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COINS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA THE FEDERATION AND RHODESIA

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FOREWORD

by

THE HON. B. H. MUSSETT, M.P.
MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
RHODESIA



"I was very pleased when I was asked by the Authors and Publishers to write a foreword to the Rhodesian Numistat.

As a keen Numismatist over many years I know how necessary and long overdue the information contained in this excellently produced and prepared record of Rhodesia's coins is to the Coin Collectors of the World.

This is the first publication available to Collectors that gives details and prices from 1932 through Southern Rhodesia, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and now Rhodesia. Because of the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence, the resultant world publicity has also created an unprecedented demand for this country's coinage. This book will remove uncertainty and assist in stabilising prices of Rhodesian coins."

B. H. Mussett.

May 1967.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publishers are deeply grateful to the many contributors who made it possible to produce this Rhodesian Numistat.

From Canada and the United States came the inspiration to proceed with the idea. Had it not been for the excellent article by Mr. J. Remick and World Coins Magazine of Sidney, Ohio, in their October 1965 issue, this Rhodesian Numistat may not yet have been a reality.

We would like to express our thanks to Mr. Remick and to World Coins for permission to use material from their October '65 issue. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Russell Rulau, editor of World Coins magazine, for his spontaneous and gracious assistance in supplying all the photographs of Rhodesian Coins used in this publication. This gesture saved us many hours of extra labour.

Mr. S.E. Edwards undertook a major task when he agreed to write the introduction. The thoroughness with which he completed the job speaks for itself. His articles in our monthly Coin and Medal News have become a feature which thousands of South African Numismatists look forward to. Thank you Mr. Edwards for helping to get this project off the ground.

Dr. J.M.L. Joubert's meticulous description of the major differences between the gradings will assist all collectors of this series to better classify and grade the pieces in their collection.

Credit is due also to Mr. Peter Brown, editor of Bickel's Coin and Medal News, who supervised the entire production of this catalogue. He innovated the arranging of the prices for Rhodesian Coins in such a way that it was possible at one glance to determine a coin's value in both Rands and Cents as well as U.S. Dollars and Cents. The prices quoted are based on the experience of dealers who were actively trading in Rhodesian coins during the past six months.

Finally, we wish to thank all the unnamed Rhodesian numismatists who assisted us with their knowledge of and experience in this subject. We feel certain that the Foreword by Mr. Jack Mussett M.P., Minister of Commerce and Industry will prove to be a major contribution in helping to expand the world demand for Rhodesia's collectable coins.

Here is wishing all collectors of the Rhodesian series "Happy Hunting"!

A HISTORY OF RHODESIAN COINS

BY S.E. EDWARDS

The world-wide publicity over Rhodesia's assumption of independence and the realisation by numismatists that Rhodesian coins are scarce, has increased the popularity of that country's coins tenfold, in recent years. Rhodesia is a young country; the first settlers marched into Mashonaland and Manicaland less than eighty years ago. What sort of money did they use?

The earliest reference to money in the statutes of Southern Rhodesia is contained in Ordinance No. 3 of 1891, by which the coinage of the Cape of Good Hope became the standard coinage of Mashonaland. In Ordinance No. 6 of 1894 the territorial limits were extended to include the whole of what was later known as Southern Rhodesia.

During the Boer War and the sieges of Kimberley and Mafeking, communications with Rhodesia were so badly disrupted that a serious shortage of coins resulted. The situation became so bad at one time that the Government Secretary for Matabeleland, H. Marshall-Hale, issued cards with postage stamps affixed to them as provisional currency.

In 1910 and 1911, British coins from 1/4d. bronze up to £5 gold were proclaimed by Royal Proclamation for use in Southern Rhodesia. In 1923 Southern Rhodesia became a British Crown Colony following the surrender of the sovereign rights of the British South Africa Company. Northern Rhodesia became a protectorate of the British Crown in 1924.

After the introduction of its own coinage in South Africa in 1923, Union coinage became legal tender in Southern Rhodesia in terms of the existing legislation. Why, then, should a small country such as Southern Rhodesia have found it necessary to introduce its own coinage in 1932? Why could it not have managed with British and Union of South Africa coinage? Why did Rhodesia go to the trouble of issuing its own coins at that time?

The issue of a separate coinage for Southern Rhodesia was linked with the great depression of 1931. Wall Street crashed and Britain was forced off the gold standard. The Union of South Africa, on the other hand, fought desperately to keep on the gold standard. Collectors of gold coins will recall that the South African Mint struck gold sovereigns as late as 1932.

The effect of Britain going off and South Africa remaining on the gold standard was that the value of British sterling drifted downward on the world money markets. Eventually, the South African pound stood at a premium of more than 20% over British sterling. Rhodesian bank notes were not legal tender in South Africa, but both British silver and, obviously, Union silver were legal tender in the Union. So, it was not long before it dawned on people that there was an easy profit of more than 20% to be made simply by transporting silver coins from Rhodesia into the Union. In a short time the drain became so heavy that Rhodesia was virtually denuded of silver coins. An embargo on the export of silver from Rhodesia on the Rhodesian side, and an Exchange Dumping Duty of 20% on British silver (in excess of 40/- per person) on the South African side did not improve matters. At one time it was thought that postage stamps would have to be used as currency again in Rhodesia. South Africa had a surplus of silver which was coming into the Union not only from Rhodesia but on every Union Castle ship from the United Kingdom.

The solution was found by Southern Rhodesia issuing its own coinage. Such coinage would not be acceptable in the Union of South Africa. Accordingly, in 1932, the Coinage Act of Southern Rhodesia authorised the minting of Southern Rhodesian gold, silver, bronze and cupro-nickel coins; the current coins of Britain and the Union of South Africa were still to be legal tender in the Colony. Although provision was made in the Act, no gold coins were minted at that time.

Strangely enough, Southern Rhodesia came into possession of its own coinage just about the time that the Union was forced off the gold standard thereby falling into line with the rest of the Commonwealth. South Africa's change from the gold standard removed the prime cause of Rhodesia striking its own currency. But as the Deputy Master of the London Mint reported: "It must be remembered that, as the Government of any new nation or territory grows in importance and dignity, the desire for the exercise of the prerogative of the State in matters of coinage always sooner or later demands expression. And so it may well be that the issue in Rhodesia of a special coinage of her own, comparable with the special coinage of the rest of His Majesty's Dominions and of most of his Colonies and Dependencies, may only have been anticipated by a few years as the result of events in 1932". Surely this was a prophetic statement in view of recent

developments in Rhodesia!

In 1933 a new Coinage Act, which repealed the Coinage Act of 1932, came into operation. This Act made no provision for the minting of gold coins and excluded Union of South Africa coins from the legal tender of the Colony. The first Southern Rhodesia coins minted under this Act were the 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d. denominations. They bore the date 1932 and were silver coins of .925 fineness (92.5% silver and 7.5% copper). This first minting included 496 sets of "proof" coins for sale to collectors.

For their obverse design, these coins bore the crowned effigy of His Majesty King George the Fifth, consisting of head and bust, wearing the Robe of State with the Collar of the Garter and looking to the left, with the inscription "George V, King – Emperor".

For their reverse impressions, the coins bore the following designs, in addition to the words "Southern Rhodesia", the denomination and the date of the year.

Half-crown: The shield of Arms of Southern Rhodesia surmounted with the Royal Crown; on a scroll, the symbols "GV RI".

Florin : A sable antelope.

Shilling : The Zimbabwe bird.

Sixpence : Three native spear-heads.

Southern Rhodesia coins were first issued in Nyasaland in 1933.

In 1934, the first Southern Rhodesia coins of the 1d. and ½d. denominations, made of cupro-nickel (75% copper and 25% nickel) were issued.

The obverse design of these coins, which were perforated in the centre, comprised a Double Rose, crowned, within a broken circle, with the inscription "George V, King – Emperor". This design was adapted from a design which had been prepared some years previously by the late Mr. Derwent Wood, R.A., namely, a Tudor Rose. The reverse impression consisted of a design prepared by the Royal Mint engravers, comprising a simple arrangement of the name of the Colony, the date of the year and, within ornamental scrolls, the denomination.

In 1936, the death of King George the Fifth occurred and silver coins minted thereafter bore, for the obverse impression, the crowned effigy of His Majesty King George the Sixth, consisting of head looking to the left, and the inscription on all coins was changed to "George VI, King – Emperor". No coins

were minted during the short reign of King Edward the Eighth in 1936.

With the coming into operation on the 3rd January, 1939, of the "Coinage and Currency Act, 1938", all previous coinage legislation was repealed. The new Act provided for the minting of silver coins of the denominations 3d. to 2/6 and cupro-nickel and bronze coins of the denominations 1d. and ½d.

British coins ceased to be legal tender in Southern Rhodesia on the 8th July, 1939.

In 1942, owing to a war-time shortage of nickel which was required for munitions, the composition of the 1d. and ½d. was changed from cupro-nickel to bronze (97% copper, 2.5% zinc and .5% tin, approximately) and the first minting of bronze coins was dated 1942.

In 1944, owing to a world shortage of silver for coinage and the possibility of future heavy liability for replacement of such silver bullion which might be acquired for such purposes under the war-time Lend-Lease terms, the fineness of Southern Rhodesia silver coins was reduced from .925 to .500 (50% silver, 40% copper, 5% nickel and 5% zinc).

In 1947, owing to the increasingly difficult silver position and the rising price of that commodity, the coins of the 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d. denominations were debased from silver to cupro-nickel and a policy of withdrawal of the silver coins from circulation for recovery of the silver content was embarked upon.

In 1948, as a result of the passing of the "Independence of India Act" by the British Parliament, whereby His Majesty ceased to hold the title "Emperor of India", the word "Emperor" was removed from the obverse design of Southern Rhodesia coins and the inscription on all coins became "King George the Sixth". On the reverse side of the half-crown, the symbols "G VI R" replaced "G VI RI".

The new design for the obverse impression with the altered inscription was made by Mr. Percy Metcalfe, C.V.O., the original artist.

The accession of Queen Elizabeth the Second to the throne in 1952 necessitated a further change in the design of Southern Rhodesia coins. The obverse impression on the cupro-nickel coins became that of the uncrowned effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, consisting of head looking to the right, and the inscription on all coins became "Queen Elizabeth the

Second". The symbols "G VI R" on the reverse side of the half-crown became "E II R".

The obverse design was the work of Mrs. Mary Gillick, the sculptress. It shows the Queen wearing a laurel wreath tied at the back with a flowing ribbon above two curls lying over the nape of the neck, and follows the very old tradition of an uncrowned effigy of the monarch upon British coins – a tradition which was unbroken from the beginning of the reign of Charles II until the Victorian florin in 1848.

The one and only minting of Southern Rhodesia cupro-nickel coins bearing the Queen's effigy was dated 1954, as did also, the only Southern Rhodesia pennies and half-pennies of the Elizabeth II reign. In 1953, the only minting of Southern Rhodesia crown pieces was issued to commemorate the Centenary of the birth of Cecil John Rhodes, the Colony's founder, in 1853. The coins were of .500 silver and the issue comprised 123,500 ordinary pieces for circulation and 1,500 "proof" pieces in presentation cases.

The obverse design of the crown piece comprised the uncrowned effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, consisting of head looking to the right, with the inscription "Queen Elizabeth the Second".

The reverse design consisted of a portrait of Cecil John Rhodes (three-quarter face) in a circle above three shields bearing the Arms of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, resting upon and enclosed by two sprigs of laurel entwined by a ribbon bearing the name "Cecil Rhodes" and dated 1853 – 1902

The edges of all Southern Rhodesia coins of the 2/6d., 2/- 1/- and 6d. denominations were milled but those of the 3d., 1d. and ½d. denominations were plain. The edge of the crown piece bore the inscription "1853 OUT OF VISION CAME REALITY 1953" in incuse lettering. In the minting process, the collar was loose so that it is a matter of chance whether the edge lettering reads right way up or not when the obverse is held towards the holder. The numbers of each variety are apparently equal as would be expected.

In summary form, the events which affected the designs and compositions of Southern Rhodesia coins between the years 1932 and 1954 were:—

(a) The introduction of Southern Rhodesia .925 silver coins of

the denominations 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d. in 1932 during the reign of George V.

- (b) The introduction of Southern Rhodesia cupro-nickel pennies and half-pennies in 1934.
- (c) The accession of George VI to the throne in 1937.
- (d) The change-over from cupro-nickel to bronze pennies and half-pennies in 1942.
- (e) The reduction of the fineness of the silver coins from .925 to .500 in 1944.
- (f) The debasement of the 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d. denominations from .500 silver to cupro-nickel in 1947.
- (g) The "Independence of India Act" in 1948, which necessitated the removal of the word "Emperor" from the coins
- (h) The accession of Elizabeth II to the throne in 1952.
- (i) A commemorative 5/- piece was issued to mark the centenary of the birth of Cecil John Rhodes in 1853.

Details of the denominations of Southern Rhodesia coins minted in the years between 1932 and 1954 are as follows:—

5/-	(.500 silver)	:	1953
2/6d.	(.925 silver)	:	1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942.
2/6d.	(.500 silver)	:	1944, 1946.
2/6d.	(Cupro-nickel)	:	1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954.
2/-	(.925 silver)	:	1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942.
2/-	(.500 silver)	:	1944, 1946.
2/-	(Cupro-nickel)	:	1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954.
1/-	(.925 silver)	:	1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942.
1/-	(.500 silver)	:	1944, 1946.
1/-	(Cupro-nickel)	:	1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952.
6d.	(.925 silver)	:	1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942.
6d.	(.500 silver)	:	1944, 1945, 1946.
6d.	(Cupro-nickel)	:	1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952.
3d.	(.925 silver)	:	1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942.
3d.	(.500 silver)	:	1944, 1945, 1946.
3d.	(Cupro-nickel)	:	1947, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1952.

1d.	(Cupro-nickel)	: 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942.
1d.	(Bronze)	: 1942, 1943, 1944, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954.
½d.	(Cupro-nickel)	: 1934, 1936, 1938, 1939.
½d.	(Bronze)	: 1942, 1943, 1944, 1951, 1952, 1954.

The names of the artists who executed the designs for Southern Rhodesia coins and the coins to which their designs were applied are as follows:

	Obverse	Reverse
Crown (1953)	Mrs. M. Gillick	Mr. H. Paget
Half-Crown (1932-1936)	Adapted	Mr. G. Kruger Gray, C.B.E.
Half-Crown (1937-1952)	Mr. Percy Metcalfe, C.V.O.	Gray, C.B.E.
Half-Crown (1954)	Mrs. M. Gillick	Gray, C.B.E.
Florin (1932-1936)	Adapted	Gray, C.B.E.
Florin (1937-1952)	Mr. Percy Metcalfe, C.V.O.	Gray, C.B.E.
Florin (1954)	Mrs. M. Gillick	Gray, C.B.E.
Shilling (1932-1936)	Adapted	Gray, C.B.E.
Shilling (1937-1952)	Mr. Percy Metcalfe, C.V.O.	Gray, C.B.E.
Sixpence (1932-1936)	Adapted	Gray, C.B.E.
Sixpence (1937-1952)	Mr. Percy Metcalfe, C.V.O.	Gray, C.B.E.
Threepence (1932-1936)	Adapted	Gray, C.B.E.
Threepence (1937-1952)	Mr. Percy Metcalfe, C.V.O.	Gray, C.B.E.
Penny (1934-1954)	Mr. Derwent Wood	Royal Mint Engravers
Half-penny (1934-1954)	Mr. Derwent Wood	Royal Mint Engravers

It has been customary for many years past, when a design is the work of a single artist and not an adaptation of a design, to reproduce the artist's initials on all coins to which his design is applied. It is, therefore, assumed that the design used for the Southern Rhodesia silver coins minted from 1932 to 1936, which bore no initials, was an adaptation of some other design.

The standard weights and the diameters of Southern Rho-

desia coins were the same for the various denominations, irrespective of composition, and were as follows:

	Weight in Imperial Grains	Diameter
Crown	436.3636	39.00 millimetres
Half-crown	218.18181	32.309 millimetres
Florin	174.54545	28.499 millimetres
Shilling	87.27272	23.597 millimetres
Sixpence	43.63636	19.405 millimetres
Threepence	21.81818	16.256 millimetres
Penny	100.00000	27.000 millimetres
Half-penny	45.00000	21.000 millimetres

The thickness of Southern Rhodesia coins varied according to composition, as follows:

	5/-	2/6d.	2/-	1/-	6d.	3d.	1d.	½d.
	(Millimetres)							
Cupro-nickel	—	2.370	2.334	1.803	1.473	1.066	1.676	1.448
Bronze	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.676	1.448
500 silver	3.0	2.311	2.311	1.753	1.372	1.015	—	—
925 silver	Slightly less than for .500 silver owing to the difference in specific gravity.							

COINS OF THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

The Federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953 necessitated a complete change of coinage design and the first minting of Federal coins was dated 1955. The first minting included 2,000 sets of "proof" coins.

The Federal coins of the 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d. denominations were of cupro-nickel, the 1d. and ½d. denominations of bronze. The "proof" coins of the 2/6d. to 3d. denominations were of .500 silver and those of the 1d. and ½d. denominations were of bronze.

The half-crown, florin, shilling and sixpence had milled edges but the edges of the threepence, penny and half-penny were plain.

The Federal coins all had for their obverse impression the uncrowned effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second (a representation by Dorothy Wilding), consisting of head looking to

the right, with the inscription "Queen Elizabeth the Second"

For their reverse impressions, the coins bore the following designs, in addition to the words "Rhodesia and Nyasaland", the denomination and the date of the year.

- Half-crown : The Coat of Arms of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland surmounted by the Royal Cypher "E II R".
- Florin : A Fish Eagle in flight, with a fish in its talons, between the letters "E.R".
- Shilling : A Sable Antelope
- Sixpence : A Leopard
- Threepence: A Flame Lily

The two denominations of Federal bronze coins, which were perforated in the centre, had, for the reverse impression, a simple arrangement of the name of the Federation, the date of the year and, within ornamental scrolls, the denomination, but the obverse impressions differed as follows:

- Penny : Two elephants rampant, facing each other, with, between the upstretched trunks, a crown, and, around, the inscription "Queen Elizabeth the Second".
- Half-penny : Two giraffes facing each other, with between the heads, a crown, and, around, the inscription "Queen Elizabeth the Second".

Details of the denominations of Federal coins minted in the years between 1955 and 1964 are:

- 2/6d. (Cupro-nickel) : 1955, 1956, 1957.
- 2/- (Cupro-nickel) : 1955, 1956, 1957.
- 1/- (Cupro-nickel) : 1955, 1956, 1957.
- 6d. (Cupro-nickel) : 1955, 1956, 1957, 1962, 1963.
- 3d. (Cupro-nickel) : 1955, 1956, 1957, 1962, 1963, 1964.
- 1d. (Bronze) : 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1963.
- ½d. (Bronze) : 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1964.

The artists who prepared the designs for the Federal coins were:

	Obverse	Reverse
Half-crown	Mrs. M. Gillick	Mr. H. Paget
Florin	Mrs. M. Gillick	Mr. H. Paget

Shilling	Mrs. M. Gillick	Mr. P. Vincze
Sixpence	Mrs. M. Gillick	Mr. P. Vincze
Threepence	Mrs. M. Gillick	Mr. P. Vincze
Penny	Mr. Sindall	Royal Mint Engravers
Half-penny	Mr. Sindall	Royal Mint Engravers

The standard weights and the diameters and thicknesses of Federal coins were the same as those of the Southern Rhodesia cupro-nickel and bronze coins. British coin was demonetised in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the 1st January, 1955.

RHODESIA'S COINS

Following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the 31st December, 1963, each of the three Federal Territories, subsequently renamed Rhodesia, Malawi and the Republic of Zambia, issued its own coinage in the following denominations:

Rhodesia	: 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d.
Malawi	: 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d.
Zambia	: 2/-, 1/-, 6d.

The three governments decided, however, that Federal coins of the denominations 3d., 1d. and ½d. would, for the time being, continue to circulate as a common currency throughout the former Federal area.

The first Rhodesia coins, which included 2,048 "proof" sets (also in cupro-nickel), were struck by the South African Mint in Pretoria and were dated 1964. The initial issue took place on the 25th January, 1965.

The Rhodesia coins all have for their obverse impression an effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, looking to the right and wearing a tiara, with the inscription "Elizabeth the Second". The effigy is the work of Mr. Arnold Machin, R.A.

For their reverse impressions the coins bear the following features, in addition to the word "Rhodesia", the denomination and the date of the year:

Half-crown	: A sable antelope (<i>Hippotragus niger</i>)
Florin	: A Zimbabwe bird
Shilling	: The shield of Rhodesia
Sixpence	: A flame lily (<i>Gloriosa superba</i>)

These elegant reverse designs were executed by Tommy Sasseen of the South African Mint, Pretoria, and in each case

bear his initials T.S.

In anticipation of the introduction of decimal currency, the coins also have the decimal equivalent of the sterling values, as follows:

2/6d.	-	25 cents
2/-	-	20 cents
1/-	-	10 cents
6d.	-	5 cents

The edges of the coins are milled with a slightly coarser graining than that of the Federal coins.

The coins are of cupro-nickel (75% copper and 25% nickel) and their standard weights, diameters and thicknesses are the same as those of the Federal cupro-nickel coins.

Details of the denominations of Rhodesia coins minted are:

2/6d.	(Cupro-nickel)	: 1964
2/-	(Cupro-nickel)	: 1964
1/-	(Cupro-nickel)	: 1964
6d.	(Cupro-nickel)	: 1964

Southern Rhodesia and Federal coins of the denominations 6d. to 2/6d. were demonetised on the 1st June, 1965.

RHODESIAN PROOF SETS AND PROOF COINS

From the inception of Southern Rhodesia's own coinage, Proof Sets have been issued and have been much sought after. We list them below; all were cased, with the exception of the 1937 proofs. Not that one should worry too much about the cases. The genuine numismatist goes for the coins. Uncirculated coins can easily be put into a case and called "proof". But the practised collector will quickly recognise proof coins without the help of a velvet and satin-lined case.

A word of warning about the 1953 Rhodes Centenary proof crowns. The crowns sold in circular plastic containers were not proof crowns issued by the Royal Mint. The former are production crowns which were sold at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo. The genuine Royal Mint proof crowns were housed in the usual plush cases. But once again, inspection will show the true mirror finish of the proof from ordinary finish of production coins.

Dr. Frank Mitchell reports several double proof sets of the 1953 Rhodes crown, i.e. sets made to show both the obverse and reverse of the crown. Apparently these were made for a

special presentation to Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother when they visited Rhodesia at that time.

The 1955 Rhodesia and Nyasaland proof 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d. were struck in .500 silver, while the production coins were cupro-nickel. I think I am right in saying, that a few surplus .500 silver coins found their way into circulation.

Finally, we come to the very interesting three-coin gold sets which were issued by the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia in 1966, ostensibly to commemorate one year of independence, but also with an eye to the "main chance", e.g. to obtain a substantial premium over the ordinary price of Rhodesian gold. Some numismatists raised their eye-brows when it was announced that the £5, £1 and 10/- set would sell for £101 (R202.00) and that the £5 piece by itself would sell for £80 (R160.00), the £1 for £16 (R32.00) and the 10/- piece for £8 (R16.00). It looked as if the State was going to grab all the profit and that collectors would be left holding the baby, a thing which collectors do not like doing. Expectations in this regard, however, proved to be wrong. No sooner were the sets and individual coins issued, than a scramble developed and it was reported that they were changing hand at double the prices paid for them. Great dissatisfaction was felt by those unlucky applicants who were not allotted sets, which shows how large the demand was.

After repeated requests by outside interests wanting to mint Rhodesian Gold Coins, the Reserve Bank decided to have it done themselves and keep all the profit in the country.

The reverses of the gold coins were executed by Tommy Sasseeen of the South African Mint, whose initials appear on the coins. The obverse was copied by Mr. T. Sasseeen from Arnold Machin's approved Commonwealth effigy of Queen Elizabeth II. Just how legal the use by Ian Smith's official regime of the Queen's effigy was at that time, on coins commemorating the British so-called "illegal" assumption of power by that regime, is a question which may well tease experts in international law for many years. How it came about that the South African Mint obtained permission from the Royal Mint to use Queen Elizabeth's effigy or, alternatively, did not get permission and went ahead with the striking of the coins, will be another story for which we will have to wait until it is revealed in the fullness of time.

It should be noted from the mintage figures that the £5

piece, in its own case, is the scarcest item of the 1966 gold issue.

The following proof sets have been issued by Southern Rhodesia, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

Date	Metals	Denominations	No's Minted	Remarks
1932	Silver and cupro-nickel	2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d. and ½d.	496	Cased
1937	Silver and cupro-nickel	2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d. and ½d.	40	Uncased
1953	Silver	5/- only	1,500	Cased
1955	Silver and bronze	2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d. and ½d.	2,000	Cased
1964	Cupro-nickel	2/6, 2/-, 1/- & 6d.	2,048	Cased
1966	Gold	£5, £1 and 10/-	2,000	Cased
1966	Gold	£5 only	1,000	Cased
1966	Gold	£1 only	3,000	Cased
1966	Gold	10/- only	4,000	Cased

The total quantity of gold coins of all denominations was:

£5	3,000
£1	5,000
10/-	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL		<u>14,000</u>

These gold coins which, of course, were struck by the South African Mint in Pretoria, are of 916.666 millesimal fineness (11/12ths fine gold and 1/12th alloy) and were in "proof" condition. The edges of the coins are milled. The designs are as follows:

OBVERSE SIDE:

An effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, looking to the right and wearing a tiara. Around the effigy is the inscription "Elizabeth the Second".

REVERSE SIDE:

£5 piece: The coat-of-arms of Rhodesia

£1 piece: A lion with tusk, which formed part of the coat-of-arms of the former British South African Company.

10/- piece: A sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*).

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND REMEDIES

Denomination	Standard Weight		Remedy Allowance		Millesimal Fineness
	Imperial Grains	Metric Grams	Weight per Piece		
			Imperial Grains	Metric Grams	
Five pounds	616.37239	39.94028	1.00	.06479	2
One pound	123.27447	7.98805	.20	.01296	
Ten Shillings	61.63723	3.99402	.15	.00972	

DIAMETERS AND THICKNESSES

Denomination	Diameter (Inches)	Remedy (Inches)	Thickness (Inches)	Remedy (Inches)
Five pounds	1.416	.003	.107	.0025
One pound	.873	.003	.062	.002
Ten Shillings	.767	.002	.042	.002

To revert to the ordinary circulating coinage of Rhodesia: Are there any particularly scarce coins? Are there any coins which are much scarcer than their mintage figures would lead one to expect?

I think that there are some very scarce coins, and some dates

in particular are much scarcer than one expects them to be from the mintage figures and much scarcer still in uncirculated condition. Personally, I have found that the early silver coins of Southern Rhodesia are relatively more plentiful in uncirculated and EF condition than Southern Rhodesian and Federation cupro-nickel. I may have been more fortunate than some collectors with the early silver, but I believe that a certain number of small hordes of silver coins have come to light from time to time. Bantu, knew instinctively that silver had a real value of its own. Accordingly, they used to bury silver coins. These coins come to light once in a while and are in extraordinarily good condition. But the Bantu just did not bother to hide away cupro-nickel coins. The great experts could label a circular piece of metal "half-a-crown", but the unsophisticated Bantu just knew it was worth nothing of the kind. The result has been that cupro-nickel coins in uncirculated condition, with the possible exception of the first issue of the Federation coins of 1955, are so scarce that one really wonders what can have happened to them. Not only are some of the uncirculated cupro-nickel coins scarce, but also 1956 and 1957 2/6 and 2/- in almost any condition seem to be much more difficult to obtain than their mintage figures would indicate. Just why this should be is not clear; one can only assume that it was found by the commercial banks that they had sufficient stocks of certain coins and they never called on the Reserve Bank to issue the uncirculated coin which they held. It should be noted that no Federation 1/-, 2/- and 2/6d. were minted after 1957. Whatever the reason, 1956 and 1957 2/- and 2/6d. are not easily obtainable. The 1957 2/6d. in particular is so scarce as to be virtually a rarity.

The story of the 1963 sixpence is possibly rather better known. For some reason, these sixpences were only issued to a few banks in Salisbury some days before Federation cupro-nickel was withdrawn in June 1965. Apparently only one £100 bag of 1963 sixpences was ever opened, the other bags being returned to the Royal Mint for melting down. Thus, less than four thousand 1963 sixpences are believed to have ever got into circulation, which makes them a very rare item.

As the Federation was officially broken up at midnight on 31st December, 1963, numismatists were very surprised to find 1964 ½d. and 3d. circulating. At one time it was thought that they would be very scarce items, but they are now plentiful in

Rhodesia. It must be remembered that both Zambia and Malawi are still using (1957) Federation ½d., 1d. and 3d. Why they should do so seems rather odd. Both these states fell over themselves to get their own 2/-, 1/- and 6d. in 1964. There is every reason to believe that 1964 ½d. and 3d. circulate freely in these territories as well as Rhodesia. For some reason a 1964 1d. does not appear to have been struck.

Generally speaking, not many errors have come to light yet in the Rhodesian series. A few uniface coins are known, and sometimes one finds a 1d. or ½d. come to light with the holes punched off-centre.

I must take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Dick Myerscough and Mr. Adrian Stander of the Rhodesian Numismatic Society for their valuable advice while preparing this introduction. I have also made extensive use of the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia's Notes on the Currency Media of Rhodesia. The South African Numismatic Society (more especially the late Mr. C. Wilmot) should take its share of the credit for those invaluable notes. If it were not for Mr. Wilmot's pioneering efforts in this field, much of the information might never have been recorded.



STEPHEN EDGAR EDWARDS, A.M.I.M.I. (b. 1912) emigrated to South Africa from the U.K. soon after World War II. He has dabbled in numismatics for nearly twenty years, but admits that he started as a "hoarder". From there he moved on to seriously collecting Union of South Africa and Australia. Research into coins struck by the S.A. Mint for countries other than South Africa, stimulated Mr. Edwards' interest in the coins of those territories which adjoin South Africa – and Rhodesia is one of them.

RHODESIAN COIN GRADES

By Dr. J.M.L. Joubert

PROOF:

Mirrorlike surface without blemishes. Struck from highly polished dies and specially prepared metal blanks. These coins are minted for collectors and never intended for circulation. Also known as F.D.C. (Fleur de coin) throughout Europe, to designate the perfect flawless Mint state.

UNCIRCULATED: (UNC)

Usually abbreviated UNC. Although struck from ordinary dies used for coins intended for general circulation, a coin in this condition has never been used as currency. It is in the same brilliant (although possibly tarnished) condition as when it was struck. The slightest sign of wear will disqualify a coin for this condition – it may however show rubbing marks from contact with other coins in the bag. The edge of the coin is sharp and the milling on the rim well defined, especially on the edge of the coin.

EXTRA FINE: (EF)

A coin in this condition appears to be almost perfect – but upon close inspection distinct signs of wear from circulation are detected on the high surfaces of the design.

VERY FINE: (VF)

Here there are unmistakable signs of a coin having been in circulation for quite some time. There appears to be a considerable flattening of the sharp points. However, the fine line details are still quite clear and the coin has no serious dents or scratches.

FINE: (F)

The coin shows considerable wear and has obviously been in use a long time. The outside rim will be worn down and blemishes in varying degrees are to be expected.

VERY GOOD: (VG)

This term is a misnomer. In fact, it would be more correct to call this grade rather poor. Most of the details are flat. The coin may be disfigured in many ways. Scratches, dents and nicks may be present. However, the distinguishing features and lettering must be clearly visible.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. AND 1d. 1934-1954

- EF There is only the slightest wear on the crown, the double rose, the arabesque (scroll) on the reverse and the lettering. Line on the orb of the crown is visible.
- VF Marked signs of wear on the lettering. The middle jewel and the two adjacent pearls are distinctly visible.
- F The middle jewel on the crown and the two pearls next to it are not visible.
- VG Lower end of the arabesque is worn completely flat. Details on the crown worn away.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1955-1964

- EF Only the slightest wear on the arabesque and shoulder of giraffe. All jewels on the crown visible. Eye of giraffe distinct. Orb of the crown not worn.
- VF Cheeks, shoulders and bellies of giraffes show some wear. Orb of crown shows only slight wear. Eye of giraffe is still visible.
- F Jewels on crown worn away. Whole body of giraffes worn, but not flat. Lettering shows some signs of wear. Eye of giraffe not visible.
- VG Giraffes worn completely flat. Details of crown indistinct. Lower end of arabesque (scroll) on reverse worn flat.

Penny 1955-1963

- EF Very slight wear on elephant's shoulder. No wear on lettering or orb of crown. All jewels on crown distinct. No wear on arabesque (scroll) on reverse.
- VF Slight wear on all limbs of the elephant. Orb of crown slightly worn. All jewels visible. Slight wear on arabesque and lettering.
- F Jewels on crown not visible. Whole body of elephant worn but not flat. Lower end of arabesque not worn flat.
- VG Elephants worn almost flat. Details on crown not distinguishable. Lower end of arabesque worn flat.

COINAGE OF KING GEORGE V

- EF Only the slightest wear on the cheek and side-burns. Eye-brow clear.
- VF Distinct wear on the cheek and sideburns, eye-brow, neck muscle and hair at the nape of the neck.
- F Lower end of the crown still visible in its entire length. Middle diamond and pearls on each side of it worn flat. Ear considerably worn but still visible.
- VG Middle half of lower edge of the crown worn away but still showing above the forehead and at the back of the head.

COINAGE OF KING GEORGE VI

- EF Only the slightest signs of wear on the King's cheek.
- VF Distinct wear on the cheek, but an unworn pit is visible in the middle of the cheek. Hair at the temple and the nape of the neck only slightly worn.
- F Hair almost completely worn smooth. All jewels distinctly visible on the crown.
- VG The eye and the top of the ear visible. Hair not distinguishable. Middle diamond and adjacent pearls on the crown still visible.

COINAGE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II (1954-1957)

- EF All details of hair, wreath and ear show distinctly.
- VF The Queen's ear will show faintly but details are not sharp. Details of dress not visible.
- F All eleven leaves of wreath will show although they will be worn.
- VG Lines of hair and wreath still present although indistinct and considerably worn.

SPECIAL NOTES ON THE REVERSE OF SILVER AND CUPRO-NICKEL COINS

Threepence (1932-1952). The wiring on the two outside spears are the first to wear. In an EF coin there should not be more than a very slight wear on the wiring of the two outer spears.

Threepence (1955-1964). The reverse does not show early wear. The flower stalk over the leaf is only worn away on a VG coin.

Sixpence (1932-1952). The markings on the handles of the war axes show very early wear. An EF coin should have all the markings on the handles of the axes distinctly visible.

Sixpence (1955-1963). An EF coin should not show more than very slight wear on the leopard's cheek.

Shilling (1932-1952). The claws of the Zimbabwe bird's nearest foot show the first signs of wear. On a VF coin they should still be distinct.

Two Shillings (1932-1954). The sable's belly is very prominent on these coins. An EF coin should show hardly any wear on the obverse, while on the reverse a slight wear on the sable's belly is permissible. On the VF coin there is distinct flattening on the belly.

Halfcrown (1932-1954). The reverse will show hardly any wear even on a VG coin, where only the fleur de lis will be worn flat.

Halfcrown (1955-1957). The reverse of these coins wears off early compared to the earlier halfcrowns e.g. on the VF coins there are distinct signs of wear on the sable antelope and lion.

Note (1): The coinage of 1964 is not described because UNC and EF coins are easily obtainable and grading is considered superfluous.

Note (2): It is desirable to be hyper-critical of one's coins when grading in order to avoid later disappointment in one's collection.

All the prices in the following pages are given in South African and United States currency.

The top line (in bold type) for each date in each denomination is Rands and cents and the bottom line is Dollars and cents.



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HALFPENNY

DATE	MINTAGE	UNC	EF	VF	F	VG
1934	240,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.15 1.64	.60 .86	.40 .57
1936	240,000	15.00 21.43	9.50 13.57	4.00 5.71	2.60 3.71	1.40 2.00
1938	240,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.15 1.64	.60 .86	.40 .57
1939	480,000	3.50 5.00	1.75 2.50	.80 1.14	.45 .64	.30 .43
1942	480,000	3.50 5.00	1.75 2.50	.80 1.14	.45 .64	.30 .43
1943	960,000	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.55 .79	.30 .43	.20 .29
1944	960,000	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.55 .79	.30 .43	.20 .29
1951	480,000	3.50 5.00	1.75 2.50	.80 1.14	.45 .64	.30 .43
1952	480,000	3.50 5.00	1.75 2.50	.80 1.14	.45 .64	.30 .43
1954	960,000	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.55 .79	.30 .43	.20 .29
1955	720,000	1.50 2.14	.75 1.07	.30 .43	.15 .21	.10 .14
1956	480,000	1.50 2.14	.75 1.07	.30 .43	.15 .21	.10 .14
1957	1,920,000	1.00 1.43	.45 .64	.20 .29	.10 .14	.05 .07
1958	2,400,000	.75 1.07	.45 .64	.20 .29	.10 .14	.05 .07
1959	NONE MINTED					
1960	NONE MINTED					
1961	NONE MINTED					
1962	NONE MINTED					
1963	NONE MINTED					
1964	1,440,000	.75 1.05	- -	- -	- -	- -

HALFPENNY



1934-1936



1942-1944



1951-1952



1954

1955-1958

1964



PENNY

DATE	MINTAGE	UNC	EF	VF	F	VG
1934	360,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.10 1.57	.60 .86	.40 .57
1935	492,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.10 1.57	.60 .86	.40 .57
1936	1,044,000	2.75 3.93	1.35 1.93	.65 .93	.35 .50	.20 .29
1937	908,400	2.75 3.93	1.35 1.93	.65 .93	.35 .50	.20 .29
1938	240,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.10 1.57	.60 .86	.40 .57
1939	1,284,000	2.75 3.93	1.35 1.93	.65 .93	.35 .50	.20 .29
1940	1,080,000	2.75 3.93	1.35 1.93	.65 .93	.35 .50	.20 .29
1941	720,000	3.50 5.00	1.75 2.50	.80 1.14	.45 .64	.25 .36
1942 CN	960,000	2.75 3.93	1.35 1.93	.65 .93	.35 .50	.20 .29
1942 COP	480,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.10 1.57	.60 .86	.40 .57
1943	3,120,000	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.55 .79	.30 .43	.15 .21
1944	2,400,000	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.55 .79	.30 .43	.15 .21
1947	3,600,000	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.55 .79	.30 .43	.15 .21
1949	1,440,000	1.50 2.14	.75 1.07	.35 .50	.20 .29	.10 .14
1950	720,000	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.55 .79	.30 .43	.15 .21
1951	4,896,000	1.50 2.14	.75 1.07	.35 .50	.20 .29	.10 .14
1952	2,400,000	1.50 2.14	.75 1.07	.35 .50	.20 .29	.10 .14
1954	960,000	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.55 .79	.30 .43	.15 .21
1955	2,040,000	1.50 2.14	.75 1.07	.35 .50	.20 .29	.10 .14
1956	4,800,000	.95 1.36	.45 .64	.20 .29	.10 .14	.05 .07
1957	7,200,000	.95 1.36	.45 .64	.20 .29	.10 .14	.05 .07
1958	2,880,000	.95 1.36	.45 .64	.20 .29	.10 .14	.05 .07
1961	4,800,000	.40 .57	.20 .29	.10 .14	—	—
1962	6,000,000	.30 .43	.15 .21	.05 .07	—	—

PENNY



1934-1936



1937-1942 Cupro-nickel



1949-1952



1954



1955-1963

1963	6,000,000	.30 .43	.15 .21	.05 .07	— —	— —
1964		—	—	—	—	—

THREEPENCE

DATE	MINTAGE	UNC	EF	VF	F	VG
1932	688,000	6.00 8.57	3.25 4.64	1.50 2.14	.85 1.21	.50 .71
1934	628,000	6.85 9.79	3.50 5.00	1.75 2.50	.85 1.21	.50 .71
1935	840,000	6.75 9.64	3.40 4.86	1.60 2.29	.75 1.07	.50 .71
1936	1,051,600	5.00 7.14	3.00 4.29	1.40 2.00	.75 1.07	.50 .71
1937	1,228,400	7.25 10.36	4.25 6.07	2.35 3.36	1.25 1.79	.70 1.00
1939	160,000	11.50 16.40	6.00 8.57	3.00 4.29	1.75 2.50	1.00 1.43
1940	1,200,000	5.50 7.86	2.75 3.93	1.45 2.07	.75 1.07	.45 .64
1941	600,000	6.50 9.29	3.75 5.36	1.85 2.64	.95 1.36	.55 .79
1942	2,000,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.35 1.93	.60 .86	.40 .57
1944	1,600,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.60 .86	.35 .50
1945	800,000	6.00 8.57	3.50 5.00	1.75 2.50	.80 1.14	.45 .64
1946	2,400,000	5.00 7.14	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.60 .86	.35 .50
1947	8,000,000	4.75 6.79	2.25 3.21	1.00 1.43	.50 .71	.30 .43
1948	2,000,000	4.60 6.57	2.10 3.00	.95 1.36	.50 .71	.30 .43
1949	4,000,000	3.00 4.29	1.35 1.93	.65 .93	.35 .50	.20 .29
1951	5,600,000	2.85 4.07	1.20 1.71	.60 .86	.30 .43	.15 .21
1952	4,800,000	2.85 4.07	1.20 1.71	.60 .86	.30 .43	.15 .21
1955	1,200,000	2.50 3.57	1.00 1.43	.50 .71	.20 .29	.10 .14
1956	3,200,000	2.00 2.86	.85 1.21	.35 .50	.20 .29	.10 .14
1957	6,000,000	1.75 2.50	.70 1.00	.30 .43	.20 .29	.10 .14
1962	4,000,000	.60 .86	.25 .36	.10 .14	— —	— —
1963	2,000,000	.50 .71	.20 .29	.10 .14	— —	— —
1964	3,600,000	.75 1.05	— —	— —	— —	— —



THREEPENCE

1932-1936



1937



1947



1948-52

1955-1963



SIXPENCE

DATE	MINTAGE	UNC	EF	VF	F	VG
1932	544,000	8.25	5.50	3.80	1.80	.90
		11.93	7.86	5.43	2.57	1.29
1934	214,000	15.75	10.50	7.95	3.90	1.60
		22.50	15.00	11.36	5.57	2.29
1935	380,000	8.50	4.60	2.75	1.00	.50
		12.14	6.57	3.93	1.43	.71
1936	675,000	7.25	3.90	1.80	.90	.40
		10.36	5.57	2.57	1.29	.57
1937	823,000	5.50	2.50	1.35	.60	.30
		7.86	3.57	1.93	.86	.43
1939	200,000	15.00	10.50	7.40	3.70	1.50
		21.43	15.00	10.57	5.29	2.14
1940	600,000	6.00	2.90	1.40	.60	.30
		8.57	4.14	2.00	.86	.43
1941	300,000	7.50	3.60	1.75	.80	.50
		10.71	5.14	2.50	1.14	.71
1942	1,200,000	5.00	2.75	1.40	.75	.40
		7.14	3.93	2.00	1.07	.57
1944	800,000	5.50	3.20	2.50	1.25	.65
		7.86	4.57	3.57	1.79	.93
1945	400,000	6.75	3.60	1.80	.85	.40
		9.64	5.14	2.57	1.21	.57
1946	1,600,000	4.50	2.20	1.50	.65	.35
		6.43	3.14	2.14	.93	.50
1947	5,000,000	4.50	2.20	1.50	.65	.35
		6.43	3.14	2.14	.93	.50
1948	1,000,000	3.70	1.85	.90	.45	.25
		5.29	2.64	1.29	.64	.36
1949	2,000,000	3.50	1.70	.80	.45	.25
		5.00	2.43	1.14	.64	.36
1950	2,000,000	3.00	1.40	.65	.30	.20
		4.29	2.00	.93	.43	.29
1951	2,800,000	2.75	1.20	.50	.20	.10
		3.93	1.71	.71	.29	.14
1952	1,200,000	2.75	1.20	.50	.20	.10
		3.93	1.71	.71	.29	.14
1955	400,000	3.00	1.90	.80	.40	.20
		4.29	2.71	1.14	.57	.29
1956	800,000	1.50	.70	.35	.15	.10
		2.14	1.00	.50	.21	.14
1957	4,000,000	1.50	.70	.35	.15	.10
		2.14	1.00	.50	.21	.14
1962	2,800,000	1.00	.60	.30	.10	—
		1.43	.86	.43	.14	—
1963	800,000	12.00	7.00	3.00	1.00	.50
		16.80	9.80	4.20	1.40	.70
1964	13,500,000	.25	—	—	—	—
		.35	—	—	—	—

SIXPENCE



1932-1936



1937



1947



1955-1963



1964



1948-1952



SHILLING

DATE	MINTAGE	UNC	EF	VF	F	VG
1932	896,000	8.50 12.14	4.75 6.79	2.80 4.00	1.50 2.14	.80 1.14
1934	333,000	12.75 18.21	8.60 12.29	4.95 7.07	2.70 3.86	1.35 1.93
1935	830,000	8.60 12.29	4.80 6.86	2.85 4.07	1.50 2.14	.80 1.14
1936	1,663,000	7.00 10.00	3.95 5.64	1.80 2.57	.95 1.36	.50 .71
1937	1,700,000	10.00 14.00	7.00 9.80	4.00 5.60	3.00 2.80	1.00 1.40
1939	420,000	7.50 10.71	4.15 5.93	2.00 2.86	1.00 1.43	.55 .79
1940	750,000	7.00 10.00	4.00 5.71	1.85 2.64	.95 1.36	.50 .71
1941	800,000	7.00 10.00	4.00 5.71	1.85 2.64	.95 1.36	.50 .71
1942	2,100,000	5.00 7.14	2.75 3.93	1.50 2.14	.80 1.14	.35 .50
1944	1,600,000	5.50 7.86	2.90 4.14	1.60 2.29	.85 1.21	.40 .57
1946	1,700,000	10.00 14.00	7.00 9.80	4.00 5.60	2.00 2.80	1.00 1.40
1947	8,000,000	5.00 7.14	2.75 3.93	1.50 2.14	.75 1.07	.35 .50
1948	1,500,000	5.50 7.86	2.90 4.14	1.60 2.29	.85 1.21	.40 .57
1949	4,000,000	4.00 5.71	2.15 3.07	1.00 1.43	.55 .79	.20 .29
1950	2,000,000	4.50 6.43	2.25 3.21	1.25 1.79	.70 1.00	.30 .43
1951	3,000,000	3.50 5.00	1.90 2.71	.80 1.14	.35 .50	.20 .29
1952	2,600,000	3.50 5.00	1.90 2.71	.80 1.14	.35 .50	.20 .29
1955	200,000	20.00 28.57	16.75 23.93	13.25 18.93	7.15 10.21	3.35 4.79
1956	1,700,000	2.50 3.57	1.10 1.57	.70 1.00	.35 .50	.20 .29
1957	3,500,000	2.25 3.21	1.00 1.43	.60 .86	.30 .43	.20 .29
1964	15,500,000	.50 .70	— —	— —	— —	— —

SHILLING



1932-1936



1937



1939-1946



1948-1952



1964



1947



1955-1957



FLORIN

DATE	MINTAGE	UNC	EF	VF	F	VG
1932	498,000	12.00 17.14	6.50 9.29	3.40 4.86	1.60 2.29	.80 1.14
1934	154,000	25.00 35.71	19.75 28.21	15.45 22.07	10.20 14.57	5.00 7.14
1935	365,000	13.50 19.29	7.00 10.00	3.65 5.21	1.75 2.50	.90 1.29
1936	683,000	10.00 14.29	5.50 7.86	2.70 3.86	1.45 2.07	.65 .93
1937	552,000	10.00 14.29	5.50 7.86	2.70 3.86	1.45 2.07	.65 .93
1939	120,000	35.00 50.00	25.75 36.79	15.50 22.14	10.75 15.36	7.50 10.71
1940	525,000	9.50 13.57	5.20 7.43	2.50 3.57	1.20 1.71	.60 .86
1941	400,000	9.75 13.93	5.25 7.50	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.60 .86
1942	850,000	8.75 12.50	4.25 6.07	2.50 3.57	1.25 1.79	.60 .86
1944	1,300,000	7.00 10.00	3.25 4.64	1.60 2.29	.70 1.00	.30 .43
1946	700,000	35.00 49.00	22.50 31.50	15.00 21.00	9.50 13.30	5.00 7.00
1947	3,750,000	7.00 10.00	3.25 4.64	1.60 2.29	.70 1.00	.30 .43
1948	750,000	8.00 11.43	4.15 5.93	1.80 2.57	.95 1.36	.45 .64
1949	2,000,000	6.00 8.57	3.20 4.57	1.60 2.29	.70 1.00	.30 .43
1950	1,000,000	6.50 9.29	3.30 4.71	1.65 2.36	.70 1.00	.30 .43
1951	2,600,000	6.00 8.57	3.20 4.57	1.60 2.29	.65 .93	.30 .43
1952	1,800,000	6.25 8.93	3.25 4.64	1.65 2.36	.70 1.00	.30 .43
1954	300,000	25.00 35.00	17.50 24.50	12.50 17.50	7.50 13.30	4.00 5.60
1955	1,750,000	4.00 5.71	1.90 2.71	.95 1.36	.45 .64	.30 .43
1956	1,850,000	4.00 5.71	1.90 2.71	.95 1.36	.45 .64	.30 .43
1957	1,500,000	4.00 5.71	1.90 2.71	.95 1.36	.45 .64	.30 .43
1958, 1959, 1960 NONE MINTED						
1964	10,500,000	.75 1.05	- -	- -	- -	- -

FLORIN



HALF CROWN

DATE	MINTAGE	UNC	EF	VF	F	VG
1932	633,600	15.00 21.43	8.50 12.14	4.80 6.86	2.50 3.57	1.65 2.36
1934	419,200	16.00 22.86	9.25 13.21	5.00 7.14	2.75 3.93	1.75 2.50
1935	512,000	16.00 22.86	9.25 13.21	5.00 7.14	2.75 3.93	1.75 2.50
1936	517,600	16.00 22.86	9.20 13.14	5.00 7.14	2.75 3.93	1.75 2.50
1937	1,174,400	14.00 20.00	7.50 10.71	3.95 5.64	2.25 3.21	.90 1.29
1938	400,000	20.00 28.57	15.50 22.14	10.95 15.64	7.25 10.36	4.90 7.00
1939	224,000	27.50 39.29	19.50 27.86	12.00 17.14	9.00 12.86	6.50 9.29
1940	800,000	11.00 15.71	5.65 8.07	2.60 3.71	1.25 1.79	.70 1.00
1941	1,240,000	10.00 14.29	4.50 6.43	2.00 2.86	1.00 1.43	.50 .71
1942	2,008,000	8.00 11.43	4.00 5.71	1.85 2.64	.75 1.07	.40 .57
1944	800,000	10.00 14.29	4.50 6.43	2.00 2.86	1.00 1.43	.50 .71
1946	1,400,000	9.00 12.86	4.25 6.07	1.95 2.79	.85 1.21	.50 .71
1947	6,000,000	7.50 10.71	3.25 4.64	1.45 2.07	.70 1.00	.40 .57
1948	800,000	8.50 12.14	4.00 5.71	1.85 2.64	.75 1.07	.50 .71
1949	1,600,000	7.00 10.00	3.00 4.29	1.40 2.00	.60 .86	.35 .50
1950	1,200,000	7.00 10.00	3.00 4.29	1.40 2.00	.60 .86	.35 .50
1951	3,200,000	6.00 8.57	2.50 3.57	1.20 1.71	.50 .71	.30 .43
1952	2,800,000	6.00 8.57	2.50 3.57	1.20 1.71	.50 .71	.30 .43
1954	1,200,000	15.00 21.00	10.00 14.00	6.00 8.40	3.00 4.20	1.00 1.40
1955	1,600,000	5.00 7.14	2.35 3.36	1.10 1.57	.40 .57	.30 .43
1956	160,000	10.00 14.29	5.50 7.86	2.70 3.86	1.20 1.71	.65 .93
1957	2,400,000	50.00 71.43	40.00 57.14	30.00 42.86	22.50 32.14	17.50 25.00
1958, 1959, 1960		NONE MINTED				
1964	11,500,000	.75 1.05	— —	— —	— —	— —

HALF CROWN



1932-1936



1937-46



1955-1957



1947



1948-1952



1964



1954



FIVE SHILLINGS – CROWN

			UNC	EF	VF	F	VG
1953	regular issue	123,500	10.00 14.00	7.00 9.80	4.00 5.60	2.00 2.80	1.00 1.40
	lettering on edge right side up						
	lettering on edge upside down		10.00 14.00	7.00 9.80	4.00 5.60	2.00 2.80	1.00 1.40
	cased proof issue	1,500	80.00 112.00	–	–	–	–

PROOF SETS

Southern Rhodesia

1932	2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., Cased			496 minted	300.00 420.00
1937	2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d. Not Cased			40 minted	1000.00 1400.00

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

1955	2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d. Cased			2000 minted	150.00 210.00
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Rhodesia

1964	2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d. Cased			2048 minted	95.00 133.00
1966	Gold £5, £1 and £½	Cased			300.00 420.00
1966	Gold £5	Cased			240.00 336.00
1966	Gold £1	Cased			50.00 70.00
1966	Gold £½	Cased			25.00 35.00



CROWN



GOLD
PROOF
SET



CHECK LIST

Date	½d	1d	3d	6d	1/-	2/-	2/6	5/-	10/-	£1	£5	Remarks
1932	Nil	Nil						Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1933	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1932-36
1934								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Geo V
1935	Nil							Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1936								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1937	Nil							Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1937 Geo VI
1938			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1939								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1938-43
1940	Nil							Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Modified
1941	Nil							Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Obverse
1942								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(Cupro-nickel ½d & 1d
1943			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	changed to bronze in 1942)
1944								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1944-46
1945	Nil	Nil			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.500 Std. Silver
1946	Nil	Nil						Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1947	Nil							Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1947 Cupro-nickel
1948	Nil	Nil						Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1949	Nil							Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1948-52
1950	Nil		Nil					Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Emperor
1951								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Omitted
1952								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1953	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Two collars - 1953-54
1954			Nil	Nil	Nil			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Elizabeth II
1955								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1956								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1957								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1955-64
1958			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Federation of
1959	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rhodesia
1960	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	and
1961	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nyasaland
1962	Nil				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1963	Nil				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1964		Nil						Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rhodesia
1965	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1964-
1966	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				1966 Gold proofs only
No. of Types	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	2	1	1	1	58
No. of Dates	15	25	23	24	21	22	23	2	1	1	1	158