to government employees.



Mr. J.N. Lawrence, the writer of this article, is the numismatic consultant of the Netherlands Bank. His private collection consists of more than 40,000 bank notes, which are valued at R175,000. In July of this year he won the world prize at the Convention of the American Numismatic Society in Chicago. A son of a bank official, Mr. Lawrence started his hobby as a youngster. In 1964 he retired from business and has since concentrated on his hobby, which has taken him to all parts of the world. The article was published in the December issue of "Ring," the journal of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa.

CHINESE CASH MONEY

BY LORRAINE ELS

Among the ancient coins of Asia in the Numismatic Collection of the National Cultural History and Open-Air Museum, Boom Street, Pretoria, is a string of 'Cash' or round money, a unit of exchange used in ancient and modern China and found in countries from Malaysia to Japan.

The origin of bronze Chinese 'Cash' with the square hole, though obscure, follows closely on the round coin with the circular hole said to have been currency from the earlier half of the Chou dynasty (1122-249 BC) to the 6th Century BC. For the next few centuries after the 6th Century BC changes in uniformity took place in unessential detail in this monetary unit. However, the basic form of this interesting coin remained the same until the 19th Century — a period of over two thousand years — when it was finally replaced by a series of cash denominations struck in copper without central pieces. A point of interest here is that ancient Chinese authorities have assigned the use of metallic coinage to the 20th Century BC. This information has not been substantiated by historical or archeological evidence and, therefore, places the invention of Chinese coinage, like the Western Civilisation, about the time of the 7th century BC. China was then the seat of culture in Asia.

The inception of the bronze coin as a standard unit of exchange in China dates back to the middle of the 3rd Century BC when the first Emperor, Shih Huang Ti (the builder of the Great Wall of China), produced his famous Pan-Liang coin inscribed with the weight — said to be ½ ounce or 4 Shu. These coins survived the Han dynasty, which began in 206 BC., but in time became so debased and shrunken in size that they were abolished.

The next coin to merit consideration was produced in the reign of Emperor Wu Ti (140-187 BC). The 'Cash' money was issued by the State and called 5 Shu or Wu Shu, it differed from the previous coins in that it was cast with a raised rim to prevent filing. This Wu Shu remained standard currency for 8 centuries, covering 9 regular and 23 irregular dynasties throughout the length and breadth of China.

It was, however, under Emperor Koa Tsu (618-627 AD), the 1st Emperor of the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD), that a new type of 'Cash' money (still cast on bronze) was issued. This form was retained until the end of the 19th Century.

'CASH' MONEY

'Cash' money probably owes its long history to the fact that it retained religious significance besides being easy to handle and count, especially when strung. According to R.A.G. Carsons in his book "Coins", a string of 'Cash' amounted to 100 Ch'ien or 100 coins. However, "in practice the number was usually 98 and the slightly lower total of 95 was known as a titzs. Ten strings

would make a tiao but only two titzs could be included in the ten strings to form a tiao." These were traded at about 1,000 copper cash to a silver tael, a weight which varied in the different Provinces but averaged 1½ ounces. Chinese 'Cash', a symbol of prosperity, was also worn as an amulet to bring business success. When strung in the form of a sword and hung near the bed, it would help to allay evil spirits. Under the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) a Kuan or a string of cash was made up of 400 coins which bore the place of minting and value on the reverse side with the traditional Emperor's reign and current exchange on the obverse.

Cash money has been thought to have evolved from the second series of knife money of ancient China produced during the Wang Mang period (7-23 AD). It is stated that usurper Wang Mang disposed of the blade keeping the handle for convenience. H.A. Ramsden, however, in an article in Spink's Numismatic Circular (March / April 1915) proves beyond doubt that both forms of exchange (i.e. the



Chinese Cash Money

'n Mens kan ook nie eers waag om op vakansie te gaan sonder om 'n tradisie te verbreek nie.

Amateur Versamelaar het 'n bietjie gaan uitspan aan die begin van die jaar en toe verskyn die Februarie uitgawe sonder die gereelde rubriek. Ek kan slegs hoop dat u darem daarna gesoek het.

Hierdie maand wil ek graag iets van my hart af kry, omdat dit my so grief. 'n Versamelaar vriend in die Wes Kaap het al mooi gevorder met sy versameling Suid-Afrikaanse munte en toe vriende kom kuier het hy so 'n bietjie trots sy album gaan haal en dit rondgewys. Onder andere het hy die skaars sjielings van 1947 en 1948 op hulle plekke ingesorteer gehad.

Stel jou die konsternasie voor toe hy 'n paar dae daarna self weer deur sy album kyk en daardie twee rariteite is spoorloos weg.

U sal met my saamstem dat so 'n daad, al kom dit gelukkig selde voor, meer skade doen as die waarde van die munte wat weg is. Die versamelaar het 'n bitter smaak in die

(Continued from page 10)

coins as well as the knife) were in existence at the same time. In fact Ramsden points out that at one period of 150 years between the early knife money and the revival of the knife money by Wang Mang, the sole coin in circulation was the round 'Cash money'. Wang Mang's tao differed from the ancient knife money in that it resembled a yale-key and was much smaller, only 3" in length. Wang Mang's reign was brief and sensational. He abolished all coin currency including the popular Wu Shu thus causing the only interruption in the round money series.

There are about 5,000 distinct varieties of ancient Chinese coins recorded between BC 700 and the end of the 19th Century AD. It is little wonder, that forgery became a widespread and profitable industry throughout China. Imprisonment, death and punishment by branding proved useless and it was no more possible then, than it is to-day to distinguish between a forgery and an original. One reason for the production of this fantastic number of different coins

VERSAMELAARS IS EERBARE MENSE

DEUR
AMATEUR
VERSAMELAAR

mond en sal seker nie weer so kontant wees om sy album rond te wys nie. Die vriendskap is na die maan, en die dief sal ook nie gelukkig voel oor die saak nie.

Maar dis nog nie al nie. Ons hoor ook van persone wat nie huiwer om swakker muntstuk onopsigtelik te ruil vir 'n beter een by muntversamelaars, of selfs by handelaars.

Dit was nog altyd my tema dat muntversameling deur 'n amateur 'n opbouende stokperdjie moet wees. Dit is iets wat ons geestelik moet verryk en ons moet kennis verbreed. Laat elkeen homself dus rekenskap

is that the harassed Emperors tried to curb forgery and the impossible situation caused by the counterfeit money, by casting new issues.

Modern minting machinery only became operative as late as 1890 in China. The first mint opening in Canton and manufactured coins in gold, silver, copper and nickel.

To get back to the museum's string of Chinese 'Cash' money; This was bought by Mr. De Villiers Roos, the Controller and Auditor-General of the Union for the large sum of 9d in Canton 1921. He bequeathed it to the Museum together with a very large collection of other coins.

NUUS VAN DIE O.V.S.

Ons Suid Oos Vrystaatse Muntversamelaarsvereniging vorder goed en ons ledetal is nou 20. Die laaste vergadering was op Thaba Nchu en die volgende een sal op Zaaron wees Maandag aand 13 Maart 1967. Verskeie lede gaan kort praatjies lewer en munte tentoonstel. Belangstellendes is welkom.

gee of ons die lelike gogga van oneerlikheid in die stokperdjie gaan toelaat.

Onthou dis die klein dingetjies wat tel. Om 'n kind of medeversamelaar wat jou 'n 1941 kwartpennie bring of 'n 1947 pennie of 1935 tweesjieling stuk en wat geen besef het van die waarde daarvan nie, net die ooreenstemmende waarde in nikkelgeld te gee is ook basies oneerlik. Een of ander tyd besef daardie kind of vriend dat hy iets waardevols gehad het en hy kry 'n diepgewortelde grief. Gee hom liever 'n billike vergoeding en moedig hom aan om nog skaars munte te versamel en self ook te begin versamel.

Ek het nou genoeg gepreek en dus net 'n gedagte om mee af te sluit.

Moenie verstar raak met u versameling nie. Brei u belangstelling uit. As u met Suid-Afrikaanse munte vasval begin met Rhodesiese of Portugese of Oos Afrikaanse of Australiese geld. Onthou al die gebiede het nuwe geld in omloop en as u nou inspring sal u nog iets in die hande kry. Een van die dae is dit ook rariteite.

S.A.Mint

There will be no change in the South African Mint's production of proof sets this year. According to a senior official at the Mint, 10,000 long sets; 15,000 short sets and 1,000 twin sets consisting of the gold R2 and R1 coins will be struck.

South Africans who obtained 1966 sets will once again be able to purchase their sets direct from the Mint. There is little likelihood of newcomers obtaining sets.

There has been a significant change in the distribution of the Mint's sets in the past year. About two years ago, the majority of sets were sent to America, but with the increase of coin collecting in the Republic, the Mint is selling to many more South Africans.

IF YOU ARE VISITING THE RAND EASTER SHOW THIS MONTH IN JOHANNESBURG, BE SURE TO EITHER TELEPHONE US AT 834-8210 OR STOP FOR A TALK ABOUT COINS AT OUR SHOP (151, JEPPE STREET, JOHANNESBURG. JUST OFF THE CORNER OF RISSIK AND JEPPE STREETS).

Bickels Coin and Medal News, March 1967.

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

PRICE LIST

BICKELS' COINS & MEDALS

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

LIST 124

MARCH, 1967.

Valid to end of MARCH, 1967 only
(Cancels all previous lists)

ARTHUR BICKEL

RICHARD BICKEL

- 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: April, 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)

125	1943	per set	(104 minted)	R435-
126	1944	per set	(150 minted)	R337-
127	1945	per set	(150 minted)	R335-
128	1946	per set	(150 minted)	R333-
129	1947	per set	(2600 minted)	R137-
130	1948	per set	(1120 minted)	R155-
131	1949	per set	(800 minted)	R178-
132	1950	per set	(500 minted)	R217-
133	1951	per set	(2000 minted)	R56-
134	1952	per set	(3500 minted)	R38-
135	1953	per set	(2000 minted)	R51-
136	1954	per set	(2275 minted)	R63-
137	1955	per set	(2250 minted)	R62-
138	1956	per set	(1350 minted)	R102-
139	1957	per set	(750 minted)	R160-
140	1958	per set	(625 minted)	R170-
141	1959	per set	(560 minted)	R222-
142	1960	per set	(1860 minted)	R77-
143	1961	per set	(4391 minted)	R28-
144	1962	per set	(2300 minted)	R57-
145	1963	per set	(2525 minted)	R43-
146	1964	per set	(1300 minted)	R24-
147	1965	per set	(20000 minted)	R25-
148	1965	per set	VIP (120 minted)	R235-
149	1966	per set	(15,000 minted)	R20-

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

150	1952	per set	(12000 minted)	R64 -
151	1953	per set	(3000 minted)	R105 -
152	1954	per set	(875 minted)	R155 -
153	1955	per set	(600 minted)	R180 -
154	1956	per set	(350 minted)	R370 -
155	1957	per set	(380 minted)	R350 -
156	1958	per set	(360 minted)	R350 -
157	1959	per set	(390 minted)	R415 -
158	1960	per set	(1500 minted)	R145 -
159	1961	per set	(3139 minted)	R 96 -
160	1962	per set	(1544 minted)	R108 -
161	1963	per set	(1500 minted)	R 92 -
162	1964	per set	(3000 minted)	R 65 -
163	1965	per set	(5000 minted)	R 70 -
164	1966	per set	(10,000 minted)	R 55 -

SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE CROWNS

SS - Specially select i.e. prooflike finish.

		Mintage	
165	1953	each (8,000)	R19.50
166	1954	each (3,890)	R44.-
167	1955	each (2,230)	R28.-
168	1959	each (2,200)	R140.-
169	1960	each (22,367)	R11.-
170	1961	each (19,956)	R17.-
171	1962	each (6,024)	R25.-
172	1963	each (10,227)	R10.-
173	1964	each (25,000)	R6.-

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS

		Mintage	
174	1947	each (305,600)	R 5.-
175	1948	each (781,992)	R 7.-
176	1949	each (537,821)	R 8.50
177	1958	each (235,952)	R 8.-
178	1960	each (421,624)	R 3.50
179	1962	each (24,378)	R12.75
180	1963	each (157,717)	R 3.-
181	1964	each (126,664)	R 3.-

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 uncirculated condition - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2 (Bronze).

PRE DECIMAL 1/4d. TO 5/-

182	1948	per set	
183	1949	per set	R107.-
184	1950	per set	R 90.-
185	1958	per set	R140.-
186	1959	per set	R 50.-
187	1960	per set	R170.-
			R 36.-

DECIMAL SERIES 1/2c. to 50c.

188	1961	per set	R 22.50
189	1962	per set	R 37.-
190	1963	per set	R 19.-
191			

SOUTH AFRICAN FARTHING

196	1924	UNC	R5.00
197	1928	UNC	6.25
198	1931	EF	2.50
199	1932	UNC	4.00
200	1935	UNC	6.25
201	1941	UNC	4.25
202	1942	VF	.25
203	1942	UNC (Black Finish)	2.00
204	1942	UNC (Red Finish)	2.00
205	1943	VF	.20
206	1944	VF	.25
207	1945	VF	.20
208	1946	VF	.25
209	1946	UNC	1.40
210	1947	VF	.25
211	1947	UNC	1.40
212	1948	VF	.30
213	1948	UNC	1.90
214	1949	VF	.25
215	1950	VF	.15
216	1951	VF	.25
217	1952	VF	.20
218	1952	UNC	1.20
219	1953	VF	.15
220	1953	UNC	.80
221	1954	VF	.20
222	1954	UNC	.75
223	1955	VF	.10
224	1955	UNC	.55
225	1957	VF	.20
226	1957	UNC	.80
227	1958	VF	.10
228	1958	UNC	.65
229	1959	VF	.30
230	1959	UNC	.75
231	1960	UNC	1.25

SOUTH AFRICAN SHILLINGS

232	1924	G	.40
233	1924	VG	1.00
234	1932	VG	.40
235	1932	F	.60
236	1932	VF	1.00
237	1933	VG	.40
238	1933	F	.85
239	1934	VG	.35
240	1934	F	.70
241	1934	VF	2.50
242	1935	VG	.40
243	1935	F	.75
244	1936	VG	.40
245	1936	F	.80
246	1937	VG	.30
247	1937	F	.60
248	1938	VG	.30
249	1938	VF	1.00
250	1943	EF	1.75
251	1943	UNC	4.00
252	1946	VF	17.50
253	1951	UNC	5.00
254	1956	UNC	4.25
255	1958	UNC	3.00
256	1959	F	.95
257	1959	VF	1.85
258	1959	UNC	8.00
259	1960	EF	.75
260	1960	UNC	2.50
261	1961	UNC	1.50
262	1962	UNC	1.00
263	1963	UNC	.75

264 1964 UNC .65
SOUTH AFRICAN TWO SHILLINGS

265	1923	F	R 4.50
266	1924	VG	2.00
267	1924	F	3.00
268	1926	VG	4.00
269	1926	F	7.00
270	1927	G	1.50
271	1927	VG	2.50
272	1927	F	5.25
273	1927	VF	10.50
274	1928	F	3.00
275	1928	VF	5.25
276	1929	F-	3.00
277	1929	F-	5.00
278	1930	F	6.00
279	1930	VF	10.50
280	1932	F	1.50
281	1932	VF	2.90
282	1933	VG	1.20
283	1933	VF	4.25
284	1934	VG	1.50
285	1934	F	2.30
286	1934	VF	5.00
287	1935	VG	1.50
288	1935	F	2.30
289	1935	VF	5.00
290	1936	VF	4.50
291	1936	VF	5.50
292	1937	VG	.60
293	1937	VF	2.20
294	1937	EF	3.30
295	1939	VF	6.50
296	1940	F	.60
297	1940	VF	1.20
298	1941	VG	.60
299	1941	VF	1.50
300	1941	EF	2.50
301	1942	VG	.40
302	1943	EF	2.50
303	1944	VG	1.20
304	1944	F	2.50
305	1944	VF	6.00
306	1944	EF	8.50
307	1944	UNC	15.00
308	1945	VG	.85
309	1945	VF	3.30
310	1945	EF	7.00
311	1945	UNC	11.00
312	1946	F-	6.00
313	1946	UNC	27.50
314	1947	VF	18.50
315	1949	VG	1.50
316	1951	VG	.90
317	1951	F	1.75
318	1951	UNC	9.00
319	1953	F	.60
320	1954	EF	1.00
321	1954	UNC	2.50
322	1955	F	.35
323	1955	VF	.75
324	1956	F	.50
325	1958	UNC	3.50
326	1959	F	.50
327	1959	UNC	4.00
328	1960	EF	1.75
329	1960	UNC	3.00
330	1961	VF	.50
331	1961	UNC	1.75
332	1962	F-	.30
333	1962	UNC	1.35
334	1963	EF	.40
335	1963	UNC	.95
336	1964	EF	.40

337 1964 UNC .80
SOUTH AFRICAN HALF-CROWNS

338	1923	F	R1.00
339	1924	F-	.60
340	1924	F	.80
341	1924	VF	2.50
342	1925	VG	.85
343	1925	F	1.75
344	1927	F	3.50
345	1928	VG	.60
346	1928	F	1.00
347	1928	VF	2.00
348	1929	VG	.60
349	1929	F	1.00
350	1929	VF	2.50
351	1930	F	2.00
352	1930	VF	4.75
353	1932	VG	.50
354	1932	F	.70
355	1932	VF	1.50
356	1932	EF	4.00
357	1933	VG	2.00
358	1933	F	3.00
359	1934	VG	.65
360	1934	F	1.00
361	1935	VG	.65
362	1935	F	1.00
363	1936	VG	.65
364	1936	F	1.00
365	1936	VF	2.50
366	1937	F	.85
367	1.00	F	1.00
368	1938	VF	2.50
369	1938	VF-EF	3.50
370	1939	F	2.75
371	1940	F	.60
372	1940	VF	1.00
373	1940	EF	2.50
374	1940	UNC	5.00
375	1941	F	.60
376	1941	EF	1.25
377	1941	EF	2.50
378	1942	F	.60
379	1942	VF	1.00
380	1942	EF	2.25
381	1943	F	.60
382	1943	VF	1.00
383	1943	EF	2.75
384	1944	F	R .65
385	1944	VF	1.40
386	1944	EF	2.85
387	1945	VF	2.50
388	1946	VG	3.00
389	1946	F	6.00
390	1946	VF	10.00
391	1950	VG	5.00
392	1951	F	1.00
393	1951	VF	2.00
394	1951	EF	4.00
395	1951	UNC	7.50
396	1952	F	.70
397	1952	VF	1.35
398	1953	VF	1.50
399	1953	EF	2.50
400	1953	EF / UNC	3.50
401	1954	VF	.70
402	1954	EF	1.75
403	1955	VF	.75
404	1955	EF	2.00
405	1955	UNC	4.50
406	1956	VF	1.25
407	1956	EF	2.25

408	1957	VF	1.00
409	1957	EF	2.30
410	1958	VF	1.25
411	1958	UNC	4.50
412	1959	F	2.50
413	1959	UNC	11.50
414	1960	UNC	12.50

SOUTH AFRICAN CROWNS.

415	1947	UNC	5.00
416	1948	UNC	7.00
417	1949	UNC	8.50
418	1950	EF	7.50
419	1952	UNC	R3.50
420	1954	UNC	37.50
421	1957	UNC	10.00
422	1958	UNC	8.00
423	1960	UNC	3.50
424	1961	UNC	11.00
426	1962	UNC	12.75
426	1963	UNC	3.00
427	1964	UNC	3.00

BRITISH CROWNS

428	1696	William III F-	20.00
429	1820	George III F-	12.00
430	1821	George IV F-	15.00
431	1844	Victoria Young-head F	10.00

432	1844	F-(V YH.)	16.00
433	1845	V. YH. F	10.00
434	1845	" F-	16.00
435	1847	" F-	10.00
436	1847	" F-	21.00
437	1889	Victoria Jubilee Head F	4.50
438	1889V.	JH VF	10.00
439	1890V.	JH F	5.00
440	1890	Victoria Jubilee Head F/VF R	6.50
441	1891	V. JH. F/VF	6.50
442	1892	" F/VF	6.50
443	1893	Victoria Old-head Edge LIV F/VF	6.50
444	1893	Victoria Old-head Edge LVI VF	10.00
445	1895	V.O.H. Edge LIX F/FV	9.00
446	1896	V.O.H. Edge LX F	11.50
447	1897	V.O.H. Edge LXI F	5.00
448	1898	V.O.H. Edge LXII F/VF	14.00
449	1899	V.O.H. Edge LXII F	12.00
450	1900	V.O.H. Edge LXIII FG	5.00
451	1900	V.O.H. Edge LXIII VF	24.00

452	1900	V.O.H. Edge LXIV F	9.00
453	1902	Edward VII F	29.50
454	1902	Edward VII VF	39.50
455	1935	George V VF/EF	55.00
456	1935	George V VF/EF	5.50
457	1951	George VI UNC in coriginal case of issue for Festival of Britian	5.50
459	1960	Elizabeth II UNC	3.50
460	1965	Elizabeth II Churchill Comm. UNC	1.20

BRITISH DOUBLE FLORINS

461	1887	Victoria Jubilee head VF	6.50
462	1888	V. JH. VF	11.00
463	1889	V. JH. VF	9.00
464	1889	V. JH EF	20.00
465	1890	V. JH F-	6.50

BRITISH MAUNDY SETS

All in Boxes Silver 1d, 2d, 3d, and 4d.

466	1856	V. YH F.D.C.	37.50
468	1900	V. OH. F.D.C.	29.50
469	1903	Edward VII FDC	29.50
470	1919	George V. FDC	37.50
471	1938	George VI FDC	37.50

BICKELS COIN ACCESSORIES

SOUTH AFRICAN CROWN ALBUM

ITEM NO. 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

ITEM NO. B. Similar to S.A. Crown Album, but it contains 3 sheets of 12 crown sized pockets each. R3.95

UNIVERSAL COIN ALBUM

ITEM NO. C. This is undoubtedly the finest all purpose Album for different coins on the market. Upholstered Leatherette red and gold cover: the inside has 144 transparent polythene pockets for coins from the Crown size down to the smallest coin. R5.75

S.A. VOL. I. DE LUXE ALBUM

ITEM NO. D. This volume (from 1923 to 1946) is the product of many months of research and experiment. It houses a complete collection of South African Coins - (All the coins from d to 5/- are spaced together on one half a page). The compartments have been tailored to fit the size of the coin, and a listing of quantities minted appears for each date (all denominations). Two dates are allocated to a page and it is thus possible to locate all coins of a particular date

at a glance. Handsome dark brown and gold leatherette cover with transparent polythene sheets. Album complete, per Vol. R8.75
Registered Design 167/66.

S.A. VOL. II. DE LUXE ALBUM

ITEM NO. 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. R8.75
Registered Design 164/5/6/66

LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC SHEETS FOR UNIVERSAL ALBUM

ITEM NO. F. Crown Size (12 coins) ea. .45
Florin Size (20 coins) ea. .45

LOOSE SINGLE PLASTIC PLCKETS FOR SINGLE COINS

ITEM NO. G. Crown Size ea. .04
Shilling Size ea. .03

(PUBLISHED BY BICKELS COINS AND MEDALS (PTY.) LTD., OF 151 JEPPE STREET, JOHANNESBURG, AND PRINTED BY TEKNILITH, OF ESCOM CENTRE, 122a HARRISON STREET, BRAAMFONTEIN.

SOUTH AFRICAN RARITIES

ONLY ONE OF EACH AVAILABLE

- Item A. 1965 S.A. AFRIKAANS 1 cent UNC — R49.00
 B. 1965 S.A. Pattern 50c UNC — R 65.00
 C. 1949 S.A. Inauguration of the Voortrekker Monument Set. 15ct gold, silver and bronze. (only 100 made) — R105.00
 D. 1965 S.A. Pattern 1c and 2c in attractive velvet lined wooden case
 UNC — R150.00
 E. 1893 ZAR 10/- (KRUGER) VF/EF (slight trace of being ex mount) — R275.00
 F. 1965 S.A. ENGLISH 50 cent piece
 UNC — R500.00
 G. 1923 S.A. Long Proof Set £1 to ¼d. in (MAPPIN & WEBB CASE) — R585.00
 H. 1931 S.A. Short Proof Set in original case 2/6 to ¼d. —R1475.00
 I. 1938 S.A. Short Proof Set in case 2/6 to ¼d. —R1250.00

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- J. BRITAIN — JAMES I (1603-25) UNITE. FOURTH BUST m.m. ROSE TO CINQUEFOIL. SEABY 1967 VF/EF — R100.00
 K. FRANCE — NAPOLEON EMPEREUR — GOLD 40 FRANCS — 1811 VF (SCARCE COIN) — R 56.00
 L. ALBANIA — KING AMET ZOGU — FR.A 100 GOLD 1927 — EF (£5 size) RRR — R210.00
 M. BYZANTINE — (118-1143) GOLD NOMISMA OF JOHANNES II — R 48.50
 N. FRANCE — NAPOLEON III GOLD 50 FR. 1859 — VF — R 67.50
 O. BYZANTINE — (AD 527-565) JUSTINIAN I GOLD TREMISSIS — R 38.00
 P. BYZANTINE — AD (565-578) JUSTIN II GOLD SOLIDUS — R 37.50
 Q. GERMANY — KAISER FRIEDRICH III. Set in original velvet lined leather case containing:-
 2 MARK 1888 silver proof
 5 MARK 1888 silver proof
 10 MARK 1888 gold FDC
 10 MARK 1888 gold FDC — R125.00

MORMON MONEY 60 YEARS AGO

The Mormons, or "Latter Day Saints" as they call themselves, are found in all parts of the United States; but Salt Lake City, Utah, is pre-eminently their home. In that city Mormon influence is observed in the statuary, the name of the river — Jordan — which flows through the city, and even the nomenclature of the streets. Mormonism is also noticeable in the customs of the city, and a most interesting case of this is the use of what may be termed mormon money.

The Mormons, it is well known, are literalists in Bible interpretation, and adhere strenuously to the tithing system of the Old Testament. They operate the system in the following way. A general storehouse is maintained at a central point in Salt Lake City, where

the Mormon farmer, or indeed the Gentile if he so desires, may bring his produce. He is paid for this in Mormon "script" or money, but one-tenth is always deducted and given to the church as his tithe. The script with which the man is paid contains on its face the words, "This is not intended to be used as money". But this sentence is printed merely as a protection against prosecution by the United States Government, which prohibits any private individual or corporation to coin money or issue currency. In reality, the script is just as good as money at the Mormon store, and can be redeemed in meat, flour, or whatever article is mentioned on the face of the script. The colour of the money varies according as it is redeemable in one or another article, and the denominations range from five cents up. On

one side of the script is printed the contract and the number of the individual note, while on the other appears a picture relating to the Mormons, the five-cent denomination containing the Temple in Salt Lake City. Besides being used by Mormons, this curious money is bought to a considerable extent by the tourists who visit Utah and carry away the script as souvenirs of Mormondom. All this money is clear gain to the Mormons, since it is not likely that the tourists ever present it for redemption. — A.B.R.

ALL COIN COLLECTORS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE THIRD SOUTH AFRICAN NUMISMATIC CONVENTION WHICH WILL BE HELD IN DURBAN FROM JULY 11 TO JULY 15. PEOPLE WHO ARE INTERESTED SHOULD WRITE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NATAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, MR. D.D.V. GIBSON, 35, JACKSON ROAD, FYNLAND, DURBAN.

Bickels Coin and Medal News, March 1967.

**MARCH GOLD
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