

SOUTHERN RHODESIA



1932 - 6 PENCE - OBVERSE

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of
LONDON MINT

6 PENCE 19.4MM .925 FINE 2.82 GRAMS

1932	544,000
1934	214,000
1935	380,000
1936	675,000

▲OV: Crowned head of George V, facing left
GEORGE V KING, left EMPEROR right.

▲RV: Native war axes saltire, dividing DATE with
large 6 below, K.G above between ax heads, SOUTHERN left,
RHODESIA right / PENCE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

DESIGNER: K.G = Kruger Gray

REFERENCE: Y-4, KM-2

FOOTNOTE: Rhodesia, alone is larger in area than the British Isles, France, Germany and Italy combined, yet its total population (1922) is only 35,000. About one half of the entire supply of chrome and asbestos comes from Rhodesia. It is a curious fact that practically all the mines now being worked were discovered and operated by the ancients. From beads, bracelets, and other goldwork found, it is evident that these old-time people were skilled not alone as miners, but also in the art of the jeweler. *The Mentor*, Nov. 1922, Springfield, Ohio.



George V King and Emporor

FOOTNOTE: George V., born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII. And Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark; married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, daughter of the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910. The Kings title by proclamation of May 9, 1910, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title of the king is declared to be 'George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.' *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*

FOOTNOTE: Rhodesia, the name given to that part of South Africa which was ceded in 1888 by the King of Matabele to the great imperialist, Cecil John Rhodes. The whole territory is administrated by the British South African Company, which was given a royal charter in October 1889. The River Zambesi flows through it, cutting the region into two portions - Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia consists of the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The capital and seat of government of Rhodesia is Salisbury, with a population of 2,500. A railway has been built, running inland from Beira, placing Salisbury in direct communication with the sea over a line 382 miles in length. The population of Rhodesia is 1,075,000. *The Standard Dictionary of Facts, H.W. Ruoff, Buffalo, N.Y. 1912.*



1932 - 6 PENCE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The first Southern Rhodesian coinage dated 1932 included 496 sets of proof coins, each including the 3 pence, 6 pence, shilling, 2 shilling and ½ crown coins.

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6 PENCE	19.4MM	.925 FINE	2.82 GRAMS

1937 823,000

▲OV: Crowned head of George VI, facing left
GEORGE VI KING, left EMPEROR right / PM on truncation.

▲RV: Native war axes saltire, dividing 1937 with large
6 below, K.G above between ax heads, SOUTHERN left,
RHODESIA right / PENCE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

DESIGNER: (obv) PM = Percy Metcalfe
(rev) K.G = Kruger Gray

REFERENCE: Y-13, KM-10

FOOTNOTE: The Southern Rhodesia 6 pence dated 1937 included 40 proof strikes.

FOOTNOTE: The two Rhodesias, Southern and Northern, were under the Administration of the British South Africa Company from 1898 until they became British Crown Colonies in 1923 and 1924 respectively.

FOOTNOTE: The Southern Rhodesia 6 pence dated 1939 included an unknown quantity of proof strikes (estimated at 10) which are today extremely rare.



1940 - 6 PENCE - OBVERSE

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of LONDON MINT			
6 PENCE	19.4MM	.925 FINE	2.82 GRAMS

1939	200,000
1940	600,000
1941	300,000
1942	1,200,000

▲OV: Queened head of George VI, facing left
GEORGE VI, left KING EMPEROR right / PM on truncation.

▲RV: Native war axes saltire, dividing DATE with
large 6 below, K.G above between ax heads, SOUTHERN left,
RHODESIA right / PENCE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

DESIGNER: (obv) PM = Percy Metcalfe
(rev) K.G = Kruger Gray

REFERENCE: Y-18, KM-17

FOOTNOTE: Rhodesia contains a population of about 40,000 white people. It is one great table-land, with scattered hills rising from the level ground. The hills are usually well wooded, while plains are mostly grasslands. The Zambesi River divides the country into Northern and Southern Rhodesia. There are vast expanses of pasture land, on which cattle and sheep are reared. Maize, wheat, and tobacco are the chief agriculture crops, although cotton is becoming of increasing importance. Rich mineral deposits of gold have been found and silver, copper, asbestos, tungsten, lead, zinc, and coal are mined. Diamonds have also been found. The chief town is Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia. *Ontario Public School Geography, 1922.*



1940 - 6 PENCE - REVERSE

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of
LONDON MINT

6 PENCE 19.4MM .500 FINE 2.82 GRAMS

1944	800,000	
1945	400,000	
1946	1,600,000	
1955	2,000	proof only

^OV: Queened head of George VI, facing left
GEORGE VI, left KING EMPEROR right / PM on truncation.

^RV: Native war axes saltire, dividing DATE with
large 6 below, K.G above between ax heads, SOUTHERN left,
RHODESIA right / PENCE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

DESIGNER: (obv) PM = Percy Metcalfe
(rev) K.G = Kruger Gray

REFERENCE: Y-18a, KM-17a



Cecil John Rhodes

FOOTNOTE: Cecil John Rhodes (1853-1902), while making a solitary eight months' journey over the rolling "Veld" of that part of South Africa which now bears his name - Rhodesia - Cecil Rhodes dreamed the dream which shaped all his future life. He was only 20 years of age at the time and had already won a fortune in the diamond fields of Kimberley. Rhodes was born July 5, 1853, in the Vicarage of a country parish, England. At 17, heart trouble forced him to give up his plan to go to Oxford University. He joined a brother in South Africa just in time to join the rush to the newly discovered diamond fields, equipped with a bucket and spade and several volumes of the Greek classics. Within a few months he had made a fortune...Its vigorous life so improved his health that he was able to take up his work at Oxford. For eight years he alternated between the University and South Africa. In 1881, just before taking his degree, he was elected to the Parliament of Cape Colony, and in 1890 he became its Prime Minister. Rhodes was then virtually dictator of South Africa. Few men in modern times have wielded such power. In addition to his political power, through his vast business interests he controlled the great consolidated diamond and gold mining interests of the country, and was managing director of the gigantic British South Africa Company, which he had formed to develop the territory that so struck his youthful imagination. Disaster came six years later, in connection with the ill-fated raid of Dr. L. S. Jameson in aid of a revolution to overthrow the backward Boer government in the independent Transvaal Republic. Cecil Rhodes was forced to resign the premiership and give up control of the South Africa company because it was proved that he had aided this movement. One of the most picturesque incidents in Rhodes' colorful career came a few months later, when the Matabele natives revolted. Attempts to suppress the rebellion proved futile. Rhodes pitched camp, unprotected, at the foot of the impregnable Matoppo hills where the natives had retreated, and patiently waited. His courage so amazed the chiefs that they started coming in for parleys. Finally a conference was arranged in the vastnesses of the hills. Rhodes and three companions rode unarmed into the midst of the chiefs, heard their grievances, promised redress, and the rebellion was over. He re-entered the Cape Parliament in 1898 and had made some progress toward regaining his power when the Boer War (1899-1902) began. Upon the outbreak of the conflict, Cecil Rhodes hastened to Kimberley, where he took an active part in defense of the town and mines. Privation and incessant labor during the siege broke his health, and he died March 26, 1902. Rhodes bequeathed the bulk of his huge fortune for endowment of scholarships at the University of Oxford.



Rhodesia in Southern Africa