



THE
SOUTH AFRICAN
COIN COLLECTORS
HANDBOOK
SECOND EDITION

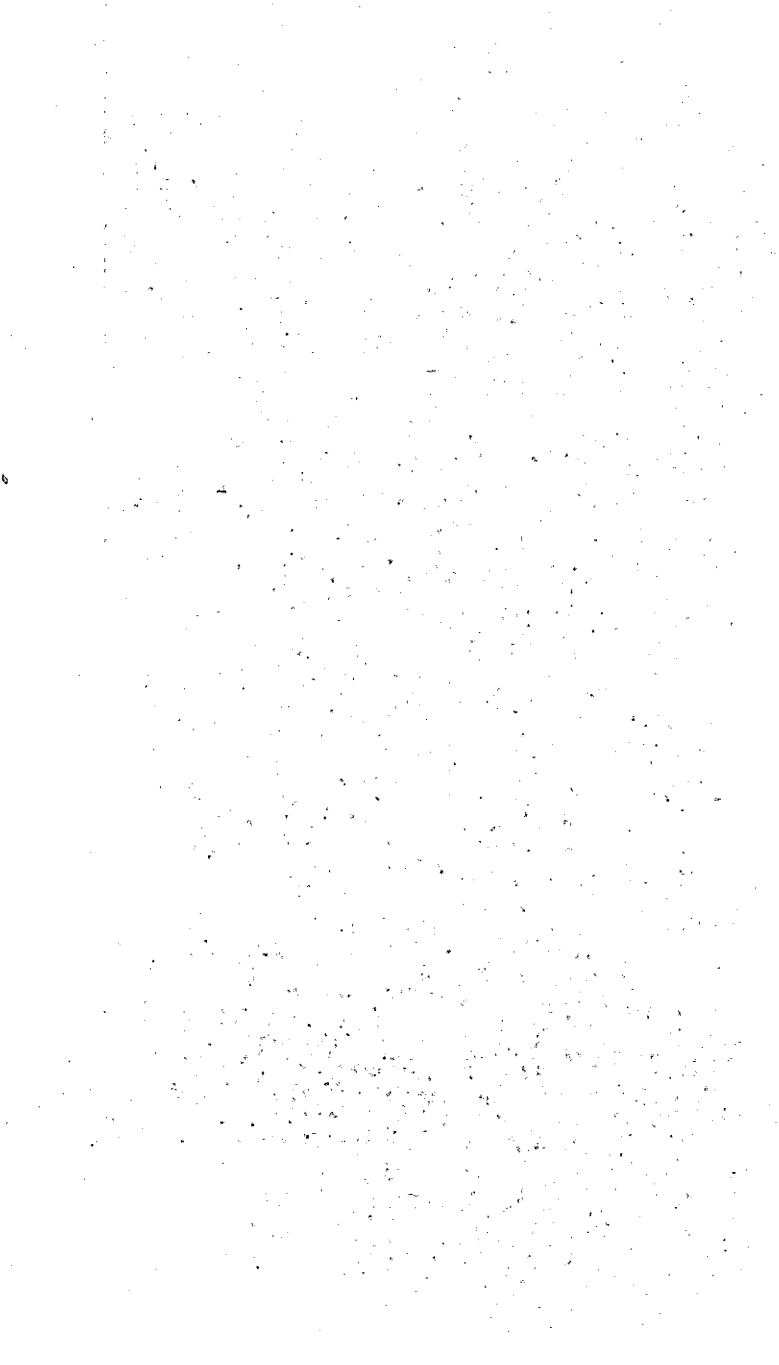
ALLEN JAFFE

To John O'Connor
with compliments
& best wishes

Patt

29/7/74





ALLEN JAFFE

THE
SOUTH AFRICAN
COIN COLLECTORS'
HANDBOOK

SECOND EDITION

HOWARD TIMMINS
CAPE TOWN

1974

This book is copyright under the Berne Convention. No portion may be reproduced by any process without written permission. Inquiries should be made to the Publisher.

ISBN 0 86978 065 4

CITADEL PRESS  LANSDOWNE

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| <i>Acknowledgements</i> | 7 |
| <i>Introduction</i> | 9 |
| 1. <i>Coin gradings and abbreviations explained</i> | 13 |
| 2. <i>How to start coin collecting</i> | 18 |
| 3. <i>Collector-dealer relationships</i> | 22 |
| 4. <i>Mounted coins</i> | 27 |
| 5. <i>Forgeries</i> | 29 |
| 6. <i>How to care for your collection</i> | 32 |
| 7. <i>Coin trends</i> | 38 |
| 8. <i>Investment angle</i> | 42 |
| 9. <i>The fluctuating gold price and its effect on the values of S.A. coins</i> | 46 |
| 10. <i>Recommended Numismatic Societies and coin clubs</i> | 48 |
| 11. <i>Notes on the Kruger series and Union coinage</i> | 49 |
| 12. <i>Some questions and answers for beginners</i> | 53 |
| 13. <i>Coin prices in six conditions</i> | 56 |
| 14. <i>Coin chart</i> | Double spread after 94 |



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This edition of "The South African coin collectors' handbook" is the result of several years of careful study and research. It is not an easy task to compile and publish a work of this nature, and I am therefore grateful to several fellow numismatists who made my task much lighter by assisting me with knowledgeable information. I would like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation to the following:

Mr. W. Van As, President: Transvaal Numismatic Society; and, my wife, Natalie, without her inspiration, this book would never have been what it is.

The Author's address:
CITY COINS
Tulbagh Square
Foreshore
Cape Town 8001
South Africa



INTRODUCTION

This book is the second edition of "The South African coin collectors' handbook" which was published originally in 1970. I have received constructive criticism since then regarding the first edition – and as a result, certain changes have been implemented in the second edition. These changes should prove to be of a satisfactory nature to collectors and readers. The most drastic change implemented concerns the layout system of the coin valuation section (at the back of the book). The new layout provides for easier reading, and facilitates reference work. Certain chapters have been revised and enlarged, and additional material has been incorporated into new chapters.

Much political and financial water has passed under the bridge since the publication of my book (in 1970), and it would not be inaccurate to label this decade as the "troubled seventies". The unsettled climate of world affairs has caused many people to look to the future with regard to their financial security. More people appreciate today the value of "safe" investments – investments that are not subject to share fluctuations, political events and outside events of any kind. This is one reason as to why coin collecting and numismatics is on the upsurge, not only in South Africa but throughout the world as well. The collector of today is an investor, and investors new to numismatics have become collectors. The investment aspect of numismatics

is discussed in greater detail in this book (chapter 8).

This book was not written originally with the purpose of providing an informative history of South African coinage. There are sufficient books which deal with this aspect, with the result that this book was compiled with a view to meeting the needs of both the amateur and professional numismatist. I have devoted several chapters to meeting the needs of the beginner in coin collecting, and these chapters may be of interest to all numismatists as well. What is numismatics? It has been defined as "the science of coin collecting and medals". It is certainly more than a science as numerous collectors will testify. It is an enriching hobby and a satisfying pastime. The reasons for the attractions of numismatics are not hard to find, and they are as follows. The acquiring and collecting of coins is a manifestation of creative interest. It is a hobby which is both time-absorbing and highly engrossing. One accumulates knowledge through numismatics - knowledge covering a diverse field of subjects, from history to mint engravers. The man who is attracted to the collecting of ancient coins, such as ancient Greek and Roman coins, will be caught up in the historical background to these coins. His forays into history will almost inevitably leave him richer in knowledge. Every coin is representative of history, both past and present, and the history of any coin is attached to the historical era behind it. As a result, almost every coin collector becomes an amateur historian. Another reason for the popularity attached to numismatics as a hobby is that it involves financial appreciation. This aspect is discussed in chapter 8 of

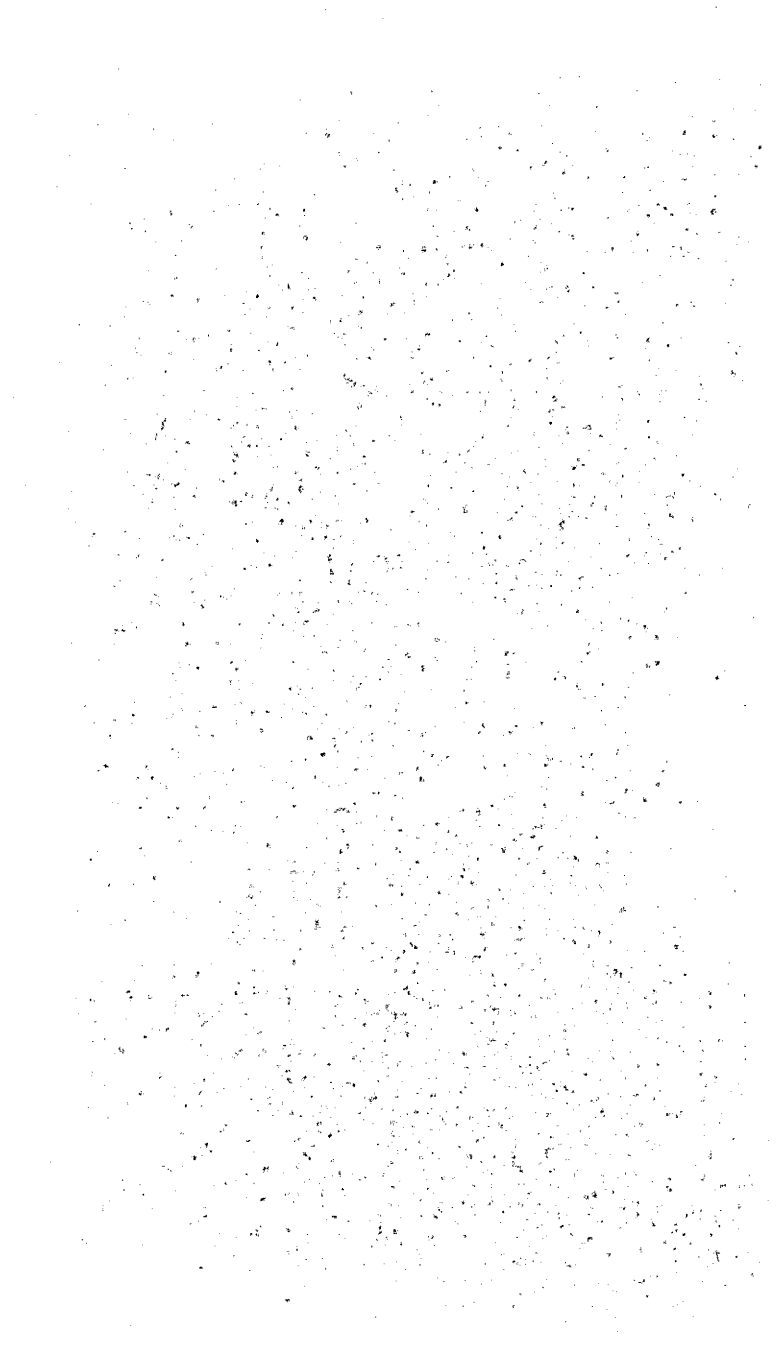
this book. There are more attractions to numismatics, but I have outlined the major ones only.

I wrote in the introduction of the 1970 edition of "The South African coin collectors' handbook" that "it will be realised that the increased demand will result in an appreciable increase and variation in prices. For this reason, I have deemed it necessary to revise the prices in this book every two years". After careful deliberation I have decided to bring the third edition out in 1978. The reason for this is that the information compiled in this second edition has been made with a view to meeting the collector's requirements for a few years - and not to satisfy the present market alone. When acquiring coins, it is necessary to keep an eye on the future market as well.

I close off by wishing all collectors once again: happy reading and collecting.

July 1974

ALLEN JAFFE



CHAPTER ONE

COIN GRADINGS AND ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED

1. Proof

This denotes coins that have been specially minted for collectors. These coins are usually despatched direct from the Mint to the collector. They are not made for circulation purposes, and are therefore unobtainable from the banks.

Proof coins have a beautiful mirror finish. To obtain this mirror finish, they are made with polished dies and blanks. Proof coins are normally packed in presentation cases, which prevents the coins from coming into contact with one another, thereby preserving and protecting the mirror finish. Proof coins should never be handled, as the mirror finish can easily be affected. Once these proof coins have been handled, the body acids react adversely on the surface of the coin, thereby spoiling the finish.



Obverse



Reverse

2. *UNC. (Uncirculated)*

This denotes coins that have been minted for everyday use as part of the circulation currency. These coins are usually dispatched direct from the Mint to the banks. These coins have never been used as money. *UNC.* coins can therefore be described as being unworn and unused. They are struck with ordinary dies and blanks, and are usually found in mint state without any wear whatsoever. Small scratch marks may be found on *UNC.* coins which is due to the coin coming into contact with other coins in the same bag, when dispatched from the Mint to the bank.



Obverse



Reverse

3. *E.F. (Extra fine)*

These coins would appear to be in *UNC.* condition, but closer examination reveals that there are definite signs of wear from circulation, and from coming into contact with other coins. The design and lettering of coins in *E.F.* condition is not as sharp as those coins in *UNC.* condition. They are also not as bright as coins in *UNC.* conditions. *E.F.* coins can be defined as being almost perfect.



Obverse



Reverse

4. *V.F. (Very fine)*

Coins in this condition can be defined as being well worn, and well circulated, i.e. having been in circulation for a lengthy period. This affects the surface, design and lettering of the coin. The lettering is now worn flat, and fine line details in the design are now starting to disappear. Small distinguishable scratches can be found on the surface of the coin. There may also be small, but not deep, nicks on the rim of the coin.



Obverse



Reverse

5. *F.* (*Fine*)

Coins in this condition can be defined as being badly worn. They have been in circulation for a longer period of time than the V.F. coin. The surface of the coin appears dull and even smoother. Deeper scratches can be found, and deeper nicks will be noticeable. There may be slight dents on the rim. All lettering is now smooth, but still distinct. Fine line details in the design are now missing.



Obverse



Reverse

6. *V.G.* (*Very good*)

This term is a misnomer. Coins found in this condition should be labelled as very bad, because this describes more accurately the condition of the coin. Coins in V.G. condition are usually badly worn, scratched and nicked. Parts of the design are missing, and can hardly be distinguished. Some lettering is also missing. The milled edge of the rim is almost smooth, instead of being serrated.



Obverse



Reverse

7. G. (*Good*)

Here again, the word is a misnomer. The correct term should be poor, or shocking. The only redeeming feature of coins in this condition is that the date, or even part of the date is still readable. Almost all lettering is missing, and most details are obliterated.



Obverse



Reverse

CHAPTER TWO

HOW TO START COIN COLLECTING

Up to now, there have been numerous publications issued concerning numismatics. Unfortunately, there are not too many South African publications dealing with numismatics in South Africa. There is a gap relating to coin collecting in South Africa, and this gap has affected newcomers to numismatics. As a result, there are many people who abandon numismatics in South Africa, and there are also people who lose their interest and curiosity in the subject. To those people who have displayed interest in numismatics by buying this book I hereby dedicate this chapter. This chapter is intended for the would be enthusiast, and I hope that my efforts will be sufficiently informative so as to lead the would be enthusiast up the right road to numismatics.

My first golden rule to the prospective collector is: collect coins according to your pocket. Firstly, you must decide on the amount of money you wish to spend on either a monthly or annual basis. One can start collecting South African coins from as little as R3,00 a year. The South African Mint in Pretoria issue every year a set of 8 coins in a sealed plastic packet. These coins comprise of the following: R1,00, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They were issued originally in 1967, and are issued each year. One could add every year a new set to one's collection, thereby bringing the collection up to date. One would then acquire a complete set of South African coins in UNC. (uncirculated) condition, from 1967 to

date. One could collect Long proof sets in the same manner. (Long proof set: complete set of proof South African coins from gold R2 – $\frac{1}{2}$ c (copper). One would then acquire a complete set of proof South African coins, which would include the gold coins as well, and every year this collection could be increased by adding another yearly set. One could expand this collection by purchasing the Krugerrand for the year as well. The man who collects Long sets will have to spend approximately R75,00 per year. The man who collects Long sets and Krugerrands will have to spend approximately R250,00 per year. Let us assume that you wish to start collecting South African coins. You would first acquire the current set of coins for the year (either proof or uncirculated). As you would now have the current set in your possession, the next step would be to work backwards in that you would wish to acquire the sets of coins minted in previous years. One must however, collect coins according to one's pocket. Depending on how much money one could put aside for coin collecting, one could collect the Krugerrand dating back to 1967 (first issued in 1967), and the Long proof sets back to 1965 (first issue of the new coinage), and the UNC. sets (in plastic packets) back to 1967 (first issue of these sets).

This brings me to the different forms of collecting, and now we come to SERIES collecting. There are different series in sets, i.e. first issue, 1923 – first coinage issued by the South African Mint, consisting of the gold £1 – $\frac{1}{4}$ d (King George V); 2nd series: 1952, consisting of the gold £1 – $\frac{1}{4}$ d (King George VI); 3rd series: 1953-1960, consisting of the gold £1 – $\frac{1}{4}$ d (Queen Elizabeth II); 4th series: 1961-1964, Republic of South Africa, and

decimal R2,00 – $\frac{1}{2}$ c; final series: 1965 to date, (new coinage). If one could not afford to collect these Long proof sets by date (one set for each year issued), one could collect by TYPE. A type collection of Long proof sets would consist of the following sets: 1923, 1952, one set of the years 1953-1960, one set of the years 1961-1964, and one set of the year from 1965 to date.

This book lists every coin ever minted from 1874 to date. It lists every coin and proof set issued by the South African Mint, together with a catalogue valuation. By perusing this catalogue, one should be able to ascertain how much, or how little a coin collection could cost. I am going to advise the newcomer to start collecting by TYPE. This method of collecting South African coins should serve as an introduction to numismatics. A type collection of South African coins will consist of Long proof sets, short proof sets (short proof set: a complete year set of proof South African coins from silver R1,00 – $\frac{1}{2}$ c), UNC. sets, Krugerrands, silver R1,00, 5/-, 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. One can select a type collection of any or all the abovementioned coins. Once again, let me repeat: collect coins according to your pocket.

Another method of collecting coins is to assemble a THEMATIC collection. One could select a theme from South African numismatics. One could start a thematic collection of coins bearing the effigies of King George V, King George VI, Queen Elizabeth II, Jan Van Riebeeck, H. F. Verwoerd, R. F. Swart, and E. Dönges – the denomination of this thematic collection being of your choice. Another theme could cover South African flora and fauna, ships etc. One could also illustrate the

different reverse designs of various denominations. This is a very interesting method of collecting coins.

Another method of coin collecting is to collect by DATE. This might entail collecting every South African coin from 1874 to date. A collection such as this, in the best condition available, could cost somewhere in the vicinity of R100 000 – but of course, one does not have to compile a complete collection like this. One could have a date collection of the Kruger series – every coin ever minted, or a date collection of the Union series – gold, silver and bronze – every coin minted from 1923-1960.

One could collect the gold coins alone by date, or the silver coins by date. One could also collect a field of denomination by date i.e. every crown ever minted, or every penny ever minted. This method is an enjoyable method of coin collecting, and an interesting one.

I hope that I have provided sufficient ideas for would-be coin collectors in this chapter. I close off by stating that once one collects according to one's pocket one can devote many hours of enjoyment to coin collecting. Coin collecting is only one aspect to the varied subject that is numismatics.

CHAPTER THREE

COLLECTOR-DEALER RELATIONSHIPS

Dealers have a manifold purpose. Not only do they serve to promote the aims of numismatics, but they also serve to (a) buy, (b) sell, (c) evaluate and (d) authenticate coins. I shall discuss each of the foregoing activities respectively.

(a) Buying

Collectors wishing to dispose of their collection may approach a dealer with a view to selling all items. It would be far easier for a collector to dispose of 5 1965 Long Proof sets to a dealer, than it would be for him to dispose of them to a collector. The reasons for this are quite simple. A numismatist, firstly, might not be particularly interested in that field. He might well be a collector of South African coins, but only of circulation issues. Alternatively, he might just be collecting Long Proof sets – and already have the 1965 set in his collection. Therefore, as a numismatist, he would not be a prospective buyer for a numismatic item already in his possession. Lastly, he may be a collector of Long Proof sets, and not have the 1965 Long Proof set in his possession. He would then be a buyer of this item, but the possibility of his acquiring more than one set would be most unlikely.

A collector wishing to dispose of the same 1965 Long Proof sets to a dealer (whether the dealer is overstocked or not), may approach the dealer with confidence. Deal-

ers buy most items of numismatic interest in bulk – when available, as most dealers usually have a large clientele with interests covering almost every aspect of the numismatic field. To cite another example – a collector may possess a complete collection of South African coins and, in wishing to dispose of it to a collector collecting the same item may experience some difficulty in doing so. Once again, the reasons for this are quite simple. A numismatist who is a collector of South African coins will, in fact, already have many of the coins that are offered in this particular collection. Some of the coins in his collection of South African coins will be in a better and/or worse condition, as compared to the collection being offered for sale. He would therefore, be interested only in acquiring the coins in this collection that were in a better condition than the ones in his collection. He would also be a buyer for the coins that he still required, in order to facilitate the completion of his collection. He would not be a buyer of any other coins, as he would not wish to be saddled with duplicates (especially of an inferior quality) – whether they be rare coins or not.

There is of course no hard and fast rule to what I have just outlined in the above. The above conclusions have been drawn from my personal experiences as a dealer alone.

Now – a word with regard to prices paid by dealers. The prices paid depend entirely on each numismatic item. Let us say that the catalogue price of the 1965 Long Proof set is in the vicinity of R100. The dealer may pay as much as R80,00 if this particular item is in demand. His stocks may be near depleted, and he may

find that he is almost sold out. In such cases, he will pay a high price. On the other hand, if there is little or no demand for the item offered for sale he may pay as little as R16,50 (which was the Mint issue price for a 1965 Long Proof set at the time). He might not even be willing to purchase it. In the case of the famous 1931 tickey however, even though the catalogue price may be R2 000 – the dealer may well pay full catalogue price for this item, as he may just have a prospective client who will be willing to pay more than the catalogue price itself. In conclusion, prices paid by dealers depend on the old adage: supply and demand – as with most businesses.

(b) Selling

When a collector sets about the task of completing his collection, he finds inevitably, that it becomes more and more difficult for him to obtain the more elusive and rare coins. When this occurs, he usually enlists the help of a dealer. He is the only person who can assist him in making progress with his search. Many collectors hand their list of requirements (“want lists”) to their local dealer or sometimes, to all dealers throughout the Republic. They then leave the rest to the dealer. Most dealers proceed with the task of obtaining the “more elusive and rare coin” by contacting other clients of theirs with a view to selling. They can also contact other dealers, or they can scrutinize local and overseas sales, and purchase the necessary coin in this manner – with a view to satisfying their client’s requirements. Coins sold by a dealer are usually what they aspire to be. In other words, one of the main advantages of buying from a dealer is that the

chances are remote of one purchasing a forgery or re-struck coin. If perchance this eventuality should occur, it is more than likely that the dealer will sell this coin to you as a restrike, or a forgery. He may just sell it to you unwittingly and in good faith – in which case he would willingly refund the customer during the seven day return period. Many dealers operate on this seven day return basis, during which time the customer should assess the coin or coins in question to which I refer in greater detail in Chapter 5.

(c) Evaluating

The dealer plays a varied rôle in the evaluation of coins. He may be called on by the trustee of a deceased estate with a view to assessing the coins in the estate. Most evaluation done by dealers is in the course of their daily work. There are many people who are not collectors themselves, but who have in their possession certain coins which arouse their curiosity. They will call on the dealer and ask him to evaluate and explain the coins they have. Many people, when they hear of the word “numismatics” become aware of the value of coins for the first time and they frequently call on the dealer in the hope of hearing that they have a valuable coin in their possession. The dealer will often examine and evaluate coins from far and wide – parcels containing more often than not: coins worth face value alone. The dealer then, also evaluates all coins that are brought to him by members of the public. An interesting side line evaluating job for the dealer can be when he assesses coins for insurance purposes, which happens now and then.

(d) Authentication

This part speaks for itself really. I have elaborated on this subject to a greater extent in Chapter 5. Your dealer will naturally answer all queries regarding authenticity of coins purchased.

CHAPTER FOUR

MOUNTED COINS

(a) How to determine whether a coin has been mounted

The collector should exercise great caution when purchasing gold coins, especially those coins belonging to the Kruger series. The reason for this is that a large portion of these coins were mounted in various ways, e.g. in brooches, pendants, fobwatches, cuff-links and so forth. Many of these mounted coins have found their way back into the numismatic world. The mounts have been cleverly removed, thereby releasing the coin. Those coins that have had holes drilled through them for the purposes of mounting, have been "plugged", i.e. the drilled holes have been filled up.

The most popular method of mounting was by means of soldering a mount on the rim of the coin. A skilful jeweller can remove these mounts, and can also restore the damaged milling on the rim (caused by the mount). One may not notice this repair on the initial glance, but closer examination with a magnifying glass will show up the repair carried out. In addition, when the mount has been fitted to the surface of the coin, one can notice that there are several indistinct letters on both sides of the coin. This factor may be attributed to the coin being "plugged", and will also be shown up with the aid of a magnifying glass.

(b) The value of mounted coins

Most mounted coins possess face value alone, with the exception of the following coins: Burgers Pond, Veldpond, Sammy Marks tickey, all Kruger gold coins, Kruger crowns and most of the South African silver rarities. These coins do have numismatic value. The Burgers Pond (Coarse Beard, unmounted) is catalogued at the price of R1,500 in V.F. condition. The same coin, but ex mount, will still be worth between R300–R750. The price paid will depend entirely on the collector himself. Some collectors are not able to afford the sum of R1,500 for the unmounted coin, and will therefore settle for such a coin that is ex mount, so as to fill up the gaps in their collection. No fixed price can be determined in the case of selling a coin that has been ex mounted. Some numismatists would prefer to do without that particular coin in their collection – rather than have a coin that was ex mount, irrespective of cost.

CHAPTER FIVE

FORGERIES

According to the ever-obliging Webster's dictionary, forgeries are: "anything forged; to make something false to be passed off as genuine; counterfeit". There have been many known cases of forgeries of South African and Kruger coins, and it would be advisable for the collector to know of such occurrences. I would like to point out that to date, no forgery of South African of Kruger coins has escaped detection. The reason is that the coins struck by the South African Mint have been of such a high standard and quality, that no forger has been able to compete with the peerless quality of South African coins. I now propose to outline several forgery attempts that have been made in order to counterfeit Kruger and South African currency.

1. KRUGER

(a) 1892 Double shaft gold 10/-

This is one of the most brilliant forgeries seen to date. The only noticeable difference between the original and counterfeit coin is in the figures of the date, 1892. The two (2) of the original coin ends in a straight, vertical tail. The two (2) of the forgery ends in a crooked vertical tail.

(b) *The 1902 Z.A.R. Veldpond*

There are many forgeries of this rare coin on record. Becklake's book *From Real to Rand* deals with these forgeries very comprehensively indeed.

(c) *The 1900 Kruger Pond*

These appeared on the market about two years ago. The most distinguishable difference between the original and the "restrike" (as it is politely named), is in the worn eagle's breast of the original, and the unworn eagle's breast of the restrike.

(d) *The 1931 S.A. 3d and others*

This coin, and all other silver coins of that year, are rare and therefore command high prices. The most common forgery found is in the 3d. Various people have attempted the following method of forgery. They have taken a 1934 3d, and have tried to alter and convert the figure 4 into figure 1. This is of course, easily detectable.

One could write a book on forgeries and their shortcomings, but for the purposes of this book I have outlined the most important ones. To safeguard oneself from purchasing any of the abovementioned forgeries, the following suggestions should be followed. Before the collector bids at a live auction sale, he should consult his local dealer, or a prominent numismatist, for his opinion regarding the question of forgery. The auctioneer is not normally responsible for the authenticity and genuineness of the coins he sells, unless otherwise stated. One can

therefore easily acquire a forgery in this way, and lose money.

It is preferable for the collector to obtain his coins from a reputable dealer. The reason for this is that the dealer is normally prepared to stand by any item he sells. When a collector obtains coins against a dealer's price list, he is usually granted sufficient time which enables him to ascertain as to whether the coin is suitable or not. During this time, he can approach various people, a coin club or numismatic body with any query regarding the coin.

In conclusion, it can be said that forgeries are not common everyday occurrences in this country, but they do exist nevertheless.

CHAPTER SIX

HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR COLLECTION

This is an important chapter for both the amateur and professional numismatist. Once the collector has acquired those much sought after coins, he sets about the task of looking after them. It is essential that one ensures that one's coins are well protected.

There are two ways of housing a collection. They are (a) in coin albums and (b) in coin cabinets. I will discuss each method in order of popularity.

(a) Albums

For the amateur and professional numismatist, a fine coin album is his first requisite. There are several types of albums on the market today, and each coin dealer in the Republic has his individual coin album for sale. The price for an album varies from R5,00 to R15,00. They are all however, very much the same, with a few minor variations. The cover of your album should be of a sturdy frame and backing. The plastic pages inside the album will depend entirely on which coins you are collecting. You can purchase plastic pages which are virtually tailor made to fit any individual coin size, i.e. sovereigns, half-sovereigns, crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings, six-pences, threepences, pennies, half-pennies and farthings.

There are two ways of housing your collection in an album. One of the most practical ways of housing a collection is to collect year sets, i.e. all coins that were minted

in 1923 go on to one page, 1924 on to one page and so forth. Alternatively, one can collect according to denomination, i.e. all farthings (arranged in date order) go in one section, from 1923 to 1960 – from the first mintage to the last mintage; all crowns in one section – from 1947 to 1964, and so forth. Either way, one can ascertain at a glance by looking at each section or sequence, which coin(s) are outstanding. The main advantage to housing your collection in an album is that all coins are visible to the viewer. Both the obverse and reverse can be seen quite clearly, whilst the coins themselves remain untouched by human hand. In addition, this is the cheapest way of housing your collection. It should be noted that you can carry your album around, and transport it quite easily from place to place – unlike a coin cabinet.

(b) Coin cabinets

There is only one type of coin cabinet marketed at present in South Africa. Made of metal, it consists of ten trays. Each tray has 30 coin recesses which are lined with felt.

There are wooden coin cabinets which can be constructed to your specifications by any carpenter, joiner or furniture manufacturer. The trays should be felt lined and recessed. This avoids the possibility of coins sliding around and knocking against each other when the trays are opened and closed. Such undue movement could damage the coins, thereby reducing their value. The coin cabinet should be constructed from a durable and sturdy wood and should be fitted with one or possibly two, thief proof locks. The design of the coin cabinet should blend in harmoniously with the surroundings and decor of the

room where it will eventually be kept. This should avoid any undue attention being attracted to it. When ordering the construction of your coin cabinet, specify the requirements to suit your collection when it is *complete*. Do not base the design of the coin cabinet according to the amount of coins in your possession, if your collection is incomplete. You could also make provision for space in which you could house your duplicates, which every collector amasses over a period of time.

With regard to caring for one's coins, one should also know how and when to clean them.

Cleaning of coins

I personally, do not advocate the cleaning of coins. Invariably, if the correct procedures are not carried out properly, serious damages is inflicted on the surface of the coin, thus reducing the value of that particular coin. The entire coin is affected. Copper coins, in mint condition, have a mint lustre which is reddish-gold in colour. When coins such as these are cleaned, they invariably lose their mint lustre, and change colour from reddish-gold to a dull pink or darkish brown: depending as to how they have been cleaned. Silver coins, in proof or uncirculated condition, are either brilliant, without any blemishes; toned; or tarnished. It should be made quite clear that there is basically no difference really between a toned coin and a tarnished coin: except in colour. Both conditions are entirely due to the process of oxidation. A toned coin is a beautiful coin, and is pleasant to look at, and may contain one, two or possibly all the colours of the rainbow. The predominant colours are blue, green

and red. On the other hand, a tarnished coin is unsightly and unpleasant to look at. It is normally black, or dark brown in colour. The tarnishing process however, is not harmful to the coin itself.

The following cleaning recommendations may be adopted by those collectors who may find it necessary to clean certain coins. A word of warning: coins must *never* be polished under any circumstances whatsoever.

1. SILVER COINS IN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

(a) *Proofs*

Proof coins that are tarnished or toned may be cleaned in the following manner. Use Goddard's Silver Dip accordingly. Holding the rim of the coin with the fingertips, dip the coin in the solution several times. Take care however, that your fingertips do not come into contact with the surface of the coin at all. Immediately afterwards, place the coin under cold running water. It is important that all traces of the solution is washed off completely; failing which permanent discolouration can be effected. Still holding the coin by the rim with your fingertips, shake the coin lightly in the air to throw off drops of water. Place the coin gently in adsorbent flannelette, fold the material over, and lightly pat the coin dry. The coin is now brilliant proof once more. CAUTION – do *not* rub the coin in order to dry it, as you will destroy the mirror finish of the coin.

(b) Silver coins other than proof

The same method as outlined above may be employed to clean all other silver coins in any condition, otherwise than proof. A mixture of soap and water may be used in place of Silver Dip. In addition, a soft toothbrush or similar soft brush may be used to hasten the cleaning process.

2. COPPER COINS IN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

(a) Proofs

Proof copper coins, and uncirculated coins with a mint lustre, should not be cleaned under any circumstances.

(b) Copper coins other than proof

All other copper coins that are dirty, may be cleaned as follows. Dip a corner of any cloth into ordinary frying oil and use it sparingly. Rub the oil onto the coin, and leave it on for approximately five minutes. Then, using a clean part of the cloth, rub off all the oil. The dirt comes off easily with the oil.

(c) Corroded copper coins

To remove and check corrosion on copper coins, immerse the coin in a solution of vinegar, orange or lemon juice and leave it to soak overnight. Then clean the coin, using oil as outlined above for copper coins that are dirty. CAUTION – vinegar, orange and lemon juice *will* cause the coin to change colour to a dull pink. This unfortunately, can not be helped.

3. GOLD COINS IN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

(a) Proofs

Do not clean proof gold coins under any circumstances.

(b) Gold coins other than proof

Gold coins in all other conditions other than proof, may be cleaned in the same way as outlined in 1(b) (silver coins other than proof), except that one uses a solution of soap and water only.

In conclusion, it must be said that the cleaning of coins is never recommended, as it is not really necessary.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COIN TRENDS

Most South African coins are popular, but the South African coin in UNC. (uncirculated) condition is of course, the most popular. The beginner to coin collecting may be unable to purchase the UNC. coin, and has to therefore acquire coins in the V.F. or F condition. Once he has acquired the coins necessary for his collection, he begins to collect coins in UNC. condition. Higher prices are paid for collections in the UNC. state – or should I say, that the better the condition of the collection, the better the chances are of interesting the specialist coin collector. A rare coin in UNC. condition will appreciate in value by a far greater degree than a coin of the same date and rarity value in a poor and worn state. But, it is not every collector who can afford to start off collecting coins in the UNC. condition.

Coins enjoy a popularity trend, and a coin that is popular now may not enjoy the same popularity trend in a few years time. This does not detract from the coin value in any way.

The first popularity trend was experienced in 1961, when South Africa became a Republic and the change-over to the decimal system was introduced. The first radical change was the withdrawal of the penny, half-penny and farthing and replacing them with the new cent and half-cent. Now the penny, half-penny and farthing had the limelight. The half-crown was discontinued, but was not withdrawn, as it was now used

as a 25c piece, the florin was used as a 20c piece, the shilling was used as a 10c piece, the 6d was used as a 5c piece and the 3d was used as a 2½c piece. The silver coins were minted now as before, but with the effigy of Jan Van Riebeeck on the obverse. The reverse side of the coins were as before decimalisation, but the values were now in cents (i.e. 5/- was now equal to 50c in value).

In 1964 the decision was made for the changeover from silver to nickel coinage, and as a result of this decision, the existing circulation coins became the focal point of interest to collectors. They were not aware of or interested in any new rarities that may have been forthcoming. They were all intent on completing their collections (new or existing) of the old South African coins from 1923 to 1964.

The first coin to be withdrawn was the old half-crown, which was left in circulation till late 1964, but discontinued in 1960. This was the last chance for the collector to obtain the half-crown at face value, or at a small premium from people still in possession of these coins. So the hunt was on – the half-crown became the most popular South African coin.

As the silver coins were replaced with nickel ones, and replaced one by one, so the outgoing coin became popular. Many people were successful in completing their collections at this time, but some were unsuccessful – and as these became more difficult to obtain, so they became more expensive as time went by.

It will be clearly seen from the foregoing chapter that the historical background to South African coins accounts for the popularity trend displayed. Now that South Africa has sorted itself out coinage wise (the

changeover from silver to nickel is complete), the next popularity trend (which has never been discontinued and probably never will be) is the collecting of South African Union coins in E.F. and UNC. states. It should be noted that I have deliberately increased the values of coins in my catalogue in E.F. and UNC. conditions. I have levelled off some values in coins in V.F. state and drastically brought down the prices of coins in the lower grades. The reason for this is as follows. This trend has been set by the buying public. They are paying record prices for quality coins in top conditions, static prices for coins in average condition, and they are showing little or no interest in the coins of the lower grades. I agree wholeheartedly with this trend, and I think that this trend will become a permanent feature of South Africa numismatics. The advice here would be to collect quality, not quantity. It is better to collect 2 or 3 good quality coins, than 10 or 20 poor quality coins. This might make the task more tedious, and it might take the collector longer to complete his collection, but this is really the best method of collecting.

The next trend started in 1970 with the collecting of gold. In December 1970 the banks started to issue in unlimited quantities the gold Krugerrand in UNC. condition to members of the public. A new era in South African coin collecting commenced with members of the public purchasing gold coins. These coins were purchased for investment purposes alone. Certain members of the public who purchased these gold Krugerrands became aware of other gold coins, and were gradually introduced and attracted to the numismatic aspect to coins. They have since then become active collectors. With the sub-

sequent increase in the gold price, there has been a "gold rush" in South Africa. People have been purchasing gold coins of all descriptions.

A new trend which has begun recently is the collecting and the hoarding of silver coins, especially the silver Rands, old 5/-; 2/6; 2/-; 1/-; 6d and 3d coins. The reason for this is the increase in the silver price. People are buying up all the abovementioned items as an investment in anticipation of a higher silver price. It is my belief that many of these so called "hoarders" will become active collectors in the near future.

As far as the future is concerned - I predict a new trend of coin collecting for the future. This trend will become known as type collecting. The reason for this new trend will be that the prices of South African rarities are increasing rapidly, and will therefore soon become out of reach for the average salaried man.

CHAPTER EIGHT

INVESTMENT ANGLE

The present unsettled state of world affairs has caused many people to look to their investments. This unsettled state of affairs may well last for many years to come, and certain milestones have been reached. One such milestone has been the dramatic increase in the value and price of gold: This in turn has affected many investments, including numismatics. It has had both a direct and indirect effect on numismatics. The direct effect on numismatics is that all gold coins have increased tremendously in price and value, and the indirect effect has been that the investment angle to numismatics has been greatly enhanced. As I stated in my introduction to this edition, "more people appreciate today the value of 'safe' investments – investments that are not subject to share fluctuations, political events and outside events of any kind". The "good" investments of the past are shied away from by the hardy present day investor. Coin collecting is one aspect of numismatics, and I propose to discuss the investment angle to coin collecting in this chapter.

Besides being a most satisfying hobby, the collecting of coins can prove to be an excellent investment. A coin in a top grade condition can only appreciate in value with the passage of time. The reason for this is that with the passing of time more and more collectors are attracted to coin collecting whereas the supply remains the same. Let us take the coins of 1947 as an example, and let

us outline a hypothetical case of the collector who spent $11/4\frac{3}{4}d$ for the following coins, which he obtained from the bank. He acquired one of each of the following coins – 5/-, 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, $\frac{1}{2}d$, and $\frac{1}{4}d$. These coins were uncirculated at the time of purchase, and we will assume that they were preserved throughout the ensuing year in their original condition. The total present day catalogue valuation of these coins comes to R425,00. The total catalogue valuation of these coins in the 1970 edition of this book came to R268,00. The reader will notice the increase in value from 1970 to 1974, let alone the increase in value from 1947 to 1974. It must be pointed out to the reader, collector and investor that whilst certain prices of today might be considered to be very dear – these prices will be considered to be very cheap in the years to come. Almost any item of quality or scarcity will invariably appreciate in value. Another example of financial appreciation in coins is the 1931 South African short proof set. This set was issued at the time for 12/6 and 62 sets were made. It was catalogued in the 1950 edition of “Catalogue of the coins of South Africa” by the late Dr. Alec Kaplan at £20,00 (R40,00), and was catalogued in the 5th edition of the same work at £1 000 (R2 000). In the 6th edition it was catalogued at R2 500. In this catalogue the 1931 short proof set is catalogued at R5 000. There are more collectors today who are after this set, with the result that it must appreciate in value. The demand increases, whereas the supply diminishes. There are approximately 8 000 known collectors in South Africa alone who collect South African coins, and there exists an untold amount of would-be speculators and investors who “hoard” their coins for the profit alone.

The present day collector may feel that he has missed the boat when he studies the early prices of coins as compared to today's prices. But this is wholly untrue. Numismatics is still young in South Africa as compared to overseas countries, where numismatics as a subject and hobby has existed for centuries. The first dealer to operate in South Africa opened his premises a mere 14 years ago in 1960 – compare this to the English firm of Spinks, who were founded in 1666. The present day collector should bear in mind that any coin minted by the South African Mint for use as currency in this country has and will exceed the face value if kept in mint state – irrespective as to the quantity minted. The *degree* of financial appreciation evidenced over the years depends entirely on the *quantity* minted. Let us take the recent 1969 Afrikaans 50c piece as an illustration of the foregoing sentence. This coin is catalogued in this edition (in UNC. condition) at R30,00 – the reason being that only 7 968 such coins were minted. On the other hand, the 1968 Afrikaans 50c piece is catalogued in this edition at R2,00 – the reason being that 775 000 were minted. This appreciation of the 1969 Afr. 50c piece will increase even more with the passage of time. It is difficult to obtain the early coins of South Africa, especially in the UNC. condition, and this explains why the 1924 2/- is catalogued in this edition in the UNC. condition at R125,00 – although 1 513 453 were minted. This same coin in G condition is catalogued at R1,00 – which is five times it's face value.

In conclusion, I would like to add that few people have regretted investing their money in coins. The academic side to numismatics reaps the most dividends

in the form of knowledge, and I hope all those collectors who invest in coins, will enjoy the academic aspect as well.

CHAPTER NINE

THE FLUCTUATING GOLD PRICE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE VALUES OF S.A. COINS

Over the past few years, the gold price has risen steadily from the post war price of \$35 per oz. The gold price was virtually static until 1971 when the U.S. Dollar started to weaken on the World Money Market. To date, it has risen steadily and at present it is hovering around the \$170 mark. Speculation has it that a price of \$200 per oz. is just around the corner and a future price of \$300 per oz. can be expected in the not so distant future.

The reasons governing this drastic price change I will not give, as they do not fall within the scope of this book. Suffice to say that the dramatic increase in the price of gold has not really affected the price of the rarities (which are increasing in price not because of their gold content but because of the ever increasing demand and the ever diminishing supply). The only real difference that is noticeable, is that the basic floor price of all our gold coins has risen in accordance with the present rise in the price of gold. One will note that the South African Mint has also increased the issue price of all their gold coins and gold coin sets. In the case of the Krugerrand the Mint has doubled the price.

As a guide, I have tabled a schedule of various S.A. gold coins (not rarities) and their expected values at different gold prices, ranging from \$50 per oz. to \$300 per oz.

THE FLUCTUATING GOLD PRICE AND ITS EFFECT ON
SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD COINS

| Coin | Year | If gold is \$50 per oz. | If gold is \$100 per oz. | If gold is \$125 per oz. | If gold is \$150 per oz. | If gold is \$175 per oz. | If gold is \$200 per oz. | If gold is \$300 per oz. |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Krugerrand (Proof) ... | 1967 | R65 | R130 | R165 | R200 | R250 | R275 | R450 |
| Krugerrand (Proof) ... | 1973 | R55 | R110 | R135 | R175 | R225 | R250 | R425 |
| Gold R2 UNC. | 1973 | R13 | R26 | R33 | R40 | R55 | R70 | R100 |
| Gold R1 UNC. | 1973 | R10 | R20 | R25 | R30 | R35 | R40 | R60 |
| S.A. Gold £1 V.F. ... | 1926 | R13 | R26 | R33 | R40 | R55 | R70 | R100 |
| S.A. Long Proof Set ... | 1973 | R25 | R50 | R65 | R75 | R100 | R125 | R200 |
| Kruger Pond V.F. ... | 1898 | R30 | R60 | R75 | R90 | R125 | R150 | R250 |

CHAPTER TEN

RECOMMENDED NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES
AND COIN CLUBS

SOUTH AFRICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
P.O. Box 1689, Cape Town.
8000.

TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
P.O. Box 607, Pretoria.
0001.

NATAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
12, Burrows Street, Pietermaritzburg.
3201.

JOHANNESBURG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
c/o Richard Aron, 75A Troye Street, Johannesburg.
2001.

EASTERN PROVINCE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
3 Thekla Circle, Humerail, Port Elizabeth.
6001.

O.V.S. NUMISMATIESE VEREENIGING,
P.O. Box 701, Bloemfontein.
9300.

STELLALAND COIN AND MEDAL CLUB,
P.O. Box 564, Vryburg.
8600.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

NOTES ON THE KRUGER SERIES & THE UNION COINAGE

(a) Kruger:

I had intended originally to omit the mintage figures of all coins in my catalogue. I have decided after careful deliberation, to include these figures after all. These mintage figures however, tend to confuse many people, and this is understandable. To illustrate my point regarding the confusion arising from mintage figures, I would like to bring up the 1895 Pond. This coin has a mintage figure of 336 000 and is catalogued in UNC. condition at R200,00. The 1898 Pond has a mintage figure of 138 780 (a much lower mintage figure) and is catalogued in UNC. condition at R150,00.

The question: why? must arise when perusing this catalogue. Why has the one coin, the 1895 Pond, a higher valuation than the 1898 Pond, which has the lower mintage figure? The reason for this is readily explained. The mintage figures that we have on hand inform us of how many Kruger Pond were struck in the years. These mintage figures however, do not reveal what yearly date appeared on these coins when struck. In other words, I do not dispute that 336 000 gold Kruger Pond were struck in 1895. I believe that at least 250 000 Kruger Pond that were struck for that year, were dated 1894. The balance were dated 1895. This illustration partly explains my reluctance to include mintage figures in my catalogue.

The original mintage figures as recorded by the Z.A.R. Government were not recorded as a guide for future collectors or for posterity. They were recorded for Treasury purposes, viz, the sum of £500 000 worth of gold was made available to the Mint. From this sum, the amount of £335 000 was turned into gold Ponden, and the amount of £67 500 was turned into gold Half Ponden. These amounts come to the sum of £402 500 – and this amount was turned into gold coins. Therefore, the Mint should have had £97 500 worth of gold bullion on hand as they were given the sum of £500 000 originally. The foregoing explains as to why these mintage figures were issued: in order to balance the books.

As far as the newcomer to numismatics is concerned, these mintage figures, whether right or wrong, indicate only what coins were originally struck. These mintage figures can be misleading to the numismatic newcomer insofar as valuations are concerned; therefore, they should be studied as a guide as to how many coins were originally struck and for no other reason whatsoever. It is for this reason alone that I included the mintage figures of all coins in my catalogue – as a guide as to how many coins were originally struck. I would also like to point out that a total of 2 202 279 gold Kruger Pond were struck between the years 1892 to 1902 of which 677 072 were *officially* melted down. Between the years 1902 to 1950 who knows how many of these coins were unofficially melted down? This is an important point to consider with regard to Kruger gold valuations and present day availability of Kruger gold coins, despite original mintage figures.

Furthermore, it is a known fact that according to

mintage figures, 788 000 Kruger gold Ponden were struck in 1900 and 136 870 were struck in 1898. We all know that the 1900 Pond is much rarer than the 1898 Pond. The Mint was closed in 1898 and reopened shortly before the outbreak of war in October 1899 where they continued to strike gold Ponden dated 1898. They continued striking these coins until about June 1900, using both the 1898 and the 1900 dies. It is obvious from the availability of the 1898 Pond and the marked scarcity of the 1900 Pond that most of these coins struck in 1900 were in fact dated 1898.

Finally, there were no dies made for 1899, and President Kruger ordered the Mint to strike 130 gold 1898 Ponden and to punch the figures "99" on the obverse below his bust. Thus the existence of the "Overstamped" Pond 1899.

(b) Notes on the Union Coinage

Appropos to the Kruger coinage I have inserted the mintage figures of the Union coinage as a guide (see chapter 14). The reason is as follows. The 1944 2/- piece, for example, was believed to have had an approximate mintage figure of 246 000 2/- pieces struck. This figure is correct in one respect that so many 2/- pieces were struck in 1944. It was subsequently learnt however, 1 360 520 2/- pieces dated 1944 were struck in 1945.

We do know that 2 900 $\frac{1}{4}$ d pieces were struck in 1929. It is a known fact though that the 1929 $\frac{1}{4}$ d does not exist. Once again, I do not dispute that 2 900 $\frac{1}{4}$ d pieces were struck in 1929 – but were these $\frac{1}{4}$ d pieces dated 1928? or were they dated 1930? I believe that the 1930 $\frac{1}{4}$ d is more rare than mintage figures indicate (6 560). My theory here

is that the 2 900 $\frac{1}{4}$ d pieces that were struck in 1929 were in fact dated 1930, and the 6 560 $\frac{1}{4}$ d pieces that were struck in 1930 were dated 1931 SUID. Another coin that is more rare than the mintage figures would indicate, is the 1925 2/- piece. It should be noted that the 1931 $\frac{1}{2}$ d and $\frac{1}{4}$ d had 2 reverses – the first reverse bore the legend ZUID AFRIKA, and the second reverse bore the legend SUID AFRIKA.

A few interesting points to note follows regarding the 1931 coinage. The 1931 3d is not the rarest coin of that year. It is the second rarest coin. The rarest coin from the 1931 series is the $\frac{1}{2}$ d bearing the legend SUID AFRIKA (and not ZUID AFRIKA). Only 62 were struck, and only 62 were issued in Proof condition.

In 1925 there were different reverses as well, i.e. a mimosa and wreath. The first reverse displayed a mimosa, whereas the second reverse displayed a protea.

Furthermore, as some of you know, in 1961 all the bronze coins were withdrawn, and melted down to make way for the larger coin of yellow copper (1c, $\frac{1}{2}$ d), which was also withdrawn to make way for the present day small bronze coins (1965 to date).

All silver coins from 1923 to 1950 contain 80% silver and 20% copper. A large quantity of these coins were melted down in 1951 to make way for the debased coinage 1951–1960. The debased coinage 1951–1960 contains 50% copper. Finally, all the 5/-, 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, silver coins were withdrawn in 1965 and thereafter. They were replaced with the new nickel coinage in 1965 to date.

CHAPTER TWELVE

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR BEGINNERS

Q. 1: *Is it too late to collect choice and rare South African material*

A: In chapter 8 of this book I wrote “the present day collector may feel that he has missed the boat when he studies the early prices of coins as compared to today’s prices”. I put as well that “this is wholly untrue”, and I would like to endorse this last quote very strongly. The time to start collecting is right now, whilst numismatics is in the early stages of growth in South Africa. It is not too late to start collecting, but one would be unable to acquire many rarities all at once. Choice items appear on the market from time to time, and the patient collector will eventually acquire what he is looking for. It should be noted that choice coins, i.e. coins in a top grade condition, always appreciate in value.

Q. 2: *Are the prices of rarities too high*

A: Any item of quality and scarcity that is in demand will inevitably command a high price. But the high price of today will be considered inexpensive in the years to come.

Q. 3: Should the collector keep duplicate silver and bronze coins in a worn condition

A: The answer to this question must be an emphatic “no”. If the collector has an approximate amount in face value of coins for R200,00 he would be better off if he returned these coins to the bank, and received the R200,00 for them. He should then buy one or two items for his collection in a top grade condition, or expand his collection. The only coins worth retaining in a worn condition are the very scarce dates.

Q. 4: Are the silver R1,00 pieces from circulation worth retaining for a few years, i.e. 1966, 1967 and 1969

A: The answer to this question is “no”. From the numismatic point of view these coins will never be worth more than their face value as the original mintage figure was too high to make them valuable. However, with the rise in the price of silver, the public seem to think that these silver rands have now become valuable. To a certain extent they are correct. Today the silver value does exceed the face value of these coins. But, there are 2 salient points that I would like to emphasize. The one point is that it is illegal to melt down, deface or destroy any South African coin. The other point is that it is illegal to export these silver R1,00 pieces. In conclusion, who will buy these coins for more than the face value in South Africa – other than collectors who already have them in their possession.

Q. 5: *Why are certain coins graded like the following:-
A.U., B.U., V.F.-, V.F.+.* What does this mean

A: On most dealers' sales lists they try to describe the conditions of their coins as accurately as possible. In my case, I have a regular postal auction sale which is sent to postal customers all over the world, and I use these abovementioned terms myself in trying to describe the coin conditions as best as I can. Most of you are already acquainted with the six circulation coins gradings viz. UNC. down to G. However, certain coins are described with either a "+" or "-". This means that the coin is either better than its closest grade, or not as good. For example, if a coin is described as V.F.+ this means that it is better than V.F., but not E.F. condition. When a coin is described as V.F.- this means that the coin is better than F, but not quite V.F. (A.U. - this means about, or almost uncirculated. It is very nearly uncirculated, but not quite B.U. - this means brilliant uncirculated).

If this questions and answers for beginners' chapter proves to be popular with readers, I will enlarge upon it in my 3rd edition. If there are any questions that you feel should be answered and have not been included in this edition, please write to me and I will consider these questions for future publication.

My address is:

ALLEN JAFFE,
City Coins,
P.O. Box 156,
Sea Point 8060
South Africa.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

COIN PRICES IN SIX CONDITIONS

GOLD COINS

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| <i>Burgers Pond</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1874 Coarse Eeard | | | | | | | |
| | 142 | 10 000 | 8 000 | 6 000 | 4 000 | 2 000 | 1 000 |
| 18974 Fine Eeard | | | | | | | |
| | 695 | 5 000 | 4 000 | 3 000 | 2 000 | 1 000 | 500 |
| <i>Kruger - Een Pond</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 Double Shaft | | | | | | | |
| | 15 650 | 300 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 75 | 50 |
| 1892 } Single | | 1 000 | 750 | 500 | 300 | 200 | 100 |
| 1893 } Shaft | 61 926 | 225 | 150 | 100 | 75 | 60 | 45 |
| 1894 | 317 723 | 200 | 125 | 90 | 70 | 55 | 40 |
| 1895 | 336 000 | 250 | 175 | 125 | 85 | 65 | 48 |
| 1896 | 235 000 | 200 | 125 | 90 | 70 | 55 | 40 |
| 1897 | 310 980 | 200 | 125 | 90 | 70 | 55 | 40 |
| 1898 | 136 870 | 175 | 100 | 80 | 65 | 52 | 40 |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1898 Over Stamped. | | | | | | | |
| 1899 | 130 | 7 500 | 6 000 | 5 000 | 4 000 | 2 000 | 1 000 |
| 1900 | 788 000 | 225 | 150 | 100 | 75 | 60 | 45 |
| 1900 Elank Rimless. | | 300 | 200 | 150 | 125 | 75 | 50 |
| 1900 Blank w/Rim. | | 250 | 175 | 125 | 100 | 60 | 45 |
| <i>Kruger - Veld Pond</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1902 | 986 | 2 500 | 1 750 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 500 | 250 |
| <i>Kruger - Half Pond</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 Double Shaft | | | | | | | |
| | 10 150 | 300 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 75 | 50 |
| 1892 Single Shaft | | | | | | | |
| | Unique | | | 10 000 | — | — | — |
| 1893 | } 39 187 | 2 500 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 500 | 250 |
| 1894 | | 200 | 125 | 90 | 70 | 55 | 40 |
| 1895 | 134 974 | 200 | 125 | 90 | 70 | 55 | 40 |
| 1896 | 103 600 | 200 | 125 | 90 | 70 | 55 | 40 |
| 1897 | 75 074 | 200 | 125 | 90 | 70 | 55 | 40 |
| <i>Kruger - Gold 2/6</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 Unique | | 10 000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Kruger - 3d (Gold)</i> | | | | | | | |

57

1894 Unique (Only 1 copy known in the S.A. Mint Museum.) As this coin has never been offered for sale, and will never come on to the market, I am not pricing it.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| 1898 (Sammy Marks) | 215 | 3 000 | 2 500 | 2 000 | 1 000 | 500 | 250 |
|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|

KRUGER SILVER

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| <i>Kruger 5/-</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 Double Shaft | 4 327 | 500 | 350 | 250 | 150 | 100 | 75 |
| 1892 Single Shaft | 14 000 | 300 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 75 | 50 |
| <i>Kruger 2/6</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 | 16 300 | 150 | 75 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| 1893 | 134 800 | 200 | 150 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 |
| 1894 | 135 012 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 1895 | 182 336 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 1896 | 284 760 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1897 | 149 168 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Kruger 2/-</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 | 55 206 | 150 | 75 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| 1893 | 106 951 | 200 | 150 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 |
| 1894 | 173 235 | 100 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 |

KRUGER SILVER

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1895 | 149 610 | 150 | 75 | 30 | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| 1896 | 353 480 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1897 | 147 500 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Kruger Silver 1/-</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 | 129 627 | 100 | 75 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 1893 | 137 472 | 200 | 150 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 |
| 1894 | 366 000 | 75 | 45 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 1895 | 327 380 | 75 | 45 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 1896 | 436 780 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1897 | 397 300 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Kruger Silver 6d</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 | 28 300 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1893 | 95 530 | 75 | 35 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| 1894 | 168 000 | 40 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1895 | 178 640 | 40 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1896 | 205 480 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1897 | 220 000 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| <i>Kruger Silver 3d</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1892 | 24 300 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1893 | 135 444 | 50 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

59

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1894 | 104 000 | 75 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2,50c |
| 1895 | 112 960 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1896 | 166 480 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1897 | 200 600 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |

KRUGER BRONZE

Kruger Bronze - 1d

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|------|-------|
| 1892 | 27 862 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1893 | 54 781 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 15 |
| 1894 | 10 769 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1898 | 262 830 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,25c |
| 1900 Elank with rim. | | 75 | 50 | 35 | 25 | 15 | 7,50c |

S.A. GOLD COINS—GOLD £ AND GOLD TWO RANDS

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 719 | 500 | 400 | 350 | 200 | 100 | 50 |
| 1924 | 3 184 | 3 000 | 2 500 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 750 | 250 |
| 1925 | 6 086 264 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 45 | — | — |
| 1926 | 11 107 611 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 45 | — | — |
| 1927 | 16 379 704 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 45 | — | — |
| 1928 | 18 235 057 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 45 | — | — |

S.A. GOLD COINS— GOLD £ AND GOLD TWO RANDS

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1929 | 12 024 107 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 45 | — | — |
| 1930 | 10 027 756 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 45 | — | — |
| 1931 | 8 511 792 | 70 | 55 | 50 | 50 | — | — |
| 1932 | 1 066 680 | 100 | 75 | 60 | 50 | — | — |
| 1952 | 16 508 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 45 | — | — |
| 1953-1958 Only Proofs Issued. | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 1 132 | 250 | 200 | 150 | 100 | — | — |
| 1960 | 3 111 | 100 | 85 | 70 | 55 | — | — |
| 1961 (R2) | 6 946 | 75 | 60 | 50 | 35 | — | — |
| 1962 | 12 344 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 30 | — | — |
| 1963 | 5 687 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | — | — |
| 1964 | 7 994 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 30 | — | — |
| 1965 | 16 390 | 50 | 40 | 30 | — | — | — |
| 1966 | 21 011 | 45 | 35 | 30 | — | — | — |
| 1967 | 21 169 | 45 | 35 | 30 | — | — | — |
| 1968 | 21 000 | 45 | 35 | 30 | — | — | — |
| 1969 | 18 000 | 45 | 35 | 30 | — | — | — |
| 1970 | 10 000 | 40 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 1971 | 10 000 | 40 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 1972 | 10 000 | 40 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 1973 | 10 000 | 40 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 1974 | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — |

S.A. GOLD 10/- AND GOLD ONE RANDS

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 Only Proof. | | 400 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1925 | 946 615 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 15 |
| 1926 | 808 540 | 65 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 20 | 15 |
| 1927-1951 None Minted. | | | | | | | |
| 1952 | 16 002 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 45 | — | — |
| 1953-1958 Only Proofs Minted. | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 1 130 | 250 | 200 | 150 | 100 | — | — |
| 1960 | 3 002 | 100 | 85 | 70 | 55 | — | — |
| 1961 (R1) | 8 178 | 90 | 75 | 60 | 45 | — | — |
| 1962 | 6 299 | 90 | 75 | 60 | 45 | — | — |
| 1963 | 6 531 | 75 | 60 | 50 | 40 | — | — |
| 1964 | 9 866 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | — | — |
| 1965 | 16 056 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | — | — |
| 1966 | 21 005 | 35 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 1967 | 21 053 | 35 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 1968 | 21 000 | 35 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 1969 | 18 000 | 35 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 1970 | 10 000 | 30 | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| 1971 | 10 000 | 30 | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| 1972 | 10 000 | 30 | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| 1973 | 10 000 | 30 | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| 1974 | | 25 | — | — | — | — | — |

S.A. SILVER CROWNS. (5/- AND 50c)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Prf/S.S.</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1947 | 305 600 | 35 | 10 | 5 | 2,50 | 1 |
| 1948 | 781 992 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1949 | 537 821 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1950 | 84 454 | 30 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 1951 | 366 602 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1952 | 1 725 500 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — |
| 1953 | 263 000 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1954 | 17 040 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| 1955 | 45 080 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 63 1956 | 103 900 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 2,50c | 1,50c |
| 1957 | 157 077 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 2,50c | 1,50c |
| 1958 | 235 952 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1959 | 6 139 | 200 | 175 | 150 | 125 | 100 |
| 1960 | 421 624 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 1961 (50c) | 54 746 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 1962 | 24 378 | 30 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| 1963 | 157 717 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 1964 | 126 664 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 |

S.A. SILVER HALF-CROWNS 2/6

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 1 228 080 | 75 | 50 | 20 | 5 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1924 | 2 555 875 | 100 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1925 | 460 143 | 150 | 100 | 25 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| 1926 | 204 930 | 200 | 125 | 50 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| 1927 | 193 653 | 200 | 125 | 50 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| 1928 | 984 253 | 100 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1929 | 616 548 | 100 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1930 | 323 590 | 150 | 100 | 25 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| 1931 | 852 | 1 000 | 750 | 500 | 350 | 250 | 100 |
| 1932 | 1 028 616 | 50 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1933 | 135 799 | 200 | 125 | 50 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| 1934 | 415 918 | 100 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1935 | 345 099 | 100 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1936 | 553 177 | 100 | 40 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1937 | 1 153 619 | 50 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1938 | 534 483 | 75 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1939 | 132 927 | 125 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1940 | 2 976 006 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1941 | 1 987 963 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1942 | 3 179 555 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1943 | 2 097 976 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1944 | 1 360 520 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |

S.A. SILVER HALF-CROWNS 2/6

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1945 | 183 406 | 50 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1946 | 11 388 | 150 | 100 | 35 | 15 | 7,50c | 3 |
| 1947 | 6 182 | 85 | 65 | 45 | 25 | 15 | 5 |
| 1948 | 2 720 | 100 | 75 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 7,50c |
| 1949 | 2 691 | 100 | 75 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 7,50c |
| 1950 | 5 576 | 100 | 75 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 7,50c |
| 1951 | 785 111 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1952 | 2 011 231 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1953 | 2 519 461 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1954 | 4 252 061 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1955 | 3 866 347 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1956 | 2 438 387 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1957 | 2 137 802 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1958 | 2 261 213 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1959 | 46 893 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1960 | 15 528 | 15 | 5 | 2,50c | 1 | ,50c | — |

65

S.A. FLORINS 2/-/20c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 696 316 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| 1924 | 1 513 453 | 125 | 75 | 25 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| 1925 | 50 146 | 1 000 | 800 | 600 | 300 | 150 | 75 |
| 1926 | 323 730 | 200 | 125 | 50 | 20 | 10 | 4 |
| 1927 | 398 541 | 175 | 100 | 40 | 15 | 8 | 3 |
| 1928 | 1 092 111 | 150 | 75 | 30 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| 1929 | 647 685 | 160 | 80 | 35 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| 1930 | 267 078 | 175 | 100 | 40 | 15 | 8 | 3 |
| 1931 | 445 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 750 | 500 | 350 | 200 |
| 99 1932 | 1 315 485 | 50 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1933 | 890 591 | 75 | 35 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1934 | 558 947 | 100 | 50 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1935 | 553 589 | 100 | 50 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1936 | 669 397 | 75 | 35 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1937 | 1 494 898 | 50 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1938 | 214 351 | 150 | 75 | 40 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| 1939 | 279 277 | 125 | 60 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| 1940 | 2 599 740 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1941 | 1 763 800 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1942 | 2 847 288 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1943 | 3 124 368 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1944 | 225 000 | 50 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |

S.A. FLORINS 2/-/20c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1945 | 473 320 | 40 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1946 | 14 480 | 150 | 100 | 35 | 15 | 7,50c | 3 |
| 1947 | 5 492 | 100 | 75 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 7,50c |
| 1948 | 7 893 | 75 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 5 |
| 1949 | 203 933 | 40 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1950 | 5 445 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 7,50c |
| 1951 | 732 286 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1952 | 3 585 381 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1953 | 2 279 171 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1954 | 5 868 841 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1955 | 3 747 628 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1956 | 2 550 944 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1957 | 2 508 339 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1958 | 2 821 487 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1959 | 1 220 066 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1960 | 1 954 011 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1961 (20c) | 2 961 919 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,40c | — | — |
| 1962 | 3 571 654 | 3 | 1 | ,40c | — | — | — |
| 1963 | 4 384 368 | 2 | 1 | ,40c | — | — | — |
| 1964 | 4 350 590 | 2 | 1 | ,40c | — | — | — |

S.A SHILLINGS. (1/- AND 10c) (1923 to 1964)

| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 809 033 | 90 | 50 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1924 | 1 268 733 | 100 | 60 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1925 | None Minted. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1926 | 238 017 | 250 | 175 | 75 | 40 | 15 | 5 |
| 1927 | 488 455 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 10 | 3 |
| 1928 | 889 270 | 100 | 60 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1929 | 925 662 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1930 | 421 701 | 125 | 65 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| 1931 | 6 603 | 400 | 300 | 200 | 125 | 75 | 40 |
| 1932 | 2 536 600 | 40 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1933 | 1 463 415 | 50 | 20 | 3 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1934 | 821 019 | 65 | 25 | 4 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1935 | 685 177 | 75 | 30 | 5 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1936 | 692 641 | 70 | 25 | 4 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1937 | 1 194 479 | 40 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1938 | 1 160 319 | 40 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1939 | Only Proof (30): | 2 500 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 500 | 250 |
| 1940 | 1 365 347 | 35 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — |
| 1941 | 1 826 411 | 20 | 5 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1942 | 3 866 687 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1943 | 4 187 836 | 10 | 3 | ,50c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1944 | 48 545 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 15 | 7 50c | 3 |

S.A. SHILLINGS. (1/- AND 10c) (1923 to 1964.)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1945 | 54 266 | 75 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 1946 | 26 924 | 150 | 75 | 30 | 15 | 7,50c | 3 |
| 1947 | 9 784 | 70 | 50 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 5 |
| 1948 | 6 094 | 80 | 55 | 40 | 25 | 12,50c | 6 |
| 1949 Only Proof (800). | | 250 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 25 |
| 1950 | 1 704 156 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1951 | 2 406 957 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1952 | 1 935 066 | 6 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1953 | 2 676 979 | 5 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1954 | 3 579 439 | 4 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1955 | 2 208 985 | 4 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1956 | 2 143 360 | 5 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1957 | 791 965 | 10 | 4 | 1 | ,50c | — | — |
| 1958 | 4 068 379 | 3 | 1,50c | ,40c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1959 | 204 507 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,20c |
| 1960 | 2 189 951 | 3 | 1,50c | ,40c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1961 (10c) | 1 243 710 | 3 | 1,50c | ,40c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1962 | 2 450 690 | 2 | 1 | ,30c | — | — | — |
| 1963 | 3 330 661 | 2 | 1 | ,30c | — | — | — |
| 1964 | 4 169 403 | 2 | 1 | ,30c | — | — | — |

S.A. SIXPENCES. (6d AND 5c)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 209 110 | 100 | 60 | 25 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| 1924 | 325 610 | 100 | 60 | 25 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| 1925 | 79 231 | 250 | 150 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 5 |
| 1926 | 721 606 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 7,50c | 2 | 1 |
| 1927 | 1 547 788 | 100 | 45 | 15 | 5 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1928 | None Minted. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1929 | 783 885 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 1930 | 448 267 | 150 | 75 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| 1931 | 4 805 | 500 | 400 | 300 | 150 | 100 | 50 |
| 1932 | 1 524 910 | 50 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,25c | — |
| 1933 | 2 818 595 | 45 | 8 | 1,50c | ,75c | ,20c | — |
| 1934 | 1 518 864 | 50 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ,25c | — |
| 1935 | 573 485 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 1936 | 627 485 | 75 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ,20c |
| 1937 | 1 695 727 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | — |
| 1938 | 1 724 621 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | — |
| 1939 | Only Proof (30). | 2 500 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 500 | 250 |
| 1940 | 1 628 759 | 20 | 5 | 1 | ,20c | — | — |
| 1941 | 2 262 732 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ,20c | — | — |
| 1942 | 4 935 792 | 10 | 3 | ,75c | ,15c | — | — |
| 1943 | 3 776 139 | 12 | 3 | ,75c | ,15c | — | — |
| 1944 | 228 201 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | — |

S.A. SIXPENCES. (6d AND 5c)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1945 | 420 095 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 1 | ,20c | — |
| 1946 | 290 593 | 50 | 25 | 6 | 1 | ,20c | — |
| 1947 | 578 487 | 10 | 4 | 1 | ,20c | — | — |
| 1948 | 2 267 371 | 5 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1949 | 197 088 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | — |
| 1950 | 2 122 187 | 5 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1951 | 2 604 192 | 5 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1952 | 4 280 749 | 3 | 1 | ,15c | — | — | — |
| 1953 | 2 500 514 | 4 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1954 | 2 199 547 | 4 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1955 | 1 971 887 | 4 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1956 | 1 773 701 | 4 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1957 | 3 289 500 | 4 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1958 | 1 173 701 | 4 | 2 | ,20c | — | — | — |
| 1959 | 261 832 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ,20c | — |
| 1960 | 1 589 923 | 3 | 1 | ,15c | — | — | — |
| 1961 (5c) | 1 486 168 | 3 | 1 | ,15c | — | — | — |
| 1962 | 4 191 643 | 2 | ,50c | ,10c | — | — | — |
| 1963 | 8 057 541 | 1 | ,40c | ,10c | — | — | — |
| 1964 | 3 583 279 | 1 | ,40c | ,10c | — | — | — |

S.A. "TICKEYS". (3d AND 2½c)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 303 292 | 80 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 2 | ,50c |
| 1924 | 501 456 | 90 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 2 | ,50c |
| 1925 Wreath | 357 584 | 150 | 100 | 30 | 15 | 5 | 2,50c |
| 1925 Protea | | 125 | 80 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 1,25c |
| 1926 | 1 572 059 | 50 | 20 | 2 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1927 | 2 284 964 | 50 | 20 | 2 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1928 | 919 390 | 60 | 25 | 2 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1929 | 1 947 895 | 40 | 10 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1930 | 980 718 | 75 | 30 | 3 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1931 | 128 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 750 | 500 | 250 |
| 1932 | 2 621 962 | 40 | 10 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1933 | 5 135 244 | 35 | 6 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1934 | 2 356 564 | 50 | 15 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1935 | 1 655 382 | 50 | 15 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1936 | 1 094 857 | 55 | 15 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1937 | 3 765 175 | 25 | 4 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1938 | 2 394 345 | 25 | 4 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1939 | 3 223 710 | 25 | 4 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1940 | 4 886 455 | 15 | 2 | | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1941 | 8 967 591 | 10 | 2 | | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1942 | 8 055 784 | 10 | 2 | | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1943 | 14 828 046 | 5 | 1 | | ,20c | ,05c | — |

S,A. "TICKEYS". (3d AND 2½)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1944 | 3 331 170 | 10 | 2 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1945 | 4 044 624 | 10 | 2 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1946 | 2 218 805 | 15 | 4 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1947 | 1 130 093 | 8 | 2 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1948 | 2 270 930 | 5 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1949 | 1 904 975 | 5 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1950 | 4 096 210 | 4 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1951 | 6 325 388 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1952 | 13 072 359 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 73 1953 | 5 487 824 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1954 | 3 901 269 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1955 | 4 722 741 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1956 | 6 190 598 | 3 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1957 | 1 893 736 | 4 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1958 | 3 227 748 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1959 | 2 553 309 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1960 | 21 364 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2,50c | 1 | — |
| 1961 | 299 090 | (2½c) 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1962 | 12 589 | 20 | 15 | 7,50c | 3,00c | 1 | — |
| 1963 | 37 138 | 10 | 7,50c | 5,00c | 2,50c | 1 | — |
| 1964 | 29 594 | 12,50c | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | — |

S.A. PENNIES. (1d AND 1c) (1923 to 1964.)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 91 027 | 50 | 35 | 15 | 7,50c | 4 | 2 |
| 1924 | 134 487 | 75 | 35 | 15 | 7,50c | 4 | 2 |
| 1925 | None Minted. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1926 | 393 095 | 100 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ,50c |
| 1927 | 285 168 | 100 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1928 | 385 669 | 100 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ,50c |
| 1929 | 1 092 574 | 75 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,25c |
| 1930 | 754 280 | 85 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ,25c |
| 1931 | 248 430 | 100 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ,50c |
| 1932 | 259 519 | 100 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ,50c |
| 1933 | 224 918 | 150 | 50 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| 1934 | 2 090 077 | 25 | 5 | 1 | ,25c | — | — |
| 1935 | 2 295 191 | 30 | 5 | 1 | ,25c | — | — |
| 1936 | 1 818 843 | 25 | 5 | 1 | ,25c | — | — |
| 1937 | 3 281 046 | 20 | 4 | 1 | ,25c | — | — |
| 1938 | 1 839 501 | 25 | 5 | 1 | ,25c | — | — |
| 1939 | 1 505 782 | 50 | 6 | 1 | ,25c | — | — |
| 1940 | 3 591 840 | 20 | 3 | 1 | ,25c | — | — |
| 1941 | 7 870 735 | 15 | 2 | ,50c | ,10c | — | — |
| 1942 | 14 427 779 | 10 | 1 | ,25c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1943 | 4 010 040 | 12,50c | 1,50c | ,35c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1944 | 6 424 699 | 15 | 2 | ,50c | ,10c | — | — |

S.A. PENNIES. (1d AND 1c) (1923 to 1964.)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1945 | 4 809 723 | 12,50c | 1,50c | ,35c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1946 | 2 605 153 | 20 | 3 | 1 | ,25c | — | — |
| 1947 | 135 279 | 30 | 15 | 7,50c | 5 | 2 | ,50c |
| 1948 | 2 398 006 | 5 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1949 | 3 633 691 | 4 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1950 | 4 890 026 | 3 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1951 | 3 786 703 | 4 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1952 | 12 673 815 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1953 | 5 490 645 | 3 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1954 | 6 664 962 | 3 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1955 | 6 507 761 | 3 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1956 | 4 389 583 | 4 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1957 | 3 972 519 | 4 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1958 | 5 311 361 | 3 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1959 | 5 065 642 | 2 | ,25c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1960 | 5 106 269 | 2 | ,25c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1961 | 52 293 859 | (1c) 1 | ,10c | — | — | — | — |
| 1962 | 21 932 700 | 1 | ,10c | — | — | — | — |
| 1963 | 9 085 141 | 2 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1964 | 14 280 587 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — | — |

S.A. HALFPENNIES. ($\frac{1}{2}$ d AND $\frac{1}{2}$ c)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 12 080 | 150 | 120 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 20 |
| 1924 | 64 165 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 12,50c | 5 | 2 |
| 1925 | 69 295 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 12,50c | 5 | 2 |
| 1962 | 64 753 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 12,50c | 5 | 2 |
| 1927 | None Minted. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1928 | 104 912 | 100 | 40 | 15 | 7,50c | 4 | 1 |
| 1929 | 272 095 | 75 | 30 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1930 | 146 680 | 100 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ,75c |
| 1931 | 'Z' 145 343 | 100 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ,75c |
| 76 1931 | 'S' Proof Only (6). | 750 | 500 | 350 | 200 | 100 | 50 |
| 1932 | 106 438 | 100 | 40 | 15 | 7,50c | 4 | 1 |
| 1933 | 63 435 | 150 | 75 | 40 | 15,00c | 7,50c | 3 |
| 1934 | 325 830 | 50 | 10 | 2 | ,50c | ,10c | — |
| 1935 | 405 290 | 50 | 10 | 2 | ,50c | ,10c | — |
| 1936 | 406 652 | 50 | 10 | 2 | ,50c | ,10c | — |
| 1937 | 638 256 | 35 | 5 | 1 | ,25c | ,05c | — |
| 1938 | 559 688 | 35 | 5 | 1 | ,25c | ,05c | — |
| 1939 | 270 970 | 70 | 15 | 5 | 2,50c | 1 | ,50c |
| 1940 | 1 534 720 | 20 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1941 | 2 053 332 | 15 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1942 | 8 382 326 | 10 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1943 | 5 135 370 | 10 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — |

S.A. HALFPENNIES. ($\frac{1}{2}$ d AND $\frac{1}{2}$ c)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1944 | 3 920 153 | 10 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1945 | 2 356 955 | 10 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1946 | 1 021 890 | 15 | 3 | ,75c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1947 | 257 903 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ,25c |
| 1948 | 684 740 | 4 | 2 | ,25c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1949 | 1 849 981 | 3 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1950 | 2 186 158 | 3 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1951 | 3 745 970 | 3 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1952 | 4 174 112 | 3 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1953 | 5 490 645 | 3 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1954 | 100 897 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2,50c | 1,50c | ,50c |
| 1955 | 3 774 249 | 3 | 1 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1956 | 1 305 574 | 6 | 2 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1957 | 2 025 085 | 5 | 2 | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1958 | 2 170 585 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1959 | 2 396 818 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1960 | 2 551 794 | 3 | 1 | ,05c | ,20c | — | — |
| 1961 | 39 196 298 | ($\frac{1}{2}$ c) | 1 | ,10c | — | — | — |
| 1962 | 17 899 076 | 1 | ,10c | — | — | — | — |
| 1963 | 11 615 276 | 2 | ,10c | — | — | — | — |
| 1964 | 9 173 905 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — | — |

S.A. FARTHINGS $\frac{1}{4}$ d

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1923 | 32 800 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1,50c | ,50c |
| 1924 | 94 838 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,25c |
| 1925 None Minted. | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1926 Proof | 16 | 7 500 | 6 000 | 5 000 | 2 500 | 1 000 | 500 |
| 1927 None Minted. | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1928 | 64 301 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1,50c | ,50c | ,25c |
| 1929 None Minted. | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1930 | 6 560 | 250 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 25 |
| 1931 'Z' | | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,25c |
| 1931 'S' | 154 233 | 75 | 50 | 30 | 15 | 7,50c | 3,50c |
| 1932 | 105 403 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,25c |
| 1933 Proof | 31 | 3 500 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 500 | 250 |
| 1934 Proof | 26 | 3 500 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 500 | 250 |
| 1935 | 60 786 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1,50c | ,50c | ,25c |
| 1936 Proof | 43 | 3 250 | 1 750 | 1 250 | 800 | 400 | 200 |
| 1937 | 38 254 | 12,50c | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1938 | 51 296 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |
| 1939 | 101 584 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,25c |
| 1940 None Minted. | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1941 | 91 160 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,25c |
| 1942 | 3 756 124 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1943 | 9 918 036 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — | — |

S.A. FARTHINGS $\frac{1}{4}$ d

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>V.G.</i> | <i>G.</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1944 | 4 467 987 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1945 | 5 297 318 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1946 | 4 378 103 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1947 | 3 894 626 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1948 | 2 414 503 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1949 | 3 567 607 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1950 | 8 694 343 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1951 | 3 511 462 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1952 | 5 244 972 | 1,50c | ,30c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 79 1953 | 7 192 911 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1954 | 6 567 976 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1955 | 11 798 459 | 1 | ,20c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1956 | 1 286 585 | 4 | 1,50c | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — |
| 1957 | 3 065 491 | 2 | ,50c | ,20c | ,05c | — | — |
| 1958 | 5 451 737 | 1,50c | ,30c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1959 | 1 567 280 | 2 | ,50c | ,05c | — | — | — |
| 1960 | 1 022 591 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,05c | — |

NEW SERIES SOUTH AFRICAN DECIMAL COINAGE, 1965 to 1974
SOUTH AFRICAN SILVER RAND, R1

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>Fine</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1965 | 27 329 | English | 25 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| 1965 | 120 | Afrikaans | 450 | 350 | 250 | 150 |
| 1966 | 1 433 791 | English | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1966 | 1 458 791 | Afrikaans | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1967 | 1 544 301 | English | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1967 | 1 569 301 | Afrikaans | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1968 | 75 000 | English | 10 | 5 | 2,50c | 1 |
| 1968 | 50 000 | Afrikaans | 15 | 7,50c | 3,50c | 1,50c |
| 1969 | 505 954 | English | 5 | 2,50c | 1,25c | 1 |
| 1969 | 569 301 | Afrikaans | 5 | 2,50c | 1,25c | 1 |
| 1970 | 24 050 | Bilingual | 25 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| 1971 | 32 000 | Bilingual | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 1972 | 30 000 | Bilingual | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 1973 | 30 850 | Bilingual | 20 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 1974 | | Bilingual | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |

SOUTH AFRICAN NICKEL 50c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>Fine</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1965 | 30 | English | 1 000 | 750 | 500 | 250 |
| 1965 | 27 909 | Afrikaans | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 1966 | 8 081 408 | English | 1 | ,50c | ,50c | ,50c |
| 1966 | 8 056 408 | Afrikaans | 1 | ,50c | ,50c | ,50c |
| 1967 | 76 814 | English | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1967 | 51 814 | Afrikaans | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1968 | 750 000 | English | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,50c |
| 1968 | 775 000 | Afrikaans | 2 | 1 | ,50c | ,50c |
| 1969 | 19 968 | English | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| 1969 | 7 968 | Afrikaans | 30 | 20 | 15 | 7,50c |
| 1970 | 4 107 722 | Bilingual | 1 | ,50c | ,50c | ,50c |
| 1971 | 5 074 399 | Bilingual | 1 | ,50c | ,50c | ,50c |
| 1972 | 781 475 | Bilingual | 1 | ,50c | ,50c | ,50c |
| 1973 | 1 054 298 | Bilingual | 1 | ,50c | ,50c | ,50c |
| 1974 | | Bilingual | | | | |

SOUTH AFRICAN NICKEL 20c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>Fine</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1965 | 29 235 221 | English | ,60c | ,30c | ,20c | ,20c |
| 1965 | 29 210 148 | Afrikaans | ,60c | ,30c | ,20c | ,20c |
| 1966 | 4 048 544 | English | 1 | ,40c | ,20c | ,20c |
| 1966 | 4 073 544 | Afrikaans | 1 | ,40c | ,20c | ,20c |
| 1967 | 57 854 | English | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1967 | 82 854 | Afrikaans | 6 | 3 | 1,50c | ,75c |
| 1968 | 75 000 | English | 6 | 3 | 1,50c | ,75c |
| 1968 | 50 000 | Afrikaans | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1969 | 9 052 | English | 25 | 20 | 15 | 7,50c |
| 1969 | 21 052 | Afrikaans | 12,50c | 7,50c | 5 | 2,50c |
| 1970 | 24 040 | Bilingual | 12,50c | 7,50c | 5 | 2,50c |
| 1971 | 5 904 843 | Bilingual | 1,00c | ,20c | ,20c | ,20c |
| 1972 | 9 079 092 | Bilingual | 1,00c | ,20c | ,20c | ,20c |
| 1973 | 30 850 | Bilingual | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 1974 | | Bilingual | ,50c | ,20c | ,20c | ,20c |

SOUTH AFRICAN NICKEL 10c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>Fine</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1965 | 29 210 148 | English | ,50c | ,20c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1965 | 29 235 221 | Afrikaans | ,50c | ,20c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1966 | 3 709 767 | English | 1 | ,40c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1966 | 3 684 767 | Afrikaans | 1 | ,40c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1967 | 75 336 | English | 6 | 3 | 1,50c | ,75c |
| 1967 | 50 336 | Afrikaans | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1968 | 50 000 | English | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1968 | 75 000 | Afrikaans | 6 | 3 | 1,50c | ,75c |
| 1969 | 569 652 | English | 1 | ,50c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1969 | 557 653 | Afrikaans | 1 | ,50c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1970 | 7 607 782 | Bilingual | ,20c | ,10c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1971 | 6 452 233 | Bilingual | ,20c | ,10c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1972 | 10 037 729 | Bilingual | ,20c | ,10c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1973 | 1 054 298 | Bilingual | ,20c | ,10c | ,10c | ,10c |
| 1974 | | Bilingual | ,15c | ,10c | ,10c | ,10c |

SOUTH AFRICAN NICKEL 5c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>Fine</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1965 | 32 715 252 | English | ,25c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1965 | 32 690 179 | Afrikaans | ,25c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1966 | 4 100 911 | English | ,50c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1966 | 4 125 911 | Afrikaans | ,50c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1967 | 4 589 998 | English | ,50c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1967 | 4 614 998 | Afrikaans | ,50c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1968 | 6 025 000 | English | ,40c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1968 | 6 000 000 | Afrikaans | ,40c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1969 | 5 019 882 | English | ,30c | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1970 | 6 662 300 | Bilingual | ,15c | ,05c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1971 | 20 341 117 | Bilingual | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1972 | 3 126 000 | Bilingual | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1973 | 17 103 118 | Bilingual | ,10c | ,05c | ,05c | ,05c |
| 1974 | | Bilingual | ,07½c | ,05c | ,05c | ,05c |

SOUTH AFRICAN BRONZE 2c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>Fine</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1965 | 29 886 870 | English | ,25c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1965 | 29 911 943 | Afrikaans | ,25c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1966 | 9 292 412 | English | ,40c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1966 | 9 267 412 | Afrikaans | ,40c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1967 | 11 886 865 | English | ,35c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1967 | 11 861 865 | Afrikaans | ,35c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1968 | 5 500 000 | English | ,50c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1968 | 5 525 000 | Afrikaans | ,50c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1969 | 5 828 580 | English | ,50c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1969 | 5 816 580 | Afrikaans | ,50c | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1970 | 35 226 913 | Bilingual | ,10c | ,02c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1971 | 24 105 086 | Bilingual | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1972 | 7 313 608 | Bilingual | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1973 | 18 695 615 | Bilingual | ,05c | ,02c | ,02c | ,02c |
| 1974 | | Bilingual | ,04c | ,02c | ,02c | ,02c |

SOUTH AFRICAN BRONZE 1c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>Fine</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1965 | 26 222 | English | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1965 | 1 031 | Afrikaans | 100 | 75 | 50 | 25 |
| 1966 | 50 156 926 | English | ,20c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1966 | 50 181 999 | Afrikaans | ,20c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1967 | 21 113 532 | English | ,25c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1967 | 21 138 532 | Afrikaans | ,25c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1968 | 6 025 000 | English | ,50c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1968 | 6 000 000 | Afrikaans | ,50c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1969 | 10 196 402 | English | ,20c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1969 | 10 208 402 | Afrikaans | ,20c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1970 | 37 081 679 | Bilingual | ,10c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1971 | 34 065 098 | Bilingual | ,10c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1972 | 35 672 000 | Bilingual | ,10c | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1973 | 35 908 553 | Bilingual | ,05c | ,01c | ,01c | ,01c |
| 1974 | | Bilingual | ,02c | ,01c | ,01c | ,01c |

SOUTH AFRICAN BRONZE ½c

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>UNC.</i> | <i>E.F.</i> | <i>V.F.</i> | <i>Fine</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| *1970 | 12 354 695 | Bilingual | ,05c | - | - | - |
| 1971 | 20 000 | Bilingual | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1972 | 20 000 | Bilingual | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1973 | 30 850 | Bilingual | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1974 | | Bilingual | 4 | 2 | 1 | ,50c |

87

*All ½c coins are dated 1970 and minted every year for circulation, 1971 to 1974 collectors sets only.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED SETS, IN S.A. MINT PACKED PLASTIC HOLDERS

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Language</i> | | | | | | | | <i>Price</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1967 | 50 000 | English | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | R10,00c |
| 1967 | 50 000 | Afrikaans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,00c |
| 1968 | 50 000 | English | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,50c |
| 1968 | 50 000 | Afrikaans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,50c |
| 1969 | 5 000 | English | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,00c |
| 1969 | 5 000 | Afrikaans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,00c |
| 1970 | 14 000 | Bilingual | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,00c |
| 1971 | 20 000 | Bilingual | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,00c |
| 1972 | 20 000 | Bilingual | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,50c |
| 1973 | 20 000 | Eilingual | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,00c |
| 1974 | 20 000 | Eilingual | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,00c |

KRUGER PROOFS

These coins were struck at the Royal Prussian Mint in Berlin, Germany, in a limited quantity only. How many were struck, is not known. It is a known fact, that the Pond, Half-pond and silver crown, are extremely rare. Furthermore, the first three coins were Double-Shaft, the balance from 2/6 to 1d were all single shaft.

| <i>Kruger Proofs:</i> | <i>Price</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1892 £1 Double Shaft | R3 000,00 |
| 1892 £½ Double Shaft | 3 000,00 |
| 1892 5/- Double Shaft | 1 000,00 |
| 1892 2/6 Single Shaft | 300,00 |
| 1892 2/- Single Shaft | 300,00 |
| 1892 1/- Single Shaft | 300,00 |
| 1892 6d Single Shaft | 250,00 |
| 1892 3d Single Shaft | 250,00 |
| *1892 1d Single Shaft | 1 000,00 |

N.B. The above prices are given for coins in F.D.C. condition. i.e. If these coins have scratches, nicks or show any wear whatsoever, they do not rank as proofs any longer and do not command the abovementioned prices. Furthermore, if one of these coins is advertised as "ex Proof", E.F. then as far as I am concerned it only commands the E.F. price under the circulation prices given in this catalogue.

*It is a known fact that only a few GENUINE PROOF Kruger pennies exist. Many UNC. specimens have in the past been passed off as proofs. i.e. They may have been lightly polished many years ago and now have a prooflike field. Great care should be exercised before purchasing one of these specimens. If you are not sure consult your local dealer and/or your local Numismatic Society.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD 1923 to 1974
KRUGERRAND 1 OZ. FINE GOLD

PROOF ONLY

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Price</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1967 | 10 015 | R275 |
| 1968 | 10 000 | 250 |
| 1968 | 10 000 (Frosted Head) | 300 |
| 1969 | 10 000 | 250 |
| 1970 | 10 000 | 250 |
| 1971 | 6 000 | 275 |
| 1972 | 6 625 | 275 |
| 1973 | 10 000 | 250 |
| 1974 | | 250 |

N.B. In the first edition of this catalogue, I listed the prices of UNC. Krugerrands. At the time of going to print, I was under the impression that the 1970 UNC. Krugerrand issued at the "RAND EASTER SHOW", by the S.A. Chamber of mines, was a special issue and not a regular circulation issue in unlimited quantities as is issued by the Banks today. This UNC. issue has *no numismatic value*. It's value is wholly and solely dependant on the "Free Market" gold price in London which fluctuates daily. Furthermore, the Banks levy an 8% surcharge over and above the London Free Market gold price.

However, it may seem that I am contradicting myself as regards to the Proof Krugerrand. These prices are also based on the London Free Market price of \$150,00 an ounce. But, one must take into account the limited striking, the proof finish and of course the presentation

case. Finally as a guide, one can increase the value of the "Proof" by adding the percentage increase on the London gold price to my values (from \$150 per oz.).

**SOUTH AFRICA PROOF SETS 1923 to 1974
LONG PROOF SETS WITH GOLD**

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Sets</i> | <i>Price</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1923 | 655 | £1 to ¼d | R1 500 |
| 1952 | 12 000 | " | 150 |
| 1953 | 3 000 | " | 200 |
| 1954 | 875 | " | 250 |
| 1955 | 600 | " | 300 |
| 1956 | 350 | " | 500 |
| 1957 | 380 | " | 500 |
| 1958 | 360 | " | 525 |
| 1959 | 390 | " | 600 |
| 1960 | 1 500 | " | 250 |
| 1961 | 3 139 | R2 to ½c | 200 |
| 1962 | 1 544 | " | 225 |
| 1963 | 1 500 | " | 150 |
| 1964 | 3 000 | " | 125 |
| 1965 | 5 099 | R2 to 1c | 100 |
| 1966 | 10 000 | " | 75 |
| 1967 | 10 000 | " | 75 |
| 1968 | 10 000 | " | 75 |
| 1969 | 7 000 | " | 75 |
| 1970 | 6 000 | R2 to ½c | 75 |
| 1971 | 7 000 | " | 75 |
| 1972 | 6 000 | " | 75 |
| 1973 | 6 850 | " | 75 |
| 1974 | | " | 70 |

TWIN GOLD PROOF SETS £1 & 10/-, R2 & R1

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Sets</i> | <i>Price</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1953 | 1 000 | £1 & 10/- | R150 |
| 1954 | 350 | „ | 200 |
| 1955 | 300 | „ | 250 |
| 1956 | 158 | „ | 400 |
| 1957 | 180 | „ | 400 |
| 1958 | 155 | „ | 400 |
| 1959 | 240 | „ | 400 |
| 1960 | 450 | „ | 200 |
| 1961 | 793 | R2 & R1 | 150 |
| 1962 | 800 | „ | 125 |
| 1963 | 1 008 | „ | 100 |
| 1964 | 1 000 | „ | 100 |
| 1965 | 925 | „ | 75 |
| 1966 | 1 000 | „ | 70 |
| 1967 | 1 013 | „ | 70 |
| 1968 | 1 000 | „ | 70 |
| 1969 | 1 000 | „ | 70 |
| 1970 | 1 000 | „ | 70 |
| 1971 | 1 000 | „ | 70 |
| 1972 | 1 000 | „ | 70 |
| 1973 | 6 000 | „ | 70 |
| 1974 | | „ | 65 |

S.A. SHORT PROOF SETS (NO GOLD)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Sets</i> | <i>Price</i> |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1923 | 747 | £1 to $\frac{1}{4}$ d | R500 |
| *1926 | 16 | 2/6 to $\frac{1}{4}$ d | 10 000 |
| 1930 | 14 | " | 4 000 |
| 1931 | 62 | " | 5 000 |
| 1932 | 12 | " | 4 000 |
| 1933 | 20 | " | 4 500 |
| 1934 | 24 | " | 4 500 |
| 1935 | 20 | " | 4 000 |
| 1936 | 40 | " | 4 500 |
| 1937 | 116 | " | 1 000 |
| 1938 | 44 | " | 1 500 |
| 1939 | 30 | " | 5 000 |
| 1943 | 104 | " | 750 |
| 1944 | 150 | " | 600 |
| 1945 | 150 | " | 600 |
| 1946 | 150 | " | 600 |
| 1947 | 3 000 | 5/- Only | 35 |
| 1947 | 2 600 | 5/- to $\frac{1}{4}$ d | 250 |
| 1948 | 1 120 | " | 300 |
| 1949 | 800 | " | 400 |
| 1950 | 500 | " | 425 |
| 1951 | 2 000 | " | 50 |
| 1952 | 3 500 | " | 30 |
| 1953 | 2 000 | " | 50 |

*In 1926, 16 Short Proof sets were supposedly issued. To date I have not seen one or heard of one existing. I have seen a few odd proof coins of 1926, but never a complete Proof set. If one does exist, I feel a value of R10 000 is justified.

S.A. SHORT PROOF SETS (NO GOLD)

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Mintage</i> | <i>Sets</i> | <i>Price</i> |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1954 | 2 275 | „ | 75 |
| 1955 | 2 250 | „ | 60 |
| 1956 | 1 350 | „ | 100 |
| 1957 | 750 | „ | 150 |
| 1958 | 625 | „ | 150 |
| 1959 | 560 | „ | 300 |
| 1960 | 1 860 | „ | 50 |
| 1961 | 4 391 | 50c to ½c | 35 |
| 1962 | 2 300 | „ | 50 |
| 1963 | 2 525 | „ | 30 |
| 1964 | 13 000 | „ | 25 |
| 1965 | 85 | V.I.P. Set | 475 |
| 1965 | 19 889 | R1 to 1c | 25 |
| 1966 | 15 000 | „ | 15 |
| 1967 | 15 000 | „ | 15 |
| 1968 | 15 000 | „ | 20 |
| 1969 | 5 000 | „ | 25 |
| 1970 | 4 000 | „ | 25 |
| 1971 | 5 000 | „ | 20 |
| 1972 | 4 000 | „ | 20 |
| 1973 | 4 000 | „ | 20 |
| 1974 | | „ | 15 |

COIN CHART

| Date | £1 | 10/- | 5/- | 2/6 | 2/- | 1/- | 6d | 3d | 1d | ½d | ¼d |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1974 Course Beard ... | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1874 Fine Beard ... | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1892 Double Shaft ... | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1892 Single Shaft ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1893 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1894 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1895 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1896 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1897 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1898 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1899 Overstamped ... | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1900 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1900 Blank Rimmed | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1900 Blank Rimless | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1902 Veldpond ... | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1923 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1924 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1925 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | 1R 2R | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1926 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1927 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1928 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | |
| 1929 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1930 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1931 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | Z S | Z S |
| 1932 | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1933 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1935 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1937 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1938 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1940 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1941 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1942 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1944 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1945 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1949 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1951 | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | |
| 1952 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1956 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decimal Coinage | Gold R2 | Gold R1 | Silver R1 | 50c | 20c | 10c | 5c | 2½c 2c | 1c | ½c | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1961 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1962 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1963 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1964 | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1965 English ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1965 Afrikaans ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1966 English ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1966 Afrikaans ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1967 English ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1967 Afrikaans ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | ■ ■ ■ ■ |
| 1968 English ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | KRUGER RAND (Proof) |
| 1968 Afrikaans ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | |
| 1969 English ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | FH 1968 |
| 1969 Afrikaans ... | | | | | | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | 1969 |
| 1970 Bilingual ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1970 |
| 1971 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1971 |
| 1972 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1972 |
| 1973 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1973 |
| 1974 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1974 |
| 1975 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1975 |
| 1976 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1976 |
| 1977 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1977 |
| 1978 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1978 |
| 1979 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1979 |
| 1980 " ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1980 |

■ ■ ■ ■ means no coins minted.

FH = Frosted Head

