The Encyclopaedia of
THE COINS OF MALAYSIA SINGAPORE AND BRUNEI
1400 - 1967

By Saran Singh AMN, PNM, FRNS.









A MALAYSIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY PUBLICATION, KUALA LUMPUR

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South East Asia-areas where the copper tokens issued by the Singapore merchants between 1828 - 1844 circulated officially but in most areas unofficially up to the beginning of the 20th Century. 452

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CHAPTER ONE

STATE OF MALACCA 1400 - 1967

Brief Introduction

Archaeological discoveries in Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo (especially in the Niah caves in Sarawak) show the remains of human habitation since 40,000 - 50,000 B.C. By the beginning of the Christain era, the iron age had arrived as indicated by settlements at Kedah, South Johor and Santubong in West Borneo. These areas were occupied by traders from India and South China.

In the 2nd Century A.D. the Funan Empire of South Indo-China is believed to have exercised suzerainty over Northern Malaya. In the 7th Century the Hindu Kingdom of Sri Vijaya in East Sumatra held sway over the Malay Peninsular. By the 14th Century the Javanese Empire of Majapahit had extended its influence to Southern Malaya and Borneo. In the 15th Century the Majapahit Empire was displaced by new Islamic Kingdoms. By the middle of the 15th Century the Islamic Empire of Malacca began to dominate the western half of the Malay Archipelago.

PART 1 - MALACCA SULTANATE 1400 - 1511

History

Parameswara, a Srivijayan Hindu Prince and fourth ruler of Temasik (Singapura) was driven out by the Siamese towards the end of the 14th Century. Parameswara was forced to flee first to Muar and later to Sungei Ujong in Johor. He finally arrived at the mouth of the Bertam River and set up the future Kingdom of Malacca which he named after the Malacca tree (Phyllanthus emblica). The year 1400 is usually taken as the commencement of the Malacca Empire.

Gradually Malacca became an important centre for trade due to its central position and harbour. Many traders came to settle there from Sumatra and India. In 1405 Parameswara sent an envoy to Yung-Lo, the Ming Emperor of China, who subsequently acknowledged Parameswara as the rightful ruler of Malacca which he placed under his protection.

Around 1409 Parameswara concluded an alliance with the Kingdom of Pasai in North Sumatra, married a daughter of its Muslim ruler and was converted to Islam. He then assumed the name Iskandar Shah.

By the time of the reign of Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca, the States of Inderagiri, Palembang, Jambi, Lingga, Tungkal, Pasai and Siak (all in Sumatra), Pulau Bentam, Sungei Ujong and Singapura were all under the control of Malacca. Pahang which was under the control of the Siamese, was also captured in 1470 and placed under the rule of Raja Muhammad, the son of Sultan Mansur Shah.

In August 1511 Malacca was captured by the Portuguese under the command of Alfonso D'Albuquerque, the Viceroy of Portuguese India. Sultan Mahmud Shah of Malacca had to flee to Johor, later to Bentam and finally to Kampar in Sumatra where he eventually died in 1528. His eldest son, Muzaffar Shah became the first Sultan of Perak (1528 - 1549) and his younger son, Alauddin Riayat Shah (1528 - 1564) founded the Johor Empire which encompassed most of the territories of the earlier Malacca Empire.

RULERS OF MALACCA

Parameswara (Iskandar Shah)	1400	-	1414
Megat Iskandar Shah	1414	-	1424
Seri Maharajah Muhammad Shah	1424	-	1444
Seri Parameswara Dewa Shah (Raja Ibrahim)	1444	-	1445
Sultan Muzaffar Shah (Raja Kassim)	1445	-	1456/9?
Sultan Mansur Shah (Raja Abdulah)	1456/9?	-	1477
Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah	1477	-	1488
Sultan Mahmud Shah	1488	-	August 1511
(died at Kampar, Sumatra, in 1528)			
Sultan Ahmad bin Mahmud Shah	1510		

(Ruled for a few months in 1510 during temporary abdication of his father)

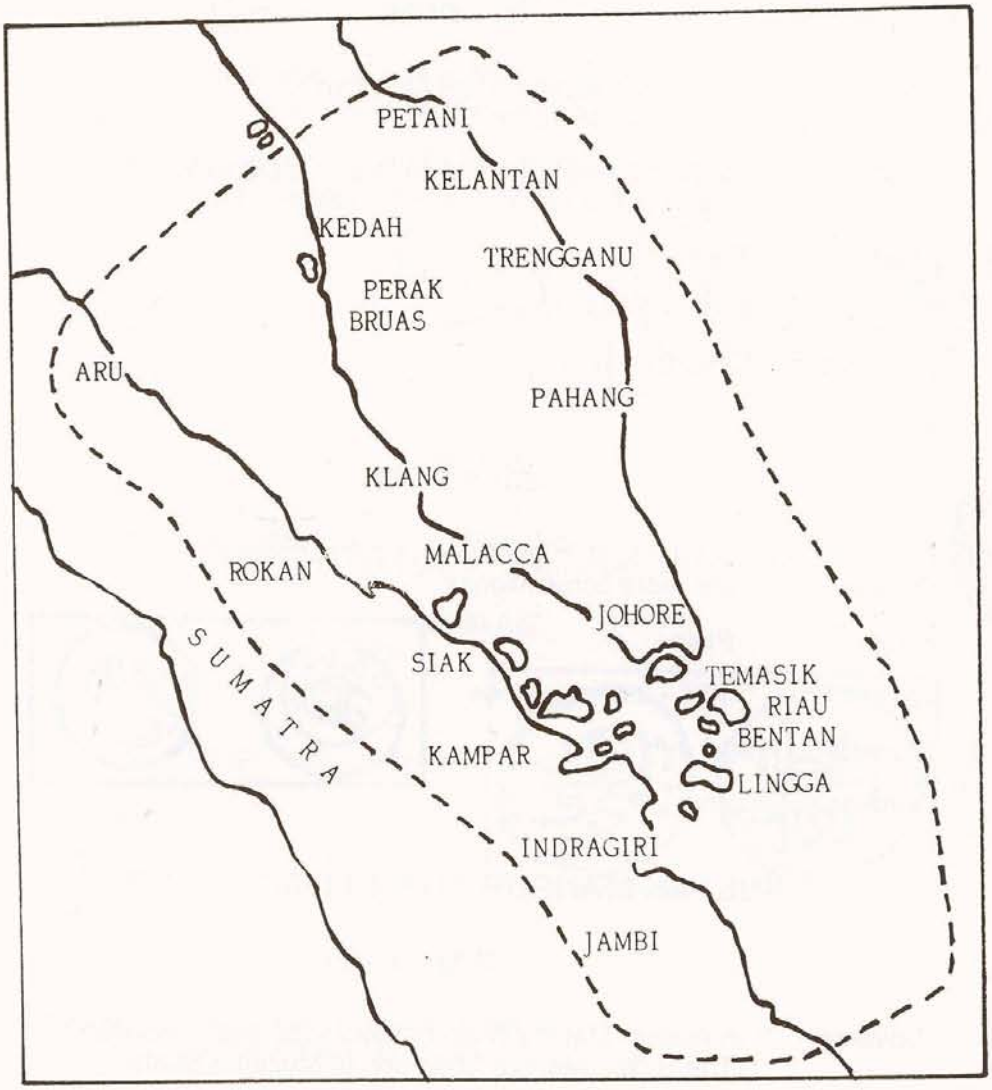
Coinage

In the early days of the Malacca Sultanate, the merchants used gold dust, pieces of silver bars and blocks of pure tin in their transactions. The Chinese chronicler, Fei Sin, recorded in the Ming Annals in 1436 that the blocks of pure tin ingots in circulation in Malacca weighed 1. 1/4 katis (756.25 grammes) and 1.1/2 katis (907.50 grammes). No coins of Malacca were recorded by him. For very small purchases, cowrie shells were accepted in payment. Chinese copper cash was also being used up to a limited extent. Gold Dinars and tin pitis coinage from Pasai in Sumatra were also introduced into Malacca by the merchants.

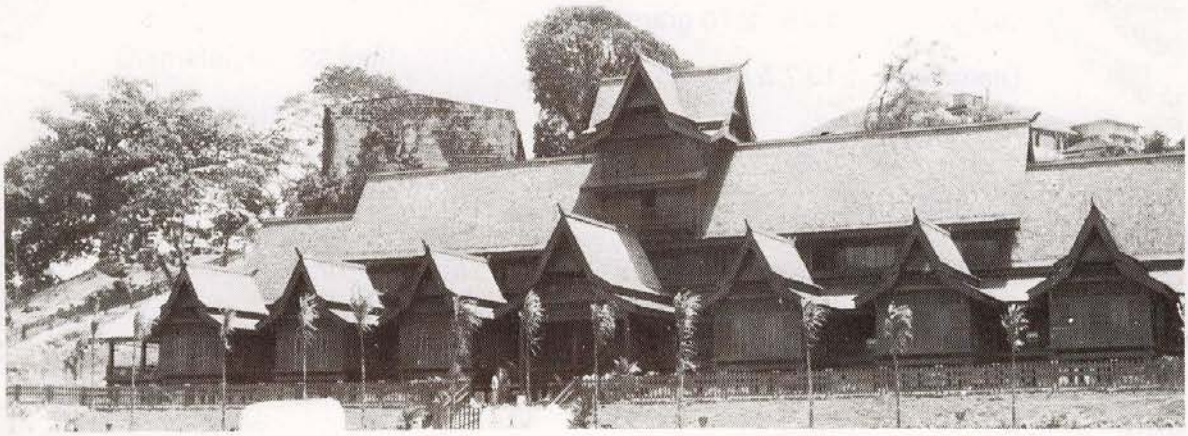
The first tin pitis coinage for Malacca is known to have been issued in the reign of Sultan Muzzafar Shah (1445 - 1456/9) and bear his name. This tin coinage was die struck and was known as Pitis. The Arabic inscriptions resemble that of coins found in Southern India and may have been influenced by Muslim traders. These tin coins of Malacca were withdrawn by the Portuguese soon after their capture of Malacca in August 1511 and melted down at the Malacca mint.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coinage of the Malacca Sultanate (1400 - 1511). The reference numbers allocated by Major Fred Pridmore in his article "The Native Coinages of the Malay Peninsula - The Malaccan Group - Malacca" and published by Spink & Son Ltd. London - Numismatic Circulars 1968 Volume LXXVI No.10-12 are given in brackets.



The Malacca Empire at the end of the 15th Century



Palace of Sultan Mansur Shah (1456/9? - 1477) of Malacca
The above palace is a replica of the original and was reconstructed in 1986
(Photo by Mohd Kassim bin Haji Ali, Kuala Lumpur)

SULTAN MUZAFFAR SHAH 1446 - 1456/9?

PITIS



SS 1
(P.1)

Obverse : In Arabic "Muzaffar Shah Al Sultan"
(The Sultan Muzaffar Shah)

Reverse : Interlaced Arabic inscription "Nasir al Dunia Wa'l Din"
(Helper of the World and of the Religion i.e. Islam)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.65 - 2.28 grammes

Diameter : 19.5 - 21.5 mm

Composition : Tin



HALF PITIS



SS 2
(P.2)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS1 but the Arabic inscriptions are more conventional

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.85 - 2.26 grammes

Diameter : 15 mm

Composition : Tin





SULTAN MANSUR SHAH 1456/9? - 1477

HALF PITIS





SS 3
(P.3)

Obverse : In Arabic "Mansur Shah bin Muzaffar Shah al-Sultan"
(The Sultan Mansur Shah son of Muzaffar Shah)

Reverse : In Arabic "Nasir al-Dunia Wa'l-Din" (Helper of the World and of the Religion i.e. Islam)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.45 - 2.70 grammes

Diameter : 13.7 5 mm, 15 mm

Composition : Tin





HALF PITIS





SS 4

Obverse : In Arabic "Mansur Shah Ibnu Muzaffar Shah Al Adil"
(Mansur Shah son of Muzaffar Shah The Just)

Reverse : In Arabic "Nasir al-Dunia Wa'l-Din" (Helper of the World and of the Religion i.e. Islam)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.45 grammes

Diameter : 15 mm

Composition : Tin





SULTAN MAHMUD SHAH 1488 - AUGUST 1511





SS 5
(P.4)

PITIS



Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Mahmud (Shah?)"
(The Sultan Mahmud Shah)

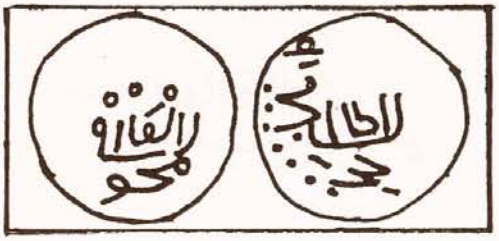
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 43.5 grains, 2.82 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Tin RR







SS 6

PITIS



Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Mahmud "
(The Sultan Mahmud). Double striking.

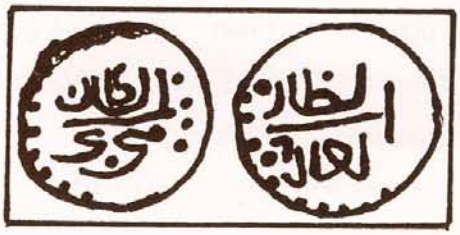
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil"
(The Just Sultan)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.60 - 2.95 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Tin R







SS 7

PITIS

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Mahmud "
(The Sultan Mahmud)

Reverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil"
(The Just Sultan)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.60 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm

Composition : Tin RR



HALF PITIS



SS 8

Obverse : In Arabic "Mahmud Shah"?

Reverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil"
(The Just Sultan)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.10 - 1.20 grammes

Diameter : 13 mm

Composition : Tin R



MALACCA - SULTANATE

SULTAN AHMAD BIN MAHMUD SHAH 1510





SS 9
(P.5)





PITIS

Obverse : In Arabic "Ahmad Ibnu Mahmud Shah"
(Ahmad son of Mahmud Shah)

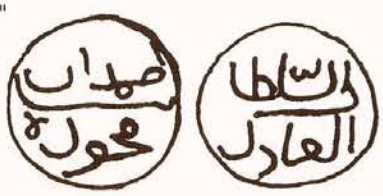
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil"
(The Just Sultan)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35.5 grains, 2.3 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm

Composition: Tin RRR





SS10
(P.6)



PITIS

Obverse : In Arabic " Ahmad Abu Mahmud Shah"
(Ahmad father of Mahmud Shah). Error.

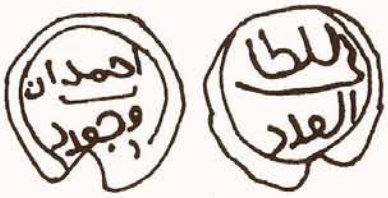
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil" (The Just Sultan)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35.5 grains, 2.3 grammes

Diameter : 21.5 mm

Composition: Tin RRRR



Note: The Obverse inscription is an error. The engraver inserted "Abu" instead of "Ibnu" on the die.



SS 11



PITIS

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Ahmad"

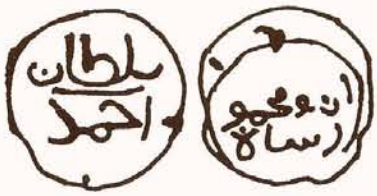
Reverse : In Arabic "Ibnu Mahmud Shah"
(Son of Mahmud Shah)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.00 grammes

Diameter : 21.5 mm

Composition: Tin RRR





SS 12



PITIS

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil" (The Just Sultan)

Reverse : Similar to the obverse

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.4 grammes, 3 grammes

Diameter : 21. 5mm

Composition: Tin RR



PITIS



SS 13

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil"
The Arabic lettering is in mirror script.

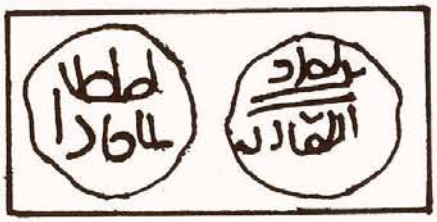
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil"
(The Just Sultan)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.65 grammes

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Tin RR





PITIS



SS 14
(P.7)

Obverse : In Arabic " Al Sultan Al Adil"
(The Just Sultan)

Reverse : Similar to the obverse

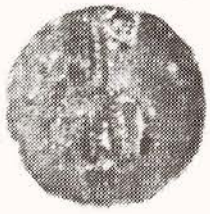
Edge : Plain

Weight : Average 38.6 grains, 2.5 grammes

Diameter : 21.5 mm

Composition : Tin R





PITIS





SS 15

Obverse : In Arabic " Al Sultan Al Adil"
(The Just Sultan)

Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil"
(The Just Ruler)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.25 grammes

Diameter : 14 mm

Composition : Tin R





ARE THESE ISSUES OF THE MALACCA SULTANATE ?

(Illustrations reduced to 90% of actual size)



ISSUES OF SULTAN MUZAFFAR SHAH 1445 - 1456/9?



ISSUES OF SULTAN MANSUR SHAH 1456/9? - 1477



ISSUES OF SULTAN AHMAD IBNI MAHMUD SHAH (1510)

The items illustrated above, first made their appearance in Malacca in 1982. These items are of various diameters varying from 15 mm - 33 mm.

Recent tests conducted on some of the above items show their metallic content to be approximately 40% tin and 60% lead with a specific gravity of 9.74 . The specific gravity of pure tin is 7.28 . Coins of similar types (see Page 4 & 6) are composed of impure tin with a varying specific gravity between 6.65 and 7.00 . "The re-entrant angles between the design and the field of the above items were found to be exceptionally rounded. In comparison, the re-entrant angles of the coins shown on pages 4 & 6 were found to be sharp".

The above items are generally rather round and occur with a pimplish surface. These items are usually whitish in colour though a few blackish pieces have been seen. The items shown above are mostly found in high grades with light corrosion.

Further research on the above pieces is still being conducted by the Malaysia Numismatic Society.

PRIVATE CHINESE CASH COINS

In 1405, Parameswara (Iskandar Shah), the first ruler of Malacca, established trade relations with China. This led to a large influx of Chinese settlers to Malacca who brought with them thousands of Chinese Copper Cash coins. Towards the middle of the 15th Century, there was an acute shortage of coins to serve as small change. To overcome the problem, it is believed that the Chinese Headman or merchants in Malacca issued private tin cash coins. These tin cash coins were based on the Chinese copper cash coins of various Emperors of the Northern Sung Dynasty of China.

CASH



SS 16

Obverse : In Chinese "Chih Tao Yuen Pao". "Chih Tao" was the second nien hao of Emperor T'ai Tsung who ruled China between 976 - 997

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.10 grammes

Diameter : 23.5 mm; Composition : Tin







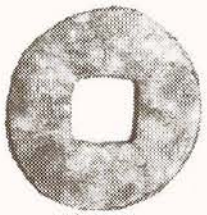
SS 17

Obverse : In Chinese "Hsien Ping Yuan Pao". "Hsien Ping" the first nien hao of Emperor Chen Tsung who ruled China between 998 - 1022

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain Weight:1.90 - 2.20 grammes

Diameter : 20 mm - 22mm; Composition: Tin





CASH



SS 18

Obverse : In Chinese "Ching Te Yuan Pao". "Ching Te" was the second nien hao of Emperor Chen Tsung who ruled China between 998 - 1022

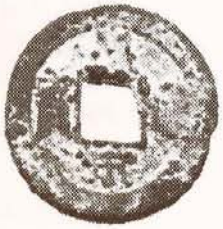
Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain Weight: 2.5 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm; Composition: Tin



CASH



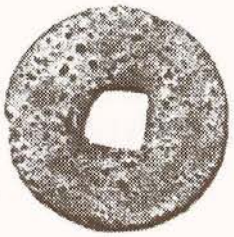
SS 19

Obverse : In Chinese "Huang Sung Thung Pao". "Huang Sung" was the fourth nien hao of Emperor Jen Tsung who ruled China between 1023 - 1063

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain Weight: 2.35 grammes

Diameter : 24.5 mm; Composition: Tin



CASH



SS 20

Obverse : In Chinese "Yuan Feng Thung Pao". "Yuan Feng" was the second nien hao of Emperor Shen Tsung who ruled China between 1068 - 1085

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain Weight: 3.55 grammes

Diameter : 24.5 mm; Composition: Tin



MALACCA - PORTUGUESE

PART II - PORTUGUESE OCCUPATION 1511 - 1641

BY

Sim Ewe Eong JSM, FRNS

(with contributions by the author)

History

Malacca was captured by the Portuguese on 24th August 1511, after an attack on the town by a seaborne task force under the personal command of Governor Alfonso D'Albuquerque, also 2nd Viceroy of Portuguese India (1509 - 1515). This victory brought to an end the Sultanate in Malacca. The Portuguese remained in occupation of Malacca for the next 130 years until the year 1641.

During this period of one hundred and thirty years, the monarchs reigning in Portugal were of the House of Aviz, namely,

King Dom Manuel I	1495 - 1521
King Dom Joao III	1521 - 1557
King Dom Sebastiao	1557 - 1578
King Dom Henrique	1578 - 1580

A dynastic crisis had commenced even before Cardinal Dom Henrique came to the throne. It ended with the Kingdom of Portugal losing its independence, its crown uniting with that of Spain and the subsequent rule for sixty years by the Spanish Hapsburgs in the person of;

King Dom Felipe I (II of Spain)	1580 - 1598
King Dom Felipe II (III of Spain)	1598 - 1621
King Dom Felipe III (IV of Spain)	1621 - 1640

In 1640, a Portuguese monarch returned to the throne, a great-great grandson of King Dom Manuel I, the Duke of Braganza. He reigned from Portugal as;

King Dom Joao IV	1640 - 1656

The following year (i.e. 1641) saw the fall of Malacca to the Dutch. Goa in Portuguese India had been blockaded since 1634 by the Dutch to prevent Portuguese reinforcements from being sent to the Straits of Malacca. In 1640 the town of Malacca was besieged by the combined forces of the Dutch and the native State of Johor. The garrison held out for eight months by which time the Dutch had penetrated into the city by the partially destroyed Bastion of San Domingo and had taken the Bastions of Madre de Dios and St. Jago in the rear. The exhausted garrison did not give up Fortaleza Velha (Fort A'Famosa) until 14th January 1641, when it surrendered on a promise of safe conduct.

From the occupation of Malacca by the Portuguese in 1521, it was administered as part of the territory of Goa in Portuguese India. Malacca was conferred city status by a Royal Grant on 18th March 1552 and became a separate administrative unit of the Portuguese Government of India in 1571.

As for Malacca itself, it was under the administration of the Captain of the Fortress, that is, the Governor of the place, the highest Portuguese official, appointed usually for three years. He was assisted by the Captain-General, Royal Officials for Finance and Justice, the Mayor, the Bishop and other dignitaries of the Episcopal See, Municipal Officers in accordance with the privileges of Evora, Ministers of the House of Mercy and the native Bendahara.

LIST OF CAPTAINS OF THE FORTRESS OF MALACCA 1511 - 1641

UNDER KING DOM MANUEL 1511 - 1521

Ruy de Brito Patalim	1511 - 1514
Jorge D'Albuquerque (cousin of Alfonso D'Albuquerque)	1514 - 1515
Jorge de Brito (died in Malacca at the end of August 1517)	1515 - 1517
Nuno Vaz Pereira Knight of the Order of Christ (died in Malacca in 1518)	1517 - 1518
Ifonso Lopes de Costa (resigned and died in India in early 1520)	1518 - 1519
Garcia de Sa	1519 - 1520

UNDER KING DOM JOAO III 1521 - 1557

Jorge D'Albuquerque (for the second time)	1521 - 1525
Pero de Mascarenhas (Titular Governor of India 1526 - 1527)	1525 - 1526
Jorge Gabral (15th Governor of India 1549 - 1550)	1526 - 1528
Pero de Faria (Captain of Goa 1526 - 1528)	1528 - 1529
Garcia de Sa (for the second time)	1529 - 1531
* Dom Paulo da Gama (killed near Malacca in 1534 shortly after relinquishing the captaincy to his brother, Dom Estevao da Gama)	1531 - 1534
* D. Cristovao da Gama (nominated but did not take office as he was killed while leading an expedition in Abyssinia)	1534
* Dom Estevao da Gama (11th Governor of India 1540 - 1542)	1534 - 1538
Pero de Faria (for the second time)	1539 - 1542
Rui Vaz Pereira Marramaque (died in Malacca in 1544)	1542 - 1544
Simao Botelho (He was a Controller of Finances and Commissioner for the Accounts and Finances in India; he visited Malacca and Hormuz to put into practice certain reforms)	1544 - 1545
Garcia de Sa (for the third time. Governor of India 1548 - 1549)	1545
Simao de Mello (Nephew of Lopo Vaz de Sampayo, the 8th Governor of India 1526 - 1529)	1545 - 1548
* Dom Pedro da Silva da Gama (He resigned in favour of Licenciado Francisco Alvares, Chief Criminal Judge of India)	1548 - 1552
Licenciado Francisco Alvares (Appointed Appeal Judge and Chief Superintendent of the affairs of the deceased in 1557)	1552
* Dom Alvaro de Ataide da Gama (He had many disagreements with the Apostle of the East, St. Francis Xavier)	1552 - 1554
Dom Antonio de Noronha (grand nephew of Alfonso D'Albuquerque. Later 22nd Governor and 8th Viceroy of India 1564 - 1568; then 24th Governor and 11th Viceroy of India 1571 - 1573)	1554 - 1556
Dom Jao Pereira	1556 - 1557

* Dom Paulo da Gama, Dom Pedro da Silva da Gama, Dom Estevao da Gama, Dom Alvaro de Ataide da Gama and Dom Cristovao da Gama were all brothers, the sons of Vasco da Gama who discovered India.

UNDER KING DOM SEBASTIAO 1557 - 1578

Joao de Mendonca	1557 - 1561
(21st Governor of India from February to September 1564)	
Dom Francisco d'Eca	1561 - 1564
Dom Diogo de Meneses	1564 - 1567
Dom Leonis Pereira	1567 - 1570
(He held the Achinese forces at bay from January 20th to February 25th, 1568)	
Dom Francisco da Costa	1570 - 1573
Dom Francisco Henriques de Meneses	1573 - 1574
(He died in Malacca in November 1574)	
Tristao Vaz da Veiga	1574 - 1575
Dom Miguel de Castro	1575
(He was the youngest son of Dom Joao de Castro. He died about 1575 in Malacca and was buried in the church of the Anunciada i.e. Annunciation)	
Aires de Saldanha	1576 - 1578
(34th Governor and 17th Viceroy of India 1600 - 1605)	

UNDER KING DOM HENRIQUE 1578 - 1580

Aires de Saldanha	1578 - 1580

UNDER KING DOM FELIPE I OF PORTUGAL, II OF SPAIN 1580 - 1598

Dom Joao da Gama	1580 - 1582
Roque de Melo	1582 - 1584
Dom Joao da Silva	1584 - 1587
(He was so affected by the sight of the sufferings endured by the population of Malacca during the severe blockade of Malacca by the forces of Johor under Sultan Ali Jalla Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah II for three long years that he became insane)	
Dom Joao Ribeiro Gaio	1587
(He was also the second Bishop of Malacca)	
Nuno Velho Pereira	1587
(Nuno Velho Pereira and Dom Jorge de Meneses quarrelled about the Captaincy of Malacca)	
Dom Diogo Lobo	1588 - 1591
Pero Lopes de Sousa	1592 - 1596
Francisco da Silva de Meneses	1597 - 1598

UNDER KING DOM FELIPE II OF PORTUGAL, III OF SPAIN 1598 - 1621

Martim Afonso de Melo Coutinho	1598 - 1599
Fernao de Albuquerque	1599 - 1603
(41st Governor of India 1619 - 1622)	
Andre Furtado de Mendonca	1603 - 1606
(37th Governor of India, from May to September 1609)	
Dom Antonio de Meneses	1606 - 1607
Dom Francisco Henriques	1610 - 1613
Gaspar Afonso de Melo	1613 - 1615
(Removed from office because of an alleged implication in the murder of Estevao Teixeira de Macedo on board a galleon in Malacca harbour in 1615)	
Joao Caiado de Gamboa	1615 - 1616
(Knight Commander of the Order of St. James and Superintendent General of the fortress of India; also Financial Superintendent of Malacca; also Captain General of the Land & Sea forces of Malacca)	
Antonio Pinto da Fonseca	1616
(died in Malacca, after an unbroken stay of twenty years, on 27th December 1635 and his remains were retained in Malacca)	
Dom Joao da Silveira	1616 - 1617
Pero Lopes de Sousa	1619

UNDER KING DOM FELIPE III OF PORTUGAL, IV OF SPAIN 1621 - 1640

Francisco Coutinho	1624
Gaspar de Melo de Sampaio	1629 - 1630
(Superintendent of the Fortresses of India. Captain General of the Sea & Land in the parts of the South)	
Diogo de Melo e Castro	1630 - 1633
Dom Alvaro de Castro	1633 - 1636
Dom Diogo Coutinho Docem	1636 - 1639

(Portugal broke away from Spain after sixty years of Spanish domination in 1640)

UNDER KING DOM JOAO IV 1640 - 1656

Manoel da Sousa Coutinho	1640 - 14.1.1641
(Governor) (died two days after the surrender of the Fortress of Malacca to the Dutch)	
Luis Mardins de Sousa Chichorro	

The Portuguese surrendered Malacca to the Dutch on 14th January 1641.

Coinage

Gold and silver coins were said to have been struck in Malacca by the mint set up by Governor Alfonso D'Albuquerque of India right from the first year of the occupation, i.e. A.D. 1511, during the reign of King Dom Manuel I. Among the initial coin issues were the commemorative *Catolico* and the *Meio Catolico*, both in gold and both not illustrated due to the lack of pictures of them up till today. See descriptions under SS Sim No. M.01 and SS Sim No. M.02 in the Encyclopaedia. Governor D'Alberquerque found time to strike a third commemorative in silver, the *Malaques*, named after Malacca, illustrated under SS Sim No. M.03. Grogan was quite certain that these commemoratives would never have had the slightest chance of circulating in Malacca as currency. It would have immediately been reduced to bullion and carried away by merchants or traders calling at Malacca. This is one good reason why none of the earliest gold (Catolics) and the silver *(Malaques)* coins can be found today, not even in Museums. However, local numismatists hang on to the hope that these gold and silver commemoratives will be available for inspection after the sunken *Flor de la Mar*, flagship of the Governor, is raised from the Straits of Malacca one of these days. As to the tin coins, they bore such currency denominational names as Bastardo, Soldo and Dinheiro.

There were two separate coinages in Malacca during the reign of King Dom Joao III; the De Castro issue and the Malacca Mint issue. The De Castro issue was struck during the governorship of Dom Joao de Castro, the 4th Viceroy of India (1545 - 1548) and was in gold as well as in tin. The gold coins were the Escudo de Sao Tome and the Quarter Escudo de Sao Tome, minted in Lisbon and Goa for circulation in India and all the ten Portuguese territories. The tin coins were the Bastardo, Soldo and Dinheiro which were also minted in Lisbon for circulation in Malacca. It is not clear at what period or periods during the reign of King Dom Joao the Malacca Mint issued its own Bastardo, Soldo and Dinheiro. The local issue was characterised by crude workmanship, obviously cast from poor locally-engraved dies with the legend hardly decipherable when compared with the De Castro issue.

Of the coinage of King Dom Sebastiao, the tin coins were the distinctive Bastardo, Soldo and Dinheiro. On the Bastardo, the armillary sphere was replaced by crossed arrows and the letter "S B". The Soldo had either double arrows or triple arrows and the letters "B A" but the armillary sphere was still retained. For the Dinheiro, there were at least two issues, one with the armillary sphere and triple arrows; on the other a sailing ship replaced by the sphere.

There is still much confusion as to nomenclature of subsidiary coins during the period of the Portuguese occupation, what with Half bastardo, the Half Soldo and the appearance of comparatively tiny pieces called Bazaruco - bazaar money, of which very few are found today due to many going to the melting pot during the Dutch occupation of Malacca. No silver coins appear to have been minted at the Malacca Mint during the reign of King Dom Sebastiao.

According to Grogan, it is not known whether any tin coins were issued by the Malacca Mint subsequent to the reign of King Dom Sebastiao. They probably were cast if it (i.e. the Malacca Mint) remained open during the reign of King Dom Felipe I. Another source stated that the Malacca Mint issued coins until as late as 1587 and then stayed closed for many years thereafter.

During the reign of King Dom Felipe II (1598 - 1621) there had been no record of any coins minted at or for Malacca until Mitchner's No. 3155, the Half Tanga 1615, M A, the only silver piece so far known.

No distinctive tin coins appear to have been issued by the Malacca Mint during the reign of King Dom Felipe III of Portugal, only silver ones. They were in four denominations, the Half Tanga, the Tanga, the Double Tanga and the Quadruple Tanga. The most famous of the silver one Tanga coinage was the Botelha Tanga, an undated emergency coin struck at the Malacca Mint during the time of Dom Nuno Alvares Botelha, Captain-General of the Fleets, who was also appointed as Mintmaster. The rest of the one Tangas were known collectively as "Tanga of Malacca" and were issued between the years 1632 - 1636 either at the Malacca Mint or at the Goa Mint specially for Malacca. Quadruple Tangas were struck between the years 1633 - 1638 either at the Malacca Mint or at the Goa Mint specially for Malacca. All denominations of silver Tangas of Malacca bore the mintmark "A M" or "M A" of the Malacca Mint.

King Dom Joao IV came to the throne after the Revoluation of 1st December 1640. In January 1641 the Portuguese surrendered Malacca to the Dutch. In these circumstances, no coins could have been struck at the Malacca Mint. Vaz has pointed to the existence of a silver Tanga bearing the year date 1641 with the Goa mintmark (G A) on the obverse and the Tanga monogram with "D M" on the reverse. This coin therefore would be the last Tanga of Malacca, minted by the Goa Mint for use in Malacca.

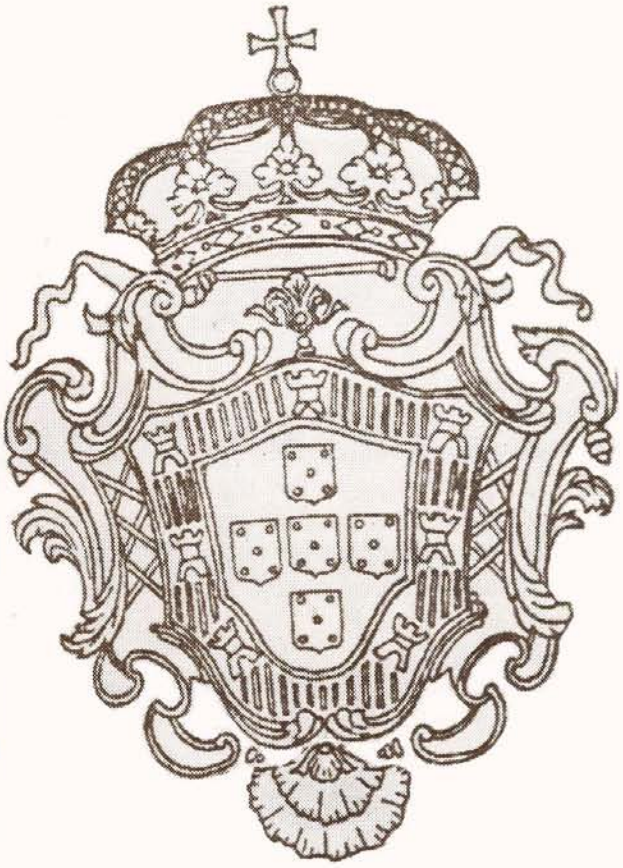
Reference Numbers

New "Sim" reference numbers have been assigned to the Portuguese coinage for Malacca. The key to the weight reference is from the undermentioned publications, viz;

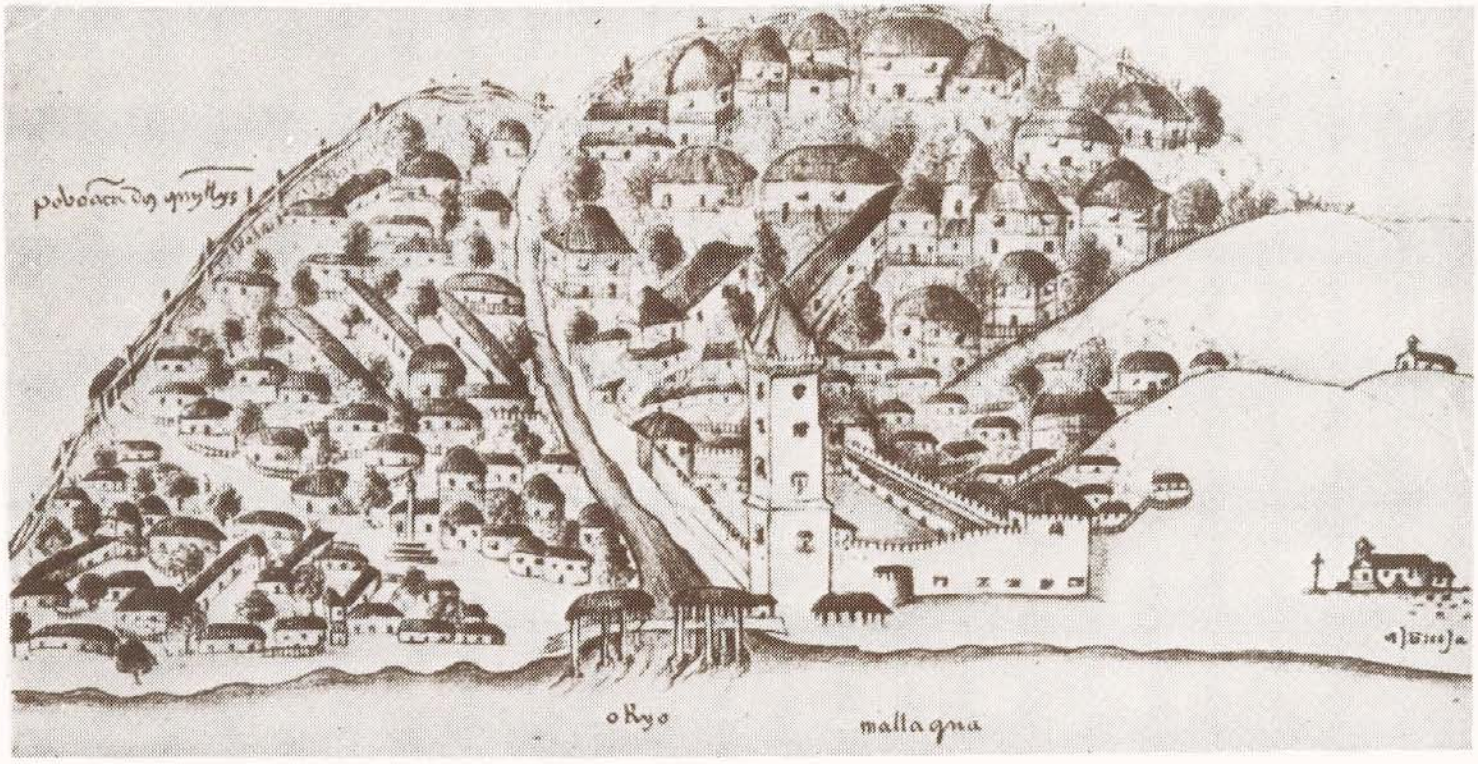
British Museum Coll.	-	British Museum Collection, London
Fronteira No.	-	Metais Pobres Amoedados Na India Portuguese, Joaquim Fronteira, Porto 1972, or Moedas de Prata da India Portuguese, Joaquim Fronteira, Porto 1965
Grogan No.	-	Issues of the Malacca Mint, Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular Nov.-Dec., 1916
Grogan Collection No.	-	Catalogue de la Collection Importante H.T. Grogan a Londres, J. Schulman, Amsterdam
Hanitsch One, Fig. No.	-	On a Collection of Coins from Malacca, Journal Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No.39 (1903), R. Hanitsch
Hanitsch Two, Fig. No.	-	On a second collection of Coins from Malacca, Journal Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No.44 (1905), R. Hanitsch
Mitchiner No.	-	Oriental Coins and their Values - Non-Islamic States and Western Colonies (A.D. 600 - 1979), M. Mitchiner, 1979
Museum Negara Coll.	-	Museum Negara (National Museum) Collection, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Portuguese Numismatic Museum Collection, Inventory No (PNM Inv. No.)	-	Catalogo das Moedas Indo-Portuguesas Do Museu Numismatico Portugues, Tomo I 1511 - 1657, Casa da Moeda de Malaca, 1963, Damiao Peres
D. Peres No.	-	Catalogo das Moedas Indo-Portuguesas do Museu Minicipal do Porto (1924), D. Peres
Fenelon Revello No.	-	Some of the Rarer Specimens in early Indo-Portuguese Coinage, Fenelon Rebello, Goa 1970
SMK No.	-	Malacca Coins, Museum Negara, Kuala Lumpur 1970, William Shaw & Mohd. Kassim Haji Ali
Scholten No.	-	Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories, 1601 - 1948, C. Scholten, Amsterdam, 1953
HMF Schulman Sale 1968 No.	-	Collection of Alvin van Loan Gaines, Public Auction Sale 25th May 1968, Hans M.F. Schulman, New York
J. Schulman Cat. 253 No.	-	Coins & Medals Auction Sale, November 1971, Amsterdam, Jacques Schulman
Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.	-	Coin & Medal Bulletin, February 1961, B.A. Seaby Ltd., London
Seaby's Bulletin 1977 No.	-	Coin & Medal Bulletin, July 1977, B.A. Seaby Ltd., London
Spink's Circular 1975 No.	-	The Numismatic Circular, March 1975, Spink & Son Ltd., London
Spink's No.400/75	-	Catalogue of Spink & Son, Ltd., London. The Gold and Silver Coins of Goa, Plate IV, No. 400, 1975
Vaz No.	-	Dinheiro Luso-Indiano (Indo-Portuguese Money), J. Ferraro Vaz & M. Correia de Sousa



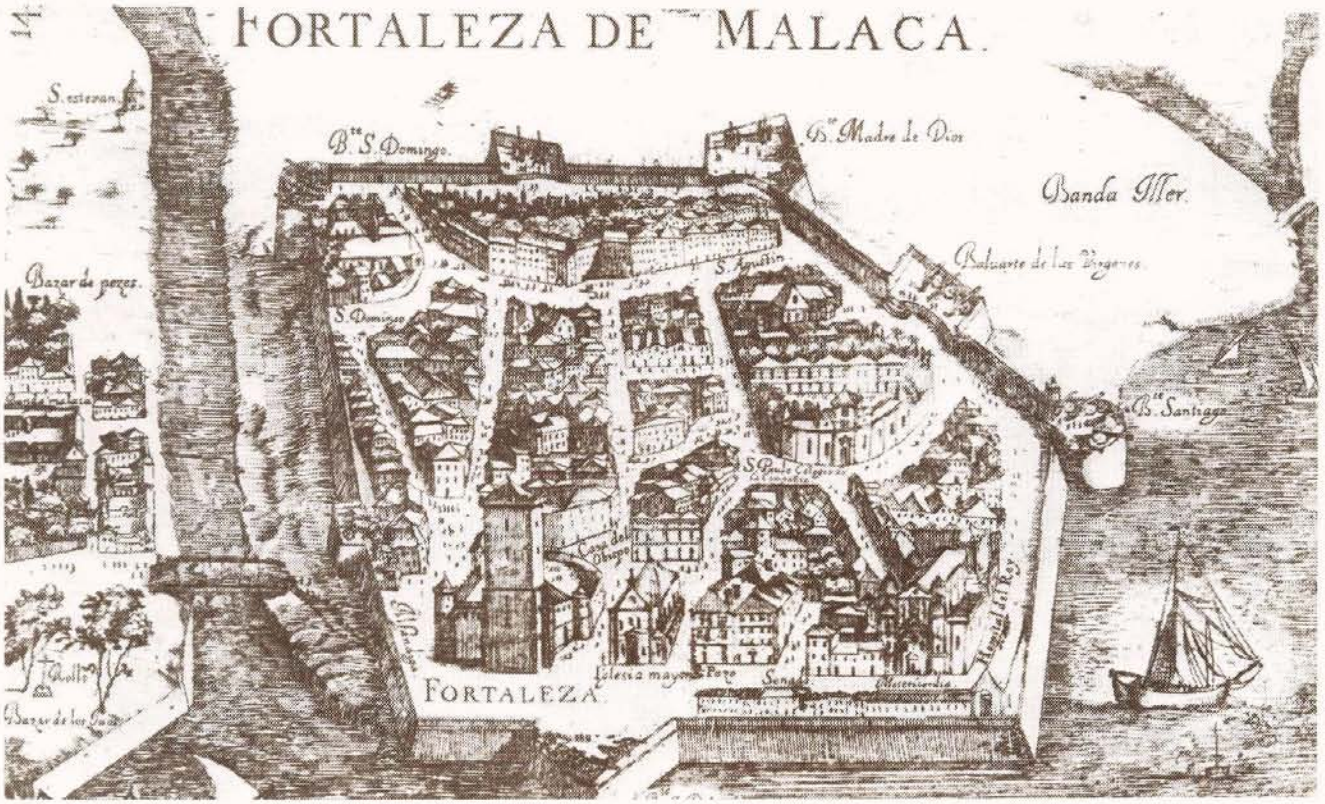
Alfonso D'Albuquerque
Viceroy of Portuguese India 1509 - 1515
Captured Malacca in August 1511
(Photo - "Dinheiro Luso-Indiano" by J. Ferraro Vaz)



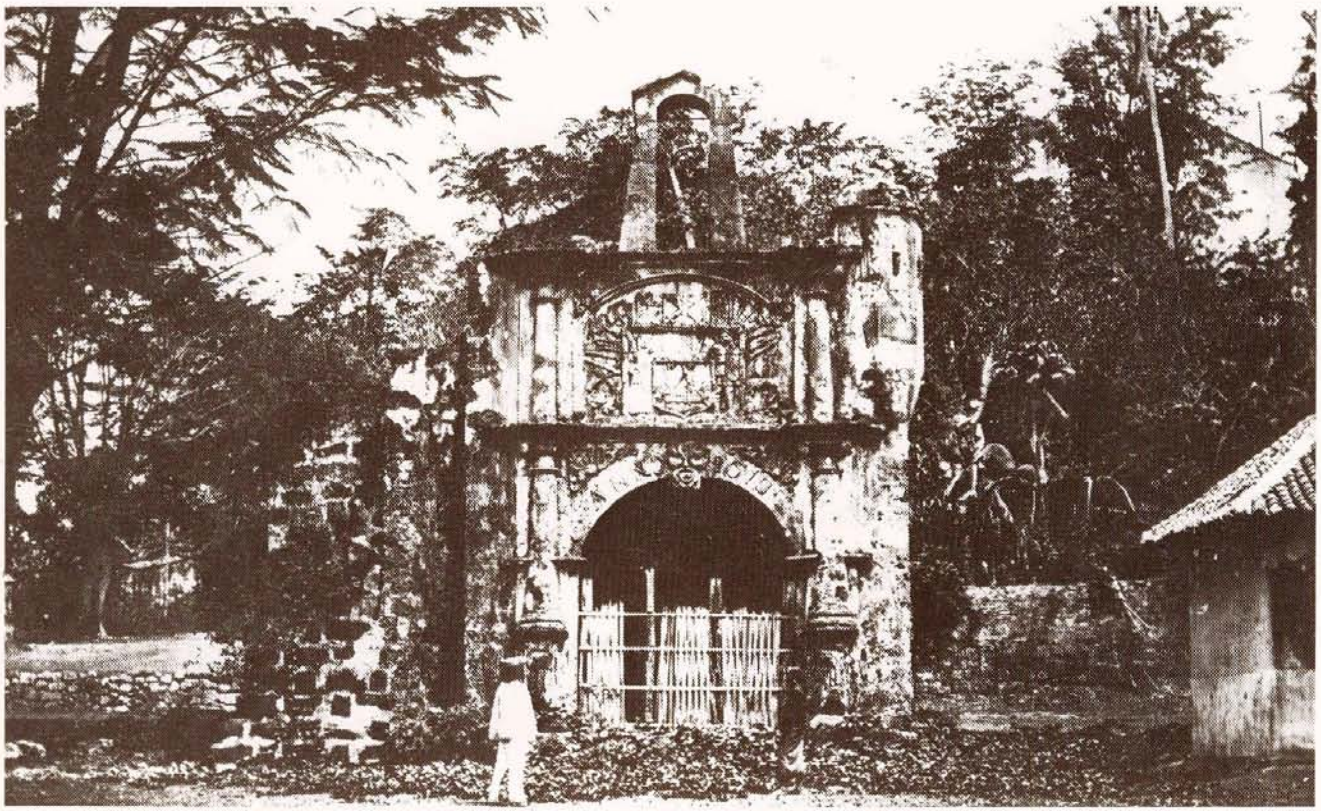
Portuguese Coat-of-Arms
(The Quinas)
(Photo - "Notes on the Portuguese in Malaya".. JMBRAS Vol.28 Part 2, May 1955 by I.A. Macgregor)



Coastline of Malacca during Portuguese occupation - around 1515
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Plan of the Portuguese Fort A' Famosa in Malacca drawn before 1640
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Santiago Gate, Fort A'Famosa, Malacca

This fort was built by Alfonso D'albuquerque soon after the capture of Malacca by the Portuguese in August 1511. It was called A'Famosa (The famous). This fort was badly destroyed by the Dutch during their attack on Malacca in January 1641 but later repaired in 1670. The British destroyed most of the fort in 1807. Only Santiago Gate, which was one of the main entrances to the fort, remains today. (Photo - National Archives Malaysia)

KINGS OF PORTUGAL DURING THE PORTUGUESE OCCUPATION OF MALACCA 1511 - 1641



Dom Manuel I
1495 - 1521



Dom Joao III
1521 - 1557



Dom Sebastiao I
1557 - 1578



Dom Henrique I
1578 - 1880



Dom Felipe I
1580 - 1598



Dom Felipe II
1598 - 1621



Dom Felipe III
1621 - 1640



Dom Joao IV
1640 - 1656

(Photos of Kings of Portugal from 1495 - 1656 reproduced from "Dinheiro Luso-Indiano" by J. Ferraro Vaz (Braga 1980)

A. KING DOM MANUEL I 1511 - 1521

GOVERNOR D' ALBUQUERQUE'S COINAGE (COMMEMORATIVE)

CATOLICO (Gold)

Obverse : Half of the picture of a crowned king with sword in hand and legend "COM ESTA CVNQVISTADA E GANHADA", translated, (With this Conquered and Gained)

Reverse : Shield of Quinas (coat of arms of Portugal) surrounded by the legend "GLORIA. PERA. SEMPRE. MEMORIA.", translated, (Souvenir or memory Glory for Ever)

Edge : Plain

Weight : Equivalent to a quarter tahil (tundia) of pure gold

Diameter : ?

Composition : Gold

Sim M.01 Mint : Malacca Mint

Value : 1,040 reais of Goa

Reference : SMK (5). Described in the 'Commentarios'.
Illustration not available. UNIQUE

MEIO (Half) CATOLICO (Gold)

Obverse : Armillary sphere and legend "ESPERA EM DEUS PERA MAIS", translated, (God Expects More)

Reverse : Greek letter "A" (probably for Albuquerque) and legend "O EXCRAVO GANHA PERA O SENHOR", translated, (The Slave Gains for the Lord)

Edge : Plain

Weight : Equivalent to one-eight tahil (tundia) of pure gold

Diameter : ?

Composition : Gold

Sim M.02 Mint : Malacca Mint

Value : 520 reais of Goa

Reference : Described in the 'Commentarios'.
Illustration not available. UNIQUE

MALACCA - PORTUGUESE

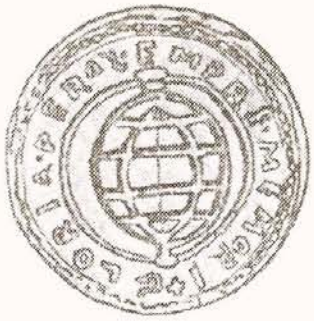
MALAQUEZ (Silver)

Obverse : Uncrowned coat of arms of Portugal (the Quinas) within a line circle surrounded by the legend " + COM ESTA CVNQVISTADA. E GANHADA" translated, (With This Conquered and Gained) within a circle of pearls



Sim M.03

Reverse : Armillary sphere within a line circle surrounded by the leged " + GLORIA. PERA. SEMPRE. MEMORI", translated, (Souvenir or memory Glory for Ever)



Contents : 9.45 grammes of pure silver or quarter of a tahil (tundia) of pure silver

Diameter : About 33 mm Edge: Plain

Composition : Silver

Mint : Malacca Mint

Value : 720 reais of Goa

Weight : Grogan No.1 - 69.90 grammes
Vaz E !.14 - 69.62 grammes
SMK (6) UNIQUE

GOVERNOR D'ALBUQUERQUE'S COINAGE - First Issue 1511 AND RUY DE BRITO PATALIM'S COINAGE - Second Issue 1512 - 1515

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic circle falling from left to right surrounded by legend "D M P R DE PV S OR D I E MALA" for D (om) M (anoel) P (rimero) R (ei) DE PV (rtugal) S (enh) OR D (a) I (ndia) E MALA (cca), translated, (Dom Manoel the First, King of Portugal and Lord of India and Malacca) within a bead circle round the outer edge of legend



Sim M.04

Reverse : Cross of the Order of the Knights of Christ surrounded by two circles of beads and the legend "CRVX XPI NOSTRE SPES UNICA" translated, (Cross of Christ our only hope - of salvation)



Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : obverse 38mm, reverse 39mm

Thickness : 7 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (7), SMK (8) & SMK (11); Fronteira No. E1.01 & E1.02, Vaz No.E1.15 & E1.16, Grogan No.2

Weight : 1st Issue - Governor D'Albuquerque was responsible for the first issue ever of Bastardos of Malacca in tin for the few months he was in the city up till the end of 1511. There is no record of the weight of D'Albuquerque's original coinage.

2nd Issue - De Brito Patalim, 1st Captain of Malacca, took over the administration of the Malacca Mint after the departure of Governor D'Albuquerque. Due to the sudden rise in the price of tin ore from the year 1512 onwards, tin coinage of progressively lighter weight were cast. The 1st and 2nd issues are therefore grouped together under die varieties.

Die Varieties : (a) Armillary sphere of different sizes
(b) Cross of the Order of the Knights of Christ of different sizes; long cross & short cross

Diameters : obverse from 34 mm to 39 mm
reverse from 36 mm to 40mm

Weights : varies from 52.60 grammes to 35.47 grammes

Thickness : varies from 5 mm to 7.50 mm

Notes : (a) Armillary Sphere - this was an armorial device adopted by King Dom Manoel to glorify Portuguese discovery and conquest in Africa, the Far East and Brazil.

(b) The Military Order of the Knights of Christ - This was founded at the beginning of the 14th Century to replace the Portuguese Chapter of the disbanded Knights Templar. All the prominent captains of D'Albuquerque's expedition were members of the Order, and King Dom Manoel was its patron. The cross of the Order resembles the heraldic cross patee.

(c) The Ecliptic Circle - This is the path of the sun among the stars indicated by a great circle on the Armillary Sphere. This circle is inclined at 23.1/2 degrees to the Equatorial Circle which is at right angle to the axis of rotation of the earth.



Sim M.05

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 52.60 grammes

Diameter : obverse 36 mm
reverse 38 mm

Thickness : 7.50 mm

Mint : Malacca Mint



BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)



Sim M.06

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 46.66 grammes

Diameter : obverse 36 mm
reverse 38 mm

Thickness : 7 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.07

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04
Edge : Plain
Weight : 45.00 grammes
Diameter : obverse 35 mm
reverse 37 mm
Thickness : 6 mm
Composition: Tin Scarce
Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.08

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04
Edge : Plain
Weight : 43.85 grammes
Diameter : obverse 34 mm
reverse 36 mm
Thickness : ?
Composition: Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint

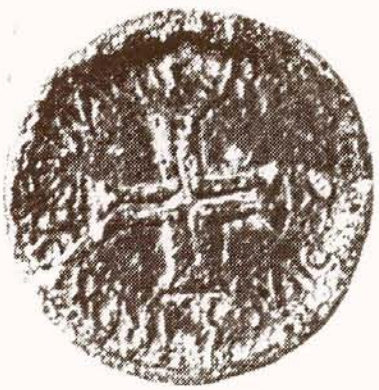




Sim M.09

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04
Edge : Plain
Weight : 43.73 grammes
Diameter : obverse 36 mm
reverse 38 mm
Thickness : ?
Composition: Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.10

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04
Edge : Plain
Weight : 43.40 grammes
Diameter : obverse 35 mm
reverse 36 mm
Thickness : 5 mm
Composition: Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.11

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 43.00 grammes

Diameter : obverse 35 mm
reverse 37 mm

Thickness : 7 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.12

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 42.00 grammes

Diameter : obverse 39 mm
reverse 40 mm

Thickness : 5 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.13

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 41.40 grammes

Diameter : obverse 35 mm
reverse 36 mm

Thickness : 5 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.14

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 40.95 grammes

Diameter : obverse 35 mm
reverse 36 mm

Thickness : 4 mm - 5 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.15

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 39.86 grammes

Diameter : obverse 40 mm
reverse 41 mm

Thickness : 4 mm

Composition : Tin Scarce

Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.16

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 38.60 grammes

Diameter : obverse 38mm
reverse 39 mm

Thickness : 5 mm

Composition : Tin Scarce

Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.17

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 38.39 grammes

Diameter : obverse 36 mm
reverse 37 mm

Thickness : 6 mm

Composition : Tin Scarce

Mint : Malacca Mint





Sim M.18

BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 37.67 grammes

Diameter : obverse 36 mm
reverse 38 mm

Thickness : ?

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



BASTARDO (1st and 2nd Issues)



Sim M.19

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim M.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35.47 grammes

Diameter : obverse 35 mm
reverse 36mm

Thickness : ?

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



ALEIXO DE MENEZES' COINAGE - Third Issue 1517 - 1521

BASTARDO (3rd Issue)

Obverse : Coat of arms of Portugal (Quinas) with " V " and " I " beside shield surrounded by the legend " + : I : EWANVEL R P ET A D GVINE", for I EWANVEL R (ex) P (ortugaliae) ET A (lgarbiorum) D (ominus) GVINE (ae), translated, (Manoel the First, King of Portugal and the Algarve, Lord of Guinea)

Reverse : Armillary sphere with three lines of longitude, six lines of latitude and ecliptic circle



Sim M.20

Edge : Plain

Weight : 12.06 grammes

Diameter : 31 mm

Thickness : 2.5 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Variety : Letter "N" retrograde and letter "M" inverted

Reference : SMK (14); PNM Inv. No. 23 482;
Fronteira No.E.1.03; Grogan No.4



Notes: Third Issue - Aleixo de Menezes was the nephew of the 3rd Governor of Goa, Lopes Soares de Albergaria (1515 - 1518). Menezes arrived in Malacca in the month of June 1517 to supervise this third issue on the instructions of the Governor of Goa.

Algarve - This is the southernmost province of modern Portugal. Its inclusion in the royal style and titles was in commemoration of its recapture from the Moors of North Africa during the wars of Portuguese independence which took place in the Middle Ages.

Guinea - refers to the west coast of Africa where, from the mid-fifteenth century, the Portuguese had established "factories" or armed trading posts.

BASTARDO (3rd Issue)



Sim M.21

Obverse : Similar to Sim M.20, " O " and " V " beside shield
Reverse : Armillary sphere with one line of longitude, six lines of latitude and ecliptic circle
Edge : Plain
Weight : 12.90 grammes (Grogan No.6)
11.67 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
11.60 grammes (Vaz El.21)
11.56 grammes (Grogan Coll. No.1300)
11.27 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 16 862)
10.76 grammes (Fronteira No. E1.03)
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



BASTARDO (3rd Issue)



Sim M.22

Obverse : Similar to Sim M.20, " V " and " O " beside shield
Reverse : Armillary sphere with three lines of longitude, five lines of latitude and ecliptic circle
Edge : Plain
Weight : 12.50 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 16 681)
12.40 grammes (Vaz El.19)
12.39 grammes (Grogan Coll. No. 1297)
13.26 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



BASTARDO (3rd Issue)



Sim M.23

Obverse : Similar to Sim M.20, " V " and " 0 " beside shield
Reverse : Armillary sphere with three lines of longitude, six lines of latitude and ecliptic circle
Edge : Plain
Weight : 14.62 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 16 683)
13.00 grammes (Vaz El.20)
12.96 grammes (Grogan Coll. No. 1296)
12.90 grammes (Grogan No.4)
10.77 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
10.30 grammes (Hanitsch One, Fig. No. 2)
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



BASTARDO (3rd Issue)



Sim M.24

Obverse : Similar to Sim M.20, " O " and " V " beside shield
Reverse : Armillary sphere with six lines of longitude, three lines of latitude and ecliptic circle
Edge : Plain
Weight : 13.08 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
12.10 grammes (Vaz El.22)
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition: Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



BASTARDO (3rd Issue)



Sim M.25

Obverse : Similar to Sim M.20, " I " and " V " beside shield
Reverse : Armillary sphere with seven lines of latitude, three lines of longitude and ecliptic circle
Edge : Plain
Weight : 11.67 grammes (PNM Inv. No.16 684)
11.50 grammes (Vaz El. 23)
11.46 grammes (Grogan Coll. No. 1298)
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



BASTARDO (3rd Issue)



Sim M.26

Obverse : Crowned national coat of arms of Portugal (Quinas) surrounded by the letter "PORTV" (Portugal)
Reverse : Armillary sphere with four parallels surrounded by the letters "IN DEO" (In God)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 12.32 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 15 868)
12.30 grammes (Vaz El.24)
Diameter : About 23 mm
Composition: Tin RR
Mint : Malacca Mint
Reference : Quarto de Bastardo, Fronteira EL.14



GOVERNOR D'ALBUQUERQUE'S COINAGE - First Issue 1511
AND
RUY DE BRITO PATALIM'S COINAGE - Second Issue 1512 - 1515

SOLDO (1st Issue)



Sim M.27

Obverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic circle falling from left to right, surrounded by dots

Reverse : Cross of the Order of the Knights of Christ, with legend " + NOSTRE SPES VNICA", translated (Cross our only Hope of salvation)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.37 - 4.93 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm - 25 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Note : Letter " S " horizontal, letter " N " retrograde

Reference : SMK (9) & SMK (12); Vaz El.17 and El.18; Frontcira No.E1.04 & E.05; Grogan No.3



There are several die varieties of the Soldo coins, namely:

(a) Cross of the Knights of Christ of different dimensions
(b) Cross surrounded by minute dots
(c) Circle of dots surrounding armillary sphere at edge of coin
(d) The weight varies from 3.37 to 4.93 grammes

SOLDO (1st and 2nd Issues)



Sim M.28

Obverse & Reverse: Similar to Sim M.27

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.93 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO (1st and 2nd Issues)



Sim M.29

Obverse & Reverse: Similar to Sim M.27

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.87grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO (1st and 2nd Issues)



Sim M.30

Obverse & Reverse: Similar to Sim M.27
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.78 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO (1st and 2nd Issues)



Sim M.31

Obverse & Reverse: Similar to Sim M.27
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.89 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO (1st and 2nd Issues)



Sim M.32

Obverse & Reverse: Similar to Sim M.27
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.43 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm - 24 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO (1st and 2nd Issues)



Sim M.33

Obverse & Reverse: Similar to Sim M.27
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.37 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm - 23 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



ALEIXO DE MENEZES' COINAGE - Third Issue 1517 - 1521

SOLDO (3rd Issue)



Sim M.34

Obverse : Cross of the Order of the Knights of Christ within a line circle

Reverse : Armillary sphere without legend

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.80 grammes (Vaz E1.25)
3.77 grammes (D. Peres No.4)
3.75 grammes (Grogan Coll. No. 1301)



Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Tin RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (15)
Fronteira (Dinheiro) No. E1.11 (3.70 grammes)

DINHEIRO

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal and legend "PORTV" (Portugal)

Reverse : Armillary sphere with five parallels and legend "IN" DEO" (In God)



Sim M.35

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 19 mm - 20 mm



Composition : Tin RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Fronteira No. E1.12

During the reign of King Dom Manuel I, the values and average equivalents of Malacca coins in relation to the currency of Goa were:

Gold Catolico	=	1,000 Reais of Goa
Gold Half Catolio	=	500 Reais of Goa
Silver Malaquez	=	720 Reais of Goa
Tin Bastardo	=	60 Reais of Goa
Tin Soldo	=	6 Reais of Goa
Tin Dinheiro	=	3/5 Real of Goa
Tin Caixa (Casha)	=	3/10 Real of Goa

The exchange rate of the Malacca coins during the Portuguese occupation in the early years of the 16th Century was as follows:

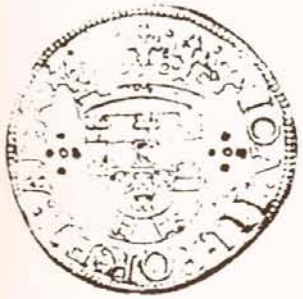
1 Silver Malaquez	= 12 Tin Bastardos
1 Tin Bastardo	= 10 Soldos = 100 Dinheiros
1 Tin Dinheiro	= 2 Casha (currency of Malacca Sultanate)

B. KING DOM JOAO III 1521 - 1557

(a) Coins struck in Portugal for all overseas territories

DE CASTRO'S COINAGE 1546 - 1548

ESCUDO DE SAO-TOME (or DOUBLE SAO-TOME) (Gold)





Sim J3.01

Obverse : Crowned coat of arms of Portugal between five dots on each side of shield surrounded by legend "JOA:III:POR: ET: AL :R" for JOA (nnes) III POR (tugaliae) ET AL (garve) R (ex), translated, (John III King of Portugal and the Algarve) within a dotted rim

Reverse : Likeness of Sao Tome (St. Thomas) the patron saint of India, standing facing left with letters "S" and letter "T" on each side surrounded by the legend " + INDIA: TIBI: CESSIT:, translated, (India surrendered to you) within a dotted rim"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 9.40 to 9.62 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm - 32 mm

Composition : Gold 20 carats 48 grains RRR

Mint : Lisbon Mint for all overseas territories

Value : 1,000 Reais

Reference : PNM Inv. No. 5774
Vaz J3.01
Gomes J3 19.01





During the Governorship of the 13th Governor and 4th Viceroy of India, Dom Joao de Castro (1545 - 1548), the gold Double Sao-Tome and the gold Half Sao-Tome were minted in Lisbon and Goa for circulation in India and all the Portuguese territories which included Malacca. They were otherwise known as Escudo de Sao-Tome and Quarter Escudo de Sao Tome respectively - da Cunha.

During the same period, tin Bastardos, Soldos and Dinheiros were also minted in Lisbon for circulation in India and all the Portuguese territories.

PARDAU SAO-TOME (gold)

DE SA'S COINAGE - 1548 - 1549



Sim J3.02.1



Sim J3.02.2



Sim J3.02.3



Sim J3.02.4



Sim J3.02.5

Obverse : Crowned coat of arms of Portugal between IO for JO (AO) on the left, and three mini-circles on the right, for Joao III, within a dotted rim

Reverse : The figure of Sao-Tome (St. Thomas) patron saint of India seated facing right with club resting on right shoulder between letters "S" and "T", within a dotted rim. S retrograde.

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.7 to 3.40 grammes

Diameter : About 20 mm

Composition : Gold

Mint : Goa Mint, Garcia de Sa (1548 - 1549) ordered the minting of this gold

Reference : Vaz.J3.05 - J3.10
Gomes J3 17.01 - J3 17.05











Pardao Sao-Tome (Gold)



Sim J3.02.6

Obverse : Crowned Coat of arms of Portugal etc.

Reverse : The figure of Sao-Tome (St. Thomas) seated facing left with club resting on left shoulder

Reference : Vaz J3.11
Gomes J3 17.06



PATAÇAO OR SILVER SAO-TOME

DE NORONHA'S COINAGE - 1550 - 1554
DE MASCARENHAS'S COINAGE - 1554 - 1555



Sim J3.03A

Obverse : Crowned coat of arms of Portugal between letters G - A for Goa within a dotted rim surrounded by two line circles

Reverse : Likeness of Sao-Tome (St. Thomas) patron saint of India, standing facing left between letters S - T within dotted rim surrounded by two line circles



Edge : Plain

Weight : 26.48 grammes reduced to 24.15 grammes then further reduced to 23.35 grammes

Diameter : 35 mm

Mint : Goa Mint. Issued by Viceroy D' Affonso de Noronha 16th Governo r and 5th Viceroy (1550 - 1554), then by Viceroy D. Pedro de Mascarenhas (1554 - 1555) 17th Govern or and 6th Viceroy, and possibly the 18th Governor Francisco Barreto (1555 - 1558)

Composition : 11 parts silver & 1 part copper

Reference : Vaz No.J3.12
Gomes J3 16.01

BASTARDO



Sim J3.03

Obverse : Uncrowned coat of arms of Portugal with six pointed star between ten dots above shield, five dots on sides of shield, the whole surrounded by a ring of dots between two line circles

Reverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic band surrounded by a ring of dots between two line circles



Edge : Plain

Weight : 10.20 grammes (Hanitsch One, Fig. No.3)
10.40 grammes (Museum Negara Coll.)

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Lisboa for Malacca

Reference : SMK (21)

BASTARDO



Sim J3.04

Obverse : Rosette between ten dots above shield and five dots in form of a cross beside shield
Reverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic band
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.54 grammes (Grogan Coll. No.1309)
8.69 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 16 690)
8.95 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
9.51 grammes (Fronteira J3.01)
9.30 grammes (Vaz J3.02)
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Lisboa for Malacca



BASTARDO



Sim J3.05

Obverse : Rosette surrounded by dots above shield with five dots in the form of a cross beside shield
Reverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic band
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.07 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
Diamtere : 28 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Lisboa for Malacca



SOLDO



Sim J3.06

Obverse : Cross of St. George surrounded by legend " + 10A: III: POR: ET: AL: R" for 10A (nnes) III POR (tugalia) ET AL (garbiorum) R (ex), translated, (Joao III, King of Portugal and the Algarve), the whole within a ring of dots
Reverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic band falling from right to left surrounded by a ring of dots
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.34 grammes (Fronteira No.J3.04)
3.34 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 23 487)
3.40 grammes (Vaz J3.03)
3.90 grammes (Hanitsch Two, Fig. No.9)
4.00 grammes (Grogan No.9)
Diameter : 23 mm - 24 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Lisboa for Malacca
Reference : SMK (18)



DINHEIRO

Obverse : Cross of St. George surrounded by the legend " + 10A: III: POR: ET: AL:" for IOA (nnes) III POR (tugalia) ET AL (garbiorum), translated, (Joao III King of Portugal and the Algarve), within a ring of dots

Reverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic band falling from right to left within a ring of dots

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.96 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 23 490)
1.98 grammes (Grogan Coll. No.1302)
2.00 grammes (Grogan No.10 - Half Solda)
2.00 grammes (Vaz J3.04)
2.11 grammes (Fronteira No.J3.09)
2.30 grammes (Hanitsch Two. Fig. 10)

Diameter : 19 mm - 20 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Lisboa for Malacca

Reference : SMK (19)



Sim J3.07



(b) Coins struck at the Malacca Mint

BASTARDO

Obverse : Crude version of crowned national coat of arms of Portugal, the Quinas, surrounded by a circle and legend " + IOHANES 3 PV" for Joao III of Portugal

Reverse : Armillary sphere with four lines of latitude and three lines of longitude

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.18 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 23 486)
6.20 grammes (Vaz J3.22 - Soldo)
6.79 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 16 686)
6.79 grammes (Fronteira No. J3.02)

Diameter : 22 mm - 23 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (17)



Sim J3.08



There were many die varieties of the Malacca Bastardo unlike the Bastardos minted in Lisboa or made in Malacca from dies engraved in Lisboa.

SOLDO

Obverse : Crowned national coat of arms of Portugal, the Quinas, with triple dots beside shield surrounded by a line circle and legend " + IOANES 3 RP ET AL DG G" for IOAO 3 R (ex) P (ortugaia) ET AL (garbiorum) D (ei) G (ratia) G (vine), translated, (Joao III By the Grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algarve, (Lord of) Guinea)

Reverse : Armillary sphere with six lines of latitude, ecliptic line and two merdians represented by circumferences

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.30 grammes (Vaz J3.21)
4.84 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 23 488)
5.35 grammes (Grogan No.1306)
5.35 grammes (Fronteira No. J3.03)
6.25 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
6.40 grammes (Hanitsch Two, Fig. 8)

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (16)



Sim J3.09



The varieties of the Soldo were characterised by crude workmanship, mostly off centre, with bits of metal still sticking to the coin. Due to excessive clipping and poor locally-made dies, the legend is in most cases hardly decipherable.

SOLDO

Obverse : Crude version of crowned national coat of Arms of Portugal surrounded by a circle and legend " + JOHANES 3 PV" (Joan III of Portugal)

Reverse : Armillary sphere with four lines of latitude and three lines of longitude

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.81 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 22 692)
5.35 grammes (Grogan No. 7)
5.83 grammes (British Museum Coll.)

Diameter : 22 mm - 23 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Note : There are numerous die varieties of the Malacca Soldo



Sim J3.10



DINHEIRO

Obverse : Crowned national coat of arms with quadruple dots beside shield surrounded by a line circle and legend " + JOANES 3 RP ET AL" for IOAO III R (ei) P (ortugalia) ET AL (garbiorum), translated, (Joao III King of Portugal and the Algarve)

Reverse : Armillary sphere with six lines of latitude, ecliptic line and two meridians represented by circumferences

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.44 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
3.45 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 23 489)
3.60 grammes (Vaz J3.23)
3.67 grammes (PNM Inv. No. 16 689)
3.67 grammes (Fronteira No. J3.10)

Diameter : 18 mm - 19 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (18)



Sim J3.11



DINHEIRO

Obverse : Cross of the Order of Christ with extremities nearly touching: within the compartments formed the letters "I S M A"; I for Ioanes, S for Senhor, and MA for M (alacc) A, meaning, coin was struck at Malacca during the reign of King Joan

Reverse : Armillary sphere with raised three parallels and ecliptical band falling from left to right with prominent dots at the poles

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.80 grammes (Hanitsch Two, Fig 13)
3.80 grammes (Sim collection)
3.90 grammes (Vaz J3.24)
3.90 grammes (Fronteira No. J3.11)

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (20)



Sim J3.12

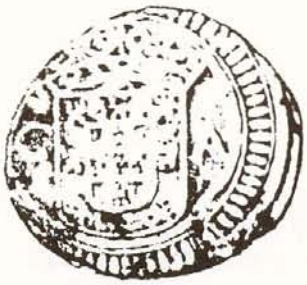


During the reign of King Dom Joao III (1521 - 1557), the values and average equivalents of Malacca coins in relation to the currency of Goa were:

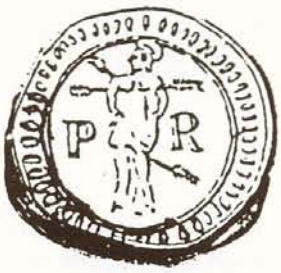
Escudo Sao-Tome (or Double Sao Tome) = 1,000 Reais of Goa
(9.40 grammes)
Bastardo = 100 Soldos
Soldo = 20 Dinheiros
Dinheiro = 2/5 Real of Goa

C. KING DOM SEBASTIAO 1557 - 1578
BASTIAO or PARDAU PRATA or XERAFIN

D' ATHAYDE'S COINAGE - 1568 - 1571/1578 - 1581



Sim Se.X.01



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters G - A, mint letters for Goa, surrounded by a circle of radial dashes between two plain circles

Reverse : Effigy of St. Sebastian, pierced by four arrows, standing between the letters P - R (Portugaliae Rex) all surrounded by a circle of radical dashes between two plain circles

Edge : Plain

Weight : 19.00 grammes to 19.84 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition : 916.60 silver (1568 - 1571)
714.30 silver (1578 - 1581)

Mint : Goa Mint and may be Cochim Mint
Dom Luis Athayde, 23rd Governor and 10th Viceroy, and later 27th Governor and 12th Viceroy ordered the striking

Reference : Vaz Sc.01
Gomes Se 33.01

MEIO BASTIAO or MEIO XERAFIN

D'ATHAYDE'S COINAGE - 1568 - 1571







Sim Se.X.02



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters G - A, mint letters for Goa all within a beaded circles between two plain ones

Reverse : Crossed arrows tied together over which is a crown, all within a beaded circle between two plain ones

Edge : Plain

Weight : 9.50 grammes to 10.80 grammes

Diameter : 20 mm - 22 mm

Composition : 916.60 silver

Mint : Goa Mint. Struck in 1569 during the first government of Viceroy Dom Luis de Athayde (1568 - 1571)

Reference : Vaz Se. 02
Gomes Se. 32.01

BASTARDO

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal with three large dots on each side of shield surrounded by a ring of smaller dots within two line circles

Reverse : Three crossed arrows, tied in the centre, pointing downwards, dividing the letters " S B " (for San SeBastiao) after which Saint the King took his name, surrounded by a ring of alternate stars and dots within two line circles and an outer ring of pearls



Sim S.01



Edge : Plain

Weight : 11.90 grammes (Hanitsch One, Fig. 4)
11.60 grammes (Vaz Se. 15)
8.75 grammes (Grogan No.12)
8.78 grammes (British Museum Coll.)

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Tin RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (22)

BASTARDO

Obverse : Coat of Arms of Portugal, uncrowned, with three groups of triple dots and single dots above and beside shield surrounded by a ring of pearls

Reverse : Three crossed arrows (with no arrow tips) tied in centre dividing the letters " S B " (for San SeBastiao) surrounded by a ring of alternate stars and dots and an outer ring of pearls



Sim S.02



Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.10 grammes (Vaz Se.17)
7.13 grammes (PNM Inv. 23 491)

Diameter : 27 mm - 28 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

BASTARDO

Obverse : Crude version of coat of arms of Portugal, uncrowned, with three dots on each side of shield; on top of shield a group of a dozen smaller dots, surrounded by an outer ring of pearls

Reverse : Three crossed arrows, untied, pointing downwards dividing the letters " S B " (for San Se Bastiao) surrounded by a ring of alternate stars and dots within two line circles and an outer ring of pearls



Sim S.03



Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.17 grammes (Grogan No.13)
6.23 grammes (British Museum Coll.)

Diameter : 27 mm

Composition : Tin

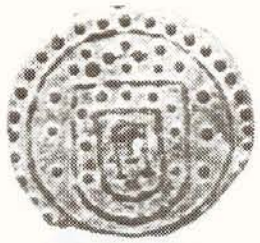
Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (23); Vaz No.Se 16

BASTARDO

Obverse : On top of the shield a group of ten dots forming a cross and two triangles, with three dots on each side of shield

Reverse : Three short arrows with large dot in centre with the letters " S B " (for San SeBastiao)



Sim S.04



Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.12 grammes (Sim collection)
6.22 grammes (British Museum Coll.)

Diameter : 27 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

BASTARDO

Obverse : A rosette of small dots with two other dots on top of shield, with three dots on each side of shield

Reverse : Three arrows with blunt arrow tips pointing downwards, the letters " S B " (for San SeBastiao) surrounded by an indistinguishable ring of dots and stars



Sim S.05



Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.00 grammes (Sim collection)
6.13 grammes (British Museum Coll.)

Diameter : 26 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

BASTARDO



Sim S.06

Obverse : A rosette of small dots with four other dots on top of shield and three dots on each side of shield

Reverse : Three arrows with sharp arrow tips pointing downwards, the letters " S B " (for San SeBastiao) surrounded by two rings of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.85 grammes

Diameter : 27 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



HALF BASTARDO



Sim S.07

Obverse : Seven sided piece. Coat of arms of Portugal with three rosettes at each side of shield, rosette and two small dots at top of shield, within a line circle surrounded by a ring of pearls

Reverse : Three crossed arrows held by a boss in centre dividing the letters " S B " (for San SeBastiao) surrounded by a ring of alternate stars and dots and an outer ring of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.40 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



HALF BASTARDO



Sim S.08

Obverse : Seven sided piece. Crowned arms of Portugal surrounded by ring of dots within a line circle

Reverse : Three feathered crossed arrows pointing down wards fastened in the centre, dividing the let ters " S B " (for San SeBastiao) surrounded by a ring of alternate stars and dots within a dotted circle. Letter B larger than letter S

Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.85 grammes

Diameter : 27 mm - 28 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO


Sim S.09

Obverse : Two arrows crossed and tied in centre with a dot within each of four compartments, surrounded by a circle

Reverse : Armillary sphere with two dots on left and right edge, and ecliptic band falling from left to right above three parallels

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.9 grammes (Vaz Se.18)

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Tin RR

Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO


Sim S.10

Obverse : Two arrows crossed and tied in centre with a dot on each side surrounded by a circle

Reverse : Armillary sphere with dots at the poles and ecliptic band falling from left to right, above three parallels

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.57 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
4.60 grammes (Grogan No.15)

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Tin R

Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO (B A)


Sim S.11

Obverse : Three feathered arrows crossed and tied in the centre forming two circular knots, dividing the letters " B A " for Bazaruco?

Reverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic band falling from left to right above three parallels; two raised dots at poles

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.02 grammes (Grogan No.1311)

Diameter : 20 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Seaby's Bulletin 1977 No.T147; Vaz Se.19



SOLDO (B A)



Sim S.12

Obverse : Three crossed arrows tied in the centre forming two circular knots with raised dots between arrow tips, dividing the letters " B A ", for Bazaruco?

Reverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic band falling from left to right above three parallels; raised dots at the equator and the poles

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.17 grammes (Hanitsch One, Fig. 12)
3.60 grammes (PNM Inv. No.16 691)
3.82 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
4.00 grammes (Vaz Se.20)
4.04 grammes (PNM Inv. No.23 492)

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (24)



SOLDO (B A)



Sim S.13

Obverse : Similar to Sim S.12

Reverse : Similar to Sim S.12 but ecliptic

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.00 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



SOLDO (BA)



Sim S.14

Obverse : Three crossed arrows tied in the centre forming two circular knots with raised dots between arrow tips, dividing the letters " B A " for Bazaruco?

Reverse : Similar to Sim S.12

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.00 grammes

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (26)



DINHEIRO (B A)



Sim S.15

Obverse : Three arrows crossed and tied in the centre forming two circular knots, with raised dots between arrow tips, dividing the ltters " B A " for Bazaruco?

Reverse : Armillary sphere with ecliptic band falling from right to left above three parallels; raised dots at equator and the poles

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.87 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
4.00 grammes (Grogan No.14)

Diameter : 17 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (25)



DINHEIRO (B A)



Sim S.16

Obverse : Similar to Sim S.15

Reverse : Similar to Sim S.15 but ecliptic band falling from left to right

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.96 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
3.73 grammes (Sim collection)

Diameter : 17 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



DINHEIRO (B A)



Sim S.17

Obverse : Crude representation of three arrows crossed in the centre with dots between arrow tips, dividing the letters " B A " for Bazaruco?

Reverse : Crude representation of armillary sphere with ecliptic band abov e three parallels falling from right to left; raised dots at equator and the poles

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.59 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
2.80 grammes (Vaz Se.21)
2.80 grammes (Grogan Coll. No.1312)
2.87 grammes (PNM Inv. No.16 692)

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Tin

Mint : Malacca Mint



DINHEIRO (B A)



Sim S.18

Obverse : Similar to Sim S.17
Reverse : Crude representation of armillary sphere with ecliptic band above three parallels falling from right to left, three raised dots at rim
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.10 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



DINHEIRO



Sim S.19

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal within circle
Reverse : Crude representation of a sailing ship, the nao? with a central boss
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.30 grammes (Vaz Se.22)
2.40 grammes (Hanitsch One, Fig.6)
2.64 grammes (British Museum Coll.)
2.70 grammes (Grogan No.16)
Diameter : 20 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint
Refence : SMK (27)



BAZARUCCO



Sim S.20

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal within a circle
Reverse : Crude representation of a sailing ship, the nao?
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.20 grammes
0.90 grammes
Diameter : 13 mm
Composition : Tin
Mint : Malacca Mint



D. KING DOM FELIPE II 1598 - 1621

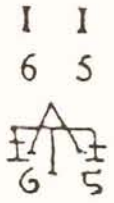
MEIA TANGA (HALF TANGA) 1615 M A (Silver)



Sim F2.01

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters " M A " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram - large T on bit A (for Tanga Asia) and the year date 1615 below within a circle of pearls. Arms of monogram prolonged to form two I thus:



Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Mitchiner No.3155

Note : Could the letters " M A " on the obverse stand for Malacca de Asia



E. KING DOM FELIPE III 1621 - 1640

QUATRO (QUADRUPLE) TANGA 1633 A M (Silver)



Sim F3.01

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters "A M " (Malacca mint mark) and year date 1633 below shield

Reverse : Tanga monogram - Large T on big A (for Tanga Asia) between D M (de Malacca) above figure 4 denoting 4 Tangas, all within a circle of pearls



Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Silver RRR

Mint : Goa Mint

Reference : SMK (33); Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W156

QUATRO (QUADRUPLE) TANGA 1633 M A (Silver)



Sim F3.02

Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.01 but letters " M A " (Malacca mint mark)

Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.01

Edge : Plain

Weight : 9.50 grammes (Vaz F3.17)
9.54 grammes (Fronteira F3.02)



Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Silver RRR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Spink's Numismatic Circular 1975 No.3013

QUATRO (QUADRUPLE) TANGA 1634 M A (Silver)



Sim F3.03

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters "M A" (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram "T A" (Tanga Asia) between letters "D M" (De Malacca) above the year date 1634, all within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Goa Mint

Reference : Vaz F3.18, SMK (32), Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 159



XERAFIM DOBRADO 1635 A M (Silver) (QUADRUPLE TANGA)



Sim F3.04

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters "A M" (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram "T A" (Tanga Asia) between the letters "D M" (De Malacca) above the year date 1635, all within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 12.61 grammes (Vaz No.F3.20)
14.10 grammes (HNF Schulman Sale 1968 No.1315) counterstamped "VOC" within circle)

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Silver RRR

Mint : Goa Mint

Reference : SMK (31)



QUATRO (QUADRUPLE) TANGA 1635 M A (Silver)



Sim F3.05

Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.04 but with letters "M A" (Malacca mint mark)

Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.04

Edge : Plain

Weight : 12.36 grammes (Grogan No.23)

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Silver RRR

Mint : Goa Mint

Reference : Vaz F3.19; Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W162



XERAFIM DOBRADO 1636 A M (Silver)
(QUADRUPLE TANGA)



Sim F3.06

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the year date 1636, all within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 12.36 grammes (Grogan Coll. No.1315)
12.36 grammes (Vaz F3.21)
12.36 grammes (Fronteira F3.04)

Diameter : 26 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 166
J. Schulman Cat.253 No.1973



QUATRO (QUADRUPLE) TANGA 1638 A M (Silver)



Sim F3.07

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters "A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pealrs

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above year date 1638, within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Goa Mint

Reference : Vaz F3.22; Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W168



QUATRO (QUADRUPLE) TANGA (No date) (Silver)



Sim F3.08

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters "M A " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the figure "XX4X" denoting 4 Tanga in place of the usual date



Edge : Plain

Weight : 13.265 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Note : This 4 Tanga silver issue without date was specially struck at the Malacca Mint for use in Portuguese India.

Photo : Henry Christenson Inc., U.S.A. Auction Sale No.90 of 4th October 1985 Lot No.443. The piece illustrated above occurs with two colonial countermarks - "VOC" struck in Colombo in 1661 as well as the small Galle countermark of 1665.

ZERAFIM DOBRADO X63X (Silver) (QUADRUPLE TANGA)



Sim F3.08A

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the Letters " M A " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls. Counterstamped "VOC" within circle

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above part of year date " X63X ", within a circle of pearls



Edge : Plain

Weight : 13.10 grammes (HNF Schulman Sale 24th May, 1968 No.1316)

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

TANGA DOBRADA 1632 A M (Silver)
(DOUBLE TANGA)



Sim F3.09



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the year date 1632, all within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Silver R

Mint : ?

Reference : J. Schulman Cat. 253 No.1972
Grogan No.1314

TANGA DOBRADA 1632 M A (Silver)
(DOUBLE TANGA)

Sim F3.10

Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.09 but with the letters "M A " (Malacca mint mark)

Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.09

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.25 grammes (Fronteira F3.08)

Diameter : ?

Composition : Silver R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Note : Illustration not available

TANGA DOBRADA 1633 A M (Silver)
(DOUBLE TANGA)



Sim F3.11



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters "A M " (Malacca mint mark) with the year date 1633 below shield, all within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters "D M " (De Malacca) above figure "2" denoting two tangas, all within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.27 grammes (Vaz F3.23)

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Goa Mint

Reference : Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 157
Spink's Numismatic Circular 1975 No.3014

TANGA DOBRADA 1633 M A (Silver) (DOUBLE TANGA)

Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.11 but letters " M A " (Malacca mint mark)
Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.11
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.25 grammes (Fronteira F3.08)
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Silver RR
Mint : Malacca Mint
Note : Illustration not available

Sim F3.12

TANGA DOBRADA 1634 A M (Silver) (DOUBLE TANGA)



Sim F3.13

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls
Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) and year date 1634 below, all within a circle of pearls
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Silver R
Mint : Goa Mint
Reference : Vaz F3.24, Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 160



TANGA DOBRADA 1635 A M (Silver) (DOUBLE TANGA)



Sim F3.14

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters "A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls
Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) and year date 1635 below, all within a circle of pearls
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Silver R
Mint : Malacca Mint
Reference : Vaz F3.25; Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 164



TANGA DOBRADA 1635 M A (Silver) (DOUBLE TANGA)



Sim F3.15



Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.14 but letters " M A " (Malacca mint mark)

Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.14

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.10 grammes (PNM Inv. No.10 813)
6..30 grammes (Fronteira F3.09)

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Vaz F3.26, Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 163

TANGA DOBRADA 1636 A M (Silver) (DOUBLE TANGA)



Sim F3.16



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal dividing the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) and year date 1636 below, all within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.3 grammes (Vaz F3.27)

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Silver R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 167

BOTELHA TANGA A M (No Date) (Silver)



Sim F3.17



Obverse : Uncrowned arms of Portugal between the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) with a star above and below each letter, surrounded by other ornaments and pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) dividing the letters " R F " (Rei Felipe), a pearl on each side of the apex " A ", one on each side of the horizontal of " T ", a pearl within the letter " A ", all within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.00 grammes (Vaz F3.28)

Diameter : 17 mm - 18 mm

Composition : Silver (.838 millesimal fineness) R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (28)

BOTHELHA TANGA M A (No Date) (Silver)



Sim F3.18



Obverse : Crude crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " M A " (Malacca mint mark) with dots above and below each letter within a line circle

Reverse : Crude tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) dividing the letters " R F " (Rei Felipe), a dot on each side of the apex " A ", on each side of the stem of " T " below the horizontal, beside the letters " R F ", and another dot within the letter "A", all within a line circle

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 15 mm

Composition : Silver (.838 millessimal fineness) R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Sim collection

BOTHELHA TANGA A M (No Date) (Silver)



Sim F3.19



Obverse : Crude crowned arms of Portugal between letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) with stars above and below each letter

Reverse : Crude tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) dividing the letters " R F " (Rei Felipe) a dot on each side of the horizontal of " T ", one beside the letters " R " and " F ", and another dot within the letter " A "

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.00 grammes (Grogan No.17A)
3.00 grammes (Fronteira F3.15)

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition : Silver (.861 millessimal fineness) R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : SMK (29); Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 151

BOTHELHA TANGA A M (No Date) (Silver)



Sim F3.20



Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.19 with dots above and below the letters

Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.19, the whole within a circle of beads

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition : Silver (.861 millessimal fineness) R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Scholten No.1278 - Counterstamped "GALL" for Galle (Ceylon)

TANGA A M (No Date) (Silver)



Sim F3.21



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portuga l betwee n the letters "A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.03 grammes (Grogan Coll. No.1313)
3.05 grammes (PNM No.23 493)
3.06 grammes (Vaz F3.29)
3.08 grammes (PNM No.16 693)

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Silver (.838 millessimal fineness) R

Mint : Goa Mint for Malacca

Reference : SMK (30), Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 152

TANGA A M (No Date) (Silver)



Sim F3.22



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the figure "I", denoting one tanga, within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.95 grammes (PNM No.23 801)

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Silver R

Mint : Goa mint for Malacca

TANGA OTA M (No Date) (Silver)

Sim F3.23

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " OTA M "

Reverse : Tanga monogram "T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.15 grammes (Fronteira F3.14)

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Silver R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Note : Illustration not available

TANGA 1631 A M (Silver)


Sim F3.24



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters "A M" (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.94 grammes (PNM No.16 695)
3.02 grammes (Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 153)
3.04 grammes (Vaz F3.30)
3.05 grammes (PNM No.16 694)
3.07 grammes (PNM No.16 696)
3.07 grammes (Fronteira F3.11)
3.04 grammes (PNM No.23 496)

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Silver (816.4 millessimal fineness) R

Mint : Goa Mint for Malacca

TANGA 1632 A M (Silver)


Sim F3.25



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the year date 1632, within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.68 grammes (Fronteira F3.12)
3.05 grammes (PNM No.23 495)
3.07 grammes (Vaz F3.31)
3.09 grammes (Grogan Coll. No.1314)
3.09 grammes (PNM No.16 697)

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Silver (816.4 millessimal fineness) R

Mint : Goa Mint for Malacca

Reference : Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 154
Spink's Numismatic Circular 1975 No.3016

TANGA 1633 A M (Silver)



Sim F3.26



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters "A M" (Malacca mint mark) and year date 1633 within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (for De Malacca) above figure "I" denoting one tanga, all within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.95 grammes (Vaz F3.32)

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Silver (816.4 millesimal fineness) R

Mint : Goa Mint for Malacca

Reference : Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 158

TANGA 1633 M A (Silver)

Sim F3.27

Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.26 but letters " M A " (Malacca mint mark)

Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.26

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.31 grammes (Fronteira F3.13)

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Silver R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Note : Illustration not available

TANGA 1634 A M (Silver)



Sim F3.28



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the year date 1634, within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.91 grammes (Vaz. F3.33)

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition : Silver R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 161

TANGA 1635 M A (Silver)



Sim F3.29



Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " M A " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the year date 1635, within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Silver R

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Vaz F3.34, Seaby's Bulletin 1961 No.W 165

TANGA 1636 A M (Silver)

Sim F3.30

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the year date 1636, within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.10 grammes (Grogan No.22)

Diameter : ?

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Vaz F3.35

Note : Illustration not available

TANGA 1638 A M (Silver)

Sim F3.31

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark) within a circle of pearls

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca) above the year date 1638, within a circle of pearls

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : ?

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint

Reference : Vaz F3.36

Note : Illustration not available

HALF TANGA (MEIA TANGA) G A (Silver)

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " G A " (for Goa) surrounded by pearls within two line circles

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) resting on letter " M " (for Malacca) surrounded by pearls within two line circles

Edge : Plain

Weight : 0.98 grammes (Spink's No.400/75)
0.98 grammes (Fronteira F3.21)
0.98 grammes (Vaz F3.16)
1.63 grammes (Fenelon Rebello Pl. IV Fig.17)



Sim F3.32

Diameter : 13 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Goa Mint for Malacca



HALF TANGA (MEIA TANGA) AM (No date)

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal between the letters " A M " (Malacca mint mark)

Reverse : Tanga monogram " T A " (Tanga Asia) between the letters " D M " (De Malacca)

Edge : Plain



Sim F3.33

Weight : 1.4 grammes

Diameter : 14/15 mm (irregular)

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint



HALF TANGA (MEIA TANGA) AM 1631

Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.33

Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.33 with year date "1631" below

Edge : Plain



Sim F3.34

Weight : 1.30 grammes

Diameter : 14 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint



HALF TANGA (MEIA TANGA) AM 1632

Obverse : Similar to Sim F3.33

Reverse : Similar to Sim F3.33 with year date "1632" below

Edge : Plain



Sim F3.35

Weight : 1.35 grammes

Diameter : 13.5 - 14 mm (irregular)

Composition : Silver RR

Mint : Malacca Mint



QUARTER ESCUDO DE SAO-TOME (or HALF SAO-TOME) (Gold)


Sim BZ.02

Obverse : Crowned arms of Portugal with the letter " G " (Goa) on left and " M " (Malacca) on right of shield within a dotted circle

Reverse : The figure of Sao-Tome (St. Thomas) standing facing left holding a club resting on left shoulder with the letters "S" and "T" on each side within a dotted circle



Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.55 grammes

Diameter : 15.5 mm

Composition : Gold RRRR

Mint : Goa Mint for Malacca

QUARTER ESCUDO DE SAO-TOME (or HALF SAO-TOME) (Gold)


Sim BZ.03

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim BZ.02 but from a different die

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.60 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Gold RRRR

Mint : Goa Mint for Malacca



QUARTER ESCUDO DE SAO-TOME (or HALF SAO-TOME) (Gold)


Sim BZ.04

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to Sim BZ.02 but from a different die

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.60 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Gold RRRR

Mint : Goa Mint for Malacca



PART III - DUTCH OCCUPATION 1641 - 1795 and 1818 - 1825

History

The Netherlands East Indies (N.E.I.) included all Dutch Possessions in Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas Islands and Malacca.

The Dutch who were expanding their sphere of influence in the Fat East combined with the forces of the Sultan of Johor and captured Malacca from the Portuguese on 14th January 1641.

For the next 150 years the Dutch East India Company (Verenidge Oostindische Compagnie or V.O.C.) continued to have an exclusive monopoly on trade without much interference from foreign powers.

In 1794 Holland was invaded by the French under Napoleon. The British occupied Malacca on 1st December 1795 on behalf of the Dutch Government in exile.

The Charter of the Dutch East India Company expired in 1799 by which time the Company had fallen on bad times. Thus, all its assets and powers were taken over by the Batavian Republic on 30th June 1799.

In June 1806, Louis Napoleon, brother of the French King, became King of Holland. Later, on 9th July 1810 the Netherlands were annexed to the French Empire.

By a Proclamation dated 18th September 1811, all Dutch possessions in Java and its dependencies came into British hands.

After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, all Dutch possessions under the control of the British were returned to the Dutch by the Treaty of Vienna dated 13th August 1814. However, it was not until 16th August 1816 that Java and its dependencies were transfered to the Dutch. Malacca was returned to the Dutch only on 21st September 1818. Six years later, by the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 17th March 1824, Holland renounced all claims to Malacca as well as all other parts of the Malay Peninsula and Singapore in return for all British possessions in Sumatra. Subsequently, the British reoccupied Malacca on 1st March 1825.

DUTCH GOVERNORS OF MALACCA 1641 - 1795 and 1818 - 1825

Johan Van Twist	1.2.1641	-	15.12.1642
Jeremias Van Vliet	15.12.1642	-	6.11.1645
Arnold de Vlaming Van Outshoorn	6.11.1645	-	29.11.1646
Johan Thijszoon Payart	24.11.1646	-	1.11.1662
Johan Van Riebeeck	1.11.1662	-	15.10.1665
Balthasar Bort	15.10.1665	-	10.10.1679
Jacob Joriszoon Pits	10.10.1679	-	23.12.1680
Cornelia Van Quaalberg	23.12.1680	-	1.12.1684
Nicolaas Schaghen	1.12.1684	-	5.1.1686
Dirk Komans (Interim Commissioner)	5.1.1686	-	26.11.1686
Thomas Slicher	26.11.1686	-	18.10.1691
Dirk Komans (Interim Commissioner)	18.10.1691	-	1.10.1692
Gelmer Vosburg	1.10.1692	-	1.1.1697
Govert Van Hoorn	1.1.1697	-	24.11.1700
Bernhard Phoonsen	24.11.1700	-	18.1.1704
Johan Grootenhuis (Interim Commissioner)	18.1.1704	-	22.5.1704
Katrel Bolner	22.5.1704	-	7.3.1707
Pieter Rooselaar	7.3.1707	-	26.12.1709
Willem Six	26.12.1709	-	21.5.1711

Willem Moerman	21.5.1711	-	11.5.1717
Herman Van Sugtelen	1717	-	1727/8
P. du Quesne	1727/8	-	1745
Wilhelm Bernard Albinus	23.8.1745	-	1750
Pieter Van Heemskerk	1750	-	?.7.1753
William Dekker	19.1.1756	-	1.1.1758
David Boelen	19.10.1759	-	1761
(Names of Governors not available)	1761	-	1778/9
Pieter Gerardus de Bruyn	1779?	-	?.12.1788
Abraham Couperus	?.12.1788	-	6.12.1795
Jan Samuel Timmerman Thyssen	21.9.1818	-	1823?
Adrian Koek (Acting Governor)	1823?	-	1824?
H.S. Van Son (Resident and Commissioner)	1824?	-	1.3.1825

Coinage

After the capture of Malacca from the Portuguese, the first Dutch Governor immediately introduced Dutch coinage of the Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie or V.O.C. (Dutch East India Company) into Malacca in February 1641. The earliest Portuguese coins and other circulating currency were retained for trading purposes. However, the Portuguese Bazaruccos were withdrawn, melted down and later issued as new Dutch-style bazaar pieces. These Dutch Bazaruccos were the only coins minted at and for Malacca during the entire Dutch occupation. Unfortunately none of these Dutch Bazaruccos have so far been traced.

By the end of 1641 the Portuguese tanga remained as the unit of account in foreign trade but all official accounts were kept in Dutch Guilders. The exchange rate of the various Dutch units of currency was as follows:

The Rijksdaalder (rix dollar) at 1.1/4 Reales	=	10 Tangga
The Lion Crown, or Crown 1 Reale	=	8 Tangga
Netherlands Schilling 1/8 Reale (of 6 Stivers)	=	1 Tangga
96 new Dutch Bazaruccos	=	1 Tangga

The Portuguese Silver Tangga retained its original value but the gold coins of all types were depreciated. The fixed rate of exchange at the end of 1641 was as follows:

Portuguese and Foreign Coins	Old Portuguese Exchange Rates	New Dutch Exchange Rates
1 Tangga	1 Tangga	1 Tangga
2 Tangga	2 Tangga	2 Tangga
4 Tangga	4 Tangga	4 Tangga
1/2 Crusado	3 Tangga	3 Tangga
1 Crusado	6 Tangga	6 Tangga
Gold Tangga	6 Tangga	4.1/2 Tangga
Double Gold Tangga	12 Tangga	9 Tangga
Gold San Tome of Goa	13 Tangga	12 Tangga
Venetian & Moorish Gold Ducats	18 Tangga	14 Tangga
Spanish Silver 8 Reales (inflated)	10 Tangga	10 Tangga

There was a scarcity of small change during the early years of the Dutch occupation of Malacca. Finally the Dutch authorities in Batavia issued emergency copper 1/4 Stiver and 1/2 Stiver coins of Batavia bearing the date 1644 for use in Malacca as well as Banda and Ceylon. However, the managers of the V.O.C. in Holland soon put a stop to this issue.

Gradually the Portuguese coins were withdrawn. The only coins recognised as legal tender were the Spanish 8 Real Silver coins and the coinage of the V.O.C. for use in the Netherlands East Indies (which consisted of Malacca as well as all Dutch possessions in Sumatra). The main circulating coinage consisted of Dutch Silver Ducatoons, Guilders, Java Rupees and copper Doits for use as small change in the bazaar (market place). By the end of 1794, all accounts were kept in Rix Dollars, Schillings, Stivers and Doits on the following scale:

4 Doits	=	1 Stiver
6 Stivers	=	1 Schilling
8 Schillings	=	1 Rix Dollar
1 Guilder	=	1 Java Rupee (Silver)
16 Java Rupees	=	1 Gold Rupee Java

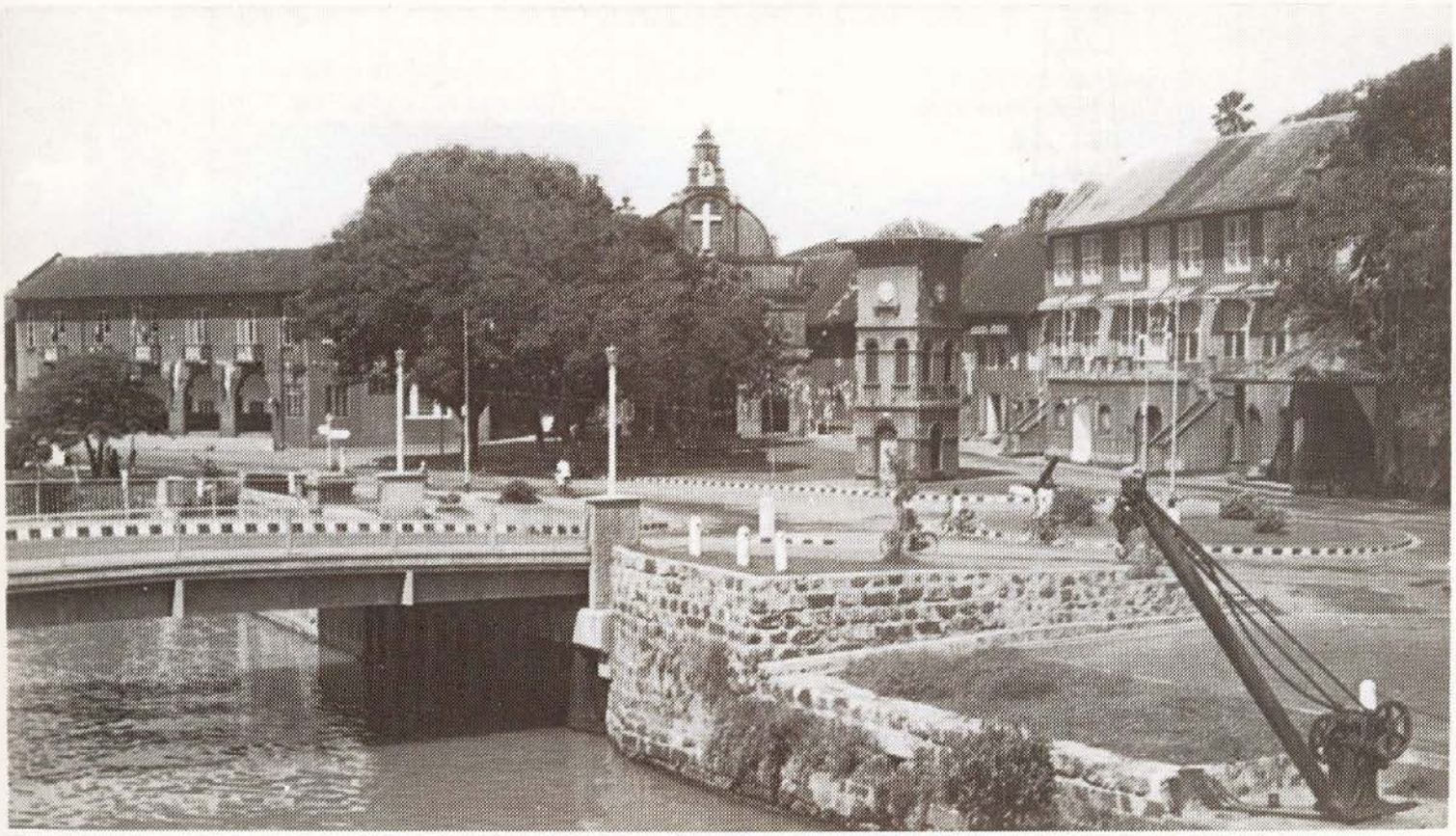
Reference Numbers

The Reference numbers used for the coinage of Malacca - Dutch occupation (1641 - 1795 and 1818 - 1824) are those given by C. Scholten and W.D. Craig from the following publications:

a. "The Coinage of the Dutch Overseas Territories 1601 - 1948" by C. Scholten (J. Schulman, Amsterdam 1953) — Sch.21 - Sch.700

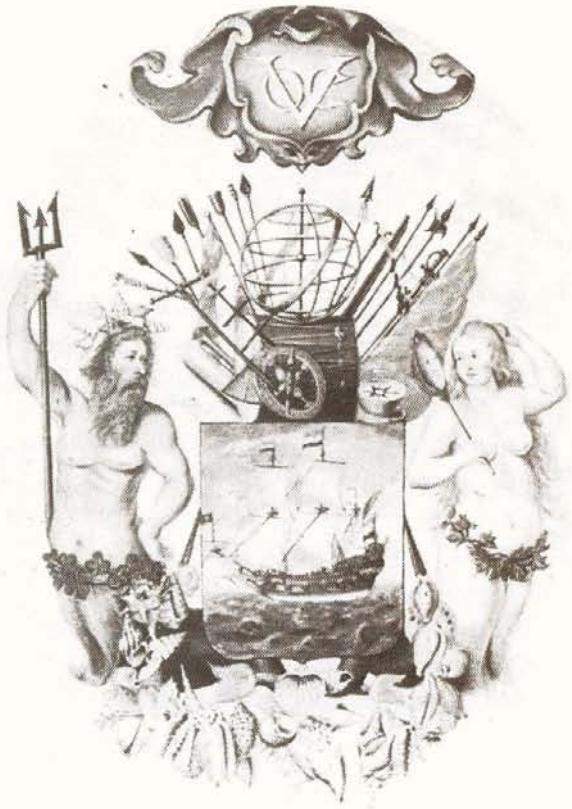
B. "Coins of the World 1750 - 1850" by W.D. Craig (3rd Edition 1976) — C.A1 - C.74

- Netherlands East Indies

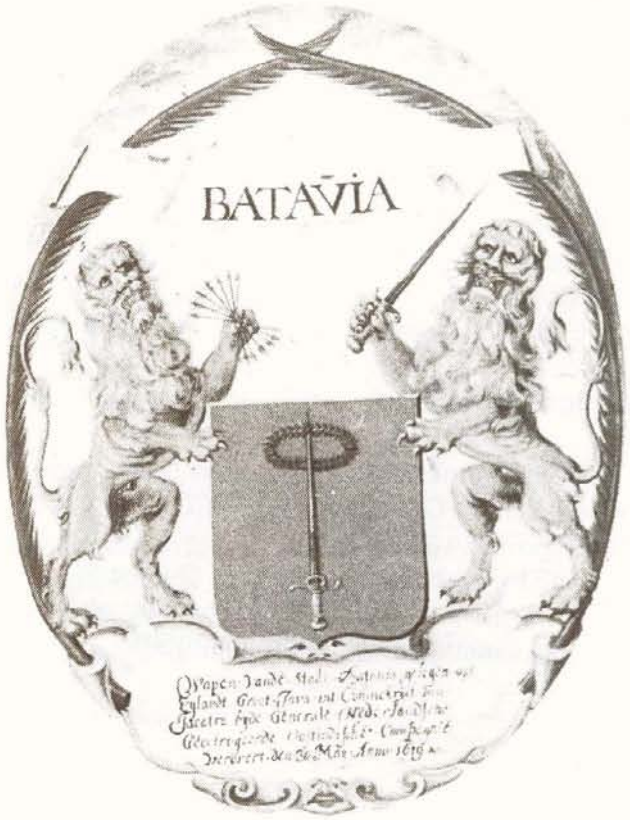


THE STADTHUYS, MALACCA

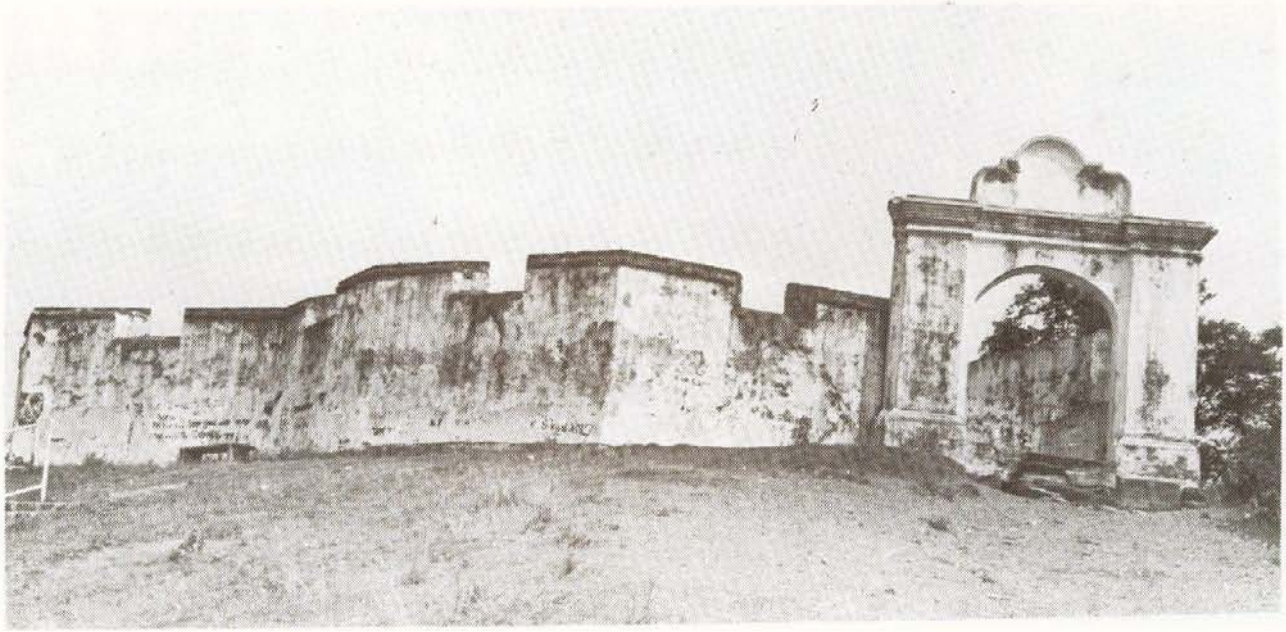
The Stadthuys (Town Hall) was built by the Dutch around 1650 and is the oldest Dutch building in South East Asia. It was at one time the residence of the Dutch Governor. In the centre is the clock tower and Christ Church. The Stadthuys now houses the Malacca Historical Museum (Postcard photo - author's collection)



Coat-ofArms of the
Dutch East India Company
1602 - 1798



Coat-of-Arms of Batavia -
founded by Jan Pietersz in 1619
after the capture of Djakarta by the Dutch



St. John's Fort, Malacca

St.John's Fort was built by the Dutch sometime between 1760 - 1790 on top of St. John's hill. The fort was constructed on the site of an old Portuguese chapel. This fort overlooks the Straits of Malacca. (Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



Coastline of Malacca during Dutch occupation - mid 17th Century
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Coastline of Malacca during Dutch occupation - mid 18th Century
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)

1. COINS STRUCK IN THE NETHERLANDS AT VARIOUS PROVINCIAL MINTS FOR THE DUTCH VERENIGDE OOSTINDISCHE COMPAGNIE (EAST INDIA COMPANY) 1602 - 1799 FOR USE IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (N.E.I.)

Coins for use by the Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (Dutch East India Company) in the Netherlands East Indies (N.E.I.) were struck in the following Provinces. Proof issues of these coins with various dates exist in Silver and Gold. In addition, numerous varieties exist of these coins. However, listings of these issues are excluded in this Chapter.

Serious collectors of these coins are refered to "The Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories 1601 - 1948" by C. Scholten (J. Schulman, Amsterdam 1953) which is one of the best reference works on this subject. In Scholten's system of numbering, a single number is allocated to each date. However, for the purpose of this Chapter, the Scholten numbers are grouped together in brackets below the Craig reference numbers. Overdates are not given any Scholten number in this Chapter.

The "Seven Provinces" of Holland (Netherlands) are given below;

Province of Holland (Hollandia) "HOLL"
Province of West Friesland (Westfrisia) "WESTF"
Province of Zeeland (Zeelandia) "ZEEL" or "ZEL"
Province of Utrecht or Stad Utrecht (Traiectum) "TRAI"
Province of Gelderland (Gelria) "GEL"
Province of Overijsel or Overyssel (Transisulania) "TRANSI"
Province of Groningen (did not issue any coins for the N.E.I.)

HALF DOIT (Holland)



C.1
(Sch.351-358)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Holland
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - a rosette between two stars above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.81 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Dordrecht
Year Date : 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1769 1770



HALF DOIT (Zeeland)



C.H1
(Sch.375-378)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Holland
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - a tower between two stars above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.81 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Middleburg
Year Date : 1770 1771 1772 1789
Note : The Half Doit 1789 (Zeeland) occurs with a milled edge



HALF DOIT (West Friesland)



C.G1
(Sch.379-380)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Westfrisia
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - a herring buis (boat) above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.81 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1769 1770



HALF DOIT (Gelderland)



C.A1.1
(Sch.381-382)

C.A1.2
(Sch.383)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Gelderland. The legend "IN DEO. EST. SPES. NOSTRA" (In God we trust) for 1788 and 1799. The legend "IN DEO SPES NOST." (In God we trust) for 1790
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - ear of corn between two stars above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.81 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Harderwijk
Year Date : 1788 1789 ("IN DEO. EST. SPES. NOSTRA")
1790 ("IN DEO SPES NOST")



HALF DOIT (Utrecht)



C.F1.1
(Sch.386-391)

C.F1.2
(Sch.393-395)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the town of Utrecht
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - a small shield of Utrecht between two dots above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.81 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Utrecht
Year Date : 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 (Flat shield top)
1758 1769 1770 (curved shield top)
Note (a) : The Half Doit with the date 1790 bearing the shield of Utrecht was struck between 1840 - 1843 at both Batavia and Surabaya from dies supplied by the Utrecht Mint. The reverse occurs with the " VOC " monogram and a star as the mint mark. This issue does not fall within the scope of this Chapter as Malacca had been handed over to the British by the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824.
(b) : The Half Doit also occurs with the shield (Obverse) on both sides (Sch.392)



ONE DOIT (Holland)



C.2
(Sch.79-122)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Holland

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - a rosette between two dots above. Year date below



Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition : Copper

Mint : Dordrecht

Year Date : 1726 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734
1735 1736 1737 1742 1743 1744
1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750
1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1764
1765 1766 1767 1768 1770 1771
1772 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780
1781 1784 1788 1789 1790 1791
1792 1793

Overdates : 1731/30 1732/26 1734/33 1735/34
1736/35 1745/44 1751/50 1754/53
1765/64 1790/89

ONE DOIT (Zeeland)



C.H2
(Sch.153-156)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Zeeland with curved sides. The legend "LUCTOR. ET. EMERGO (I strive and I rise)

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - a tower between two stars above. Year date below



Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper

Mint : Middleburg

Year Date : 1726 1727 1728 1729

ONE DOIT (Zeeland)



C.H2a
(Sch.158-164)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Zeeland slightly pointed at bottom with large flowers on top of crown

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with mint mark - a tower between two stars above. Year date between two dots below



Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper

Mint : Middleburg

Year Date : 1729 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735

ONE DOIT (Zeeland)



C.H2a
(Sch.165-177)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Zeeland slightly rounded at bottom and smaller flowers on top of crown

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the mint mark - a tower between two stars above. Year date between two dots below

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition : Copper

Mint : Middleburg

Year Date : 1736 1737 1738 1739 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752

Overdate : 1739/37



ONE DOIT (Zeeland)



C.H2a
(Sch.178-203)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Zeeland. Better workmanship by the mint master Holtzhey

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the mint mark - a tower between two stars above. Year date below

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition: Copper

Mint : Middleburg

Year Date : 1735 1754 1755 1756 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1770 1771 1772 1773 1777 1778 1779 1780 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792

Overdate : 1756/55

Note : The One Doit 1768 occurs with
(a) Small figure 8 in year date and
(b) Large figure 8 in year date.



ONE DOIT (Zeeland)





C.H2a.1
(Sch.204-206)

Obverse : Triangular crowned shield of the Province of Zeeland with curved sides and pointed at bottom

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. The mint mark - a tower between two stars with a wreath at the border above. Year date below

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition: Copper

Mint : Middleburg

Year Date : 1792 1793 1794

Overdate : 1794/93

Note : The date 1792 occurs with as well as without the wreath on reverse





ONE DOIT (West Friesland)



C.G2
(Sch.209-210, 214-218)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of West Friesland
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the mint mark - a turnip between two rosettes above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Hoorn and Enkhuizen (after 1731)
Year Date : 1729 1731 1733 1734 1735 1736 1737



ONE DOIT (West Friesland)



C.G2
(Sch.211-213)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of West Friesland. Shield curved at sides and pointed at bottom
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the mint mark - a turnip between two rosettes above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1731 1732 1733



ONE DOIT (West Friesland)



C.G2
(Sch.219-232)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of West Friesland
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the mint mark- a cock between two dots above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Medemblik and Hoorn (after 1751)
Year Date : 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756



ONE DOIT (West Friesland)



(Sch.233a)

Obverse and Reverse : A curved crowned shield of the Province of West Friesland
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Hoorn
Year Date : No date



ONE DOIT (West Friesland)



C.G2.1a
(Sch.233b)

Obverse and Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. between branches of laurel with the mint mark - a cock between two rosettes above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Hoorn
Year Date : 1756



ONE DOIT (West Friesland)



C.G2.1
(Sch.234-242)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of West Friesland
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the mint mark - a herring-buss (boat) above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Enkhuizen and Medemblik (after 1771)
Year Date : 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1770 1771 1772 1773
Overdate : 1771/70



ONE DOIT (West Friesland)



C.G2.1
(Sch.243-258)



Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of West Friesland

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the mint mark - a rosette between two dots above. Year date below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper

Mint : Hoorn and Enkhuizen (after 1791)

Year Date : 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781
1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789
1790 1791 1792 1794

Overdate : 1776/73 1777/6 1778/77 1784/81
1785/84 1786/85 1789/88 1789/9871
1791/90

ONE DOIT (Gelderland)





C.A2.1
(Sch.266-268)





Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Gelderland. The legend "IN DEO SP. NOS." (In God we trust)

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark (a) a Fox (1731 - 32) and (b) a Hill (1732) above. Year date below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper

Mint : Harderwijk

Year Date : 1731 1732 (mint mark: Fox)
1732 (mint mark: Hill)

Overdate : 1732/31

ONE DOIT (West Gelderland)



C.A2.2
(Sch.269-278,
280-282)



Obverse : Crowned shield of t he Province of Gelderland. The legend "IN DEO. EST. SPES. NOSTRA" (In God we trust)

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. The mint mark (a) a tree trunk (1771 - 76) and (b) an ear of corn (after 1782) above. Year date below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper

Mint : Harderwijk

Year Date : 1771 1772 1776 (mint mark: treetrunk)
1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793
1794 (mint mark: ear of corn)

ONE DOIT (Utrecht)



C.F2
(Sch.288-297, 298-303)



Obverse : Crowned shield of t he town of Utrecht with two lions as supporters

Reverse : The monogram " VC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - a small shield of Utrecht between two dots above. Year date below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper

Mint : Utrecht

Year Date : 1741 1742 1744 1745 1746
1752 1753 1754 1755 1757
(Roman I - first figure in date)
1764 1765 1766 1767 1769
1770 1771
(Pointed 1 - first figure in date)

ONE DOIT (Utrecht)



C.F2
(Sch.304-320)



Obverse : Crowned shield of t he town of Utrecht with two lions as supporters. The bar under the shield composed of two lines

Reverse : The monogram " VC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - a small shield of Utrecht between two dots above. Year date below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper

Mint : Utrecht

Year Date : 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781
1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789
1790 1791 1792 1793 1794

Note : The one Doit with the date 1790 bearing the shield of Utrecht on the obverse was struck at Utrecht in 1827. The reverse occurs with the " VC " monogram and the mint mark of (a) a child in swaddling clothes and (b) a star between two dots

A further issue of the One Doit as well as a Double Doit with the date 1790 bearing the shield of Utrecht on the obverse was struck between 1840 - 1843 at Batavia as well as Sourabaya from dies from the Utrecht Mint. The reverse occurs with the " VC " monogram and a star without the dots as a mint mark.

These later issues with the date 1790 do not fall within the scope of this Chapter as Malacca had been handed over to the British by the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824.

(10 STIVERS) - HALF GUILDER (Utrecht) 1786

Obverse : Pallas (later known as Neerlandia) standing holding a spear with liberty cap, the left arm resting on a bible placed on a column with scroll work. The legend " HAC NITIMVR HANC TVEMVR" (We depend upon this one and we protect the other one). Mint mark - small shield of the town of Utrecht above left

Reverse : Arms of the State General between the denomination "X ST." The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. below. The legend "MO: ARG: ORD: FCED: BELG: TRAI." (Moneta Argentea Ordinum Foederatorum Belgicorum Traiecti - Silver coin of the United Nederlands Parliament Province of Utrecht). Year date above



C.F4
(Sch.73)



Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.30 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Utrecht
Year Date : 1786

(10 STIVERS) - HALF GUILDER (Gelderland) 1786

Obverse : Pallas standing holding a spear with liberty cap, the left arms resting on a bible placed on a column with scroll work. The legend "HAC NITIMVR HANC TVEMVR" (We depend upon this one and we protect the other one). Mint mark - ear of corn above left

Reverse : Arms of the State General between the denomination "X ST." The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. within a scroll work below. The legend "MO: ARG: ORD: FCE: BELG: D: GEL: &: C: Z: " (Moneta Argentea Ordinum Foederatorum Belgicorum Ducatus Gelriae & Comitatus Zutphaniae - Silver coin of the United Netherlands Parliament of the Dutchy of Gelderland and the County of Zutphen). Year date above



C.A4
(Sch.74)



Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.30 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Harderwijk
Year Date : 1786

(10 STIVERS) - HALF GUILDER (West Friesland)

Obverse : Pallas standing holding a spear with liberty cap, the left arms resting on a bible placed on a column with s croll work. The legend "HAC NITIMVR HANC TVEMVR" (We depend upon this one and we protect the other one)

Reverse : Arms of the State General between the denomination "X ST." The monogram " VC " of the Dutch E.I.C. within a scroll work below. The legend "MO: ARG: ORD: FOE: BELG: WESTF: (Moneta Argentea Ordinum Foederatorum Belgicorum Westfrisciae - Silver coin of the United Netherlands Parliament Province of West Friesland). Year date above left

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.30 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Silver 0.916 fine

Mint : Hoorn

Year Date : 1786 1787

Overdate : 1787/86



C.G4
(Sch. 75-76)



(10 STIVERS) - HALF GUILDER (Zeeland) 1791

Obverse : Pallas standing holding a spear with liberty cap, the left arm resting on a bible placed on a column with scroll work. The legend "HAC NITIMVR HANC TVEMVR" (We depend upon this one and we protect the other one) Mint mark - a tower at above right

Reverse : Arms of the State General between the denomination "X ST." The monogram " VC " of the Dutch E.I.C. within a scroll work below. The legend "MON: ARG: ORD: FOED: BELG: ZEL:" (Moneta Argentea Foederatorum Belgicorum Zelandiae - Silver coin of the United Netherlands Parliament Province of Zeeland). Year date above

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.30 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Silver 0.916 fine

Mint : Middleburg

Year Date : 1791 Date below Pallas on obverse
1791 Date above the crown on reverse
1791 "TEVMUR" instead of "TVEMUR" on obverse



C.H4.1
(Sch. 77)
S.H4.2
(Sch.78)
C. -
(Sch.78b)



ONE GUILDER (Utrecht)



C.F5
(Sch. 65-66)

Obverse : Similar to C.F4 (Sch.73). Year date below
Reverse : Similar to C.F4 (Sch.73) but denomination "1 G"
Edge : Plain Weight: 10.61 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Utrecht
Year Date : 1786 1790



ONE GUILDER (Gelderland)



C.A5
(Sch. 67-68)

Obverse : Similar to C.A4 (Sch.74). Year date below
Reverse : Similar to C.A4 (Sch.74) but denomination "1 G"
Edge : Plain Weight: 10.61 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Harderwijk
Year Date : 1786 1790



ONE GUILDER (West Friesland)



C.G5
(Sch. 69-71)

Obverse : Similar to C.G4 (Sch.75-76). Year date below
Reverse : Similar to C.G4 (Sch.75-76) but denomination "1 G"
Edge : Plain Weight: 10.61 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Hoorn
Year Date : 1786 1787 1790
Overdate : 1786/64 1790/87
Note : There are two varieties on the One Guilder 1786(West Friesland)with(a) Roman figure1 in date and (b) a pointed figure 1 in date



ONE GUILDER (Zeeland) 1791



C.H5
(Sch. 72)

Obverse : Similar to C.H4 (Sch.77-78). Year date below
Reverse : Similar to C.H4 (Sch.77-78) but denomination "1 G"
Edge : Plain Weight: 10.61 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Middleburg
Year Date : 1791
Overdate : 1791/1786





C.F6
(Sch. 61)

THREE GUILDERS (Utrecht) 1786



Obverse : Similar to C.F4 (Sch.73). Year date below
Reverse : Similar to C.F4 (Sch.73) but denomination "3 GL"
Edge : Plain Weight: 31.82 grammes
Diameter : 40 mm
Composition : Silver 0.920 fine
Mint : Utrecht
Year Date : 1786 Scarce



C.A6
(Sch. 62)

THREE GUILDERS (Gelderland) 1786



Obverse : Similar to C.A4 (Sch.74). Year date below
Reverse : Similar to C.A4 (Sch.74) but denomination "3 GL"
Edge : Plain Weight: 31.82 grammes
Diameter : 40 mm
Composition : Silver 0.920 fine
Mint : Harderwijk
Year Date : 1786 Scarce



C.G6
(Sch. 63)

THREE GUILDERS (West Friesland) 1786



Obverse : Similar to C.G4 (Sch.75-76). Year date below
Reverse : Similar to C.G4 (Sch.75-76) but denomination "3 GL"
Edge : Plain Weight: 31.82 grammes
Diameter : 40 mm
Composition : Silver 0.920 fine
Mint : Hoorn
Year Date : 1786 Scarce



C.H6
(Sch. 64)

THREE GUILDERS (Zeeland) 1789



Obverse : Similar to C.H4 (Sch.77-78). Year date below
Reverse : Similar to C.H4 (Sch.77-78) but denomination "3 GL"
Edge : Plain Weight: 31.82 grammes
Diameter : 40 mm
Composition : Silver 0.920 fine
Mint : Middleburg
Year Date : 1789 Scarce
Mintage : 305,560

DUCATOON or SILVER RIDER (Holland)



(Sch.21-30)

Obverse : Rider on horseback galloping to right with the Arms of the Province of Holland below. The legend "MON: FOED: BELG: PRO: HOLL: IN USUM SOCIET: IND: ORIENT." (Moneta Foederatarum Belgicarum Provinciarum Hollandia In Usum Societatis Indiae Orientalis - Coins of the United Dutch Province of Holland for use of the East India Company)

Reverse : Arms of the States General supported by two lions, the monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. within a scroll work below. The legend "CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT." (Through Concord little things grow). Year date above

Edge : Plain but some with oblique milling

Weight : 32.78 grammes

Diameter : 44 mm

Composition : Silver 0.941 fine

Mint : Harderwijk RRR

Year Date : 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732
1733 1738 1739 1740 1741

Overdate : 1741/40

DUCATOON or SILVER RIDER (Zeeland)



(Sch.34-39)

Obverse : Rider on horseback galloping to right with the Arms of the Province of Zeeland below. The legend "MON: FOED: BELG: PRO: ZEEL: IN USUM SOCIET: IND: ORIENT (.)" (Moneta Foederatarum Belgicarum Provinciarum Zeelandia In Usum Societatis Indiae Orientalis - Coins of the United Dutch Province of Zeeland for use of the East India Company) A rosette above.

Reverse : Arms of the States General supported by two lions, the monogram " VOC " within a scroll work below. The legend ".CONCORDIA. RES. PARVAE. CRESCUNT." (Through Concord little things grow). Year date below

Edge : Plain but some with oblique milling

Weight : 32.78 grammes

Diameter : 44 mm

Composition : Silver 0.941 fine

Mint : Middleburg RRR

Year Date : 1728 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741

DUCATOON or SILVER RIDER (West Friesland)





Obverse : Rider on horseback galloping to left with the Arms of the Province of West Friesland below. The legend 'MON: FOED: BELG: PRO: WESF: IN: USUM: SOCIET: IND: ORIENT." (Moneta Foederatarum Belgicarum Provinciarum Westfrisia in Usum Societatis Indiae Orientalis - Coins of the United Dutch Province of West Freisland for use of the East India Company). After 1742, the rider on horseback gallops to the right. Mint mark - (a) a turnip (1728-1741) above and (b) a cockerel (1741-1751) above left

Reverse : Arms of the States General supported by two lions, the monogram " VC " of the Dutch E.I.C. within a scroll work below. The legend "CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT." (Through Concord little things grow). Year date above.



(Sch.40-46, 47-51)

Edge : Plain but some with oblique milling

Weight : 32.78 grammes

Diameter : 44 mm

Composition : Silver 0.941 fine

Mint : (a) Hoorn (1728-1731), (b) Enkhuizen (1731-1741), (c) Medemblik (1741-1751)

Year Date : 1728 1731 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1748 1749 1750 1751 RRR

Overdate : 1740/39

Note : The 1741 Ducatoon with the rider galloping to the left occurs with the mint mark - (a) a turnip and (b) a cockerel

DUCATOON or SILVER RIDER (Gelderland)





(Sch.53-55)

Obverse : Rider on horseback galloping to right with the Arms of the Province of Gelderland below. The legend "MON: FOE (D): BELG: PRO: D: GEL: &. C . Z. IN: USUM : SOCIET. I ND: ORIENT." (Moneta Foederatarum Belgicarum Provinciarum Ducatas Gelriae & Comitatus Zutphaniae - Coins o f the United Dutch Duchy of Gelderland and the County of Zutphen for use of the East India Company). Mint mark - a horse with his fore legs on a hill above left

Reverse : Arms of the States General supported by two lions, the monogram " VC " within a small scroll work below. The legend ".CONCORDIA. RES PARVAE (:) CRESCUNT (.)" (Through Concord little things grow). Year date above

Edge : Plain

Weight : 32.78 grammes

Diameter : 44 mm

Composition : Silver 0.941 fine

Mint : Harderwijk

Year Date : 1738 1739 1740 RRR

DUCATOON or SILVER RIDER (Utrecht)



(Sch.56-57)

Obverse : Rider on horseback galloping to right with the Arms of the Province of Utrecht below. The legend "MON: FOE D: BELG: PRO: TRAI: IN USUM SOCIET: IND: ORIENT." (Moneta Foederatarum Belgicarum Provinciarum Traiectum In Usum Societatis Indiae Orientalis - Coins of the United Dutch Province of Utrecht for use of the East India Company)

Reverse : Arms of the States General supported by two lions, the monogram " VOC " within a small scroll work below. The legend ".CONCORDIA. RES PARVAE CRESCUNT" (Through Concord little things grow). Year date above

Edge : Plain but some with oblique milling

Weight : 32.78 grammes

Diameter : 44 mm

Composition : Silver 0.941 fine

Mint : Utrecht

Year Date : 1739 1740 RRR



(Sch.59-60)

DUCATOON or SILVER RIDER (Overyssel)

Obverse : Rider on horseback galloping to right with the Arms of the Province of Overyssel below. The legend "MON: FOED: BELG: PRO: TRANSI: IN USUM SOCIET: IND: ORIENT." (Moneta Foederatarum Belgicarum Provinciarum Traiectum In Usum Societatis Indiae Orientalis - Coins of the United Dutch Province of Overyssel for use of the East India Company) Mint Mark - a crane above left

Reverse : Arms of the States General supported by two lions, the monogram " VOC " within a small scroll work below. The legend ".CONCORDIA. RES PARVAE CRESCUNT." Year date above

Edge : Plain but some with oblique milling

Weight : 32.78 grammes

Diameter : 44 mm

Composition : Silver 0.941 fine

Mint : Kampen

Year Date : 1737 1738 RRR

II. COINS STRUCK AT BATAVIA FOR THE DUTCH VEREENIGDE OOSTINDISCHE COMPAGNIE (EAST INDIA COMPANY) 1602 - 1799 FOR USE IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (N.E.I.)

ONE DOIT (DUYT JAVAS)





C.10
(Sch.482-483)

Obverse : The legend "DUYT JAVAS" (Doit Java). Year date below
Reverse : In Arabic "Duyt Djawa" (Doit Java). Year date in Arabic numerals
Edge : Plain — Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 19.5 mm — Composition : Copper
Year Date : 1764 1765
Note : The One Doit dated 1764 occurs with (a) date in Arabic numerals "1764" and (b) the date in Arabic numerals "1174" (Error) on reverse




ONE DOIT (DUYT JAVAS) 1783



C.10a
(Sch.484)

Obverse : The legend "DUYT IAVAS" (Doit Java). Year date below. Wreath to left
Reverse : In Arabic "Duyt Javas" (Doit Java). Year date i n Arabic numerals
Edge : Plain — Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm — Composition : Copper
Year Date : 1783



ONE DOIT N



C.12
(Sch.486-487)

Obverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the letter "N" (Nederlandsche) above
Reverse : The legend "I DUIT". Year date below
Edge : Plain — Weight : 6.18 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm — Composition : Tin
Year Date : 1796 1797 RRR



ONE DOIT B

C.11
(Sch.485)

One Doit No Date (1796). Composition: Tin with centre holed.
Obverse: The letter "B" (Batavia) over the " VOC " monogram.
Reverse: "DUIT" in Jawi. Extremely rare. No specimens known to exist.

By a Placard of 19th August 1644, a Chinese known as Conjok, was granted sole right to mint Copper Half Stivers and Quarter Stivers. These coins were issued not only for Batavia and dependencies but also to meet the scarcity of small change in Banda, Malacca and Ceylon. However the Seventeen (Directors of the Dutch E.I.C. in Holland) soon put an end to this issue by their despatch of 21st September 1644.

QUARTER STIVER 1644



(Sch.19)

Obverse : A sword in centre. The legend "BATAVIA. ANNO. 1644" (Batavia Year 1644)

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the denomination "1/4 ST." above

Edge : Plain Weight: 3.86 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition: Copper

Year Date : 1644 RR



HALF STIVER 1644



(Sch.18)

Obverse : A sword in centre. The legend "BATAVIA. ANNO. 1644" (Batavia Year 1644)

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the denomination "1/2 ST." above

Edge : Plain Weight : 6.05 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition: Copper

Year Date : 1644



To meet the acute shortage of small change, emergency coins called "Bonks" were made out of Japanese copper rods which were chopped up into small lumps. These were stamped with the year date and denomination. These "Bonks" were declared legal tender by Placard of 26th May 1796. The striking of tin doit coins was also authorised to serve as small change.

BONK ONE STIVER



C.13
(Sch.478-481)

Obverse : The denomination "I: S: " within a rectangular frame of dots

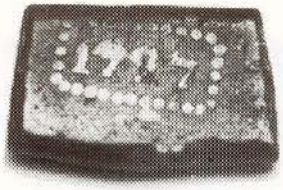
Reverse : The year date within a rectangular frame of dots

Edge : Rough Weight : 23.16 grammes

Length : 20mm Width : 13 mm - 15 mm

Composition: Rectangular lump of Copper

Year Date : 1796 1797 1798 1799



BONK TWO STIVERS



C.14
(Sch.474-477)

Obverse : The denomination "2: S:" within a rectangular frame of dots

Reverse : The year date within a rectangular frame of dots

Edge : Rough Weight : 46.32 grammes

Length : 33 mm Width : 22 mm

Composition: Rectangular lump of Copper

Year Date : 1796 1797 1798 1799



By a Notification of 26th February 1645, the burgher goldsmith, Jan Ferman, and the Chinese, Conjok, were authorised to strike Silver Crowns, Half Crowns and Quarter Crowns to meet the shortage of coins in the Netherlands East Indies. Numerous counterfeit pieces were minted by unscrupulous merchants which led to their withdrawal on 23rd September 1647.

BATAVIA QUARTER CROWN (1/4 Real) OF 12 STIVERS 1645 (Silver)



(Sch.14)

Obverse : An upright sword, its point in a laurel wreath. The legend "BATAVIAE. ANNO 1645" (Batavia Year 1645) with scroll work

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the denomination "12. ST" above. Scroll work around

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.05 grammes

Diameter : 24 mm

Composition : Silver 0.999 fine

Year Date : 1645 RRR



BATAVIA HALF CROWN (1/2 Real) OF 24 STIVERS 1645 (Silver)



(Sch.13)

Obverse : An upright sword, its point in a laurel wreath. The legend "BATAVIAE. ANNO 1645" (Batavia Year 1645) with scroll work

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the denomination "24. ST" above. Scroll work around

Edge : Plain

Weight : 12.11grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Silver 0.999 fine

Year Date : 1645 RRR



BATAVIA CROWN (Real) OF 48 STIVERS 1645 (Silver)



(Sch.12)

Obverse : An upright sword, its point in a laurel wreath. The legend "BATAVIAE. ANNO 1645" (Batavia Year 1645) with scroll work

Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with the denomination "48. ST" above. Scroll work around

Edge : Plain

Weight : 24.22 grammes

Diameter : 40 mm

Composition : Silver 0.999 fine

Year Date : 1645 RRR



JAVA RUPEE (Silver)



C.15
(Sch.449-452)



Obverse : In Arabic "Ila djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (For the Island of Java the great). Year date below

Reverse : In Arabic "Derham min Kompani Welandawi" (Money of the Dutch or Hollander Company)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 11.72 grammes

Diameter : 24 mm

Composition : Silver 0.951 fine

Year Date : 1747 1748 1749 1750

DOUBLE RUPEE AND RUPEE c/mkd "DJAWA"

C.16
(Sch.453-455)

Double Rupee of Shah Adil (1747 - 1748), Rupee of Nadir Shah (1736 - 1747) and Shah Rukh (1740 - 1750) occur with the countermark "Djawa" in Arabic. These pieces are extremely rare

JAVA RUPEE (Silver)



C.17
(Sch.456-458, 460, 462-465, 467, 469-470, 472 & 473)



Obverse : In Arabic "Ila djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (For the Island of Java the great). Year date below. Various mint marks above

Reverse : In Arabic "Derham min Kompani Welandawi" (Money of the Dutch or Hollander Company)

Edge : Milled

Weight : 13.15 grammes

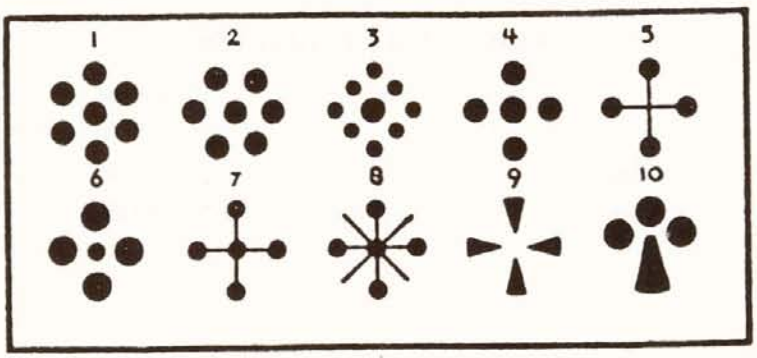
Diameter : 24 mm - 25 mm

Composition : Silver 0.832 fine (1764 - 1788)
0.792 fine (1794 - 1799)

Year Date : 1764 1765 1766 1767 (first series)
1783 1784 1785 1786 (second series)
1788 1795 1796 1798 1799 (third series)

Note : (a) There are three major variations in the Arabic inscriptions on the Rupees issued between 1764 - 1799. The first series was issued between 1764 - 1767. The second series with a slight variation in legend was issued between 1783 - 1786. The third series issued between 1788 - 1799 had a new arrangement of the Arabic inscription.

(b) The above One Rupee with the year date 1782, 1787 and 1789 have been recorded. However, no known specimens exist.



Mintmarks on the Silver Rupees 1747 - 1808
(Reproduced from Scholten Page 62)

Reference: C.15 (Sch.449 - 452), C.17 (Sch 456 - 473).
C.35 (Sch.534 - 535), C.36 (Sch.527 - 530),
C.37 (Sch.531 - 533), C.52 (Sch.565)

JAVA HALF RUPEE (Gold)



C.22
(Sch.444-448)



Obverse : In Arabic "Ila djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (For the Island of Java the great). Year date below
Reverse : In Arabic "Derham min Kompani Welandawi" (Money of the Dutch or Hollander Company)
Edge : Milled
Weight : 8 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Gold 0.792 fine
Year Date : 1783 1784 1785 1798 1799 RRR

JAVA RUPEE (Gold)



C.23
(Sch.440-443)



Obverse : In Arabic "Ila djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (For the Island of Java the great). Year date below
Reverse : In Arabic "Derham min Kompani Welandawi" (Money of the Dutch or Hollander Company)
Edge : Milled
Weight : 16 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition: Gold 0.792 fine
Year Date : 1783 1784 1796 1797 RRR

JAVA DUCAT (Gold)



C.18.1
(Sch.430-431)



Obverse : In Arabic "Ila djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (For the Island of Java the great). Year date below Mint mark (a) one star and (b) two stars
Reverse : In Arabic "Derham min Kompani Welandawi" (Money of the Dutch or Hollander Company)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.29 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition: Gold 0.833 fine
Year Date : 1744 1745 RRR

JAVA DUCAT (Gold) 1746



C18
(Sch.437)

Obverse : Similar to C.18.1 (Sch.430-431) but a double horizontal line between the legend and date. Mint mark a cock

Reverse : Similar to C.18.1 (Sch.430-431) but a rope knot like scroll work above and below the legend

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.29 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Gold 0.833 fine

Year Date : 1746 RRR



JAVA DOUBLE DUCAT (Gold)



C.19
(Sch.434-436)

Obverse : Similar to C.18.1 (Sch.430-431) but a double horizontal line between the legend and date. Mint mark a cock

Reverse : Similar to C.18.1 (Sch.430-431) but a rope knot like scroll work above and below the legend

Edge : Plain

Weight : 8.58 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Gold 0.833 fine

Year Date : 1746 1747 1748 RRR



GOLD NETHERLANDS PROVINCIAL DUCATS
(Countermarked in Arabic "Djawa" - Java in circle)

DUCAT (Holland) Gold



C.20
(Sch.438a - c)

Obverse : Knight with sword and bundle of arrows standing between the date. The legend "CONCORDIA. RES. PAR. CRES. HOL." (Through concord little things grow. Province of Holland). Countermarked in Arabic "Djawa" - Java within a circle

Reverse : Legend in five lines in an ornamental square frame "MO: ORD PROVIN FOEDER BELG AD LEG. IMP" (Coin of the Parliament of the United Provinces of the Netherlands struck according to the Imperial Law or standard)

Edge : Milled

Weight : 3.51 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm

Composition : Gold 0.986 fine

Year Date : 1750 1753 1758 RR



DUCAT (Utrecht) Gold



C.20
(Sch.438d-e)

Obverse : Similar to C.20 (Sch.438a-c) but legend "CONCORDIA. RES. PAR. CRES. TRAI." (Through concord little things grow. Province of Utrecht)
Reverse : Similar to C.20 (Sch.438a-c)
Edge : Milled
Weight : 3.51 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Gold 0.986 fine
Year Date : 1758 1759 RR



DUCAT (Zeeland) Gold



C.20
(Sch.438f - g)

Obverse : Similar to C.20 (Sch.438a-c) but legend "CONCORDIA. RES. PAR. CRES. ZEL." (Through concord little things grow. Province of Zeeland)
Reverse : Similar to C.20 (Sch.438a-c)
Edge : Milled
Weight : 3.51 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Gold 0.986 fine
Year Date : 1758 1759 RR



DUCAT (West Friesland) Gold



C.20
(Sch.438h - k)

Obverse : Similar to C.20 (Sch.438a-c) but legend "CONCO (R). (DIA). RES. PAR. CRES. W(EST) F (.)." (Through concord little things grow. Province of West Friesland)
Reverse : Similar to C.20 (Sch.438a-c)
Edge : Milled
Weight : 3.51 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Gold 0.986 fine
Year Date : 1754 1755 1758 1759 RR



DUTCH DUCATS (Gold) Counterstamped " B "

(Sch.9)

By a resolution dated 20th August 1686, gold Dutch Ducats in the Treasury at Batavia were authorised to be counterstamped with the letter "B" (Batavia). Each counterstamp " B " Dutch Ducat was given the value of 137 Stivers or 2.1/2 Rix Dollars. These gold Ducats of Holland remained current for nearly 15 years until withdrawn in 1700.

Japanese ICHI-BU (Gold) and KOBAN (Gold)

The Japanese issued gold Ichi-Bu and gold Kobans for use for trade with the foreign merchants in the early years of the 17th Century.

By a resolution dated 7th March 1673, the gold Kobans (large thin flat oval pieces of gold with various stamps) were authorised to be circulated in the Dutch East Indies at the rate of 9 rix dollars. In 1681 the rate of exchange was raised to 10 rix dollars.

By a resolution dated 31st October 1687, the Japanese gold Ichi-Bu (small rectangular coins) were given the exchange value of 2.1/2 rix dollars.

Due to the high exchange rate, a lot of counterfeits came into existence. Finally, by a resolution of 8th June 1690, the told Ichi-Bu and the gold Kobans were counterstamped with a lion (emblem of the Netherlands) facing left. The gold Ichi-Bu and Kobans without a lion counterstamp were treated as bullion.

Japanese ICHI-BU Gold (c/mkd "Lion")



(Sch.11)

Obverse : An impression representing the weight - one fourth of a Ryo. After 1690, the Dutch counterstamp of a lion struck at Batavia.

Reverse : The monogram of the mint master, Mitsutsugu, with symbols of warranty



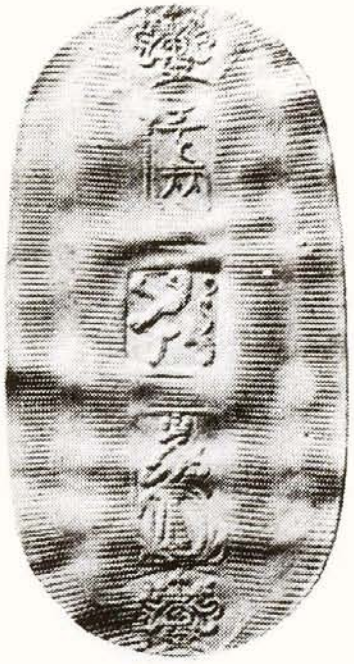
Weight : 4.50 grammes

Length : 20 mm

Width : 10mm

Composition: Gold (Rectangular) RRRR

Exchange Rate: One Ichi-Bu Gold = 2.1/2 Rix Dollar (1687 - ?)



(Sch.10)

Japanese KOBAN Gold (c/mkd "Lion")

Obverse : The Japanese imperial crest above and below, a kiri plant (Paulownia imperialis), an impression representing the weight - a Ryo and the name of the mint master Mitsutsugu. (After 1690, the Dutch counterstamp of a lion struck at Batavia).

Reverse : Round stamp in the centre with a signature, another with the name of Keicho (Emperor of Japan 1596 - 1614) and a number of symbols of warranty

Weight : 17.70 - 19.70 grammes

Length : 69 mm - 75 mm

Width : 39 mm - 43mm

Composition: Gold (thin flat oval piece) RRR

Exchange Rate: One Koban gold = 9 rix dollars (1673 - 1681)
= 10 rix dollars (1681 - ?)

III. COINS ISSUED UNDER THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC 1799 - 1806 AND THE NETHERLANDS (UNDER FRENCH RULE) 1806 - 1811 FOR USE IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (N.E.I.)

On 1st December 1795, Malacca had been handed over to the British who administered it on behalf of the Dutch Government in exile. Malacca was returned to the Dutch on 21st September 1818.

Coins listed under this section were issued for all Dutch possessions in the East Indies. These coins were brought into Malacca by merchants in the course of their trade. The remnants of these coins that survived were used in Malacca during the brief six years of Dutch rule in Malacca from 1818 - 1824. Malacca formally passed into British hands on 1st March 1825 by the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 17th March 1824.

The coins listed in this section are divided into three parts:

A. Coins struck in the Netherlands
B. Coins struck at Batavia
C. Coins struck at Sourabaya

A. Coins struck in the Netherlands

5 1/32 GUILDERS (HALF DOIT) Holland (Batavian Republic)



C.26
(Sch.518-522)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Holland between the denomination "5-1/32", "G" below

Reverse : The legend "INDIAE BATAV:" (Indiae Batavorum - The Batavian Indies). Mint mark above. Year date below

Edge : Plain Weight : 1.81 grammes

Diameter : 17 mm Composition: Copper

Year Date : 1802 1803 (Mint: Enkhuizen)
1804 1805 1806 (Mint: Hoorn)



5 1/32 GUILDERS (HALF DOIT) Holland (Netherlands under French rule)



C.49
(Sch.561-563)

Obverse : Similar to C.26 (Sch.518 - 522)

Reverse : Similar to C.26 (Sch.518 - 522)

Edge : Plain Weight : 1.81 grammes

Diameter : 17 mm Composition: Copper

Year Date : 1807 1808 1809 (Mint: Hoorn)



ONE DOIT (Holland)





C.25
(Sch.498-501)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Holland

Reverse : The monogram " VC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark (a) a rosette between two dots (1802 only) and (b) a star between two dots (1802 - 1804). Year date below

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition: Copper

Year Date : 1802 (Mint mark: Star Mint: Enkhuizen)
1802 1803 1804 (Mint mark: Rosette Mint: Dordrecht)





ONE DOIT (Gelderland)



C.24
(Sch.502-506)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Gelderland. The legend "IN DEO. EST. SPES. NOSTRA." (In God we trust)

Reverse : The monogram " VC " of the Dutch E.I.C. Mint mark - ear of corn between two stars above. Year date below

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition: Copper

Year Date : 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 (Mint: Harderwijk)



5 1/16 GUILDERS (ONE DOIT) Holland (Batavian Republic)



C.28
(Sch.507-8, 510-512)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Holland between the denomination "5-1/16", "G" below

Reverse : The legend "INDIAE BATAV:" (Indiae Batavorum - The Batavian Indies). Mint mark - a star above. Year date below

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition : Copper

Year Date : 1802 1803 (Mint: Enkhuizen)
1804 1805 1806 (Mint: Hoorn)



5 1/16 GUILDERS (ONE DOIT) Holland (Netherlands under French rule)



C.50
(Sch.556-558)

Obverse : Similar to C.28 (Sch.507 - 512)

Reverse : Similar to C.28 (Sch.507 - 512)

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition : Copper

Year Date : 1807 1808 1809 (Mint: Hoorn)

Overdate : 1809/06 1809/08



5 1/16 GUILDERS (ONE DOIT) Overyssel (Batavian Republic)



C.27
(Sch.513-514. 516-517)

Obverse : Crowned shield of the Province of Overyssel between the denomination "5-1/16", "G" below. The legend "VIGILATE ET ORATE" (Watch and prey)

Reverse : The legend "INDIAE BATAV:" Mint mark - a hereldic eagle above. Year date below

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition : Copper

Year Date : 1803 1804 1805 1806 (Mint: Kampen)



5 1/16 GUILDERS (ONE DOIT) Overyssel 1807 (Netherlands under French rule)



C.51
(Sch.559)

Obverse : Similar to C.27 (Sch.513 - 517)

Reverse : Similar to C.27 (Sch.513 - 517)

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm Composition : Copper

Year Date : 1807 (Mint: Kampen)



ONE SIXTEENTH GUILDER 1802 (Silver) Ship



C.38
(Sch.495)

Obverse : Three masted ship within a circle. The legend "INDIAE BATAVORUM" (The Batavian Indies). Year date within brackets below with an ornamental design on each side

Reverse : Crowned shield of the United Netherlands within a circle and separating the denomination "1/16" and "G". The legend "MO: ARG: ORD: FOED: BELG: HOL:" (Moneta Argentea Ordinum Foederatorum Belgicorum Holland - Silver coin of the United Netherlands Parliament Province of Holland). Mint mark - a star above



Edge : Milled
Diameter : 18 mm
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1802 (four varieties exist)

Weight : 0.66 grammes
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine

ONE SIXTEENTH GUILDER 1802 (Silver) Ship



C.38a
(Sch.497)

Obverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495) but without circle enclosing the ship

Reverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495) but without circle enclosing the shield. The year date 1802 without brackets on either side



Edge : Milled
Diameter : 16 mm
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1802 (three varieties exist)

Weight : 0.66 grammes
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine

ONE EIGHT GUILDER 1802 (Silver) Ship



C.39
(Sch.494)

Obverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495)

Reverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495) but denomination "1/8" and "G" separated by the shield



Edge : Milled
Diameter : 20 mm
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1802 (four varieties exist)

Weight : 1.32 grammes
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine

ONE EIGHT GUILDER 1802 (Silver) Ship



C.39a
(Sch.496)

Obverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495)

Reverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495) but without circle enclosing the shield



Edge : Plain
Diameter : 18 mm
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1802 (three varieties exist)

Weight : 1.32 grammes
Composition : Silver 0.916 fine

ONE QUARTER GUILDER 1802 (Silver) Ship



C.40
(Sch.492)

Obverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495)
Reverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495) but denomination 1/4" and "G" separated by the shield
Edge : Milled
Weight : 2.65 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition: Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1802 (six varieties exist)
Note : The One Quarter Guilder 1802 struck in gold exists



HALF GUILDER 1802 (Silver) Ship



C.40.1
(Sch.490)

Obverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495)
Reverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495) but denomination "1/2" and "G" separated by the shield
Edge : Milled
Weight : 5.30 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm
Composition: Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1802 (two varieties exist)
Note : The Half Guilder 1802 struck in gold exists



ONE GUILDER 1802 (Silver) Ship



C.40.2
(Sch.488)

Obverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495)
Reverse : Similar to C.38 (Sch.495) but denomination "1" and "G" separated by the shield
Edge : Milled
Weight : 10.61 grammes
Diameter : 31.5 mm
Composition: Silver 0.916 fine
Mint : Enkhuizen
Year Date : 1802 (five varieties exist)
Note : The One Guilder 1802 struck in gold exists



B. Coins Struck at Batavia

BONK HALF STIVER



C.30
(Sch.551-552)

Obverse : The denomination "1/2: S:" within a rectangular frame of dots
Reverse : The year date within a rectangular frame of dots
Edge : Rough
Weight : 7.72 grammes
Length : 15 mm - 16 mm
Width : 10 mm
Composition: Rectangular lump of copper
Year Date : 1804 1805



Emergency One Stiver coins were struck in 1799 and 1800 consisting of two thirds bronze (from old cannons) and one-third lead content. These were declared legal tender on 25th June 1799.

ONE STIVER

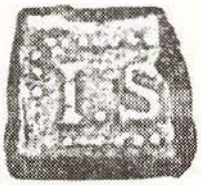


C.34
(Sch.553-554)

Obverse : Within a dotted circle, the legend "JAVA" with the year date in centre. Star above and scroll work below
Reverse : Within a dotted circle, the denomination "1: St" with star above. Scroll work below
Edge : Milled
Weight : 15.44 grammes
Length : 25 mm - 27 mm
Composition: Lead/Bronze
Year Date : 1799 1800



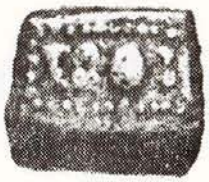
BONK ONE STIVER





C.31
(Sch.544-546)
C.31a
(Sch.547-550)

Obverse : The denomination "1: S:" within a rectangular frame of dots
Reverse : The year date within a rectangular frame of dots
Edge : Rough
Weight : 23.16 grammes (1800 - 1802)
19.30 grammes (1803 - 1806)
Length : 18 mm - 24 mm
Width : 14 mm
Composition: Rectangular lump of copper
Year Date : 1800 1801 1802 (heavy weight)
1803 1804 1805 1806 (light weight)
Note : Variety: (a) Pointed figure "1" in date 1800 - 1801
(b) Romanised figure "1" in date 1802 - 1806





BONK ONE STIVER



C.47
(Sch.570-571)
C.47a
(Sch.572-573)

Obverse : The denomination "1: S:" within a rectangular frame of dots
Reverse : The year date within a rectangular frame of dots
Edge : Rough
Weight : 19.30 grammes (1807 - 1808)
11.58 grammes (1809 - 1810)
Length : 15 mm - 17 mm
Width : 14 mm
Composition : Rectangular lump of copper
Year Date : 1807 1808 (heavy weight)
1809 1810 (light weight)
Note : Variety - The letter "S" of the denomination retrograde "ƨ"
" " for 1809 - 1810

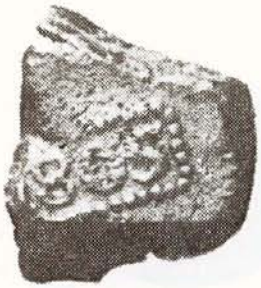


BONK TWO STIVERS



C.32
(Sch.537-539)
C.32a
(Sch.540-543)

Obverse : The denomination "2: S:" within a rectangular frame of dots
Reverse : The year date within a rectangular frame of dots
Edge : Rough
Weight : 46.32 grammes (1800 - 1802)
38.60 grammes (1803 - 1806)
Length : 26 mm
Width : 21 mm - 23 mm
Composition : Rectangular lump of copper
Year Date : 1800 1801 1802 (heavy weight)
1803 1804 1805 1806 (light weight)
Note : Variety (a) Pointed figure "1" in date 1800 - 1801
(b) Romanised figure "I" in date 1802 - 1806



BONK TWO STIVERS



C.48
(Sch.566-567)
C.48a
(Sch.568-569)

Obverse : The denomination "2: S:" within a rectangular frame of dots
Reverse : The year date within a rectangular frame of dots
Edge : Rough
Weight : 38.60 grammes (1807 - 1808)
23.16 grammes (1809 - 1810)
Length : 18 mm - 26 mm
Width : 12 mm - 20 mm
Composition : Rectangular lump of copper
Year Date : 1807 1808 (heavy weight)
1809 1810 (light weight)



BONK EIGHT STIVERS



Obverse : The denomination "8 STV" within a circle of dots on right. The year date below a star and horizontal line within a dotted circle of dots on left

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Rough with flattened ends

Weight : 154.40 grammes

Length : 80 mm - 100 mm

Width : 21 mm - 25 mm

Composition: A bar or ingot of copper

Mintage : 395,200

C.33 (Sch.536)

Year Date : 1803 RRR

Note : Numerous counterfeits of the Bonks exist, especially of the Two Stiver 1810

HALF RUPEE (Silver)





Obverse : In Arabic " ? Djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (? Island of Java the great). The date and initial "Z" of the mint master, J.A. Zwekkert, below. Mint mark - trefoil above

Reverse : In Arabic "Derham fi al-Kopani al-Wilandawi" (Money of the Company of the Hollanders)

Edge : Milled

Weight : 6.6 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition: Silver 0.792 fine

C.35 (Sch.534-535)

Year Date : 1805 1806

ONE RUPEE (Silver)









Obverse : In Arabic " "Ila Djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (Island of Java the great). The date and initial "Z" of the mint master, J.A. Zwekkert, below. Mint mark - trefoil above

Reverse : In Arabic "Derham min kompani Wilandawi" (Money of the Dutch or Hollander Company)

Edge : Milled

Weight : 13.15 grammes

Diameter : 26 mm

Composition: Silver 0.792 fine

C.36 (Sch.527, 528-530)

Year Date : 1800 1801 1802 1803

Note : The One Rupee dated 1800 occurs without the initial "Z" of the mint master below

MALACCA - DUTCH

ONE RUPEE (Silver)



C.37
(Sch.531-533)

Obverse : In Arabic " ? Djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (? Island of Java the great). The date and initial "Z" of the mint master, J.A. Zwekkert, below. Mint mark - trefoil above

Reverse : In Arabic "Derham fi al-Kompani al-Wilandawi" (Money of the Company of Hollanders)

Edge : Milled Weight : 13.15 grammes

Diameter : 31.5 mm Composition: Silver 0.792 fine

Year Date : 1804 1805 1806



ONE RUPEE (Silver) 1808



C.52
(Sch.565)

Obverse : In Arabic " ? Djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (? Island of Java the great). The date and initial "Z" of the mint master, J.A. Zwekkert, below. Mint mark - trefoil above

Reverse : In Arabic "Derham fi al-Kompani al-Wilandawi" (Money of the Company of Hollanders)

Edge : Milled Weight : 13.15 grammes

Diameter : 31.5 mm Composition: Silver 0.792 fine

Year Date : 1808



HALF RUPEE (Gold)





C.41
(Sch.523,
524-526)

Obverse : In Arabic"Ila Djazirat Djawa al-kabir" (For the Island of Java, the great). Year date below. Mint mark - a cock above (1800 only). The initial "Z" of the mint master, J.A. Zwekkert, below (1801 - 1803)

Reverse : In Arabic "Derham min Kompani Welandawi" (Money of the Dutch or Hollander Company)

Edge : Milled Weight : 8.0 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm Composition: Gold 0.750 fine

Year Date : 1800 RRR

1801 1802 1803 RRR





HALF RUPEE (Gold)



C.53
(Sch.564)

Obverse : Similar to C.41 (Sch.524 - 526)

Reverse : Similar to C.41 (Sch.524 - 526)

Edged : Milled Weight : 8.0 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm Composition: Gold 0.750 fine

Year Date : 1807 RRR



C. Coins struck at Surabaya (Soerabaia)

ONE DOIT (JAVA)



C.29
(Sch.555)

Obverse : The legend "JAVA", mint mark - a star above. Year date below
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C. with a star above
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.0 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Copper
Year Date : 1806



ONE DOIT (JAVA)



C.42
(Sch.578-581)

Obverse : The legend "JAVA", mint mark - a star above. Year date below
Reverse : The monogram " VOC " of the Dutch E.I.C.
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.0 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Copper
Year Date : 1807 1808 1809 1810



ONE DOIT (L.N. - JAVA)



C.43
(Sch.582-584)

Obverse : The initial "L.N." (Louis Napoleon). Mint mark - a star above
Reverse : The legend "JAVA". Star above. Year date below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.51 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Copper
Year Date : 1808 1809 1810



ONE DOIT (L.N. - JAVA)



C.44
(Sch.585-586)
C.44a
(Sch.587)

Obverse : The initial "L.N." (Louis Napoleon). Mint mark - with the letters interlaced. Mint mark - a star
Reverse : The legend "JAVA". A star above. Year date and initial "Z" of the mint master, J.A. Zwekkert, below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.51 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Copper
Year Date : 1810 1811
1810 (circle of arrow heads)
Note : The above One Doit with the year date 1810 also occurs with a circle of arrow heads around the border on the obverse and reverse (Rare)



HALF STIVER (L. N. - JAVA)



C.45
(Sch.575)

Obverse : The initials "L .N." (Louis Napoleon) with the letters interlaced. The denomination "1/2 St" above. Circle of arrow heads around the border

Reverse : The legend "JAVA". Mint mark - star above. Year date and initial "Z" of the mint master, J.A. Zwekkert, below. Circle of arrow heads around the border

Edge : Plain Weight : 5.03 grammes

Diameter : 26 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date : 1810



HALF STIVER (L. N. - JAVA)



C.45a
(Sch.576-577)

Obverse : The initials "L .N." (Louis Napoleon) with the letters interlaced separating the denomination "1/2" and "St". A toothed border around the edge

Reverse : The legend "JAVA". Mint mark - a star above. Year date and initial "Z" of the mint master, J.A. Zwekkert, below.

Edge : Plain Weight : 5.03 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date : 1810 1811



ONE STIVER (L. N. - JAVA)



C.46
(Sch.574)

Obverse : Similar to C.45a (Sch.576 - 577)

Reverse : Similar to C.45a (Sch.576 - 577)

Edge : Plain Weight : 10.05 grammes

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date : 1810 RR



IV. COINS ISSUED BY THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS FOR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES 1813 - 1826 (KING WILLIAM I)

After the defeat of Napoleon of France, the Netherlands were returned to the Dutch Government in exile by the Treaty of Vienna of 13th August 1814. Java and its dependencies were returned to the Dutch by the British on 16th August 1816. However, Malacca was only returned to the Dutch on 21st September 1818.

By the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 17th March 1824, Malacca was handed over to the British. The British took over effective control on 1st March 1825.

As such, only the coins issued by the Netherlands for use in the Netherlands East Indies up to 1824/1825 are to be treated as part of Dutch coinage used in Malacca. The subsequent issues were for use in the Dutch possessions in Java and Sumatra and are thus not within the scope of this Chapter.

A. Coins struck in the Netherlands

5 1/32 GUILDERS (HALF DOIT)



C.61
(Sch.632-634)

Obverse : Crowned shield bearing the lion of the Netherlands separating the denomination "5" and "1/32" with "G" below. The shield has a double line on the border

Reverse : The legend "INDIAE BATAV" (Indiae Batavorum - The Batavian Indies). Initial "H" of the mint master, H. de Heus, below



Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.81 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition: Copper
Mint : Amsterdam
Year Date : 1814 1815 1816

5 1/32 GUILDERS (HALF DOIT)



C.61a
(Sch.635)

Obverse : Similar to C.61 (Sch.632 - 634)

Reverse : Similar to C.61 (Sch.632 - 634) but with the initial "S" of the mint master, J.D.C. Suermondt



Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.50 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Copper
Mint : Utrecht
Year Date : 1816
Mintage : 23,817,800

ONE EIGHT STIVER (HALF DOIT)



C.64
(Sch.651-655)

Obverse : The crowned shield of the Netherlands between the denomination "1/8" and "ST"

Reverse : The legend "NEDERL. INDIE" (Netherlands Indies). Mint mark - a star above. Year date and initial "S" of the mint master, J.D.C. Suermondt, below



Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.50 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Copper
Mint : Utrecht

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1822	1,300,000	1825	44,000,00
1823	33,000,000	1826	69,000,00
1824	21,000,000		

5 1/16 GUILDERS (ONE DOIT)



C.62
(Sch.628-630)

Obverse : Similar to C.61 (Sch.632 - 634) but the denomination "5" and "1/16"

Reverse : Similar to C.61 (Sch.632 - 634)



Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21.5 mm
Composition: Copper
Mint : Amsterdam
Year Date : 1814 1815 1816

5 1/16 GUILDERS (ONE DOIT)



C.62a
(Sch.631)

Obverse : Similar to C.61 (Sch.632 - 634) but the denomination "5" and "1/16"
Reverse : Similar to C.61 (Sch.632 - 634) but with the initial "S" of the mint master, J.D.G. Suermondt
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.62 grammes
Diameter : 21.5 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Utrecht
Year Date : 1816



ONE QUARTER STIVER (ONE DOIT)



C.65
(Sch.643-647)

Obverse : The crowned shield of the Netherlands between the denomination "1/4" and "ST"
Reverse : Similar to C.64 (Sch.651 - 655)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.01 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Utrecht

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1822	30,000,000	1825	125,000,000
1823	29,000,000	1826	208,000,000
1824	26,000,000		



HALF STIVER



C.66
(Sch.636-637,
639-642)

Obverse : The crowned shield of the Netherlands between the denomination "1/2" and "ST"
Reverse : Similar to C.64 (Sch.651 - 655)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.03 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Utrecht

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1821	10,000,000	1824	5,500,000
1822	7,000,000	1825	42,000,000
1823	19,000,000	1826	66,000,000



ONE GUILDER (Silver)



C.74
(Sch.615)



Obverse : Bust of King William I to right. The legend "WILLEM KONING DER NED. G.H.V.L." (Groothertog van Luxemburg) - William King of the Netherlands, Grande Duke of Luxembourg

Reverse : The crowned shield of the Netherlands between "1" and "G" with the words "NEDERLANDSCH INDIE" (Netherlands Indies) below. The legend "MUNT VAN HET KNONGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN" (Money of the Kingdom of the Netherlands). The privy mark of the mint master - a torch to left and the mint mark - a caduceus to right

Edge : Milled — Weight : 10.77 grammes
Diameter : 29.5 mm — Composition : Silver 0.893 fine
Mint : Utrecht — Mintage : 98,510
Year Date : 1821

B. Coins struck at Surabaya

5 1/32 GUILDERS (HALF DOIT)



C.61a
(Sch.695-700)



Obverse : Crowned shield of the Netherlands between the denomination "5" and "1/32" (Guilders)

Reverse : The legend "INDIAE BATAV:" (The Batavian Indies). Year date below

Edge : Plain — Weight : 1.50 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm — Composition : Copper
Year Date : 1816
1818 1821
1821 1822
1822

Note : Numerous varieties of the above exist

5 1/16 GUILDERS (ONE DOIT)



C.62b
(Sch.682, 683-685, 687, 690, 688-689, 691-694)



Obverse : Crowned shield of the Netherlands between the denomination "5" and "1/16" (Guilders)

Reverse : The legend "INDIAE BATAV:" (The Batavian Indies). Year date below

Edge : Plain — Weight : 3.01 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm — Composition : Copper
Year Date : 1816
1818 1819 1820 1821
1822
1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826

Note : Numerous varieties of the above exist

BONK HALF STIVER



C.67
(Sch.669)

Obverse : The denomination "1/2 ST" within a rectangle
Reverse : The year date within a rectangle
Edge : Rough Weight : 7.72 grammes
Length : 15 mm Width : 13 mm
Composition: Rectangular lump of copper
Year Date : 1818



HALF STIVER



C.63
(Sch.670, 671, 673)
C.63a
(Sch.672, 674 & 677, 675, 676, 678-681)

Obverse : Crown shield of the Netherlands with the denomination "1/2" and "ST" with "G" below (1818 - 1820 only). In 1820 the "G" below the shield was removed
Reverse : The legend "INDIAE BATAV" (The Batavian Indies). Year date below
Edge : Plain Weight : 6.03 grammes
Length : 29 - 30 mm
Composition: Copper
Year Date : 1818 1819 1820 (with "G" below shield)
1820 (without "G" below shield)
1821 1822 (Double line shield)
1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 (single line shield)
Note : Numerous varieties of the above exist



BONK ONE STIVER



C.68
(Sch.668)

Obverse : The denomination "1 ST" within a rectangle
Reverse : The year date within a rectangle
Edge : Rough Weight : 15.44 grammes
Length : 18 mm Width : 15 mm
Composition: Rectangular lump of copper
Year Date : 1818



BONK TWO STIVERS



C.69
(Sch.666-667)

Obverse : The denomination "2 ST" within a rectangle
Reverse : The year date within a rectangle
Edge : Rough Weight : 30.88 grammes
Length : 25 mm Width : 18 mm
Composition: Rectangular lump of copper
Year Date : 1818 1819
Note : The length, width and the weight of the various Bonks listed in this Chapter are only approximate. Slight differences are to be expected.



PART IV - BRITISH OCCUPATION 1795 - 1818 AND 1825 - 1957

History

The British East India Company had established a settlement (Fort York) at Bencolen on the west coast of Sumatra on 12th July 1685. In 1714 this settlement was moved three miles south of Bencoolen where Fort Marlborough was constructed. This became the chief British settlement in the East Indies.

In 1794 Holland was captured by the French under Napoleon. The British ocupied Malacca on 1st December 1795 on behalf of the Dutch Government in exile.

By a Proclaimation dated 18th September 1811, all Dutch possessions in Java and its dependencies fell into British hands. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (who later founded Singapore) was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen and Java by Lord Minto, then the Governor-General of British India.

By the Treaty of Vienna of 13th August 1814, Java and Malacca were returned to the Dutch. Due to various problems, the Dutch occupied Java on 16th August 1816. Malacca was occupied by the Dutch only on 21st September 1818.

By the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 17th March 1824, Holland renounced all claims to Malacca and all parts of the Malay Peninsula and Singapore in exchange for all British possessions in Sumatra. Malacca was reoccupied by the British on 1st March 1825.

On 27th November 1826 the three British settlements of Malacca, Penang and Singapore were incorporated to form the Straits (or Eastern) Settlements. The Capital of the Straits Settlements was Penang until 1836 when it was transferred to Singapore.

On 2nd August 1858 the powers of the British East India Company were transferred to the British Crown. As such the Straits Settlements came under the control of the Governor-General of British India who ruled through the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The Straits Settlements were transferred from the British India Government to the Imperial Government in London on 1st April 1867 and thus became a British Crown Colony.

The British rule over Malaya was interrupted by the Japanese conquest. The Japanese occupied Malacca on 15th January 1942 and ruled for the next 3.1/2 years until their final surrender on 15th August 1945.

Malacca and the rest of Malaya were placed under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945 until 31st March 1946.

The Straits Settlements were dissolved on 1st April 1946 with the formation of the Malayan Union. Malacca and Penang became part of the Malayan Union while Singapore became a Crown Colony of Britain.

The unpopular Malayan Union was dissolved on 1st February 1948 when the Federation of Malaya came into being.

Malacca as one of the component States of Malaya attained Independence from Britain on 31st August 1957.

On 16th September 1963 Malacca became one of the component States of Malaya.

GOVERNORS OF MALACCA 1795 - 1801

Major Archibald Brown	6.12.1795	-	25.12.1795
Captain Thomas Parr	25.12.1795	-	?.3.1796
Lieutenant Colonel Falson	?.3.1795	-	1801

RESIDENTS OF MALACCA 1801 - 1826

Lieutenant Colonel Aldwell Taylor	?.7.1801	-	1803
Colonel William Farquhar	1803	-	21.9.1818
Malacca under Dutch rule	21.9.1818	-	1.3.1825
W.J. Cracroft (British Commissioner)	1.3.1825	-	?.8.1826
Captain Mac Kenzie	1825	-	?.8.1826

RESIDENT COUNCILLORS OF MALACCA 1826 - 1942

Honourable Samuel Garling	?.8.1826	-	1835?
(Names not available)	1835	-	1843
J.B. Westerhout (Assistant Resident)			around 1843
(Names not available)	1843	-	1848
Edmund Augustus Blundell	1.6.1848	-	?.9.1849
(Names not available)	1849	-	1854
W.T. Lewis	?	-	20.3.1855
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Man	1855	-	1857
Lieutenant Colonel Ronald MacPherson	1857	-	1859?
(Names not available)	1859	-	1862
Colonel Cavenagh (Governor)			around 1862
(Names not available)	1862	-	30.6.1867
William Wellington Cairns (Lieutenant Governor)	1.7.1867	-	1869
Commander Edward Wingfield Shaw	1869	-	1879
Charles John Irving	1879	-	1884
Dudley Francis Amelius Hervey	26.9.1884	-	1895
Charles Walter Sneyd Kynnersley	1895	-	1897
Arthus Philip Talbot	1897	-	1898
James Kortright Birch	1898	-	1904
Robert Norman Bland	1905	-	1907
H.W. Firmstone (Acting Resident Councillor)			1907
Williams Evans	1907	-	26.4.1910
(Names not available)	1910	-	1918
Littleton Edward Pipe Wolferstan	1.1.1919	-	14.3.1922
William Langham Carter	15.3.1922	-	?.4.1925
Ralph Scott	14.4.1925	-	?.5.1925
N.D. Mudie (Acting Resident Commissioner)	?.5.1925	-	?.7.1926
Captain Meadows Frost	?.7.1926	-	?.12.1928
Bertram Walter Elles	?.12.1928	-	?.5.1930
Cecil Harry George Clarke	?.5.1930	-	1.3.1933
N.K. Bain (Acting Resident Commissioner)	2.3.1933	-	23.8.1933
William Milnes Millington	24.8.1933	-	?.4.1934
J.S.W. Arthur (Acting Resident Commissioner)	?.4.1934	-	?.12.1934
George William Bryant	?.12.1934	-	?.11.1936
G.R. Sykes (Acting Resident Commissioner)	6.11.1936	-	?.6.1937
E.V.G. Day (Acting Resident Commissioner)	?.6.1937	-	?.12.1937
George William Bryant	?.12.1937	-	29.10.1939
W.S. Ebden	29.10.1939	-	14.1.1942

MALACCA 15.1.1942 - 31.3.1946

Malacca under Japanese occupation	15.1.1942	-	15.8.1945
Interregnum	15.8.1945	-	12.9.1945
Malacca under British Military Administration (BMA)	12.9.1945	-	31.3.1946

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS OF MALACCA 1.4.1946 - 30.8.1957

Malacca under Malayan Union	1.4.1946	-	31.1.1948
John Falconer	1.2.1948	-	?.4.1949
George Evans Cameron Wisdom	?.4.1949	-	20.12.1951
Jonathan Edgar Meredith Cave (Acting Resident Commissioner)	20.12.1951	-	6.1.1952
George Evans Cameron Wisdom	6.1.1952	-	?.9.1954
Harold George Hammett	15.9.1954	-	24.9.1956
Maurice John Hayward (Acting Resident Commissioner)	24.9.1956	-	10.2.1957
Harold George Hammett	10.2.1957	-	30.8.1957

GOVERNORS OF MALACCA (since Independence) 31.8.1957

Tun Leong Yew Koh	31.8.1957	-	30.8.1963
Tun Haji Abdul Malek bin Yusuf	31.8.1963	-	30.8.1971
Tun Dr. Haji Abdul Aziz bin Haji Abdul Majid	31.8.1971	-	9.5.1975
Tun Datuk Seri Utama Syed Zahiruddin Al Haj bin Syed Hassan	23.5.1975	-	3.12.1984
Tan Sri Dato' Syed Ahmad Shahabudin Al Haj	since 4.12.1984		

Coinage

After the occupation of Malacca by the British on 1st December 1795, the coinage of British India, Penang coinage of the British East India Company as well as whatever remained of the British Sumatra coinage was introduced to serve the monetary needs of the settlement. The coinage of Java was introduced into Malacca in 1811. All these coins circulated side by side with the coinage for the Netherlands East Indies issued by the Dutch. Except for the coinage of Penang (Prince of Wales Island), all other foreign coins of British India, Sumatra and Java are to be treated as coins of other British possessions which were allowed to circulated in Malacca by the British to serve their monetary needs. These coins are listed in greater detail in the last Chapter to this book.

The exchange rate of the various foreign coins in relation to the Dutch Schillings was as follows:

1	Bombay Rupee	=	5	Schillings (Dutch)
1	Madras Rupee	=	4	Schillings
1	English Crown	=	10	Schillings
1	Spanish 8 Reale (Dollar)	=	10	Schillings
1	Japanese Gold Itchi-Bu (4.1/2 Grammes)	=	20	Schillings
1	Japanese Gold Koban (18 Grammes)	=	80	Schillings
120	Doits = 1Guilder	=	1	Java Rupee
400	Doits or 400 Keping = 1 Spanish Dollar			
16	Java Rupees = 1 Java gold Ducat or 1 Java gold Rupee (1 Mohur)			

After 1824 the Mexican 8 Reale (Dollar) gradually displaced the earlier Spanish colonial 'pillar' dollars as the standard unit of value. Gradually the Netherlands East Indies coinage was phased out and the remnants of the British copper and silver coinage for Sumatra and Java as well as some of the coinage of British India wereused for various transactions. The Singapore Merchant Tokens (cockeral series etc.) were imported into Malacca in the

1840's and served as small change. The rate of exchange was as follows:

4	Doits or 4 Keping	=	1 Stiver
30	Stivers or 120 Doits	=	1 Java Rupee
66	Stivers	=	1 Mexican 8 Reales (Dollar)
8	Java Rupees	=	Half gold Mohur

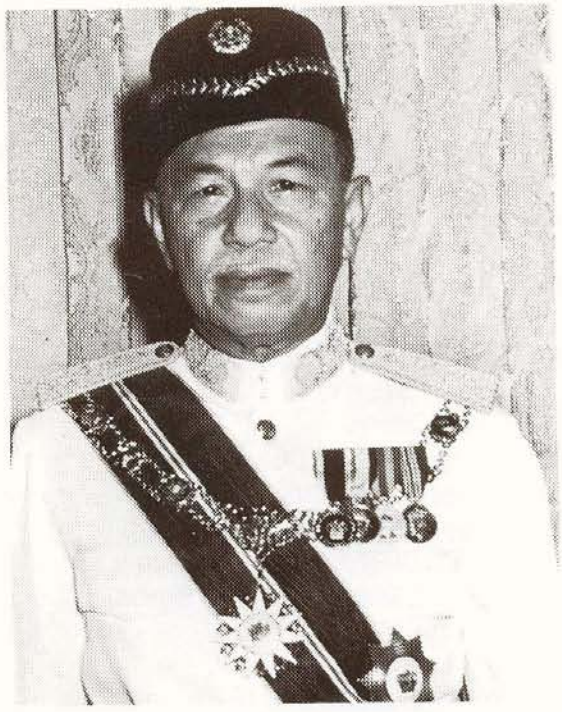
In 1845 the British East India Company's coinage for the Straits Settlements was introduced. This was followed in 1862 by the India Straits coinage. From 1871 onwards the coinage for the Straits Settlements was introduced and this gradually displaced the earlier foreign as well as local coinage. For details on this series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya was introduced in 1939. This was followed with the coinages of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya and British Borneo in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.



Tun Leong Yew Koh
Governor of Malacca 31.8.1957 - 30.8.1963
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Haji Abdul Malek bi Yusof
Governor of Malacca 31.8.1963 - 30.8.1971
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Dr. Haji Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid
Governor of Malacca 31.8.1971 - 9.5.1975
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datuk Seri Utama Syed Zahiruddin bin Syed Hasan
Governor of Malacca 23.5.1975 - 3.12.1984
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tan Sri Dato' Syed Ahmad Shahabudin Al Haj
Governor of Malacca since 4.12.1984
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

STATE OF JOHOR 1527/8 - 1967
(Negeri Johor Darul Takzim)

History

During the heyday of the Malacca Empire, Johor had formed part of the Empire. After the capture of Malacca by the Portuguese in August 1511, the fugitive Sultan Mahmud took refuge first in his vassal State of Pahang and later in the Island of Bentan (Riau) until driven out by the Portuguese in 1526. He then fled to Kampar where he died in 1527/1528. Sultan Mahmud left two claimants to the throne. The elder son, Muzaffar, became the first Sultan of Perak in 1528 while his younger brother, Ala'uddin, moved to Johor in 1527/1528 and declared himself as the first Sultan of Johor. He set up his capital at Johor Lama situated on the Johor river. He promoted foreign trade and was able to attract a fair amount of commerce.

Johor was captured by Acheh, Sumatra, in 1564 and became its vassal state until the collapse of the Acheh Empire in 1641.

Sultan Mahmud Shah II, the last Sultan of Johor from the old Malacca royal line, died in 1699 without leaving an heir. He was thus succeeded by his Bendahara (Prime Minister) who established the Bendahara line of Sultans.

In March 1717, Raja Kechil of Siak, captured Johor and adopted the name and title, Sultan Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah. He ruled Johor from Riau which from thenceforth became the capital of the Johor Empire. This usurper was defeated by Bugis forces in 1722. The Bugis appointed Sultan Sulaiman, son of the previous ruler, to the throne as a puppet ruler under their control.

The Dutch drove the Bugis out of Riau in 1784 and subjected Sultan Mahmud Riayat Shah, the then Johor ruler, and his domains to their control. Sultan Mahmud died in 1812 without proclaiming his successor. He left two sons, Tengku Hussain the elder and his younger brother Tengku Abdul Rahman. Tengku Abdul Rahman managed to have himself proclaimed as the Sultan of the Johor Empire with his capital at Lingga in Riau which was under the Dutch.

In 1819, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who needed an official sanction to the British occupation of the Island of Singapore, installed the elder son, Tengku Hussain, as the rightful heir to the Johor Empire with his capital in Johor. Hen then concluded a Treaty with Sultan Hussain and Temenggong Abdul Rahman on 6th February 1819 which led to the British possession of Singapore.

Thus began the split up of the old Empire of Johor with one Sultan ruling from Lingga in Riau under the Dutch sphere of influence and the other Sultan ruling in Johor under the British influence from Singapore. This separation of the Johor Empire was finally completed with the signing of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824.

Though Sultan Hussain had been installed as the Ruler of Johor with the help of Raffles, the real power behind the throne was the Temenggong, Sri Maharaja Abdul Rahman who died in 1825. He was succeeded by Daeng Ibrahim who was formally installed as the Temnggong Sri Maharaja only in 1841. In the meantime Sultan Hussain had died in 1835. He was succeeded by his son, Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah who in 1855 ceded the full sovereignty of the State of Johor to Temenggong Ibrahim and his heirs. Temenggong Ibrahim was recognised as the Ruler of Johor by the British in 1855.

Temenggong Ibrahim died in 1862 and was succeeded by his son, Temenggong Abu Bakar Sri Maharaja who became the first independent Ruler of modern Johor. By the Anglo-Johor Treaty of 1885, the British Government recognised Maharaja Abu Bakar's change of title to Sultan. Johor came under British protection as one of the Unfederated Malay States.

Subsequently, under the rule of Sultan Sir Ibrahim, Johor was placed under a British Adviser in 1914.

By the end of January 1942 Johor had been occupied by the Japanese and the whole of Malaya and Singapore fell to the enemy on 15th February 1942. After the defeat of the Japanese on 15th August 1945, Johor and the rest of Malaya came under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945.

On 1st April 1946 Johor was joined to the short lived and unpopular Malayan Union. Johor became a part of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948. As one of the States of Malaya it attained Independence on 31st August 1957. On 16th September 1963 Johor became one of the component States of Malaysia.

SULTANS OF JOHOR (Malacca Royal Line)

Sultan Ala'uddin Riayat Shah I	1527/28 - 1564
Sultan Muzaffar Shah	1564 - 1570
Sultan Abdul Jalil I	1570/71
Sultan Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah II	1571 - 1597
Sultan Ala'udin Riayat Shah II	1597 - 1613
Sultan Abdullah Ha'ayat Shah	1615 - 1623
Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah III	1623 - 1677
Sultan Ibrahim Shah	1677 - 1685
Sultan Mahmud Shah II	1685 - 1699

SULTANS OF JOHOR (Bendahara line)

Sultan Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah IV	1700 - 1719
Sultan Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah V	1719 - 1722
(Raja Kechil of Siak, Riao)	
Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah	1722 - 1760?
Sultan Abdul Jalil Muadzam Shah V	1760? - 1761?
Sultan Mahmud Riayat Shah III	1761? - 1812
Sultan Abdul Rahman Muadzam Shah	1813 - 1830 (Lingga)
Sultan Hussein Muadzam Shah	1819 - 1835 (Johor)
Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah (Abdicated)	1835 - 1855

SULTANS OF JOHOR (Temenggong Sri Maharaja line)

Temenggong Daing Ibrahim	1855 - 1862
Temenggong Abu Bakar	1862 - 1868 and as
Maharaja Abu Bakar	1868 - 1885 and as
Sultan Abu Bakar	1885 - 4.6.1895
Sultan Sir Ibrahim	7.9.1895 - 8.5.1959
Sultan Sir Ismail	8.5.1959 - 10.5.1981
Almutawakkil Alallah Sultan Iskandar	since 11.5.1981

Coinage

A trade coinage in gold for the State of Johor first appeared in the reign of the first Sultan Ala'uddin 1527/28 - 1564. It consisted of two denominations, the Mas and the Kupang and was used as far north as Patani and Kedah as well as parts of Sumatra. These gold coins were octagonal in shape except for the issue of one reign (Sultan Abdul Jalil) which were struck on circular flans. These coins were impressed on the obverse with the particular Sultan's name and on the reverse with his honorific title "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful - of the religion of Islam). As far as is known, the gold coinage ceased with the reign of Sultan Sulaiman Shah 1722 - 1760. At this period the capital of the Johor Empire was transferred to Riau in Sumatra and as such the trade of Johor declined.

As all the Johor coinage have no date, it is very difficult to positively ascertain the period of the issues as there were several Sultans having the same name during the period of the gold coin issues circa 1564 - 1760. Coins

inscribed with the names of Johor Sultans, so far recorded are:

Octagonal type - Mas and Kupang	Round type - Mas only
Ala'uddin	Abdul Jalil
Muzaffar	
Abdul Jalil	
Abdullah	
Mahmud	
Sulaiman	

A Mas usually weighed between 36 and 40 grains while a Kupang weighed about 9 - 10 grains, thus establishing the rate of exchange at 4 Kupang to 1 Mas.

Silver coins similar to the Mas and Kupang gold coinage were issued by Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah III (1623 - 1677) as well as Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah (1722 - 1760?). These silver coins were known as 'Penjuru'.

The silver Penjuru coins issued during the reign of Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah (1722 - 1760?) were issued in two different sizes and weight. The larger silver coin (SS21 - Diameter 16 mm, Weight 2.25 grammes) was One Penjuru. The smaller coin (SS 21A - Diameter 11 mm, Weight 0.60 grammes) was most likely a Quarter Penjuru.

The rate of exchange of the silver Penjuru coins was as follows:

25 Katun (tin)	=	1 Penjuru (silver)			
50 Katun (tin)	=	2 Penjuru (silver)	=	1 Kupang (gold)	
200 Katun (tin)	=	8 Penjuru (silver)	=	1 Mas (gold)	
	=	1 Jampal	=	Half Dollar	
		(In Riau, 1 Jampal = 30 Cents)			

Tin cash or Katun as they were known, were minted in a variety of shapes and sizes for use in the local markets. Some of these were circular, others hexagonal or octagonal. A few of them carried full inscriptions indicating that they were intended for Johor, but the majority were inscribed only with the title such as "Malik al Adil" (The Just King). Some of these with full inscription included the name of Riau so it is possible that these were issued after the gold coinage had cesed.

The tin coins or Katuns of Johor have been divided into four distinct groups and further sub-divided into eight different groupings by Major Fred Pridmore.

Group A - Bar Type
- Class I - Inscription on obverse and reverse
  - (a) Sultan Ala'uddin 1597 - 1613
  - (b) Khalifatul Muminin
  - (c) Sultan al Adil
  - (d) Adil
- Class II - Pusat (dot) and bar
  - (a) Al Adil
  - (b) Uninscribed

Group B - Round Type
- Class III - Inscription, etc.
  - (a) Malik al Adil
  - (b) Various

Group C - Hexagonal
- Class IV - Inscription
  - (a) Dar al Johorah
  - (b) Inscribed (undecipherable)
- Class V - Pusat (dot)

Group D - Octagonal
- Class VI - Inscription on obverse and reverse, Large coins
  - (a) Bilad R - "Riau" (This issue belongs to the period 1717 - 1824 when the capital of the Johor Sultans was at Riau on the Island of Bentan)
  - (b) Circular die
- Class VII - A pusat (dot)
- Class IIX - Inscription on obverse and reverse, Small coins
  - (a) Malik al Adil

The tin coins of Johor are very difficult to obtain. Those few that did survive the ravages of time are generally found in very poor condition. There are numerous varieties of these tin cash or Katuns but only the main types are listed in this Chapter.

Replicas of the gold Mas in gilded copper to be used for the purpose of "ambur ambur" i.e. distribution to the public are believed to have been issued during the funeral procession of Sultan Abdul Jalil. The obverse bear the Arabic inscription "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah". The reverse bears the Arabic inscription "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the Faithful). One such copper coin with traces of gold was found in the Royal cemetery at Kota Tinggi in Johor. The weight of this coin was recorded as 1.80 grammes (27.8 grains) with a Diameter of 16/17 mm. (Reference - Malayan Historical Society Journal, Volume 1 Number 1, Page 27 - May 1954).



'Ambur' (Largesse) coins in silver and gold were also issued during the funeral procession of Sultan Abu Bakar of Johor on 7th September 1895. These 'ambur' coins were struck on a thin flan. The obverse have the Arabic inscriptiion in relief "Ambur 2 Massa Sanat 1313" (Largesse coin year 1313 = 1895). The reverse was blank but the obverse inscription shows as incused due to the piercing of the thin flan.

Toward the later part of the 18th Century, the locally minted currency of the Johor Empire was superceded by that of the copper Doits of the Dutch East India Company (V.O.C.). This was followed by the introduction of the copper coinage of the British East India Company at the turn of the 18th Century. Chinese cash coins were also being freely circulated by the Chinese merchants. By the 1830's all these coins formed, together with the Spanish silver dollar, the principal coinage of Johor. The merchant tokens of Singapore (cockerel type etc.) were widely used in Johor to serve as small change.

By the Anglo-Johor Treaty of 1885, the coinage of the Straits Settlements was declared legal tender in the State of Johor. For details on this series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

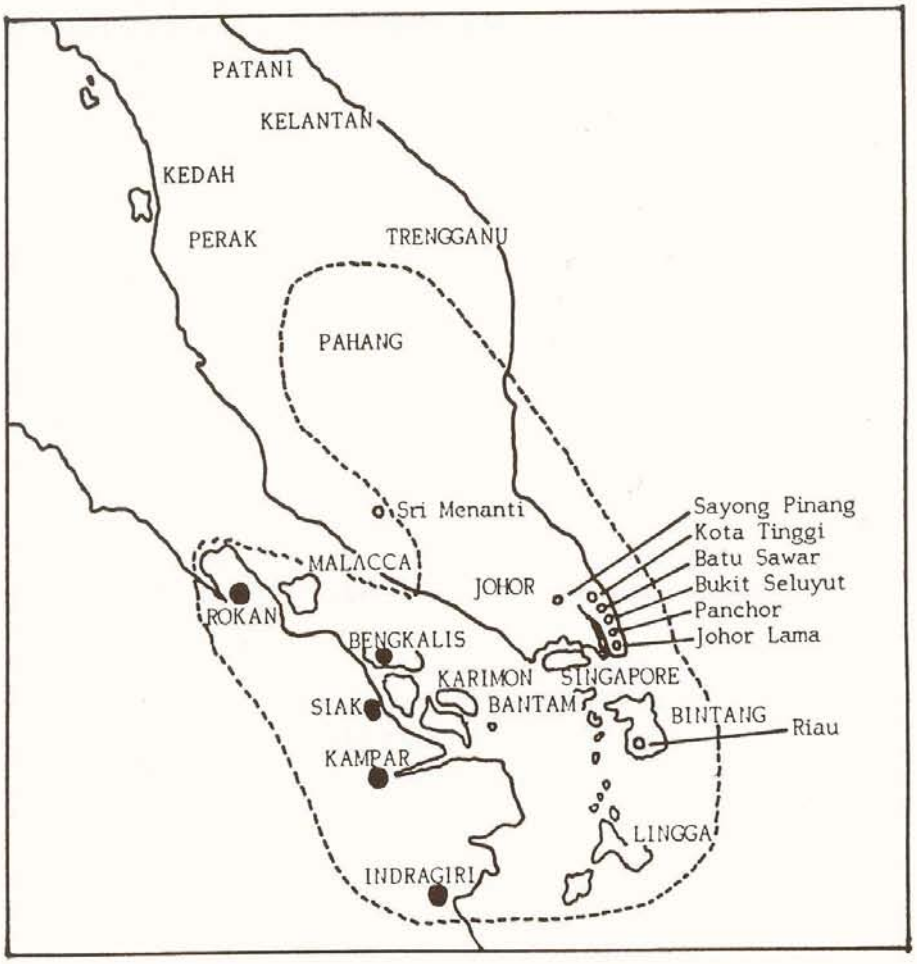
The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malay was introduced in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya & British Borneo in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coinage of Johor. The reference numbers allocated by Major Fred Pridmore in his article "The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsula - The Malaccan Group - Johor" and published by Spink & Son Ltd; London - Numismatic Circulars 1969 Volume LXXVII No.2 - 5 are given in brackets. The section on the tin coinage (Katuns) of Johor is also based on Major Pridmore's aforesaid article.

The Riau - Johor Empire at the end of the 18th Century



● Dependencies of Johor
o Former Capitals of Johor 1512 - 1812



Daing Ibrahim
Temenggong of Johor 1855 - 1862
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Abu Bakar
Sultan of Johor 1862 - 4.6.1895
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Sir Ibrahim
Sultan of Johor
7.9.1895 - 8.5.1959
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Sir Ismail
Sultan of Johor
8.5.1959 - 10.5.1981
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Almutawakkil Alallah Sultan Iskandar
Sultan of Johor since 11.5.1981
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

A. GOLD COINAGE

SULTAN ALA'UDDIN RIAYAT SHAH I 1527/28 - 1564

MAS (Gold)



SS 1
(P.8)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Ala'uddin"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful - i.e. of the religion of Islam)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 40 grains, 2.59 grammes
Diameter : 16 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RRRR



KUPANG (Gold)





SS 2
(P.9)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Ala'uddin"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin Shah" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.1 grains, 0.59 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal)





KUPANG (Gold)



SS 3

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS2
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.70 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition : Gold (round)



SULTAN MUZAFFAR SHAH 1564 - 1570

MAS (Gold)



SS 4
(P.10)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Mazaffar Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 39.8 grains, 2.58 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RRRR



KUPANG (Gold)





SS 5
(P.11)





Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 4 but the Arabic inscription is reversed (mirror script)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.7 grains, 0.63 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal)

KUPANG (Gold)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Muzaffar Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful). The inscription is reversed (mirror script)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.7 grains, 0.63 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm

SS 6
(P.12)

Composition: Gold (Octagonal) RRR
Note : This is a Mule with the obverse similar to SS 4 and the reverse similar to SS 5

SULTAN ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH II 1571 - 1597

MAS (Gold)



SS 7
(P.13)



Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful).
Edge : Plain
Weight : 39.4 grains, 2.55 grammes
Diameter : 16.5 mm
Composition: Gold RRRR

MAS (Gold)



SS 8
(P.14)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah" within a dotted border
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful) within a dotted border
Edge : Plain
Weight : 39.3 grains, 2.55 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition: Gold (Octagonal) RRRR

KUPANG (Gold)



SS 9
(P.15)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.7 grains, 0.63 grammes
Diameter : 11 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 10
(P.16)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah" within a dotted border
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful) within a dotted border
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.8 grains, 0.64 grammes
Diameter : 11 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal)



SULTAN ALAUDDIN RIAYAT SHAH II 1597 - 1613

MAS (Gold)



SS 10A

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Ala'uddin" (the II)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful - i.e. of the religion of Islam)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.35 grammes
Diameter : 16.5 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RRRR



SULTAN ABDULLAH HA'AYAT SHAH 1615 - 1623

MAS (Gold)



SS 11

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdullah Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 40.2 grains, 2.6 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RRRR



MAS (Gold)



SS 11A

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdullah Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 16.5 mm
Composition: Gold (Hexagonal) RRRR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 11B

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdullah Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.45 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition: Gold (Hexagonal) RRRR



SULTAN ABDUL JALIL SHAH III 1623 - 1677

MAS (Gold)



SS 12
(P.17)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 38 grains, 2.46 grammes
Diameter : 16.8 mm
Composition: Gold (Octagonal) RRRR



"AMBUR AMBUR" MAS (Gilded Copper)

SS 13
(P.18)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 12
Edge : Plain
Weight : 27.8 grains, 1.80 grammes
Diameter : 16.8 mm
Composition : Gilded Copper (Octagonal) RRR
Note : A replica of a Mas used as "Ambur Ambur" i.e. for distribution from the bier of the funeral procession of Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah III 1623 - 1677. (Reference - Malayan Historical Society Journal Volume 1 Number 1, Page 27 - May 1954)




SS 14
(P.19)

KUPANG (Gold)




Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 10 grains, 0.64 grammes
Diameter : 13 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal)

SULTAN MAHMUD SHAH II 1685 - 1699

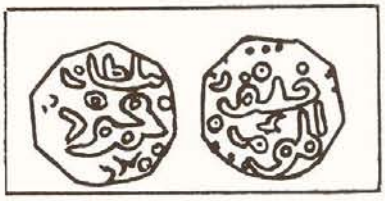
MAS (Gold)



SS 15
(P.20)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Mahmud Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 39.4 grains, 2.55 grammes
Diameter : 16 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RRRR





KUPANG (Gold)



SS 16
(P.21)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Mahmud Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.5 grains, 0.62 grammes
Diameter : 11 - 12 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RR

SULTAN SULAIMAN BADRUL ALAM SHAH 1722 - 1760?

MAS (Gold)



SS 17
(P.22)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Sulaiman"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 38.1 grains, 2.47 grammes
Diameter : 16 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RRRR



SULTAN SULAIMAN BADRUL ALAM SHAH 1722 - 1760?




SS 18
(P.23)

MAS (Gold)




Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Sulaiman Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 37.8 grains, 2.45 grammes
Diameter : 16 - 17 mm
Composition: Gold (Octagonal) RRRR

DOUBLE KUPANG(Gold)



SS 18A



Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Sulaiman"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.95 grammes
Diameter : 15 mm
Composition: Gold (Octagonal) RRRR

KUPANG (Gold)




SS 19
(P.24)




Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Sulaiman Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.8 grains, 0.57 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition: Gold (Octagonal)

KUPANG (Gold)




SS 20




Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Sulaiman Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Malek Al Adil" (The Sultan The Just)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.60 grammes
Diameter : 11 mm
Composition: Gold

B. SILVER COINAGE

SULTAN ABDUL JALIL SHAH III 1623 - 1677

QUARTER PENJURU (Silver)


SS 20A

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.45 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition : Silver (Octagonal)



SULTAN SULAIMAN BADRUL ALAM SHAH 1722 - 1760 ?

PENJURU (Silver)


SS 21

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Sulaiman Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.25 grammes
Diameter : 16 mm
Composition : Silver (Octagonal) RR



QUARTER PENJURU (Silver)


SS 21A

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Sulaiman"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.60 grammes
Diameter : 11 mm
Composition : Silver (Octagonal) R



C. TIN COINAGE (KATUNS)

Group A - Bar Type
- Class I - Inscription on obverse and reverse

KATUN (Cash)



SS 22
(P.25)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Ala'uddin Khalifatul Muminin"
(Sultan Ala'uddin, Ruler of the faithful)
Reverse : A bar. Arabic inscription indecipherable
Edge : Plain
Weight : 14.1 grains, 0.91 grammes (average)
Diameter : 12 - 15 mm
Composition: Tin RR
Note : This coin was issued by Sultan Ala'uddin Riayat Shah II
(1597 - 1612)



KATUN (Cash)



SS 23
(P.26)

Obverse : In Arabic " Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Reverse : A bar and the outline of an isolated letter
Edge : Plain
Weight : 14.1 grains, 0.91 grammes (average)
Diameter : 12 - 15 mm
Composition: Tin RR



KATUN (Cash)



SS 24
(P.27)

Obverse : In Arabic " Sultan"
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just) stamped on the bar
Edge : Plain
Weight : 14.1 grains, 0.91 grammes (average)
Diameter : 12 - 15 mm
Composition: Tin RR



KATUN (Cash)



SS 25
(P.28)

Obverse : Arabic inscription indecipherable
Reverse : In Arabic " Adil" (Just) stamped on the back
Edge : Plain
Weight : 14.1 grains, 0.91 grammes (average)
Diameter : 12 - 15 mm
Composition: Tin RR



Group A - Bar Type
- Class II - Pusat (dot) and bar





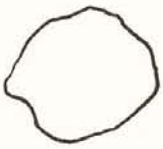
SS 26
(P.29)

KATUN (Cash)



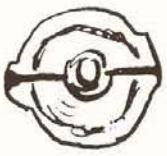


Obverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)
Reverse : A bar with a large centre dot, sometimes with the fragment of a character or letter
Edge : Plain
Weight : 16 grains, 1.03 grammes (average)
Diameter : 12 - 16 mm
Composition : Tin



SS 27
(P.30)

KATUN (Cash)



Obverse : Blank
Reverse : A bar with a large centre dot
Edge : Plain
Weight : 16 grains, 1.03 grammes (average)
Diameter : 12 - 16 mm
Composition : Tin

Group B - Round Type
- Class III - Inscription, etc.

KATUN (Cash)



SS 28
(P.31)



Obverse : In Arabic "Malik" (King or Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (TheJust)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 11.6 grains, 0.75 grammes (average)
Diameter : 12 - 15 mm
Composition : Tin





SS 28A

KATUN (Cash)



Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan ??"
Inscription undecipherable
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.70 grammes
Diameter : 19.5 mm
Composition : Tin
Note : This coin was found in Riau. It is listed under the State of Johor for convenience only and may well belong to another State.

KATUN (Cash)



SS 29
(P.32)

Obverse : A large centrally raised dot
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 11.6 grains, 0.75 grammes (average), 0.90 grammes
Diameter : 12 - 15 mm
Composition: Tin



Group C - Hexagonal
- Class IV - Inscription

KATUN (Cash)



SS 30
(P.33)

Obverse : In Arabic "Haza Al Masruf" (This is petty money)
Reverse : In Arabic "Dar Al Johora" (of the city of Johor)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 26.4 grains, 1.71 grammes (average)
Diameter : 18 - 20 mm
Composition: Tin (Hexagonal) R



KATUN (Cash)



SS 31
(P.35)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just King or Ruler)
Reverse : Blank ?
Edge : Plain
Weight : 26.4 grains, 1.71 grammes (average)
Diameter : 18 - 20 mm
Composition: Tin (Hexagonal) R





SS 31A

KATUN (Cash)

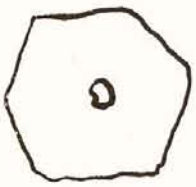




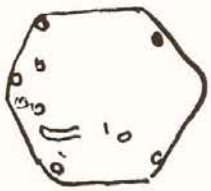
Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil" (The Just Sultan)
Reverse : In Arabic "?", undecipherable
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.40 grammes
Diameter : 13 mm
Composition: Tin (Hexagonal)

Group C - Hexagonal
- Class V - Pusat (dot)

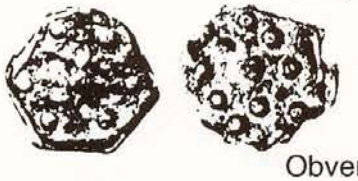
KATUN (Cash)



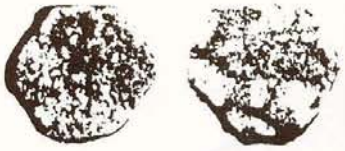
SS 32
(P.36)



Obverse : A large central dot, sometimes alone and on others surrounded by further dots or a circle
Reverse : Usually blank, but some show faint markings or small dots
Edge : Plain
Weight : 16.8 grains, 1.09 grammes (average)
Diameter : 16 - 17 mm
Composition: Tin (Hexagonal)



KATUN (Cash)





SS 32A



Obverse : A group of 7 dots, 10 dots or 11 dots (pusat)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.85 grammes, 1.60 grammes
Diameter : 15 mm, 16 mm
Composition: Tin (Hexagonal)
Note : Other varieties with different number of dots (pusat) may also exist

Group D - Hexagonal
- Class VI - Large coins. Inscription on obverse and reverse

KATUN (Cash)



SS 33
(P.37)



Obverse : In Arabic "Haza Masruf Fi Bilad Ri Riau" (This is petty money of the country of Riau)
Reverse : In Arabic "Fi Bilad R Riau" (In the country of Riau)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 26.1 grains, 1.69 grammes (average)
Diameter : 19 - 21 mm
Composition: Tin (Hexagonal) RR

KATUN (Cash)



SS 34
(P.38)



Obverse : The inscription indecipherable. Struck from a circular die
Reverse : Inscription undecipherable
Edge : Plain
Weight : 26.1 grains, 1.69 grammes (average)
Diameter : 19 - 21 mm
Composition: Tin (Octagonal) RR

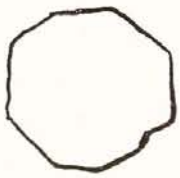
Group D - Octagonal
- Class VII - Pusat (dot)

KATUN (Cash)



SS 35
(P.39)

Obverse : A pusat (dot) of varying sizes in the centre
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 26.1 grains, 1.69 grammes (average)
Diameter : 19 - 21 mm
Composition: Tin (Octagonal)



Group D - Octagonal
- Class IIX - Small coins. Inscription on obverse and reverse

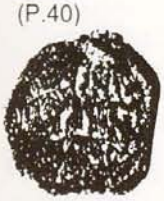
KATUN (Cash)



SS 36
(P.40)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik" (King or Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 14.5 grains, 0.94 grammes (average) and 32.4 grains, 2.10 grammes (average)
Diameter : 15 - 18.5 mm
Composition: Tin (Octagonal) RR







SS 36A

KATUN (Cash)





Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the Faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.10 grammes
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition: Tin (Octagonal) RRR
Note : The above coin was issued under the reign of Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah III (1623 - 1677)

KATUN (Cash)





SS 37
(P.41)

Obverse and Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 14.5 grains, 0.94 grammes (average) 1.60 grammes
Diameter : 15 - 18 mm
Composition : Tin (Octagonal) RR
Reference : Gardener (1939) No.22



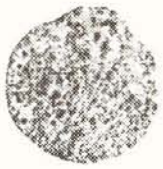






SS38

KATUN (Cash)



Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifah Sultan Shah"
Reverse : Blank (perhaps inscription, if any, worn flat)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.40 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Tin (Octagonal)

KEPING or PITIS



SS38A



Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan ??" Inscription undecipherable
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the Faithful) in 3 lines
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Tin (Octagonal)
Note : This coin is listed under the State of Johor for convenience only. It's actual place of issue is not known.

KATUN (Cash)



SS38B



Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the Faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Tin (Octagonal)

SULTAN ALI ISKANDAR SHAH 1855 - 1877
(Province of Muar - Kesang in Johor)





SS38C

1 CENT



Obverse : In Jawi "Fi Kesang.....Sanat....." (Currency of Kesang.....Year.....)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 12.2 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Composition : Tin RRR
Note : On 10th March 1855, the British recognised Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah as a sovereign ruler of the Province of Muar-Kesang in Johor. The rest of the state of Johor came under the rule of Temenggong Daing Ibrahim and his successors.

D. JOKOH (Private Monetary Tokens)

In the 1870's, Sultan Abu Bakar invited the Chinese to open up large tracts of land and develop the State of Johor under the Chinese Kang Chu system i.e. development of land by Chinese headmen or chiefs in return for certain concessions. Various Chinese headmen established small villages along the numerous parits (waterways) and rivers in Johor. The Chinese headman were allowed to levy a small tax on all trading activities as well as operate gambling dens in areas under their jurisdiction. These headmen were also responsible for all administrative matters of their communities.

Some of the well established Chinese headman were allowed to produce their own private monetary tokens or Jokoh to serve their minor monetary needs or for use in their gambling dens. These tokens or Jokoh were made of tin and were based on the Chinese cash coins. These tokens had elaborate Chinese characters of the name of the issuer or kongsi (Company or factory) and were accepted only in the area of jurisdiction of the respective headman. These private tokens or Jokoh issued in Johor are very rare and very little is known about the issuers.

By the end of the 19th Century, there were more than 100 small Chinese communities under Chinese headmen scattered along the various waterways and rivers in Johor. Gradually, with the intervention of the British in Johor, the Kang Chu system was abolished in 1917 by which time there were only 61 headmen still in existence. Most of the names of these Chinese headmen have been lost in time due to the unavailability of records. Some of the names of these Chinese headmen, their territories or waterways are given below.

Teck Hin
Foong Sean (Mersing)
Soon Tien
Eng Peng
Ngee Heng Kongsi
Teo Chu Tua Kang
Eng Soon Lee
Teo Chu Kia Kang
Yee Teng Teo Sin Kang
Low Tong Soon
Ho Seng
Ng Chu
Ngee Hoe
Chow Kang (Ka Hang)
Mau Seng
Hup Choon
Hoe Hin
Lau Chu

Lau Kee
Ang Chu
Tien Kiat
Chek Swee
Tiong Huat
Chew Teck
Hoe Sin
Sin Nam
Hoe Hong
Eng Hong
Tay Chu
Tan Chu
Hoe Peng
Sin Tong
Sah Hup
Tiam Hioh
Eng Thye
Hoe Siang

Seng Hoe
Teck Soon
Soon Seng
Guan Huat
Tau Tiau (Muar)
Jee Tiau "
Gek Siah "
Pah Goh "
See Tiau "
Leng Kah "
Lau Chu "
Chet Tiau "
Hak Pong "
Lau Boo Koh "
Eng Hin "
Teng Huat "
Sin Kang "

No specific private tokens or Jokoh for Johor have so far been identified. However, a number of Chinese tin tokens have been found in Johor, parts of Malacca as well as in other parts of the Malay Peninsula. All these Chinese tokens, charms and amulets were probably issued by established Chinese business concerns. These tokens were used in gambling houses or during the practice of traditional Chinese customs. Most of these tokens were issued towards the second half of the 19th Century and the early years of the 20th Century. It has not been possible to ascertain the actual place of issue of the undermentioned tokens. They are all listed under Johor for convenience until such time as their place of origin can be found.

CHINESE JOKOH, TOKENS, CHARMS AND AMULETS

SS 39



"Pak Ni Chiah Low"
(May you live to a 100 years)
Diameter: 16.5 mm RR

SS 40



"Goh Cheng Thong Poh"
(Currency of Goh Cheng)
Diameter: 22 mm RR

SS 41



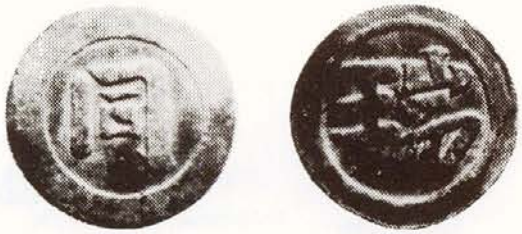
"Hup" "Lee"
(Hup Lee - name of a shop)
Diameter: 25 mm RR

SS 42



"Si Choon Thong Poh"
(Currency of Si Choon)
"Pun Miah Tiang Seng"
(Long life to you)
Diameter: 26 mm RR

SS 43



"Tong" "Swee"
(Tong Swee - Name of a shop)
Diameter: 25 mm RR

SS 44



"Hock Heng"
(Hock Heng - Name of a shop)
Diameter: 25 mm RR

SS 45

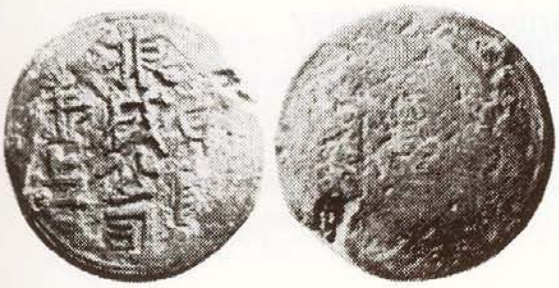


"Ah Huat" "Hock Heng"
(Ah Huat - Name of a person)
(Hock Heng - Name of a shop)
Diameter: 24 mm RR

SS 46

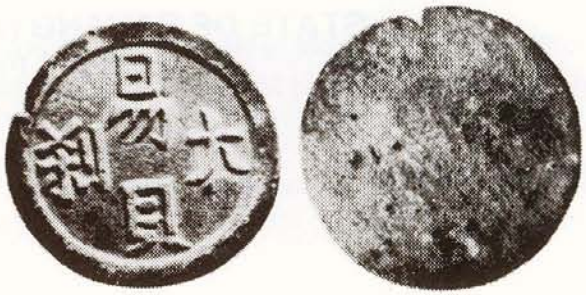


"Hong San Hoon Kee"
(Name of a shop)
"Leong" (Prosperity)
Diameter: 27.5 mm RR



SS 47

"Chin Seng Kongsi"
(Chin Seng Company)
Diameter: 30 mm RR



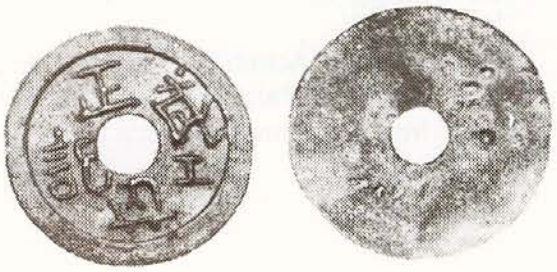
SS 48

"Ek Pei Tai Sat"
(Money for easy victory)
Diameter: 29 mm RR



SS 49

"Sum Hup Kiat Kee"
(probably the name of a shop or Comapny)
Diameter: 29 mm RR
Weight: 5 grammes



SS 50

"Cheng Hin Seng Kee"
(probably the name of a shop)
Diameter: 28 mm RR
Weight: 4.9 grammes



SS 51

"Hup Li Hin Kee"
(probably the name of a shop)
Central hole.
Diameter: 29 mm RR
Weight: 6.3 grammes



SS 52

Obv: "Guan Heng Kongsi" (Guan Heng Company)
Rev: "Thong Poh"
Thick type with two pieces stuck together
Diameter: 34 mm Thickness: 6.5 mm
Weight: 30.3 grammes RR

STATE OF PAHANG (Abode of Prosperity) 1470 - 1967
(Negeri Pahang Darul Makmur)

History

Tin had been mined in Sungei Lembing in the State of Pahang since pre-historic times. Pahang is also the Khmer word for tin. It is probable that this is how the State got its name.

Early records show that Pahang was one of the dependencies of the Kingdom of Sri Vijaya in the 7th Century. It later became a tributory state of the powerful Majapahit Empire of Java in the 12th Century. In the 14th and early 15th Century Pahang became a vassal state of Siam.

Pahang was conquered by the Malacca Empire around 1459 and became its vassal state. In 1470 Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca appointed his son, Raja Muhammad, as the first Viceroy of Pahang. Thus commenced the Malacca royal line of Sultans in Pahang.

Mahkota Alam of Acheh (Sumatra) captured Pahang in 1617 and brought it under his control. After the collapse of Acheh in 1641 Pahang became a province of the Johor Empire which claimed it as part of the territories it had inherited from the former Malacca Empire.

From 1641 to 1853 Pahang was ruled by Bendaharas who were under the control of Johor. In 1853 Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Ali declared himself an Independent ruler of Pahang and threw off his subjugation to Johor.

Bendahara Tun Ali died in 1857 and was succeeded by his eldest son Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Wan Mutahir. Due to a misunderstanding between him and his younger brother, Wan Ahmad, Pahang was plunged into civil war and a struggle for leadership between 1858 - 1863. The war in Pahang was aggravated by the arrival of Ex-Sultan Mahmud of Riau-Lingga who on being driven out by the Dutch tried to claim overlordship over Pahang. Finally, Wan Ahmad, with the asistance of Sultan Baginda Omar of Trengganu, succeeded in overpowering the forces of his brother Mutahir in May 1863. Wan Mutahir died a few months later. Bendahara Sewa Raja Wan Ahmad thus became the undisputed ruler of Pahang in October 1863.

In the early 1880's, other European influence (mainly French, German and Russian) was seen as a threat to British interests in the Malay States. The British with the help of Maharaja Abu Bakar of Johor succeeded in convincing the reluctant Wan Ahmad to accept a British Agent to Pahang in 1882. Hugh Clifford was appointed the first British Agent to Pahang but his duties were mainly to check the growing European influence in Pahang. The British recognised Wan Ahmad as the de facto ruler of Pahang. He subsequently assumed the title of Sultan on 29th August 1881. Wan Ahmad was formally proclaimed and installed by his Chiefs as Sultan Wan Ahmad Al Mu'azzam Shah on 12th December 1884.

The British had been looking for an opportunity to bring Pahang under their influence due to growing British interests. Finally in 1888 Sultan Wan Ahmad, who was under intensive pressure from the British as well as Sultan Abu Bakar of Johor, accepted the appointment of a British Resident to advise him on all administrative matters except those connected with the Islamic religion. John Pickersgill Rodger was appointed the first British Resident to Pahang on 1st July 1888. J.P. Rodger remained in Pahang for seven years after which he was succeeded by Hugh Clifford in 1895.

On 1st July 1896 Sultan Wan Ahmad joined his State with Perak, Selangor and Negeri Sembilan to form the Federated Malay States. The Governor of the Straits Settlements became the High commissioner of the Federated Malay States. The British Residents were placed under the direct control of a Resident-General who had his headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

By January 1942 Pahang had been occupied by the Japanese and the whole of Malaya and Singapore fell to the enemy on 15th February 1942. After the defeat of the Japanese on 15th August 1945, Pahang and the rest of Malaya came under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945.

On 1st April 1946 Pahang was joined to the short lived and unpopular Malayan Union. Pahang became a part of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948. As one of the States of Malaya it attained Independence on 31st August 1957. On 16th September 1963 Pahang became one of the component States of Malaysia.

SULTANS OF PAHANG (Malacca Royal Line)

Sultan Muhammad Shah		1470	-	1475
Sultan Ahmad Shah		1475	-	1497
Sultan Abdul Jamil Shah)	Joint Rulers	1497	-	1511
Sultan Mansur Shah I)		1497	-	1515
Sultan Mahmud		1515	-	1530
Sultan Muzaffer		1530	-	1540
Sultan Zainal Abidin		1540	-	1555
Sultan Mansur II		1555	-	1560
Sultan Abdul Jamal		1560	-	?
Sultan Abdul Kadir Alauddin Shah		?	-	1590
Sultan Abdul Ghafur Mohaidin Shah		1590	-	1614
Name not known		1614	-	1617
under Acheh		1617	-	1641
(amalgamated with Johor)		1641	-	1853

BENDAHARAS OF PAHANG

Names not available	1641	-	1770?
Bendahara Tun Abdul Majid	1770?	-	1802
Bendahara Che Engku Sentul	1802		
Bendahara Tun Koris	1803	-	1806
Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Ali	1806	-	1857
Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Wan Mutahir	1857	-	?.10.1863
Bendahara Sewa Raja Wan Ahmad	?.10.1863	-	28.8.1881
(proclaimed as the First Sultan of Pahang on 29th August 1881)			

SULTANS OF PAHANG

Sultan Wan Ahmad Al Mu'azzam Shah	29.8.1881	-	9.5.1914
Sultan Mahmud	29.5.1914	-	19.6.1917
Sultan Abdullah Al Mutasim Bilah	20.6.1917	-	23.6.1932
Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'Ayatuddin Al Mu'adzam Shah	23.6.1932	-	5.5.1974
Sultan Ahmad Shah Al Musta'in Billah	since 7.5.1974		

Coinage

Pahang was a gold producing State. However, no special gold coinage for Pahang has as yet been found. There are several gold coins discovered in the other Malay States which bear no indication of the country of origin and perhaps some of these might have been minted or used in Pahang. There is however one gold coin (octagonal in shape) recorded by the late C.H. Dakers in 1935 which unfortunately was lost in the Taiping Museum during the Japanese occupation. The obverse had the inscription "Al Sultan Al Adil" and the reverse "Sultan Abdul Jamal ?" in Arabic. This coin may have been issued during the reign of Sultan Abdul Jamal who ruled from 1560 onwards. The weight of this Mas gold coin was recorded as 2.72 grammes. Pahang mainly used the gold coinage of other neighbouring Malay States to serve its monetary requirements. Gold dust was also used by the merchants for their various transactions.

TAMPANG

The development of the "Tampang" was based on the earlier Pyramid or Pagoda-shaped tin ingots currency which was cast in the neighbouring State of Perak and Selangor. The Tampangs were shaped into a four-sided pyramid with a flat top and a broad foot or plinth. These early Tampangs were cast in hardened sand moulds and are rather rough in manufacture. The intrinsic value of the early tin Tampangs determined their face value. Unfortunately these early Tampangs were rather bulky and inconvenient.

The earlies known Tampang of Pahang was dated 1325A.H. (1819) and was issued in the reign of Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Ali. The first issue was equivalent to $1/16 (One Sixteenth of a dollar) or approximately six (6) Cents of the Spanish silver dollar (8 Reales).

In 1846 new improved Tampangs, which were cast in a brass mould, were issued with the value of $1/25 (One Twenty Fifty of a dollar). These were equivalent to 4 Cents of the Spanish or Mexican silver dollar. The top of some of these tampangs had the mangosteen rosette design which may have been the mint mark of the place of manufacture. These Tampangs were hollowed out in the centre which gave them a hat-like shape and were sometimes refered to as 'tin hat money'. These Tampang were slightly smaller in size and their intrinsic value bore little relation to their actual worth. They thus came to resemble a token form of currency. A hole was pierced in these Tampangs so that they could be tied together with a string or thong to the required amount. As an example, 25 pieces of the $1/25 Tampang were equal to one Spanish or Mexican silver dollar.

In 1847, a smaller size Tampang of the value of $1/100 (One Hundredth of a dollar) or 1/4 Tampang were issued. These were the equivalent of 1 Cent of the Spanish or Mexican silver dollars.

In 1864 Bendahara Sewa Raja Wan Ahmad (Sultan after 1882) issued new Tampangs. Though these Tampangs were also in denominations of $1/100 and $1/25, their weight and size were reduced considerably. All former issues of Tampangs of the earlier Bendaharas were withdrawn and replaced with these new issues. Gradually the weight and size, especially of the $1/100, was reduced even further until they looked almost like the ordinary series of coinage.

The Tampangs were issued under the direct control of the Bendahara (Sultan after 1882). The official mints were at Kuantan, Lepar, Semantan and Pekan Lama. The custody of the moulds for minting Tampang was entrusted to high ranking Chiefs e.g. the Imam Perang Idera Mahkota and the Orang Kaya Bakti.

In the 1860's, certain Chinese tin mine owners were authorised by Bendahara Sewa Raja Wan Ahmad (Sultan after 1882) to cast their own Tampang up to a certain limited value. These private issues of Tampang were also legal tender and circulated side by side with the official issues. The Tampangs issued by the Chinese can be easily distinguished as they have the name of the relevant Company or Kongsi in Chinese characters impressed on the flat top of the pyramid stump.

The British who had brought Pahang under their protection in 1888, disallowed the issue of any new Tampangs by a proclamation on 26th June 1889. The Tampangs were gradually withdrawn and replaced with the coinage of the Straits Settlements in proportionate values until finally demonetized in 1893.

JOKOH (Private Monetary Tokens)

During the reign of Bendahara Wan Ahmad (Sultan after 1882), it was the practice for rich Chinese towkays (businessmen or merchants) to operate gambling dens. The right to operate these gambling dens could only be obtained with the prior approval of the Sultan who used to farm out the gambling rights by issuing a licence to the highest bidder. The operators or lessees of these gamblings dens then had to seek the approval of the Sultan to mint their own Jokoh (private monetary tokens) for use in their gambling premises. The issue of Jokoh was necessary as the use of the bulky Tampangs ("Tin Hat Money") was very inconvenient.

These Jokoh were legal tender in Pahang and circulated side by side with the official Tampang coinage issued by the Sultan. The exchange rate was four Jokohs = one large Tampang (size 75 mm x 75 mm) = four cents. Pahang was the only State where the Jokoh were equal to one cent or 100 Jokoh = one dollar. In the other Malay States i.e. Kelantan and Trengganu, the Jokoh were equal to 2.1/2 Cents or 40 Jokoh = one Spanish or Mexican Dollar.

Most of the Pahang Jokoh bear Chinese inscriptions on both sides with the exception of a few pieces which also include Jawi. The Chinese inscriptions on the Jokohs indicate either the name or the sign under which the shop, establishment, firm or company operated. The reverse usually make common references to particular gambling games (e.g. Fan Tan, Chap Jee Kee etc;) or convey good luck wishes. Others wish their possessor good fortune in drawing cards, dominoes, throwing the dice etc.

Although these Jokoh were not issued under the direct control of the Sultan's mint or treasury, the official character of these Jokoh being used as coins is clearly indicated on several pieces. Some of these Jokohs denote that they were for general circulation or State currency.

With the advent of British protection in Pahang in 1888, these Jokoh gradually fell out of use and were replaced with the coinage of the Straits Settlements. All Jokohs of Pahang are very rare and seldom seen.

BRITISH COINAGE

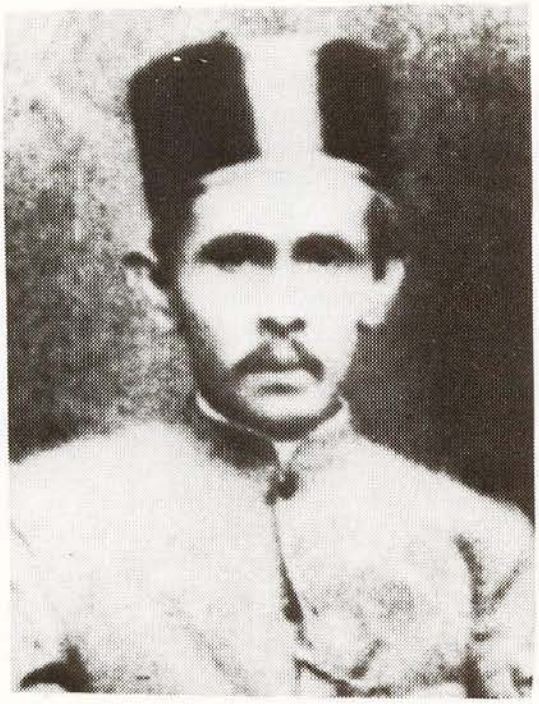
The coinage of the Straits Settlements which was introduced in the late 1880's gradually replaced the earlier Tampangs (Tin Hat Money) and Jokoh. For details on thise series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya was introduced in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya & British Borneo in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the Tampangs and Jokoh of Pahang. The reference numbers allocated by Major Fred Pridmore in his article "The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsula - The Malacca Group - Pahang" and published in Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1969 Volume LXXVII No.9 - 12 are given in brackets. A major part of this Chapter is based on Major Pridmore's aforesaid article.



Sewa Raja Wan Ahmad
Bendahara of Pahang 1863 - 1881
(Proclaimed as the First Sultan of Pahang on 29.8.1881)
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Wan Ahmad Al Mu'azzam Shah
First Sultan of Pahang
29.8.1881 - 9.5.1914
(Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Mahmud
Sultan of Pahang
29.5.1914 - 19.6.1917
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Abdullah Al Mutasim Bilah
Sultan of Pahang
20.6.1917 - 23.6.1932
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'Ayatuddin Al Mu'adzam Shah
Sultan of Pahang 23.6.1932 - 5.5.1974
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al Musta'in Billah
Sultan of Pahang since 7.5.1974
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

A. GOLD COINAGE

SULTAN ABDUL JAMAL 1560 - ?

MAS (Gold)

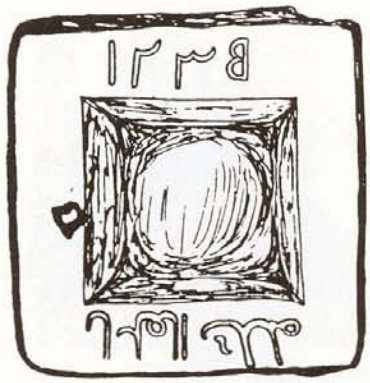
Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Abdul Jamal" ?
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Adil"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 42 grains, 2.72 grammes
Diameter : ?
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RRRR
Reference : C.H. Dakers, Malay States Catalogue, Taiping Museum, Perak (1935)
Note : The above coin was found in Pekan, Pahang but was lost from the Taiping Museum during the Japanese occupation for Malaya.

SS 1
(P.42)

B. TAMPANGS

BENDAHARA SEWA RAJA TUN ALI 1806 - 1857

ONE SIXTEENTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1235A.H. (1819)



SS 2
(P.43)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil 1235" (The Just Ruler 1235A.H. = 1819) script retrogrades
Reverse : Plain, the core of the cone is almost solid
Height : 23 mm
Base : 75 mm x 75 mm
Weight : 2,880 grains, 186.59 grammes
Composition : Tin RRR
Reference : Linehan (1931) PL.IX & X, No.2 and 4

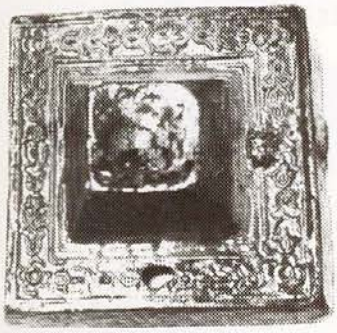
ONE SIXTEENTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1235A.H. (1819)



SS3
(P.44)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 2 but the Arabic inscription retrogrades i.e. mirror script
Height : 23 mm
Base : 75 mm x 75 mm
Weight : 2,880 grains, 186.59 grammes
Composition : Tin RRR
Reference : National Museum, Singapore
Note : Varieties from other moulds occur and show that this type of tampang was regularly issued over a long period. It is the only tampang recorded that acknowledges in its inscription "Malik Al Aidl" (The Just Ruler), the rule of the Sultan of Johor.

ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR
TAMPANG 1263A.H. (1846)





SS 4
(P.45)

Obverse : Base or plinth decorated with lily cups

Reverse : In Arabic "Saraf fi Pahang kepada tarikh sanat 1263 Sungei Belat punya" (Minted in Pahang and dated in the year 1263A.H. = 1846, Belat River currency)

Height : 23 mm

Base : 81 mm x 81 mm

Weight : 2.460 grains, 155.87 grammes

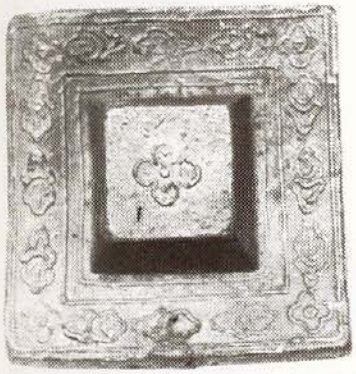
Composition : Tin R

Reference : Evans (1927) Page 84
Linehan (1931) PL. IX & X, No.4 and 16

Note : The Belat River runs through the vast mining area near Kuantan



ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR
TAMPANG 1263A.H. (1846)





SS 5
(P.46)

Obverse : Base or plinth decorated with lily cups. The 'tampok mang-gis' i.e. mangosteen calyx mint mark appears on the crown of the pyramid

Reverse : In Arabic "Saraf fi Pahang kepada tarikh sanat 1263 (Minted in Pahang and dated in the year 1263A.H. = 1846)

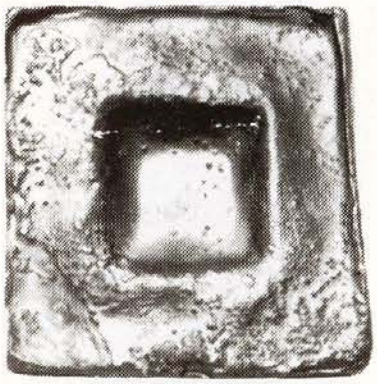
Height : 25 mm

Base : 75 mm x 75 mm

Weight : 1,728.3 grains, 112 grammes

Composition : Tin RR

Reference : Wodak collection





ONE HUNDREDTH DOLLAR or QUARTER TAMPANG 1264A.H. (1847)



SS 6
(P.47)

Obverse : Base or plinth neatly decorated with flower and vine design. The 'tampok manggis' i.e. mangosteen calyx mint mark appears on the crown of the pyramid

Reverse : In Arabic "Saraf fi Pahang sanat 1264" (Struck in Pahang year 1264A.H. = 1847). The sides and outer border decorated

Height : 18 mm

Base : 44 mm x 45 mm

Weight : 950 grains, 62.20 grammes

Composition : Tin RRR

Reference : Linehan (1931) PL. IX & X, No.5 and 7

Note : This is the earliest date recorded for this value



ONE HUNDREDTH DOLLAR or QUARTER TAMPANG 1264A.H. (1847)





SS 7
(P.48)

Obverse : Similar to SS 6 but from a crude mould

Reverse : Similar to SS 6 but the year and date numerals retrograde. Bottom of the cone is ornamented and with the mint mark

Height : 12 mm

Base : 44 mm x 45 mm

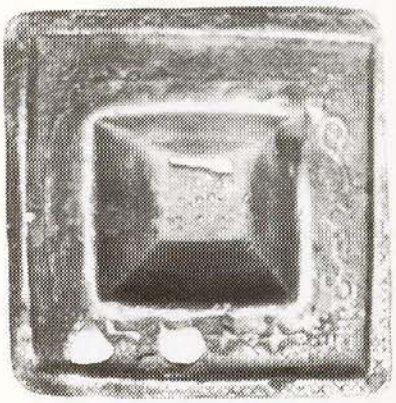
Weight : 400.3 grains, 25.92 grammes

Composition : Tin R

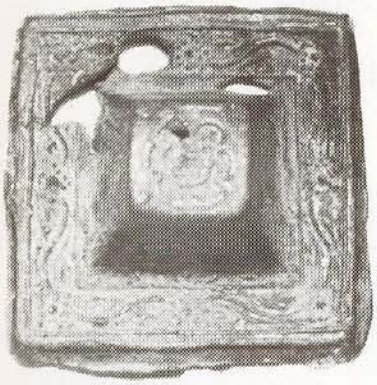
Reference : Evans (1927)
Linehan (1931) PL. IX & X, No.6 and 2

Note : This is believed to be a contemporary forgery of SS 6





ONE HUNDREDTH DOLLAR or QUARTER TAMPANG 1264A.H. (1847)



SS 8
(P.49)

Obverse : Similar to SS 6 but from a crude mould

Reverse : Plain except for the decoration and the mint mark at the bottom of the cone

Height : 15 mm

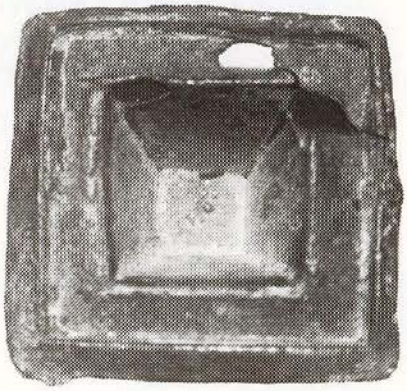
Base : 44 mm x 45 mm

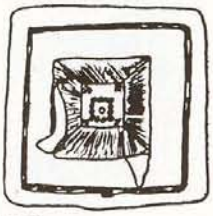
Weight : 447.5 grains, 29 grammes

Composition : Tin RR

Reference : Wood (1904) P.144/8

Note : This is believed to be a contemporary forgery of SS 6





ONE HUNDREDTH DOLLAR or QUARTER TAMPANG 1282A.H. (1865)

Obverse : Base or plinth neatly decorated with flowers and vine design. The 'tampok manggis' i.e. mangosteen calyx mint mark appears on the crown of the pyramid

Reverse : In Arabic "Saraf fi Pahang sanat 1282" (Struck in Pahang, year 1282A.H. = 1865)

Height : 12 mm

Base : 45 mm x 45 mm

Weight : 347.2 grains, 22.50 grammes

Composition : Tin RRR

Reference : Wodak collection



SS 9
(P.50)



Note : This tampang though dated 1865, does not conform with the issue of Bendahara Sewa Raja Wan Ahmad. It may be a variation of a contemporary forgery of SS 6. The illustration of the reverse appears to be a mirror image.

BENDAHARA SEWA RAJA WAN AHMAD 1863 - 1882 and proclaimed as SULTAN WAN AHMAD AL MU'AZZAM SHAH 1882-1914

ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)



SS 10
(P.51)

Obverse : Base and plinth neatly decorated with a vine design

Reverse : In Jawi "Pada awal bulan Rabi'al Thani. Ini belanja Kuantan dari tarikh sanat 1281" (On the first of the month of Rabi al Thani this currency of Kuantan (was sanctioned) in the year 1281A.H. = 1864). Rabi al Thani is the fourth month of the Hijra year which commenced on 3rd September 1864



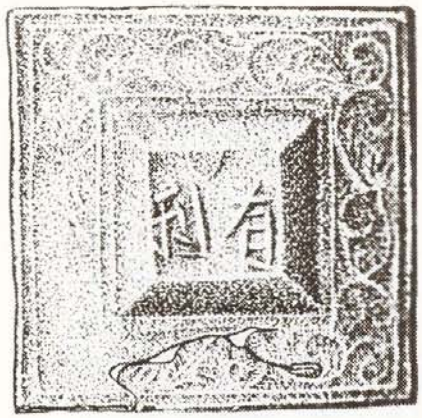
Height : 32 mm

Base : 90 mm x 91 mm

Weight : 3,360 grains, 217.69 grammes

Composition : Tin RR

Reference : Chijs (1896) P.152/5; Evans (1927) P.84



SS 11
(P.52)

ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 10 but with the Chinese characters "Yu Li" (with profits) on the crown of the pyramid

Height : 32 mm

Base : 90 mm x 91 mm

Weight : 3,360 grains, 217.69 grammes

Composition : Tin RRR

Reference : Chijs (1896) P.152/3; Wood (1904) P.143/1a



SS 12
(P.53)

ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 10 but with the Chinese characters "Kuang Li" (large profit) on the crown of the pyramid

Height : 32 mm

Base : 90 mm x 91 mm

Weight : 3,360 grains, 217.69 grammes

Composition : Tin RRR

Reference : Chijs (1896) P.152/4; Wood (1904) P.143/1C

ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)

興利

SS 13
(P.54)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to SS 10 but with the Chinese characters "Hin Lee" on the crown of the pyramid

Height : 32 mm Base: 90 mm x 91 mm

Weight : 3,360 grains, 217.69 grammes

Composition : Tin RRR

Reference : Evans (1927) Fig.1

ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG (No Date)



SS 14
(P.55)

Obverse and: Each corner of the base or plinth is decorated with a floral design and barbaric Jawi script possibly intended to represent the full inscription on S S 2. On the crown of the pyramid there are four Chinese characters "Yew Lee Kongsi" (Yew Lee Company)

Reverse : Plain and roughly cast

Height : 28 mm

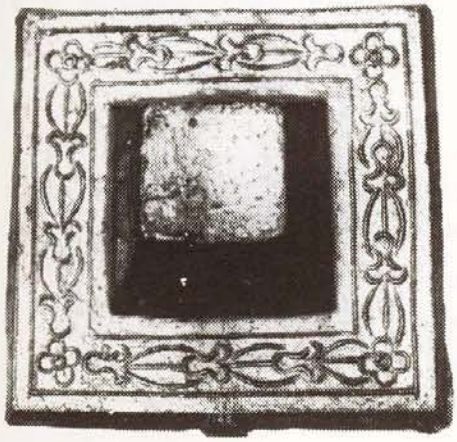
Base : 79 mm x 78 mm

Weight : 980 grains, 63.50 grammes

Composition : Tin RR

Note: This Tampang of which at least four die varieties exist, is the most common of the Chinese issues. The differences in size, weight, omissions of the normal Arabic inscription and crudeness in manufacture indicate that this Tampang was probably cast without official sanction of the Bendahara. Based on the mode of manufacture and its similarities to SS 2, it is evident that this Tampang preceded the regular issues of Bendahara Wan Ahmad. It is most probable that this Tampang may have been cast in the 1850's or early 1860's by a Chinese towkay (businessman)

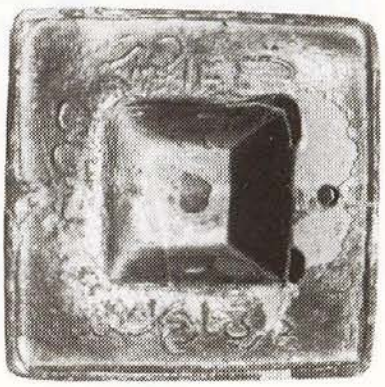
ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)



SS 15
(P.56)

Obverse : The base or plinth is neatly decorated with floral design

Reverse : IIn Jawi "Pada awal bulan Rabi'al Thani ini belanja Pahang dari tarikh sanat 1281" (On the first of the month of Rabi al Thani this currency of Pahang (was sanctioned) in the year 1281A.H. = 1864). Rabi al Thani is the fourth month of the Hijra year which commenced on 3rd September 1864





Height : 23 mm

Base : 73 mm x 74 mm

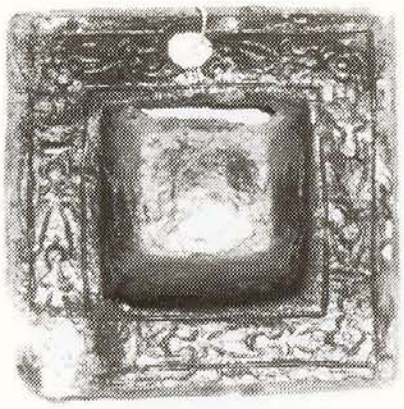
Weight : 1,180 grains, 76.40 grammes

Composition : Tin R

Reference : Temple (1914) P.6/7
Linehan (1931) PL. IX & X, No.3 and 5

ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)





SS 16
(P.57)

Obverse and Reverse : Almost similar in all respects to SS 15 except for the addition of the 'tampok manggis' i.e. mangosteen calyx mint mark in each corner of the plinth on the reverse

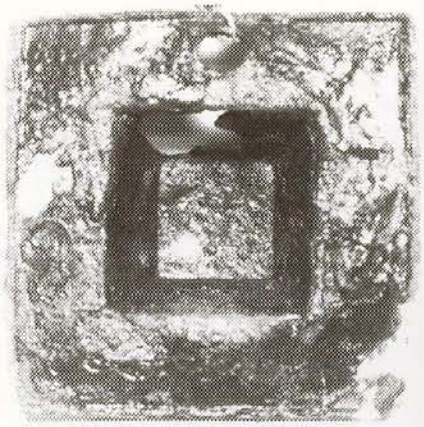
Height : 23 mm

Base : 73 mm x 74 mm

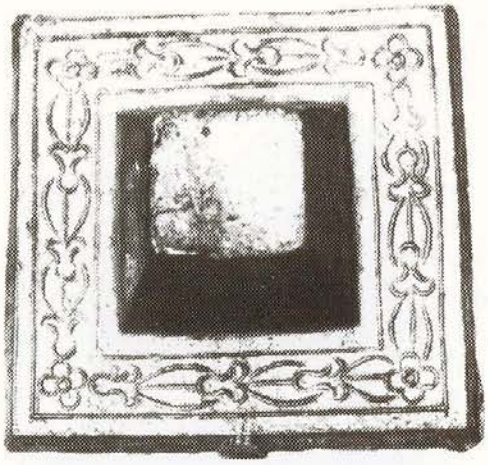
Weight : 1,180 grains, 76.40 grammes

Composition : Tin RR

Reference : Wodak collection



ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)



SS 17
(P.58)

Obverse and Reverse : Almost similar in all respects to SS 15 except for the addition of a design of 9 dots forming a square in each corner of the base or plinth on the reverse

Height : 23 mm

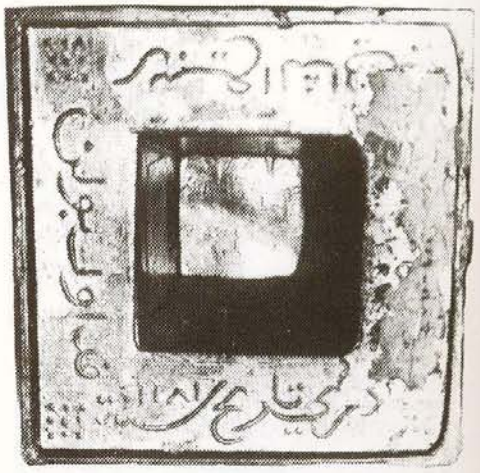
Base : 73 mm x 74 mm

Weight : 1,180 grains, 76.40 grammes

Composition : Tin R

Reference : Wood(1904) P.142/2
Evans (1927) P.84

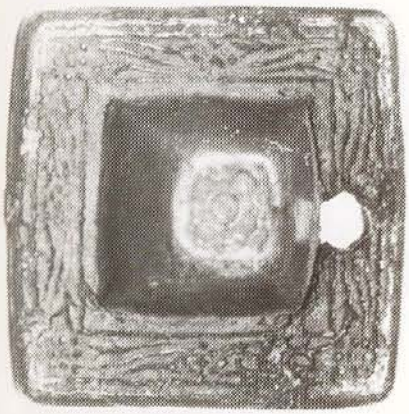
Note : The original mould for casting the above Tampang is in the Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur, collection





ONE HUNDREDTH DOLLAR or QUARTER TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)





SS 18
(P.59)

Obverse : Base or plinth is decorated with a leaf design while the 'tampok manggis' i.e. mangosteen calyx mint mark appears on the crown of the pyramid

Reverse : Similar to SS 15

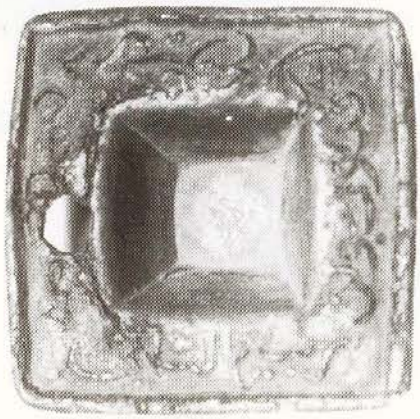
Height : 14 mm

Base : 45 mm x 46 mm

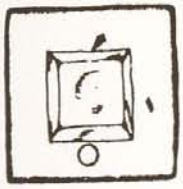
Weight : 473.50 grains, 30.60 grammes

Composition : Tin RR

Reference : Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford



ONE HUNDREDTH DOLLAR or QUARTER TAMPANG 1281A.H. (1864)



SS 19
(P.60)

Obverse : Plain without any decorations or inscription

Reverse : Similar to SS 15 but the Jawi script is differently arranged. The Hijra date 1281A.H. = 1864 appears at the bottom of the cone

Height : 11 mm Base: 44 mm x 45 mm

Weight : 274.7 grains, 17.80 grammes

Composition : Tin RR

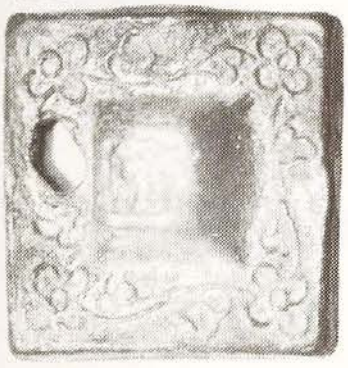
Reference : Pridmore collection



ONE HUNDREDTH DOLLAR or QUARTER TAMPANG 1295A.H. (1878)







SS 20
(P.61)

Obverse : The base of plinth is decorated with a simple floral design

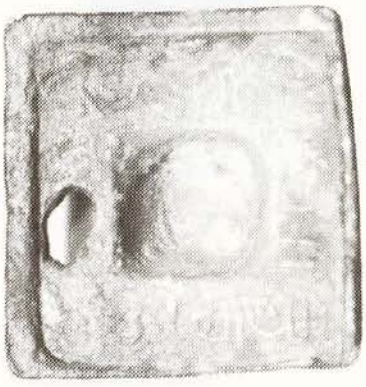
Reverse : In Jawi "Malik Al Adil tarikh kepada bulan Rejab sanat 1295" (The Just Ruler, dated in the month of Rejab, year 1295A.H.= 1878). Rejab is the seventh month of the Hijra Year

Height : 8 mm Base: 28 mm x 28 mm

Weight: 201.4 grains, 13.05 grammes

Composition: Tin RR

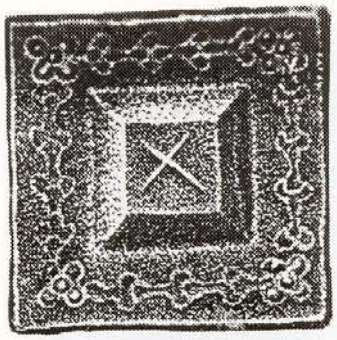
Reference : Chijs (1896) P.153/14
Temple (1914) P.37 PL.1/3
Evans (1927) P.84
Liehan (1931) PL.IX & X; No.7 and 3





MISCELLANEOUS TAMPANG ISSUES

ONE TWENTY FIFTH DOLLAR TAMPANG (Year 12)



SS 21
(P.62)

Obverse : Base or plinth is neatly decorated with a leafy design. There is a cross on the crown of the pyramid

Reverse : In Jawi "Kepada tarikh 12" (To year date 12). An unusual inscription with the year date incomplete. Year 12 may refer to the 12th year of Bendahara Wan Ahmad's rule which is 1875

Height : ?

Base : 71 mm x 71 mm

Weight : ?

Composition : Tin RRR

Reference : Chijs (1896) P.152/7
Schulman. Primitive Money 1968 No.156



ONE HUNDREDTH DOLLAR or QUARTER TAMPANG 1294A.H. (1877)



SS 22
(P.63)

Obverse : Base or plinth is neatly decorated. There is a five pointed star on the crown of the pyramid

Reverse : In Jawi "Al Marhum Pahang sanat 1294" (The late Ruler of Pahang year 1294A.H. = 1877). Undeciphered characters at the bottom of the cone. The late Ruler does not refer to Bendahara Wan Ahmad who died in 1914. It may be a reference to a close relative of the Bendahara who may have died in 1877?

Height : ?

Base : 45 mm x 45 mm

Weight : ?

Composition : Tin RRR

Reference : Chijs (1896) P.152/2



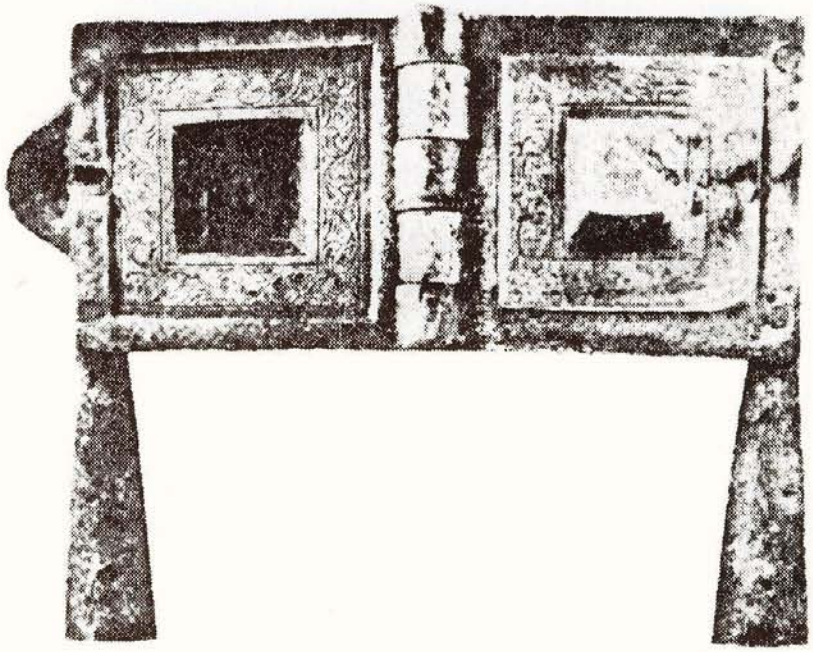
SILVER TAMPANG ?

In 1896 Van der Chijs recorded a silver Tampang dated 1294A.H. (1877) to which he gave the value of One Dollar. Another slightly larger Tampang in silver was also recorded with the date 1264A.H. (1847) to which Van der Chijs gave the value of Two Dollars. The intrinsic value of these two Tampangs struck in silver would have definitely exceeded one or two dollars. Unfortunately both these two specimens, which were in the Batavia Museum, Sumatra, are no longer available for verification.

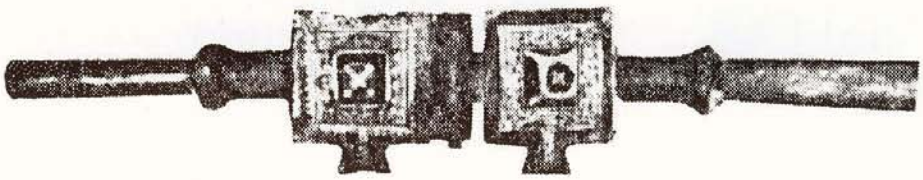
It is possible that Tampangs may have been cast in silver for use as presentation pieces or reserved for the exclusive use of the Sultan and his family.

TAMPANG MOULDS

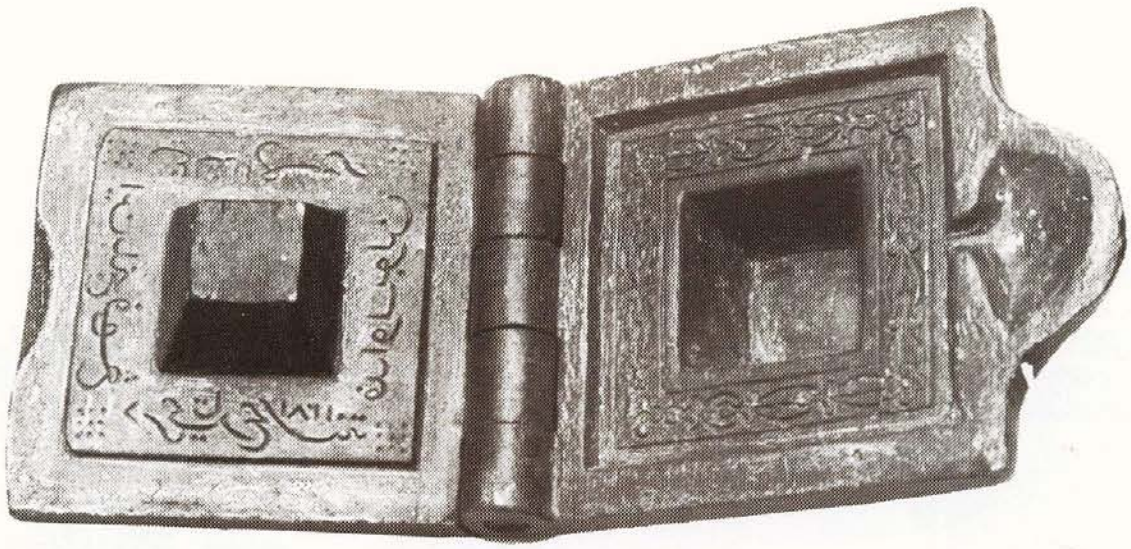
The early Tampangs were cast in sand moulds. The later issues of Tampangs were cast in brass moulds of the type shown below. The two sections of the brass mould were hinged together and one part was countersunk to accept the pyramid-like protrusion on the other. Molten tin was poured in through an opening on one side after the mould had been closed. RRRR



SS 23A



SS 23B

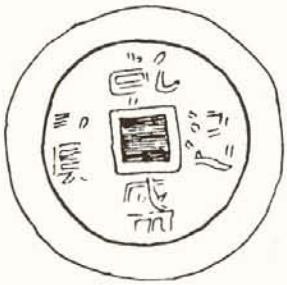


SS 24

Length: 218 mm Width : 92 mm
Height : 43 mm Weight: 1,910 grammes
The above is the brass mould used for casting the Pahang One Twenty Fifth Dollar Tampang 1281A.H. (1864) - SS 15
RRRR

C. JOKOH (Private Monetary Tokens)

JOKOH ONE CENT



SS 25
(P.64)

Obverse : In Chinese "Kian Seng Thong Poh"
(Currency of Kian Seng)
Reverse : In Jawi "Pahang Kumpani 1 C(ent)"
(Pahang Company 1 Cent)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 136.6 grains, 8.85 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Chijs (1896) p.152/3 No.11
Wood (1905) p.16 No.2



JOKOH ONE CENT



SS 26
(P.65)

Obverse : Similar to SS 25
Reverse : Similar to SS 25 but denomination
"1/2 C(ent)"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 78 grains, 5.09 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Djakarta Museum



Note : J.A. Van der Chijs recorded that the dies for the one cent and the half cent were prepared by Arcken & Company, Batavia (now Djakarta) in 1884.





JOKOH ONE CENT 1310AH (1884)

Obverse : Within an outer circle in Chinese "Kian Seng Thong Poh" (Currency of Kian Seng). Within an inner circle "Chit Chiam" (One Cent)

Reverse : In Jawi "Belanja Seratus Satu Ringgit Pahang Kumpani Punya Sanat 1301AH" (Current for the hundredth part of one dollar Pahang Company Token. Year 1301AH = 1884)





Edge : Plain

Weight : 196 grains, 10.70 grammes

Diameter : 34 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR

Reference : Chijs (1896) p.368/13, Wood (1905) p.15 No.1

SS 27
(P.66)

Note : The above Jokoh probably served a double purpose. Its value in circulation was one cent but it could also represent the required stake for one chance at some form of gambling

J.A. Van der Chijs records that this Jokoh was minted by Arcken & Company, Batavia (now Djakarta) in 1884.

JOKOH

Obverse : In Chinese "Seng Hua Pang Hang". Seng Hua is the name of the issuer. "Pang Hang" is the transliteration in the Amoy dialect for Pahang. Countermarked with "Sin" (trusworthy)





Reverse : In Chinese "Chai Seng Kong Chia"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 129.6 grains, 8.40 grammes

Diameter : 31mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR

Reference : Chijs (1896) p.154/10, 374/10
Lockhart (1898) Vol. III p.74
Wood (1904) Fig. 50

SS 28
(P.67)

JOKOH

Obverse : In Chinese "Pang Hang Thung Poh" (Currency o Pahang)
"Pang Hang" is the transliteration in the Amoy dialect for Pahang





Reverse : In Chinese "Guan Lee Kong Si" (Guan Lee Company) countermarked "Hup Fatt"

Edge : Plain Weight: 21.2 grammes

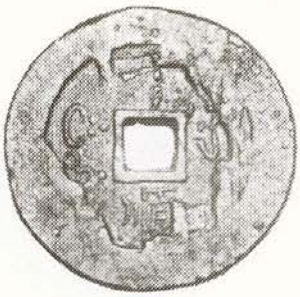
Diameter : 37 mm Thickness: 3.00 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole)

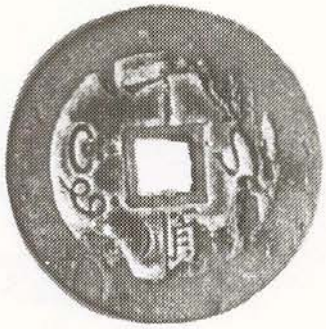
SS 28A

JOKOH









SS 29
(P.68)

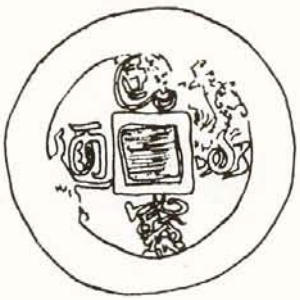
Obverse : In Chinese "Kok Liu Thong Poh"
Reverse : In Chinese "Cheng Soon". In Jawi "Aku Punya" (Aku's token).
Edge : Plain
Weight : 121.2 grains, 7.85 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Chijs (1896) p.151/2 No.1, p.374/151
Lockhart (1898) Vol.III p.73
Note : The Batavian Museum acquired a specimen of the above Jokoh in 1885 and recorded its origin as Kwantan, i.e. Kuantan, Pahang.

The jawi inscription "Aku (punya)" is the name of a Chinese issuer who may have been called Ah Ku. Lieterally translated "Aku punya" means (this is mine).

JOKOH









SS 30
(P.69)

Obverse : In Chinese "Kok Liu Thong Poh"
Reverse : In Chinese "Peng Kee" (Peng's mark). In Jawi "Ping Hua punya" (Ping Hua's token). Countermarked in Chinese "Ho" (harmony)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 89.5 grains, 5.80 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Chijs (1896) p.152/2 No.1, p.374/152
Lockhart (1898) Vol.III p.73

JOKOH





SS 31
(P.70)

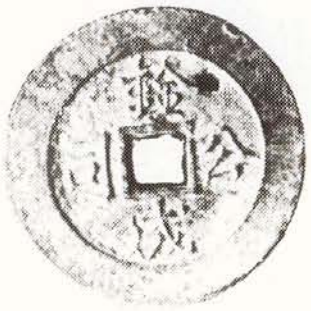
Obverse : In Chinese "Kok Liu Thong Poh"
Reverse : In Chinese "Neo Seng Khong Hong". Countermarked " ? "
Edge : Plain
Weight : 111.3 grains, 7.21 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Taiping Museum collection
(found at Pekan, Pahang in 1906)

JOKOH



SS 32
(P.71)

Obverse : In Chinese "Kok Liu Thong Poh" Countermarked in Chinese "Liang" (good, excellent i.e. in reference to it being genuine)
Reverse : In Chinese "Chuan Seng Kongsi" (Chuan Seng Company)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 124.2 grains, 8.05 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR

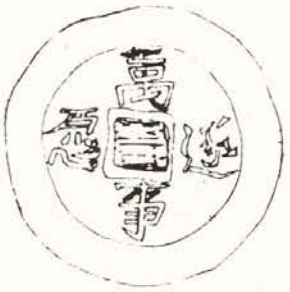


JOKOH

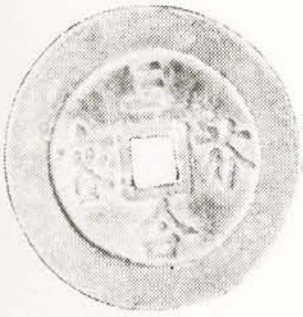


SS 33
(P.72)

Obverse : In Chinese "Kok Liu Thong Poh"
Reverse : In Chinese "Ban Soo Sui Guan"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 128.9 grains, 8.35 grammes
Diameter : 33 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Taiping Museum collection (found in Pekan, Pahang in 1906)



JOKOH





SS 34
(P.73)

Obverse : In Chinese "Sam Hup Hoon Yong"
Reverse : In Chinese "Ban Soo Sui Guan"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 125.7 grains, 8.15 grammes
Diameter : 33 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR
Note : Djakarta Museum collection - exists with a countermark on the rim of the reverse





JOKOH



SS 35
(P.74)

Obverse : In Chinese "Sam Hup Hoon Yong"
Reverse : In Chinese "Tai Hin Hoo Hong"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 142 grains, 9.30 grammes
Diameter : 33 mm
Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Chijs (1896) p.154 No.12
Lockhart (1898) Vol.III p.74
Wood (1904) Fig.47
Note : The Chinese regard the South wind lucky and the North wind as unlucky



JOKOH



SS 36
(P.75)

Obverse : In Chinese "Ban Soo Sui Guan"
Reverse : In Chinese "Tai Hin Hoo Hong"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 142 grains, 9.20 grammes
Diameter : 33.5 mm
Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Chijs (1896) p.154/7, p.374/154 No.6
Lockhart (1898) Vol.III p.74
Wood (1904) Fig.46



JOKOH



SS 37
(P.76)

Obverse : In Chinese "Jin Lee Ho Soon"
Reverse : In Chinese "Tai Hin Hoo Hong"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 126.5 grains, 8.20 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR
Reference : Chijs (1896) p.154/5
Lockhart (1898) Vol.III p.74
Wood (1904) Fig.44

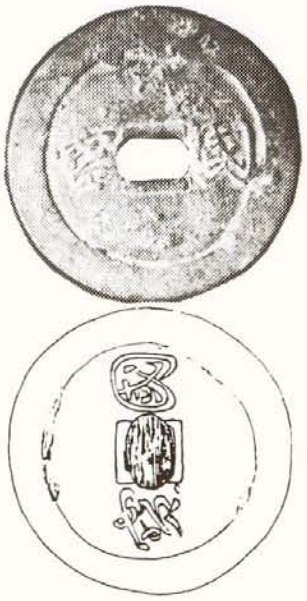




SS 38
(P.77)

JOKOH

Obverse : In Chinese " Ghee Li Soon Kee" (Chop Ghee Lee). Countermarked in Chinese "Ts'ai" (quality i.e. in reference to genuine)
Reverse : In Chinese "Kok Poh" (State Treasury)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 135.8 grains, 8.80 grammes
Diameter : 33.5 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR
Note : This Jokoh, in reference to "Kok Poh" (State Treasury), was probably meant to be used in a large area in Pahang.



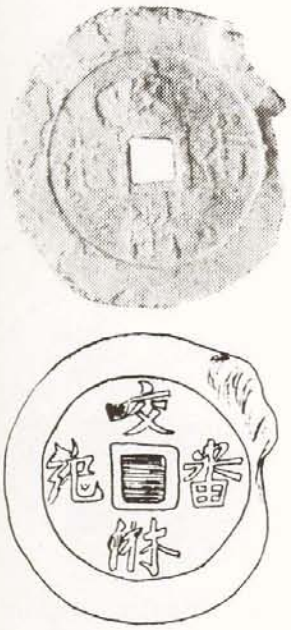


SS 39
(P.78)

JOKOH

Obverse : In Chinese " Sai Ho Wee Kee" (Chop Sai Ho). Countermarked in Chinese "Liang" (good, excellent i.e. in reference to it being genuine)
Reverse : In Chinese "Ch'uan Seng Kongsi" (Chuan Seng Company)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 121.6 grains, 7.8 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR

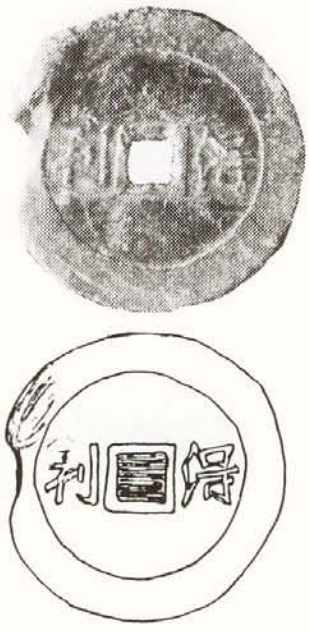




SS 40
(P.79)

JOKOH

Obverse : In Chinese " Kah Lin Huan Kee" (Chop Kah Lin)
Reverse : In Chinese "Tek Li"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 126.5 grains, 8.20 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR



JOKOH



SS 41
(P.80)

Obverse : In Chinese " Sum Hup Kui Kee" (Chop Sum Hup)

Reverse : In Chinese "Yew Hock Chiah Koo"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 148.1 grains, 9.60 grammes

Diameter : 33 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR

Reference : Chijs (1896) p.154/8
Lockhart (1898) Vol.III p.74
Wood (1904) Fig.48



Note : The above Jokoh was probably issued by a well established gambling operator.

JOKOH



SS 42
(P.81)

Obverse : In Chinese " Sum Hup Kui Kee Nien K'an" (Chop Sum Hup Nien K'an ?). Countermarked in Chinese "?" (probably "Liang" i.e. good or excellent)

Reverse : In Chinese "Yu Fu Che Chu" (may those who remain have good fortune)



Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.95 grammes Diameter: 33.5 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR

Reference : British Museum collection

Note : The above Jokoh is similar to the previous issue SS 41 except for the addition of the Chinese words "Nien K'an" (annual review) on the obverse. The issuer was attempting to convey the impression that his licence was subject to annual review. He would therefore not endan ger the possibility of its withdrawal by irregular practices.

JOKOH



SS 43
(P.82)

Obverse : In Chinese " Hup Lee Cheng Kee" (Chop Hup Lee). Countermarked in Chinese "?" (probably "Liang" i.e. good or excel lent)

Reverse : In Chinese "Su Tai Goh Chang" (the four elements and the five constant virtues)



Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.35 grammes

Diameter : 33.5 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole) RRR

Reference : Chijs (1896) p.154/9, Lockhart (1898) Vol.III p.74
Wood (1904) Fig.49

Note : The four elements are earth, water, fire and air. The five constant virtues are benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge and sincerity.

JOKOH



SS 44
(P.83)

Obverse : In Chinese " Bee Seng Kongsi" (Bee Seng Company)

Reverse : In Chinese "Peng Hup Soon Lee" (matching pairs favourable returns)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 8.20 grammes Diameter: 35 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR

Reference : Chijs (1896) p.154/11,
Lockhart (1898) Vol.III p.74
Wood (1904) Fig.51



JOKOH

Obverse : In Chinese " Ban Lee Kongsi" (Ban Lee Company) (the great lit. ten thousand advantages Company)

Reverse : In Manchu transcript "Pao Ch'uan" (Board of Revenue). This is copied from an ordinary Chinese cash coin of Ch'ing Dynasty

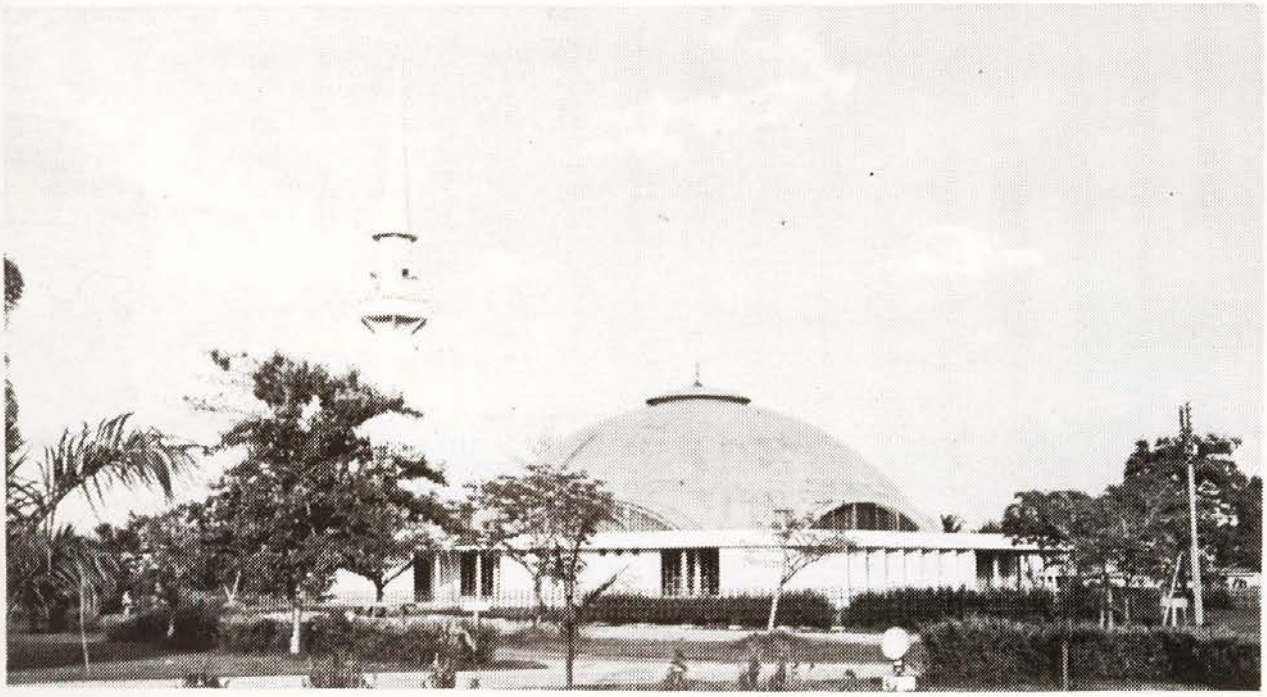
Edge : Plain

Weight : ? Diameter: ?

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR

SS 45
(P.84)

Reference : Dakers M S Catalogue Taiping Museum (1935) where it is recorded as Pahang by style



Masjid Jamek Sultan Ahmad I in Kuantan, Pahang
This mosque was officially declared open in 1964
(Postcard photo - author's collection)

GENTING HIGHLANDS HOTEL TOKENS

The Genting Highlands Resort, located on the Gunung Ulu Kali Peak in the mountaineous main range in the State of Pahang 2,880 metres above sea level, was opened in mid 1971.

Malaysia's first and only casino, which was then located in the Highlands Hotel, issued One Ringgit tokens for use in the Casino de Genting between 1972 - 1974. In 1974, 20 Sen and 50 Sen tokens were issued for use in its slot machines. These tokens were however withdrawn some time later. The Casino de Genting is now located in the new Genting Hotel.

20 SEN 1974



SS 46

Obverse : The logo of the Genting Highlands Hotel in the centre. The legend "GENTING HIGHLANDS HOTEL BERHAD 1974"
Reverse : Within a wreath "20 SEN 1974"
Edge : Plain Weight : 5.3 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm Thickness : 2 mm
Composition : Cupro Nickel



50 SEN 1974



SS 47

Obverse : Similar to SS 46
Reverse : Within a wreath "50 SEN 1974"
Edge : Plain Weight : 9.3 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm Thickness : 2 mm
Composition : Cupro Nickel



SATU RINGGIT - $1 (No Date)



SS48

Obverse : The logo of the Genting Highlands Hotel in the centre. In Chinese "Yuen Teng Too Chang Choe Ma" (Genting Highlands Casino Gaming Token) above and "Yat Yuan" (One Dollar) below
Reverse : Within a circle "CASINO DE GENTING SATU RINGGIT". In the centre "$1"
Edge : Plain Weight : 12.5 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition : Cupro Nickel
Note : Issued between 1972 - 1974



SATU RINGGIT - $1 (No Date)



SS 49

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 48
Edge : Plain Weight : 12.2 gramme
Diameter : 30 mm Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition : Copper
Note : Issued between 1972 - 1974



CABLE CAR
GENTING HIGHLANDS HOTEL TOKENS

$5 (No Date) 1991



SS 50

Obverse : "ACCEPTABLE AT CASINO DE GENTING. MALAYSIA". Within a circle, view of the cable car with the mountains in the background

Reverse : "FIVE DOLLAR GAMING TOKEN. NOT LEGAL TENDER". Within a circle, the logo of the Genting Highlands Hotel with the words "CASINO de GENTING" and the denomination "$5" below



Edge : Milled

Weight : 21.38 grammes

Diameter : 36.5 mm

Composition: Cupro Nickel

:Note : The above $5 token was issued in 1991 to commemorate the introduction of the $5 slot machines in the Genting Highlands casino. The obverse depicts the cable car which operates for a distance of 2.4 kilometers up to the casino.

GENTING HIGHLANDS HOTEL TOKENS

The tokens listed below are presentation pieces that were issued as a set of three pieces in 1993, the year of the Cockeral, by the Casino de Genting in the Genting Highlands Hotel, State of Pahang. They do not bear any denomination or date.



SS 51a

Obverse : Cockeral's head with mountains and sun in background. The Chinese character "Fook" (Good Health) above.

Reverse : The Casino de Genting building above with their logo and "CASINO DE GENTING' below



Edge : Plain

Weight : 8.14 grammes

Diameter : 27 mm

Thickness : 2 mm

Composition: Cupro Nickel

GENTING HIGHLANDS HOTEL TOKENS



SS 51b

Obverse : Three cockerals below with the Chinese Character "Loke" (Prosperity) above
Reverse : Similar to SS 50a
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.14 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Thickness : 2 mm
Composition : Cupro Nickel





SS 51c

Obverse : Cockeral facing left with the Chinese character "Sow" (Longevity) above
Reverse : Similar to SS 50a
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.14 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Thickness : 2 mm
Composition : Cupro Nickel





Sultan Abu Bakar Museum in Pekan, Pahang. This building was formerly the official residence of Sultan Abu Bakar from 1948 to 1965 and was then known as Istana (palace) Kota Beram. This building was converted to the State Museum in 1976 and renamed 'Sultan Abu Bakar Museum'. (Photo by H.S. Amat Suanti, Museum Negara, K. L.)

CHAPTER FOUR

STATE OF TERENGGANU (Abode of Faith) 1725/6 - 1967
(Negeri Terengganu Darul Iman)

History

Terengganu was an important trading centre in the 13th Century. Later it became a vassal state of the Majapahit Empire of Java. By the end of the 14th Century a Muslim community is known to have flourished in Terengganu. Subsequently, it became a tributary state of the Malacca Empire in the 15th Century. After the fall of Malacca in 1511, Terengganu was claimed by the Johor Empire as part of the territories inherited from the former Malacca Empire. In the 17th Century Terengganu was under the control of various chieftains over whom the control by Johor proved to be rater tenuous.

To overcome the problem, the Johor Ruler's (i.e. Sultan Abdul Jalil IV 1700 - 1719), younger half brother was proclaimed Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah I (the first Ruler of Terengganu) in 1725/6.

In 1781 Sultan Mansur Shah I agreed to attack Ligor in Siam at the request of the Siamese King. He also sent the Bunga Mas, a traditional tribute of gold and silver flowers, to the Siamese King as a token of friendship. Unfortunately, Siam came to acknowledge the gift as a token of a vassalage state and henceforth started to meddle in the affairs of Terengganu.

After the Treaty of Bangkok in 1909, Terengganu came under British protection as one of the Unfederated Malay States. At the same time, a British officer was appointed to advise the Sultan. M J. L. Humphreys was appointed as British Agent to Terengganu in 1915 and later as British Adviser in 1919 until 1925. He played an important part in the affairs of Terengganu.

By the middle of December 1941, Terengganu had been occupied by the Japanese. The whole of Malaya and Singapore fell to the enemy on 15th February 1942. Terengganu, as well as Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis were restored to Thailand (Siam) by the Japanese in August 1943. After the defeat of the Japanese on 15th August 1945. Terengganu and the rest of Malaya came under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945. Terengganu, as well as Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis were restored to the British by Thailand in early 1946.

On 1st April 1946, Terengganu was joined to the short lived and unpopular Malayan Union. Terengganu became a part of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948. As one of the States of Malaya, Terengganu attained Independence on 31st August 1957. On 16th September 1963 Terengganu became one of the component States of Malaysia.

SULTANS OF TERENGGANU

Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah I	1725/6	-	1733
Sultan Mansur Shah I	1733	-	26.1.1793
Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah II	26.1.1793	-	1808
Sultan Ahmad Shah I	1808	-	5.7.1830
Sultan Abdul Rahman Shah	5.7.1830	-	?.1.1831
Sultan Daud	?.1.1831	-	?.2.1831
Sultan Mansur Shah II	?.2.1831	-	1836
Sultan Muhammad Shah I	1836	-	1839
Sultan Baginda Omar	4.11.1839	-	1876
Sultan Ahmad Shah II	1876	-	18.12.1881
Sultan Zainal Abidin III	18.12.1881	-	25.11.1918
Sultan Muhammad Shah II	25.11.1918	-	21.5.1920
Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah	21.5.1920	-	25.9.1942
Sultan Ali	26.9.1942	-	15.12.1945
Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah	16.12.1945	-	20.9.1979
Sultan Mahmud Al Muktafi Billah Shah	Since 20.9.1979		

Coinage

There appears to have been only three varieties of the gold Mas and Kupang minted specifically for Terengganu. The first, a gold Kupang, is dated 1120A.H. (1708) and can definitely be ascribed to the reign of Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah I. The second variety which consists of an octagonal gold Mas and the third which consists of a gold Kupang are similar to the first variety except that they occur without any date on them. These are most likely to have been issued in the reign of Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah II.

Terengganu had very lottle gold of its own. It had to import the metal from neighbouring States and mint locally and this proved to be very expensive. As a result, Terengganu started to utilise the gold coinage of the States of Kelantan, Pahang and even Johor.

Towards the beginning of the 19th Century pewter/tin coin which were known as Keping or pitis were introduced in Terengganu. The earlier varieties occur without the date and it is therefore difficult to ascertain the reign in which they were issued.

Hugh Clifford who visited Terengganu in 1895 gave a very informative account of the then currency in circulation in Terengganu. According to him there were two types of currency. The first was known as Keping or pitis and was minted under the authority of the Sultan. The second type was known as Jokoh and was minted by the Kapitan China (Chinese headman) under the authority of the Sultan for areas under Chinese domination. In addition various gold coinage was also in use.

The exchange rate of the Terengganu currency in 1895 was as follows:

1 Keping or Pitis	=	1/10 of a Cent (approximately)
9.6 Keping or Pitis	=	1 Cent
10 Keping or Pitis	=	1 Keping bharu (one new Keping) i.e. the 10 Keping 1310A.H. (1892/3)
30 Keping or Pitis / 3 Keping bharu	=	1 Keneri (unit of account)
4 Keneri / 120 Keping or Pitis / 12 Keping bharu	=	1 Kupang (gold)
4 Kupang (gold) / 480 Keping or Pitis / 48 Keping bharu	=	1 Mas (gold) 50 Cents or Half Dollar
2 Mas (gold) / 960 Keping or Pitis 96 Keping bharu	=	1 Spanish or Mexican Dollar / 100 Cents

In 1310A.H. (1892/3) a new tin coin bearing the denomination 10 Keping was minted in Terengganu. Tunku Petri the wife, and Che Kelesom the Royal concubine, of Sultan Zainal Abidin III were authorised by the Sultan to mint 960,000 pieces per month of this new Ten Keping coins and were allowed to keep the profits for their upkeep. The intrinsic value of the Ten Keping coin was 0.03 Cents, but as the coin was equivalent to One Cent, both the ladies made a profit of about 245% per coin or about $700.00 per month which was a tidy sum in those days.

In 1904 a new tin coin bearing the denomination 1/2 Cent in Arabic was introduced. This was followed in 1907 by three coins bearing the denomination 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Cent which bore the initials of Sultan Zainal Abidin III. At the time of issue, these coins represented the Cent or fractions of the Cent of a Dollar. After Terengganu agreed to accept British Protection by the Treaty of Bangkok in 1909, the currency of the Straits Settlements was adopted as legal tender. The rate of exchange of the Terengganu Cents with the Straits Settlements Dollar was fixed at the rate of 4 = 3 as follows:

Terengganu 1	Keping	=	Straits Settlements 0.0075 Cents
Terengganu 10	Keping	=	Straits Settlements 3/4 Cents
Terengganu 1	Cent	=	Straits Settlements 3/4 Cents
Terengganu 4	Cents	=	Straits Settlements 3 Cents
Terengganu 100	Cents	=	Straits Settlements 75 Cents

There was a general shortage of subsidiary coins in 1920 in the Straits Settlements. To overcome this problem, an emergency issue of the 1 Cent was authorised by the Sultan at the suggestion of J.L. Humphreys, the first British Adviser to the Sultan of Terengganu. Thus this issue of the 1 Cent (1920) became part of the official coinage struck under British protection. In order to save time, the dies used for the previous local issue of the Terengganu 1 Cent of 1907 were modified by the addition of a square diamond frame and two stars on the reverse to distinguish it from the earlier issue. In value this Terengganu tin 1 Cent which was released in September 1920 was equal to the Straits Settlements copper 1 Cent. However great confusion arose because of the similarity of the earlier issue of 1907 which was of a lower value. This coin was therefore withdrawn in August 1921. This coin was later reissued in March 1924 at the old exchange rate of Terengganu 4 Cents = Straits Settlements 3 Cents.

All Terengganu tin coins were demonetised by Proclamation No.61 of 1352A.H. (1933/34) of the Terengganu Government Orders with effect from 21st March 1934.

JOKOH (Private Monetary Tokens)

Small change was usually hard to come by. With the permission of the Sultan, the Chinese Kapitans (Chinese headman) started to issue monetary tokens which were called Jokoh around 1877 for use in their gambling dens and areas under their jurisdiction. These Jokoh were also legal tender in the capital and nearby areas. The acceptance of these Jokoh by the general public depended upon widespread confidence in the ability of the issuers to redeem them with silver Dollars when required.

The Jokoh were made of tin or pewter and were based on the familiar cash coins of China; a circular coin with a square central hole. The word Jokoh is derived from the Malay word "Jongkong" which refers to a hollowed out boat but in this context refered to the central hole in the Jokoh. Some of the Jokoh imitate the words found on the Chinese cash. The Jokoh also had Jawi inscriptions on them so as to enable the Malays to recognise the issuer. Some of the Jokoh have a thin wire or other metal impressed in the flan while others occur with several countermarks. This was inserted by the issuer to prevent forgery. According to Hugh Clifford, the official rate of exchange of the Jokoh in 1895 was as follows:

1	Jokoh	=	2.1/2 Cents
1	Jokoh	=	24 Keping
5	Jokoh	=	1 Kupang (gold)
20	Jokoh	=	1 Mas (gold)
40	Jokoh	=	1 Spanish or Mexican Dollar (100 Cents)

The System of farming out opium and gambling rights to the highest bidder was abolished by the Government in 1919. Without the gambling dens, the Chinese Kapitans ceased to issue their private issue of Jokoh.

SINGAPORE MERCHANT TOKENS

The "Duit Ayam" or cockerel type one keping Singapore Merchant tokens were introduced in Terengganu in 1830's by merchants from the neighbouring Malay States to serve as small change. The Singapore merchants issued a special one keping copper token for the State of Terengganu in 1251A.H. (1835/6)

BRITISH COINAGE

The coinage of the Straits Settlements was officially introduced in Terengganu in the 1910's. For details on this series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya was introduced in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya & British Borneo, in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coins and Jokoh of Terengganu. The reference numbers allocated by Major Fred Pridmore in his article "The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsular - The Malaccan Group - Terengganu" and published in Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1970, Volume LXXVIII No.1 - 4 & 6 are given in brackets. The reference number for the Singapore Merchant Token (Negri Terengganu) is from "The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations - Part 2 - Asian Territories "by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London 1965).



Sultan Zainal Abidin III
Sultan of Terengganu
18.12.1881 - 25.11.1918
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Muhammad Shah III
Sultan of Terengganu
25.11.1918 - 21.5.1920 (abdicated)
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah
Sultan of Terengganu
21.5.1920 - 25.9.1942
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah
Sultan of Terengganu
16.12.1945 - 20.9.1979
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, K.Lumpur)



Sultan Mahmud Al Muktafi Billah Shah
Sultan of Terengganu since 20.9.1979
(Photo - Federal Department of information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

TERENGGANU

A. COINAGE

SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN SHAH I 1725/6 - 1733

KUPANG (Gold) 1120A.H. (1708)



SS 1
(P.85)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin 1120"
(Ruler of the faithful 1120A.H. = 1708)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7 grains, 0.45 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RRR



KEPING or PITIS 1143A.H. (1731)



SS 2

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah Sanat 1143"
(Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah Year 1143A.H. = 1731)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.0 grammes
Diameter : 15 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN SHAH II 1793 - 1808

MAS (Gold)



SS 3
(P.86)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 38.6 grains, 2.50 grammes
Diameter : 16 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) RR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 4
(P.87)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Zainal Abidin Shah"
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition : Gold (Octagonal) R



KEPING or PITIS (12)13A.H. (1798/99)



SS 5
(P.88)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil Khalifatul Muminin Sanat (12)13"
(The Just Ruler of the faithful (12)13A.H. = (17)98/99)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition: Tin (central hole) RRR
Reference : Millies Pl.XXIII No.249; Weyl (1881) No.15;
Wood (1904) Pl.V No.35

SULTAN AHMAD SHAH I 1808 - 1827

KEPING or PITIS 1222A.H. (1807/8)



SS 6
(P.89)

Obverse : In Arabic "Kadhir Malik Al Adil 1222"
(Tin Pitis of the Just Ruler 1222A.H. = 1807/8)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Tin (central hole) RRR
Reference : Millies Pl.XXIII No.245; Weyl (1881) No.16;
Wood (1904) Pl.V No.36

KEPING or PITIS 1222A.H. (1807/8)



SS 7
(P.90)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 6 but the Arabic inscription runs outwards around the central hole
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 20 mm
Composition : Tin (central hole) RRR
Reference : Millies Pl.XXIII No.246; Weyl (1881) No.17;
Wood (1904) p.10

KEPING or PITIS 1222A.H. (1807/8)



SS 8
(P.91)



SS 9
(P.92)

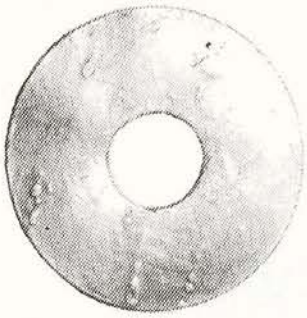
Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 6 but cruder inscriptions and the last two numerals only of the date (12)22A.H. (1807/8)
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 16 mm
Composition : Tin (central hole) RRR
Reference : Millies Pl.XXIII No.247 and 248; Weyl (1881) No.18 & 19;
Wood (1904) p.10

SULTAN MUHAMMAD SHAH I 1836 - 1839

KEPING or PITIS 1251A.H. (1835/6)



SS 10
(P.93)



Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil Khalifatul Muminin 1251" (Tin Pitis of the Just Ruler of the faithful 1251A.H. = 1835/6) and a star
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 106.8 grains, 6.92 grammes
Diameter : 35 mm
Composition : Tin (central hole) Scarce

KEPING or PITIS 1253A.H. (1837)



SS 11



Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil 1253" (The Just Ruler 1253A.H. = 1837)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition : Tin (central hole) RRR

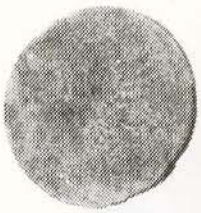
SULTAN BAGINDA OMAR 1839 - 1876

KEPING or PITIS 1265A.H. (1849)





SS 12
(P.94)





Obverse reconstructed

Obverse : In Arabic "Duriba fi Trekanu sanat 1265" (Struck in Terengganu 1265A.H. = 1849) The inscription is incused
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 25 grains, 1.62 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Tin RR

KEPING or PITIS 1271A.H. (1854/5)

SS 13
(P.95)

Obverse : Similar to SS 12 but dated 1271A.H. = 1854/5
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Tin RRR
Reference : Bucknill (1923) page 208, C.4

SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN III 1881 - 1918





SS 14
(P.96)

KEPING or PITIS 1299A.H. (1882)



Obverse : In Arabi "Belanja Terengganu Sanat 1299"
(Currency of Terengganu Year 1299A.H. (1882)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.62 grammes, 2.90 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition: Tin RR

TEN KEPING 1310A.H. (1892/93)



SS 15
(P.97)

Obverse : In Arabic "Duriba fi Trekanu 1310"
(Struck in Terengganu 1310A.H. = 1892/93)
Reverse : In Arabic "Sepuloh Keping 10" (Ten Keping 10).
A wreath of leaves in the border
Edge : Plain
Weight : 86.4 grains, 5.60 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition: Tin



TEN KEPING 1310A.H. (1892/93)



SS 16

Obverse : Similar to SS 15 but with large Arabic inscription
Reverse : Similar to SS 15 but with large Arabic lettering.
A wreath of large leaves in the border
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7.50 grammes
Diameter : 28.5 mm
Composition: Tin RR



HALF CENT 1322A.H. (1904)



SS 17
(P.97A)

Obverse : Within a dotted circle a central design that consists of an interwoven double inscription in Jawi "Kerajaan" (Government). Around this also in Jawi "Daerah taklok-nya Trengganu 1322" (Dependent Province or District of Terengganu 1322A.H. = 1904)

Reverse : The figure " 1/2 " in Arabic mumerals within a dotted circle. A wreath of leaves in the border

Edge : Plain

Weight : 63.6 grains, 4.12 grammes

Diamter : 22 mm

Composition : Tin RRR

Note : Restrikes of the above coin from the original mould were made in the early 1970's and these are common



ONE CENT 1325A.H. (1907)



SS 18
(P.98)

Obverse : Within a dotted circle in Jawi "Kerajaan Terengganu 1325" (State of Terengganu 1325A.H. = 1907). The initials in jawi in the border "S * Z * A * " of (S)ultan (Z)ainal (A)bidin separated by stars

Reverse : The figure "1" within a dotted circle. A wreath of leaves in the border

Edge : Milled

Weight : 100.3 grains, 6.50 grammes

Diamter : 29 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



HALF CENT 1325A.H. (1907)



SS 19
(P.99)

Obverse : Similar to SS 18

Reverse : The figure " 1/2 " within a dotted circle. A wreath of leaves in the border

Edge : Milled

Weight : 41.2 grains, 2.67 grammes

Diamter : 23 mm

Composition : Tin RR

Note : Restrikes of the above coin from the original mould were made in the early 1970's and these are common







SS 20
(P.100)

QUARTER CENT 1325A.H. (1907)





Obverse : Similar to SS 18
Reverse : The figure " 1/4 " within a dotted circle. A wreath of leaves in the border
Edge : Milled
Weight : 28.1 grains, 1.82 grammes
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition: Tin RRRR



SS 21
(P.100A)

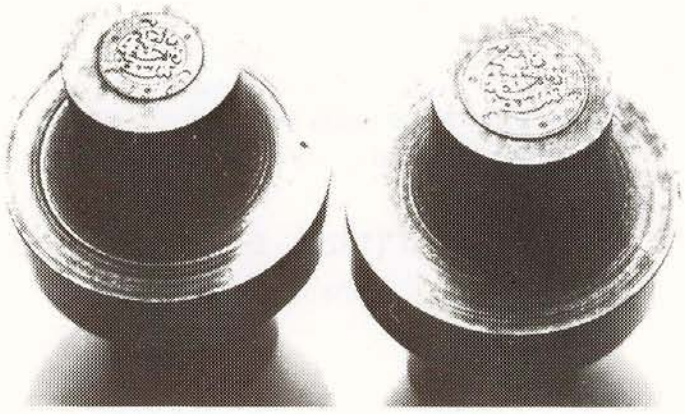
QUARTER CENT 1325A.H. (1907) OBVERSE



The Quarter Cent 1325A.H. (1907) Obverse overstruck on a Spanish American 8 Real 1821 silver crown (Zacatas Mint).

This is probably a die test or a souvenir done by someone engaged in the production of this coinage. RRRR

DIE FOR QUARTER CENT AND HALF CENT 1325A.H. (1907)



SS 22

The Obverse of the master dies for striking the Half Cent and Quarter Cent dated 1325A.H. (1907) tin coinage (SS 19 and SS 20) RRRR

SULTAN SULAIMAN BADRUL ALAM SHAH 1920 - 1942

ONE CENT (1920) - Emergency Issue



SS 23
(P.101)



Obverse : Similar to SS 18. Due to the urgent requirement, the earlier date 1325A.H. (1907) and the initials "S *Z *A *" of (S) ultan (Z) ainal (A)bidin were retained even though he had died two years earlier in 1918

Reverse : The figure " 1 " flanked by a star on each side and enclosed within a diamond frame, all within a dotted circle. A wreath of leaves in the border. The stars and diamond frame were new additions to differentiate from the earlier similar issue

Edge : Milled

Weight : 100 grains, 6.47 grammes

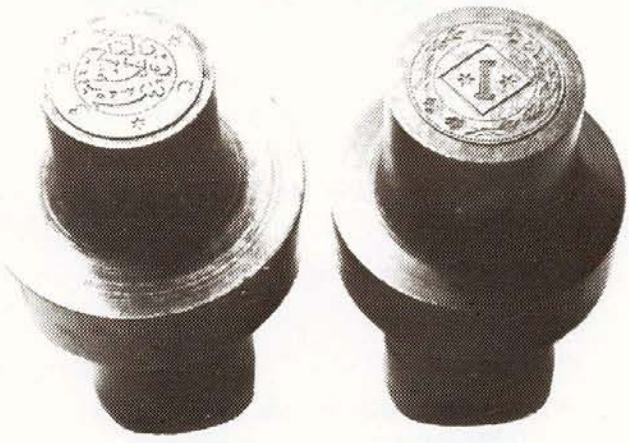
Diameter : 29 mm

Mintage : 1,000,000

Composition : Tin Scarce

Note : The above One Cent (1920) tin coin is the only official issue authorised by the British Government of the Straits Settlements. It was equivalent to the official One Cent copper coinage from its date of issue in September 1920 until August 1921 when it was withdrawn. It was reissued in March 1924 at the rate of 4 Terengganu Cents being equal to 3 Copper Cents of the Straits Settlements until demonetised on 21st March 1934. Counterfeits of the above exist in lead which can be easily bent.

DIE FOR ONE CENT (1920) - Emergency Issue



SS 24 The Obverse and Reverse of the master dies for striking the One Cent Emergency issue tin coins in 1920 (SS 23)
RRRR

UNDATED KEPING or PITIS

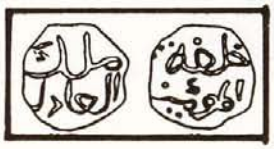
The undermentioned tin pitis coins occur without any dates. These coins were most probably issued in the late 18th Century and/or in the early years of the 19th Century.

KEPING or PITIS



SS 25
(P.102)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 14.6 grains, 0.95 grammes (average)
Diameter : 16 mm, 21 mm
Composition: Tin (Octagonal) RR



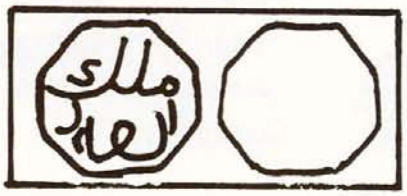


KEPING or PITIS



SS 26

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.30 grammes, 1.85 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Tin (Octagonal) RR





KEPING or PITIS



SS 27
(P.104)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 22.3 grains, 1.45 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Tin RR

Note : (a) The above type (SS 27) as well as the type that follows are usually found in Brunei. Brunei had trade connections with Terengganu during which period these coins would have freely circulated. For other similar types see Chapter Twenty on the coinage of Brunei.

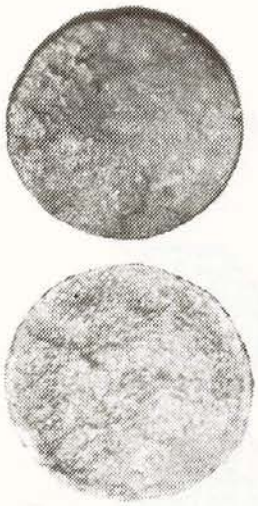
(b) A similar type bears the Arabic date 1253A.H. (=1837). This indicates that these undated series must have circulated in the late 18th and/or early 19th Century.

(c) In "The Voyage of Abdullah" by A.E. Coppe written in 1838 these type of Pitis coins (i.e. Malik Al Adil) were recorded as having the exchange value of 3,840 pieces to a Spanish Dollar.

KEPING or PITIS



SS 28
(P.105)

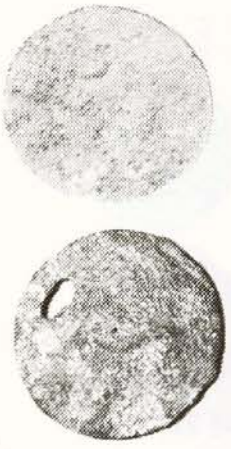


Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 51 grains, 3.30 grammes (average)
Diameter : 24 mm - 27 mm
Composition : Tin R

KEPING or PITIS



SS 29
(P.106)



Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler) within a toothed border
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 42.5 grains, 2.75 grammes (average)
Diameter : 22 mm - 23.5 mm
Composition : Tin RR

KEPING or PITIS



SS 30
(P.107)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler) within a circle with an outer border of leaves
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 58 grains, 3.75 grammes (average)
Diameter : 28 mm - 29 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

KEPING or PITIS (Forgery)



SS 30A

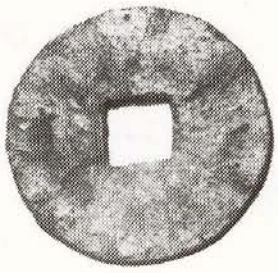
Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 27 mm
Composition : Lead
Note : This coin is a forgery of Terengganu Type SS 30

KEPING or PITIS



SS 31

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.5 grammes
Diameter : 28.5 mm (square central hole)
Composition: Tin (crudely cast) RR

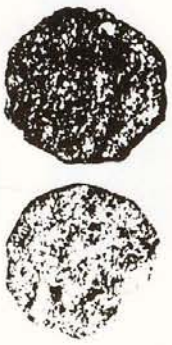


KEPING or PITIS



SS 31A

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler) in 3 lines
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.10 grammes, 1.20 grammes
Diameter : 17.5 mm
Composition: Tin (Octagonal)

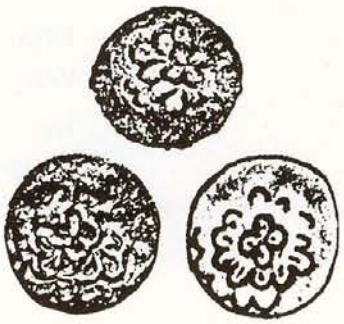


KEPING or PITIS

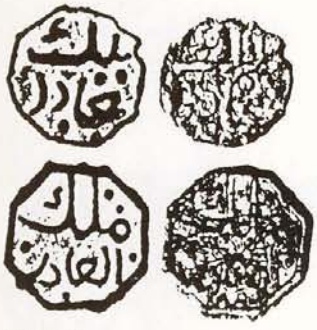


SS 31B

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.10 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Tin

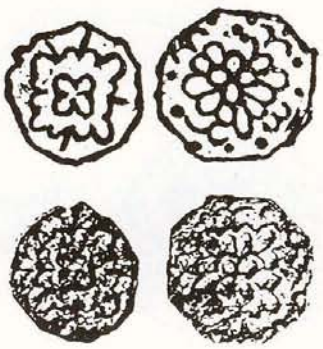


KEPING or PITIS



SS 31C

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.90 grammes, 1.50 grammes
Diameter : 15 mm - 16 mm
Composition: Tin (Octagonal)
Note : The two coins listed above (SS 31A and SS 31B), the reverses of which are rather similar to the Sultanate of Brunei's flowery pattern type tin coins, were found together with a hoard of Terengganu (SS 32 - SS 34 type) and Johor (SS 38 type) coins in Riau. In view of the close relationship between the State of Terengganu and the Sultanate of Brunei at that time, it is considered appropriate to classify these coins under Terengganu



HALF KEPING or HALF PITIS

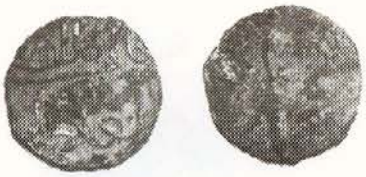


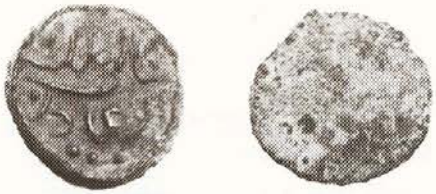
SS 32

Obverse : In Arabic "Kali Malik Al Adil" (The reign of the Just Ruler). The inscription is written left to right
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.5 grammes
Diameter : 13 mm
Composition : Tin Scarce



KEPING or PITIS







Obverse : In Arabic "Kali Malik Al Adil" (The reign of the Just Ruler).
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.10 grammes, 2.20 grammes, 3.80 grammes
Diameter : 17.5 mm, 20 mm, 21.5 mm
Composition : Tin
Note : Several varieties exist of this coin in varying diameters

SS 33
(P.103)

KEPING or PITIS



SS 34

Obverse : In Arabic "Kali Malik Al Adil" (The reign of the Just Ruler).
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.30 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition : Tin Scarce



KEPING or PITIS



SS 34A

Obverse : In Arabic "Kali Malik Al Adil" (The reign of the Just Ruler) in 3 lines
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.75 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition : Tin S





B. JOKOH (PRIVATE MONETARY TOKENS)

JOKOH (1877)



SS 35
(P.108)

Obverse :In Chinese "Joo Seng Kongsi" (Joo Seng Company). "Three countermarks "WTS", "LIBERTAD" and in Chinese "Kongsi"

Reverse : In Manchu script "Boo Yon TS Ting Chou". "T" and "S" retrograde

Edge : Plain

Weight : 128 grains, 8.29 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR



Note: This Jokoh is dated according to the Chinese sexagenary cycle. "Ting Chou" is the fourteenth year of the seventy seventh cycle which commenced from 13th February 1877.

"Boo Yon" is the Manchu transcript of Pao Yun (Yunnan Province mint) which was copied from a Chinese cash coin. The countermark "LIBERTAD" is copied from a Mexican Dollar.

JOKOH (1877)



SS 36
(P.109)

Obverse : Similar to SS 35 but with group of dots at the four corners of the central hole. Two countermarks "W T S" and "LIBERTED"

Reverse : Similar to SS 35 but with the countermark in Chinese "Kung Ssu"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 109.5 grains, 7.10 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR



JOKOH (1895)



SS 37
(P.110)

Obverse : A floral border with " I ℮ I" above. In Chinese "Guan Seng Kongsi" (Guan Seng Company). Countermarked three times with an ear of corn? and "BAH"?

Reverse : In Manchu script "Boo Yon" (Yunnan), "Wei" and "Kang ?"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 137 grains, 8.87 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR



Note: The above Jokoh was issued by the Sultan's Juru Tulis (Chinese scribe) in lieu of salary.

JOKOH (1895)





Obverse : Within an ornamental border and a circle of dots the Chinese characters "Hiap Hin Kongsi" (Hiap Hin Company). The edge is counterstamped with the Chinese character "Chi" (Auspicious)

Reverse : In Jawi "Ini Juru Bahasa Punya" (This is the Interpreters) within an ornamental ring of stars. Two countermarks in Chinese "Kongsi" on the left and "Hiap Hin" on the right. On some specimens the position of the counterstamps is transposed. An anti forgery wire is incorporated into the coin surface





Edge : Plain

Weight : 124.4 grains, 8.06 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole)

SS 38
(P.111)

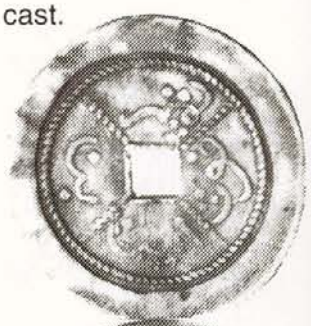
Note: (a) The above Jokoh was issued by the Sultan's Juru Bahasa (Chinese Interpreter) in lieu of salary

(b) A piece of the above Jokoh without any counterstamp on the obverse and reverse has recently been seen by the author. This indicates that these counterstamps were made after the Jokoh were cast.





JOKOH





Obverse : In Chinese "Swee Seng Kongsi" (Swee Seng Company) within a circle of dots. Two counterstamps " M " above and " BG " below

Reverse : In Jawi "Ini Boon Seng Punya" (This is Boon Seng's) within a circle of dots

Edge : Plain

Weight : 130 grains, 8.42 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole)

SS 39
(P.112)

JOKOH





Obverse : In Chinese "Hiap Chin Peng Kee" (Chop Hiap Chin). An anti forgery wire is incorporated into the surface

Reverse : In Jawi "Ini Boon Peng Punya" (This is Boon Peng's) within a circle of dots

Edge : Plain

Weight : 131 grains, 8.48 grammes

Diameter : 33 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole)

SS 40
(P.113)

JOKOH



SS 41
(P.114)



Obverse : In Chinese "Hiap Chin Peng Kee" (Chop Hiap Chin) in large characters. Each word is separated by a line of small diamonds

Reverse : In Jawi " Boon Peng " and two prawns within a circle of small triangles. Each word and prawn is separated by a line of small diamonds

Edge : Plain

Weight : 134 grains, 8.68 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole)

JOKOH



SS 42
(P.115)



Obverse : In Chinese "Eng Leong Kongsi" (Eng Leong Company) within a double circle of dots. Countermarked "TAN" and "T"

Reverse : In Jawi "Ini Gim Keat Punya" (This is Gim Keat's token) within a double circle of dots

Edge : Plain

Weight : 136.6 grains, 8.85 grammes

Diameter : 33 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR

JOKOH



SS 43
(P.116)



Obverse : Within a circle of dots in Chinese "Teck Soon Kongsi" (Teck Soon Company) and "Peng Ngo" (cyclical year 1907). Two dotted circles with a central dot at left and right below. Around the border "WEE SIN HEE 1907"

Reverse : Within a circle of dots in Jawi "Sin" and "Hee" (issuer's name Sin Hee) above and below the hole. To the left and right of the central hole are the lions rampant holding a trident

Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.6 grains, 9.5 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole)

JOKOH



SS 44A

Obverse : Within a circle of dots in Chinese "Teck Soon Kongsi" (Teck Soon Company) and "Peng Ngo" (cyclical year 1907).

Reverse : In Jawi "Sin" and "Hee" (the issuer's name). Generally similar to SS 43 but without the trident in the paws of the lion

Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.50 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole) Scarce



JOKOH



SS 44 B

Obverse : Within a circle of dots in Chinese "Teck Soon Kongsi" (Teck Soon Company) Tow dots with radiant sun at left and right below

Reverse : In Jawi "Sin" and "Hee" (the issuer's name). Generally similar to SS 43 but without the trident in the paws of the lion

Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.15 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole) RR



JOKOH



SS 45
(P.117)

Obverse : In Chinese "Chin Choon Kongsi" (Chin Choon Company). Countermarked in Chinese "Chi" (lucky)

Reverse : In Manchu script "Boo Ciowan" (Board of Revenue Mint). Countermark on the rim undeciphered

Edge : Plain

Weight : 122 grains, 7.90 grammes

Diameter : 33 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole) RR



JOKOH



SS 46
(P.118)

Obverse : In Chinese "Tiang Guan Kongsi" (Tiang Guan Company)
Reverse : In Manchu script "Boo Yuwan" (Coin of the Board of Works Mint). An anti forgery small steel circular spring wire in flan which is visible on both sides of the Jokoh
Edge : Plain
Weight : 113.6 grains, 7.36 grammes
Diameter : 30.5 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR

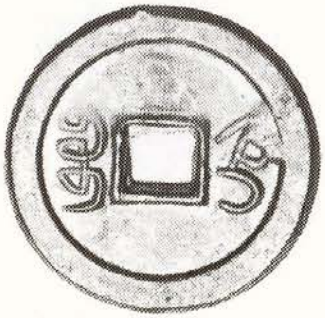


JOKOH



SS 47

Obverse : In Chinese "Woh Tian Kongsi" (Woh Tian Company)
Reverse : In Manchu script "Boo Chi"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 22.9 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR



JOKOH



SS 48

Obverse : In Chinese "Tai Hong Kongsi" (Tai Hong Company)
Reverse : In Manchu script "Boo Chi"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23.2 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Composition: Tin (Square hole in centre marked but not pierced) RR

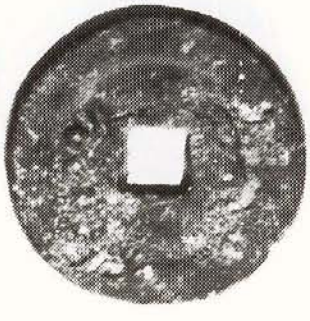


JOKOH



SS 49

Obverse : In Chinese "Geok Seng Ho Hup" (probably the name of a shop)
Reverse : In Manchu script "Boo Chi"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.4 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Thickness : 1.1/2 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR



JOKOH

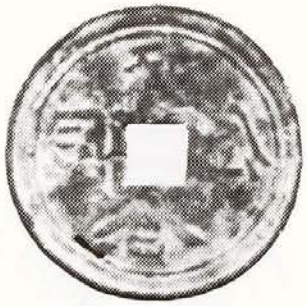


SS 50

Obverse : In Chinese "Soon Lee Chin Kee" (Chop Soon Lee)
Reverse : In Manchu script "Pao Ch'uan"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.15 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Composition : Tin

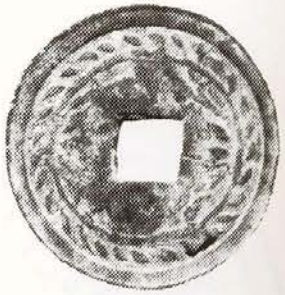


JOKOH



SS 51

Obverse : In Chinese "Ho Hup Kongsi" (Ho Hup Company)
Reverse : Circle of dashes. Wreath? within circle. Inscription, if any is not visible.
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.2 grammes
Diameter : 31.5 mm
Composition : Tin (square central hole) RR



JOKOH



SS 52

Obverse : In Chinese "Ka-ma-mim-nun" (Kemaman) and in Chinese " ? ? ". Kemaman is a town in Terengganu
Reverse : In Chinese "Kong Peng Soon Yong" (Fair and Trust)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.4 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Composition : Tin (square central hole) RR



JOKOH



SS 53

Obverse : In Chinese "Ho Lee"
Reverse : In Chinese "Bee Kee" (Profit)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 13.1 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm
Composition : Tin (the square central hole has been marked but not pierced) RR
Note : The place of issue of this token is not known. It may have been issued in Terengganu, Pahang or some other States.



JOKOH



SS 54

Obverse : In Chinese "Kong Yong"
Reverse : In Chinese "Ban Lee Poh Cheng" (Ban Lee Factory)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.1 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Tin (suqare central hole) RR
Note : The place of issue of this token is not known. It may have been issued in Terengganu, Pahang or some other State.



JOKOH

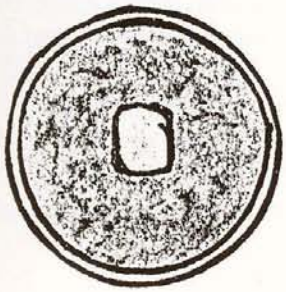


SS 55

Obverse : In Chinese " ? Pak ? ? ". Inscription indecipherable
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.2 grammes
Diameter : 28.5 mm
Composition: Tin (irregular round central hole) RR

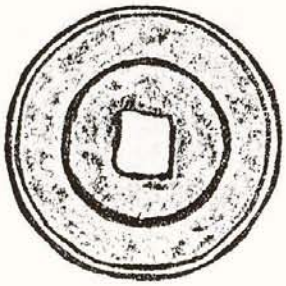


JOKOH



SS 56

Obverse : Thin plain line circle at edge, Uninscribed
Reverse : Thick plain line circle at centre and thin line circle at rim, Uninscribed
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.05 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Composition: Tin



JOKOH

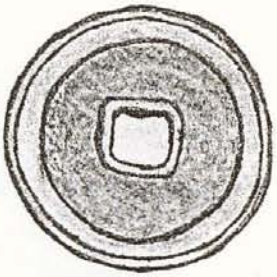


SS 57

Obverse : Thick plain line circle at rim, Uninscribed
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.60 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Composition: Tin



JOKOH



SS 58

Obverse : Thick plain line circle at centre and thin line circle at rim, Uninscribed
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Tin

JOKOH



SS 59

Obverse : In Chinese "Woh Lei Kongsi" (Woh Lei Co.)
Reverse : In Chinese "Loke Kwan Thung Pao" (Currency of Loke Kwan)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7.75 grammes
Diameter : 33.5 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR



SINGAPORE MERCHANT TOKEN

ONE KEPING 1251A.H. (1835/6)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Terengganu" (State of Terengganu)
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251A.H." (One Keping 1251A.H. = 1835/6)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in copper
Note : The above token has been listed under the Singapore Merchant Tokens (See Singapore) where it rightfully belongs. It is repeated here for convenience only. Reference SS 63 (P.52). This token was issued by the Singapore merchants during the reign of Sultan Mansur Shah II (1831 - 1836) of Terengganu.





STATE OF PERAK (Abode of Grace) 1528 - 1967
(Negeri Perak Darul Ridzwan)

by

Saran Singh AMN, PNM, FRNS and
Mohd Kassim bin Haji Ali KMN, AMN, BKT, PNM, AMA, FRNS

History

The ancient Hindu Kingdom of Gangga Negara is believed to have existed in the 5th Century? It was situated near Bruas and the Dindings area in the State of Perak. This kingdom was wiped out by wars between the Archinese, local chieftains and the Siamese by the 14th Century.

By the middle of the 15th Century, Perak formed part of the Malacca Empire. After the fall of Malacca in 1511, Sultan Mahmud fled to Kampar in Sumatra. After his death in 1527/8, Sultan Mahmud left two claimants to the throne. The elder son, Muzaffar became the first Sultan of Perak in 1528 while his younger brother, Ala'uddin, became the first Sultan of Johor.

About 1620, Perak was captured by Sultan Iskandar Muda (Mahkota Alam) of Acheh in Sumatra and became its vassal state until 1641. After 1650 the Dutch East India Company tried at various times to establish a trading post in Perak so as to dominate the tin exports of Perak but without much success.

In the early years of the 19th Century, Siam was expanding its influence in the Malay States. Subsequently, Siam forced Kedah which was its vassal state to attack Perak. After two years of war Perak lost and had to send the bunga mas (golden flower tree) to Siam in 1819 as an acknowledgement of its tributary status.

In 1825 Governor Fullerton of Penang sent Captain Henry Burney to sign a treaty with the Siamese in Bangkok. After nearly a year of negotiations a treaty was signed on 20th June 1826 by which the Siamese agreed to respect the independence of Perak as well as Selangor.

In 1826, Captain James Low went to Perak and signed a treaty with Sultan Abdullah Mu'azzam Shah on 18th October 1826. The British acknowledged Perak's independence and promised defensive aid against any future Siamese interference in Perak. In return the Sultan ceded Dindings, Pulau Pangkor and other smaller Islands off the coast of Perak and also allowed trade concessions to the British.

In 1840's, new rich tin deposits were discovered in the Larut district of Perak which was then under the control of Long Jaffar the Chief of Larut who acted on behalf of the Sultan. Long Jaffar invited the Chinese to open up new tin mines in Larut in 1848. It was not long before two Chinese secret societies were formed in Larut. The first was known as Hai San and consisted mainly of the Chen Sang Hakka and the second which was called the Ghee Hin was formed mainly of the Fui Chew Hakka. Due to intense rivalry there was always trouble between the two societies.

After the death of Sultan Ali in 1871 there were three claimants to the throne of Perak. Sultan Ismail who was then holding the royal regalia became the ruler to the displeasure of Raja Abdullah and Raja Yusof who were the other two claimants. By the Pangkor Treaty of 20th January 1874, the British managed to bring a truce between the two Chinese secret societies. They also recognised Raja Abdullah as Sultan thus removing the reigning Sultan Ismail. James Woodford Wheeler Birch was appointed the first British Resident to Perak in November 1874.

Birch was not tactful with the Sultan and the other Chiefs and created a lot of ill feeling. This finally led to his death in November 1875. Immediate British reprisals against Sultan Abdullah and his Chiefs who had been implicated followed. Sultan Abdullah and the former ex-Sultan Ismail were exiled. Raja Yusof who had twice

before been by-passed was now appointed as Ruler of Perak in 1876. J.G. Davidson was appointed British Resident to advise the Sultan. Hugh Low later became British Resident in April 1877; he brought peace and prosperity to Perak. Hugh Low was a very able administrator and won the confidence of the Sultan and his Chiefs. After 12 years in Perak, Hugh Low retired in 1889 and was succeeded by another able administrator, Frank Swettenham.

On 1st July 1896 Perak joined the States of Pahang, Selangor and Negeri Sembilan to form the Federated Malay States. The Governor of the Straits Settlements became the High Commissioner to the Federated Malay States.

In 1935 the British returned Dindings, Pulau Pangkor and other nearby Islands to Perak which had been ceded to them in 1826.

By the end of December 1941 Perak had been occupied by the Japanese and the whole of Malaya and Singapore fell to the Japanese forces on 15th February 1942. After the defeat of the Japanese on 15th August 1945, Perak and the rest of Malaya came under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945.

On 1st April 1946 Perak was joined to the short lived and unpopular Malayan Union. Perak became a part of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948. As one of the States of Malaya it attained Independence on 31st August 1957. On 16th September 1963 Perak became one of the component States of Malaysia.

SULTANS OF PERAK

Sultan Mudzaffar Shah I	C. 1528	-	1549
Sultan Mansur Shah I	1549	-	1577
Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin (MarhuM Muda)	1577	-	1584
Sultan Tajul 'Ariffin	1584	-	1594
Sultan Alauddin Shah	1594	-	1603
Sultan Mukaddam Shah	1603	-	1619
Sultan Mansur Shah II	1619	-	1627
Sultan Mahmud Shah	1627	-	1630
Sultan Salehuddin	1630	-	1635
Sultan Mudzaffar Shah II	1636	-	1653
Sultan Mahmud Iskandar Shah	1653	-	1720
Sultan Ala'uddin Mughayat Shah	1720	-	1728
Sultan Mudzaffar Shah III) joint Rulers	1728	-	1754
Sultan Muhammad Shah)	1744	-	1750
Sultan Iskandar Dzul Karnain	1754	-	1764
Sultan Mahmud Shah	1764	-	1773
Sultan Ala'uddin Mansur Shah Iskandar Muda	1773	-	1786
Sultan Ahmaddin Shah	1786	-	1806
Sultan Abdul Malik Mansur Shah	1806	-	1825
Sultan Abdullah Mu'azzam Shah	1825	-	1830
Sultan Shahabuddin Riayat Shah	1830	-	1841
Sultan Abdullah Muhammad Shah	1841	-	1850
Sultan Ja'afar Mua'azzam Shah	1850	-	1865
Sultan Ali al Mukammal Inayat Shah	1865	-	1871
Sultan Ismail Mu'abiddin Riayat Shah	1871	-	1874
Sultan Abdullah Muhammad Shah	1874	-	1876
Sultan Yusuf Sharifuddin Mudzaffar Shah	1877	-	1887
Sultan Sir Idris Murshidul 'adzam Shah	?.7.1887	-	14.1.1916
Sultan Sir Abdul Jalil Karamatullah Shah	?.1.1916	-	26.10.1918
Sultan Sir Iskandar Shah	?.10.1918	-	?.10.1938
Sultan Abdul Aziz Al Mutasimbillah Shah	?.8.1938	-	29.3.1948

Sultan Yusuf Izzuddin Shah	31.3.1948	-	4.1.1963
Sultan Idris Al Mutawakkil Alallahi Shah	6.1.1963	-	1.2.1984
Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah	since 3.2.1984		

TIN INGOTS CURRENCY (BIDOR's etc)

As early as the 16th Century, foreign traders recorded that tin intended for commerce was cast into tin ingots of fixed weight and used for all major transactions in the bazaar (market place) as a form of currency. The value of each ingot depended upon it's weight, thus the shape and size of each ingot was of little consequence. Most of the tin ingots were cast in Perak but a small quantity were also cast in the neighbouring State of Selangor. These tin ingots circulated extensively in Perak, Selangor and Negeri Sembilan over a very long period. They were also acceptable in the neighbouring Malay States in the Malay Peninsula as well as in Sumatra.

The earliest ingots were made in simple sand moulds and were cast in the shape of conical cylinders, rounded cones or cones decorated with raised ridges running from top to bottom which gave them the appearance of being 8 sided. This was followed by mount shaped ingots called "Chandi".

Gradually these tin ingots developed into the shape of sawn off four sided pyramids with flat tops known as the 'sugar loaf type'. Later, pyramids or 'pagoda-shaped ingots were cast with wide thick rims and flat tops. The tops of these pagoda-shaped tin ingots were sometimes decorated with one of the many varieties of the 'tampok manggis' i.e. mangosteen rosette or calyx. This design may have been intended to indicate the mint or place of manufacture.

The currency denomination of these ingots was based upon the amount of tin that could be exchanged for one Spanish silver dollar (8 Reales). This value varied from time to time and from place to place. The average weight and rate of exchange was 10 Katis (6 Kilos 50 grammes) to the silver dollar (8 Reales) in Perak. In Selangor the rate of exchange was 8 Katis (4 Kilos 840 grammes) to the silver dollar (8 Reales). There were also smaller lighter tin ingots which were used for minor purchases. Their denomination by weight and average rate of exchange in Perak wa as follows:

1/2 Kati	(302.5 grammes) tin ingot	=	5	Cents
1 Kati	(603 grammes) tin ingot	=	10	Cents
1.1/4 Katis	(756.25 grammes) tin ingot	=	12.1/2	Cents
2.1/2 Katis	(1 Kilo 512.5 grammes) tin ingot	=	25	Cents or 1/4 Dollar (1 Suku)
5 Katis	(3 Kilos 25 grammes) tin ingot	=	50	Cents or 1/2 Dollar
10 Katis	(6 Kilos 50 grammes) tin ingot	=	1	Spanish silver Dollar (8 Real = 100 Cents)
2.1/2 Katis tin ingot		=	1	Bidor
10 Katis tin ingot = 4 Bidor's		=	1	ringgit timah (1 tin dollar)
3.3/4 ringgit timah (tin dollars)		=	1	Keping (a slab of 37.1/2 Katis)
8 Keping (300 Katis)		=	1	Bahar = 30 Spanish silver dollars

In Perak it became the practice to price all merchandise in smaller tin ingots called 'Bidor'. Their weight was 2.1/2 Katis (1 Kilo 512.5 grammes) and these were equivalent to 25 Cents of the Spanish silver dollar (8 Reales). Gradually the term 'Bidor' became so popular that most of the tin ingots of Perak, irrespective of their weight, came to be called 'Bidor'.

These currency blocks of tin ingots were used for internal trade as well as in international commerce. In 1650 the Dutch East India Company in a treaty with Perak's suzerain State of Acheh (Sumatra) had agreed that Perak's tin ingot currency was to remain as it was, i.e.

1 Bidor (2.1/2 Katis) tin ingot	=	25	Cents or 1/4 Spanish dollar
1 Bahar (300 Katis) or 3 Pikuls	=	31.1/4	Spanish dollars

The Dutch listed all merchandise for sale in Perak in Bidors of tin instead of their own coined money. As a result the Bidor (2.1/2 Katis) denomination tin ingot became the most popular of the tin currency mediums of exchange. Further, merchants had learned from past experience that large tin slabs which had formally been used as a medium of exchange were often adulterated with rock or old cannon balls to make up their weight. These tin ingots continued to circulate until the mid 1850's when they were gradually replaced by the minor coinages of the Dutch and British East India Companies.

A very small number of these tin ingots are known to have been cast in silver. It is believed that these must have been made either to commemorate an event or used for presentation purposes.

ANIMAL CURRENCY

Another interesting form of animal tin currency developed in Perak and Selangor around the 18th Century. The origins of this form of animal tin currency were greatly influenced by folklore and magic. To appease the spirits, the pawang (traditional medicine man), who also doubled as an unofficial mint master, cast the tin ingots in the shape of various animals or insects to offer as sacrifice to the spirits.

The miners, both Malays and Chinese, employed pawangs to supervise the smelting of the tin ore so as to achieve harmony with the local spirits and demons. The metal itself was considered to be possessed of a soul spirit that could be influenced by magical ceremonies and incantations. It was believed that movement of grains of ore could be controlled by the pawang and made to assemble at the site of a new mine, thus assuring an abudance of metal.

Traditionally the first ore obtained from a newly opened tin mine was smelted and cast into a pair of shell-backed ingots, each of which often bore a 'mantra' or magic prayer in relief on it's rounded surface. Great supernatural power was attributed to these ingots and they were often used symbolically in place of animal sacrifices.

Over the years the shell-backed ingot acquired a head and front legs which gave it the superficial appearance of a tortoise. Gradually other animals and insects were added and these sacrificial substitutes became an essential part of many magical ceremones. These widespread popularity eventually led to their acceptance as a form of currency in limited use in Perak, Selangor and even Negeri Sembilan as well as the border regions of the other neighbouring Malay States. These animal type tin ingots are known to exist in the following forms:

a. Tortoise (kura-kura)
b. Elephant (gajah)
c. Crocodile (buaya)
d. Cockerel (ayam)
e. Grasshoppers (belalang)
f. Fish (ikan)
g. Goat (kambing)

However, if this was so, then one might reasonably have expected that these blocks of tin should have been cast with each weight denomination represented by a different animal or insect. Unfortunately, this was not the case for the one kati (605 grammes) tin ingots have been recorded in the shape of the elephant, the tortoise and the crocodile. Furthermore, each of the animals appears in a number of different sizes and a variety of weights.

To make matters more complicated, no true pattern or logical scale of weight values is apparent when the known specimens of all types are listed. If, however, these animals are considered as currency, then their failure to accord with the weight denominations of the 'pagoda' tin ingots could mean that they were accepted as tokens!, that is with a nominal value higher than the intrinsic value of the tin they contained. This would have had to be necessary to offset the higher cost of their manufacture. However, the use of these animal tin ingots as a form of currency was limited.

Klinkert in his Malay-Dutch dictionary (Page 129) mentioned that the crocodile (Buaya/Boewaja) type tin ingot weighing 1 Kati (605 grains) was equal to 20 duits. Presumably he meant either Dutch doits or duit ayam i.e. Cockerel type 1 Keping tokens that were issued by the Singapore merchants. Temple (Page 41) recorded the value of the crocodile (buaya) tin ingot as being equal to Straits Settlements 2.1/2 Cents as late as 1904.

COINAGE

The tin coins of Malacca circulated in Perak in the early years of the 16th Century. The Dutch introduced the Spanish silver dollar (8 Reales) as well as Dutch coins of Holland and the Dutch East India Company V.O.C. coinage.

There appears to be no gold or silver coinage for Perak. Only one tin pitis is known to have been struck in Perak in 1760. It bears the Arabic inscription "Ini tempat Pulau Indra Sakti" (This is for the Island of Indra Sakti). Pulau Indra Sakti was an islet on the Perak river. Sultan Iskandar Zul Karnain's palace which was called Merchu Alam was situated on this islet.

In the 1960's a number of tin coins without any inscription were discovered during tin mining operations in Perak. Most of these tin coins have flower petals or star shaped designs, except for one piece which is similar on both sides, all the other tin coins are uniface. Their actual place of issue cannot be determined. However, it is likely that these unidentified tin coins circulated in Perak. They are thus placed under the State of Perak until such time as their attribution can be determined with certainty.

After 1832 the 'duit ayam' or cockerel type one keping Singapore merchant tokens were introduced into Perak by the British. A special one keping merchant tokens bearing the State's name "Negri Perak" was issued in 1835/6. As late as 1875 merchant tokens of Singapore could still be found in circulation in Perak where their rate of exchange was recorded as follows:

Telok Anson, Perak	-	1,000 pieces of tokens	=	1 Spanish Dollar (8 Reales)
Lower Perak	-	1,600 pieces of tokens	=	1 Spanish Dollar (8 Reales)
Kinta valley, Perak	-	800 pieces of tokens	=	1 Spanish Dollar (8 reales)

Due to the early intervention of the British in Perak, the coinage of the British East India Company was introduced into Perak followed by the currency of the Straits Settlements. For details on these series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, was introduced in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya & British Borneo, in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by the Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coinage of Perak. The reference number allocated by Major Fred Pridmore in his article "The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsular - The Malaccan Group - Perak" and published in Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1970 Volume LXXVIII, No.9 is given in brackets. The reference number for the Singapore Merchant Token (Negri Perak) is from "The coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations - Part 2 - Asian Territories" by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London 1965).



Sir Hugh Low
British Resident of Perak 1877 - 1889
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Abdullah Muhammad Shah
Sultan of Perak 1874 - 1876
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Yusuf Sharifuddin
Mudzaffar Shah
Sultan of Perak 1876 - 1887
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Sir Idris Murshidul
'Adzam Shah
Sultan of Perak
July 1887 - 14.1.1916
(Photo - Muzium Negara, K. Lumpur)



Sultan Sir Abdul Jalil Karamatullah Shah
Sultan of Perak
January 1916 - 26.10.1918
(Photo - NationalArchivesMalaysia)



Sultan Sir Iskandar Shah
Sultan of Perak
October 1918 - October 1939
(Photo - National Archives M'alaysia)



Sultan Abdul Aziz Al Mutasimbillah Shah
Sultan of Perak
August 1938 - 29.3.1948
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Yusuf Izzuddin Shah
Sultan of Perak
31.3.1948 - 4.1.1963
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Idris Al Mutawakkil Alallahi Shah
Sultan of Perak
6.1.1963 - 1.2.1984
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah
Sultan of Perak since 3.2.1984
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

A. TIN INGOT CURRENCY

The various types of tin ingots currency of Perak and Selangor has been divided into the following main types, viz:

a. Mound shaped ingots
b. Conical or Cylindrical shaped ingots
c. Mountain shaped ingots "Chandi"
d. Sugar-Loaf type ingots
e. Pyramid or Pagoda type ingots - "Bidor"
f. Pyramid or Pagoda shaped ingots - solid "Tampangs"

The value of these ingots was based on their weight in Katis. For ease of reference, the conversion table of weight is given below.

16	tahils	=	1	Kati	
1	Kati	=	605	grammes	
1	Lb	=	454	grammes	= 12 tahils or 3/4 kati



SS 1

a. Mound shaped ingots

Weight : 5.1/4 Tahils, 201 grammes

Diameter : 74 mm - 80 mm (irregular)

Height : 10 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



SS 2

Weight : 4 Katis 2 Tahils, 2,496 grammes

Diameter : 144 mm - 160 mm (irregular)

Height : 43 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



SS 3

Weight : 1 Kati 13/16 tahils, 636.5 grammes

Diameter : 75 mm

Height : 38 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



SS 4

Weight : 1 Kati 5 3/5 tahils, 817 grammes

Diameter : 95 mm

Height : 41 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



SS 5

Weight : 15 1/16 tahils, 570.3 grammes

Diameter : 108 mm

Height : 45 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



SS 6

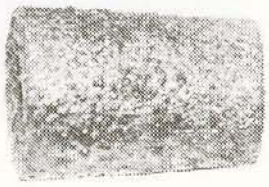
Weight : 1 Kati 1 3/8 tahils, 657.9 grammes

Diameter : 108 mm

Height : 38 mm

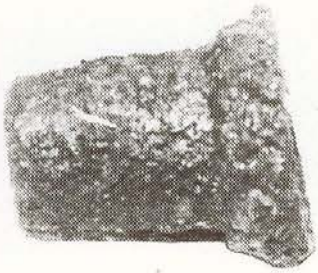
Composition : Tin RRR

b. Conical or Cylindrical Shaped Ingots



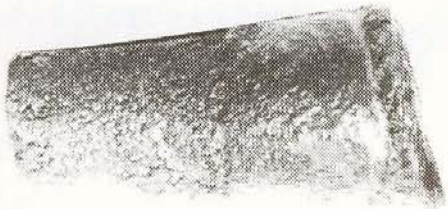
SS 7

Weight : 4 7/16 tahils, 169 grammes
Length : 44 mm
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



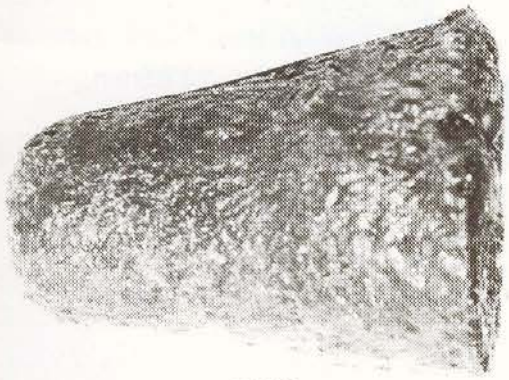
SS 8

Weight : 7 1/8 tahils, 270.1 grammes
Length : 52 mm
Diameter : 42 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 9

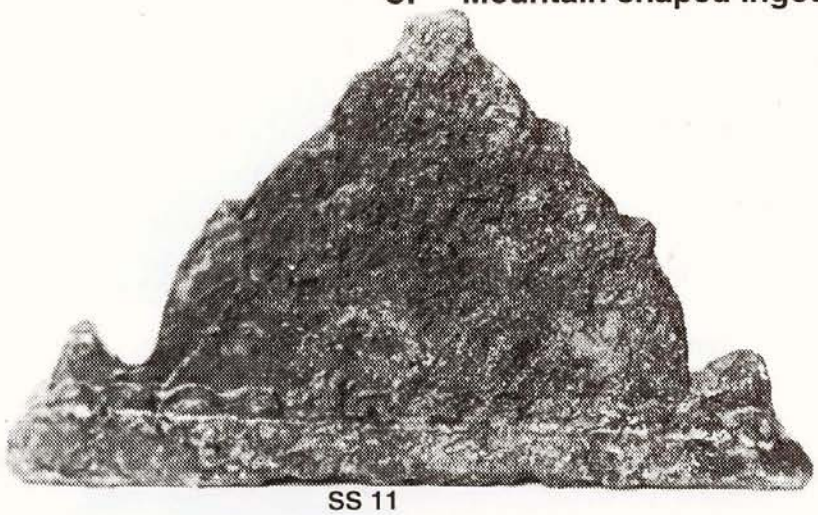
Weight : 9 9/16 tahils, 361.5 grammes
Length : 78 mm
Diameter : 38 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 10

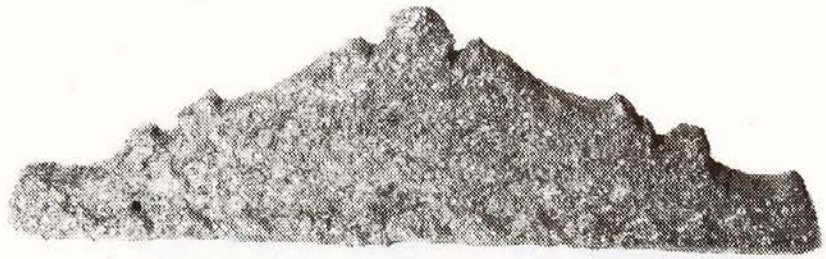
Weight : 1 Kati 13 2/5 tahils, 1,111.9 grammes
Length : 88 mm
Diameter : 63 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

C. Mountain shaped ingots "Chandi"



SS 11

Weight : 1 Kati 1 3/4 tahils, 671 grammes
Length : 154 mm
Height : 90 mm
Width : 20 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 12

Weight : 1 Kati 6 1/6 tahils, 834.5 grammes
Length : 236 mm
Height : 75 mm
Width : 22 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



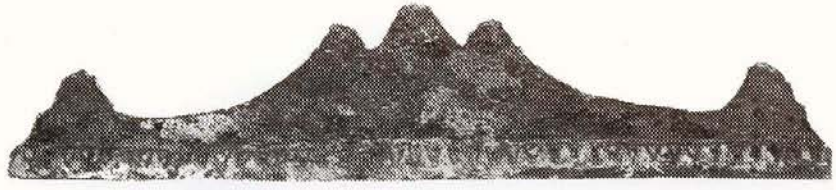
SS 13

Weight : 1 Kati 9 1/8 tahils, 949.4 grammes
Length : 235 mm
Height : 55 mm
Width : 33 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 14

Weight : 2 Katis 4 1/16 tahils, 1,364 grammes
Length : 370 mm
Height : 65 mm
Width : 25 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 15

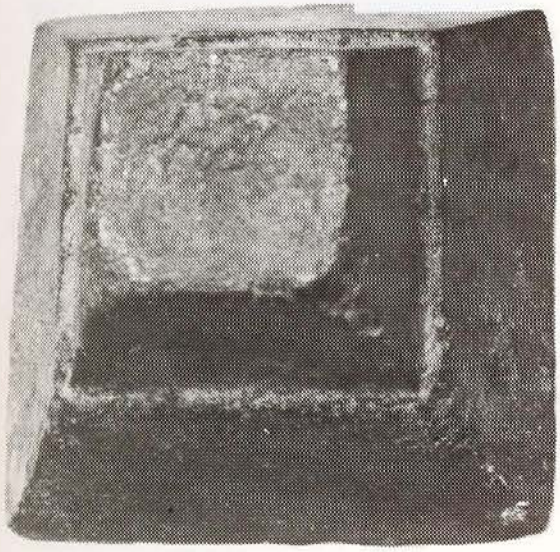
Weight : 2 Katis 12 7/8 tahils, 1,697.5 grammes
Length : 384 mm
Height : 85 mm
Width : 30 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 16

Weight : 611 grammes
Length : 105 mm
Height : 34 mm
Width : 38 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

d. Sugar-Loaf type ingots



SS 17

Obverse and Reverse: Blank

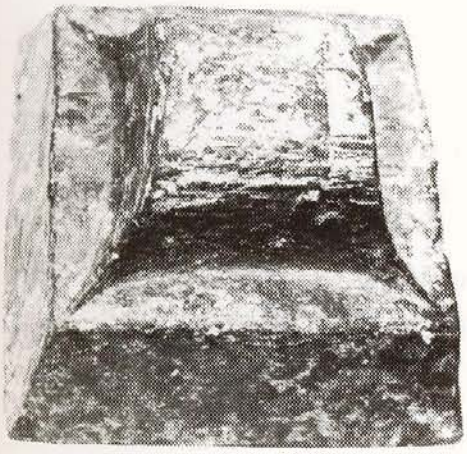
Weight : 5 Katis 1 1/5 tahils,3,071 grammes

Height : 62 mm

Width base : 118 mm x 118 mm

Width top : 52 mm x 54 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



SS 18

Obverse and Reverse: Blank

Weight : 7 Katis 7 tahils, 4,500 grammes

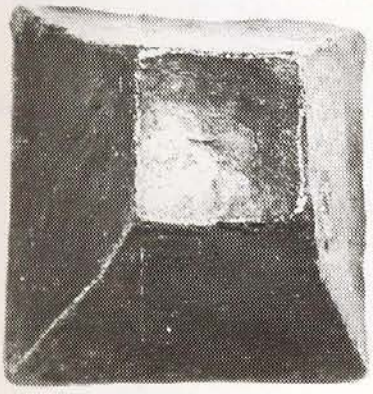
Height : 70 mm

Width base : 127 mm x 135 mm

Width top : 57 mm x 58 mm

Composition : Tin RRR

e. Pyramid or Pagoda type ingots - "Bidor"



SS 19

Obverse and Reverse: Blank

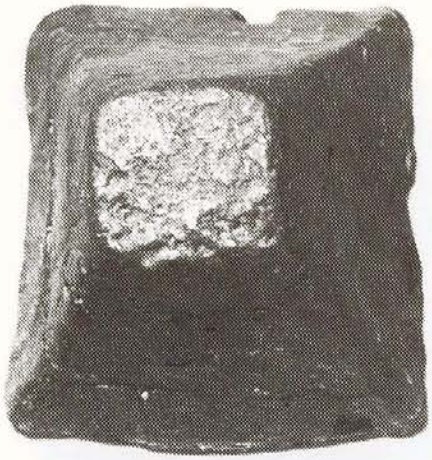
Weight : 1 Kati 3 1/2 tahils, 738 grammes

Height : 53 mm

Width base : 70 mm x 70 mm

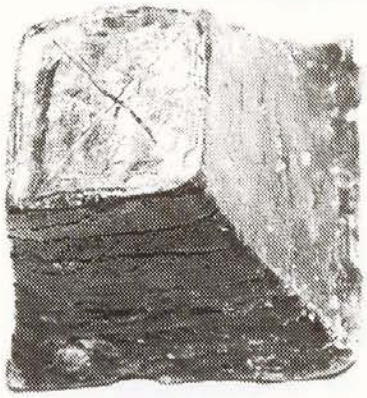
Width top : 31 mm x 31 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



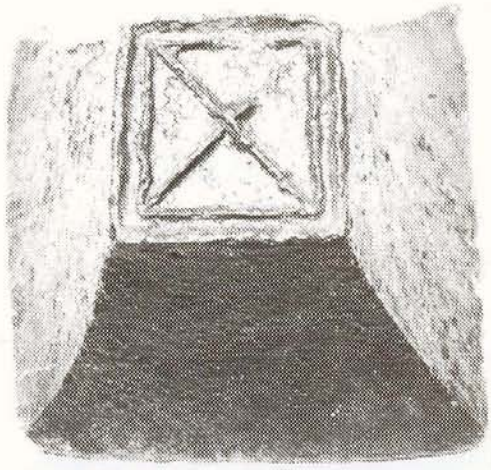
SS 20

Obverse and Reverse: Blank
Weight : 5 Katis, 3,025 grammes
Height : 74 mm
Width base : 112 mm x 123 mm
Width top : 45mm x 50 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



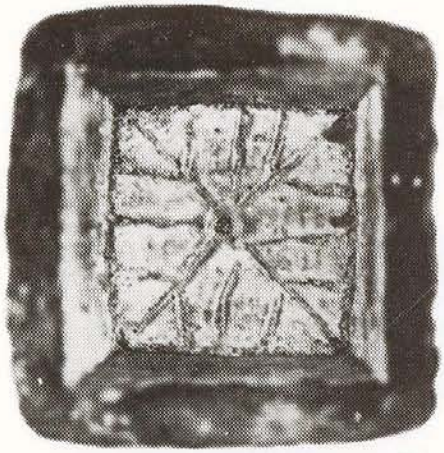
SS 21

Obverse : A plain X design
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 1 Kati 4 5/8 tahils, 880 grammes
Height : 51 mm
Width base : 69 mm x 70 mm
Width top : 35 mm x 37 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



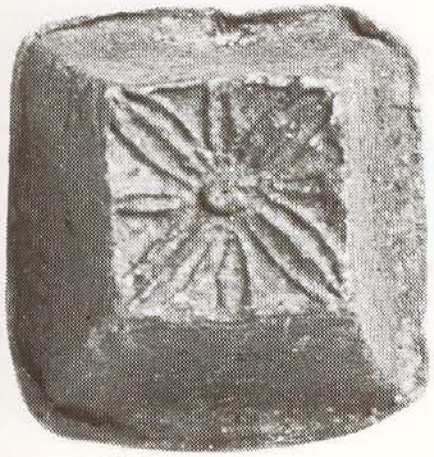
SS 22

Obverse : A plain X design within a square
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 4 Katis 12 tahils or 4 3/4 Katis, 2,874 grammes
Height : 70 mm
Width base : 105 mm x 110 mm
Width top : 45 mm x 46 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



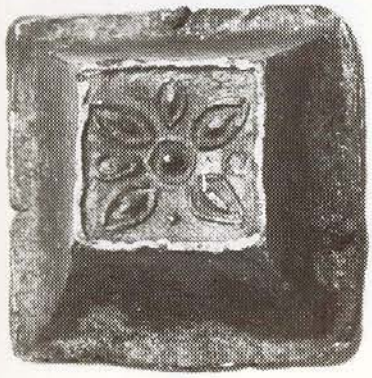
SS 23

Obverse : An ornamental design representing the veins of the leaf of the mangosteen tree
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 1 Kati 2 1/4 tahils, 691 grammes
Height : 38 mm
Width base : 80 mm x 80 mm
Width top : 47 mm x 47 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 24

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 10 1/5 tahils, 385.4 grammes
Height : 30 mm
Width base : 60 mm x 60 mm
Width top : 32 mm x 32 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



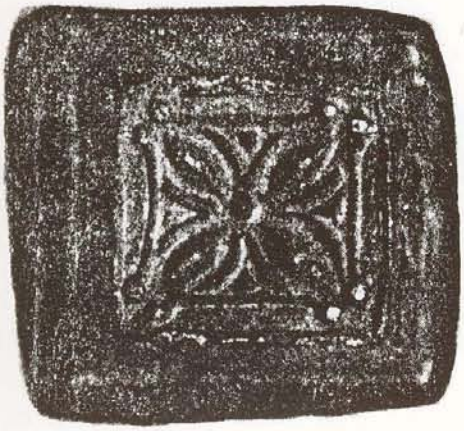
SS 25

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 3/4 Katis, 454 grammes
Height : 34 mm
Width base : 70 mm x 70 mm
Width top : 36 mm x 36 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



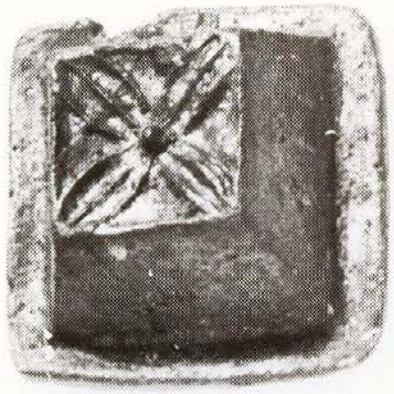
SS 26

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 10 1/4 tahils, 387.5 grammes
Height : 30 mm
Width base : 52 mm x 54 mm
Width top : 32 mm x 33 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 26A

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette within a square
Reverse : Blank
Weight : ?
Height : 34 mm
Width base : 54 mm x 55 mm
Width top : 31 mm x 32 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



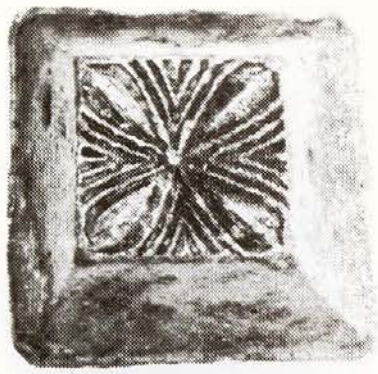
SS 27

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 504 grammes
Height : 36 mm
Width base : 72 mm x 74 mm
Width top : 35 mm x 36 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



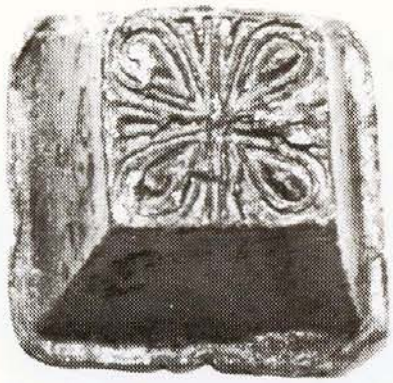
SS 28

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 389.2 grammes
Height : 25 mm
Width base : 68 mm x 70 mm
Width top : 35 mm x 36 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



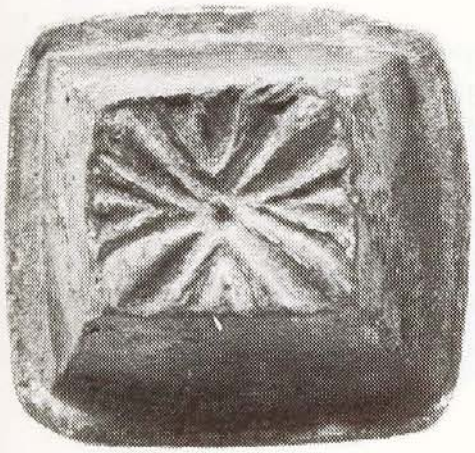
SS 29

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 394 grammes
Height : 32 mm
Width base : 58 mm x 58 mm
Width top : 32 mm x 32 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



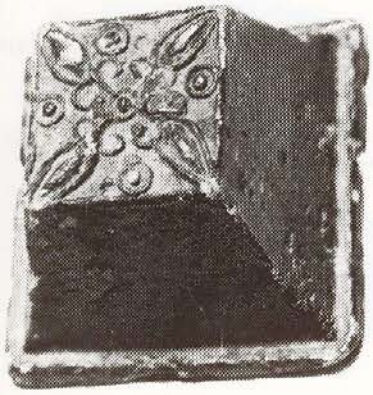
SS 30

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 10 7/16 tahils, 394.5 grammes
Height : 37 mm
Width base : 57 mm x 58 mm
Width top : 32 mm x 33 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



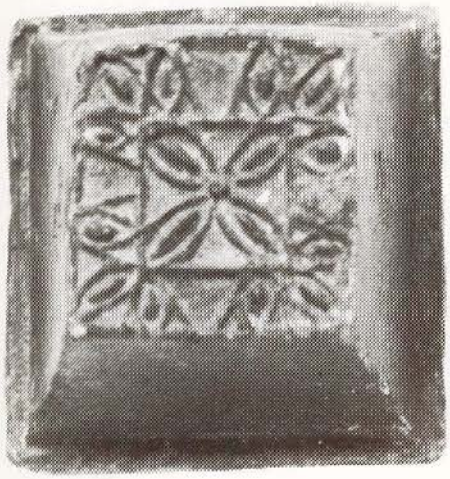
SS 31

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 10 9/16 tahils, 399 grammes
Height : 33 mm
Width base : 62 mm x 65 mm
Width top : 33 mm x 37 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



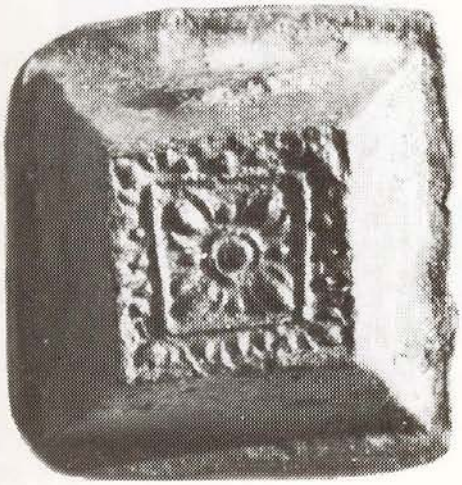
SS 32

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 10 3/4 tahils, 405 grammes
Height : 38 mm
Width base : 57 mm x 57 mm
Width top : 30 mm x 30 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



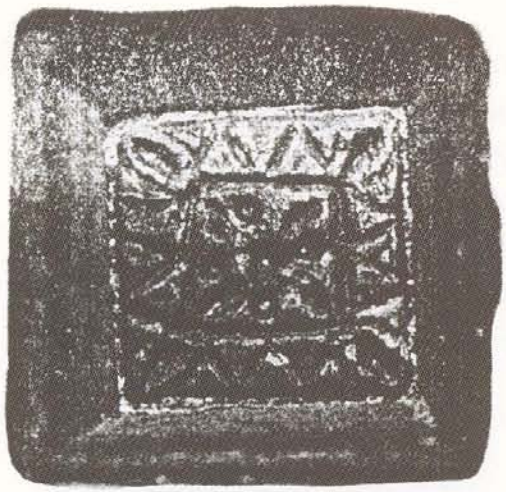
SS 33

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 11 1/16 tahils, 417.5 grammes
Height : 34mm
Width base : 56 mm x 58 mm
Width top : 34 mm x 38 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



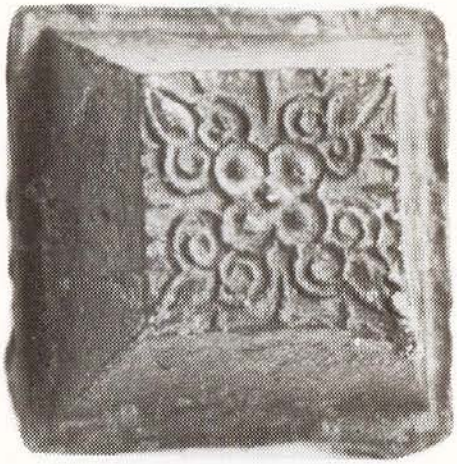
SS 34

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 402.50 grammes
Height : 30mm
Width base : 63 mm x 64 mm
Width top : 30 mm x 32 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 34A

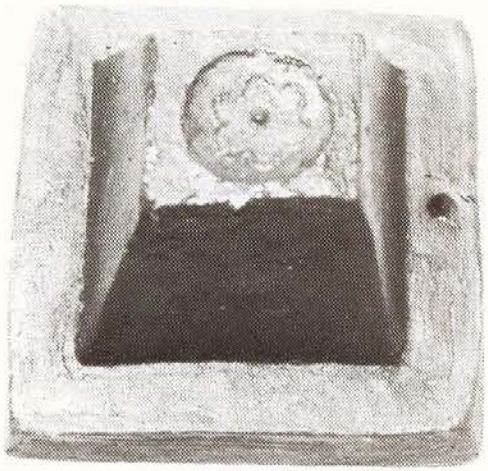
Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette within a square surrounded by a zig zag pattern
Reverse : Blank
Weight : ?
Height : 35 mm
Width base : 55 mm x 56 mm
Width top : 30 mm x 31 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 35

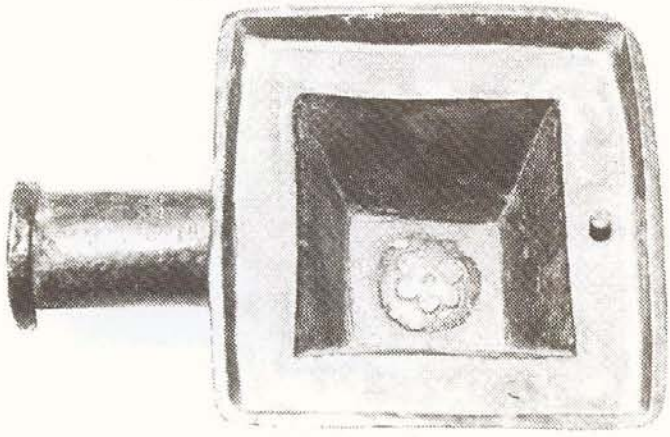
Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 11.1/4 tahils, 425 grammes
Height : 34 mm
Width base : 60 mm x 60 mm
Width top : 34 mm x 34 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

f. Pyramid or Pagoda shaped ingots - solid "Tampangs"



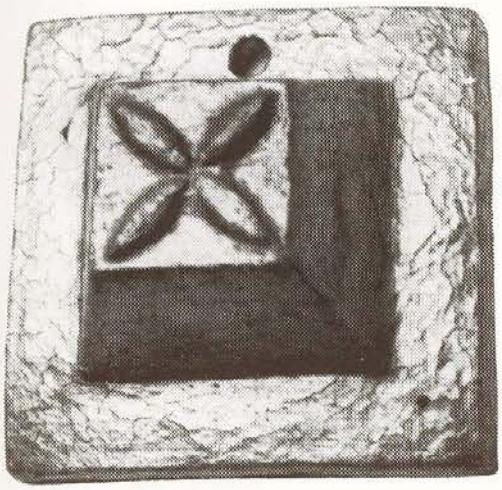
SS 36

Obverse : The 'tampok manggis' i.e. mangosteen rosette or calyx design within a circle
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 1 Kati 9 1/8 tahils, 963.8 grammes
Height : 50 mm
Width base : 85 mm x 90 mm
Width top : 32 mm x 36 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



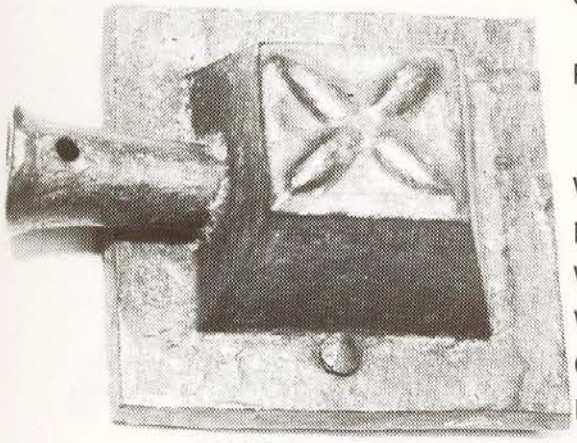
SS 37

Obverse : The 'tampok maggis' i.e. mangosteen rosette design within a circle
Reverse : Hollowed out square with the 'tampok manggis' i.e. mangosteen rosette design within a circle
Weight : 1 Kati 1/16 tahils, 606.9 grammes
Height : 45 mm Handle: 48 mm
Width base : 100 mm x 105 mm
Width top : 42 mm x 45 mm
Composition : Brass mould RRRR
Note : The above is the brass mould used to cast the SS 36 type of ingots



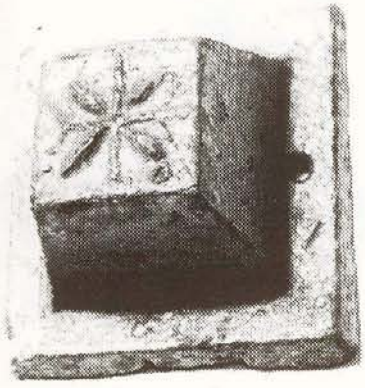
SS 38

Obverse : An ornamental design of four rosettes or calyx based on the 'tampok manggis' i.e. mangosteen rosette design
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 1 Kati 13 1/8 tahils, 1,102.5 grammes
Height : 50 mm
Width base : 112 mm x 112 mm
Width top : 42 mm x 42 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 39

Obverse : An ornamental design of four rosettes or calyx based on the 'tampok manggis' design
Reverse : Hollowed out square with an ornamental design of four rosettes or calyx based on the 'tampok manggis' design
Weight : 8 4/5 tahils, 332.2 grammes
Height : 48 mm Handle: ? mm
Width base : 110 mm x 105 mm
Width top : 40 mm x 42 mm
Composition: Brass mould RRRR
Note : The above is the brass mould used to cast the SS 38 type of ingots



SS 40

Obverse : An ornamental design of four rosettes or calyx separated by a cross based on the 'tampok manggis' design
Reverse : Blank
Weight : 1 Kati 9 tahils, 944.3 grammes
Height : 50 mm
Width base : 88 mm x 90 mm
Width top : 41 mm x 42 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 40A

Obverse : An ornamental design based on the 'tampok manggis' or mangosteen rosette
Reverse : Blank
Weight : ?
Height : 35 mm
Width base : 55 mm x 56 mm
Width top : 30 mm x 31 mm
Composition: Tin RRR

B. ANIMAL CURRENCY

The main types of tin animal currency in use in Perak and Selangor consisted of the following, viz:

a. Tortoise (Kura Kura)
b. Elephant (Gajah)
c. Crocodile (Buaya)
d. Cockerel (Ayam)
e. Grasshoppers (Belalang)
f. Fish (Ikan)
g. Goat (Kambing)

a. Tortoise (Kura Kura)



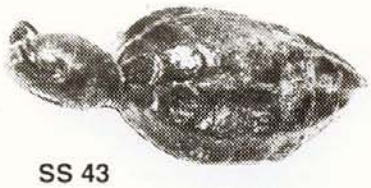
SS 41

Weight : 1 Kati 6 5/8 tahils, 856.3 grammes
Length : 140 mm
Height : 35 mm
Width : 70 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



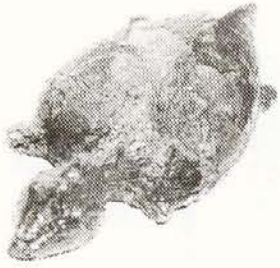
SS 42

Weight : 9 15/16 tahils, 376.3 grammes
Length : 92 mm
Height : 40 mm
Width : 70 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



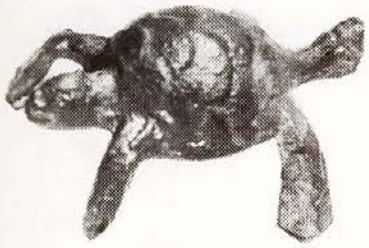
SS 43

Weight : 8 1/16 tahils, 303.8 grammes
Length : 118 mm
Height : 25 mm
Width : 48 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



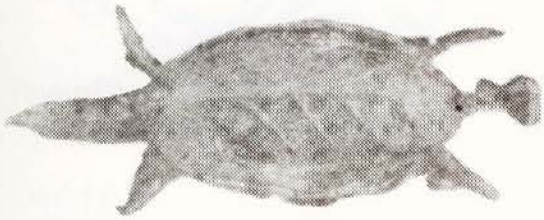
SS 44

Weight : 13 13/16 tahils, 521.5 grammes
Length : 136 mm
Height : 26 mm
Width : 60 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 45

Weight : 11 tahils, 415.5 grammes
Length : 105 mm
Height : 70 mm
Width : 73 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 46

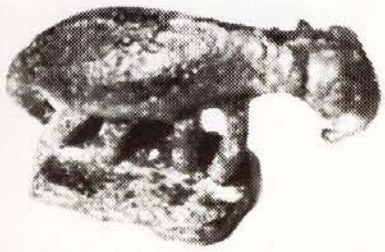
Weight : 9 grammes
Length : 64 mm
Height : 8 mm
Width : 20 mm
Composition: Tin RRR

b. Elephant (Gajah)



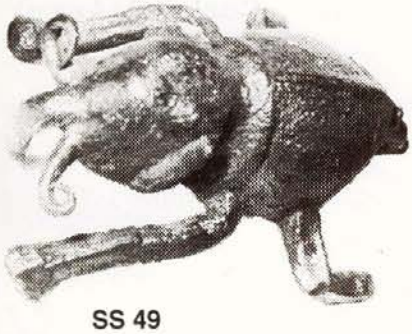
SS 47

Weight : 15 1/5 tahils, 575.5 grammes
Length : 155 mm
Height : 65 mm
Width : 75 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



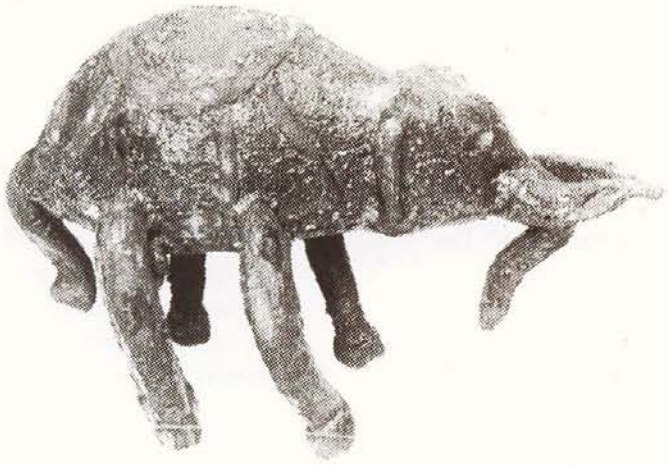
SS 48

Weight : 2 5/8 tahils, 101.4 grammes
Length : 60 mm
Height : 43 mm
Width : 22 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 49

Weight : 1 Kati 14 1/8 tahils, 1139.5 grammes
Length : 140 mm
Height : 75 mm
Width : 95 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 50

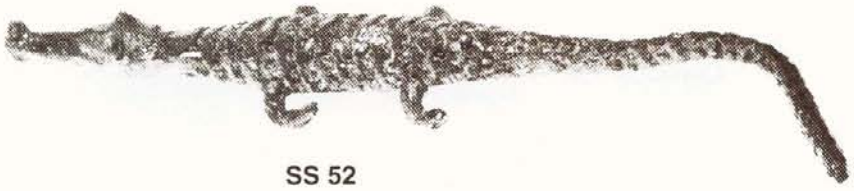
Weight : 1 Kati 14 1/8 tahils, 1,138.5 grammes
Length : 145 mm
Height : 90 mm
Width : 80 mm
Composition: Tin RRR

C. Crocodile (Buaya)



SS 51

Weight : 1 Kati 6 1/8 tahils, 836.1 grammes
Length : 268 mm
Height : 43 mm
Width : 71 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 52

Weight : 1 Kati 12 1/16 tahils, 1,061.5 grammes
Length : 405 mm
Height : 55 mm
Width : 66 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 53

Weight : 4 Katis 12 3/5 tahils, 2,895.2 grammes
Length : 465 mm
Height : 65 mm
Width : 80 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 54

d. Cockerel (Ayam)

Weight : 9/16 tahils, 20.3 grammes
Length : 35 mm
Height : 30 mm
Width : 14 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



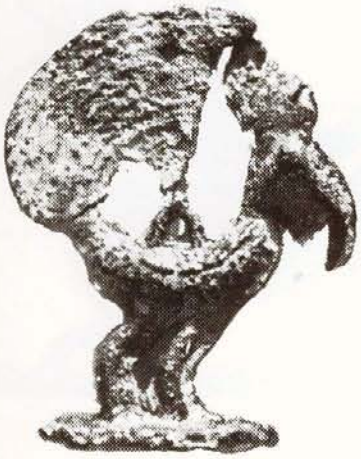
SS 55

Weight : 15/16 tahils, 36.0 grammes
Length : 50 mm
Height : 33 mm
Width : 25 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 56

Weight : 3/16 tahils, 6.89 grammes
Length : 50 mm
Height : 36 mm
Width : 3 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



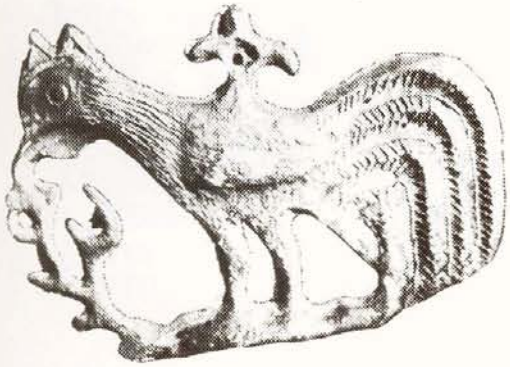
SS 57

Weight : 15/16 tahils, 35.38 grammes
Length : 47 mm
Height : 60 mm
Width : 5 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 58

Weight : 1 1/2 tahils, 57.8 grammes
Length : 78 mm
Height : 58 mm
Width : 16 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 59

Weight : 1 3/8 tahils, 51.6 grammes
Length : 73 mm
Height : 48 mm
Width : 3 mm - 10 mm
Composition: Tin RRR



SS 60

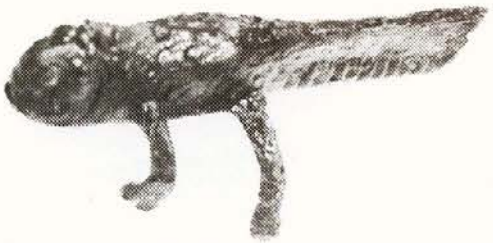
Weight : 1 5/8 tahils, 62 grammes
Length : 82 mm
Height : 65 mm
Width : 4 mm - 11 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 61

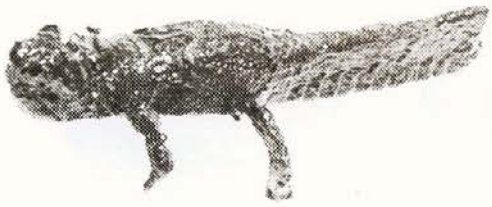
Weight : 1 1/2 tahils, 58.5 grammes
Length : 91 mm
Height : 70 mm
Width : 23 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

e. Grasshoppers (Belalang)



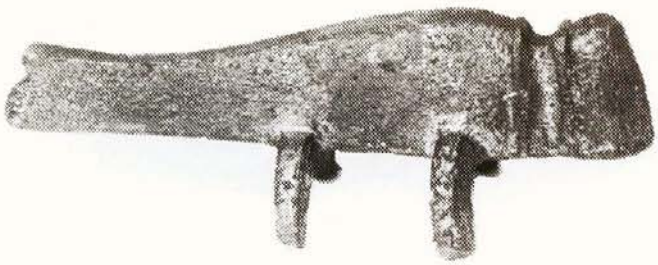
SS 62

Weight : 9 3/4 tahils, 369 grammes
Length : 167 mm
Height : 50 mm
Width : 25 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



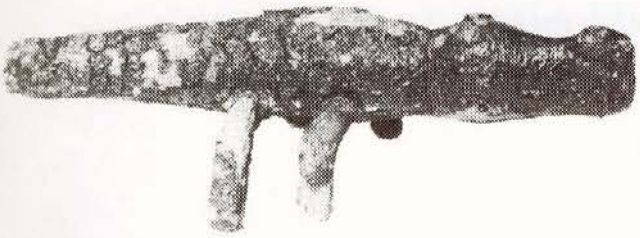
SS 63

Weight : 10 5/16 tahils, 390.4 grammes
Length : 165 mm
Height : 55 mm
Width : 25 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 64

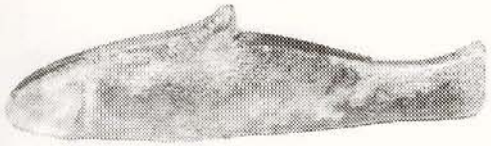
Weight : 12 3/4 tahils, 483.2 grammes
Length : 160 mm
Height : 50 mm
Width : 52 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 65

Weight : 14 5/16 tahils, 564.8 grammes
Length : 190 mm
Height : 55 mm
Width : 75 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

f. Fish (Ikan)



SS 66

Weight : 7 5/8 tahils, 286 grammes
Length : 103 mm
Height : 40 mm
Width : 20 mm
Composition : Tin RRR



SS 67

g. Goat (Kambing)

Weight : 2 1/4 tahils, 85.35 grammes
Length : 104 mm
Height : 72 mm
Width : 27 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

C. COINAGE

SULTAN ISKANDAR ZUL KARNAIN
1754 - 1764

PITIS



SS 68
(P.119)

Obverse : In Arabic "Ini tempat Pulau Indra Sakti"
(This place is the Island of Indra Sakti)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.1 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Composition : Tin (with round central hole) RRRR



UNIDENTIFIED TIN COINAGE

PITIS



SS 69

Obverse : A six pointed star
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 15 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole)

Weight: 1.7 grammes

RRR



PITIS



SS 70

Obverse : A central dot within a square and circle
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 15 mm
Composition: Tin (a small round hook on edge)

Weight: ? grammes

RRR

Notes : The above coin with a hook above looks more like a charm. However, charms have from time to time been used in barter which would make them a form of currency.



PITIS



SS 71

Obverse : A pattern of ten lines rediating outwards from the above
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole)

Weight: 3.1 grammes

RRR



PITIS



SS 72

Obverse : A flowery pattern
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Tin

Weight: 2.4 grammes

RRR



PITIS



SS 73

Obverse : A circle of dots within a flowery pattern
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 20 mm
Composition: Tin

Weight: 3.5 grammes

RRR



PITIS



SS 74

Obverse : A five pointed star
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

Weight: 3.8 grammes



PITIS



SS 75

Obverse : An eight petalled flower
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) RRR

Weight: 4.7 gramme



PITIS



SS 76

Obverse : A five pointed star
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) RRR

Weight: 5.7 grammes



PITIS



SS 77

Obverse : An eight petalled flower separating eight smaller petals with a dot in each petal. Probably a lotus flower
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) RRR

Weight: 5.5 grammes



PITIS



SS 78

Obverse : Eight petals within an eight sided star like pattern. The whole design within a circle of dots
Reverse : Similar to the obverse
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) RRR

Weight: 4.3 grammes



PITIS



SS 79

Obverse : A seven pointed star within two plain circles
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight: 6.1grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole) RRR



PITIS



SS 80

Obverse : Two eight pointed stars within a circle
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight: 6.4 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole) RRR



PITIS



SS 81

Obverse : A pattern of two eight pointed stars overlapping each other
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight: 7.5 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole) RRR



D. PRIVATE MONETARY TOKENS (JOKOH)

JOKOH



SS 82

Obverse : In Chinese "Thai Ping Guan Kee" (Guan Kee, Taiping)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight: 6.4 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) Scarce



Note: (a) Guan Kee is believed to be the name of a Company or Society which was situated in the town of Taiping in Perak.

(b) H.C. Millies in his book "Recherches sur Les Monnaise Des Indigenes de L'Archipel Indien Et De La Peninsule Malaie" Page 121 (1871) lists a token under Bangka which bears certain similarities to the above. The obverse bears the Chinese characters "Thay P'ing" (general peace). The reverse has the Chinese characters "Tchoung-i Tang-ki" (fidelity, justice - mark of the place assembled). Perhaps there could be a connection between the token issued in Taiping, Perak and the issuer of the token listed under Bangka by Millies!

JOKOH



SS 82A

Obverse : In Chinese "Thai Ping Guan Kee" (Guan Kee, Taiping)

Reverse : In Chinese "Thai Ping Guan Kee" (Guan Kee, Taiping)

Edge : Plain Weight : 13.2 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm Thickness : 2.75 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR

Note : Guan Kee is believed to be the name of a Company or Society which was situated in the town of Taiping in Perak



JOKOH



SS 83

Obverse : A curved squarish design

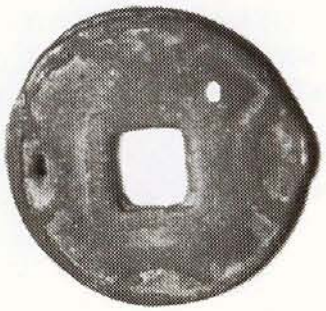
Reverse : Similar to the obverse

Edge : Plain Weight: 11.9 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) R

Note : The place of issue of the above Jokoh is not certain. It is listed here for convenience only.



E. SINGAPORE MERCHANT TOKEN

ONE KEPING 1251A.H. (1835/6)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Perak" (State of Perak)

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251A.H." (One Keping 1251A.H. = 1835/6)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in Copper

Note : The above token has been listed under the Singapore Merchant Tokens (See Singapore) where it rightfully belongs. It is repeated here for convenience only. Reference SS 61 (P.50).

This token was issued by the Singapore merchants during the reign of Sultan Shahabuddin Riayat Shah (1830 - 1841) of Perak







Istana Kenangan, Kuala Kangsar, Perak. This palace was built in 1931 by a skilled craftsman, Haji Suffian. This palace was originally known as Istana Lembah or Istana Tepas. It was the official residence of Sultan Sir Iskandar Shah. In 1960, this palace was renamed Istana Kenangan. It has now been converted into a royal museum. (Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)

STATE OF KELANTAN (Abode of the Blessed) 1411 - 1967
(Negeri Kelantan Darul Naim)

History

The early history of Kelantan is rather obscure. The territories now known as Kelantan and Patani are known to have existed as trading settlements during the Srivijaya Empire of Palembang in Sumatra in the 8th Century.

After the fall of Srivijaya, Kelantan and Patani gradually came under the influence of Siam in the 14th Century. Around 1411, Raja Kumar who then ruled in Kelantan, succeeded in becoming independent of Siam. Kelantan became an important centre of trade by the end of the 15th Century.

In 1499 Kelantan was conquered by the superior forces of the Malacca Empire and became it's vassal State. With the fall of Malacca in 1511, the power of the ruler of Kelantan, Sultan Iskandar, declined. Kelantan was subsequently divided up into petty chieftains. With the conquest of Patani by the Siamese in 1603, most of the chiefs in Kelantan became nominally subject to Patani.

Around 1760, Long Pandak?, a petty chieftain of kubang Labu in Kelantan, succeeded in unifying the whole territory now known as Kelantan under his leadership. His success was brief for soon after Long Yunos seized the throne with the help of Terengganu and proclaimed himself as Raja of Kelantan around 1764. With the death of Long Yunos in 1794, Kelantan fell under the influence of Terengganu and this led to a series of revolts.

In 1800, Raja Muhammad declared himself as the first Sultan of Kelantan. In 1812 he threw off his subjection to Terengganu and obtained recognition from Siam as the ruler of a separate tributory State.

In 1831 Siam broke up the old Malay Kingdom of Patani into seven provinces which were placed under Siamese appointed Governors.

The Siamese continued to play an important part in the affairs of Kelantan throughout the 19th Century. In 1902, Britain and Siam signed a treaty to check the activities of the Germans who were then trying to get a foothold in Kelantan and Patani. In 1903, Siam appointed Mr. William Armstrong Graham as the first Siamese Adviser to Sultan Muhammad IV of Kelantan.

By the 1909 Anglo-Siamese Treaty which was rectified on 9th July 1909, Siam surrendered its suzerainly rights over Kelantan as well as Terengganu, Kedah and Perlis in return for Britain's promise to give up any extra-territorial claims in Siam as well as a large loan to construct a railway. Mr. James Scott Mason took over the reponsibility as the first British Advisor to the Sultan of Kelantan from Mr. W.A. Graham on 15th July 1909. Thus Kelantan came under the control of the Governor of the Straits Settlements as one of the Unfederated Malay States.

Kelantan was occupied by the Japanese on 8th December 1941. Within nine weeks the whole of Malaya and Singapore was also under their control. Kelantan, as well as Terengganu, Kedah and Perlis were restored to Thailand (Siam) by the Japanese in August 1943. After the defeat of the Japanese on 15th August 1945, Kelantan and the rest of Malaya came under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945. Kelantan, as well as Terengganu, Kedah and Perlis were restored to the British by Thailand in early 1946.

On 1st April 1946 Kelantan was joined to the short lived and unpopular Malayan Union. Kelantan became a part of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948. As one of the States of Malaya, Kelantan attained independence on 31st August 1957. On 16th September 1963 Kelantan became one of the component States of Malaysia.

RULERS OF PATANI

Sultan Ismail Shah
Sultan Muzaffar Shah
Sultan Mansur Shah
Patek Siam
Bahadur
Raja Ijo
Raja Iju
Paduka Shah Alam
Kuning or Perachu (Nang Chayam)
Queen of Patani circa. 1644

RULERS OF PATANI - KELANTAN DYNASTY

Sultan Bakal
Amas Kelantan
Amas Jayam
Dawie Peracha (female sovereign)
Paduka Shah Alam
Lacasmana
Baginda
Along Yunas or Yang di Pertuan
(The above list of Rulers of Patani is from Newbold's Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca which was published in London in 1839)

RULERS OF KELANTAN

Raja Kumar	circa.		1411
Sultan Iskandar Shah	circa.		1500
Sultan Husain	1580 ?	-	1603 ?
various petty Chiefs	1603 ?	-	1770 ?
Long Pandak? of Kubang Labu	1760 ?	-	1764 ?
Long Yunos	1764 ?	-	1794
Interregnum	1794	-	1800

SULTANS OF KELANTAN

Sultan Muhammed I	1800	-	1838
Sultan Muhammed II	1838	-	1886
Sultan Ahmad	1886	-	1889
Sultan Muhammed III	1889	-	1891
Sultan Mansur	1891	-	1900
Sultan Muhammad IV	Feb 1900	-	1920
Sultan Ismail	1920	-	?.6.1944
Sultan Ibrahim	21.6.1944	-	9.6.1960
Sultan Yahya Petra	10.7.1960	-	26.3.1979
Sultan Ismail Petra	since 29.3.1979		

Coinage

Between the 17th and the 18th Century a number of gold kupang coins were issued in Kelantan - Patani. As none of these gold kupang are dated, it is difficult to ascertain their actual period of issue. The gold kupang can be divided into three main types, viz

A. Arabic inscriptions on both sides
B. Bull or Kijang (barking deer) type - The earlier varieties depict a humped bull but gradually it came to resemble the Malaysian Kijang (barking deer)
C. Dinar Matahari/Flower type. These consist of a 4, 6 or 8 petalled flower on the obverse. They were locally sometimes known as Dinar Matahari (sun coins). The petals probably represent the open lotus flower of the Buddhists and reflects Siamese influence.

The bull or Kijang gold coins are the most common and from the numerous varieties encountered, they must have circulated over a very long period. The Dinar Matahari/Flower type coins are rare.

Gold dust was also used as a common form of transaction in the 19th Century. The gold dust was packed into a bag according to the required weight.

The silver and three copper coins have been listed under Kelantan - Patani based on their similarities to the gold issues. It is not definite if these coins belong to Kelantan- Patani or some other neighbouring Malay State.

The undated pitis or keping coins of Kelantan are believed to have been first issued during the rule of Raja Long Yunos followed by those of his successors.

Sir Hugh Clifford who visited Kelantan in 1895 reported the following exchange rates of the local currency, viz

15	Keping o Pitis	=	1 Keneri (unit of account)
4	Keneri	=	1 Kupang (Gold)
4	KuPang (gold)	=	1 Mas (unit of account)
7	Kupang (gold)	=	1 Ringgit Muda (Japanese Yen)
8	Kupang (gold)	=	1 Ringgit Tua (Spanish Pillar Dollar)

Mr. W.A. Graham, the Siamese Adviser to Kelantan, reported in 1904/5 that the minting of tin curreny was done by a Company composed of the Sultan and his close relations, the profits of the work being divided among them. The currency chiefly in use in the bazaar (market place) was the pitis which was pierced in the centre and carried in bundles threaded on a string.

After the transfer of Kelantan to the Straits Settlements Government in 1909 the issue of all pitis or keping was discontinued. The currency of the Straits Settlements was declared legal tender in the State of Kelantan. For details on this series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, was introduced in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malay & British Borneo, in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference number have been allocated for the coinage and Jokoh of Kelantan and Patani - Kelantan. The reference numbers allocated by Major Fred Pridmore in his article "The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsular - The Northern Group - Kelantan and Patani - Kelantan" and published in Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1971, Volume LXXIX No.4 - 8 and 1972 Volume LXXX, No.4 - 6 are given in brackets.



PATANI - KELANTAN AND IT'S NEIGHBOURING MALAY STATES MID 19TH CENTURY



Bunga Emas the golden flower tree was the traditional tribute made by Kelantan to the Siamese King in the 19th Century.
(Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Muhamad IV
Sultan of Kelantan 1900 - 1920
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Ismail
Sultan of Kelantan
1920 - June 1944
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Ibrahim
Sultan of Kelantan
21.6.1944 - 9.6.1960
(Photo - Federal Department of Information, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Yahya Petra
Sultan of Kelantan
10.7.1960 - 26.3.1979
(Photo - Federal Department of Information, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

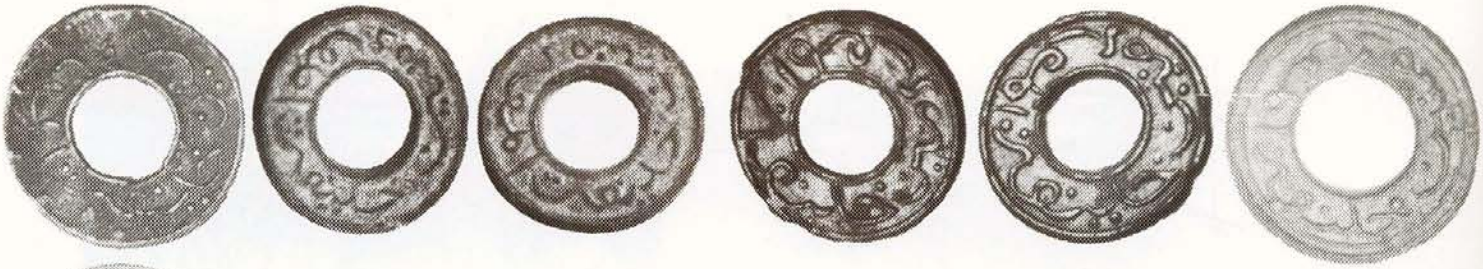


Sultan Ismail Petra
Sultan of Kelantan
since 29.3.1979
(Photo - Federal Department of Information, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

I. TIN COINS ISSUED IN KELANTAN

UNDATED COINS Circa. 1770? - 1882

PITIS or KEPING





SS 1
(P.120)

Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful i.e. of the religion of Islam)
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Plain
Weight : 56.3 grains, 3.65 grammes (average)
Diameter : 22 mm, 24 mm, 26 mm, 27 mm, 29 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole)
Note : The above coin exists with a number of die varieties of varying diameters. The size of the round central hole also differs



PITIS or KEPING

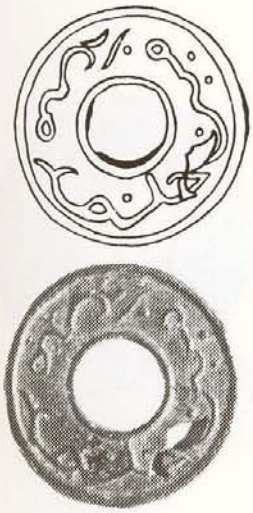


SS 2
(P.121)

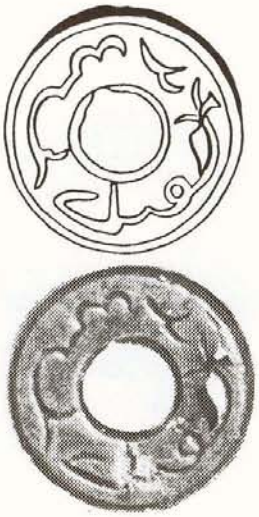
Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful) The end of some of the characters end with a fish tail like flourish
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Plain
Weight : 41.6 grains, 2.7 grammes; 3.4 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole) RR
Note : Two die varieties exist



PITIS or KEPING

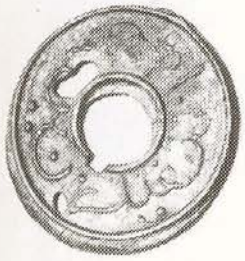


SS 3
(P.122)

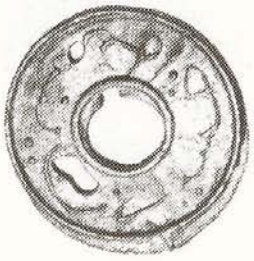


Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse but the Arabic inscription mis-spelt and retrogrades (mirror script)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 45.2 grains, 2.93 grammes (average)
Diameter : 24 mm - 27 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

PITIS or KEPING

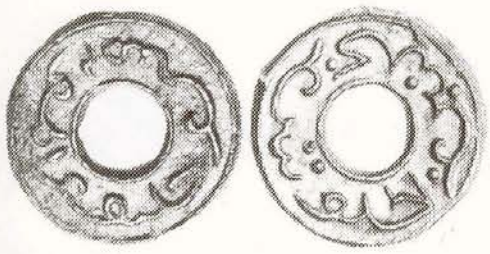


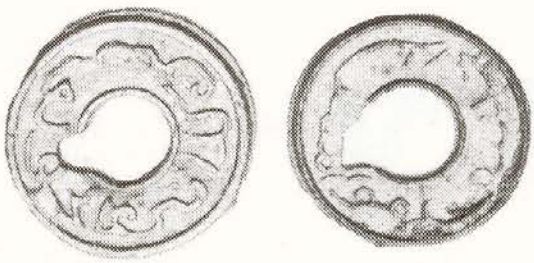
SS 4
(P.123)

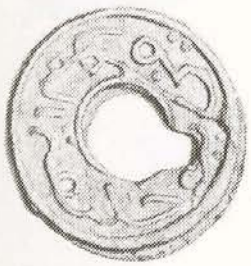


Obverse and Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful) The inscription retrogrades (mirror script) on both sides
Edge : Plain
Weight : 45.2 grains, 2.93 grammes (average)
Diameter : 24 mm - 27 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) RRR
Note : Varieties exist with fish tail like characters

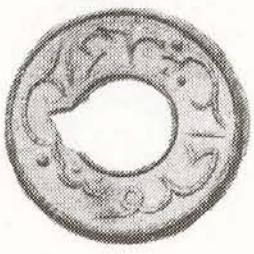
PITIS or KEPING







SS 5
(P.124)



Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful). Crude inscription
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Julus Kelantan" (The accession year of Kelantan)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.70 grains, 4.70 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm, 27 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole)
Note : It is probable that the name "Kelantan " on this coin is the name of a long forgotten Ruler of the early Kelantan - Patani period and not a reference to the State of Kelantan

PITIS or KEPING



SS 6
(P.125)

Obverse : Within a plain circle, in Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Plain
Weight : 65.6 grains, 4.25 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole) Scarce
Varieties : (a) With fish tail like Arabic characters on obverse and reverse
(b) With fish tail like Arabic characters on obverse only

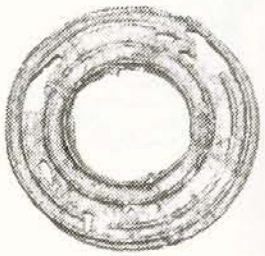


PITIS or KEPING



SS 7

Obverse : Within a plain circle, in Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)The Arabic inscription retrogrades (mirror script)
Reverse : Two plain line circles between the edge and the central hole
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.5 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole) RR



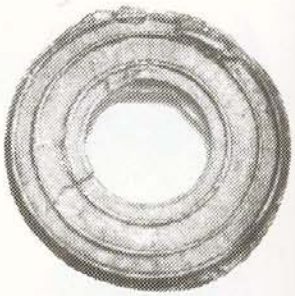
PITIS or KEPING

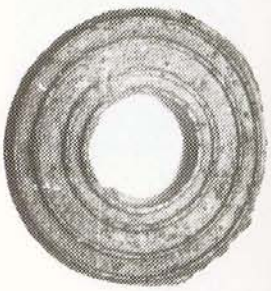




SS 8
(P.126)

Obverse : Within a plain circle, in Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Reverse : Two plain line circles between the edge and the central hole
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.4 grammes - 7.0 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm - 30 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole) R





SULTAN MUHAMMAD II 1838 - 1886

PITIS or KEPING 1256A.H. (1840)











SS 9
(P.183)

Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)

Reverse : In Arabic "Karam ? Duriba Sanat 1256" (The exalted. Minted in the year 1256A.H. = 1840)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 104 grammes, 6.73 grammes (average)

Diameter : 28 mm - 30 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole)

Note : The above coin, of which there are several die varieties, was issued in Kelantan. Major Pridmore attempted a reading of the Reverse as "Shahr? Ligur? derba? sanat 1256A.H." (City of Ligur, struck in the year 1256A.H. = 1840). He had thus wrongly attributed this coin to the neighbouring Siamese State of Patani - Province of Ligeh. Counterfeits of the above coin struck in a mixture of lead exist.

PITIS or KEPING 1256A.H. (1840)

Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful). The Arabic inscription retrogrades (mirror script)

Reverse : In Arabic "Karam ? Duriba Sanat 1256" (The exalted. Minted in the year 1256A.H. = 1840)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 104 grammes, 6.73 grammes (average)

Diameter : 28 mm - 30 mm

Composition : Tin (square central hole) RR

Varieties : (a) Fish tail - like characters on obverse
(b) Reverse retrograde i.e. mirror script



SS 10A



PITIS or KEPING 1256A.H. (1840)



SS 10B

Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful). The Arabic inscription retrogrades (mirror script)

Reverse : In Arabic "Karam ? Duriba Sanat 1256A.H." = 1840). The Arabic inscription retrogrades (mirror script)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.10 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition: Tin (square central hole) RRR



PITIS or KEPING 1300.A.H. (1883)



SS 11
(P.127)

Obverse : In Arabic "Dama Sama mulka daulat Kelantan" (Permanent be the prosperity of the State of Kelantan)

Reverse : In Arabic "Duriba fi Jumada'l akhir Sanat 1300" (Minted in Jumada'l Akhir i.e. the sixth month of the Hijra Year 1300A.H. = April 1883)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 77.1 grains, 5.0 grammes

Diameter : 28.3 mm

Composition: Tin (round central hole)

Errors : (a) The Arabic year date occurs as "1100" instead of "1300"
(b) The Arabic year date occurs as "13" instead of "1300"



PITIS or KEPING 1300.A.H. (1883)



SS 12

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 11

Edge : Plain

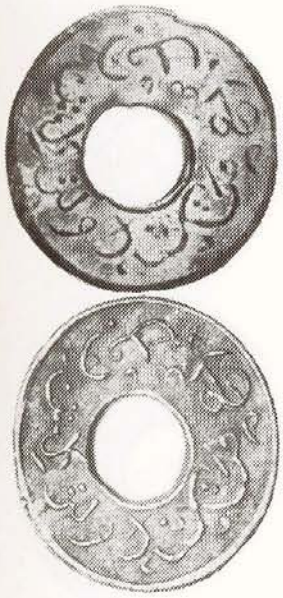
Weight : 11.4 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Tin (without the usual central hole). A large raised dot in the centre. RRRR



PITIS or KEPING 1300A.H. (1883)



Obverse and Reverse : Crude Arabic inscription similar to SS 11

Edge : Plain

Weight : 9.1 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition : Tin/Lead (round central hole) RR

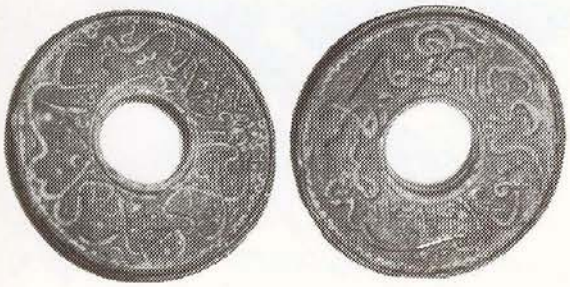
Note : This coin is very soft due to a high content of lead and may be a contemporary forgery.



SS 13

SULTAN MANSUR 1891 - 1900

PITIS or KEPING 1314A.H. (1896)





Obverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Adim Mulkahu Belanjaan Kerajaan Kelantan" (Permanent be the prosperity of the currency of the State of Kelantan)

Reverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Sunia fi Jumada'l Awal Sanat 1314" (Issued in Jamada'l Awal i.e. the fifth month of the Hijra Year 1314A.H. = October 1896)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 77.2 grains, 5.0 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole)

Note : Several die varieties of the above coin exist



SS 14
(P.128)



6 KENERI 1314A.H. (1896)

SS 15
(P.129)

(90) Pitis or Keping of SS 14 type threaded on a cane thong and circulated as a six Keneri value RRR

Reference: Pitt Rivers Museum

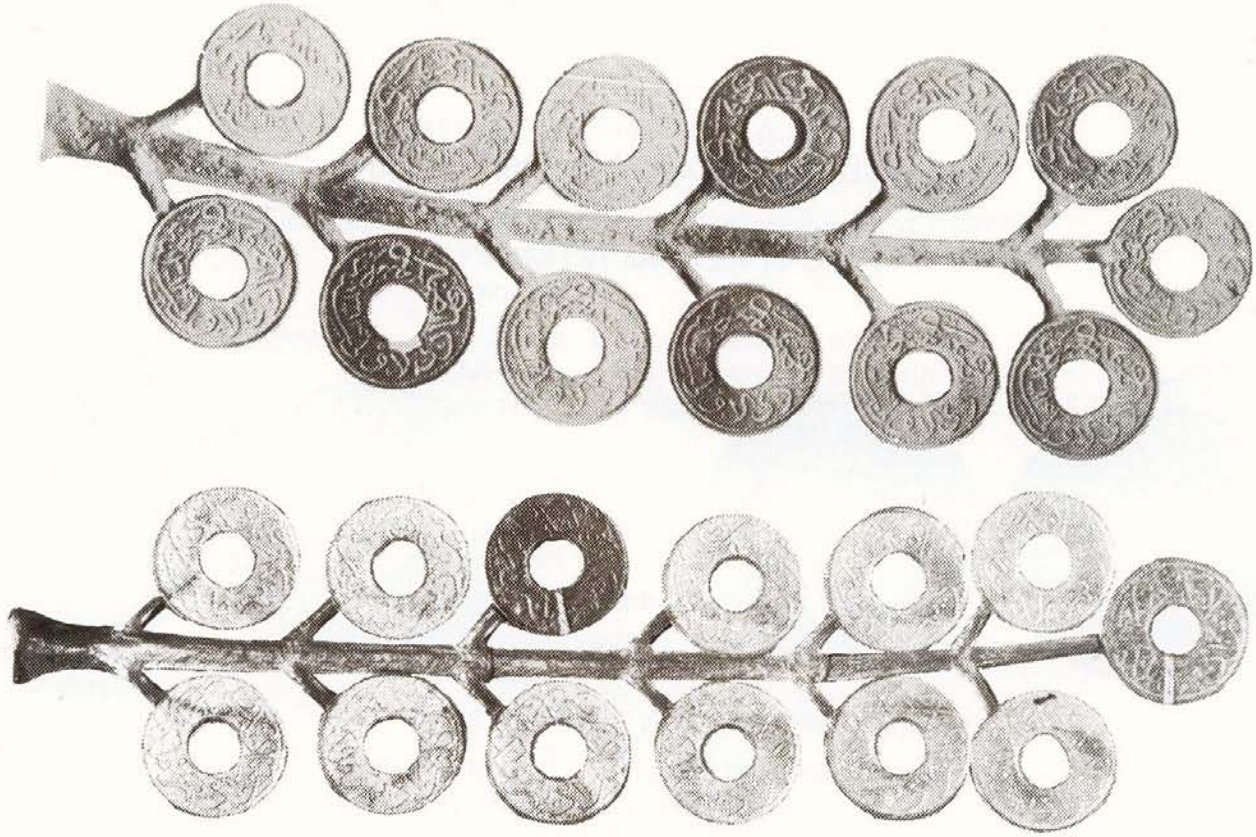
2 KENERI 1314A.H. (1896)

SS 16
(P.130)

(30) Pitis or Keping of SS 14 type threaded on a cane thong and circulated as a two Keneri value RRR

Reference: Pitt Rivers Museum

POHON PITIS 1314A.H. (1896)



SS 17
(P.131)

A tree of 13 pitis of SS 14 type. This is a complete cast direct from the mould with the coins still attached to the stem. RRRR

PITIS MASTERS 1314A.H. (1896)



SS 18
(P.132)

The master pattern in copper for the pitis issue for SS 14 type. The design is in relief and retrogrades (mirror script) RRRR

Edge : Plain

Weight : Obverse side - 128.1 grains, 8.30 grammes
Reverse side - 144.2 grains, 9.34 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm



SULTAN MUHAMMAD IV 1900 - 1920

PITIS or KEPING 1321A.H. (1903)





SS 19
(P.133)





Obverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Belanjaan Kerajaan Kelantan Udima Mulkah" (Currency of the Government of Kelantan, may God perpetuate it's government)

Reverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Sunia fi Jumadal Awal Sanat 1321" (Issued in Jumadal Awal i.e. the fifth month of the Hijra Year 1321A.H. = July/August 1903)

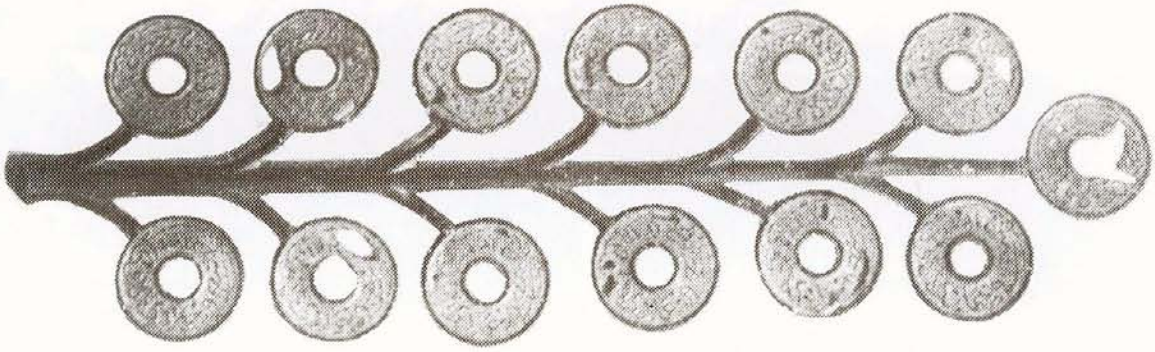
Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.0 grammes, 8.4 grammes, 9.3 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm, 33 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) R

POHON PITIS 1321A.H. (1903)



SS 20
(P.134)

A tree of 13 pitis of SS 19 type. This is a complete cast direct from the mould with the coins still attached to the stem. RRRR

10 KEPING 1321A.H. (1904)



SS 21
(P.135)



Obverse : In Arabic "Belanjaan Kerajaan Kelantan Sepuloh Keping 10" (Currency of the Government of Kelantan Ten Keping 10)

Reverse : In Arabic "Suni'a fi Dhu'l Hijja Sanat 1321" (Issued in Dhu'l Hijja i.e. the 12th month of the Hijra Year 1321A.H. = Feb/March 1904)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 186.7 grains, 12.11 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Tin Scarce

Note : The Sultan made a handsome profit on this coin as it contained less than ten times the amount of tin used on a normal pitis. This led to large scale counterfeiting and the coin had to be withdrawn soon after.

COUNTERFEIT 10 KEPING 1321A.H. (1904)



SS 22

Obverse and Reverse : Crude inscription similar to SS 21

Edge : Plain

Weight : 12.9 grammes

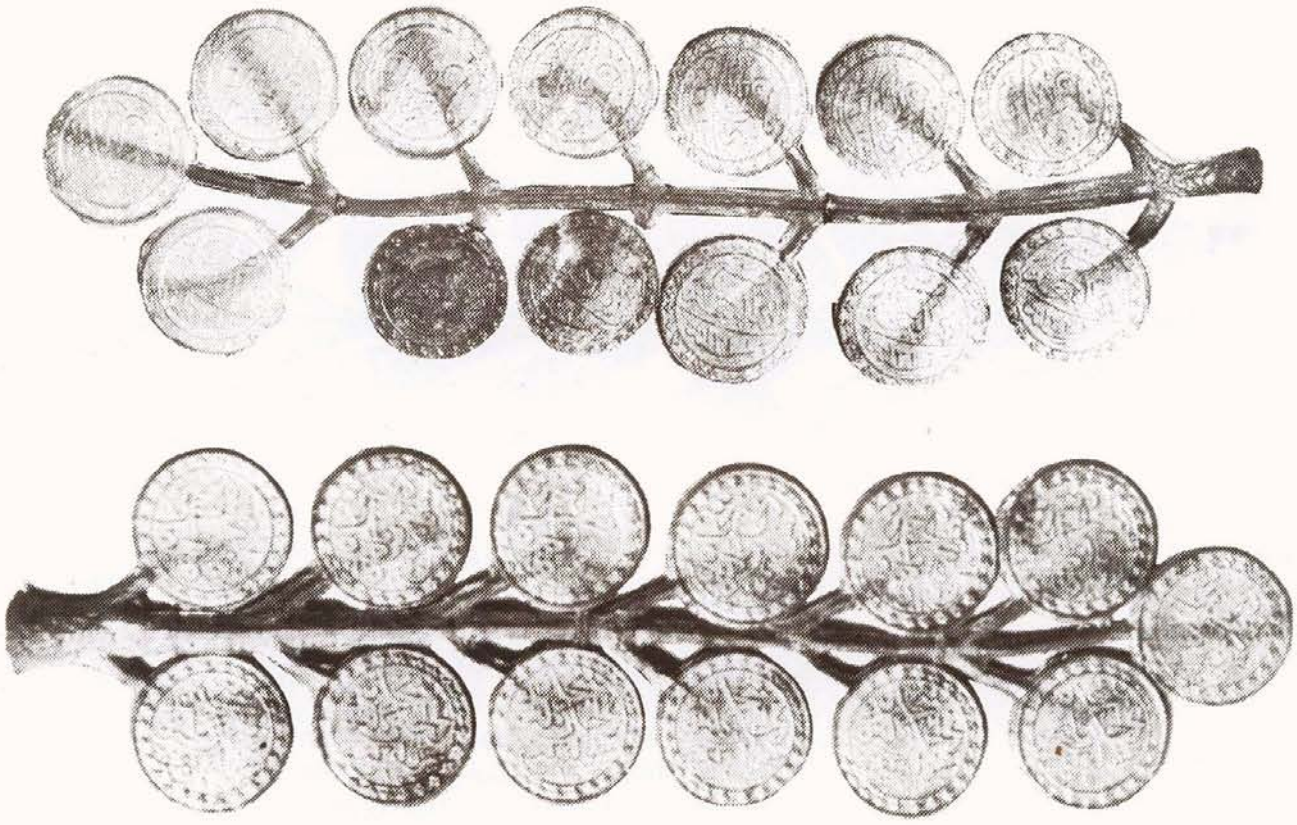
Diameter : 31 mm

Composition : Lead/Tin

Note : This counterfeit coin is published here so that collectors will be aware of the difference from the official issue.



POHON PITIS 1321A.H. (1904)



SS 23
(P.136)

A tree of 13 pitis of SS 21 type. This is a complete cast direct from the mould with the coins still attached to the stem.

RRRR

PITIS or KEPING 1321A.H. (1904)



Obverse : In Arabic "Belanjaan Kerajaan Kelantan" (Currency of the Government of Kelantan)

Reverse : In Arabic "Duriba fi Dhu'l Hijja Sanat 1321" (Minted in Dhu'l Hijja i.e. the 12th month of the Hijra Year 1321A.H. = Feb/March 1904)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.65 grammes, 3.20 grammes, 5.20 grammes

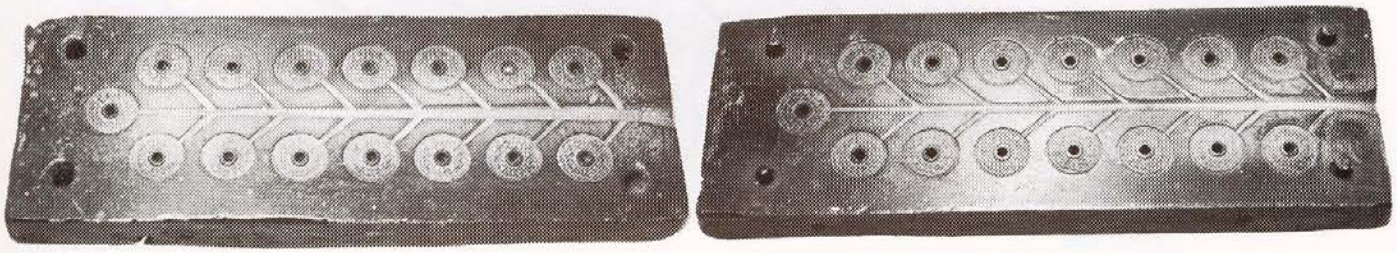
Diameter : 20 mm - 22 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole)

SS 24
(P.137)

Note : Three major die varieties of the above coin exist

PITIS MOULD 1321A.H. (1904)



Length: 252 mm Width: 911 mm Thickness: 23 mm

SS 25 The mould for the Pitis or Keping issue of SS 24 type. The design is incused and retrogrades (mirror script). The mould is in two halves with each half bearing the obverse and reverse design. These two pieces were fitted together by the corner pegs as well as outside clamps. When molten tin was poured in through the bottom opening it ran along the central channel into the side branches and finally into the coin moulds where the pitis were cast. After the metal had cooled and hardened, the coins were broken off and the excess metal of the central stem and branches was re-smelted for further use. Complete coin trees with the central stem and branches still attached to the coins are very rare. RRRR

ONE KUPANG 1321A.H. (1904)

SS 26
(P.138)

(60) Pitis or Keping of SS 24 type threaded on a cane thong and circulated as a one Kupang value. RR

Reference: Graham (1908) P.62

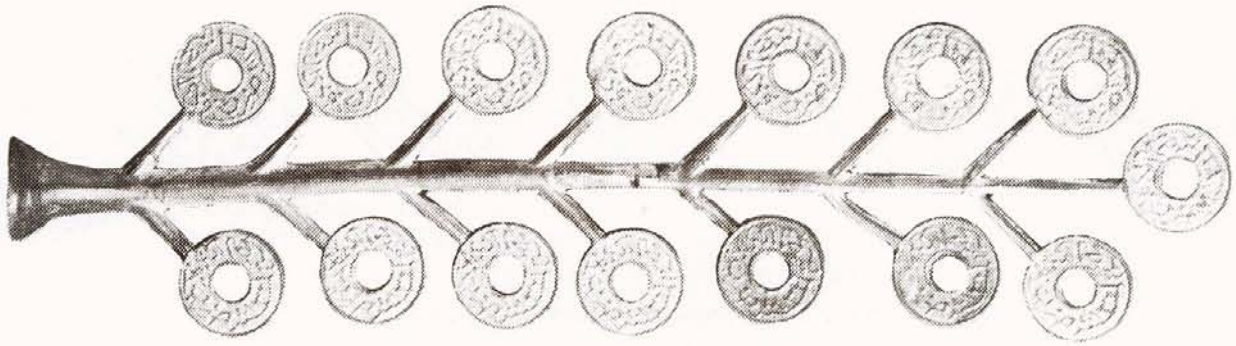
ONE KENERI 1321A.H. (1904)

SS 27
(P.139)

(15) Pitis or Keping of SS 24 type threaded on a cane thong and circulated as a one Kenari value. RR

Reference: Pridmore collection

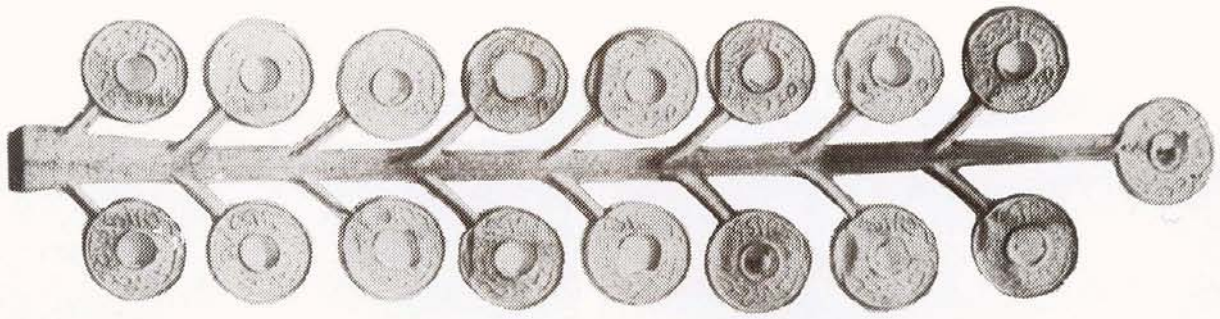
POHON PITIS 1321A.H. (1904)



SS 28
(P.140)

A tree of 15 Pitis of SS 24 type. This is a complete cast direct from the mould with the coins still attached to the stem. RRRR

POHON PITIS 1321A.H. (1904)



SS 29
(P.141)

A tree of 17 Pitis of SS 24 type. This is a complete cast direct from the mould with the coins still attached to the stem. RRRR

KEPING 1323A.H. (1905)



SS 30
(P.142)

Obverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Negri Kelantan Satu Keping sanat 1323" (State of Kelantan One Keping Year 1323A.H. = 1905)

Reverse : Uninscribed but the inscription of the obverse in relief and retrogrades having come through the flan from the obverse

Edge : Plain

Weight : 73.3 grains, 4.75 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition: Tin (round central hole) RRR



KEPING 1323A.H. (1905)



SS 31

Obverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Negri Kelantan Satu Keping sanat 1323" (State of Kelantan One Keping Year 1323A.H. = 1905)

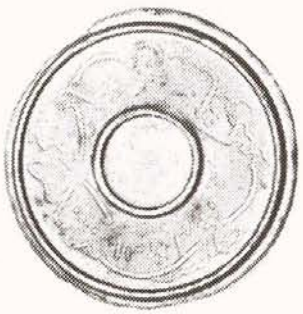
Reverse : Similar to the obverse

Edge : Plain

Weight : 10.3 grains, 11.5 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole marked but not punched) RRR



JOKOH (PRIVATE MONETARY TOKENS)

JOKOH 1305A.H. (1887/8)







,,



Obverse : In Chinese "Joo Kee Sin Yong" (Joo Kee Trust)

Reverse : In Jawi "Ini pakai di Kemasin sanat 1300" (This is for use in Kemasin Year 1305A.H. = 1887/8) Countermarked "S T" and in Chinese "Kongsi" (S T Company). "LIBERTAD" incused below (On some specimens this countermark occurs on the obverse)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 113 grains, 7.32 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Note : Kemasin is a fishing village in Kelantan close to the border of Terengganu. This Jokoh was probably issued by a Kapitan China (Chinese Headman) from Terengganu who may have exercised some form of authority in Kelantan.

SS 32
(P.143)

Other than the above Jokoh, no others are known to exist for Kelantan. As the Sultan was directly responsible for the issue of all coinage in Kelantan, it is doubtful that he would have allowed any private individuals to issue Jokohs (Private Monetary Tokens)

PRIVATE ESTATE TOKENS

A. KELANTAN RUBBER ESTATE LIMITED (KREL) SHOP

The Kelantan Rubber Estate Limited was originally owned by Boustead Estate Agencies Limited. This estate was located in Kuala Pahi near Kuala Krai.

In the 1920's there was a shortage of small change. To overcome the problem, the Kelantan Rubber Estate Limited issued private tokens that could be exchanged at the Estate's shop for goods.

The Kelantan Rubber Estate Limited was sold to Malakoff Berhad, Kuala Krai in 1976. This estate still exists but it's name has been changed to Lepan Kabu Palm Oil Mill. The main produce of this estate now is palm oil.

10 CENTS





SS 33

Obverse : "KREL SHOP"
Reverse : In Chinese characters "Yih Chiau" (10 Cents) and "10 CTS"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.50 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm
Composition : Brass (central hole)





50 CENTS



SS 34

Obverse : "KREL SHOP"
Reverse : In Chinese characters "Wu Chiao" (50 Cents) and "50 CTS"
Edge : Plain
Weight: 4.20 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition : Brass (central hole)



ONE DOLLAR



SS 35

Obverse : "KREL SHOP"
Reverse : In Chinese characters "Yih Yuan" (One Dollar) and "$1"
Edge : Plain
Weight: 8.00 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Composition : Brass (central hole)



ONE DOLLAR



SS 36

Obverse : "KREL SHOP"
Reverse : Similar to SS 35
Edge : Plain
Weight: 1.80 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm (central hole)
Composition : Hard red fibre material



B. KUALA PAHI ESTATE SHOP

The Kuala Pahi Estate Shop was located in the Kuala Pahi Rubber Estate situated between Kuala Krai and Macang in Kelantan.

In the 1920's there was a shortage of small change. To overcome the problem, the Kuala Pahi Rubber Estate issued private tokens that could be exchanged at the Estate's shop for goods.

50 CENTS



SS 37

Obverse : "KUALA PAHI ESTATE SHOP 50 CTS"
Reverse : Blank but with an incused figure 50
Edge : Plain Weight: 4.20 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition : Brass (holed at top)



PATANI - KELANTAN

II. GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS ISSUED IN PATANI - KELANTAN

Circa. 16th - 18th Century

A. ARABIC INSCRIPTIONS ON BOTH SIDES

DOUBLE KUPANG


SS 38
(P.144)

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Julus Kelantan"
(The accession year of Kelantan)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Rahman"
(The compassionate Ruler)
Edge : Plain Weight: 18 grains, 1.16 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm - 16 mm
Composition : Gold RRRR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 39
(P.145)

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Julus Kelantan Shah"
(The accession year of Kelantan Shah)
Reverse : In Arabic Al Mutawakkil Ali Allah"
(The Ruler who relies on God)
Edge : Plain Weight: 9.5 grains, 0.62 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition : Gold R




Note : It is probable that the name "Kelantan " as well as "Kelantan Shah" on the Double Kupang (SS 38) and Kupang (SS 39) gold coins is the name of a long forgotten Ruler of the early Patani - Kelantan period and not a reference to the State of Kelantan. As a matter of record, one of the Rulers of Patani from the Kelantan dynasty was known as Amas Kelantan but the period of his rule is not known

KUPANG (Gold)





SS 40
(P.146)





Obverse : In Arabic "Paduka Shah Alam" (His Highness Shah Alam)
Reverse : In Arabic "Isma Adil" (Brave and Just)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.5 grains, 0.62 grammes
Diameter : 9.8 mm
Composition: Gold R

KUPANG (Gold)



SS 41
(P.147)



Obverse : In Arabic " Shah Alam" (Ruler of the World)
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.4 grains, 0.62 grammes
Diameter : 9 mm
Composition: Gold RRR

KUPANG (Gold) FORGERY



(Photo enlarged)

SS 41A



(Photo enlarged)

Obverse : In Arabic " Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Adil ibni_?" (Son__ ? The Just)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.35 grammes
Diameter : 11.5 mm
Composition: Gold R
Note : This coin is a forgery. Genuine coins with the obverse inscription are not know to exist. Buyers beware

KUPANG (Gold)




SS 42




Obverse : In Arabic " Paduka Shah Alam" (His Highness Shah Alam)
Reverse : "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.65 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition: Gold R

KUPANG (Gold)



SS 43
(P.148)



Obverse : In Arabic " Shah Adil" (Just Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8 - 9 grains, 0.51 - 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 9 - 10 mm
Composition: Gold R

KUPANG (Gold)



SS 44
(P.149)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Adil" (Just Sultan)
Reverse : In Arabic "Isma Shah" (Brave)
Edge : Plain Weight: 8.5 grains, 0.55 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition : Gold RRR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 45
(P.150)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Al Mu'azam" (The illustrious Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khallad Mulkaha" (May his Kingdom florish)
Edge : Plain Weight: 10 grains, 0.64 grammes
Diameter : 11 mm - 12 mm
Composition : Gold RRR



KUPANG (Gold)





SS 46
(P.151)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Muhammad"
Reverse : In Arabic "Mu'azam? Shah" (Illustrious Ruler)
Edge : Plain Weight: 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 8.5 mm
Composition : Gold RRR





KUPANG (Gold)



SS 46 A

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Muhammad"
Reverse : In Arabic "Isma ibni Adil" (Brave and Just)
Edge : Plain Weight: 0.55 grammes
Diameter : 10.5 mm
Composition : Gold RRRR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 46 B

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan"
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan Ahmad Shah"
Edge : Plain Weight: 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition : Gold RRRR
Note : The above coin which was issued under the reign of Sultan Ahmad (1886-1889)



KUPANG (Gold)






SS 47
(P.152)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan"
Reverse : In Arabic "IMu'azam? Shah" (Illustrious Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 8 mm - 9 mm
Composition: Gold RRR

KUPANG (Gold)






SS 48

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful i.e. of the religion of Islam)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 10.1 grains, 0.65 grammes
Diameter : 9.5 mm
Composition: Gold S

KUPANG (Gold)




SS 49
(P.160)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 10.1 grains, 0.65 grammes
Diameter : 9.5 mm
Composition: Gold RRR

KUPANG (Gold)




SS 50
(P.161)

Obverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Iqamu'ddin" (Abode of the Faith)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition: Gold RRR

KUPANG (Gold)







SS 51
(P.162)

Obverse : In Arabic "Damarussalam" (Abode of Peace)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifah Shaib" (Kind Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 8.9 mm
Composition: Gold R

KUPANG (Gold)


SS 51A

Obverse : In Arabic "Damarussalam" (Abode of Peace)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Miminin" (Ruler of the faithful)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.60 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition : Gold RRR



KUPANG (Gold)


SS 51B

Obverse : In Arabic "Damarussalam" (Abode of Peace)
Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Rahman" (The compassionate Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.60 grammes
Diameter : 9 mm
Composition : Gold RRRR



KUPANG (Gold)


SS 51C

Obverse : In Arabic "Khalifat Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Balad Patani" (The country of Patani)
Edge : Plain
Weight :
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition : Gold RRRR



B. BULL or KIJANG (Barking Deer) Type

KUPANG (Gold)


SS 52
(P.153)

Obverse : A humped bull/Kijang (deer) facing left with the tail raised ending in a flourish. A crescent moon above. A salivary flow from the mouth
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler). The inscription "Adil" ends in a flourish
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.3 grains, 0.60 grammes (average)
Diameter : 9 mm - 10 mm
Composition : Gold RRR
Note : This is a very early type that is rather difficult to obtain



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 53
(P.154)

Obverse : Similar to SS 52 but a different style of bull/Kijang
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler) plain inscription
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition : Gold RRR



KUPANG (Gold)







SS 54
(P.155)

Obverse : A humped bull/Kijang (deer) facing left with tail raised ending in a circle. The salivary flow in the mouth is sometimes ornate, straight or appears like a ball and chain
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.3 grains, 0.60 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition : Gold RRR
Note : Several varieties exist of the above







KUPANG (Gold)



SS 55
(P.156)

Obverse : Similar to SS 54 but a different style of the bull/Kijang
Reverse : Crude inscription in Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Sultan)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.6 grains, 0.62 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition : Gold RRR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 56
(P.157)

Obverse : A humped bull/Kijang (deer) facing right with the tail pointing down. A crescent moon and sun above
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.6 grains, 0.62 grammes
Diameter : 8.5 mm
Composition : Gold RRR
Note : The bull/Kijang facing to the right is extremely rare



KUPANG (Gold)





SS 57
(P.158)

Obverse : A bull/Kijang (deer) facing left with tail raised ending in a circle. A band round the body in place of the hump. The salivary flow in a thin straight line
Reverse : Crude inscription in Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition : Gold
Note : Numerous varieties of the above coin exist. This must have been issued over a very long period and is common.





KUPANG (Gold)





SS 58

Obverse : Similar to SS 55 but tail pointing down
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.7 grammes
Diameter : 10.5 mm
Composition : Gold RR





KUPANG (Gold)




SS 59
(P.159)

Obverse : A humped bull/Kijang (deer) facing left with tail raised and without the salivary flow from the mouth. The horns appear to form a circle
Reverse : In Arabic "Isma Adil" (Just Name)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.4 grains, 0.61 grammes
Diameter : 9 mm
Composition : Gold RR




KUPANG (Gold) FORGERY



(Photo enlarged)
SS 59A

Obverse : A Kijang (deer) facing left
Reverse : "Al Adil ibni__?" (Son__? The Just)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.15 grammes
Diameter : 11 mm
Composition : Gold
Note : This coin is a forgery. Genuine coins with the reverse inscription are not known to exist. Buyer's beware.



(Photo enlarged)

C. DINAR MATAHARI / FLOWER TYPE

KUPANG (Gold)






SS 60

Obverse : A 8 petalled flower
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.2 grains, 0.60 grammes, 0.70 grammes
Diameter : 9 mm
Composition: Gold RR
Note : These coins with the petalled flower were commonly called Dinar Matahari (sun coins). The petals probably represent the open lotus flower of the Buddhists and reflects Siamese influence.

KUPANG (Gold)






SS 61
(P.163)

Obverse : A6 petalled flower
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9.2 grains, 0.60 grammes
Diameter : 9 mm
Composition: Gold R

KUPANG (Gold)




SS 62
(P.164)

Obverse : A 4 petalled flower with the Arabic inscription in each petal (Undecipherable, might be Adil Shah?)
Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition: Gold RRR

D. SILVER AND COPPER COINS

1/4 REAL ? (Silver)






SS 63
(P.165)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan"
Reverse : In Arabic "Adil Shah" (Just Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 12.3 grains, 0.80 grammes
Diameter : 13 mm
Composition: Silver RRR

1/4 REAL ? (Silver)



SS 64
(P.166)

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)
Reverse : Undecipherable
Edge : Plain Weight: ?
Diameter : 13 mm
Composition : Silver RRR
Reference : Gardner (1939) No.37

? (Copper)



SS 65
(P.167)



Obverse : A 7 petalled flower
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Malik" ? (The Ruler)
Edge : Plain Weight: ?
Diameter : 11 mm
Composition : Copper RRR
Reference : Gardner (1939) No.4
Note : The denomination of this copper coin is not known

PITTIS or KEPING (Tin)



SS 65A



Obverse : A six (6) petalled flower
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight: 4.40 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition : Tin RRR

? (Copper)



SS 66
(P.168)

Obverse : A 5 petalled flower
Reverse : Undecipherable
Edge : Plain Weight: 8 - 9 grains, 0.51 - 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 11 mm
Composition : Copper RRR
Reference : Gardner (1939) No.36
Note : The denomination of this copper coin is not known

? (Copper)





SS 67
(P.169)





Obverse : A flowery design made up of one complete circle surroundered by 4 part circles
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)
Edge : Plain Weight: 8.5 grains, 0.55 grammes
Diameter : 11 mm
Composition : Copper RRR
Note : The denomination of this copper coin is not known

III. TIN COINS OF THE SIAMESE STATE OF PATANI WHICH CIRCULATED IN KELANTAN

The State of Patani was an important trading centre between Siam, Cambodia and China. It is believed to have been founded by a Raja of Kota Malikei named Wirin Piatu Nakapa Sulma who was converted to Islam with the name and title Sultan Ismail Shah.

In 1603 Patani was conquered by Siam. In 1767 Patani declared itself an independent Kingdom but was quickly put under Siamese control. Patani attempted to revolt in 1830/31 but was again subdued by Siam. In 1832 the State of Patani was broken up into seven small provinces which were placed under the governorship of Malay Rajas or Sultans who were appointed by the King of Siam. The seven provinces created by Siam were:

	Name	Alternate name or spelling
1.	Patani	Petani, Pathani, Tani, Thani
2.	Jering	Jaring, Jhering, Yaring, Jariz, Jambu, Yambu
3.	Ligeh	Ligei, Legeh, Lege, Legah, Langkat, Ra-nge, Renga, Ranga
4.	Saiburi	Sai, Sai Boore, Sai-bure, Teluban, Telubin, Tuben
5.	Reman	Raman, Remen, Rahman, Rhamen
6.	Jala	Yala, Jelai, Jalo, Jalor, Jalop
7.	Nong-Chik	Nawng Chik, Non Chit, Nong-Shik, Nochi, Tojan, Tujong

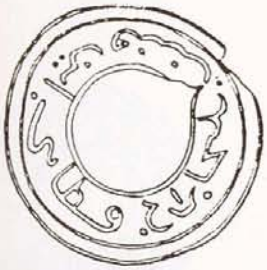
The above provinces existed under Siamese appointed Malay Governors from 1832 to 1902 after which date Siam assumed direct control.

In Accordance with a statement made by a Raja Muda Awang to W.W. Skeat in 1899, the last five provincial Rajas of Patani were as follows:

1. Raja Toki (or Nek Soh)
2. Raja Muda Kampong Laut, Kelantan
3. Unku (or To) Putih
4. Nek or Toa Timong (Tiniong)
5. Nek Moh or Unku Busu, died in 1894 (last of the line of Provincial rulers to issue coins in the State of Patani)

Five of the seven provinces created by Siam in 1832 are known to have issued coins. The provincial Malay Rulers were given the authority to mint coins around 1840. The issue of these coins was stopped by Siam in 1897.

Though these coins were issued in the Siamese Provinces of the State of Patani, a fair number of these coins were circulated in the northern border regions of the State of Kelantan. Thus these coins may be treated as coins of Siam used in the northern border regions of the State of Kelantan. It is most probable that some of these coins could have circulated in the northern regions of the neghbouring States of Perak, Kedah and Perlis.


SS 68
(P.170)

A. COINS OF PATANI

PITIS or KEPING 1261A.H. (1845)

Obverse : In Arabic "Ini Pitis Belanja Raja Patani" (This pitis is the currency of the Raja of Patani)

Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin Sanat 1261" (Ruler of the faithful i.e. of the religion of Islam year 1261A.H. = 1845). The inscription is mirror image

Edge : Plain

Weight : 48 grains, 3.11 grammes, 3.4 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm - 31 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Coevorden 1858 p.338 No.53
N. & Van der Chijs (1863) P1.XXIV No.219
Millies 1870 Plate XXIII No.254
Van der Chijs (1896) p.151 No.1
H. Wood (1904) fig.41
Bucknill (1923) p.214/A





PITIS or KEPING 1301A.H. (1883/4)

Obverse : In Arabic "Hadza Al-fulus Al Sultan fi Balad dal Allah Al Patani" (The money of the Sultan of Patani, may God protect the State)

Reverse : In Arabic "Khalifatul Muminin Khalid Al Din 1278" (Ruler of the faithful of the faith or religion of Islam 1278A.H. = 1861)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.6 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR



SS 69



PITIS or KEPING 1284A.H. (1868)

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al'Azam Wa Khalifat Al Karam" (The Sultan the supreme Ruler or Caliph of the Exalted i.e. of God)

Reverse : In Arabic "Al Malik Al Balad Al Patani Al Imami 1284" (The Ruler and Imam i.e. religious leader of the City of Patani 1284A.H. = 1868). The date is incused.

Edge : Plain

Weight : 49.4 grains, 3.20 grammes, 3.4 grammes

Diameter : 27 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Van der Chijs (1896) p.151/3
H.Wood (1904) fig.55
Rentse (1947) P1.IV/1




SS 70
(P.171)




PITIS or KEPING (No Date)



SS 71

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al' Azam Wa Khalifat Al Karam" (The Sultan the supreme Ruler or Caliph of the Exalted i.e. of God). The inscription retrogrades (mirror script)

Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil Al-Balad Al-Patani Al Imami" (The Ruler and Imam i.e. religious leader of the City of Patani). The inscription retrogrades (mirror script)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.15 grammes

Diameter : 26 mm

Composition: Tin (round central hole) RR



PITIS or KEPING 1297A.H. (1879)



SS 72
(P.172)

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Patani Sanat 1297" (The Sultan of Patani year 1297A.H. = 1879)

Reverse : In Arabic "Wa Khalifat Al Karam" (and leader of the Exalted i.e. of God)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 56.4 grains, 3.65 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition: Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Van der Chijs (1896) p.151/2
H.Wood (1904) fig.54
Bucknill (1923) P1.IV/21



PITIS or KEPING 1301A.H. (1883/4)



SS 73
(P.173)

Obverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Al Matsaraffi Balad Al Pataniah Sanat 1301" (The currency of the country of Patani year 1301A.H. = 1883/4)

Reverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Zarb fi Harata Al Daulat Uzza Nusrah" (Struck as State property, may God guard it)

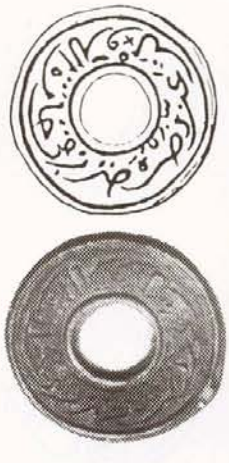
Edge : Plain

Weight : 41.7 grains, 2.7 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm

Composition: Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Bucknill (1923) P1.IV/22



KENERI 1301A.H. (1883/4)



SS 74
(P.174)

Obverse and Reverse: Similar to SS 73

A pitis tree (pokok pitis) of 14 coins (7 on each side) with an ornamental mark of the Raja of Patani on top. These tress with the Raja's mark or stamp were considered special and passed current at a higher value than ordinary coin trees. These pitis tree or Keneri were only issued for special occasions or religious ceremonies where cash offerings were customary.

PITIS or KEPING 1309A.H. (1891)





Obverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Al Matsaraffi Balad Al Patani Sanat 1309" (Currency of the State of Patani year 1309A.H. = 1891)

Reverse : Incused inscription in Arabic "Ini Pitis Belanja di dalam Negri Patani" (This pitis is currency within the State of Patani)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 77.9 grains, 5.05 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole)

Reference : Temple (1914) p.51/16c
Bucknill (1923) P1.IV/23

SS 75
(P.175)

KUPANG

SS 76
(P.176)

A string of 100 pitis of tin passed as a Kupang value in Patani in 1899. The string of cash was usually short by six coins. RRR

PITIS or KEPING (No Date)



SS 77

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Azam Wa Khalifat Al Karam" (The Sultan the Supreme Ruler or caliph of the Exalted i.e. of God)

Reverse : In Arabic "Al Malik Al Balad Al Patani Al Imami" (Ruler or Government of the State of Patani)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.15 grammes

Diameter : 24 mm - 27 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) S



B. COINS OF PATANI - JERING PROVINCE

PITIS or KEPING 1261A.H. (1845)





SS 78
(P.177)

Obverse : In Arabic "Ini Pitis Jering Sanat 1261" (This is a pitis of Jering 1261A.H. = 1845)

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.1 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : N. & Van der Chijs (1863) PLXXIV/220
Millies (1870) P1.XXIV/257
Van der Chijs (1896) p.151/4
Bucknill (1923) p.215/A



PITIS or KEPING 129 (7)A.H. (1879?)



SS 79
(P.178)

Obverse : In Arabic "Ini Pitis Balad Jarin Sanat 129(7)" (This is a pitis of the City of Jarin 129(7)A.H. = 1879?)

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Bucknill (1923) P1.IV/24

Note : Sir John Bucknill lists the date of the above coin as 1293A.H. = 1876



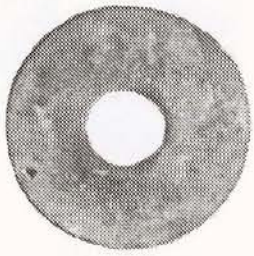


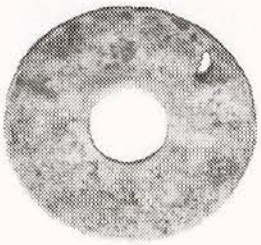


SS 80
(P.179)

PITIS or KEPING 1302A.H. (1884/85)

Obverse : In Arabic "Hadza Al Dewan Al Raja Al Adil Fi Balad Al Jarin 1302" (This is official currency of the Just Raja of the Country of Jarin 1302A.H. = 1884/85)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 44.8 grains, 2.90 grammes
Diameter : 25.8 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) R
Reference : Bucknill (1923) P1.IV/25





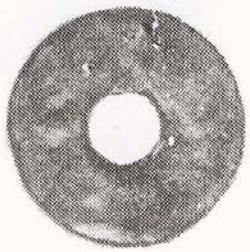




SS 81
(P.180)

PITIS or KEPING 1312A.H. (1894)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 80 but dated 1312A.H. = 1894
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.7 grammes
Diameter : 25.50 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR
Reference : Pridmore collection;
Temple (1914) p.51/166 (misread)



PITIS or KEPING (No Date)

Obverse and Reverse : Crude Arabic inscription similar to SS 80 but without the date (could be a contemporary forgery)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 35.5 grains, 2.30 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) R



SS 82
(P.181)

W.W. Skeat mentioned the value of the Patani - Jering tin pitis in the 1850's and 1860's as being 480 tin pitis or 8 Kupang being the equivalent of one dollar. In 1899 Skeat recorded the value of the Patani - Jeriing tin pitis as follows:

20 Pitis = 1 Keneri
80 pitis or 4 Keneri = 1 Kupang
640 pitis or 8 Kupang = 1 Dollar

C. COINS OF PATANI - LIGEH PROVINCE





SS 83
(P.182)

PITIS or KEPING (No Date)





Obverse : In Arabic "Pitis Negri Langkat Dar Al Salam" (Pitis of the State of Langkat i.e. Ligeh, the abode of peace)

Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Adil Khalifatul Muminin" (The Just Ruler, leader of the faithful)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 73.3 grains, 4.75 grammes (average)

Diameter : 35 mm (average)

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Pridmore collection

PITIS or KEPING 1307A.H. (1889)





SS 84
(P.184)





Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Muzzaffar Daulat Langkat Khalifat" (The Sultan Muzzaffar, Country of Langkat i.e. Ligeh, abode of the Ruler)

Reverse : In Arabic "Alshamar Wal Kamar Fi Rabi Al-Awal Sanat 1307" (The full moon i.e. 15th of the month of Rabi al-awal i.e. 3rd month of the year 1307A.H. = 1889)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 81.8 grains, 5.3 grammes

Diameter : 30 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Temple (1914) p.51 No.19

Note : Temple (1914 page 50 No.13) also recorded a tin pitis with the Arabic inscription (1) "Chaping (Keping) Al Shameu wal Kamar fi Rabi al awal 1313" =1893. (2) "Langkat (Ligeh) Khalik min zalik menjadi daripada ini negri". No specimen of this coin has so far been traced.

The value of the tin pitis of Ligeh province in 1899 was recorded as follows:

10	Pitis	= 1 Keneri
40	Pitis	= 1 Kupang
320	Pitis or 8 Kupang	= 1 Dollar

C. COINS OF PATANI - SAIBURI or SAI PROVINCE

PITIS or KEPING 1290A.H. (1873)



SS 85
(P.185)

Obverse : Within a decorated border of lotus buds, in Arabic "Malik Al Adil Fi Balad Al Saiwi 1290" (Just Ruler of the Country of Sai 1290A.H. = 1873)

Reverse : Within an outer border of lotus buds, a decorative inner circle

Edge : Plain

Weight : 33.9 grains, 2.20 grammes

Diameter : 26 mm

Composition: Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Van der Chijs (1896) p.154/1 (under Kedah)



PITIS or KEPING 1307A.H. (1889)





SS 86
(P.186)

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Daulat Al Kairiyat Fi Balad Al Saiwi 1307" (The benevolent State, the Country of Sai 1307A.H. = 1889)

Reverse : Within an outer border of lotus buds, a decorated inner field

Edge : Plain

Weight : 51.7 grains, 3.35 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition: Tin (round central hole) RR

Note : This coin was issued in the Changvad district of Sai Province

Reference : Bucknill (1923) P1.IV, 26





PITIS or KEPING 1308A.H. (1891)

R.C. Temple (1914 p.50 No.16a) recorded a tin pitis of Sai (Saiburi) with the name of the State written as Tubin i.e. Teluban, which is one of the alternate names for Saiburi. The obverse Arabic inscription read "Atazi Tazani Fi Billah Bisawaf Tubi (i.e. Teluban) Sanat1308" = 1891. No specimen of this coin has so far been traced.

In 1899 W.W. Skeat recorded the value of the Patani - Saiburi or Sai tin pitis as follows:

SS 87
(P.186
note)

12	pitis	=	1 Kenari
48	pitis or 4 Keneri	=	1 Kupang
320	pitis or 8 Kupang	=	1 Dollar

(Note: The rate should be 384 pitis or 8 Kupang = 1 Dollar)

E. COINS OF PATANI - REMAN PROVINCE

PITIS or KEPING (No Date)



SS 88
(P.187)

Obverse : In Arabic "Ini Pitis Rahman Raja Melayu" (This is a pitis of the Malay Raja of Rahman or Reman). The Arabic inscription is in mirror script which has occured due to the incorrect preparation of the die masters

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 71.3 grains, 4.62 grammes

Diameter : 30.3 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Perak State Museum collection

Note : Seven pieces of the above coin were found in 1955 at Kuala Kangsar in the State of Perak which is very close to the Siamese province of Reman

F. GAMBLING TOKENS OF PATANI - JALA PROVINCE

Gambling tokens in tin based on the Chinese copper cash are known to have been used in Jala Province. These were probably issued by Chinese gambling farmers. A number of these tin gambling tokens have turned up in the northern regions of the States of Kelantan and Perak which could indicated that they could have enjoyed a certain degree of value or acceptability.

GAMBLING TOKEN



SS 89
(P.188)

Obverse : In Chinese "Guan Huat Tek Li"

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 55.6 grains, 3.60 grammes

Diameter : 29.5 mm

Composition : Tin (round central hole) RR

Reference : Singapore National Museum, Taiping Museum, Perak

GAMBLING TOKEN



SS 90
(P.190)

Obverse : In Chinese "Seng Huat Tek Li"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 55.6 grains, 3.60 grammes
Diameter : 29.5 mm
Composition: Tin (round central hole) RR
Reference : Singapore National Museum

GAMBLING TOKEN



SS 91
(P.191)

Obverse : In Chinese "Geok Ho Wei Kee" (Chop Giok Ho)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 55.6 grains, 3.60 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition: Tin (square central hole) RR
Reference : Wodak collection

GAMBLING TOKEN ((Gold)



SS 92

Obverse : A rabbit
Reverse :Undetermined symbol
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.95 grammes
Diameter : 10 mm
Composition: Gold RRRR
Note : The above is a gambling token in gold which is believed to have been used in Kelantan - Patani around the late 19th Century



STATE OF KEDAH (Abode of Peace) Circa 1400 - 1967
(Negeri Kedah Darul Aman)

STATE OF PERLIS (The Heavenly) 1821 - 1967
(Negeri Perlis Indera Kayangan)

History - Kedah

The territories now known as Kedah, Perlis and Patani (in Siam) were part of the powerful Hindu Kingdom of Langkasuka which commenced in the early years of the 1st Century. The State of Kedah (also spelt as Keidah, Quedah or Queda) which was named after 'kedah' which means an enclosure for keeping elephants, was a very important trading centre as far back as the 3rd Century. Large herds of elephants used to be captured in Siam and sent to various countries through the port of Kedah. Kedah was also used as an overland route to connect the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea. In the 7th Century Kedah became a part of the Sri Vijaya Empire of Sumatra which finally fell into decline in the 11th Century. In the 14th and 15th Century Kedah became a vassal State of Siam.

It is probable that Kedah became an Islamic Malay State sometime in the 12th Century? The Malays used to refer to Kedah as "Sang lindung bulan" i.e. the shadow of the moon, perhaps the kamar of Arabic geography.

In March 1771, Sultan Muhammad Jiwa of Kedah had appealed to the Governor of Madras as well as the British at Acheh (Sumatra) to assist him to put down a succession rebellion in Kedah which was backed by the Bugis from Selangor. Francis Light, who was an official of the British East India Company at Acheh, visited the Sultan on 24th April 1771. By the time of his arrival, the rebellion had collapsed and the Bugis had returned to Selangor with their plunder.

The Governor of Madras sent Edward Monkton who together with Francis Light arrived in Kangar, Kedah on 13th April 1772. On the 20th April 1772 a contract was signed by which Sultan Muhammad Jiwa agreed to lease out the port of Kuala Kedah in return for defensive aid and limited offensive aid against Selangor. However, the Governor of Madras refused to abide by the contract signed by Monkton and the British were obliged to leave Kuala Kedah at the end of July 1772.

By 1785, Kedah was under threat of attack from Burma and Siam. Sultan Abdullah Makarram Shah sought the assistance of the British to protect Kedah against aggression in return for which he agreed to lease out the Island of Penang (Pulau Pinang). The British, who were at this time looking for a suitable naval base, accepted the offer of the Island of Penang but referred the extent of compensation and military aid to the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London. Captain Francis Light occupied the Island of Penang and renamed it Prince of Wales Island on 11th August 1786.

In June 1788 Captain Francis Light informed Sultan Abdullah that the British Government had decided not to assist Kedah against its enemies. Further, the amount of compensation for the Island of Penang was considerably reduced from the original amount. This led to a lot of ill feeling and finally Sultan Abdullah decided to attack Penang in early 1791. However, the Kedah fleet was defeated on 12th April 1791. On 1st May 1791, Sultan Abdullah signed an agreement to formally allow the British East India Company to occupy Penang in return for an annual payment of six thousand Spanish dollars.

In July 1800, Sultan Diyauddin agreed to lease out a large tract of land along the coastline of Kedah facing Penang in return for an annual payment of ten thousand Spanish dollars. The British also agreed to defend the coastline of Kedah against attack from the sea. They named the newly-acquired territory Province Wellesley.

In 1821, Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin of Kedah refused to send the Bunga Mas (golden flower tree) to Siam as part of its triennial tribute to Siam. This angered the Siamese who attacked Kedah and the Sultan had to flee to Penang. The Siamese plundered Kedah and divided it into four provinces, i.e. the much reduced territory of Kedah, Perlis, Setul and Kubang Pasu and placed each area under Siamese appointed Governors.

In 1842, Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin was allowed to return to the split up province of Kedah by the Siamese. The provinces of Perlis, Setul and Kubang Pasu were incorporated into Siam. Later, Sultan Zainal Rashid managed to regain Kubang Pasu after the death of its Siamese Governor.

In 1905 Kedah applied for a large loan from Siam to cover the financial problems of the State. The Siamese granted the loan and appointed W.J.F. Williamson as the Siamese Financial Adviser to Kedah.

By the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 9th July 1909, Siam agreed to give up its suzerainty claims over Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu in return for a promise by the British to give up territorial claims in Siam. Britain also agreed to provide a large loan to Siam to construct the Bangkok to Alor Star railway.

With the transfer of Kedah to the control of the Straits Settlements Government in 1909, George Maxwell was appointed the first British Adviser to Kedah.

By the Anglo-Kedah Treaty of 1923, Kedah came under British Protection.

HISTORY - PERLIS

After its split from Kedah in 1821, the province of Perlis (also known as Kayang or Indera Kayangan) was ruled as a separate State under the direct control of Siam.

Syed Harun Jamalullail, an influential Arab trader, had married a daughter of Sultan Abdullah of Kedah and had later been appointed the Penghulu (Headman) of Mukim Arau in Perlis. In 1843, the Siamese handed over the control of the State of Perlis to Syed Hussein Jamalullail, the son of Syed Harun, who thus became the first Ruler of Perlis.

Syed Saffi Jamalullail, the third Ruler of Perlis, was confered the title of Raja by Sultan Abdul Hamid of Kedah.

In 1905, Raja Syed Alwi of Perlis applied for a loan from Siam to prop up the ailing economy. With the loan, the Siamese appointed H.E. Duke as Siamese Financial Adviser to Perlis. He was succeeded by Captain Meadows Frost who later became the first British Adviser when Perlis came under Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 9th July 1909.

IN 1930 Perlis signed a treaty with Britain by which it came under British Protection.

In the second week of December 1941, Kedah and Perlis had been occupied by the Japanese. The whole of Malaya and Singapore fell to the enemy on 15th February 1942. Kedah, Perlis, Terengganu and Kelantan were restored to Thailand (Siam) by the Japanese in August 1943. After the defeat of the Japanese on 15th August 1945, Kedah and Perlis with the rest of Malaya came under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945. Kedah and Perlis as well as Kelantan and Terengganu were restored to the British by Thailand in early 1946.

On 1st April 1946 Kedah and Perlis were joined to the short lived and unpopular Malayan Union. Kedah and Perlis became part of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948. As one of the States of Malaya, Kedah and Perlis attained Independence on 31st August 1957. On 16th September 1963 Kedah and Perlis became one of the component States of Malaysia.

SULTANS OF KEDAH

Sultan Muzaffar Shah	? - 1179
Sultan Mu'azzam Shah	1179 - 1201
Sultan Muhammad Shah	1201 - 1236
Sultan (?) Maazul Shah	1236 - 1280
Sultan Mahmud Shah	1280 - 1320
Sultan Ibrahim Shah	1320 - 1373
Sultan Sulaiman Shah	1373 - 1422
Sultan Ata'illa Muhammad Shah	1422 - 1472
Sultan Muhammad Jiwa Zainal Al Abidin I	1472 - 1506
Sultan Mahmud Shah	1506 - 1546
Sultan Muzaffar Shah	1546 - 1602
Sultan Sulaiman Shah	1602 - 1625
Sultan Rijalu'ddin Shah	1625 - 1651
Sultan Muhiyuddin Shah	1651 - 1661
Sultan Zia'uddin Al Mukarram Shah	1661 - 1687
Sultan Ata'illah Muhammad Shah	1687 - 1898
Sultan Abdullah Al Mu'azzam Shah	1698 - 1710
Sultan Muhammad Jiwa Zainal Abidin Mu'azzam Shah II	1710 - 1773
Sultan Abdullah Makarram Shah	1773 - 1798
Sultan Diyauddin Mukkaram Shah	1798 - 1803
Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Halim Shah	1803 - 1843
Sultan Zainal Rashid Al Mu'azzam Shah I	1843 - 1854
Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Mukkaram Shah	1854 - 1879
Sultan Zainal Rashid Shah II	1879 - 1881
Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah	1881 - 13.5.1943
Sultan Badlishah	15.5.1943 - 13.7.1958
Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah	since 15.7.1958

RULERS OF PERLIS

Syed Hussain Jamalullail	1843 - 1873
Syed Ahmad Jamalullail	1873 - 1897
Raja Syed Saffi Jamalullail	?. 5.1897 - 20.12.1905
Raja Syed Alwi Jamalullail	?.12.1905 - 2. 2.1943
Interregnum	3.2.1943 - 3.12.1945
Raja Syed Putra Jamalullail	since 4.12.1945

Coinage

Most of the trading in the early days was done by barter with a supplement of foreign coins like the Egyptian Dinar or the Venetian gold Sequin which were brought in by the Arab and Indian merchants. Cowrie shells and Chinese cash formed the small change in the bazaar (market place).

The Portuguese, who had captured Malacca in 1511, had introduced the Spanish 8 Reales (Dollar) in the 1580's. This coin came to be used as a standard of value in Kedah where it was commonly known as 'Rial'.

Coins specifically minted for use within the State of Kedah (including Perlis) made their appearance in the beginning of the 17th Century. Specimens in gold, silver, copper and tin have been recorded.

After 1641, the Dutch silver and copper coins were also used in Kedah until they were partially superseded by the coinage of Penang from 1786 onwards. In the 1840's the private tokens (cockerel series etc.) of the Singapore merchants were also used in Kedah to serve as small change.

In the 1750's the currency of Kedah also consisted of models of the fighting cock made of tin and perched on a number of rings. These tin cocks perched on five rings were the equivalent of ten cents of the Spanish Dollar. The rings on the cock could be broken off and used separately. Each ring represented a unit of currency, probably one cent.

In the 1670's, Thomas Bowrey published a report which gave the value of the Kedah currency as follows, viz

96	Tarra (tinned Copper)	=	1 Copan (Kupang) gold
3	Copans (Kupangs) gold	=	1 Spanish 8 Reales (silver Dollar)
4	Copans (Kupangs) gold	=	1 Mace

According to Logan (Pg.58), in 1850 the scale of values for the tin cash or tra was as follow:

160	tra	=	1 tali (a string of cash)
1,280	tra	=	1 Spanish 8 Reales (silver Dollar)

By 1899, the exchange rates for Kedah, Perlis and Setul according to Temple (1914 Pg.20 & 53) was

4	tra	=	1 Doit or 1 Keping
40	tra or 10 Doits	=	1 Kenderi (unit of account)
1,280	tra	=	1 Spanish 8 Reales (silver Dollar)

The coinage of the Straits Settlements was officially introduced in Kedah and Perlis after the appointment of British Advisers in 1909. For details on these series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, was introduced in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya & British Borneo in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coins of Kedah and Perlis. The reference numbers allocated by Major Fred Pridmore in his article "The Native Coinages of the Malay Peninsula - The Northern Group - Kedah and Perlis" and published in Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1972, Volume LXXX, No.9 and 10 are given in brackets.



Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Halim Shah
Sultan of Kedah 1803 - 1843
(Photo - Muzium Negara , K. Lumpur)



Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Mukkaram Shah
Sultan of Kedah 1854 - 1879
(Photo - Muzium Negara, K. Lumpur)



Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah
Sultan of Kedah 1881 - 13.5.1943
(Photo - Muzium Negara, K. Lumpur)



Sultan Badlishah
Sultan of Kedah
15.5. 1943 - 13.7.1958
(Photo - Muzium Negara, K. Lumpur)



Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah
Sultan of Kedah since 15.7.1958
(Photo - Federal Department of Information M'sia, K. Lumpur)



Raja Syed Saffi Jamalullail
Raja of Perlis
May 1897 - 20.12.1905
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Raja Syed Alwi Jamalullail
Raja of Perlis
December 1905 - 2.2.1943
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Raja Syed Putra Jamalullail
Raja of Perlis since 4.12.1945
(Photo - Federal Department of InformationM'sia, K. Lumpur)

SULTAN RIJALU'DDIN SHAH 1625 - 1651

TRA 1041A.H. (1631/2)

Obverse : In Arabic "La Illaha Illallah Muhammadar Rasullullah, duriba fi Kedah sanat 1041" (There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet, struck at Kedah year 1041A.H. = 1631/2)
Reverse : An eight pointed star encircled by a garland of fruit and flowers
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : ? Circular

SS 1
(P.199)

Composition: Tin RRRR
Referene : Millies (1871) Pg.132; Temple (1914) Pg.56; Shaw & Kassim (1971) Pg.13 No.7. The above coin was illustrated by Tavernier (1678) but no specimen traced.

SULTAN ZIA'UDDIN AL MUKARAM SHAH 1661 - 1687

KUPANG (Gold) 1076A.H. (1665/6)



SS 2
(P.192)

Obverse : In Arabic "Zia'uddin"
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan sanat 1076" (Sultan, year 1076A.H. = 1665/6)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm - 14 mm (Octagonal)
Composition: Gold RRR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 2A

Obverse : In Arabic "Zia'uddin"
Reverse : In Arabic "Mohamad Shah"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.55 grammes
Diameter : 9 mm
Composition: Gold RRRR



KUPANG (Gold)



SS 2B

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan"
Reverse : In Arabic "Zia'uddin"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 8.5 mm
Composition: Gold RRRR



KUPANG (Gold)





SS 3

Obverse : In Arabic "Darul Aman" (Abode of peace)
Reverse : In Arabic "Belanja Al Kedah" (Currency of Kedah)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.50 grammes
Diameter : 0.90 mm
Composition: Gold RRR





QUARTER REAL ? (Silver) 1076A.H. (1665/6)



SS 4
(P.195)

Obverse : In Arabic "Zia'uddin"
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan sanat 1076" (Sultan, year 1076A.H. = 1665/6)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 12 grains, 0.77 grammes
Diameter : 12.5 mm (Octagonal)
Composition: Silver - Copper alloy (Silver .700 fine) RRR



TARRA ? (Copper) 1076A.H. (1665/6)



SS 5
(P.193)

Obverse : In Arabic "Zia'uddin"
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan sanat 1076" (Sultan, year 1076A.H. = 1665/6)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition: Copper RRR



TARRA ? (Copper)



SS 5A

Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Zia'uddin Mukaram Shah" (The Sultan, Zia'uddin Mukaram Shah)
Reverse : In Arabic "Wo'an Mulkhi Fadhallha Wa'ddin" [dan daripada Allah menebus Agama dan Kerajaan] (with the grace of Allah to uphold the religion and the Government)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 10.03 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Composition: Copper UNIQUE



TARRA ? (Copper) 1110A.H. (1668)



SS 6

Obverse : In Arabic "Belanja Negeri Kedah" (Currency of the Country of Kedah)
Reverse : In Arabic "Darul Aman Sanat 1110" (Abode of Peace year 1110A.H. = 1668)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.1 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition : Copper RRR



TARRA ?? (Copper)



SS 7
(P.198)

Obverse : In Arabic "Belanja Kedah" (Currency of Kedah)
Reverse : In Arabic "Darul Aman "(Abode of Peace)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 27 grains, 1.75 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm
Composition : Copper (coated in tin) RRR
Reference : Millies (1871) Page 138 Plate XXII, 234
Note : This coin is believed to have circulated in Kedah in the 1670's



SULTAN ABDULLAH AL MU'AZZAM SHAH 1698 - 1710

TRA 1117A.H. (1705)



SS 8

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan sanat 1117" (Sultan Year 1117A.H. = 1705)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.3 grammes
Diameter : 21.5 mm
Composition : Tin (round central hole) RRR



SULTAN MUHAMMAD JIWA ZAINAL SHAH II 1710 - 1773

KUPANG (Gold) 1147A.H. (1734/5)





SS 9
(P.194)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Muhammad Jiwa"
Reverse : In Arabic "Adil Shah 1147A.H. = 1734/5
Edge : Plain
Weight : 9 grains, 0.58 grammes
Diameter : 12 mm
Composition : Gold RRR





QUARTER REAL ? (Silver)



SS 10



Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan"
Reverse : In Arabic "Adil Shah (The Just)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.8 grammes
Diameter :12.5 mm
Composition: Silver RRR

HALF REAL ? (Silver alloy)





SS 11





Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Al Kedah"
(The Sultan of Kedah)
Reverse : In Arabic "Muhammad Shah"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.9 grammes (average)
Diameter : 15 mm (average)
Composition: Silver - Silver and Copper alloy
Note : Several die varieties exist of this coin

ONE REAL (Silver) 1154A.H. (1741)













Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Muhammad Jiwa Khalifatul Rahman" (Sultan Muhammad Jiwa, Ruler of God the merciful)
Reverse : In Arabic "Bebalad Kedah Darul Aman sanat 1154" (State o Kedah the abode of peace, year 1154A.H. = 1741)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 48 grains, 3.1 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm - 22 mm
Composition: Silver RR
Note : The above coin was equivalent to One Reale (Rial) or the one-eight part of the Spanish silver Dollar (8 Reales). There are several die varieties of this coin.

SS 12
(P.196)

REAL (Silver) 1154A.H. (1741) - Error



SS 13
(P.197)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 12 but the date in Arabic numerals "1154" retrogrades i.e. "4511" instead of "1154". An error in the date by the engraver

Edge : Plain

Weight : 48 grains, 3.1 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm - 22 mm

Composition : Silver RRRR

Reference : British Museum collection



TRA 1180A.H. (1768)



SS 13A

Obverse : In Arabic "Belanja Kedah" (Currency of Kedah)

Reverse : In Arabic "Darul Aman Sanat 1180" (Abode of Peace 1180A.H. = 1768)

Edge : Plain

Weight :

Diameter : 19 mm (with round central hole)

Composition : Tin



SULTAN AHMAD TAJUDDIN HALIM SHAH 1803 - 1843

TRA 1224A.H. (1809)



SS 14
(P.200)

Obverse : In Arabic "Tahun alif 1224" (Year 'A' 1224A.H. = 1809) i.e. the year 'A' refers to year one of the eight year cycle

Reverse : In Arabic "Balad Kedah Darul Aman" (State of Kedah, the abode of peace)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 28.5 grains, 1.85 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm, circular coin with a round irregular central hole

Composition : Tin RRR

Reference : Millies (1871) P1.XXII No.235



TRA 1241A.H. (1825/6)



SS 15
(P.201)

Obverse : In Arabic "Bebelad Kedah Darul Aman sanat 1241" (State of Kedah, the abode of peace year 1241A.H. = 1825/6). The Arabic inscription retrogrades

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 27.6 grains, 1.79 grammes

Diameter : 25.5 mm

Composition : Tin (with round central hole) RRR

SULTAN ZAINAL RASHID AL MU'AZZAM SHAH I 1843 - 1854

TARRA ?? (Copper)



SS 16

Obverse : A eight petal flower
Reverse : In Arabic "Darul Aman" (Abode of peace)
Edge : Plain Weight: 8.0 grammes
Diameter : 10.3 mm
Composition: Copper RRR



TRA (No Date)



SS 17
(P.203)

Obverse : A six rayed star?
Reverse : In Arabic "Balad Kedah Darul Aman" (Country of Kedah, the abode of peace)
Edge : Plain Weight: ?
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition: Tin (with round central hole) RRR
Reference : Millies (1871) P1.XII, 238



TRA (No Date)



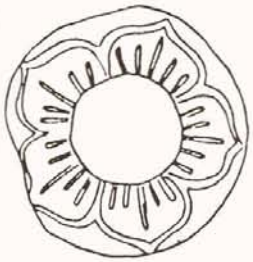
SS 18
(P.204)

Obverse : A twelve rayed star
Reverse : In Arabic "Belanja Balad Kedah Darul Aman" (Currency of the Country of Kedah, the abode of peace)
Edge : Plain Weight: ?
Diameter : 18 mm
Composition: Tin (with round central hole) RRR
Reference : Millies (1871) P1.XII, 237



SYED HUSSEIN JAMALULLAIL 1843 - 1873 (First Ruler of Perlis)

TRA 1262A.H. (1846)



SS 19
(P.202)

Obverse : A lotus flower with five petals
Reverse : In Arabic "Belanja Balad Al Perlis sanat 1262, Kedah" (Currency of the Country of Perlis, year 1262A.H. = 1846, Kedah)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23.1 grains, 1.50 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm (with round central hole) RRR
Composition: Tin RRR
Reference : Millies (1871) P1.XXII, 236

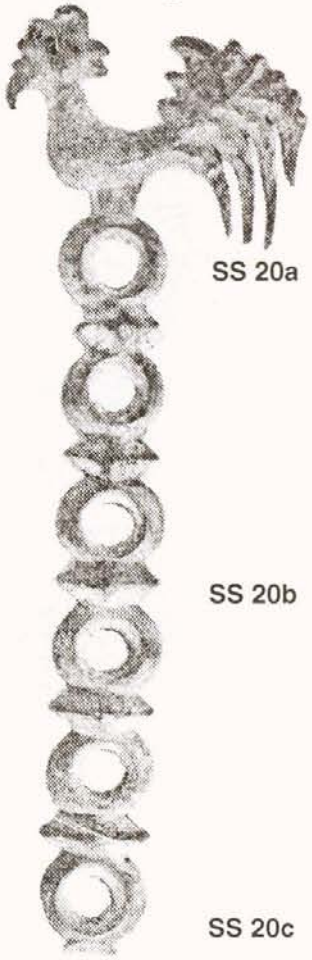


Note: The above is a rather unusual coin. The obverse depicts the lotus flower of the predominant Buddhist religion of Siam. The reverse inscription has the Arabic words "Country of Perlis" as well as 'Kedah'. Probably the word Kedah was included on the coin by Perlis as a token of respect for Kedah of which it was a district before its separation by the Siamese in 1821. Perlis had become an independent vassal state of Siam with Syed Hussein Jamalullail as Ruler in 1843.

TIN COCKERELS PERCHED ON RINGS

During the reign of Sultan Muhammad Jiwa Zainal Abidin Muazzam Shah (1710 - 1773), animal money made of tin was introduced in Kedah. This form of currency was restricted to models of the fighting cock which was perched on a number of rings attached to it's base.

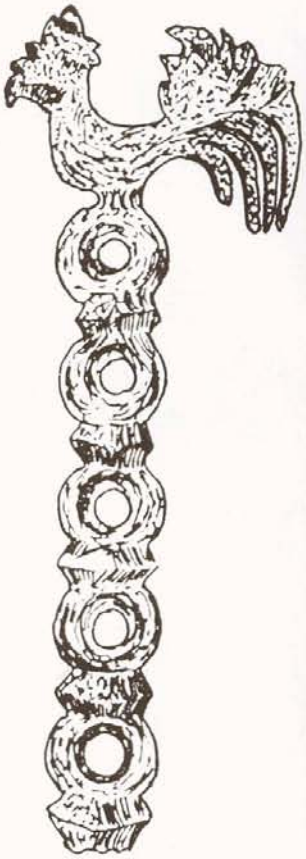
From the few records available, it is known that the fighting cock itself was worth five cents of the Spanish Dollar while each attached ring below added a further one cent to it's value. For small purchases the metal rings were broken off and used as one cent pieces. A few pieces of this tin cockerel on rings were still in circulation as late as the 1850's when each ring was worth 10 pieces of the Singapore Merchants one Keping tokens.



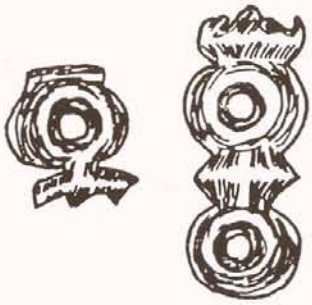
SS 20a Cockerel perched on 3 rings
Length : 2.4 inches, 60 mm
Size of cockerel: 32 mm x 18 mm
Weight : 18.8 grammes
Compositon : Tin



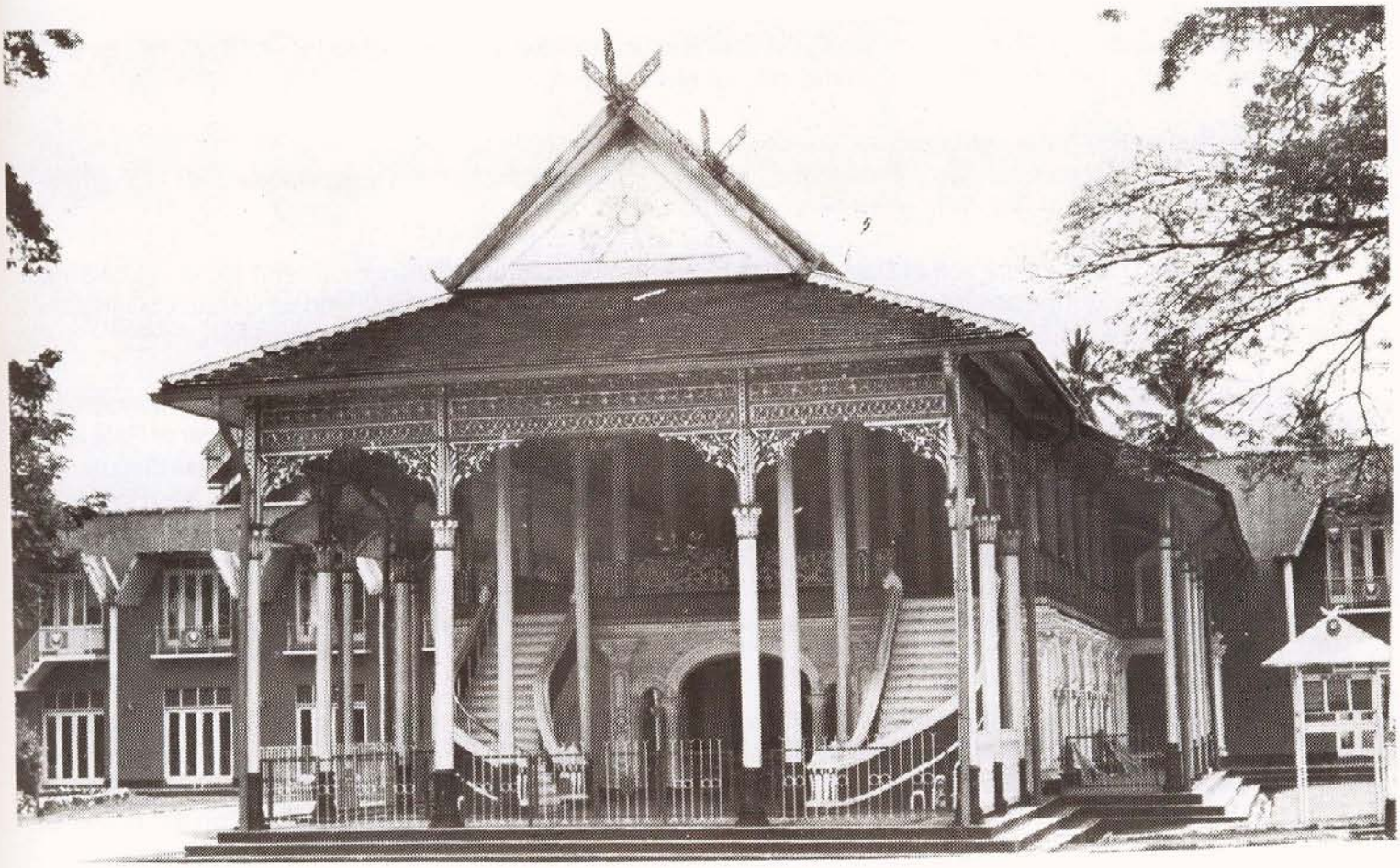
SS 20b Cockerel perched on 5 rings
Length : 3.65 inches, 88 mm
Size of cockerel: 32 mm x 18 mm
Weight : ?
Compositon : Tin RRR



SS 20c Cockerel perched on 6 rings
Length : 4 inches, 100 mm
Size of cockerel: 32 mm x 18 mm
Weight : ?
Compositon : Tin RRR



SS 20d Broken off rings



Istana Balai Besar, Alor Star, Kedah. This palace is believed to have been designed by Mohamed Lebai Tambi and combines a mixture of traditional Malay and Siamese architecture. This palace was completed in 1892 in the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. (Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)

STATE OF SELANGOR (Abode of Mercy) 1766 - 1995
(Negeri Selangor Darul Ehsan)

History

During the 15th Century the territory now known as the State of Selangor was then known as Callang or Klang and came under the Malacca Empire. In the 16th and 17th Century, Selangor came under the Johor Empire which had inherited the former domains of the defunct Malacca Empire.

The first settlement in Selangor was founded by a Bugis Chief called Daeng Lakani of Riau (Rhio). Through his female line of descendants, his claims to the territory of Selangor passed to Daing Chelak (Daing Pali) the second Yamtuan Muda of Riau who ruled between 1728 - 1745.

Raja Lumu (Lumun) the son of Daing Chelak took effective control of Selangor around the year 1743. In 1766, Raja Lumu sought the assistance of Sultan Mahmud Shah (1764 - 1773) of Perak who subsequently installed him as the first Sultan of Selangor. Raja Lumu then assumed the name Sultan Salehuddin Shah.

Sultan Salehuddin's son, Raja Brahim was installed as the second Sultan of Selangor in 1770 and assumed the name Sultan Ibrahim Shah. He strengthened his alliance with the Bugis by marrying the daughter of Raja Haji the fourth Yamtuan Muda of Riau. In 1784 Sultan Ibrahim took part in the attack on Malacca which was then under the Dutch but it was a dismal failure. Finally he signed a treaty of peace and commerce with the Dutch in 1786.

In the early years of the 19th Century, Selangor was under threat of attack from the Siamese who were expanding their influence in Perak and Selangor. However, this was averted due to British pressure in Bangkok by Captain Henry Burney who signed a treaty on 20th June 1826. The Siamese agreed to respect the independence of Selangor.

Sultan Ibrahim's son, Raja Mohamed, who was installed as Sultan in 1826 was a weak ruler. During his rule large deposits of tin were discovered in Selangor. During his rule the State of Selangor was split into four petty chieftains i.e. Langat, Klang, Bernam and Lukut each under a chieftain while Selangor proper remained under the Sultan. The Chiefs were nominally subject to the Sultan but control over them depended much on the power of the Sultan.

In 1857, Raja Abdul Samad, the newphew and son-in-law of Sultan Mohamed got himself elected as the fourth Sultan of Selangor with the assistance of Raja Jumaat of Lukut. The period of his rule was one of civil war between the vaiours factions and chiefs of Selangor. Finally in late 1874, the British who had been extenting their influence in the Malay States, appointed James Guthrie Davidson as the first British Resident and Frank A. Swettenham as Assistant British Resident to oversea events in Selangor and advise Sultan Abdul Samad on all affairs except for those dealing with the Islamic religion.

Kuala Lumpur, which means 'muddy river mouth', was founded by a community of Chinese and Malay tin miners as a small river settlement at the confluence of the Klang River and Gombak River around 1857. With the discovery of tin around Kuala Lumpur, it developed into a place of importance. By 1880, Kuala Lumpur had become the capital of the State of Selangor replacing Klang the earlier capital. In 1896, Kuala Lumpur became the capital of the Federated Malay States.

On 1st July 1896 Sultan Abdul Samad of Selangor joined his State with Pahang, Perak and Negeri Sembilan to form the Federated Malay States. The Governor of the Straits Settlements became the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States.

The four British Residents in each of the four Federated Malay States were placed under Frank Swettenham who became the first Resident-General with his headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

From the beginning of January 1942 Selangor was occupied by the Japanese. The whole of Malaya and Singapore fell to the enemy by 15th February 1942. After the defeat of the Japanese on 15th August 1945, Selangor and the rest of Malaya came under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945.

On 1st April 1946 Selangor was joined to the short lived and unpopular Malayan Union. Selangor became a part of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948. As one of the States of Malaya it attained Independence on 31st August 1957. On 16th September 1963 Selangor became one of the component States of Malaysia.

SULTANS OF SELANGOR

Sultan Salehuddin Shah	1766 - 1782
Sultan Ibrahim Shah	1782 - 1826
Sultan Mohamed	1826 - 1857
Sultan Abdul Samad Ibni Raja Abdullah	1857 - 6.2.1898
Sultan Sir Ala'eddin Suleiman Shah	17.2.1898 - 31.3.1938
Sultan Sir Hishamuddin Alam Shah Al Haj	4.4.1938 - 1.9.1960
Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah	since 3.9.1960

Coinage

The Dutch introduced the Spanish 8 Reales (Silver Dollar) as well as Dutch coins of Holland and the Dutch East India Company V.O.C. coinage in the late 18th Century.

Many varieties of tin ingots in various shapes and sizes were used for major transactions by weight. The tin ingot weighing three pounds was known as a Bidor. Tin currency in the form of animals e.g. grasshoppers, tortoise, elephant, cockerel, crocodile and fish were widely used in Selangor as well as Perak, Negeri Sembilan and the bordering State of Pahang. These tin ingots and animal type currency are listed in greater detail under the State of Perak.

Only one tin pitis coin is known to have been issued in Selangor during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Shah. There is mention of a native silver coin in Selangor which had the value of six cents around 1886 (J.S.B.R.A.S. Volume XVIII, Page 357). Unfortunately no specimens of this silver coin have survived.

The 'Duit Ayam' or cockerel type one keping Singapore merchant tokens were introduced in Selangor by the British in the 1830's. A special one keping merchant token in copper with the name "Negeri Selangor" (State of Selangor) was issued in 1835/6. The merchant tokens were prohibited from being used from 1st January 1848 and gradually fell out of use.

With the intervention of the British in Selangor in 1874, the currency of the Straits Settlements was introduced into the State of Selangor. For details on this series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, was introduced in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya & British Borneo, in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.



Sultan Abdul Samad
Sultan of Selangor
1857 - 6.2.1898
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sultan Sir Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah
Sultan of Selangor
17.2.1898 - 31.3.1938
(Photo - Muzium Negara, K. Lumpur)



Sultan Sir Hishamuddin Alam Shah Al Haj
Sultan of Selangor
4.4.1938 - 1.9.1960
(Photo - Federal Department of Information, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah
Sultan of Selangor since 2.9.1960
(Photo - Federal Department of Information, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

TIN INGOTS AND ANIMAL TYPE CURRENCY

The tin ingots and animal currency in use in the State of Selangor are listed in greater detail under the State of Perak.

SULTAN IBRAHIM SHAH 1770 - 1826

PITIS



SS 1

Obverse : In Arabic "Negeri Selangor Darul Ihsan" (State of Selangor, abode of peace)

Reverse : In Arabic "Baginda Sultan Ibrahim Shah" (His Highness Sultan Ibrahim Shah)

Edge : Plain Weight: 9.2 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition: Tin RRR



SINGAPORE MERCHANT TOKEN

ONE KEPING 1251A.H. (1835/6)



Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Selangor" (State of Selangor)

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251A.H. " (One Keping 1251A.H. = 1835/6)

Edge : Plain Weight: 3.5 grains, 2.26 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in copper



Note: The above token has been listed under the Singapore Merchant Tokens (see Singapore) where it rightfully belongs. It is repeated here for convenience only. Reference SS 62 (P.51). This token was issued by the Singapore merchants during the reign of Sultan Mohamed (1826 - 1857) of Selangor.

ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB, KUALA LUMPUR TOKEN

The Selangor Club was established in Kuala Lumpur in 1884 as a cricket ground and social meeting place for the elite. It was the practice of the wife of Henry Charles Syers, First Superintendent of the Selangor Police Force (October 1875 - July 1897) to bring her two spotted Dalmatians and leave them at the entrance to the Selangor Club. These dogs became such a familiar sight that the Selangor Club came to be fondly known as the 'spotted dog'. The Selangor Club was the first club in Malaya to have a mixed community membership. It was not normal for European Clubs to open its membership to other races in those early days.

The Selangor Club issued a token which could be used as a bar chit for small purchases in lieu of small change. This token is believed to have been issued during the second world war (1941 - 1945).

5 CENTS



SS 2

Obverse and Reverse: "AVAILABLE FOR 5 cts IN SELANGOR CLUB". The inscription is in black, handsigned signature across.

Edge :Plain Weight: 0.80 grammes

Diameter :35 mm

Composition :White cardboard with a foil rim



STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN 1773 - 1967
(Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus)

History

In the early 18th Century the territory now known as Negeri Sembilan consisted of a loose confederacy of nine small States i.e. Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Rembau, Johor, Klang, Nanning, Jelai, Ulu Pahang and Segamat. These small States were mainly occupied by the Minangkabaus from Sumatra each under the control of a Chieftain. Up to 1757 these States were under the control of the Johor Empire after which Sultan Suleiman of Johor transferred his authority over the nine States to the Dutch.

There was always trouble between the Chiefs in the nine States. Finally the Chiefs, acting on the advice of the Sultan of Johor, invited Raja Melawar, a Minangkabau ruler in Sumatra, to be their first Yam Tuan Besar in 1773. Raja Melawar set up his capital at Sri Menanti in Ulu Muar.

Gradually, Klang came under Bugis influence and became part of the State of Selangor. Nanning, which had been a vassal State of Malacca, was absorbed into Malacca. Jelai and Ulu Pahang became part of the State of Pahang. Segamat was absorbed into Johor.

The 19th Century saw a period of unrest and rivalry between the various Chiefs. With the discovery of tin and related interests, matters became worse. The British who were expanding their influence in the Malay States appointed British Officers to advise the Chiefs of Sungei Ujung in 1874, Jelebu in 1885 and Rembau in 1887.

By the end of the 19th Century, Negeri Sembilan consisted of nine small States i.e. Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Rembau, Johol, Sri Menanti, Jempol, Ulu Muar, Gunong Pasir (Inas) and Gemencheh.

In 1895 the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti, Tuanku Muhammad, formed a confederation of the nine Minangkabau States and called it Negeri Sembilan (Nine States) with himself as its Ruler with the help of the British. Martin Lister was appointed as the first British Resident of Negeri Sembilan to advise the Ruler on all matters except those dealing with the Islamic religion. In June 1897, Ernest W. Birch was appointed British Resident of Negeri Sembilan.

On 1st July 1896 Tuanku Muhammad joined his State of Negeri Sembilan with Selangor, Pahang and Perak to form the Federated Malay States. The Governor of the Straits Settlements became the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. The British Residents of the four States were placed under a Resident-General who had his Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. On 29th April 1898, Tuanku Muhammad was officially proclaimed as the Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan by the Chiefs of its component States.

By the middle of January 1942, Negeri Sembilan was occupied by the Japanese and the whole of Malaya and Singapore fell to the enemy by 15th February 1942. After the defeat of the Japanese on 15th August 1945, Negeri Sembilan and the rest of Malaya came under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945.

On 1st April 1946 Negeri Sembilan was joined to the short lived and unpopular Malayan Union. Negeri Sembilan became a part of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948. As one of the States of Malaya, Negeri Sembilan attained Independence on 31st August 1957. On 16th September 1963 Negeri Sembilan became one of the component States of Malaysia.

YANG DI PERTUAN BESAR OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

Yam Tuan Raja Melawar	1773	-	1795
Yam Tuan Raja Hitam	1795	-	1808
Yam Tuan Raja Lenggang	1808	-	1824
Yam Tuan Raja Radin	1824	-	1861
Yam Tuan Tengku Imam	1861	-	1869
Interregnum	1869	-	1872
Yam Tuan Tengku Antah (Sri Menanti only)	1872	-	1888
D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Muhammad	1888	-	1.8.1933
D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Abdul Rahman	3.8.1933	-	1.4.1960
D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Munawir	5.4.1960	-	14.4.1967
D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Jaafar	since 18.4.1967		

Coinage

In the early 18th Century tin Katuns as well as the gold Mas and Kupang of Johor circulated in the nine small States that later came to be known as Negeri Sembilan. In addition, an assortment of native coins of Sumatra, coins of Dutch Malacca (the V.O.C. series), Dutch Guilders, Spanish silver Dollars etc., circulated widely in Negeri Sembilan.

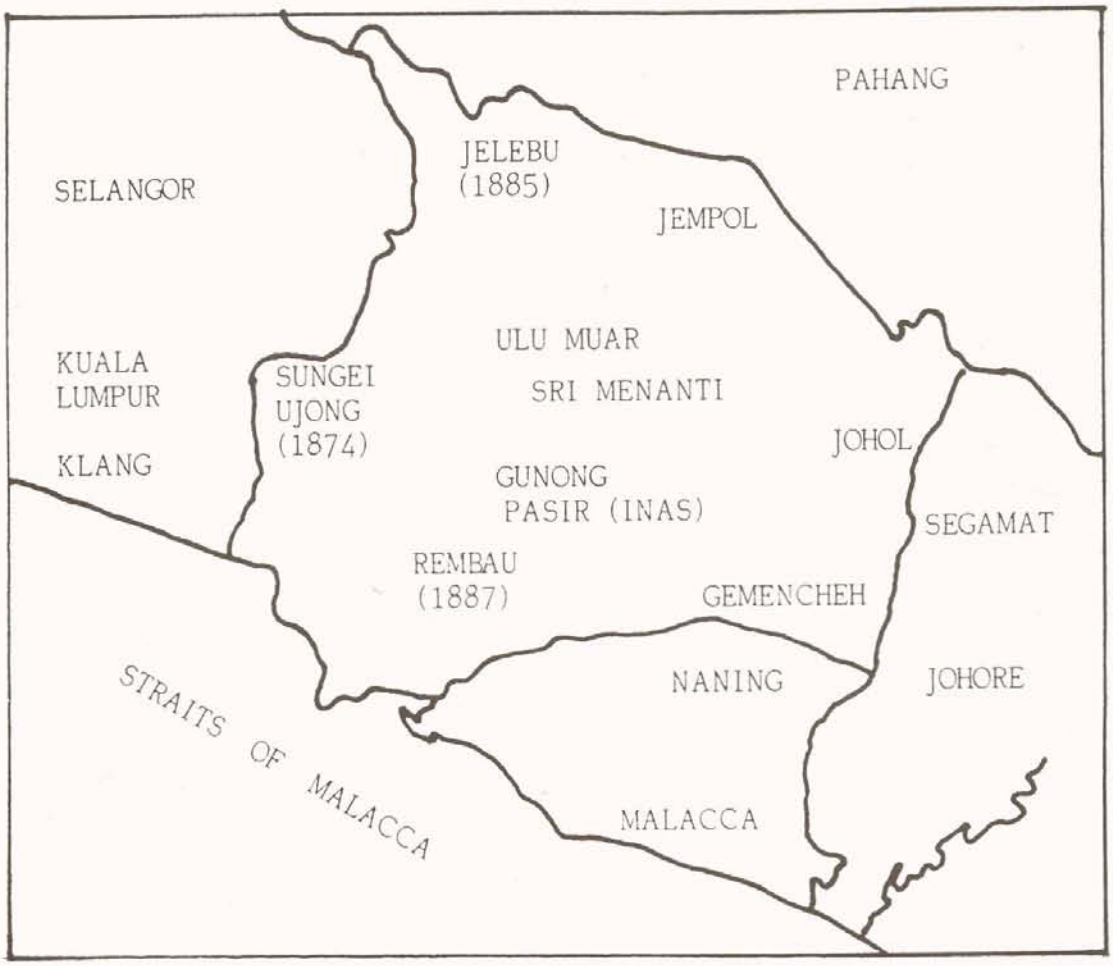
In the 19th Century the Tampangs (tin hat money) of Pahang as well as the various tin ingots and animal type currency of Selangor and Perak circulated extensively in Negeri Sembilan.

No specific issues of currency for Negeri Sembilan are known. In spite of extensive research, no currency for Negeri Sembilan has been traced. It may thus be assumed that the monetary needs of Negeri Sembilan were met by using the coinage of the neighbouring Malay States.

Due to the early intervention of the British in Negeri Sembilan as well as its close proximity to Malacca, the coinage of the Straits Settlements was introduced in the 1870's. For details on this series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya was introduced in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya & British Borneo in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya & British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.



STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN IN 1895
Negeri Sembilan, a confederacy of the nine Minangkabau States, was formed in 1895 with the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti as Ruler



Istana Sri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan. This Minangkabau style four storey palace was designed by two craftsmen, Kahar and Taib. This palace was completed in 1908. It was the residence of the Yang Di Pertuan Besar, D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Muhammad, until 1931 (Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Muhammad
Yang Di Pertuan Besar Sri Menanti
1888 - 28.4.1898
Yang Di Pertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan
29.4.1898 - 1.8.1933
(Photo - National Museum, Kuala Lumpur)



D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Abdul Rahman
Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan
3.8.1933 - 1.4.1960
First Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) of Malaya 1957 - 1960
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Munawir
Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan
5.4.1960 - 14.4.1967
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



D.Y.M.M. Tuanku Jaafar
Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan
since 18.4.1967
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

STATE OF PENANG 1786 - 1967
(Prince of Wales Island)

History

By 1785 Kedah was under possible threat of attack from Burma and Siam. In August 1785 Sultan Abdullah Makarram Shah (1773 - 1798) of Kedah sought defensive assistance from Francis Light and the British East India Company which was at that time looking for a new suitable naval base cum trading settlement. The Sultan also wrote to the Governor-General of India in August 1785 by which he offered to lease out the Island of Penang (Pulau Pinang) in return for British protection against his enemies plus an annual payment of Thirty Thousand Spanish Dollars. The reply from the Governor-General arrived on 2nd July 1786. The offer for the setting up of a settlement in Penang was accepted by the Governor-General but the question of the extent of defence aid to Kedah and the amount of actual compensation to be paid was referred to the Court of Directors of the British East India Company in England. Francis Light was appointed to convey the decision to Sultan Abdullah and also take formal possession of Pulau Pinang which is named after the areca-nut palm (pokok pinang).

As the reply from the Governor-General was rather vague, Sultan Abdullah was not pleased. However, Francis Light convinced the Sultan to allow him to tantatively occupy the Island of Penang as a temporary measure until such time that a reply was forthcoming from England. Francis Light signed a provisional agreement with Sultan Abdullah on 9th July 1786. Light agreed to give half the profits from the sale of tin, opium and rattan to Sultan Abdullah until such time as the necessary letters should arrive from the Honourable East India Company.

On 17th July 1786, Captain Francis Light occupied the Island of Penang. On 11th August 1786 Captain Francis Light by a Proclaimation formally took possession of the Island. This date being the eve of the birthday of the Price of Wales, he renamed it Price of Wales' Island. The first Settlement in Price of Wales' Island was named Georgetown after King George III of England. Captain Francis Light became the first Superintendent of the first British settlement on the Malay peninsula. This new settlement was under the jurisdiction of the Honourable Governor-General and Council in Bengal, India.

In June 1788, Captain Francis Light inofrmed Sultan Abdullah that the Governor-General of India (Lord Cornwallis) was unable to assist Kedah against its enemies, namely the Siamese. Further the annual payment of compensation offered was reduced to Ten Thousand Dollars to be paid for a period of eight years after which Penang was to become East India Company territory. This was of course totally unacceptable to Sultan Abdullah and let to a great deal of ill feeling. Further, Captain Francis Light had also failed to pay the half share of all profits to Sultan Abdullah as originally agreed. In early 1791 Sultan Abdullah prepared to attack Penang. However, Captain Francis Light, who had been forewarned, attacked and defeated the Kedah fleet assembled at Prai on 12th April 1791.

On 20th April 1791, Sultan Abdullah signed an agreement to formally allow the British East India Company to occupy the Island of Penang in return for an annual payment of six Thousand Spanish Dollars. He also agreed not to allow any other foreign power, like the Dutch and the French, to set up a settlement on the Island of Penang.

Captain Francis Light died on 21st October 1794 due to an attack of malaria at the age of 54 years.

By 1800 the East India Company was looking for a new settlement on the mainland opposite Penang to serve as a defensive post against attack from the north. The new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Leith, appointed George Caunter to negotiate with Sultan Diyauddin Mukarram Shah (1798 - 1803). By a treaty signed on 6th June 1800 the Sultan agreed to rent about 54 square miles of land facing Penang along its coast line. The annual payment to be made to the Sultan of Kedah was fixed at Ten Thousand Spanish Dollars for as long as the British East India Company continued to be in possession of the Island of Penang and the said tract of land. The East India Company also agreed to defend the coast line of Kedah against any attack from the sea. Sir George Leith took possession of the newly acquired territory on 7th July 1800 and named it Province Wellesley after Lord Richard Wallesley, Governor-General of India.

By early 1800 the administration of Prince of Wales' Island was brought under a Lieutenant-Governor. In 1805 Prince of Wales' Island was raised to the status of a separate Presidency of equal rank with Madras and Bombay and placed under a Governor.

On 27th November 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with Prince of Wale's Island (Penang) to form the Fourth Presidency of the Straits (or Eastern) Settlements with Penang being made the capital of the Government. However Penang failed to live up to its expectations and was reduced to a Lieutenant Governorship subordinate to Bengal in 1830. In 1836 the seat of the Straits Settlements Government was transferred from Penang to Singapore.

In 1851 the Straits Settlements came directly under the control of the Governor-General of British India. When the British East India Company was abolished in 1858, the Straits Settlements passed into the hands of the India Office together with the other dependencies in India.

On 1st April 1867 control of the Straits Settlements was transferred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and from that date these territories became a Crown Colony.

The British rule over the Straits Settlements and the rest of Malaya was interrupted by the Japanese occupation. The Japanese occupied Penang on 15th December 1941, and ruled for the next 31/2 years until their final surrender on 15th August 1945.

Penang and the rest of Malaya were placed under the British Military Administration on 12th September 1945 until 31st March 1946.

The Straits Settlements were dissolved on 1st April 1946 when the Malayan Union came into being. Penang and Malacca formed part of the Malayan Union while Singapore became a Crown Colony of Britain.

The unpopular Malayan Union was dissolved on 1st February 1948 when the Federation of Malaya came into being.

Georgetown was proclaimed a city by Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (consort of Queen Elizabeth II) on 31st October 1956. However, on 1st July 1976, the status of Georgetown as a city was reverted to that of a municipality.

Penang as one of the component States of Malaya sttained Independence from Britain on 31st August 1957.

On 16th September 1963, Penang became one of the component States of Malaysia.

Penang (Pulau Pinang) is also commonly refered to as the Pearl of the Orient; a compliment to its natural and unique beauty which leaves a lasting impression on the visitor.

The Island of Penang is linked to the mainland by the 13.5 Kilometre (Km.) Penang Bridge which is reputed to be the world's third longest as well as being the longest bridge in South East Asia. The Penang Bridge was constructed in approximately three and a half years at a cost of RM860 million and officially opened to traffic on 1st September 1985.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PENANG 1786 - 1800

Captain Francis Light	11.8.1786	-	21.10.1794
Thomas Pigou (Acting Superintendent)	22.10.1794	-	1795
Philip Manington	1795	-	1796
John Beanland	1796	-	1797
Major Forbes Ross Mcdonald	1797	-	1799
George Caunter (Acting Superintendent)	1799	-	18.4.1800

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF PENANG 1800 - 1805

Sir George Leith, Bart	19.4.1800	-	31.12.1803
Robert Townsend Farquhar	1.1.1804	-	?.9.1805

GOVERNORS OF PENANG 1805 - 1830

Philip Dundas	20. 9.1805	-	8. 4.1807
Henry Stephen Pearson (Acting Governor)	9. 4.1807	-	16.10.1807
Colonel Norman Macalister	17. 1.1807	-	?. 3.1810
Hon Charles Andrew Bruce	?. 3.1810	-	26.12.1810
William Edward Phillips (Acting Governor)	27.12.1810	-	8. 5.1811
Archibald Seton	9. 5.1811	-	?. 9.1812
William Edward Phillips (Acting Governor)	?. 9.1812	-	?.12.1812
William Petrie	?.12.1812	-	?.10.1816
William Edward Phillips (Acting Governor)	?.10.1816	-	23.11.1817
Colonel John Alexander Bannerman	24.11.1817	-	?. 7.1819
William Edward Phillips	?. 7.1819	-	1823
(Names not available)	1823	-	?. 8.1824
Robert Fullerton (Appointed as the First Governor of the Straits Settlement on 27th November 1826)	?. .8.1924	-	27.11.1826
(Names not available)	1826	-	1830

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF PENANG 1830 - 1882

(Names not available)	1830	-	1849
Edmund Augustus Blundell	?.9.1849	-	20.3.1855
W.T. Lewis	21.3.1855	-	1860
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Man	1860	-	1867
Major-General Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson	1867	-	1882
Major J.F.A. McNair (Acting Lieutenant Governor)	1882		

RESIDENT COUNCILLORS OF PENANG 1882 - 1941

Charles John Irving	1882	-	1887
William Edward Maxwell	1887	-	1889
T. Sheford (Acting Resident Councillor)	1889		
Allan Maclean Skinner	1889	-	1897
Charles Walter Sneyd Kynnersley	1897	-	?. 6.1904
James Kortright Birch	?. 6.1904	-	?.11.1906
Robert Norman Bland	?.11.1906	-	?. 4.1910
J.O. Anthonisz (Acting Resident Councillor)	29. 4.1910	-	?.12.1910
William Evans	?. 1.1911	-	13. 2.1914
Alfred Thomas Bryant	13. 2.1914	-	25. 2.1917
William Peel (Acting Resident Councillor)	26. 2.1917	-	30. 9.1917
Walter Cecil Michell	1.10.1917	-	20. 7.1919
Gilbert Amos Hall	24. 7.1919	-	27. 2.1920
H.W. Firmstone (Acting Resident Councillor)	28. 2.1920	-	?. 2.1921
Gilbert Amos Hall	?. 2.1921	-	9. 9.1922
Arthur Blennerhassett Voules	17.11.1922	-	8. 7.1925
William Peel	?. 7.1925	-	?. 5.1926
Ralph Scott	?. 5.1926	-	?.12.1928
Captain Meadows Frost	?.12.1928	-	?. 1.1930
Edward Wilmot Francis Gilman	3. 1.1930	-	?. 5.1931
Percy Tothill Allen	?. 5.1931	-	31. 3.1933

Arthur Mitchell Goodman	1. 4.1933	-	?.12.1934
H.S.W. Arthur (Acting Resident Councillor)	?.12.1934	-	?. 9.1935
Arthur Mitchell Goodman	?. 9.1935	-	?.12.1936
G.A. de C. de Moubray (Acting Resident Councillor)	?.12.1936	-	?. 8.1938
Arthur Mitchell Goodman	?. 8.1938	-	15.12.1941

PENANG 15.12.1941 - 31.3.1946

Penang under Japanese occupation	15.12.1941	-	15.8.1945
Interregnum	15. 8.1945	-	3.9.1945
Penang under British Military Administration (BMA)	3. 9.1945	-	31.3.1946

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS OF PENANG 1.4.1946 - 30.8.1957

Penang under Malayan Union	1. 4.1946	-	31. 1.1948
Sydney Noel King	1. 2.1948	-	1. 3.1948
George Evans Cameron Wisdom (Acting Resident Commissioner)	1. 3.1948	-	3. 5.1948
A.V. Aston	3. 5.1948	-	?.12.1951
Robert Porter Bingham	?.12.1951	-	19. 4.1952
Norman Ward (Acting Resident Commissioner)	19. 4.1952	-	?.11.1952
Robert Porter Bingham	?.11.1952	-	23.12.1954
Herbert Raymond Ellis (Acting Resident Commissioner)	23.12.1954	-	30.12.1954
David Gray (Acting Resident Commissioner)	30.12.1954	-	?. 7.1955
Robert Porter Bingham	?. 7.1955	-	30. 8.1957

GOVERNORS OF PENANG (since Independence) 31.8.1957 onwards

Raja Tun Uda Al Haj bin Raja Muhammad	31.8.1957	-	30.8.1967
Tun Syed Sheh Shahabuddin	31.8.1967	-	31.1.1969
Tun Datuk Syed Sheh Barakbah	5.2.1969	-	4.2.1975
Tun Datuk Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir	5.2.1975	-	30.4.1981
Tun Dato Dr Haji Awang bin Hassan	1.5.1981	-	?.4.1989
Tun Dato'Seri (Dr) Haji Hamdan bin Sheikh Tahir	since 1.5.1989		

COINAGE - BALEMARK series

After the setting up of a British settlement on Penang (Prince of Wales' Island) on 11th August 1786, the Spanish Dollar was established as the standard unit of account at the rate of 100 Cents (or Pice) to a Dollar. The first coinage struck for Penang was a uniface copper 1 Cent (Pice) with the Balemark of the British United East India Company (V.E.I.C.) on the obverse. This coin was struck by the Calcutta Mint, Bengal, India, between March and May 1786, and does not bear the Island's name or year date as at the time of minting the coin, it was not known what the name of the Island would be. These coins were brought in by the British expedition led by Captain Francis Light who named the Island off the coast of Kedah, Prince of Wale's Island.

In 1787 copper coins bearing the year date, balamark and the Arabic inscription "Perrinsa Jezirah ab-Wailis" (Prince of Wales' Island) on the 1/2 Cent (1/2 Pice) and 1 Cent (1 Pice) were issued. On the 1/4 Cent (1/4 Pice) the Arabic inscription was abbreviated to read "Jezirah ab-Wailis" (Island of Wales). In 1788 silver coins bearing the year date, balemark and the Arabic inscription "Perrinsa Jezirah ab-Wailis" on the 1/4 Dollar and 1/2 Dollar coins were released. The 1/10 Dollar coins bearing the abbreviated Arabic inscription "Jezirah ab-Wailis" were also released in the same year. All these coins were struck at the Calcutta Mint but the actual denomination was not indicated. These coins are known as the Balemark series as they depict the balemark of the British United East India Company on the obverse.

COINAGE - EMERGENCY Issues

By 1800 there was a general shortage of coinage in the bazaar (market place). The Lieutenant-Governor of Prince of Wales' Island (Penang), Sir George Leith, issued a large size 1 Cent (1 Pice) uniface coin struck in tin in Penang between 1800 - 1803 bearing his initials "G L" on the obverse. The second Lieutenant-Governor, Robert T. Farquhar, issued a similar 1 Cent (1 Pice) uniface coin struck in tin in Penang between 1804 - 1805 bearing his initials "G F" on the obverse. The last uniface tin coin bearing the initials "A & C" (Anderson & Clubley) was struck in Penang bearing the year date 1809. James Anderson and William Armstrong Clubley were senior officials under Colonel Norman Macalister, Governor of Penang. However, the tin coinages were extensively counterfeited and this led to a request for a proper and adequate copper coinage. The tin coinage was recalled and demonetized in 1812.

COINAGE - COAT OF ARMS Series

The Court of Directors of the United East India Company in London approved the request for a new 1/2 Cent (1/2 Pice) and 1 Cent (1 Pice) coinage. These coins bore the year date 1810 and the Coat-of-Arms of the East India Company on the obverse and the Arabic inscription "Pulau Pinang" (Island of Penang) within a circular wreath of lily cups on the reverse. These coins were struck by the Royal Mint, London, and are very beautifully executed.

Due to a further demand for coinage, the 1/2 Cent (1/2 Pice), 1 Cent (1 Pice) and a new denomination of a Double Pice (2 Pice or 2 Cents) was struck at the Madras Mint. These coins bear the year date 1825 and 1828 and are similar in all respects to the earlier 1810 issues. However the workmanship of these coins is inferior to the earlier Royal Mint strikings. Numerous varieties of these coins exist with different number of lilycups on the reverse.

On 1st May 1826 the money of account of Penang was changed from the standard Dollar to the Bengal Sicca Rupee as the Court of Directors of the British United East India Company was trying to unify the currency of British India and all its other possessions in the East. With this change, the Penang coinage was revalued and thus 48 Pice (or Cents) were equivalent to one Bengal Sicca (silver) Rupee after which all Cents came to be called Pice. This changeover caused numerous problems to the commercial community and was never really fully implemented except for all Government transactions. The Rupee remaind the official money of account until abolished by Act Number 4 of 1867 on 1st Apri, 1867.

In 1845 the Copper 1/4 Cent, 1/2 Cent and 1 Cent coinage of the East India Company was introduced. This was followed in 1862 by similar denominations of the India Straits Coinage.

From 1871 onwards the coinage of the Straits Settlements was introduced in Penang and this gradually displaced the earlier foreign as well as local coinage. For details on these series refer to the Chapter on the Straits Settlements.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, was introduced in Penang in 1939. This was followed by the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, in 1953. These coins are listed under the Chapter on Malaya as well as Malaya and British Borneo.

The coinage of Malaysia has been issued by Bank Negara Malaysia since 1967.

Local Currency

1786 - 1828		Copper 1/4 Cent, 1/2 Cent, 1 Cent, Double Pice (2 Cents)
1788		Silver 1/10 Dollar, 1/4 Dollar, 1/2 Dollar
1800 - 1812		Tin 1 Cent
1845		Copper 1/4 Cent, 1/2 Cent, 1 Cent
1862		Copper 1/4 Cent, 1/2 Cent, 1 Cent
1871 - 1936		Copper and Silver coinage of the Straits Settlements

Foreign Currency

11.8.1786	-	1.5.1826	Spanish Dollar (8 Reales) = 100 Cents
1.5.1826	-	1.4.1867	Bengal Sicca Rupee = 48 Pice (or Cents) (replaced with the East India Company Rupee for India in 1835)

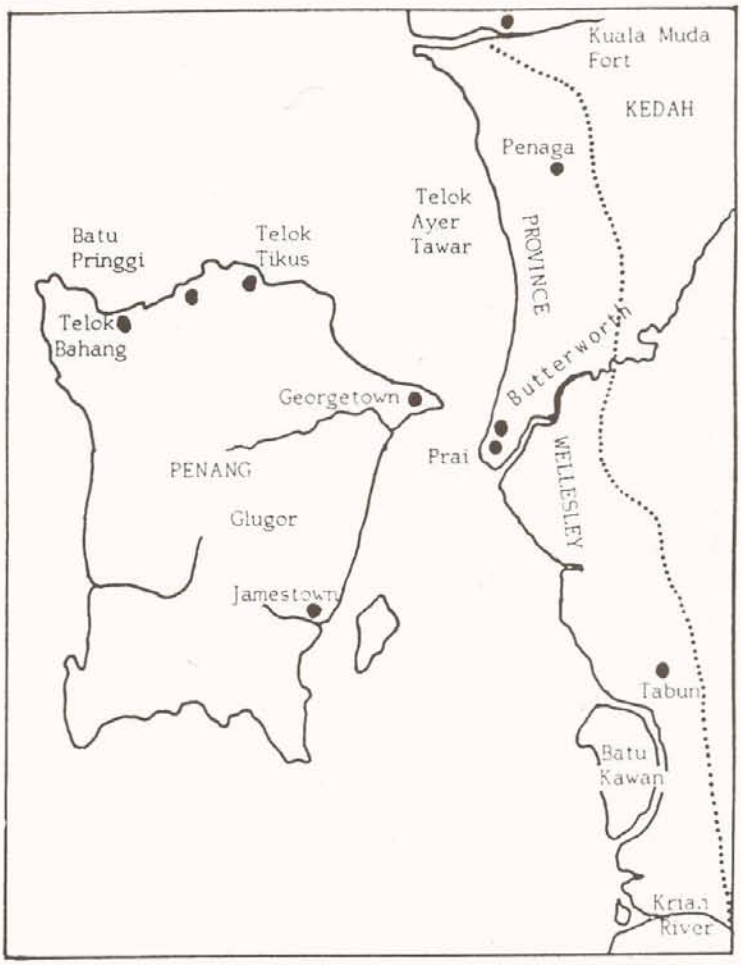
Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coinage and tokens of Penang. The reference numbers allocated by Major Fred Pridmore and W.D. Craig from their undermentioned publications are given in brackets.

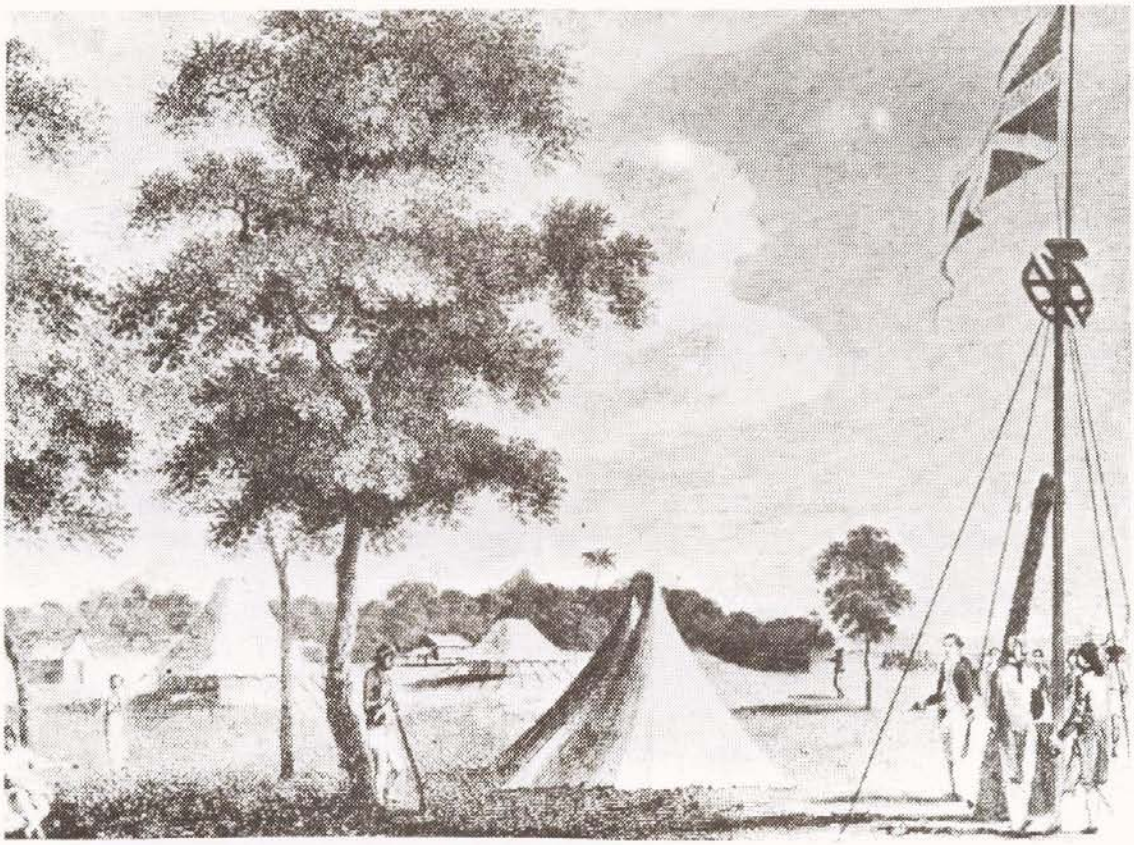
a. "The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations- Part 2 - Asian Territories"
by Major Fred Pridmore
(Spink & Son Ltd., London 1965) - P.1 - P.33

b. "Coins and Coinages of the Straits Settlements and British Malaya 1786 - 1951"
by Major Fred Pridmore
(Spink & Son Ltd., London 1965) - P.138 - P.141

c. "Coins of the World 1750 - 1850"
by W.D. Craig
(Western Publishing Company, U.S.A.) - C.271 - C.293



Penang and Province Wellesley in mid 1850's



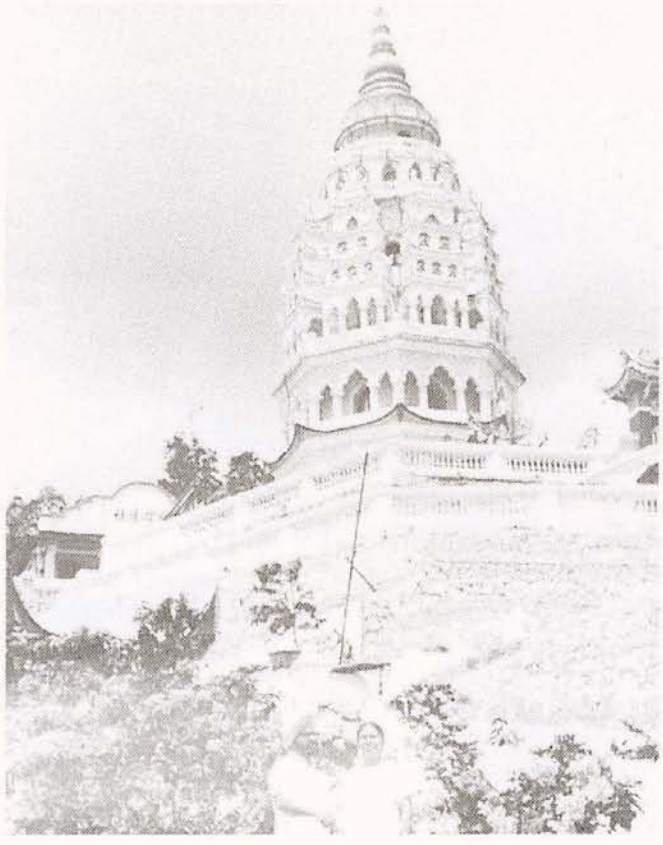
Captain Francis Light at the Flagstaff on Prince of Wales' Island (Pulau Pinang) proclaiming the Instructions of the Governor-General of India on 11th August 1786. (Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



George III
King of England 1760 - 1820
The first British settlement established on Prince of Wales' Island (Penang) on 11th August 1786 was named Georgetown after King George III of England. (Photo - Central Office of Information, London. Crown Copyright reserved)



George IV
King of England 1820 - 1830
Pulau Pinang (Penang) was renamed Prince of Wales' Island on 11th August 1786 which was the eve of the Prince of Wales' birthday. The Prince of Wales later succeeded to the throne of England as King George IV. (Photo - Reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, Lord Chamberlain's Office, London)



The Kek Lok Si Buddhist Monastry (Ayer Itam Pagoda), Penang
The construction of this well known landmark in the hills of Ayer Itam commenced in 1876 but was only completed in the early 1920's. It's Ban Hood Pagoda houses ten thousand Buddhas (Photo - author's collection)



The old British East India Company Headquarters which used to be located at the corner of Downing Street and Beach Street, Penang
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Fort Cornwallis, Prince of Wales' Island (Penang)
This fort was built by Captain Francis Light in 1786. It was named after Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General of India. The original structure, which was of wood, was changed to concrete stone in 1808. The above photo was taken in the 1850's.
(Photo - Museum Negara, Kuala Lumpur)

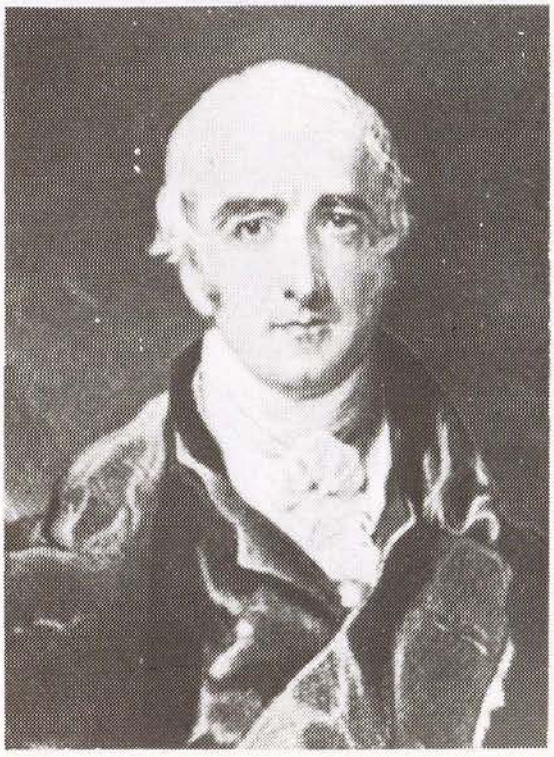




Statue of Captain Francis Light
First Superintendent of Penang
11.8.1786 - 21.10.1794
(Photo - Penang Museum)



Charles, Lord Cornwallis
Governor-General of India 1786 - 1793
after whom Fort Cornwallis in Penang is named
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Richard, Lord Wellesley
Governor-General of India 1798 - 1805
after whom Province Wellesley is named
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Sir William Edward Maxwell
Resident Councillor of Penang
1887 - 1889
British Resident, Selangor 1889 - 1892
Colonial Secretary of the
Straits Settlements 1892 - 1895
(Photo - Muzium Negara, K. Lumpur)



Raja Tun Uda Al Haj bi Raja Muhammad
Governor of Penang
31.8.1957 - 30.8.1967
(Photo - Federal Department of Information
Malaysia, Kuala. Lumpur)



Tun Syed Sheh Shahabuddin
Governor of Penang
31.8.1967 - 31.1.1969
(Photo - Federal Department of Information
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datuk Syed Sheh Barakbah
Governor of Penang
5.2.1969 - 4.2.1975
(Photo - Federal Department of Information
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datuk Haji Sardon bin Jubir
Governor of Penang
5.2.1975 - 30.4.1981
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datuk Dr. Haji Awang bin Hassan
Governor of Penang
1.5.1981 - ?.4.1989
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Dato' Seri (Dr) Haji Hamdan bin Sheikh Tahir
Governor of Penang since 1.5.1989
(Photo - Federal Photo Library, Kuala Lumpur)

A. PATTERNS, TRIALS AND ERROR COINS

ONE CENT? (NO DATE) - UNIFACE



SS 1

Obverse : Within a beaded circle, the balemark of the United East India Company "VEIC" with the figure "4" above

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 19.5 grammes

Diameter : 17 mm

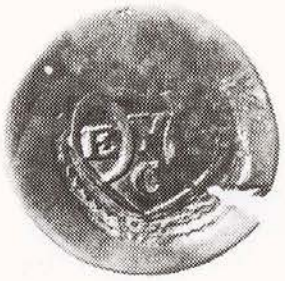
Thickness : 2.0 mm

Composition : Tin/Lead RRRR



Note : The above piece was not known to Major Pridmore. It may be either a trial piece or perhaps a bag seal/bale seal. More information is required.

ONE CENT (PICE) NO DATE (1786) - PATTERN



SS 2
(P.24)

Obverse : Within a beaded circle, the balemark of the United East India Company "VEIC".

Reverse : Similar to the Obverse

Edge : Plain but flan cracked due to striking pressure

Weight : 8.93 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Copper RRRR



Note : The above pattern coin is believed to have been struck at the Calcutta Mint, Bengal, India? It is however of crude design and manufacture

ONE PIE 1810 (ERROR) - UNIFACE PATTERN



SS 3
(P.27)

Obverse : Within a beaded circle, the Coat-of-Arms, supporters, crest and motto of the United East India Company.
The denomination "ONE PIE" above and the year date "1810" below

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 219.2 grains, 14.20 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Tin RRRR

Engraver : Lewis Pingo



Note : This is an impression in tin of an unfinished Pattern die for the obverse design of the Penang 1810 coinage but discarded before being completed due to an error in the value i.e. One Pie (India coinage)

OVERSTRUCK COIN

V.E.I.C. Balemark/English Shilling of William III

Obverse : Within a beaded circle, the balemark of the United East India Company "VEIC" overstruck on the reverse of the English Shilling of King William III (Chester Mint) dated 1696 or 1697. Traces of the original inscription on the Shilling can still be seen. The bale mark design of the aforesaid Company has been double struck

Reverse : Depicts the obverse of the English Shilling with the Bust of King William III within the legend "GVL LELMVS. III DEI. GRA." Most of the design has been flattened due to the overstrike of the bale mark design on the obverse. However, traces of the original inscription still remain



SS 4



Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.55 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Silver RRRR

Note : It is interesting to note that the particular balemark that appears on the above English Shilling is from an entirely different die from that of the Pattern piece (SS 2).

The above overstruck coin could be another trial or test piece of the United East India Company's bale mark.

There were eight different types of bale marks used by the aforesaid Company for their various coinages for India, Ceylon, Penang, Java and Sumatra. The above type of balemark was however used only on the coinage for Prince of Wales Island (Penang or Pulau Pinang)

It is rather difficult to determine whether the above piece is simply a stamping of a balemark on a convenient piece of metal i.e. the worn English Shilling or whether it represents an actual intended coinage. The crudeness of the engraving and minting would seem to preclude the possibility of a coinage pattern by a mint. An interesting piece of the period that may have been struck in 1786?? and subject to further discussion.

PATTERN - ONE PICE 1810 (Type 1)

Obverse : Within a beaded circle, the arms, supporters, crest and motto of the East India Company. The shield carries the cross of Saint George. The supporters are lions rampant each bearing a standard. The lions stand on a scroll inscribed with the motto "AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIAE" (Under the Auspices of the King and the English Parliament). Above the shield is the crest, a lion rampant holding a Crown between its fore paws. Below the motto is the year date 1810

Reverse : Within a beaded circle near the edge, a circular wreath composed of lily cups which overlap each other and run clockwise. Within the wreath the Arabic inscription "Pulau Pinang" (Island of Penang)



SS 5
(P.25)



Edge : Plain

Weight : 148.6 grains, 9.63 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Bronze and Copper in Proof only. (Struck at the Royal Mint, London)

Engraver : Thomas Wyon

PATTERN - ONE PICE 1810 (Type 2)

Obverse : Similar to SS 5 (Type 1) above but shield heart shaped, the lion supporters are smaller and the scroll bearing the motto is narrow and more elaborate

Reverse : Similar to SS 5 (Type 1) above but the lilycups do not overlap each other and run counter clock wise



SS 6
(P.26)



Edge : Plain

Weight : 148 grains, 9.59 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Bronze and Copper in Proof only. (Struck at the Soho Mint of Mathew Boulton, Birmingham) RR

Engraver : Lewis Pingo

B. BALEMARK TYPE COINAGE

QUARTER CENT (TENTH PICE) 1787



SS 7
(P.11)
(C.272)

Obverse : The United East India Company's balemark, under it the date 1787 divided by a six pointed star. A toothed border round the edge

Reverse : Inscription in Arabic "Jezirah ab Wailis" (Island of Wales). The inscription is abbreviated due to lack of space. A toothed border round the edge



Edge : Plain

Weight : 13 - 15 grains, 0.84 - 0.97 grammes

Diameter : 12 mm - 14 mm

Composition: Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint) RR

Varieties : SS 7a - rosette of 6 dots on reverse (P.11a)
SS 7b - rosette of 7 dots on reverse (P.11b)

QUARTER CENT (TENTH PICE) 1787



SS 8
(P.12)
(C.272)

Obverse : Similar to SS 7 but date divided by the point of the shield (No Star)

Reverse : Similar to SS 7



Edge : Plain

Weight : 13 - 15 grains, 0.84 - 0.97 grammes

Diameter : 12 mm - 14 mm

Composition: Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint) RR

Varieties : SS 8a - circle of 5 dots on reverse (P.12a)
SS 8b - rosette of 7 dots on reverse (P.12b)
SS 8c - without circle or rosette of dots on reverse

QUARTER CENT (TENTH PICE) 1787





SS 9
(P.13)
(C.272)

Obverse : Similar to SS 7 but date divided by the point of the shield (No Star) and the last figure 7 of the date upside down

Reverse : Similar to SS 7 but with a circle of 5 dots



Edge : Plain

Weight : 13 - 15 grains, 0.84 - 0.97 grammes

Diameter : 12 mm - 14 mm

Composition: Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint) RR

HALF CENT (HALF PICE) 1787

Obverse : The United East India Company's bale mark, under it the date 1787 divided by a six pointed star. A toothed border round the edge.

Reverse : Inscription in Arabic "Jezirah Perrinsa ab Wailis" (Island Prince of Wales). A toothed border round the edge

Edge : Plain

Weight : 60 - 90 grains, 3.88 - 5.83 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm - 21 mm

Composition : Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint)

Varieties : 20 die varieties known but not major variation. Some of the main types are:-

SS 10a - Star dividing the date radiates from a central dot

SS 10b - Star dividing the date has a hollow centre which gives it the effect of six strokes

SS 10c - Small star divides the date

SS 10d - The dash or tone sign above the Arabic character (◌ُ) on the reverse is missing



SS 10
(P.9)
(C.273)



HALF CENT (HALF PICE) 1787

Obverse : Similar to SS 10 but date divided by a rosette of dots

Reverse : Similar to SS 10

Edge : Plain

Weight : 66 - 89 grains, 4.27 - 5.76 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm - 20 mm

Composition : Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint)

Varieties : SS 11a - Rosette of 6 dots (P.10a)

SS 11b - Rosette of 7 dots (P.10b)

SS 11c - Rosette of 8 dots (P.10c)

SS 11d - Rosette of 8 dots and the last figure 7 of the date recut over a figure 3. This variety is from an altered die previously used to strike the 2 Keping dated 1783 for Sumatra (P.10d)



SS 11
(P.10)
(C.273)



ONE CENT (PICE), NO DATE (1786) - UNIFACE



SS 12
(P.5)
(C.271)



Obverse : Within a double plain line circle the balemark of the United East India Company "VEIC"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 220 - 240 grains, 14.25 - 15.55 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint)

Note : Major Pridmore recorded the 1 Cent (Pice) Uniface No Date (1786) coins countermarked with the initials "LN" in monogram with the inscription "JAVA 1809" below. "LN" are the initials of Louis Napoleon who was placed on the throne of Holland in 1809 by his brother Napoleon Bonaparte, King of France (P.35). The countermark on these coins is false and was made in Europe at the end of the 19th Century so as to deceive collectors.

ONE CENT (PICE) 1787



SS 13
(P.6)
(C.274)



Obverse : The United East India Company's balemark, under it the date 1787 divided by a six pointed star. A toothed border round the edge
Reverse : Inscribed in Arabic "Jezirah Perrinsa ab Wallis" (Island Prince of Wales). A toothed border round the edge
Edge : Plain
Weight : 119 - 162 grains, 7.71 - 10.49 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm - 27 mm
Composition: Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint)
Varieties : 14 die varieties known but no major variation. Some of the main types are:-
SS 13a - Large shield on obverse
SS 13b - Small shield on obverse





ONE CENT (PICE) 1787



SS 14
(P.7)
(C.274)



Obverse : Similar to SS 13 but date divided by a rosette of dots
Reverse : Similar to SS 13
Edge : Plain
Weight : 120 - 178 grains, 7.77 - 11.53 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm - 27 mm
Composition: Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint)
Varieties : SS 14a - Rosette of 7 dots on obverse (P.7a)
SS 14b - Rosette of 8 dots on obverse (P.7b)

ONE CENT (PICE) 1787



SS 15
(P.8)
(C.274)

Obverse : Similar to SS 13 but divided by a rosette of dots and the last figure 7 in date upside down
Reverse : Similar to SS 13
Edge : Plain
Weight : 120 - 178 grains, 7.77 - 11.53 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm - 27 mm
Composition : Copper (Struck at the Calcutta Mint) S
Varieties : SS 15a - Rosette of 7 dots on obverse (P.8a)
SS 15b - Rosette of 8 dots on obverse (P.8b)



TENTH DOLLAR 1788



SS 16
(P.3)
(C.275)

Obverse : The United East India Company's balemark, under it the date 1788 divided by a six pointed star. The first figure 8 in date is level to the dividing line of the shield. A toothed border round the rim
Reverse : Inscribed in Arabic "Jezirah ab Wailis" (Island of Wales). The inscription is abbreviated due to lack of space. A circle of 5 dots to left. A toothed border round the rim
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.95 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Composition : Silver .902 fine RRR
(Struck at the Calcutta Mint)



TENTH DOLLAR 1788



SS 17
(P.4)
(C.275)

Obverse : Similar to SS 16
Reverse : Similar to SS 16 but circle of 5 dots missing
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.70 grammes
Diameter : 18.50 mm
Composition : Silver .902 fine RR
(Struck at the Calcutta Mint)



TENTH DOLLAR 1788



SS 18
(P.4)
(C.275)

Obverse : Similar to SS 16 but both the figures 88 in date above the dividing line of the shield
Reverse : Similar to SS 16 but circle of 5 dots missing
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.70 grammes
Diameter : 16.20 mm
Composition : Silver .902 fine RR
(Struck at the Calcutta Mint)



QUARTER DOLLAR 1788



SS 19
(P.2)
(C.276)



Obverse : The United East India Company's balemark, under it the date 1788 divided by a six pointed star. A toothed border round the rim

Reverse : Inscribed in Arabic "Jezirah Perrinsa ab Wailis" (Island Prince of Wales). A toothed border round the rim

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.75 grammes

Diameter : 24 mm

Composition: Silver .902 fine RRR
(Struck at the Calcutta Mint)

HALF DOLLAR 1788





SS 20
(P.1)
(C.277)





Obverse : The United East India Company's balemark, under it the date 1788 divided by a six pointed star. The figure 7 in date is below the dividing line of the shield. A toothed border round the rim

Reverse : Inscribed in Arabic "Jezirah Perrinsa ab Wailis" (Island Prince of Wales). A toothed border round the rim

Edge : Plain

Weight : 13.25 grammes, 13.35 grammes
(between 13.15 - 13.41 grammes)

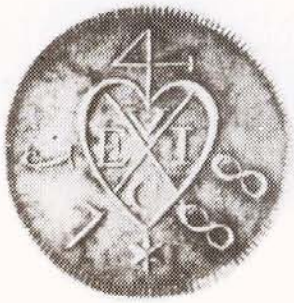
Diameter : 31 mm

Composition: Silver .902 fine RRR
(Struck at the Calcutta Mint)

HALF DOLLAR 1788









SS 21
(P.1)
(C.277)

Obverse : Similar to SS 20 but the figure 7 in date is level to the dividing line of the shield

Reverse : Similar to SS 20 but die axis 90°

Edge : Plain

Weight : 13.45 grammes
(between 13.15 - 13.45 grammes)

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition: Silver .902 fine RRR
(Struck at the Calcutta Mint)

HALF DOLLAR 1788 (COUNTERFEIT)

Counterfeit copies of both varieties of the Penang Hlf Dollar 1788 exist. Collectors should be careful when buying this coin.



COUNTERFEIT OF SS 20



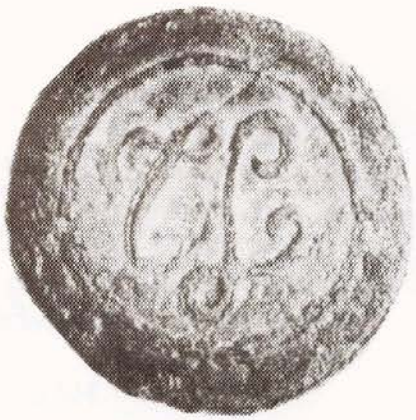
COUNTERFEIT OF SS 21

C. EMERGENCY COINAGE

ONE CENT (PICE) NO DATE (1800 - 1803) " G L "



SS 22a



SS 22b

	Obverse	: "G L " in script (Governor Leith) within a plain circle. Countermarked with the Chinese character for "Yuan" (first or original)
	Reverse	: Blank
	Edge	: Plain
	Weight	: 594.0 grains, 38.50 grammes 622.6 grains, 40.35 grammes
	Diameter	: 43 mm, 44 mm
SS 22 (C.280)	Composition	: Tin (Cast in Penang) RRR
	Note	: Two die varieties exist

The above coin was first reported by Major Fred Pridmore in Spink's Numismatic Circular - February 1977 - Volume LXXXV No.2 Page 46 and 47

ONE CENT (PICE) NO DATE (1804 - 1805) " G F "



SS 23a





SS 23c



SS 23b

Obverse : "G F" in script (Governor Farquhar) withi a plain circle. Countermarked with the Chinese character for "Ch'i" (advance payment)

Reverse : Blank Edge : Plain

Weight : 471.4 grains, 30.45 grammes
498.4 grains, 32.20 grammes

Diameter : 43 mm, 44 mm Thickness : 4 mm

Composition: Tin (Cast in Penang) RR

Note : Three die varieties exist

The Chinese countermark was made by the Treasury or Bazaar sharoff as a guarantee of quality and weight

SS23
(P.22)
(C.281)

ONE CENT (PICE) 1809 "A & C"



SS 24a



SS 24b

Obverse : "A & C 1809" (Anderson and Clubley) in two lines within a circle. Countermarked with the Chinese character for "Mei" (beautiful or good) i.e. correct in weight and quality

Reverse : Blank Edge : Plain

Weight : 494.5 grains, 32.02 grammes Diameter : 43 mm

SS24
(P.23)
(C.282)

Composition: Tin (Cast in Penang) RRR

Note : James Anderson and William Armstrong Clubley were two senior Government officials in Penang in 1809.

The 1809 series of the One Cent (Pice) tin coinage was introduced during the Governorship of Col. Norman Macalister vide Government Notice dated 22nd March, 1809.

Two die varieties exist.

ONE CENT (PICE) 1809 "A & C"



SS 25a



SS 25b

SS 25

Obverse : Generally similar to SS 24 but different variety
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 406.7 grains, 26.35 grammes
463.6 grains, 30.03 grammes
Diameter : 40 mm, 43 mm
Thickness : 4 mm
Composition : Tin (Cast in Penang) RRR
Note : Two die varieties exist.
All the Penang tin coinage was demonetized in 1813.

D. COAT-OF-ARMS TYPE COINAGE

HALF CENT (HALF PICE) 1810

Obverse : Within a beaded circle, the Arms, supporters, crest and motto of the East India Company. The shield carries the cross of St. George. The supporters are lions rampant each bearing a standard. The lions stand on a scroll inscribed with the motto "AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIAE" (Under the auspices of the King and the English Parliament). Above the shield is the crest, a lion rampant holding a crown between it's fore paws. Below the motto is the year date. Based on a design by Lewis Pingo.

Reverse : Within a beaded circle near the edge, a circular wreath of lily cups which overlap each other and run clockwise. Within the wreath the Arabic inscription "Pulau Pinang" (Island of Penang). Based on a design by Thomas Wyon.



SS 26
(P.19)
(C.291.1)



Edge : Plain Weight: 72 grains, 4.66 grammes
Diameter : 24.5 mm
Composition : Copper (Struck at the Royal Mint, London)
Mintage : 1,720,320 pieces
Note : Proof coins exist in Copper and Bronze

HALF CENT (HALF PICE) 1825



SS 27
(P.20)
(C.291.2)



Obverse : Similar to SS 26
Reverse : Similar to SS 26
Edge : Plain
Weight : 68 - 71 grains, 4.40 - 4.60 grammes
Diameter : 24.5 mm
Composition: Copper (Struck at the Madras Mint)
Mintage : 145,000 pieces
Vatieties : SS 27a - 20 Lily cups in wreath on reverse
SS 27b - 21 Lily cups in wreath on reverse
SS 27c - 22 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.20a)
SS 27d - 23 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.20b)
SS 27e - 24 Lily cups in wreath on reverse
SS 27f - 25 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.20c)
SS 27g - 26 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.20d)
SS 27h - 27 Lily cups in wreath on reverse

HALF CENT (HALF PICE) 1828



SS 28
(P.21)
(C.291.2)



Obverse : Similar to SS 26
Reverse : Similar to SS 26
Edge : Plain
Weight : 68 - 70 grains, 4.40 - 4.53 grammes
Diameter : 24.5 mm
Composition: Copper (Struck at the Madras Mint)
Mintage : 414,000 pieces
Vatieties : SS 28a - 21 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.21a)
SS 28b - 22 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.21b)
SS 28c - 23 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.21c)
SS 28d - 24 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.21d)
Note : The Half Cent dated 1825 and 1828 is very rare in choice grades. These coins are usually found in Very Good to Fine condition

ONE CENT (ONE PICE) 1810



SS 29
(P.16)
(C.292.1)



Obverse : Similar to SS 26
Reverse : Similar to SS 26
Edge : Plain
Weight : 146 grains, 9.46 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition: Copper (Struck at the Royal Mint, London)
Mintage : 1,827,840 pieces
Note : Proof coins exist in Copper and Bronze
Varieties : SS 29a - Normal date
SS 29b - Dot between 18 and 10 in date 18.10
SS 29c - Small stroke at bottom of second figure 1 in date due to die crack

ONE CENT (ONE PICE) 1825



SS 30
(P.17)
(C.292.2)

Obverse : Similar to SS 26
Reverse : Similar to SS 26
Edge : Plain
Weight : 138 - 141 grains, 8.94 - 9.13 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition : Copper (Struck at the Madras Mint)
Mintage : 136,700 pieces
Vatieties : SS 30a - 22 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.17a)
SS 30b - 23 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.17b)
SS 30c - 24 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.17c)
SS 30d - 25 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.17d)
SS 30e - 26 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.17e)
SS 30f - 27 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.17f)



ONE CENT (ONE PICE) 1828



SS 31
(P.18)
(C.292.2)

Obverse : Similar to SS 26
Reverse : Similar to SS 26
Edge : Plain
Weight : 138 - 149 grains, 8.94 - 9.07 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition : Copper (Struck at the Madras Mint)
Mintage : 235,800 pieces
Vatieties : SS 31a - 21 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.18a)
SS 31b - 22 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.18b)
SS 31c - 23 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.18c)
SS 31d - 24 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.18d)
SS 31e - 26 Lily cups in wreath on reverse



TWO CENTS (DOUBLE PICE) 1825



SS 32
(P.14)
(C.293)

Obverse : Similar to SS 26
Reverse : Similar to SS 26
Edge : Plain
Weight : 290 - 294 grains, 18.79 - 19.05 grammes
Diameter : 31.5 mm
Composition : Copper (Struck at the Madras Mint)
Mintage : 130,300 pieces
Varieties : SS 32a - 26 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.14a)
SS 32b - 27 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.14b)
SS 32c - 28 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.14c)
SS 32d - 29 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.14d)
SS 32e - 30 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.14e)
SS 32f - 31 Lily cups in wreath on reverse
SS 32g - 32 Lily cups in wreath on reverse
SS 32h - 33/34 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.14f)



TWO CENTS (DOUBLE PICE) 1828



SS 33
(P.15)
(C.293)



Obverse : Similar to SS 26
Reverse : Similar to SS 26
Edge : Plain
Weight : 289 - 293 grains, 18.72 - 18.98 grammes
Diameter : 31.5 mm
Composition : Copper (Struck at the Madras Mint)
Mintage : 720,700 pieces
Vatieties : SS 33a - 24 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.15a)
SS 33b - 25 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.15b)
SS 33c - 26 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.15c)
SS 33d - 27 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.15d)
SS 33e - 28 Lily cups in wreath on reverse (P.15e)
Note : The One Cent and Two Cents (Double Pice) coins dated 1825 and 1828 are usually found in about Fine to Very Fine condition. These coins in Extremely Fine condition are very rare.

E. MISCELLANEOUS TOKENS, CHECKS AND TALLIES

The use of private tokens as a medium of exchange ceased in the British Settlements in 1848. However, over the years, several metal checks and tickets inscribed with monetary values continued to be in use for services rendered.

INTERNATIONAL BODEGA & RESTAURANT

A bodega is a wine shop or place where wines can be bought direct from the barrel accompanied by a free snack of cheese and biscuits. The International Bodega & Restaurant in Pulau Pinang (Penang Island) belonged to Messrs Gosling and Company and was opened on 15th July 1892. On 2nd November 1898 it changed hands to a Mrs. Collins but closed down a few years later.

5 CENTS



SS 34
(P.32)



Obverse : "INTERNATIONAL BODEGA & RESTAURANT. PENANG"
Reverse : The figure " 5 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain Weight : 1.75 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm Composition : Brass

10 CENTS



SS 35
(P.31)



Obverse : "INTERNATIONAL BODEGA & RESTAURANT. PENANG"
Reverse : The figure " 10 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain Weight : 2.35 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm Composition : Brass

PENANG

20 CENTS



SS 36
(P.30)

Obverse : "INTERNATIONAL BODEGA & RESTAURANT. PENANG"
Reverse : The figure " 20 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.50 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Composition : Brass



50 CENTS



SS 37
(P.29)

Obverse : "INTERNATIONAL BODEGA & RESTAURANT. PENANG"
Reverse : The figure " 50 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7.50 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Composition : Brass



100 CENTS



SS 38
(P.28)

Obverse : "INTERNATIONAL BODEGA & RESTAURANT. PENANG"
Reverse : The figure " 100 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.68 grammes
Diameter : 33 mm
Composition : Brass



PENANG SUGAR ESTATE COMPANY

2 CENTS



SS 39
(P.33)

A Victoria Straits Settlements Copper 1 Cent dated 1895, chopmarked on the obverse "2 P.C. LTD"

Note : This is believed to have been used as a 2 Cents tally or work check by the Penang Sugar Estate Company Ltd., who owned the Byrnam, Golden Grove and Caledonia Estates in Penang. RR



' Q ' INCUSE ON DOUBLE PICE

SS 40
(P.34)

The Penang Double Pice dated 1825 and 1828 occur with the letter "Q" incused deeply countermarked on the obverse. These are most probably estate tallies representing a 2 Cents value. No details available. RR

OVERSTRIKE ON 1 CENT (PICE) NO DATE (1786)/ FRANKLIN PRESS TOKEN 1794

Obverse : Within a double plain line circle the balemark of the United East India Company "VEIC"

Reverse : Blank but overstruck with the obverse die of the Franklin Press token (Dalton & Hamer. Middlesex No.307). The legend in Latin "SIC ORITUR DOCTRINA SURGETQUE LIBER-TAS." (Thus by the Printing Press a Philoso-phy Originates and Liberty will Burst Forth). Date 1794 below

Edge : Plain Weight: ?

Diameter : 29 mm

SS 41
(P.27A)

Composition : Copper RRRR

(Coin struck at the Calcutta Mint, overstrike on the reverse by the Franklin Press)

Note : Major Pridmore listed the above token as being from the American Numismatic Society collection. However, the ANS does not appear to have this token in it's collection. As such, an illustration is not available.

PENANG ICE & INDUSTRIAL CO. LD.



SS 42
(P.138)



Obverse : A recumbent lion beneath a palm tree. "PENANG ICE & INDUSTRIAL CO. LD"

Reverse : FIVE POUNDS OF ICE (Rosette)", within a circle "5 lbs". Below the rosette ornament the letters "H.B.S."

Edge : Plain Weight: 173.9 grains

Diameter : 32 mm

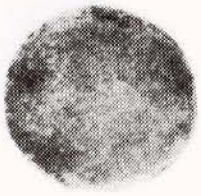
Composition : Bronze RR

Note : The above token was issued by Huttenbach Brothers & Co. who were established in Penang in 1873. The ice works were at Batu Ferringhi. When ice was introduced in Penang, the price was 1 Cent a pound. To secure correct payment for ice, customers were only permitted to buy ice from authorised agents in exchange for these metal checks. These metal checks were sold direct from the Company's Penang Office to customers. It is possible that these checks might exist inscribed for other weights.

PENANG HARBOUR BOARD FERRY SERVICE



SS 43
(P.139)



Obverse : A palm above a diamond lozenge containing three crowns with the initials "P.H.B.F.S." (Penang Harbour Board Ferry Service)

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain Weight : 64.6 grains

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Brass RR

Note : This token is presumed to have been used as a ticket on the Penang Harbour Board's ferries plying between Penang and Butterworth on the mainland.

UNKNOWN UNIFACE KRIS CHECK



SS 44
(P.140)



Obverse : Two horizontal lines over which is a Malay Kris (dagger)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.65 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Brass R
Note : The above check was found in Penang. This check is of Malay origin but it's place of issue is not known. It is listed here for convenience only.

TOKEN
INDIAN LABOUR COMPANY



SS 44A



Obverse : The legend "INDIAN LABOUR COMPANY. PENANG" With a punched number "433"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight: 13.8 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm
Composition : Brass (with central hole)
Note : In the late 19th Century and the early 20th Century, the labour force came from India to work in the rubber plantations, the Malayan Railway, etc. Penang was one of the main ports of entry for these Indians. This token was issued by the Indian Labour Company, Penang which probably handled these new arrivals as well as employed some of them to carry goods.

PENANG CENTENARY 1786 - 1886 SOUVENIR



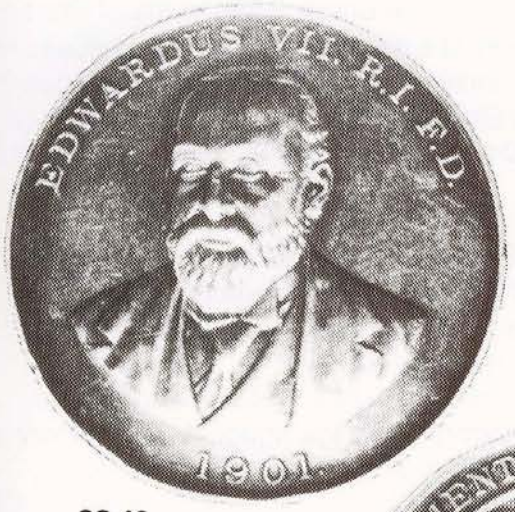
SS 45



Obverse : India 1/2 Rupee "VICTORIA EMPRESS"
Reverse : Details removed and re-engraved PENANG CENTENARY 12TH AUGUST 1886" around the Coat-of-Arms of Penang
Edge : Grained Weight: 4.75 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition : Silver R

MEDALS

1901 AGRICULTURAL SHOW



SS 46

Obverse : Bust of King Edward VII inscribed "EDWARDUS" VII R.I.F.D. 1901" (Edward VII, King Emperor, Defender of the Faith)

Reverse : Coat-of-Arms of the State of Penang inscribed "SETTLEMENT OF PENANG. AGRICULTURAL SHOW"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 64.5 grammes

Diameter : 57 mm

Composition : Silver R

Note : The above medal is listed here as a matter of interest only as it depicts the old Coat-of-Arms of Pulau Pinang (Penang)



WORLD WAR I PEACE MEDAL 1919



SS 47

Obverse : A part of the Coat of Arms of the State of Penang with the word "PENANG" below

Reverse : "Victory 1919 Peace"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 23.35 grammes

Diameter : 38 mm

Thickness : 2 mm

Composition : White metal, tin lead

Note : This 1919 peace medal for Penang comes with a ring suspender and a 24 mm wide ribbon which has stripes of blue, white and red.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1826 - 1946

History - Straits Settlements

By the Charter of Incorporation dated 27th November 1826, the three British Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Singapore were amalgamated to constitute the Presidency of the Straits (or Eastern) Settlements and were placed under the control of a Governor. However, the Straits Settlements failed to live up to expectations and was reduced to a Lieutenant-Governorship and placed under the Government of the Bengal Presidency in India. The capital of the Straits Settlements from 1826 to 1836 was at Penang after which it was transferred to Singapore.

The last trading monopoly of the British East India Company was abolished in 1853 after which it existed as an administrative body only. Finally by Act of Parliament dated 2nd August 1858, the powers of the Company were transferred to the British Crown. As such the Straits Settlements came under the control of the Governor-General of British India who ruled through the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The Straits Settlements were transferred from the Indian Government to the Imperial Government in London on 1st April 1867 and became a Crown Colony.

Between the period 1858 to 1867 the following Governor-General's of British India ruled over the Straits Settlements, viz

a.	Charles John, Earl of Canning	1856 - 1862
b.	James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	1862 - 1863
c.	Robert C. Napier	1863
d.	William Th. Danison	1863 - 1864
e.	John Laird Mair, Baron Lawrence	1864 - 1869

On 24th December 1846, Labuan became a Crown Colony and was placed under the Government of the Straits Settlements. Labuan was governed by the British North Borneo Company between 1888 - 1906 after which it was again placed under the Straits Settlements.

In 1888 Brunei, British North Borneo and Sarawak became British Protectorates. The Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed the High Commissioner of Brunei and Agent for British North Borneo and Sarawak.

In 1888 the Cocos Keeling Islands were placed under the Government of the Straits Settlements. In 1903 these Islands were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated within the crown colony of Singapore.

In 1935 the Government of the Straits Settlements returned Dindings, Pulau Pangkor and other smaller Islands to the State of Perak (These Islands and Dindings had been ceded to the Governor of Penang by the Sultan of Perak on 18th October 1826).

- Federated Malay States

In the 1870's the British were following a policy of expansion in the Malay States. They succeeded in bringing the States of Selangor (in 1874), Perak (in 1874), Pahang (in 1888) and the whole of Negeri Sembilan (in 1895) under their protection. British Residents were appointed to these four States to act as advisers to the Sultans on all matters except for those dealing with the Islamic religion. The Residents were also empowered to run the administration within each State.

On 1st July 1896 the British formed a confederacy of the four protected Malay States of Selangor, Perak, Pahang and Negeri Sembilan known as the Federated Malay States (F.M.S.). The Governor of the Straits Settlements became the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. The four British Residents in each State were placed under the direct control of a Resident-General who had his headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. The first High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States was Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles B.H. Mitchell and the first Resident-General was Sir Frank A. Swettenham.

The Federated Malay States prospered with the introduction of new roads, railways, schools, etc. However the major part of the administration in each State was under the control of the Resident as well as the Resident-General in Kuala Lumpur. The Sultans protested at their cut back of powers. Finally a Federal Council was set up in 1909 at which the Sultans of the Federated Malay States were able to express their opinions on the running of their States.

In November 1910 the post of Resident-General was changed to that of Chief Secretary to the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. In 1935 the powers of the Chief Secretary were reduced and his post was changed to that of Federal Secretary.

- Unfederated Malay States

By the end of the 19th Century the British were also trying to extend their influence in the remaining five Malay States of Johor, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu.

Johor being very close to Malacca and Singapore came under British Protection in 1885 but continued to retain its internal independence. Johor only accepted a British Adviser in 1914.

By the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 9th July 1909 the States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu came under the control of the Straits Settlements Government. British Advisers were appointed to each of the four States. These states chose not to join the Federated Malay States.

The British Advisers in these Unfederated Malay States were only responsible for advising the Sultans. They had no power to run the administration in these States.

Thus these five Unfederated Malay States enjoyed greater autonomy, independence and larger Malay participation in the administration. However, except for Johor, the other four States did not achieve much progress or development.

- Japanese Occupation

The Japanese attacked Kelantan and Perlis on 8th December 1941. By 15th February 1942, they succeeded in occupying the whole of Malaya and Singapore. The Japanese ruled Malaya and Singapore for 3.1/2 years and finally surrendered on 15th August 1945.

- End of the Straits Settlements

Malaya and Singapore came under the British Military Administration between 12th September 1945 to 30th March 1946 during which period the whole administrative structure was under review.

The Straits Settlements were dissolved on 1st April 1946 with the formation of the Malayan Union. Penang and Malacca became part of the Malayan Union while Singapore became a British Crown Colony. Labuan was joined to the State of North Borneo. The Cocos Keeling Islands and Christmas Islands were placed under Singapore for administrative purposes.

Due to the unpopularity of the Malayan Union it was dissolved and the Federation of Malaya came into being on 1st February 1948.

GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1826 - 1946 AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES 1896 - 1946

1.	Robert Fullerton	27.11.1826	-	1830
2.	Robert Ibbetson	1830	-	6.12.1833
3.	Kenneth Murchison	7.12.1833		
	(on leave from 8.12.1833 to ?.6.1835)			
	Samuel George Bonham (Acting Governor)	3. 1.1834	-	?. 4.1834
	Thomas Church (Acting Governor)	?. 4.1834	-	? .10.1834
	Samuel George Bonham (Acting Governor)	?.10.1834	-	?. 6.1835
	Kenneth Murchison	?. 6.1835	-	17.11.1836
4.	Sir Samuel George Bonham	18.11.1836	-	?. 1.1843
	Samuel Garling (Acting Governor)	?. 1.1843	-	?. 8.1843
5.	Colonel William John Butterworth	?. 8.1843	-	20. 3.1855
6.	Edmund Augustus Blundell	21. 3.1855	-	?. 8.1859
7.	Colonel Sir W. Orfeur Cavenagh	6. 8.1859	-	16. 3.1867
8.	Colonel Sir Harry St. George Ord	17. 3.1867	-	3. 3.1871
	Major-General Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson (Acting Governor)	4. 3.1871	-	22. 3.1872
	Colonel Sir Harry St. George Ord	23. 3.1872	-	3.11.1873
9.	Major General Sir Andrew Clarke	4.11.1873	-	7. 5.1875
10.	Major General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois	8. 5.1875	-	3. 4.1877
	Major-General Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson (Acting Governor)	3. 4.1877	-	?. 8.1877
11.	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson	?. 8.1877	-	10. 2.1879
	Major-General Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson (Acting Governor)	10. 2.1879	-	6. 5.1880
12.	Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld	6. 5.1880	-	28. 3.1884
	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith (Acting Governor)	29. 3.1884	-	12.11.1885
	Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld	13.11.1885	-	13. 5.1887
	John Frederick Dickson (Acting Governor)	14. 5.1887	-	19. 6.1887
	Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld	20. 6.1887	-	17.10.1887
13.	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith	17.10.1887	-	8. 4.1890
	Sir John Frederick Dickson (Acting Governor)	8. 4.1890	-	11.11.1890
	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith	12.11.1890	-	30. 8.1893
	Sir William Edward Maxwell (Acting Governor)	30. 8.1893	-	31. 1.1894
14.	Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell	1. 2.1894	-	27. 3.1898
	Sir James Alexander Swettenham (Acting Governor)	28. 3.1898	-	29.12.1898
	Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell	30.12.1898	-	7.12.1899
	Sir James Alexander Swettenham (Acting Governor)	8.12.1899	-	18. 2.1901
15.	Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham	18. 2.1901	-	12.10.1903
	William Thomas Taylor (Acting Governor)	13.10.1903	-	14. 4.1904
16.	Sir Hon Anderson	15. 4.1904	-	1. 3.1906
	Sir William Thomas Taylor (Acting Governor)	2. 3.1906	-	8. 6.1906
	Sir John Anderson	9. 6.1906	-	12. 2.1909
	Sir Arthur Henderson Young (Acting Governor)	13. 2.1909	-	20. 5.1909
	Sir John Anderson	21. 5.1909	-	9. 4.1911
	Edward Lewis Brockman (Acting Governor)	10. 4.1911	-	2. 9.1911
17.	Sir Arthur Henderson Young	2. 9.1911	-	26.11.1911
	Richard James Wilkinson (Acting Governor)	27.11.1911	-	31.12.1911
	Sir Arthur Henderson Young	1. 1.1912	-	16. 6.1914
	Richard James Wilkinson (Acting Governor)	17. 6.1914	-	5. 9.1914
	Sir Arthur Henderson Young	6. 9.1914	-	24. 8.1919
	Frederick Seton James (Acting Governor)	25. 8.1919	-	2. 2.1920

18.	Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard	3. 2.1920	-	27. 4.1922
	Frederick Seton James (Acting Governor)	28. 4.1922	-	24. 9.1922
	Sir Laurence Nunns Guillermark	25. 9.1922	-	31. 7.1924
	Edward Shaw Hose (Acting Governor)	1. 8.1924	-	28. 8.1924
	Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard	29. 8.1924	-	7. 5.1925
	Edward Shaw Hose (Acting Governor)	8. 5.1925	-	6.11.1925
	Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard	7.11.1925	-	5. 5.1927
	William Peel (Acting Governor)	6. 5.1927	-	2. 2.1927
19.	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford	3. 6.1927	-	3. 2.1928
	Sir Hayes Marriott (Acting Governor)	4. 2.1928	-	22. 2.1928
	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford	23. 2.1928	-	27. 7.1928
	Sir Hayes Marriott (Acting Governor)	28. 7.1928	-	27.12.1928
	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford	28.12.1928	-	20.10.1929
	John Scott (Acting Governor)	21.10.1929	-	5. 2.1930
20.	Sir Cecil Clementi	5. 2.1930	-	19.10.1930
	John Scott (Acting Governor)	20.10.1930	-	12. 6.1931
	Sir Cecil Clementi	13. 6.1931	-	16. 2.1934
	Andrew Caldecott (Acting Governor)	17. 2.1934	-	8.11.1934
21.	Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas	9.11.1934	-	23. 4.1936
	Alexander Sym Small (Acting Governor)	26. 4.1936	-	3. 9.1936
	Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas	4. 9.1936	-	31. 3.1946
	(Prisoner of the Japanese in Singapore from 15.2.1942 - 15.8.1945)			

COLONIAL SECRETARIES OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1867 - 1946

Lieutenant-Colonel R. MacPherson	1867	-	1870
James Wheeler Woodford Birch	1870	-	1874
Thomas Braddell	1874	-	1876
John Douglas	1876	-	1878
Cecil Clementi Smith	1878	-	?
John Frederick Dickson	?	-	1882
William Edward Maxwell	1882	-	1885
James Alexander Swettenham	1885	-	1901
William Thomas Taylor	1901	-	1905
Frederick Gordon Penney	1905	-	1906
Captain Arthur Henderson Young	1906	-	1911
Edward Lewis Brockman	1911		
Richard James Wilkinson	1911	-	1916
Frederick Seton James	1916	-	1924
Edward Shaw Hose	1924	-	1925
Hayes Marriot	1925	-	1929
John Scott	1929	-	1933
Andrew Caldecott	1933	-	1935
Alexander Sym Small	1935	-	Jan. 1940
Stanley Wilson Jones (Acting Colonial Secretary)	1940		
Hyman Weisberg (Acting Colonial Secretary)	1940		

RESIDENT - GENERALS OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES 1896 - 1910

Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham	1. 7.1896	-	12.12.1901
Sir William Hood Treacher	13.12.1901	-	31.12.1904
Sir William T. Taylor	1. 1.1905	-	30. 9.1910

CHIEF SECRETARY, FEDERATED MALAY STATES 1911 - 1936

Sir Arthur Henderson Young	1. 2.1911	-	1. 9.1911
Sir Edward Lewis Brockman	2. 9.1911	-	13. 6.1920
Sir William George Maxwell	13. 9.1920	-	7. 5.1926
Sir William Peel	9. 5.1926	-	30.11.1929
Charles Walter Hamilton Cochrane	30.11.1929	-	25. 7.1931
Andrew Caldecott	25. 7.1931	-	4. 2.1933
M.B. Shelley	4. 2.1933	-	4. 4.1935
Marcus Rex (Acting Chief Secretary)	4. 4.1935	-	24. 2.1936

FEDERAL SECRETARY, FEDERATED MALAY STATES 1936 - 1942

Christopher Dominic Ahearne	24. 2.1936	-	?. 5.1939
Hugh Fraser	6. 5.1939	-	?. 2.1942
Malaya (including the Straits Settlement and the Federated Malay States) under Japanese Military occupation	15. 2.1942	-	15. 8.1945
Interregnum	15. 8.1945	-	12. 9.1945
Malaya (including the S.S. and the F.M.S.) under British Military Administration	12. 9.1945	-	31. 3.1946
Formation of the Malayan Union (Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States disolved)	1. 4.1946		

Coinage

In 1826 the East India Company adopted the Bengal Sicca Rupee as the standard coin of account for all Government transactions. However the Indian Rupee was unsuitable for local trade and the mercantile community continued to retain the unofficial Spanish Dollar which was equivalent to 100 Cents.

in 1835, the Bengal Sicca Rupee was replaced by the East India Company standard Rupee for India bearing the portrait of King William IV on the obverse and the Company's Arms on the reverse. In 1842 an attempt was made to introduce the Indian copper coinage which was later fractionized with the Spanish Dollar. However, the division was so awkward that it failed to circulate.

Eventually in 1844 the Governor-General of India authorised the issue of a special coinage for the Straits Settlements. The first copper coinage namely the 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Cent dated 1845 was declared legal tender in the Straits Settlements by Indian Act VI of 1847 with effect from 1st June 1847 with a limit of 100 Cents = One Dollar. The dies for this coinage were engraved by William Wyon, chief engraver at the Royal Mint, London. The coinage was struck at the Calcutta Mint in 1845. A further issue of this coinage dated 1845 was restruck at the Madras Mint in 1858. These coins bear the young portrait of Queen Victoria on the obverse and the inscription "EAST INDIA COMPANY" on the reverse.

By Indian Act XIII dated 23rd April 1862, newly designed coinage bearing the denominations 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Cent with the reverse inscription "INDIA STRAITS" were released. These coins were struck at the Calcutta Mint, India, and bear the year date 1862.

Vide Legal Tender Act No.4 of 1867 dated 1st April 1867, all laws pertaining to the legality of the earlier Indian coinage were repealed. The silver Dollars of Spain, Mexico, Peru and Bolivia were declared legal tender for payment in the Straits Settlements. Provision was also made for the issue of local subsidiary coinage under Section 3 and 4 of the aforesaid Act.

In 1871silver coins bearing the inscription "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS" and the denominations 5, 10 and 20 Cents were introduced. This was followed by the 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Cent copper coins issued from 1872 onwards. Silver 50 Cents coins were first introduced in 1886.

By Governent Notification No.14 of 1874 dated 10th January 1874, the American Trade Dollar and the Japanese Yen or Dollar were admitted to the Straits Settlements as unlimited legal tender.

By order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of 21st October 1890, the silver Mexican Dollar was declared the standard legal tender coin of the Straits Settlements. The silver Dollar of Hong Kong and the Japanese Yen or Dollar were also acceptable provided they were not below the minimum weight and fineness. The silver Dollars of Spain, Peru and Bolivia were declared non legal tender.

By order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of 21st October 1890, the American Trade Dollar was declared legal tender with effect from 1st January 1891.

The Straits Settlements coinage gradually became acceptable legal tender in the neighbouring Federated Malay States consisting of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negeri Sembilan which came into being on 1st July 1896.

The Unfederated Malay States consisting of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu came to accept the coinage of the Straits Settlements after the appointment of British Advisers in 1909. Johor only accepted the appointment of a British Advisor in 1914. However, due to the close prodimity of Johor to Malacca and Singapore, the coinage of the Straits Settlements was already in circulation in Johor by the late 19th Century.

Towards the end of the 19th Century, the ratio in value between gold and silver caused violent fluctuations in the gold price of silver and this had a detrimental effect on the Straits Settlements. To overcome the problem, the currency control was brought under the Straits Settlements Government. A new Dollar coin for the Straits Settlements was introduced in 1903 and 1904. All foreign silver dollars which were in circulation were demonetized with effect from 31st August 1904, and were replaced with the new Straits Dollars by Straits Settlements (Coinage) order of 1903.

By the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order of 1906 dated 22nd October 1906, the Straits Settlements adopted the gold exchange standard. A gold value of 2 Shillings 4 Pence was given to the Straits Settlements Dollar by the Government which also authorised the Board of Currency Commissioners to receive gold at the rate of seven gold Sovereigns for Sixty Settlements Silver Dollars.

By November 1906 the first Straits Settlements large silver dollars dated 1903 and 1904 became intrinsically worth their face value. A second series of smaller Straits Settlements dollars of a lower silver weight were struck between 1907 - 1909. This series also became overvalued by August 1917 and were subsequently replaced by a further reduced silver content and weight dollars dated 1919 and 1920.

Early in 1917 there were also difficulties connected with the subsidiary silver coinage (5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents). This was due mainly to the high price of silver and its increasing scarcity owing to the world demand for the metal. This led to a shortage of small change. To overcome this problem the Government decided to issue new subsidiary coins of the same denominations but with a reduced silver content.

On 29th August 1918, "The Legal Tender (Supplementary) Enactment 1918" came into force. It provided for the issuance of the 5, 10 and 20 Cents coins of lower silver (.400 fine) silver content. This was followed on the 29th October 1919 by "The Legal Tender (Supplementary) Enactment 1919" whih reduced the silver fineness of the 50 Cents and One Dollar coins from .900 fine to .500 fine. It proved difficult to produce 5 Cents coins of sufficient size and reduced weight to be easily portable. A new 5 Cents coin in Cupro Nickel was minted in 1920 but it was not very popular with the people.

The value of the Straits Settlements currency in comparision to the British Pound in 1920 was as follows, viz:

Dollar	silver	nominally	2 Shillings 4 Pence
50 Cents	silver	"	1 Shilling 2 Pence
20 Cents	silver	"	5.6 Pence
10 Cents	silver	"	2.8 Pence

5 Cents	silver	nominally	1.4 Pence
1 Cent	copper	"	0.28 Pence
1/2 Cent	copper	"	0.14 Pence
1/4 Cent	copper	"	0.07 Pence

The limit of legal tender status of the Straits Settlements coinage was as follows:

1/4 Cent 1/2 Cent 1 Cent		Limit of legal tender - $1
5 Cents 10 Cents 20 Cents		Limit of legal tender - $2 Demonetized on 31st December 1952
50 Cents	1907 - 1908 1919 - 1920	Limit of legal tender - Unlimited until 21.10.1938 after which the limit was declared at $10 Demonetized on 31st December 1952
$1	1903 - 1904	Limit of legal tender - Unlimited Demonetized on 1st January 1909
$1	1907 - 1909 1919 - 1920	Limit of legal tender - Unlimited until 21.10.1938 after which the limit was declared at $10 Demonetized on 31st December 1952

The coinage of the Straits Settlements, which continued to be issued up to 1939, were of the following four reigns:

King Wiliam IV	1830 - 1837	Coinage of India i.e. various Sicca Rupees and the E.I.C. 1 Rupee 1835 for India
Queen Victoria	1837 - 1901	East India Company coinage of 1845.
King Edward VII	1901 - 1910	India Straits coinage of 1862,
King George V	1910 - 1936	Straits Settlements coinage from 1871 onwards.

In September 1933, Sir Basil P. Blackett was appointed head of the Currency Commission to review the currency for the Straits Settlements and the neighbouring Malay States. Finally in 1939, newly designed coinage was introduced by the recently appointed Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya.

The coinage of the Straits Settlements continued to be used until 31st December 1952, after which it was demonetized.

Contemporary and Modern Counterfeit Coins

Contemporary forgeries exist of several Straits Settlements coins. These were made at the turn of the present Century when a one cent coin had some value. These coins are easily distinguishable as they are rather crude in manufacture. Some of the early contemporary forgeries are listed below, viz:

Half Cent 1845 (rough), 1862

One Cent	1845, 1862, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1880 and 1881 (not a currecy issue date), 1883, 1884, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1900, 1901 and 1908 (mostly of crude manufacture)
10 Cents	1916 altered denomination, made from a Quarter Cent 1916 coin. The figure 1/4 altered to 10 and silvered to pass off as a 10 Cents coin. Alteration crudely done.

10 Cents	1919 slightly larger diameter, lettering on obverse recut
20 Cents	1872 altered denomination, made from a Half Cent 1872H coin. The figure 1/2 altered to 20 and silvered to pass off as a 20 Cents coin. This piece is of excellent workmanship.
20 Cents	1883 (made from hand made copy dies)
20 Cents	1910 mixture of Brass and Silver
20 Cents	1916 altered denomination, made from a Half Cent 1916 coin. The figure 1/2 altered to 20 and silvered to pass off as a 20 Cents coin. Alteration crudely done
20 Cents	1919 (occurs with a dot instead of a cross below the bust of King George V). The lettering on the obverse is poor, especially "KING"
50 Cents	(lettering around the edge is poorly done)
$1	1908 - minor flaws. Figure "O" in year date slightly lower.
Mule Forgery	- Obverse Straits Settlements 1 Cent Head of Queen Victoria/Reverse Sarawak 1 Cent 1870 in brass
Mule Forgery	- Obverse of Sarawak 1 Cent 1863 Head of Rajah James Brooke/ Obverse of Straits Settlements 1 Cent Head of Queen Victoria in Brass

Modern counterfeits first made their appearance in 1969. The source of these modern counterfeits in the northern region of the Malay Peninsular was discovered in the early stages and its activities supressed. However, a number of the Straits Settlements coins have been counterfeited since the early 1980's in a neighbouring country. These coins are of superior workmanship and difficult to detect and can thus deceive the unwary collector. Some of the rare Straits Settlements coins occur with altered dates made from genuine common date coins by master craftsmen in the silver or gold trade. Some of the known modern counterfeits are listed below:

1/4 Cent	1845, 1884, 1889, 1891, 1901, 1908 (nice clean reddish-brown and/or blue toned colour)
1/4 Cent	1891 and 1901 Silver PROOF
1/2 Cent	1845, 1862, 1873, 1889 (dull reddish-brown colour)
5 Cents	1871, 1876H, 1880H, 1889, 1895, 1899, 1900 and 1920 (shiny or toned blackish colour, design blurred)
10 Cents	1918, 1926, 1927
20 Cents	1871 (dull texture), 1886, 1919
50 Cents	1888, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1907, 1920 dot (of excellent workmanship)
50 Cents	1920 dot (cross altered to a dot on a genuine coin)
$1	1907H, 1908, 1909, 1920 (minor flaws)
5 Cents	1871, 1873, 1876, 1877 (coins genuine but with an altered date executed from a later common date 5 Cents coin)
20 Cents	1873 (coin genuine but with an altered date executed from a later 20 Cents 1893 common year date coin)
50 Cents	1889, 1893 (coins genuine but with an altered date executed from a later common date 50 Cents coin)
50 Cents	1898 diameter only 30.5 mm i.e. 0.5 mm smaller, coin slightly thicker, clusters of tiny pock marks
10 Cents	with Head of Queen Victoria on bot sides (play money)
20 Cents	with Head of Queen Victoria on both sides (play money)
50 Cents	with Head of Queen Victoria on both sides (play money)
3/4 Cent	1899 and 1932 (round and square). This denomination was never issued. This is a fantasy piece made to deceive the unwary.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coinage of the Straits Settlements. The "KM" (Krause Mishler) series of reference numbers from the "Standard Catalogue of World Coins" published by Krause Publications, U.S.A. have also been retained and are listed in brackets (KM -).

TRIAL

ONE DOLLAR

Obverse : Similar to the Edward VII Dollar bearing the year date 1907 - 1909 (SS32)
Reverse : A fine spiral
Edge : Plain , Weight : 341 grains, 22.1 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm , Composition: Silver (.900 fine)
Diameter : 34 mm , Composition: Silver (.900 fine)

PATTERNS

5, 10 and 20 CENTS 1871 PATTERN coin set exist with plain edges.

ONE DOLLAR 1903 PATTERN (Diameter 35 mm) struck by the Royal Mint. The obverse is in a higher relief and the flan is smaller. Matte PROOF

DIE VARIETIES

QUARTER CENT

1873 (a) Figure 3 in date with a flat top 3
(b) Figure 3 in date with a round top 3

1884 (a) Horizontal end of tail of figure 4 is straight.
Horizontal base of figure 1 in date is complete.
(b) Horizontal end of tail of figure 4 is slanted downwards.
Left side of horizontal base of figure 1 is missing.
(c) Modified effigy of Queen Victoria's head.

ONE CENT

1862 (a) Close Q in QUEEN
(b) Far Q in QUEEN
(c) Open end closed letter "Q" in QUEEN, fine and course hair

1906 (a) Normal
(b) The initials "DES" below the bust missing

1907 (a) Normal
(b) The initials "DES" below the bust missing

1908 (a) Normal
(b) The initials "DES" below the bust missing



1920 (a) Normal
(b) Bottom part of figure 0 in the date 1920 broken



1926 (a) Normal 6 with top part well spaced from lower circular part
(b) Low top 6 with top part very close to lower circular part
Probably 6 cut over 0 in date (over date)

FIVE CENTS

1874H (a) "H" mintmark almost touches truncation
(b) "H" about 0.4 mm from truncation

1879H (a) "H" well centered and clear of beading on the edge of coin
(b) "H" almost touching the beading on the edge of the coin

1882H (a) Large figure 2 in date. 2 is close to 8 in date
(b) Small normal size 2. 2 and 8 in date normally spaced
(c) "H" is 2.5 mm from the front point of the truncation
(d) "H" is 2 mm from the rear point of the truncation

TEN CENTS

1874H (a) "H" almost touches truncation
(b) "H" is 0.5 mm from truncation

1879H (a) Large "H"
(b) Small "H" which is well spaced between truncation of bust and edge of coin
(c) Small "H" which is nearer to the truncation than the edge of coin
(d) Figure 79 in date normally spaced
(e) Figure 79 in date close

TEN CENTS

1880H (a) Large round 0 in date, even date
(b) High oval 0 in date

1882H (a) Large "H"
(b) Small "H" which is nearer to bust

1883H (a) Normal
(b) Round 3 over-dated on flat top 3 in date

1884H (a) Plain 4 with dot close to 4 in date
(b) Plain 4 with dot far from 4 in date
(c) 4 has an upward verticle line on its end
(d) Crosslet 4

1886 (a) Normal 6 in date
(b) Large 6 in date

1895 (a) Narrow 9 and straight in date
(b) Wide 9 and slanting 5 in date

1896 (a) 96 in date closely spaced
(b) 96 in date normally spaced

1899 (a) 99 in date close
(b) 99 in date well space

1900 (a) Narrow 9 in date
(b) Wide 9 in date

TWENTY CENTS

1878 (a) Obverse and reverse show no rotation. Normal well spaced 7 in date
(b) Obverse and reverse show 180° rotation. Figure 7 in date is longer than other numerals and 78 are close

1881 (a) Normal date
(b) Overdate 1881 over 71

1882H (a) "H" is 5 mm from point of neck
(b) "H" is 6.5 mm from point of neck

1884 (a) Plain 4 with dot far from 4 and close to 1
(b) 4 has an upward verticle line with dot close to 4 and far from 1
(c) Crosslet 4 with dot close to 4 and far from 1

1887 (a) 7 in date is longer than other numerals
(b) 7 in date is same size as other numerals

1891 (a) 1891 close
(b) Spacing of 189 close but last figure 1 is further apart

1897 (a) 97 in date normally spaced
(b) 97 in date close

1935 (a) Flat top 3 in date
(b) Round top 3 in date





FIFTY CENTS

1899 (a) Both 9's in date alike
(b) Second 9 has long lower loop and slightly above first 9

1903 (a) Figure 3 almost touches 0 in date
(b) Figure 3 distincly separated from 0 in date

ONE DOLLAR

1903B (a) Normal date
(b) Figure 3 in date close to top circle

1904B (a) 4 close to 0 in date
(b) 4 far from 0 in date



William IV
King of England 1830 - 1837
(Photo - Reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen, Lord Chamberlain's Office, London)



Victoria
Queen of England 1837 - 1901
(Photo - Central Office of Information, London, Crown Copyright reserved)

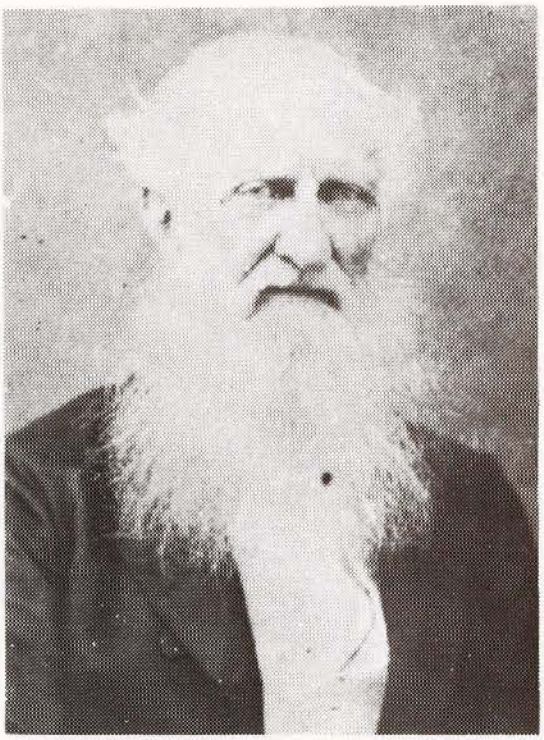


Edward VII
King of England 1901 - 1910
(Photo - Central Office of Information, London, Crown Copyright reserved)



George V
King of England 1910 - 1936
(Photo - BBC Hulton Picture Library, London)

GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



Ibbetson
Governor 1830 - 1833



Colonel W.J. Butterworth
Governor 1843 - 1855
(The town of Butterworth in Province Wellesley is named after him)



Edmund A. Blundell
Resident Councillor of Malacca (1848 - 1849)
Resident Councillor of Penang (1849 - 1855)
Governor 1855 - 1859



Colonel Sir W. Orfeur Cavenagh
Governor 1859 - 1867

GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



Colonel Sir Harry St. George Ord
Governor 1867 - 1873



Major General Sir Andrew Clarke
Governor 1873 - 1875



Major General Sir William F.D. Jervois
Governor 1875 - 1877

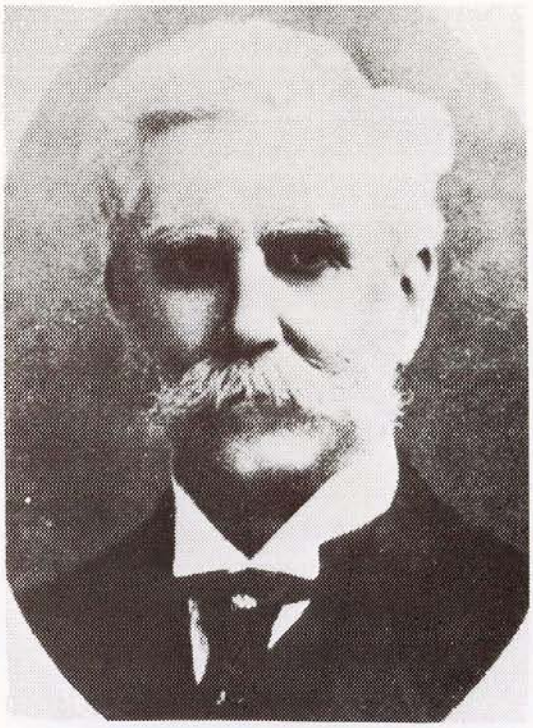


Sir William C.F. Robinson
Governor 1877 - 1879

GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



Sir Frederick A. Weld
Governor 1880 - 1887



Sir Cecil Clementi Smith
Governor 1887 - 1893

GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES



Colonel Sir Charles B.H. Mitchell
Governor of S.S. 1894 - 1899
High Commissioner F.M.S. 1896 - 1899



Sir Frank A. Swettenham
British Resident Selangor 1882 - 1889
British Resident Perak 1889 - 1895
Resident-General F.M.S. 1896 - 1901
Governor of S.S. and
High Commissioner F.M.S. 1901 - 1904

GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES



Sir John Anderson
Governor of S.S. and
High Commissioner F.M.S. 1904 - 1911



Sir Arthur Henderson Young
Chief Secretary F.M.S. 1911
Governor of S.S. and
High Commissioner F.M.S. 1911 - 1919



Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard
Governor of S.S. and
High Commissioner F.M.S. 1920 - 1927



Sir Hugh C. Clifford

British Agent Pahang	1887 - 1888
Acting British Resident Pahang at various times between	1890 - 1895
British Resident Pahang	1896 - 1899
Governor State of North Borneo	1900 - 1901
British Resident Pahang	1901 - 1903
Governor of S.S. and High Commissioner F.M.S.	1927 - 1929

GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES



Sir Cecil Clementi
Governor of S.S. and
High Commissioner F.M.S. 1930 - 1934



Sir T. Shenton W. Thomas
Governor of S.S. and
High Commissioner F.M.S. 1934 - 1946

(All photographs of the Governors of the Straits Settlements as well as the undermentioned flags are from the National Archives Malaysia collection).



FLAG OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



FLAG OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY FEDERATED MALAY STATES



COLONIAL ENSIGN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



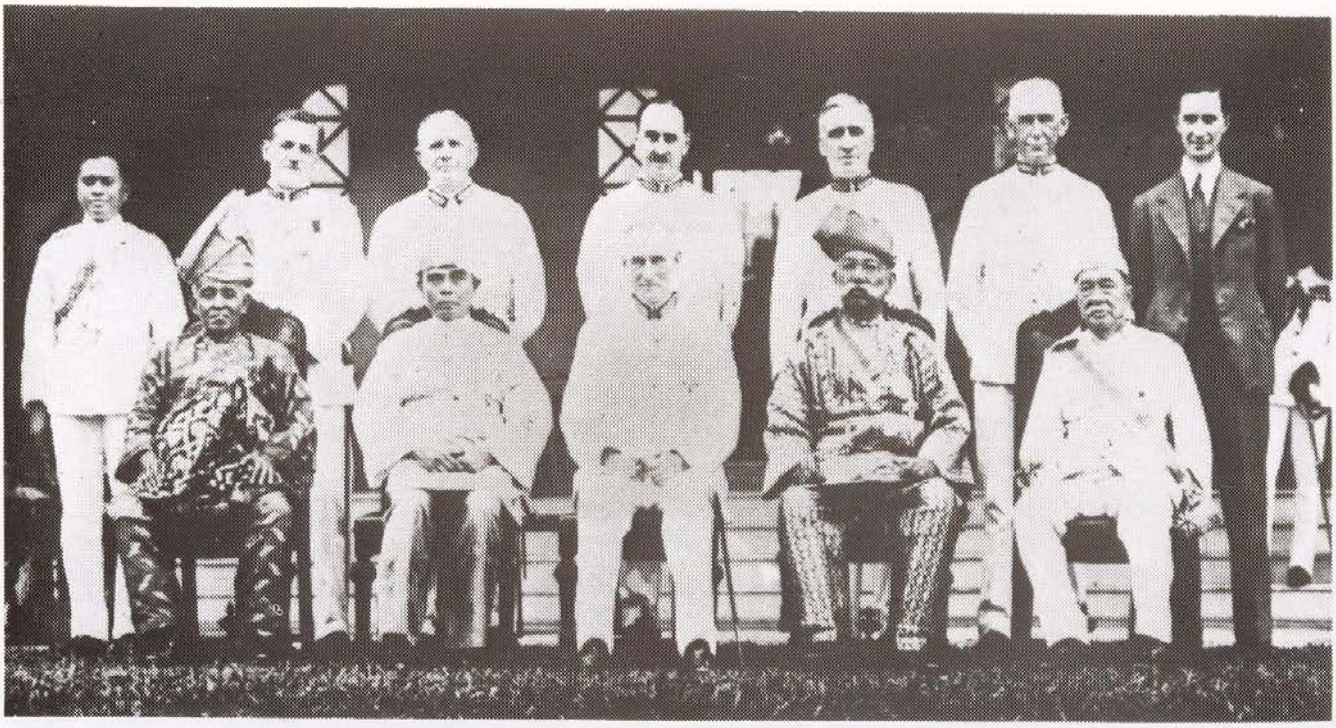
First Federated Malay States Durbar held at the Istana, Kuala Kangsar, State of Perak from 14th - 17th July 1897.

Seated Left to Right: Hugh Clifford, British Resident of Pahang; J.P. Rodger, British Resident of Selangor; Sir Frank A. Swettenham, First Resident-General of the F.M.S.; Sultan Wan Ahmad of Pahang; Sultan Abdul Samad of Selangor; Sir Charles B.H. Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements and First High Commissioner of the F.M.S.; Sultan Idris of Perak; Tuanku Mohammed, the Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan; W.H. Treacher, British Resident of Perak;

Standing at extreme right with black top hat is Ernest W. Birch, British Resident of Negeri Sembilan;

Seated on the ground are the regalia bearers of the four Rulers.
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

Note: The Federated Malay States (F.M.S.) consisting of Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Perak and Pahang were formed on 1st July 1896



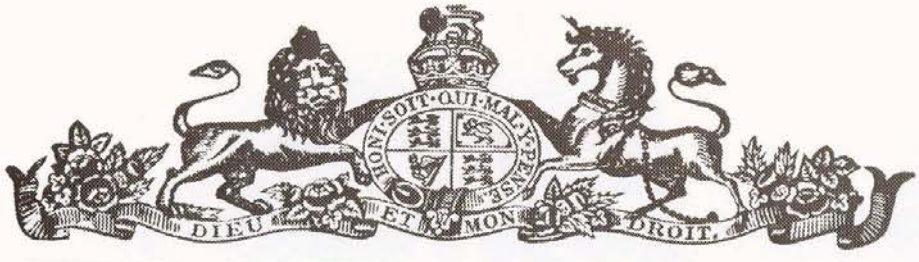
Federated Malay States Rulers Durbar at Sri Menanti - 18th August 1931

Seated front row, Left to Right: Sultan Abdullah of Pahang; Sultan Iskandar Shah of Perak; Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States; Tuanku Muhammad the Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan; Sultan Sulaiman Shah of Selangor.

Standing back row, Left to Right: Raja Uda, ADC to the High Commissioner; H.G.R. Leonard, British Resident of Pahang; B.W. Ellis, British Resident of Perak; A. Caldecott, Acting Chief Secretary of the F.M.S.; J.W.W. Hughes, Acting British Resident of Negeri Sembilan; J.W. Simmons, British Resident of Selangor; J.S. MacPherson, Acting District Officer of Kuala Pilah and Secretary to the Durbar.

(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)

The old and new Crest of the Straits Settlements

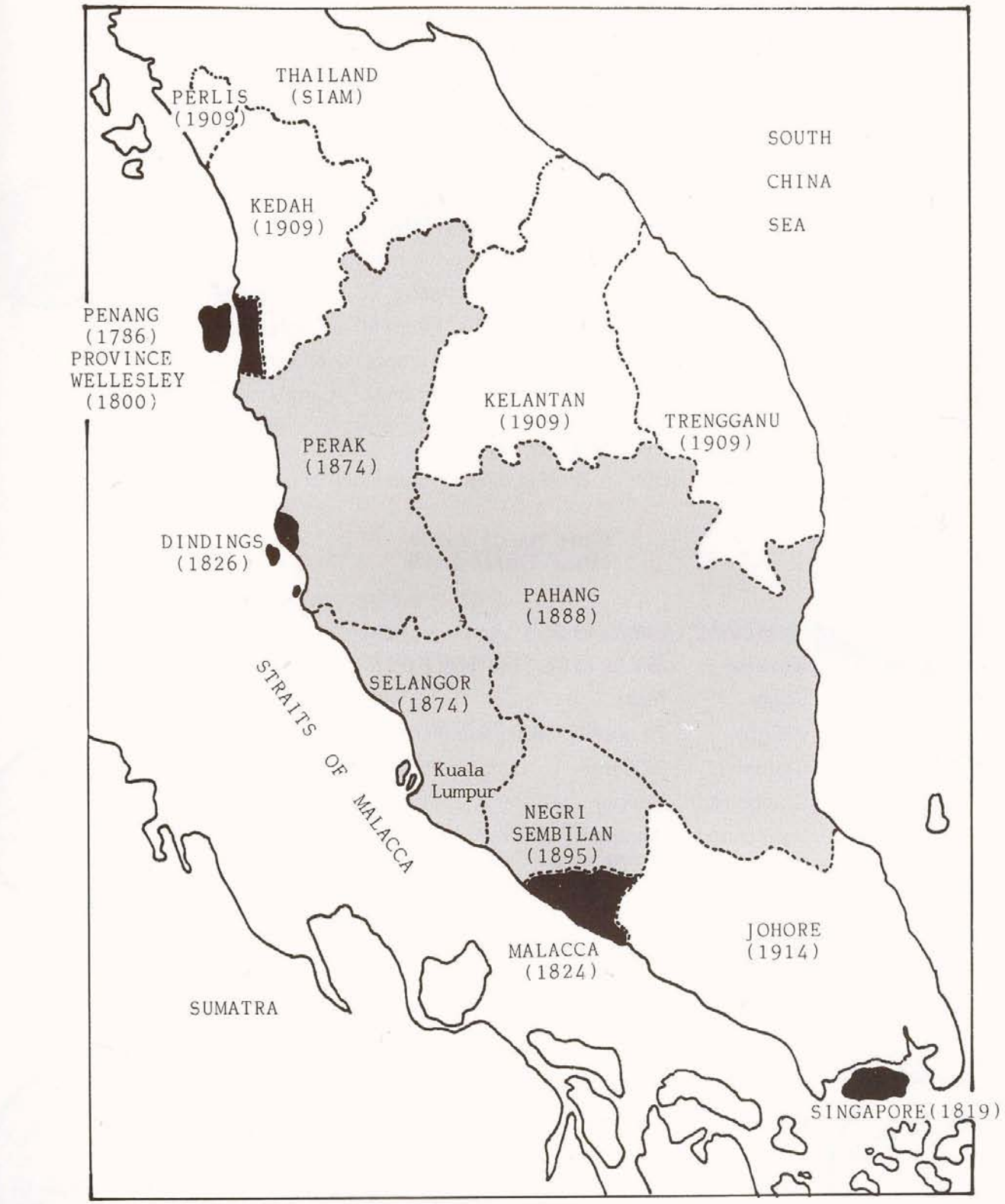


Old Crest discontinued in December 1931



New Crest introduced in January 1932

THE MALAY PENINSULAR - early 20th Century



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

FEDERATED MALAY STATES with British Residents

UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES with British Advisors

(The year of the advent of British influence in the Malay States is indicated in brackets below each state)

EAST INDIA COMPANY 1826 - 1858

QUARTER CENT 1845



SS 1
(KM 1)

Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing an ornamented coronet with scroll work. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA"

Reverse : Within a wreath of myrtle " 1/4 CENT ", surrounded by the legend "EAST INDIA COMPANY 1845"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes

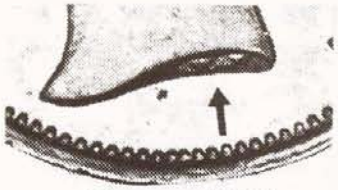
Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date	Mintage
1845	34,327,247
1845WW PROOF	(WW in relief on truncation of neck)



HALF CENT 1845



Mint mark "WW"



SS 2
(KM 2)

Obverse : Similar to SS 1

Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but "HALF CENT" within wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 72 grains, 4.66 grammes

Diameter : 22.5 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1845	18,737,498	1845WW	(included in
1845 PROOF		1845WW PROOF	1845)

Note : The initials "WW" of William Wyon occur in relief on truncation of neck.



ONE CENT 1845



SS 3
(KM 3)

Obverse : Similar to SS 1

Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but "ONE CENT" within wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 144 grains, 9.35 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date	Mintage
1845	18,525,893
1845WW PROOF	(WW in relief on truncation of neck)



Note: The dies for the 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Cent dated 1845 were engraved by William Wyon, Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint, London. The above coinage was first struck at the Calcutta Mint. India in 1845. This coinage was restruck again at the Madras Mint, India in 1858. The limit of legal tender was 100 Cents = One Dollar.

INDIA STRAITS 1858 - 1867

QUARTER CENT 1862



SS 4
(KM 4)



Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing an ornamental coronet with scroll work. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA"

Reverse : Within a wreath of myrtle, "1/4 CENT/INDIA/ STRAITS 1862"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date
1862	3,367,865	1862 Copper PROOF
		1862 Bronze PROOF

HALF CENT 1862



SS 5
(KM 5)



Obverse : Similar to SS 4

Reverse : Within a wreath of myrtle, "HALF CENT/INDIA/ STRAITS 1862"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 72 grains, 4.66 grammes

Diameter : 22.5 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date
1862	4,590,499	1862 Copper PROOF
		1862 Bronze PROOF

ONE CENT 1862



SS 6
(KM 6)



Obverse : Similar to SS 4

Reverse : Within a wreath of myrtle, "ONE CENT/INDIA/ STRAITS 1862"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 144 grains, 9.33 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date
1862	9,320,610	1862 Copper PROOF
		1862 Bronze PROOF

Note : The above coinage was struck at the Calcutta Mint, India. The limit of legal tender was 100 Cents = One Dollar

1867 - 1939

QUARTER CENT

QUEEN VICTORIA 1837 - 1901





Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing a diadem. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1/4 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. QUARTER CENT (Year Date)"

Edge : Plain from 1872 - 1884
Milled from 1889 - 1901

Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Copper from 1872 - 1883
Bronze from 1884 - 1901



Mint mark "H"

SS 7a
(KM 7)

Year	Date	Mintage
1872	PROOF	
1872H		9,240,000
1872H	PROOF	
1873		(not available) S
1873	PROOF	
1875	PROOF	
1875W	PROOF(letter "W" below truncation of neck)	
1883		200,000 R
1884		8,000,000
1884	PROOF	

SS 7b
(KM 7a)

SS 7c
(KM 14)

Year	Date	Mintage
1889		2,000,037
1889	PROOF	
1890	PROOF	
1891	PROOF	
1898		1,600,000
1898	PROOF	
1899		2,400,000
1901		2,000,000

SS 7d 1891 Silver PROOF (Weight 36 grains, 2.33 grammes)

1898 Silver PROOF (Weight 36.2 grains, 2.35 grammes)

SS 7e 1891 Gold PROOF (Weight 72.4 grains, 4.69 grammes)

QUARTER CENT

KING EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910





Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR". (The initials 'DES" are of George William De Saulles, Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint, London)

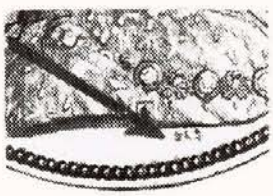
Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1/4 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. QUARTER CENT (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Bronze



Initials "DES"

SS 8
(KM 17)

Year	Date	Year	Date	Mintage
1904	PROOF (Plain edge)	1905		2,007,600
1904	PROOF (Milled ege)	1905	PROOF	
		1908		1,200,000

QUARTER CENT 1916

KING GEORGE V 1910 - 1936





Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA" (The initials "BM" are of Bertram Mackennal who designed the obverse)

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1/4 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. QUARTER CENT 1916"



Initials "BM"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition: Bronze

SS 9
(KM 27)

Year	Date	Mintage
1916		4,000,000
1916	PROOF	

HALF CENT

QUEEN VICTORIA 1837 - 1901

Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing a diadem. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1/2 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. HALF CENT (Year Date)"

Edge : Plain from 1872 - 1884
Milled from 1889 - 1901

Weight : 72 grains, 4.66 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition: Copper from 1872 - 1883
Bronze from 1884 - 1889



SS 10a
(KM 8)

Year	Date	Mintage
1872	PROOF	
1872H		5,610,000
1872H	PROOF	
1873		(not available)
1873	PROOF	
1874	PROOF	



SS 10b
(KM 8a)

Year	Date	Mintage
1875	PROOF	
1875W	PROOF	(letter 'W' in relief below truncation of neck)
1883		2,740,000
1884		4,000,000
1884	PROOF	

SS 10c
(KM 15)

Year	Date	Mintage
1889		2,000,096
1890	PROOF	
1891	PROOF	

SS 10d — 1891 Silver PROOF (Weight 71.75 grains, 4.65 grammes)

SS 10e — 1891 Gold PROOF (Weight 170.8 grains, 11.07 grammes)

HALF CENT

KING EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910

Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1/2 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. HALF CENT (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 72 grains, 4.66 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Bronze



SS 11
(KM 18)



Year Date	Mintage
1904 PROOF	(Plain edge)
1908	2,000,000

KING GEORGE V 1910 - 1936

HALF CENT 1916

Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1/2 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. HALF CENT 1916"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 72 grains, 4.65 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Bronze



SS 12
(KM 28)



Year Date	Mintage
1916	3,000,000
1916 PROOF	

HALF CENT 1932

Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1/2 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS1932"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 45 grains, 2.91 grammes

Diameter : 18.5 mm x 18.5 mm (Square)

Composition : Bronze



SS 13
(KM 37)



Year Date	Mintage
1932	5,000,000
1932 PROOF	

Note: The limit of legal tender of the Half Cent coins was 100 Cents = One Dollar

ONE CENT





QUEEN VICTORIA 1837 - 1901

Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing a diadem. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA"

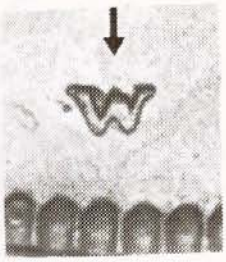
Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. ONE CENT (Year Date)"

Edge : Plain from 1872 - 1886
Milled from 1887 - 1901

Weight : 144 grains, 9.33 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition: Copper from 1872 - 1883
Bronze from 1884 - 1901



Mint mark "W"

SS 14a
(KM 9)

Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1872	PROOF		1875W		(not available)
1872H		5,770,000	1875W	PROOF	(letter "W" below truncation of neck)
1872H	PROOF				
1873		(not available)	1875W	PROOF	(letter "W" on the truncation of neck)
1874		10,000,00			
1874	PROOF		1876		(not available)
1874H		(not available)	1877		(not available)
1874H	PROOF		1878		(not available)
1875		6,000,000	1883		8,640,000
1875	PROOF				

SS 14b
(KM 9a)

1884		6,000,000	1885		7,412,670
1884	PROOF		1886		1,512,000

SS 14c
(KM 16)

1887		8,988,400	1895		4,466,000
1888		10,000,000	1895	PROOF	
1889		6,010,415	1897		18,040,000
1890		11,006,000	1898		2,086,000
1890	PROOF		1898	PROOF	
1891		6,004,000	1900		2,914,000
1891	PROOF		1901		15,229,500
1894		9,034,000			

SS 14d

1890	Silver PROOF (Weight 165.5 grains, 10.72 grammes)
1891	Silver PROOF (Weight 144.5 grains, 9.32 grammes)
1898	Silver PROOF (Weight 166 grains, 10.75 grammes)

SS 14e

1891	Gold PROOF (Weight 287.3 grains, 18.62 grammes)

ONE CENT

KING EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910



SS 15
(KM 19)

Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. ONE CENT (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 144 grains, 9.33 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Bronze

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1903	7,052,556	1906	7,504,351
1903 PROOF		1907	5,015,044
1904	6,467,444	1908	(included in 1907)
1904 PROOF		1908 PROOF	



ONE CENT

KING GEORGE V 1910 - 1936



SS 16
(KM 32)

Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. A small dot below the bust. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 1 CENT ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. (Year Date)"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 90 grains, 5.85 grammes

Diameter : 21.5 mm x 21.5 mm (square)

Composition : Bronze

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1919	20,165,000	1920 PROOF	
1919 PROOF		1926	5,000,000
1920	55,000,000		

Note: The limit of legal tender of the One Cent coin was 100 Cents = One Dollar.





1 CENT 1920 "BROCKAGE"

The above 1 Cent 1920 coin is a brockage and shows one side with an intaglio mirror image of the reverse caused by a malfunction during the minting process.

FIVE CENTS
QUEEN VICTORIA 1837 - 1901

Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing a diadem. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA".

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 5 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. FIVE CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 20.95 grains, 1.35 grammes

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition: Silver (.800 fine)



SS 17
(KM 10)



Year Date		Mintage		Year Date		Mintage
1871		62,000	R	1885	PROOF	
1871	PROOF			1886		340,000
1871	PATTERN(Plain edge)			1887		440,000
1873		60,000	R	1888		590,000
1874H		60,000		1889		1,000,000
1876H		40,000	R	1889	PROOF	
1877		60,000	R	1890H		440,000
1878		260,00		1890H	PROOF	
1878	PROOF			1891		800,000
1879H		100,000		1893		440,000
1879H	PROOF			1894		340,000
1880H		90,000		1895		1,480,000
1881		180,000		1896		960,000
1881	PROOF			1897		320,000
1882H		380,000		1897H		440,000
1882H	PROOF			1898		1,200,000
1883		80,000		1899		78,000
1884		440,000		1900		2,720,000
1884	PROOF			1900H		400,000
1885		200,000		1901		3,000,000

FIVE CENTS
KING EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910

Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR".

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 5 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. FIVE CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 20.95 grains, 1.35 grammes

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition: Silver (.800 fine) 1902 - 1903
Silver (.600 fine) 1910



SS 18a
(KM 20)



Year Date		Mintage		Year Date		Mintage
1902		1,920,000	SS 18b (KM 20a)	1910B		13,012,011
1902	PROOF			1910B	PROOF	
1903		2,270,000				
1903	PROOF					

KING GEORGE V 1910 - 1936

FIVE CENTS

Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 5 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. FIVE CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 20.95 grains, 1.35 grammes

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition : Silver (.400 fine) 1918 - 1920
Silver (.600 fine) 1926 - 1935



SS 19
(KM 31)



Year Date	Mintage		Year Date		Mintage
1918	3,100,025	SS 19a	1926		10,000,000
1919	6,900,028	(KM 36)	1926	PROOF	
1920	4,000,031 R		1935		3,000,000
			1935	PROOF	

FIVE CENTS 1920

Obverse : Similar to SS 19

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 5 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. FIVE CENTS 1920"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 61.73grains, 4.00 grammes

Diameter : 20 mm

Composition : Cupro Nickel (Copper 75% Nickel 25%)



SS 20
(KM 34)



Year Date	Mintage
1920	20,000,000
1920 PROOF	

Note: The limit of legal tender for the Five Cents coins was Two Dollars. These coins were demonetized on 31st December 1952.

TEN CENTS

QUEEN VICTORIA 1837 - 1901

Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing a diadem. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA".

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 10 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. TEN CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 41.90 grains, 2.71 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition: Silver (.800 fine)





SS 21
(KM 11)

Year Date		Mintage
1871		248,000
1871	PROOF	
1871	PATTERN (Plain edge)	
1872H		230,000
1872H	PROOF	
1873		210,000
1873	PROOF (Plain edge)	
1874H		180,000
1876H		120,000
1877		160,000
1878		470,000
1878	PROOF	
1879H		250,000
1879H	PROOF	
1880H		235,000
1880H	PROOF	
1881		460,000
1881	PROOF	
1882H		430,000
1882H	PROOF	
1883		160,000
1883H		610,000
1883H	PROOF	
1884		1,240,000
1884	PROOF	
1885		400,000
1885	PROOF	
1886		790,000
1886	PROOF	
1887		640,000
1888		1,075,000
1888	PROOF	
1889		1,500,00
1889	PROOF	
1890H		730,000
1890H	PROOF	
1891		1,380,000
1891	PROOF	
1893		980,000
1893	PROOF	
1894		1,640,000
1894	PROOF	
1895		2,324,460
1895	PROOF	
1896		2,255,540
1897		700,000
1897H		390,000
1898		1,960,000
1899		286,000
1900		2,960,000
1900	PROOF	
1900H		1,000,000
1900H	PROOF	
1901		2,700,000

SS 21a

1872H Copper PROOF (Weight 37.8 grains, 2.45 grammes)
1873 Copper PROOF (Plain edge)

TEN CENTS

KING EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910

Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 10 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. TEN CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 41.90 grains, 2.71 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Silver (.800 fine) 1902 - 1903
Silver (.600 fine) 1909 - 1910



SS 22a
(KM 21)

Year Date	Mintage
1902	6,118,000
1902 PROOF	
1903	1,401,265
1903 PROOF	



	Year Date	Mintage
SS 22b (KM 21a)	1909B	11,088,198
	1910B	1,657,216
	1910B PROOF	

TEN CENTS

KING GEORGE V 1910 - 1936





Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 10 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. TEN CENTS (Year Date)"



Dot under bust



Cross under bust

Edge : Milled

Weight : 41.90 grains, 2.71 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Silver (.600 fine) 1916 - 1917 Dot under bust
Silver (.400 fine) 1918 - 1920 Cross under bust
Silver (.600 fine) 1926 - 1927

SS 23a
(KM 29)

Year Date	Mintage
1916	600,007
1917	5,600,059

SS 23b
(KM 29a)

Year Date	Mintage
1918	7,500,074
1918 PROOF	
1919	11,500,121
1920	4,000,034

	Year Date	Mintage
SS 23c (KM 29b)	1926	20,000,000
	1926 PROOF	
	1927	23,000,000
	1927 PROOF	

Note: The limit of legal tender for the Ten Cents was Two Dollars. These coins were demonetized on 31st December 1952.

TWENTY CENTS

QUEEN VICTORIA 1837 - 1901



SS 24
(KM 12)



Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing a diadem. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 20 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. TWENTY CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 83.81 grains, 5.43 grammes

Diameter : 23.8 mm

Composition: Silver (.800 fine)

Year	Date	Mintage		Year	Date	Mintage
1871		15,500	R	1885	PROOF	
1871	PROOF			1886		245,00
1871	PATTERN (Plain edge)			1886	PROOF	
1872H		40,000		1887		220,000
1873		30,000	R	1888		295,000
1874H		45,000		1889		420,000
1876H		30,000	S	1890H		270,000
1877		55,000		1890H	PROOF	
1878		150,000		1891		510,000
1878	PROOF			1893		310,000
1879H		50,000		1894		495,000
1879H	PROOF			1895		580,000
1880H		85,000		1896		600,000
1880H	PROOF			1897		150,000
1881		100,000		1897H		185,000
1882H		245,000		1898		580,000
1882H	PROOF			1899		204,000
1883		200,000		1900		620,000
1884		220,000		1900H		300,000
1884	PROOF			1900H	PROOF	
1885		100,000		1901		600,000

SS 24a

1873 Copper PROOF

TWENTY CENTS

KING EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910





Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 20 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. TWENTY CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 83.81 grains, 5.43 grammes

Diameter : 23.8 mm

Composition : Silver (.800 fine) 1902 - 1903
Silver (.600 fine) 1910

SS 25a (KM 22)

Year Date	Mintage
1902	1,105,000
1902 PROOF	
1903	1,150,000
1903 PROOF	

SS 25b (KM 22a)

Year Date	Mintage
1910B	3,276,167
1910B PROOF	

TWENTY CENTS

KING GEORGE V 1910 - 1936





Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 20 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. TWENTY CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 83.81 grains, 5.43 grammes

Diameter : 23.8 mm

Composition : Silver (.600 fine) 1916 - 1917 Dot under bust
Silver (.400 fine) 1919 Cross under bust
Silver (.600 fine) 1926 - 1935

SS 26a (KM 30)

Year Date	Mintage
1916B	545,230
1916B PROOF	
1917B	651,643

SS 26b (KM 30a)

Year Date	Mintage
1919B	2,500,009
1919B PROOF	

SS 26c (KM 30b)

Year Date	Mintage
1926	2,500,000
1926 PROOF	
1927	3,000,000
1927 PROOF	
1935	1,000,000
1935 PROOF	

Note : The Twenty Cents bearing the year date 1935 occurs with a round top 3 as well as a flat top 3 in the date.

The limit of legal tender of the Twenty Cents coins was Two Dollars. These coins were demonetized on 31st December 1952.

FIFTY CENTS

QUEEN VICTORIA 1837 - 1901

Obverse : Head of Victoria facing left wearing a diadem. The legend "QUEEN VICTORIA"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 50 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. FIFTY CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 209.52 grains, 13.57 grammes

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition: Silver (.800 fine)



SS 27
(KM 13)

Year Date		Mintage		Year Date		Mintage
1886		60,000		1894		52,000
1886	PROOF			1895		56,000
1887		94,000		1896		120,000
1887	PROOF			1897		36,000
1888		96,000		1897H		44,000
1889		32,042	R	1898		160,000
1890H		42,000		1899		136,000
1890H	PROOF			1900		88,000
1891		112,000		1900H		40,000
1891	PROOF			1900H	PROOF	
1893		24,000		1901		120,000
1893	PROOF					



KING EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910

FIFTY CENTS

Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 50 ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. FIFTY CENTS (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 209.52 grains, 13.57 grammes

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition: Silver (.800 fine)



SS 28
(KM 23)

Year Date		Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1902		148,000	1905B ("B" raised)	497,630
1902	PROOF		1905B PROOF ("B" raised)	
1903		193,000	1905B PROOF ("B" incused)	
1903	PROOF			

Note: The Fifty Cents coins bearing the year dates from 1886 - 1905 were a subsidiary silver token only. The limit of legal tender was Two Dollars. These coins were demonetized on 1st January 1909.



HALF DOLLAR



SS 29
(KM 24)

Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle " 50 CENTS ". The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. HALF DOLLAR (Year Date)"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 156 grains, 10.10 grammes

Diameter : 28.5 mm

Composition : Silver (.900 fine)





Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1907	464,156	1908	2,869,177
1907H	2,666,667	1908H	(included in 1907H)
1907H PROOF			

HALF DOLLAR

KING GEORGE V 1910 - 1936



SS 30
(KM 35)

Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA"

Reverse : Similar to SS 29

Edge : Milled

Weight : 130 grains, 8.42 grammes

Diameter : 28.5 mm

Composition : Silver (.500 fine)



Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1920	3,900,051	1921	2,579,413
1920 PROOF		1921 PROOF	
1920 Dot	(included in 1920) S		

Note: The Half Dollar 1920 occurs with a cross under bust (common) as well as a dot under bust (Scarce).
The Half Dollar 1921 occurs only with a cross under bust

The Half Dollar coins bearing the year dates from 1907 to 1921 were issued as unlimited legal tender until 21st October 1938 after which their limit was reduced to Ten Dollars. These Half Dollar coins were demonetized on 31st December 1952.



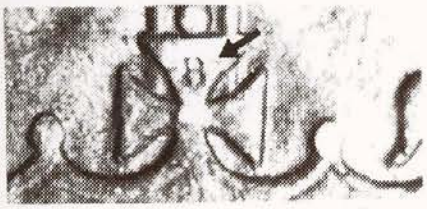


KING EDWARD VII 1901 - 1910

ONE DOLLAR

Obverse : Crowned bust of Edward VII facing right with the initials "DES" in relief below. The legend "EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR"

Reverse : Within a dotted circle an ornamental scroll design of four compartments each of which has the value in Chinese "Yat Yuen" (One Dollar) and in Jawi "Satu Ringgit" (One Dollar). The legend "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. ONE DOLLAR (Year Date)"



Incused "B"



Raised "B"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 416 grains, 26.95 grammes

Diameter : 37.3 mm

Composition: Silver (.900 fine)

SS31
(KM25)

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1903 PATTERN PROOF (Diameter 35 mm)		1903B PROOF (raised "B")	
1903B (incused "B")	15,009,891	1904B (incused "B")	20,364,664
1903B (raised "B")	(incl. in 1903B above)	1904B PROOF (incused "B")	

Note : The One Dollar coins bearing the year date 1903B and 1904B were issued as unlimited legal tender. These large size One Dollar coins dated 1903B and 1904B were demonetized on 1st January 1909 as by then their intrinsic silver value was worth much more than their face value.

ONE DOLLAR



SS 32
(KM 26)

Obverse : Similar to SS 31

Reverse : Similar to SS 31

Edge : Milled

Weight : 312 grains, 20.21 grammes

Diameter : 34.3 mm

Composition: Silver (.900 fine)

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1907	6,841,531	1908	4,151,652
1907H	4,000,000	1908 PROOF	
1907H PROOF		1909	1,014,072
		1909 PROOF	



ONE DOLLAR

KING GEORGE V 1910 - 1936



SS 33
(KM 33)

Obverse : Crowned bust of George V facing left with the initials "BM" in relief on the truncation of the shoulder. A cross under the bust. The legend "GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA"

Reverse : Similar to SS 31

Edge : Milled

Weight : 260 grains, 16.84 grammes

Diameter : 34.1 mm

Composition : Silver (.500 fine)



Year	Date	Mintage	Year	Date	Mintage
1919		6,000,075	1925	PROOF	
1919	Restrike PROOF		1925	Restrike PROOF	
1920		8,163,918	1926		(not available) RR
1920	Restrike PROOF		1926	PROOF	
1925		(not available) RR	1926	Restrike PROOF	

Note: (a) A few pieces of the One Dollar coins bearing the year date 1925 and 1926 were put into circulation. These are very rare.

(b) The One Dollar coins issued from 1907 onwards circulated as unlimited legal tender until 21st October 1938 after which their limit was reduced to Ten Dollars. These One Dollar coins were demonetized on 31st December 1952.



SS 34

COUNTERSTAMPED COIN



The One Cent 1901 Straits Settlements coin counterstamped distinctly on the obverse in Chinese "Kai" (best) probably in reference to it being good or genuine. Origin of the counterstamped is not known. An interesting piece to keep as a souvenir but not of any particular value.

KLING RICE - ONE GANTONG - TOKEN

This token is believed to have been issued to the coolies (labourers) in liew of payment for work done. Rice used to be imported from India by ship and unloaded at the ports of Penang, Malacca and Singapore. The reverse legend "ONE GANTONG" is a unit of weight. One Gantong or Gantang = 4 Cupak = 5 Katis 14 Tahils = 7 Lbs 13.1/2 oz = 3 Kilos 553 grammes. These enquivalents are approximate only. These tokens are believed to have been used in the 1930's.



SS 35

Obverse : 'KLING RICE" (a reference to Indian rice)

Reverse : "ONE GANTONG" (a unit of weight). One Gantong = 3 Kilos 553 grammes

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.4 grammes

Diameter : 28.5 mm (centre hole)

Composition : Brass



ONE DOLLAR

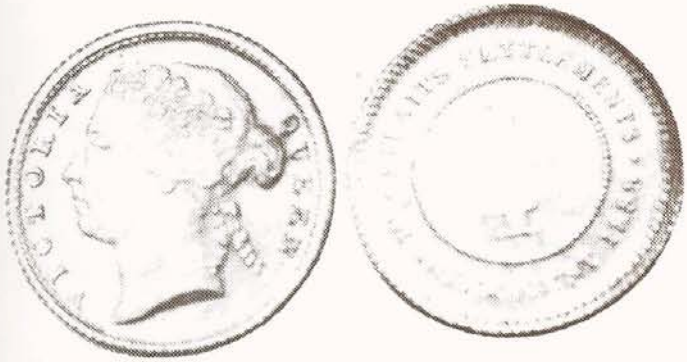
(Photographs of all counterfeit coins enlarged)



SS 36 **1/4 Cent 1845**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 1.90 grammes
Diameter : 18 mm



SS 37 **1/4 Cent 1884**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 2.6 grammes
Diameter : 17.75 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm



SS 38 **1/4 Cent 1889**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 2.50 grammes
Diameter : 18.20 mm



SS 39 **1/4 Cent 1901**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 2.20 grammes
Diameter : 18.20 mm



SS 40 **1/4 Cent 1908**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 2.4 grammes
Diameter : 18.1 mm
Thickness : 1.2 mm



SS 41 **1/2 Cent 1845**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 4.5 grammes
Diameter : 21.75 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm

COUNTERFEITS





SS 42 **1/2 Cent 1862**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 4.7 grammes
Diameter : 21.75 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm





SS 43 **1/2 Cent 1873**
Counterfeit in copper
Diameter : 22 mm





SS 44 **1/2 Cent 1884**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 4.30 grammes
Diameter : 23.10 mm





SS 45 **1/2 Cent 1889**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 4.55 grammes
Diameter : 23.80 mm





SS 46 **1/2 Cent 1916**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 4.50 grammes
Diameter : 23.40 mm





SS 47 **1 Cent 1845**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 10.10 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

COUNTERFEITS



SS 48 **1 Cent 1862**
Counterfeit in brass
Weight : 7.8 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm
Thickness : 1.3 mm



SS 49 **1 Cent 1880**
Counterfeit in copper of an unissued date
Weight : 7.40 grammes
Diameter : 29.5 mm



SS 50 **1 Cent 1887**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 9.10 grammes
Diameter : 29.5 mm



SS 51 **1 Cent 1897**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 8.00 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm



SS 52 **1 Cent MULE Queen Victoria/ Sarawak 1870**
Counterfeit in brass
Weight : 8.10 grammes
Diameter : 28.80 mm



SS 53 **1 Cent 1900**
Counterfeit in copper
Weight : 7.1 grammes
Diameter : 27.2 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm

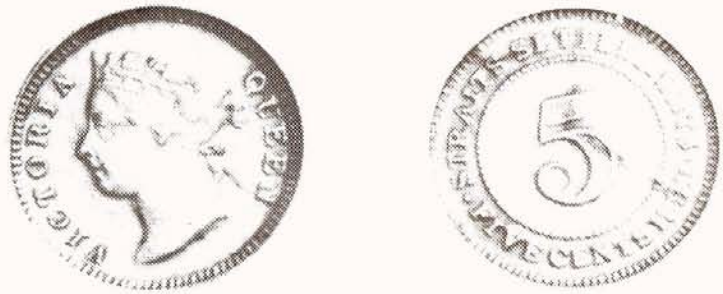
COUNTERFEITS



SS 54 **5 Cents 1871**
Counterfeit in silver
Diameter : 15 mm



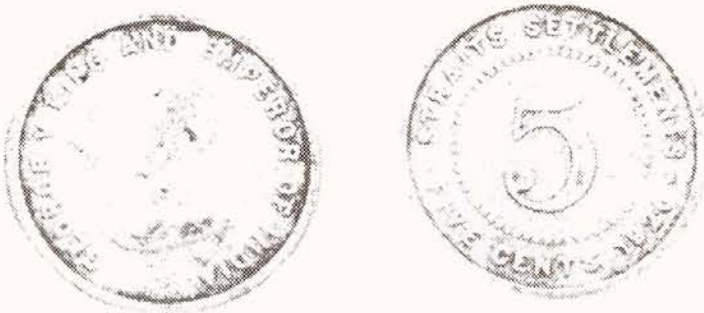
SS 55 **5 Cents 1876H**
Counterfeit in Silver
Weight : 1.4 grammes
Diameter : 15.5 mm



SS 56 **5 Cents 1899**
Counterfeit in Silver
Weight : 1.30 grammes
Diameter : 15.15 mm



SS 57 **5 Cents 1900**
Counterfeit in Silver
Weight : 1.2 grammes
Diameter : 15.1 mm
Thickness : 1 mm



SS 58 **5 Cents 1920**
Counterfeit in a mixture of copper and nickel
Weight : 3.40 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm



SS 59 **5 Cents 1920**
Counterfeit in low grade Silver
Weight : 1.35 grammes
Diameter : 15 mm
Thickness : 1 mm

COUNTERFEITS



SS 60 **10 Cents 1918**
Counterfeit in a mixture of copper and silver
Weight : 2.5grammes
Diameter : 18 mm



SS 61 **10 Cents 1926**
Counterfeit in a mixture of coper and silver
Weight : 2.6 grammes
Diameter : 17.5 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm



SS 62 **10 Cents 1927**
Counterfeit in a mixture of copper and silver
Diameter : 17.5 mm



SS 63 **10 Cents 1916 altered denomination made from a Quarter Cent 1916 copper coin.**
The figure " 1/4 " altered to "10" and silvered to pass off as a 10 Cents coin. Alteration very crudely done. Diameter: 17.5 mm



SS 64 **20 Cents 1871**
Counterfeit in Silver
Diameter : 23.7 mm



SS 65 **20 Cents 1872 altered denomination made from a Half Cent 1872H copper coin.**
The figure " 1/2 " altered to "20" and silvered to pass off as a 20 Cents coin. The alteration is of excellent workmanship.
Weight : 4.60 gramms
Diameter: 23.50 mm

COUNTERFEITS



SS 66 **20 Cents 1873 genuine coin but with an altered date.** The third figure " 7 " in date has been altered from the common 20 Cents 1893 coin.
Weight : 5.43 grammes
Diameter : 23.8 mm



SS 67 **20 Cents 1883**
Counterfeit made from hand made copy dies.
Weight : 6.30 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm



SS 68 **20 Cents 1886**
Counterfeit in a mixture of silver and copper
Weight : 6 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm



SS 69 **20 Cents 1910**
Contemporary forgery, mixture of brass and silver
Weight : 4.7 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm



SS 70 **20 Cents 1916 altered denomination made from a Half Cent 1916 copper coin.**
The figure " 1/2 " altered to "20" and silvered to pass off as a 20 Cents coin. The alteration is rather crude.
Weight : 4.65 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm



SS 71 **20 Cents 1919**
Counterfeit in a mixture of silver, copper and alluminium
Weight : 5.3 grammes
Diameter : 22.7 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm

COUNTERFEITS



SS 72 **50 Cents 1889 genuine coin with an altered date.** The last figure " 9 " has been altered from one of the earlier common date coins
Weight : 13.57 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm



SS 73 **50 Cents 1896**
Counterfeit in silver
Weight : ?
Diameter : 31 mm



SS 74 **50 Cents 1897**
Counterfeit in a mixture of silver and copper
Weight : 13.2 grammes
Diameter : 30.5 mm
Thickness : 2 mm



SS 75 **50 Cents 1898**
Counterfeit in silver
Weight : 13.58 grammes
Diameter : 30.5 mm
Thickness : 2.3 mm
Diameter is 0.5 mm smaller, coin slightly thicker, edge reedings deep and cut out across from obverse to reverse. Cluster of tiny pock marks on both sides



SS 76 **50 Cents 1899**
Counterfeit in a mixture of silver and copper
Weight : 13 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Thickness : 2 mm



SS 77 **50 Cents 1900**
Counterfeit in a mixture of silver and copper
Weight : 13.4 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Thickness : 2 mm

COUNTERFEITS



SS 78 **50 Cents 1901**
Counterfeit in a mixture of silver and copper
Weight : 13.5 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Thickness : 2 mm



SS 79 **50 Cents 1907**
Counterfeit in silver
Weight : 10.05 grammes
Diameter : 29.10 mm



SS 80 **50 Cents 1920 (dot)**
Counterfeit in silver of excellent workmanship. The whole coin is cast.
Weight : 8.45 grammes
Diameter : 28.40 mm



SS 81 **50 Cents 1920 (dot) in silver**
The coin is genuine but with an altered dot made from a genuine common cross below bust coin.
Weight : 8.40 grammes
Diameter : 28.40 mm



SS 82 **One Dollar 1907H**
Counterfeit in silver
Weight : 18.60 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm
Lettering very crude



SS 83 **One Dollar 1908**
Counterfeit in silver
Weight : 20.15 grammes
Diameter : 34.10 mm
Lettering very crude

COUNTERFEITS



SS 84 **One Dollar 1908**
Counterfeit in silver
Weight : 20.30 grammes
Diameter : 34.50 mm



SS 85 **One Dollar 1909**
Counterfeit in silver
Weight : 20 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm



SS 86 **One Dollar 1920**
Counterfeit in silver
Weight : 16.15 grammes
Diameter : 33.50 mm

COCOS KEELING ISLANDS 1882 - 1946

History

The Cocos Keeling Islands consist of 27 small coral Islands with an area of about 5.1/2 miles. They are situated in the eastern part of the Indian Ocean about 700 miles west of Java. Captain William Keeling, after whom the Islands were named, discovered them in 1609 while in the employ of the British East India Company.

In 1826, Alexander Hare set up a settlement and was joined by his partner, John Clunies Ross, a Scotman, in February 1827. Their original intention was to set up a storage depot for their merchandise acquired in the East before shipment to Europe. However, Alexander Hare left in 1829./1830 leaving John Clunies Ross as sole owner.

The only natural product of any importance was the coconut palm. John Clunies Ross set up a large private coconut estate with convict labour brought in from Bantam (Java). John Clunies Ross was succeeded by his eldest son, John George Clunies Ross in 1854.

In 1857 the Cocos Keeling Islands were declared a British possession. John George Clunies Ross became Governor under the Crown.

In 1872, George Sydney Clunies Ross took over control of the Islands. In 1878 the Islands were placed under the Government of Ceylon.

In 1882, the Cocos Keeling Islands were placed under the Government of the Straits Settlements. In 1886, George Sydney Clunies Ross was given a perpetual grant to the Governorship of the Islands by Queen Victoria.

In 1903 these Islands were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated within the Crown Colony of Singapore.

On 1st April 1946, the Cocos Keeling Islands were transferred from the Straits Settlements and placed under the Crown Colony of Singapore.

On 3rd November 1955, these Islands were transferred to the control of the Australian Government by Great Britain. John C. Clunies Ross, the last Governor of Cocos Keeling Islands, abdicated on 15th September 1972 under pressure from the Australian Government.

RULERS OF COCOS KEELING ISLANDS

John Clunies Ross	1827 - 1854
John George Clunies Ross (appointed Governor in 1857)	1854 - 1857

GOVERNORS OF COCOS KEELING ISLANDS

John George Clunies Ross	1857 - 1872
George Sydney Clunies Ross	1872 - 1910
John Sydney Clunies Ross	1910 - 1944
John C. Clunies Ross	1944 - 1972 (adbicated)

Coinage

John George Clunies Ross was responsible for the issue of the first sheep skin token currency notes around 1868. These were used for the payment of labour and were redeemable mainly in goods at the merchandise store operated by the John Clunies Ross Company.

Between 1887 - 1888, George Sydney Clunies Ross issued newly designed sheep skin token currency notes bearing the denominations 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 Rupees. The Cocos Keeling Rupee was equal to 100 Cents and was worth 20 pence sterling.

In 1897 newly designed paper token currency notes were released. A further issue was made in 1902 bearing the denominations 1/10, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 and 5 Rupees.

The sheep skin and paper currency tokens are not listed in this Chapter as they are not within the purview of this book.

In 1913, John Sydney Clunies Ross issued tokens dated 1910 (i.e. the year in which he became Governor). These tokens were made of bone or ivory and replaced the earlier sheep skin and paper currency tokens. Six denominations consisting of the 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents and 1, 2 and 5 Rupees were released. These continued to be in circulation until the Cocos Keeling Islands were placed under the Australian Government.

In 1968, newly designed plastic tokens bearing the denomination 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents and 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 Rupees were issued by John Clunies Ross, the last Governor of the Cocos Keelinng Islands. These are, however, left out from this book as they do not fall within the period covered by this Chapter.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated to the tokens of the Cocos Keeling Islands.



John Sydney Clunies Ross
Governor of Cocos Keeling Islands 1910 - 1944
(Photo - Courtesy of John C. Clunies Ross)

FIVE CENTS

Obverse : The crest of Arms of Clunies Ross resting on a scroll inscribed "PRO PATRIA" (For our Country), the whole within the legend "KEELING COCOS ISLANDS. 1910" (The year 1910 denotes the commencement of the Governorship of John Sydney Clunies Ross)

Reverse : The serial number (this was a controlled issue), "C. 5" (Five Cents), "J.S. CLUNIES ROSS" and "1913" (the year of issue)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.40 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Shape : Oval

Mintage : 5,000

Composition : Bone or ivory R



SS 1



TEN CENTS

Obverse : Similar to SS 1

Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "C. 10" (Ten Cents)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.00 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Shape : Circular

Mintage : 5,000

Composition : Bone or ivory R



SS 2



TWENTY FIVE CENTS

Obverse : Similar to SS 1

Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "C. 25" (Twenty Five Cents)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.40 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Shape : Square

Mintage : 5,000

Composition : Bone or ivory



SS 3



FIFTY CENTS

Obverse : Similar to SS 1
Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "C. 50" (Fifty Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.20 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Shape : Octagonal
Mintage : 2,000
Composition: Bone or ivory R



SS 4



ONE RUPEE

Obverse : Similar to SS 1
Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "R. 1" (One Rupee)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.85 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Shape : Square
Mintage : 2,000
Composition: Bone or ivory R



SS 5



TWO RUPEES

Obverse : Similar to SS 1
Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "R. 2" (Two Rupees)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.70 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Shape : Circular
Mintage : 1,000
Composition: Bone or ivory



SS 6



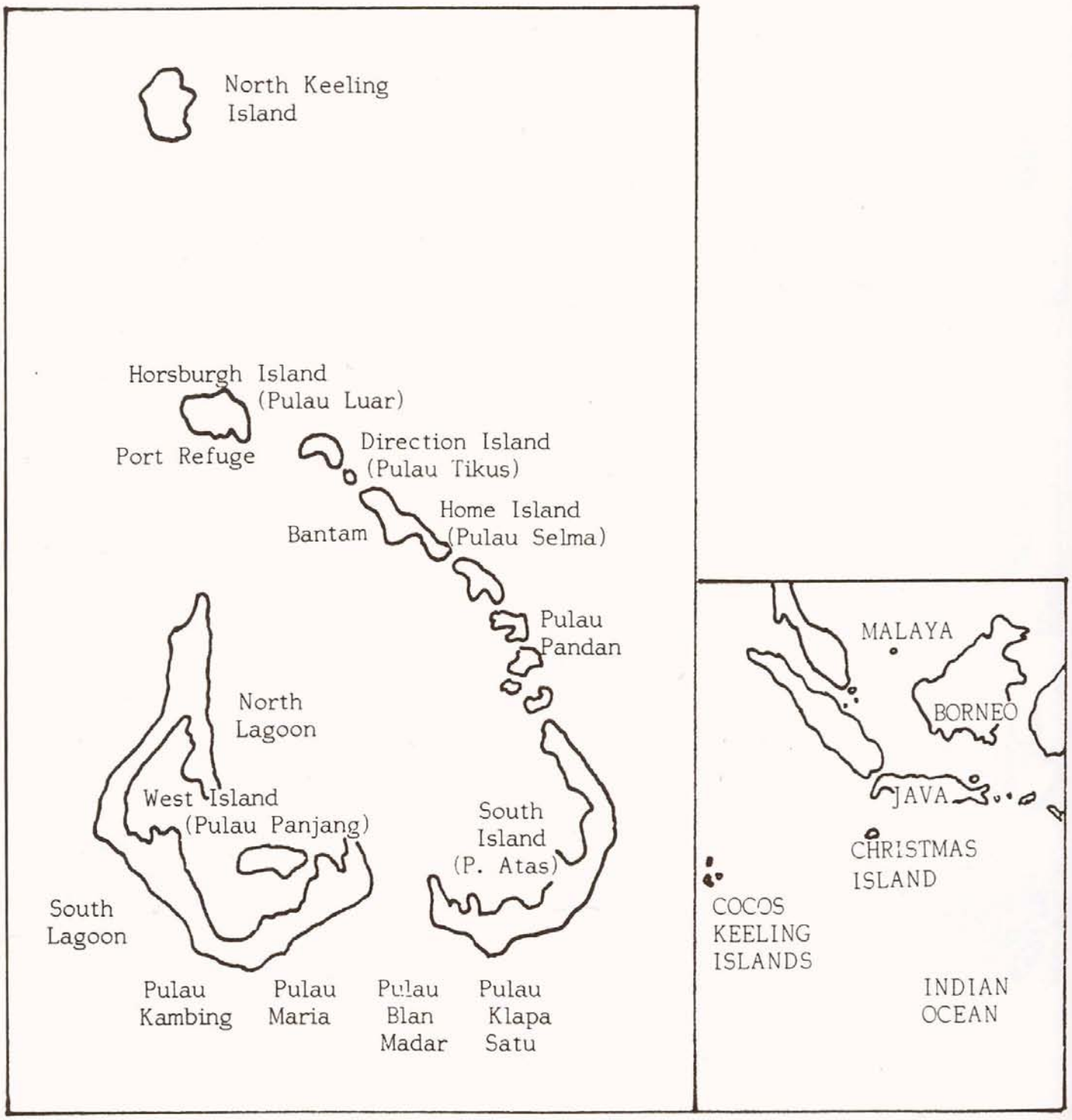
FIVE RUPEES

Obverse : Similar to SS 1
Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "R.5" (Five Rupees)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.85 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Shape : Octagonal
Mintage : 1,000
Composition: Bone or ivory



SS 7





Map of Cocos Keeling Islands - early 20th Century

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

STATE OF SARAWAK 1840 - 1967

History

Since the early 17th Century, the once powerful Sultanate of Brunei had exercised suzerainty over the whole of the northern part of Borneo as well as the territory now known as Sarawak.

By 1840, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II (1820 - 1852) of Brunei was faced with a major rebellion led by Pengiran Mahkota in Sarawak. James Brooke, a British adventurer who commanded his own ship "The Royalist", arrived in Kuching. He helped Raja Muda Hashim the son of the Brunei Sultan, to supress the rebellion. In return for his assistance he was given the territory and title 'Rajah of Sarawak' on 24th September 1841.

James Brooke suppressed slavery, piracy and head hunting. He established trade relations with the various native tribes such as the Sea Dayaks or Ibans, Land Dayaks (Bidayuhs), Malays, Koyans and Kenyahs all of whom make up the indigenous and colourful population of Sarawak. This work was later carried on by his successors.

By a series of annexations and cessions, huge areas such as the Rejang and Barang River regions were added by James Brooke from 1853 onwards.

Sir James Brooke, who was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1847, died on 11th June 1868 and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Charles Johnson Brooke as the second white rajah of Sarawak.

In 1888 the State of Sarawak was placed under British protection. The Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed Agent of Sarawak.

Charles Johnson Brooke continued the acquisition of huge tracts of land from Brunei which finally saw the completion of the expansion of the State of Sarawak by 1905. Thus Sarawak expanded while Brunei was reduced to two non-contiguous enclaves in north-central Borneo. Charles Johnson Brooke's reign was a peaceful one. He died in May 1917.

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke succeeded his father in May 1917 as the third and last white rajah of Sarawk. He like his forebearers, ruled autocratically until the invasion of Sarawak by the Japanese in December 1941 which caused much disruption. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke fled to Sydney and remained there until the departure of the Japanese from Sarawak in May 1945. He returned to Sarawak after the war where he found that to finance the reconstruction of Sarawak would be a very difficult task. Vyner Brooke who was 72 years old by 1946 also had no faith in his nephew and heir apparent, the Rajah Muda Anthony Brooke, with whom he had frequent problems.

Finally on 1st July 1946, vide the Sarawak Cession Order in Council 1946, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke ceded Sarawak irrevocably to the British Crown. Sarawak thus became a Crown Colony of England.

On 16th September 1963 Sarawak joined the newly formed country known as Malaysia as one of its component states.

RAJAH'S OF SARAWAK 1841 - 1946

Rajah Sir James Brooke	24.9.1841	-	11.6.1868
Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke	3.8.1868	-	17.5.1917
Rajah Sir Charles Vyner Brooke	24.5.1917	-	1.7.1946

GOVERNORS OF SARAWAK (Crown Colony) 1946 - 1963

Sir Charles Nobel Arden Clarke	29.10.1946	- 24. 7.1949
Duncan G. Stewart	14.11.1949	- 3.12.1949
Sir Anthony Foster Abell	4. 4.1950	- 14.11.1959
Sir Alexander Nicol Anton Waddel	23. 2.1960	- 15. 9.1963

GOVERNORS OF SARAWAK since 1963

Tun Datu Abang Haji Openg bin Awang Sapiee	16.9.1963	- 28.3.1969
Tun Datu Tuanku Haji Bujang bin Tuanku Haji Othman	2.4.1969	- 1.4.1977
Tun Datuk Patinggi Abang Haji Muhammad Salahuddin	2.4.1977	- 31.3.1981
Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub	1.4.1981	- 30.3.1985
Datuk Patinggi Haji Ahmad Zaidi Adruce bin Muhammed Noor	since 3.4.1985	

Coinage

The first coins in copper and bronze were minted at a private mint in Birmingham in 1842. The obverse bears the Badger or Brock (crest of the Brooke Arms), the initials "J.B" (James Brooke) and the date "SEPT 24 1841" (the date on which James Brooke was made Rajah of Sarawak). The reverse was struck from an old worn out die bearing the denomination "Satu Keping" (one keping) in Arabic and the date 1247A.H (= 1831) which had been used earlier for the striking of the Singapore Merchant Tokens.

In 1863 Copper 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Cent coins bearing the portrait of Sir James Brooke were struck by the Ralph Heaton & Sons Mint in Birmingham, England. The dies for this coinage as well as the later copper coinage of 1870 were engraved by Joseph Moore.

Coins bearing the portrait of the second white Rajah, Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, in copper bearing the denomination 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Cent were issued at various dates between 1870 to 1897. In 1891 the export of he coins of Sarawak was forbidden due to complaints by the Straits Settlements Government. As a result, from 1892 to 1897 new copper 1 Cent coins with a centre hole and a smaller portrait of the Rajah were released. Silver coins bearing various dates and the denominations 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents were first issued between 1900 to 1915.

Coins with the portrait of the third white Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, in Copper Nickel bearing the denomination 1, 5 and 10 Cents were issued at various dates between 1920 to 1934. This was followed by new bronze 1 Cent coins issued at various dates between 1927 to 1941 and 1/2 Cent coin in 1933. Silver coins were also issued in 1920 bearing the denomination 5, 10 and 20 Cents. A further issue of the 20 and 50 Cents in silver was made in 1927.

All the coins of Sarawak from 1863 to 1941 were minted at the Ralph Heaton & Sons Mint in Birmingham, England (known as The Mint Birmingham Limited after 1879). However, the "H" mint mark on the coinage of Sarawak was only introduced in 1889.

The limit of legal tender for all Sarawak coinage until 19th Septmber 1901 was $1.00 but after this date the legal tender status was raised to $2.00.

From 1841 to 1906 Sarawak also adopted the various silver dollars which were legal tender in the Straits Settlements i.e. Spanish Dollar, Mexican Dollar, American Dollar, Japanese Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, British Trade Dollar, etc. In 1906 Sarawak adopted the Straits Settlements silver dollar coinage of 100 Cents (Sterling value 2 Shilling 4 pence).

The Japanese melted down all the Sarawak silver coinage they could find during their occupation of Sarawak. Most of the 5, 10 and 20 Cents coinage were used as ornaments or buried with the dead and show small solder marks or filled holes. To obtain an undamaged silver coin of Sarawak is rather difficult and expensive.

The One Keping of 1841 is a rare coin and usually found in Very Good to Fine condition. Brass pieces of this One Keping coin are scarcer than the Copper pieces. A gilt coating has been put on a few of the Copper pieces. The One Cent 1941 is also a scarce coin as it is believed that the ship conveying these coins was sunk in the Indian Ocean by the Japanese during World War II. Modern counterfeits of the One Keping 1841 and the One Cent 1941 exist.

Following the transfer of Sarawak to the British Crown in 1946, the currency of Sarawak had been under review. Finally on 1st January 1952 the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya and British Borneo came into being. Newly designed coins bearing the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II were introduced in Sarawak in 1953 after which the earlier coinage of Sarawak was gradually withdrawn.

In 1967, the coins of Malaysia which were issued by the Bank Negara Malaysia, were introduced in Sarawak. These gradually replaced the currency of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, which ceased to be legal tender with effect from 16th January 1969.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coinage of Sarawak. The "KM" (Krause Mishler) series of reference numbers from the "Standard Catalogue of World Coins" published by Krause Publications, U.S.A. have also been retained and are listed in brackets (KM ---).

DIE VARIETIES

QUARTER CENT

1896H (a) high 0 in date
(b) low 0 in date

HALF CENT

1863 (a) Re-engraved date
(b) Date not re-engraved
1870 (a) high 0 in date
(b) low 0 in date
1896H (a) H mint mark near wreath
(b) H mint mark further from wreath
1933H (a) H mint mark touches ribbon
(b) H mint mark further from ribbon

ONE CENT

1870 (a) plain date
(b) figure B in date re-cut
1879 (a) figure 9 close to 7 in date
(b) figure 9 far from 7 in date
1880 (a) figure 0 close to 8 in date
(b) figure 0 far from 8 in date
1884 (a) figure 88 close in date
(b) figure 88 in date far apart
1885 (a) two different spacings of numerals in date
(b) figure 5 in date close to ribbon
(c) figure 5 in date far from ribbon

1886	(a)	figure 6 in date near ribbon, small date
	(b)	figure 6 in date far from ribbon, small date
	(c)	Large date
1887	(a)	figure 7 in date near ribbon
	(b)	figure 7 in date far from ribbon
1888	(a)	figure 8 in date near branch
	(b)	figure 8 in date far from branch
1889	(a)	figure 9 close to 8 in date
	(b)	figure 9 far from 8 in date
1889H	(a)	figure 9 in date near ribbon
	(b)	figure 9 in date far from ribbon
	(c)	overdate 1889/8 H
1890H	(a)	large date
	(b)	small date
	(c)	small date but wider space between figure 9 and 0
1893H	(a)	figure 3 in date close to ribbon
	(b)	figure 3 in date far from ribbon
1894H	(a)	figure 4 close to 9 in date
	(b)	figure 4 far from 9 in date
1896H	(a)	mint mark H about 1/4 mm from ribon
	(b)	mint mark H about 1 mm from ribbon
1897H	(a)	figure 7 in date touches ribbon
	(b)	figure 7 in date far from ribbon
1937H	(a)	Normal
	(b)	filled die, mintmark H nearly invisible

TEN CENTS

1911H	(a)	overdate 1911/0 H
	(b)	last figure 1 in date slanted
	(c)	last figure 1 in date straight



The town of Kuching, the capital of Sarawak in 1864
(Photo - Sarawak Museum)



Sir James Brooke
First Rajah of Sarawak 24.9.1841 - 11.6.1868
(Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



Sir Charles Johnson Brooke
Second Rajah of Sarawak
3.8.1868 - 17.5.1917
(Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



Sir Charles Vyner Brooke
Third Rajah of Sarawak
24.5.1917 - 1.7.1946
(Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



Sir Charles N. Arden Clarke
Governor of Sarawak
29.10.1946 - 24.7.1949
(Photo - Sarawak Museum, Kuching)



Duncan G. Stewart
Governor of Sarawak
14.11.1949 - 3.12.1949
(Photo - Sarawak Museum, Kuching)



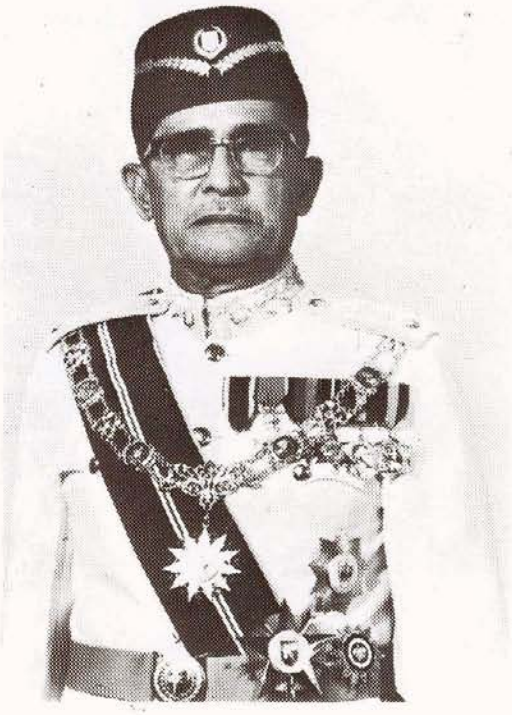
Sir Anthony F. Abell
Governor of Sarawak
4.4.1950 - 14.11.1959
(Photo - Sarawak Museum, Kuching)



Sir Alexander N.A. Waddel
Governor of Sarawak
23.2.1960 - 15.9.1963
(Photo - Sarawak Museum, Kuching)



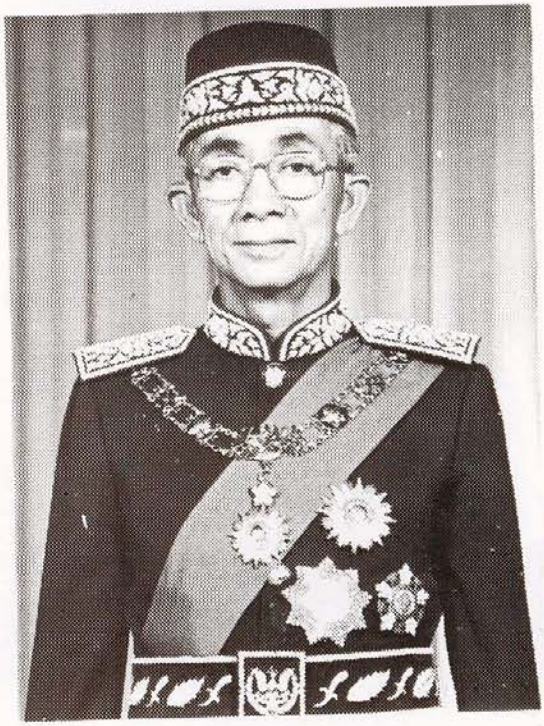
Tun Datu Abang Haji Openg bin Awang Sapiee
Governor of Sarawak
16.9.1963 - 28.3.1969
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, K.Lumpur.



Tun Datu Tuanku Haji Bujang bin Tuanku Othman
Governor of Sarawak
2.4.1969 - 1.4.1977
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, K.Lumpur.



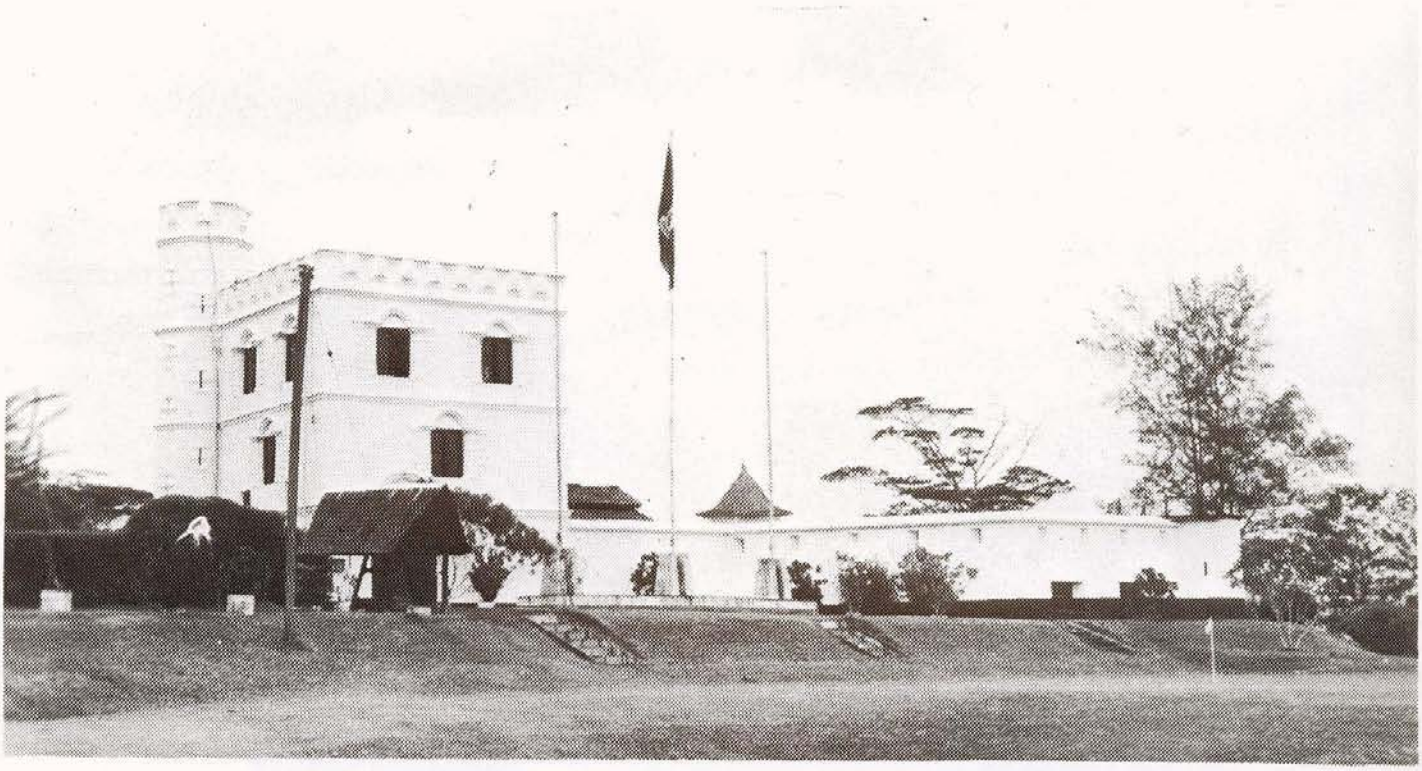
Tun Datuk Patinggi Abang Haji Muhammad Salahuddin
Governor of Sarawak
2.4.1977 - 31.3.1981
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, K.Lumpur.



Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub
Governor of Sarawak
1.4.1981 - 30.3.1985
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, K.Lumpur.



Datuk Patinggi Haji Ahmad Zaidi Adruce bin Muhammed Noor
Governor of Sarawak since 31.3.1985
(Photo - Office of the Governor, Kuching, Sarawak)



Fort Margherita, Kuching, Sarawak. This fort was built between 1878 - 1879 and named after Ranee Margaret, wife of Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke. It was built on a strategic position overlooking the Kuching River.
(Photo - author's collection)

RAJAH JAMES BROOKE 1841 - 1868

ONE KEPING 1841


SS 1



Obverse : A badger (brock or meles) facing left. Under it the initials "J. B" (James Brooke) and the date "SEPT 24 1841"

Reverse : In Arabic "Satu Keping 1247" (One Keping 1247A.H. = 1831)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 27 grains, 1.75 grammes

Diameter : 21.5 mm

Composition: Copper and Brass
(Struck at a private mint in Birmingham)

Year	Date	Mintage	
1841	Copper	(not available)	RR
1841	Brass	(not available)	RRR

Note : The above coin was authorised by James Brooke in 1842. Modern counterfeits of this coin exist in copper and brass.

QUARTER CENT 1863 PATTERN


SS 2



Obverse : Head of James Brooke facing left with the legend "J BROOKE RAJAH" with the dot after the initial "J" missing and without the usual circle of dots at the rim

Reverse : "1/4 CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches. " SARAWAK" above. The year date "1863" below wreath and without the usual circle of dots at rim

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.4 grammes

Diameter : 19 mm

Composition: Copper PROOF RRR

QUARTER CENT 1863


SS 3
(KM 1)



Obverse : Head of James Brooke facing left with legend "J. BROOKE RAJAH"

Reverse : "1/4 CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches. 'SARAWAK" above and the year date "1863" below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition: Copper

Year	Date	Mintage
1863		(not available)
1863	PROOF	
1863	Bronzed Copper PROOF	

QUARTER CENT

RAJAH CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE 1868 - 1917

Obverse : Head of Charles Brooke facing left with the legend "C. BROOKE RAJAH"

Reverse : "1/4 CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches. 'SARAWAK" above, the year date and mint mark "H" (for 1896H only) below wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Copper



SS 4
(KM 4)



Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1870		100,000	1896H		283,112
1870	PROOF		1896H	PROOF	

HALF CENT

RAJAH JAMES BROOKE 1841 - 1868

Obverse : Head of James Brooke facing left with the legend "J. BROOKE RAJAH"

Reverse : "HALF CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches. "SARAWAK" above and the year date "1863" below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 72 grains, 4.65 grammes

Diameter : 22.5 mm

Composition : Copper



SS 5
(KM 2)



Year Date		Mintage
1863		(not available)
1863	PROOF	
1863	Bronzed Copper PROOF	

HALF CENT

RAJAH CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE 1868 - 1917

Obverse : Head of Charles Brooke facing left with the legend "C. BROOKE RAJAH"

Reverse : HALF CENT "within a wreath of two olive branches. "SARAWAK" above, the year date and mint mark "H" (for 1896H only) below wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 72 grains, 4.66 grammes

Diameter : 22.5 mm

Composition : Copper



SS 6
(KM 5)



Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1870		250,000	1896H		326,667
1879		250,000	1896H	PROOF	
1879	PROOF				

HALF CENT 1933

RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946



SS 7
(KM 20)

Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with legend "C.B.BROOKE RAJAH"

Reverse : "HALF CENT" within a wreath o f two olive branches. "SARAWAK" above, the year date "1933" with mint mark "H" below wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 31.5 grains, 2.04 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition: Bronze

Year Date	Mintage
1933H	2,000,000
1933H PROOF	

Note : The above coin was authorised for circulation by Government Notice No.708 dated 13th November 1933





Mint mark "H"

ONE CENT

RAJAH JAMES BROOKE 1841 - 1868



SS 8
(KM 3)

Obverse : Head of James Brooke facing left with legend "J. BROOKE RAJAH"

Reverse : "ONE CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches. "SARAWAK" above and the year date "1863" below wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 144 grains, 9.35 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition: Copper

Year Date	Mintage
1863	(not available)
1863 PROOF	
1863 Bronzed Copper PROOF	



ONE CENT

RAJAH CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE 1868 - 1917



SS 9
(KM 6)



Obverse : Head of Charles Brooke facing left with the legend "C. BROOKE RAJAH"

Reverse : ONE CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches. "SARAWAK" above and the year date below wreath. Mint mark "H" (for 1889H - 1891H) below wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 144 grains, 9.33 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Copper

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1870	(not available)	1886	2,014,000
1870 PROOF		1887	1,605,000
1870 Gilt PROOF		1887 PROOF	
1879	(not available)	1888	2,133,333
1879 PROOF		1888 PROOF	
1880	(not available)	1889	3,200,000
1882	(not available)	1889H	(incl. in 1889)
1882 PROOF		1889H PROOF	
1884	1,070,000	1890H	3,210,000
1884 PROOF		1891	1,623,888
1885	2,140,000	1891H	(incl. in 1891)
1885 PROOF			

ONE CENT

RAJAH CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE 1868 - 1917



SS 10
(KM 7)



Obverse : Head of Charles Brooke facing left with the legend "C. BROOKE RAJAH" with two crossed flags at bottom

Reverse : ONE CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches. "SARAWAK" above, the year date and mint mark "H" below wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 144 grains, 9.33 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Copper (with central hole)

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1892H	1,088,889	1896H	1,088,889
1892H PROOF		1896H PROOF	
1893H	1,633,888	1897H	1,088,889
1894H	1,632,776		

ONE CENT 1920

RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946



SS 11
(KM 12)



Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with legend "C.V. BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : 1 CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches Mint mark "H" and the year date "1920" below wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 30 grains,1.94 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition: Cupro Nickel

Year Date	Mintage
1920H	5,000,000
1920H PROOF	
1920H PATTERN in Bronze	

Note : The above coin was authorised for circulation vide Order No.1 of 1921 dated 21st January 1921

ONE CENT

RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946



SS 12
(KM 18)



Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with legend "C.V. BROOKE RAJAH"

Reverse : ONE CENT" within a wreath of two olive branches. "SARAWAK" above, the year date and mint mark "H" below wreath

Edge : Plain

Weight : 85 grains, 5.50 grammes

Diameter : 24.5 mm

Composition: Bronze

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1927H	5,000,000	1937H	3,000,000
1929H	2,000,000	1941H	2,016,000 R
1930H	3,000,000	1942H (Reported, not confirmed)	
1930H PROOF			

Note : The Royal Mint Annual Report for 1942 indicated that 1,002,227 pieces of the one cent coin were struck in that year by the Mint Birmingham Ltd. However, no one cent coins dated 1942H have so far been traced.

Modern counterfeit of the One Cent dated 1941H exist.

FIVE CENTS
RAJAH CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE 1868 - 1917

Obverse : Head of Charles Brooke facing left with legend "C. BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : Figure "5" within a rope like circle knotted at the bottom. Mint mark "H" below the knot. The legend "FIVE CENTS" and year date above



SS 13
(KM 8)



Edge : Milled Weight : 20.95 grains, 1.35 grammes

Diameter: 15.5 mm Composition: Silver (.800 fine)

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1900H	200,000	1913H	100,000
1900H PROOF		1913H PROOF	
1908H	40,000	1915H	100,000
1908H PROOF		1915H PROOF	
1911H	100,000		

FIVE CENTS 1920
RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946

Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with legend "C.V. BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : Figure "5" within a rope like circle knotted at the bottom. Mint mark "H" below the knot. The legend "FIVE CENTS" and year date "1920" above



SS 14
(KM 13)



Edge : Milled Weight : 20.95 grains, 1.35 grammes

Diameter: 15.5 mm Composition: Silver (.500 fine)

Year Date	Mintage
1920H	100,000
1920H PROOF	



Mint mark "H"

FIVE CENTS
RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946

Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with legend "C.V. BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : 5 CENTS" within a wreath of two olive branches. Mint mark "H" and the year date below wreath



SS 15
(KM 14)



Edge : Plain Weight : 60 grains, 3.88 grammes

Diameter: 21 mm Composition: Cupro Nickel

Year Date	Mintage
1920H	400,000
1927H	600,000
1927H CUNI PROOF	

Note : The 5 Cents 1920H Cupro Nickel coin was authorised for circulation vide Order No.IV dated 20th April 1921.

The 1, 5 and 10 Cents coins dated 1920H were struck in Cupro Nickel due to an acute shortage of silver after the First World War.

TEN CENTS
RAJAH CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE 1868 - 1917



SS 16
(KM 9)

Obverse : Head of Charles Brooke facing left with legend "C. BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : Figure "10" within a rope like circle knotted at the bottom. Mint mark "H" below the knot. The legend "TEN CENTS" and year date below



Edge : Milled Weight : 41.90 grains, 2.71 grammes

Diameter: 17.9 mm Composition: Silver (.800 fine)

Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1900H		150,000	1911H		100,000
1900H	PROOF		1913H		100,000
1906H		50,000	1913H	PROOF	
1906H	PROOF		1915H		100,000
1910H		50,000	1915H	PROOF	
1910H	PROOF				

TEN CENTS 1920
RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946



SS 17
(KM 15)

Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with legend "C.V.BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : Figure "10" within a rope like circle knotted at the bottom. Mint mark "H" below the knot. The legend "TEN CENTS" and the year date"1920" above



Edge : Milled Weight : 41.90 grains, 2.71 grammes

Diameter: 17.9 mm Composition: Silver (.800 fine)

Year Date		Mintage
1920H		150,000
1920H	PROOF	

TEN CENTS
RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946



SS 18
(KM 16)

Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with the legend "C.V.BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : "10 CENTS" within a wreath of two olive branches. Mint mark "H" and the year date below wreath



Edge : Plain Weight : 90 grains, 5.83 grammes

Diameter: 26 mm Composition: Cupro Nickel

Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1920H		800,000	1934H		2,000,000
1927H		1,000,000	1934H	CUNI PROOF	
1927H	CUNI PROOF				

Note :Pridmore also recorded a trial impression in lead of the reverse die of the 10 Cents dated 1920H as well as 1927H (Reference: Taffs sale 1956 Lot 787)

The 10 Cents 1920H Cupro Nickel coin was authorised for circulation vide Order No.III dated 15th March 1921

TWENTY CENTS

RAJAH CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE 1868 - 1917



SS 19
(KM 10)

Obverse : Head of Charles Brooke facing left with legend "C.BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : Figure "20" within a rope like circle knotted at the bottom. Mint mark "H" below the knot. The legend "TWENTYCENTS" and year date above



Edge : Milled

Weight : 81.81 grains, 5.43 grammes

Diameter : 23.3 mm

Composition : Silver (.800 fine)

Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1900H		75,000	1911H		25,000
1900H	PROOF		1913H		25,000
1906H		25,000	1913H	PROOF	
1906H	PROOF		1915H		25,000
1910H		25,000	1915H	PROOF	
1910H	PROOF				

TWENTY CENTS

RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946



SS 20
(KM 17)

Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with legend "C.V.BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : Figure "20" within a rope like circle knotted at the bottom. Mint mark "H" below the knot. The legend "TWENTY CENTS" and the year date above



Edge : Milled

Weight : 83.81 grains, 5.43 grammes

Diameter : 23.3 mm

Composition : Silver (.800 fine) - 1920H only
Silver (.500 fine) - 1927H only

Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1920H		25,000	1927H		250,000
1920H	PROOF		1927H	PROOF	

FIFTY CENTS

RAJAH CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE 1868 - 1917



SS 21
(KM 11)

Obverse : Head of Charles Brooke facing left with legend "C. BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : Figure "50" within a rope like circle knotted at the bottom. Mint mark "H" below the knot. The legend "FIFTY CENTS" and year date above

Edge : Milled

Weight : 209.52 grains, 13.57 grammes

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition : Silver (.800 fine)

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1900H	40,000	1906H	10,000
1900H PROOF		1906H PROOF	

Note : The 50 Cents dated 1900H coin was authorised for circulation vide Government Notice No.XXX dated 1st August 1900.



FIFTY CENTS 1927

RAJAH CHARLES VYNER BROOKE 1917 - 1946



SS 22
(KM 19)

Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right with legend "C. V.BROOKE RAJAH. SARAWAK"

Reverse : Figure "50" within a rope like circle knotted at the bottom. Mint mark "H" below the knot. The legend "FIFTY CENTS" and year date "1927" above

Edge : Milled

Weight : 209.52 grains, 13.57 grammes

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition : Silver (.500 fine)

Year Date	Mintage
1927H	200,000
1927H PROOF	



COUNTERFEITS

ONE KEPING 1841



Counterfeit (enlarged) **Genuine**

SS 23 Counterfeits of the above occur in Copper as well as Brass. The hair on the badger is missing, the lettering on the obverse and reverse differs from that on the original. The beads are not equally spaced and gaps occur in between. However, the most obvious difference is that on a counterfeit piece there is a dot after the initials J. B. whereas on the genuine coins there is only a dot after the initial J. but no dot after the initial B

ONE CENT 1941H



Counterfeit Obv. & Rev. (enlarged) **Genuine Reverse (enlarged)**

SS 24 The One Cent coin dated 1941H never circulated in Sarawak. It is believed that the ship carrying these coins was sunk. A few pieces have turned up over the years in England. This date is rare as the number of genuine coins known to exist is limited.

Counterfeits of the One Cent 1941H coin came in the market in 1971. The colour of the counterfeit One Cent 1941H is rather shiny and appears unnatural. The teeth at the rims on the obverse and reverse are not evenly spaced and differ greatly from that of a genuine coin. A small nick occurs on the first figure "1" in date which is non existent on the genuine piece. There is also a scratch on the reverse which commences at the letter "N" of "ONE", passes in between the letter "N" of "CENT" and touches the bottom part of the wreath. Collectors should be careful when purchasing this coin.

COUNTERFEITS



SS 25 1/4 Cent 1863 Bronze Counterfeit (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 2.3 grammes Diameter: 18 mm Thickness: 1.5 mm



SS 26 1 Cent 1879 Brass Counterfeit (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 6.8 grammes Diameter: 28 mm Thickness: 1.75 mm



SS 27 1 Cent 1896 Bronze Counterfeit (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 9.0 grammes Diameter: 29.5 mm Thickness: 2 mm



SS 28 10 Cents 1915 Silver coated Brass Counterfeit (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 2.7 grammes Diameter: 17.5 mm Thickness: 1.5 mm

REPAIRED SILVER COINS



The Japanese melted most of the silver coins during their occupation of Sarawak between 1941 - 1945. As a result very few unrepaired or undamaged silver coins of Sarawak have survived. Numerous silver coins of Sarawak were made into ornaments by the native tribes of Sarawak or buried with the dead. Most of the silver coins that turn up frequently show solder marks or filled holes. Sarawak silver coins tend to lose more than half their value if they have been repaired.

The coin illustrated above was probably used as part of an ornamental chain or waist belt. It has been repaired on the edges as well as at the rim. The grooves on the edges are not evenly spaced and tend to slant. Small dents are visible at the rim where the repair has taken place and they will be out of proportion when compared with the rest of the rim. For comparison, a photograph of an unrepaired edge has been placed horizontally below the repaired coin. The repairs on these silver coins were done by experts and it thus needs a very sharp eye to distinguish a repaired coin from an unrepaired piece.

BINATANG DISTRICT COUNCIL (Water Token)



SS 29

Obverse : "B.D.C." (Binatang District Council)
Reverse : "4 GALL." (4 Gallons or water)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.80 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm
Mintage : 10,000
Composition: Copper (with central hole)
(Struck at the Royal Mint, London)
Note : Other than the tokens for normal circulation, a very small number of the above was also struck in Proof by the Royal Mint, London



THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK FUND MEDAL (Ca. 1932)
(Rajah Charles Vyner Brooke 1917 - 1946)



SS 30

Obverse : Head of C.V. Brooke facing right surrounded by the legend "CHARLES VYNER BROOKE, THIRD RAJAH OF SARAWAK"
Reverse : The Arms of the state of Sarawak with a Badger above and the motto "DUM SPIRO SPERO"in latin below, within the legend "THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK FUND". Within a small rectangle "M.B. LD" (Mint Birmingham Ltd) and the hallmark (Ca. 1932)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 grammes
Diameter : 38 mm
Composition: Silver R
Note : Issued in 1932.
The above illustrated piece has the badger on the reverse that looks more ike a wolf and may thus be a PATTERN piece.
Other Specimens exist that have a badger on the reverse





Proclaimation of Malaysia on 16th September 1963 in Kuching, Sarawak.
Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, Chief Minister of Sarawak, reading the Proclaimation of Malaysia. At extreme right is Tun Datu Abang Haji Openg. Governor of Sarawak. Standing in the centre is Khir Johari, representative of the Federal Government.

(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO 1877 - 1967
(SABAH after 1963)

History

The Sultanate of Sulu, which lies between Mindanao (Philippines) and Borneo, claimed hereditary sovereign rights over the north-east coast of Borneo from Boeloengan to Murudu Bay and over the north-west coast as far south as Pandasan.

On 24th December 1846, the Island of Labuan became a British Colony by cession from the Sultan of Brunei, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II (1829 - 1852).

In 1865, Charles Lee Moses, the United States Consul to Brunei, persuaded the Sultan of Brunei, Sultan Abdul Momin (1852 - 1885), to grant him a ten years' lease over a large part of northern Borneo. Moses then transferred his rights to the American Trading Company of Borneo whose President was Joseph Torrey. In November 1865, Torrey was installed Rajah and supreme ruler over part of north Borneo by the Sultan of Brunei. Torrey set up a trading settlement at Kimanis Bay but this failed in 1866 due to lack of finance.

In 1875, Baron Von Overbeck, Austro-Hungarian Empire Consul at Hong Kong and former manager of the China opium firm of Dent & Company, managed to purchase the concession rights to north Borneo which were about to expire from Joseph Torrey, the only surviving member of the American Trading Company of Borneo.

In June 1875, Baron Von Overbeck visited the Sultan of Brunei to ascertain the validity of his recently acquired concession rights. Overbeck was assured by the Sultan that the concessions would continue to be honoured. Overbeck then went into partnership with Alfred Dent of Dent & Company to obtain the necessary financial backing. Baron Von Overbeck returned to Brunei and negotiated with Sultan Abdul Momin. On 29th December 1877 the Sultan ceded to Overbeck and Alfred Dent all the territory between Kimanis Bay on the north-west coast of Borneo and Seboeku River on the east. Overbeck was created a Maharajah and granted all rights and powers of a sovereign including the striking of coinage.

However, Sultan Abdul Momin of Brunei did not have effective control over most of the territory which he ceded to Overbeck and Dent as the north-east coastal region was, as mentioned earlier, also claimed by the Sultan of Sulu.

Baron Von Overbeck visited Sulu in order to seek control over the territory under hereditary claim of the Sultan of Sulu. On 22nd January 1878, Sultan Jamulul A'Alam (1862 - 1881) of Sulu transfered his sovereignty over all the territory lying between Seboeku and the Pandasan River to Overbeck with powers similar to those granted to him earlier by Sultan Abdul Momin of Brunei.

Baron Von Overbeck failed to obtain the support of the Austrian Government to develop his concession. In early 1879, he withdrew from his partnership in the North Borneo concession leaving Alfred Dent and his associates in London the owners of a large tract of territory in North Borneo.

Alfred Dent and his associates sought to obtain recognition from the British Government as well as a Royal Charter. In early 1881, a British North Borneo Provisional Association Limited was formed a to acquire Alfred Dent's interests and claims in North Borneo as well as to obtain a Royal Charter with the intent to set up a British North Borneo Company.

On 1st November 1881 Royal Charter was granted to the British North Borneo Provisional Association following which the British North Borneo Company was established. On 20th/21st July 1882, the newly formed Company was granted it's Coat-of-Arms by the College of Arms. In spite of protests from the Dutch and Spanish

Governments, the British North Borneo Company took over all trading and territorial rights in the northern Borneo region. The capital of the British North Borneo Company was at Kudat until 1883 when it was transferred to Sandakan.

On 12th May 1888 British North Borneo became a Crown Colony and was placed under British protection; The administration continued to be run by the British North Borneo Company. The Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed Agent to the State of North Borneo. In 1889 the Crown Colony of Labuan was also handed over to the British North Borneo Company. Later in 1906, Labuan was transferred to the control of the Straits Settlements Government.

By 1900 the State of North Borneo consisted of the East Coast Residency (Headquarters at Sandakan) and the West Coast Residency (headquarters at Jesselton) whih were divided into nine provinces i.e. Province Alcock, Province Cunliffe, Province Dent, Province Dewhurst, Province Elphinstone, Province Keppel, Province Martin, Province Mayne and Province Myburgh. Later a new Province Clarke was created.

By 1922, the State of North Borneo consisted of five Residencies, namely, West Coast Residency, Kudat Residency, Tawau Residency, Interior Residency and East Coast Residency. The Residencies were divided into 17 districts each under the jurisdiction of a District Officer. In 1935, the Residencies were reduced to two only i.e. East Coast Residency and West Coast Residency by the new Governor, Douglas J. Jardine.

The Japanese occupied North Borneo from January 1942 to 15th August 1945 after which it was placed under the British Military Administration. On 15th July 1946 the State of North Borneo became a Crown Colony of Great Britain. All sovereign rights and assets of the British North Borneo Company, which underwent voluntary liquidation, were transferred to the British Crown. The Island of Labuan was incorporated with North Borneo. In 1946 the capital of North Borneo was transferred from Sandakan to Jesselton (renamed Kota Kinabalu in 1963). At the same time the administrative structure of the Residency's and Districts was reorganised as follows:

Residency	**Districts**
West Coast Residency	Jesselton, Papar, Kota Belud, Kudat
East Coast Residency	Sandakan, Tawau, Lahad Datu
Labuan & Interior Residency	Labuan, Beaufort, Tenom, Keningau

The Colony of North Borneo achieved self-government on 31st August 1963 and changed it's name to the State of Sabah. On 16th September 1963 the State of Sabah became one of the component States of the newly formed country known as Malaysia.

On 16th April 1984 the Island of Labuan was proclaimed Federal Territory.

RESIDENTS OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO 1878 - 1881

William Pretyman	-	Resident of Tempasuk
H.L. Leicester	-	Resident of Papar
William B. Pryer	-	Resident and Founder of Sandakan

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO 1881 - 1888
GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO 1888 - 1946

William Hood Treacher	1881 - 1887
W.M. Crocker	1887 - 1888
Charles V. Creagh	1888 - 1895
Leicester P. Beaufort	1895 - 1900
Sir Hugh Charles Clifford	1900 - 1901
Sir Ernest W. Birch	1901 - 1903
Edward P. Gueritz	1903 - 1911
Francis R. Ellis	1911 - 1912

James Scott Mason	1912	-	1913
Cecil W. Ch. Parr	1913	-	1915
Aylmer C. Pearson	1915	-	1919 ?
Sir West Ridgeway	1919 ?	-	1922 ?
William H. Rycroff	1922 ?	-	1925 ?
Aylmer C. Pearson	1925 ?	-	1926 ?
John L. Humphreys	1926	-	1929
Arthur F. Richards	1930	-	1933
Douglas J. Jardine	1934	-	1937
Charles R. Smith	1937	-	1946
(Prisoner of the Japanese from Jan 1942 - Aug 1945)			
Japanese occupation	1942	-	1945

GOVERNORS OF THE CROWN COLONY OF NORTH BORNEO 1946 - 1963

Sir Edward F. Twining	1946	-	5. 5.1949
J. Calder (Officer Administrating the Government)	6. 5.1949	-	9. 1.1950
Major General Sir Ralph Hone	10. 1.1950	-	1.12.1953
B.J. O'Brien (Acting Governor)	1.12.1953	-	3. 3.1954
Roland Evelyn Turnbull	4. 3.1954	-	24. 1.1960
R.N. Turner (Officer Administrating the Government)	25. 1.1960	-	19. 4.1960
Sir William Goode	20. 4.1960	-	31. 8.1963

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF SABAH since 1963 (formerly Crown Colony of North Borneo)

Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun	16. 9.1963	-	15. 9.1965
Tun Dato' Pengiran Haji Ahmad Raffai	16. 9.1965	-	15. 9.1973
Tun Datuk Haji Mohammed Fuad (Donald) Stephens	16. 9.1973	-	27. 7.1975
Tun Datuk Mohammed Hamdan bin Abdullah	28. 7.1975	-	10.10.1977
(Tun Datuk Mohammed Indan bin Kari)			
Tun Datuk Ahmad Koroh	12.10.1977	-	25. 6.1978
Tun Datuk Haji Mohammad Adnan Robert	27. 6.1978	-	31.12.1986
Tun Datuk Haji Mohd Said bin Keruak	1. 1.1987	-	?.12.1994
Tan Sri Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Sakaran bin Dandai	since 1.1.1995		

Coinage

As early as 1879, Alfred Dent and his associates had planned to introduce their own coinage in British North Borneo. Subsequently, The Mint Birmingham Limited struck PATTERN coins in denominations which are believed to correspond to a 1/4 Cent, 1/2 Cent and 1 Cent with a central hole and Arabic inscriptions on both sides. The obverse of the Patterns has the name Sultan Miuhammad Jamala'l-a'zam 1295A.H. (1878) Year two. However, no Sultan bearing the name Muhammad Jam. 'a'l-a'zam is known to have existed either in Sulu or Brunei around the period when the Pattern coins were struck. The Ruler of Sulu at this time was Sultan Jamulul-a'lam. It is probable that the name on the patterns could be a fantasy which was inserted to acknowledge a former hereditary Ruler of northern Borneo by the new regime of Alfred Dent.

Due to subsequent events, the above Patterns were rejected as by 1880, plans had been a foot to set up a British North Borneo Company. There is even some doubt as to whether these Patterns were actually for North Borneo or Sulu. These are however most likely to have been designed for circulation in these two regions.

The standard monetary unit in Borneo was the Mexican Silver Dollar (8 Reales). However, from it's inception in 1881, the British North Borneo Chartered Company adopted the monetary units of the Straits Settlements. Later by Ordinance No.3 of 1914, the Straits Settlements silver Dollar was declared legal tender up to a limit of Ten Dollars.

In 1882, the British North Borneo Chartered Company introduced the Copper 1 Cent coinage followed by the 1/2 Cent in 1885. The 1 Cent, 2.1/2 Cents and 5 Cents coinage in Cupro Nickel was introduced in 1903/4. In 1929 the only 25 Cents coin in silver was minted for the State of North Borneo. These denominations were issued at intervals up to 1941. All coins were minted at the mint of Ralph Heaton and Sons Limited (after 1879 known as The Mint Birmingham Limited). The limit of legal tender of the British North Borneo Chartered Company's coinage was as follows:

1/2	Cent	Copper	Limit of legal tender - $2
1	Cent	Copper	
1	Cent	Cupro Nickel	Limit of legal tender - $5
2.1/2	Cents	Cupro Nickel	
5	Cents	Cupro Nickel	
25	Cents	Silver	

Private tokens were introduced around 1882 by the various tobacco, rubber and timber estates in the State of North Borneo for payment to coolies (labourers) employed by them. These tokens were accorded legal tender status and were current on the relevant estates for which they were issued. Due to various abuses, these tokens were brought under Government regulations by Ordinance of 1903, 1906 and 1912. Any individual estate or Company employing more than 100 labourers was empowered to issue monetary tokens after seeking prior approval from the Government. Each token was not to exceed 5 dollars per issuer. A specimen was required to be deposited at the Treasury at Sandakan as well as the nearest District Office. Tokens with the inscription "Borneo" were also issued by the estates and plantations in Dutch controlled Borneo which is now part of the Republic of Indonesia. These series of Dutch Borneo tokens are however not within the purview of this Chapter.

By Gazette Notification No.207 of 1920, the issue of this private token money was abolished. All employers in the various estates were required to forward to the local District Office at least 20% of their total authorised issue of tokens for cancellation by 31st December of each year henceforth. Thus by 31st December 1924 the use of private tokens in the State of North Borneo came to an end.

The currency of the British North Borneo Chartered Company was demonetized on 1st September 1953 after which date the currency of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya and British Borneo became sole legal tender.

The coinage issued by Bank Negara Malaysia was introduced in Sabah in 1967. It gradually replaced the currency of the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya and British Borneo which ceased to be legal tender with effect from 16th January 1969.

DIE VARIETIES

HALF CENT

1891H - (a) "H" mint mark is high and almost touches the tip of the shield
(b) "H" mint mark is midway between the shield and the date

ONE CENT

1886H - (a) Even date
(b) Figure "6" in date is low and out of alignment

1887H - (a) Date is evenly spaced
(b) Figure "7" in date is spaced wider than other numerals

1890H - (a) Oval "0" in date which is the same size as other numerals
(b) Oval "0" in date is smaller than other numerals

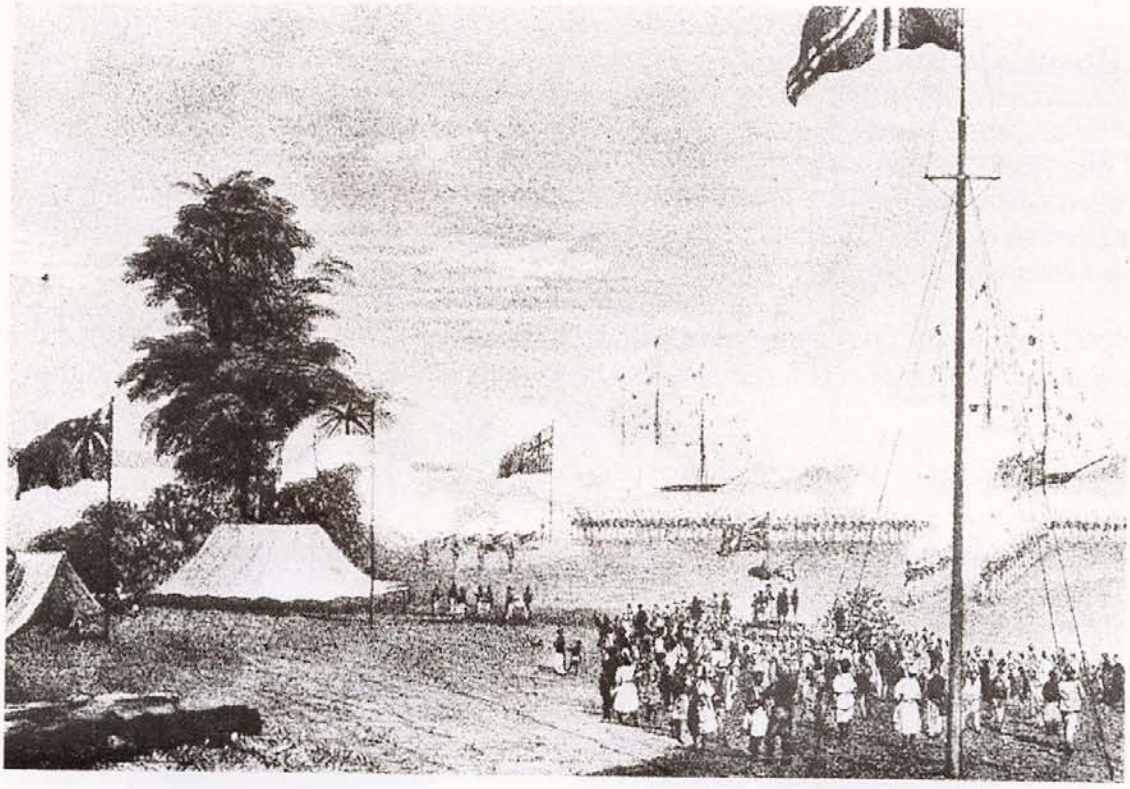
Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coins and tokens of British North Borneo. The reference numbers allocated by Major Fred Pridmore for the tokens of British North Borneo in his book "The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations - Part 2 Asian Territories" and published by Spink & Son Ltd. London (1965), where available, are given in brackets (P.).

The "KM" (Krause Mishler) series of reference numbers from the "Standard Catalogue of World Coins" published by Krause Publications, U.S.A. have also been retained and are listed in brackets (KM-----).



Alfred Dent
Founder of the British North Borneo Company
(Photo - Sabah Museum, Kota Kinabalu)



Ceremony of hoisting the British Flag on the Island of Labuan by Captain Rodney Mundy of H.M.S. Iris on 24th December 1846
(Photo - Sabah Museum, Kota Kinabalu)



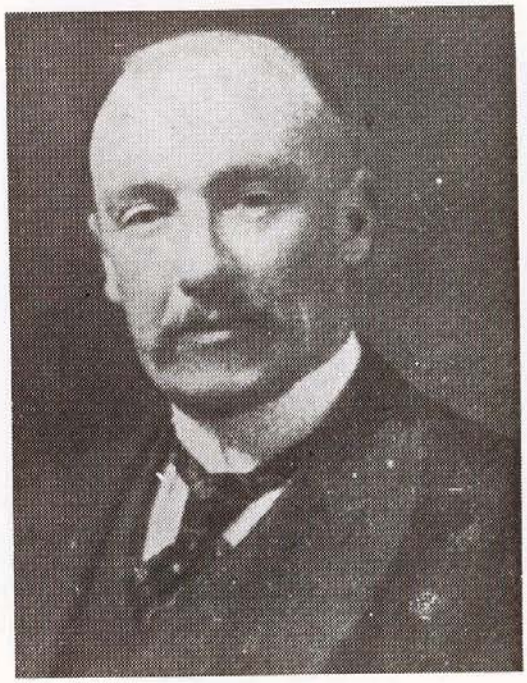
Proclaimation of Malaysia on 16th September 1963 in Jesselton (now renamed Kota Kinabalu), Sabah.
Standing Left to Right on the dais, after the reading of the Proclaimation, are Dato Donald Stephens, Chief Minister of Sabah; Tun Dato Mustapha bin Dato Harun, Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State) of Sabah; Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, representing the Federal Government.
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur).



Sir William Hood Treacher

First Governor of B.N.B.	1881	-	1887
Secretary to Govt. Perak	1888	-	1892
British Resident Selangor	1892	-	1896
British Resident Perak	1896	-	1902
Resident-General F.M.S.	1902	-	1904

(Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



Sir Ernest W. Birch

Resident of Negri Sembilan	1897	-	1901
Governor of B.N.B.	1901	-	1903
Resident of Perak	1904	-	1910

(Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun
Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State)
Sabah 16.9.1963 - 15.9.1965
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Dato Pengiran Haji Ahmad Raffae
Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State)
Sabah 16.9.1965 - 15.9.1973
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datuk Haji Mohammed Fuad (Donald) Stephens
Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State)
Sabah 16.9.1973 - 27.7.1975
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datuk Mohammed Indan bin Kari (Mohamed Hamdan bin Abdullah)
Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State)
Sabah 28.7.1975 - 10.10.1977
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datuk Ahmad Koroh
Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State)
Sabah 12.10.1977 - 25.6.1978
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Datuk Haji Mohammad Adnan Robert
Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State)
Sabah 27.6.1978 - 31.12.1986
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

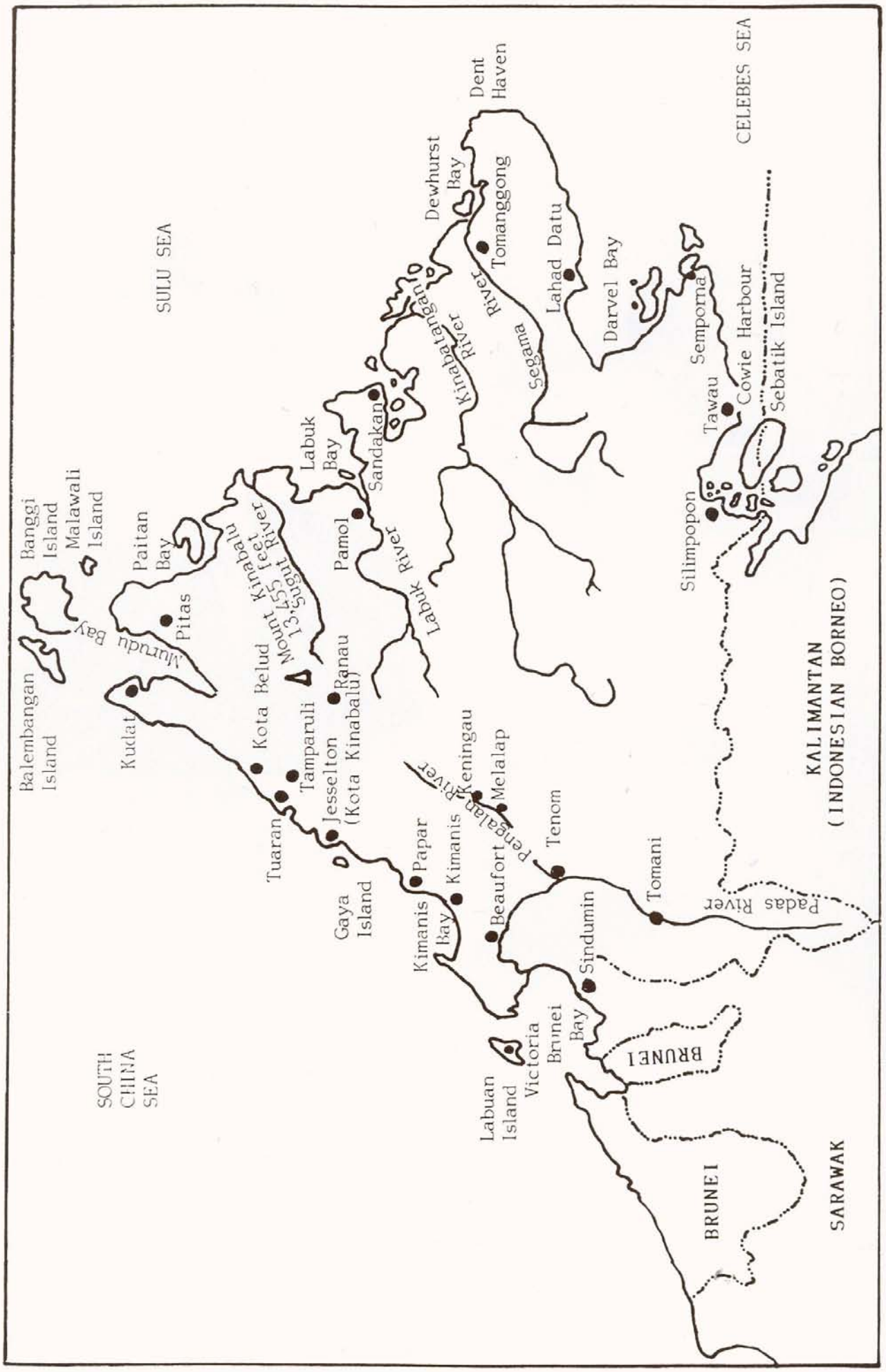


Tun Datuk Haji Mohd Said bin Keruak
Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State)
Sabah 1.1.1987 - ?.12.1994
(Photo - Federal Photo Library,
Kuala Lumpur)



Tan Sri Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Sakaran bin Dandai
Yang Di Pertua Negara (Head of State)
Sabah since 1.1.1995
(Photo - Federal Photo Library,
Kuala Lumpur)

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO (now SABAH) - early 20th century



PATTERN 1/4 CENT 1295A.H. (1878)



SS 1



Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Muhammad Jamala'l-a'zam, tahun ba hijra sanat 1295"
(Sultan Muhammad Jamala'l-a'zam year 2 from 1295A.H. = 1878)

Reverse : In Arabic "Misraf bernaja (belanja) suga (suku) 400 humbak (habuk) perak" (Petty money current at 400 to the silver dollar)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 36 grains, 2.33 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm (central hole)

Composition: Copper RRRR
(Struck at The Mint Birmingham Limited)

PATTERN 1/2 CENT 1295A.H. (1878)



SS 2



Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Muhammad Jamala'l-a'zam, tahun ba hijra sanat 1295"
(Sultan Muhammad Jamala'l-a'zam year 2 from 1295A.H. = 1878)

Reverse : In Arabic "Misraf bernaja (belanja) suga (suku) harga ku pagatas humbak (habuk) perak" (Petty money current at 200 to the silver dollar)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 71.4 grains, 4.65 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm (central hole)

Composition: Copper RRRR
(Struck at The Mint Birmingham Limited)

PATTERN 1 CENT 1295A.H. (1878)



SS3



Obverse : In Arabic "Al Sultan Muhammad Jamala'l-a'zam, tahun ba hijra sanat 1295"
(Sultan Muhammad Jamala'l-a'zam year 2 from 1295A.H. = 1878)

Reverse : In Arabic "Misraf bernaja (belanja) suga (suku) harga hinglis (English) humbak (habuk) perak" (Petty money current at 100 to the silver dollar)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 144.9 grains, 9.33 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm (central hole)

Composition: Copper RRRR
(Struck at The Mint Birmingham Limited)

Note : The above Pattern 1 Cent also exists without the central hole

TRIAL PATTERN ONE CENT (NO DATE)



SS 4

Obverse : The Coat-of-Arms of the British North Borneo Chartered Company consisting of a shield within which is a native boat with sails and a lion above. Above the shield is a pair of hands grasping a flagstaff. The shield is supported by two natives, the one on the left holds a native shield and the one on the right holds a native sword. The motto "PERGO ET PERAGO" (I undertake and I accomplish) with the mint mark "H" below

Reverse : Within a wreath of olive branches, in Chinese "YANG YUAN YAT FEN" (Foreign Dollar One Cent) and "ONE CENT". In Jawi "SATU SEN" (One Cent) below wreath. In the legend 'BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO"



Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.7 grammes

Diameter : 29.5 mm

Composition : Aluminum RRRR
(Struck at The Mint Birmingham Limited)

TRIAL PATTERN ONE CENT (NO DATE) UNIFACE



SS 5
(P.34)

Obverse : Similar to SS 4

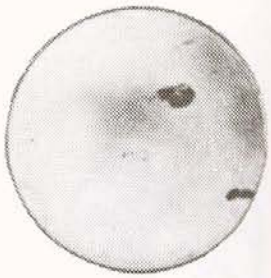
Reverse : Blank

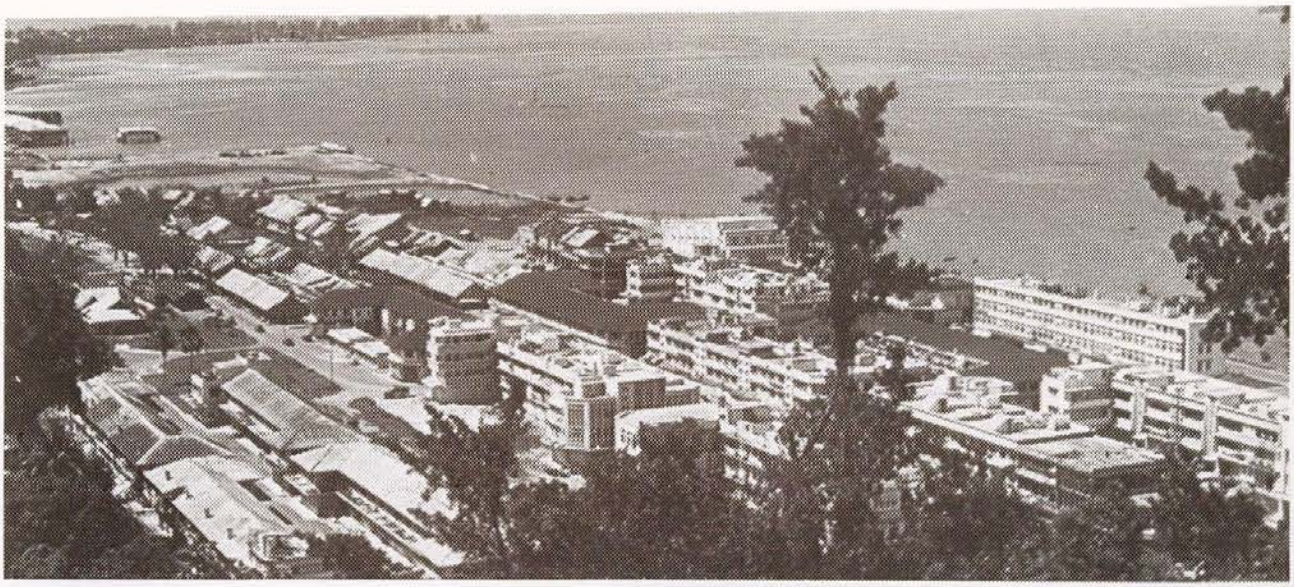
Edge : Plain

Weight : 18.5 grammes

Diameter : 29.5 mm

Composition : Copper (Thick Flan) RRRR





The town of Jesselton (now, Kota Kinabalu) in the early 1960's
(Postcard Photo - author's collection)

HALF CENT





Obverse : Shield of Arms of the British North Borneo Chartered Company within which is a native boat with sails and a lion above. The mint mark "H" and the year date below

Reverse : Within a wreath of olive branches, in Chinese "YANG YUAN PAN FEN" (Foreign Dollar Half Cent) and "HALF CENT". In Jawi "TENGAH SEN" (Half Cent) below wreath. In the legend "BRITIS H NORTH BORNEO CO"



Mint mark "H"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 72 grains, 4.66 grammes

Diameter : 23.5 mm

Composition: Copper

SS 6
(KM 1)

Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1885H		1,000,000	1887H		5,000,000
1885H	PROOF		1891H		2,000,000
1886H		1,000,000	1891H	PROOF	
1886H	PROOF		1907H		1,000,000

Note: The Half Cent was authorised for circulation by Ordinance No.4 of 1885

ONE CENT



SS 7
(KM 2)



Obverse : Similar to SS 4 but with the year date below

Reverse : Similar to SS 4

Edge : Plain

Weight : 144 grains, 9.33 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition: Copper

Year Date		Mintage	Year Date		Mintage
1882H		2,000,000	1889H		9,000,000
1882H	PROOF		1890H		8,000,000
1884H		2,000,000	1890H	PROOF	
1884H	PROOF		1891H		3,000,000
1885H		1,000,000	1891H	PROOF	
1886H		5,000,000	1894H		1,000,000
1886H	PROOF		1896H		1,000,000
1887H		6,000,000	1896H	PROOF	
1887H	PROOF		1896H	PROOF	(Thin flan)
1888H		6,000,000	1907H		1,000,000
1888H	PROOF				

Note: (a) The Copper One Cent was authorised for circulation vide Ordinance No.1 of 1882.

(b) The One Cent 1896H Copper PROOF coin exists struck on a thin flan (Thickness 1.5 mm, Weight 5.82 grammes)

ONE CENT



SS 8
(KM 3)



Mint mark "H"



Obverse : Similar to SS 4

Reverse : Within a beaded circle "1 CENT". In the legend "STATE OF NORTH BORNEO" with the year date below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 50 grains, 3.23 grammes

Diameter : 20 mm

Composition : Cupro Nickel (75% Copper 25% Nickel)

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1904H	2,000,000	1938H	1,000,000
1921H	1,000,000	1941H	1,000,000
1935H	1,000,000		

Note: The Cupro Nickel One Cent was authorised for circulation by Currency Ordinance No.11 of 1903

TWO AND HALF CENTS



SS 9
(KM 4)



Obverse : Similar to SS 4

Reverse : Within a beaded circle "2.1/2 CENTS". In the legend "STATE OF NORTH BORNEO" with the year date below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 75 grains, 4.85 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Cupro Nickel (75% Copper 25% Nickel)

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1903H	2,000,000	1920H	280,000

Note: The 2.1/2 Cents was authorised for circulation vide Currency Ordinance No.11 of 1903

FIVE CENTS



SS 10
(KM 5)



Obverse : Similar to SS 4

Reverse : Within a beaded circle "5 CENTS". In the legend "STATE OF NORTH BORNEO" with the year date below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 112.5 grains, 7.29 grammes

Diameter : 28 mm

Composition : Cupro Nickel (75% Copper 25% Nickel)

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1903H	1,000,000	1928H	151,000
1920H	100,000	1938H	500,000
1921H	500,000	1940H	500,000
1927H	150,000	1941H	1,000,000

Note: The 5 Cents was authorised for circulation vide Currency Ordinance No.11 of 1903

TWENTY FIVE CENTS



SS 11
(KM 6)



Obverse : Similar to SS 4

Reverse : Within a beaded circle "25 CENTS". In the legend "STATE OF NORTH BORNEO" and the year date below

Edge : Milled

Weight : 43.63 grains, 2.83 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition: Silver (.500 fine)

Year Date	Mintage
1929H	400,000
1929H PROOF	

Note : The 25 Cents was authorised for circulation by Government Notice No.82 published in the British North Borneo Gazette dated 31st January, 1930

TRIAL or TEST CURIO PIECE



SS 11A



Obverse : The Coat-of-Arms of the British North Borneo Company from a 1 Cent die overstruck on the obverse of a worn British Penny

Reverse : A die used to advertise the services of the Mint Birmingham Ltd. with date 1861 overstruck on the reverse of a worn British Penny

Edge : Plain

Weight : ??

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition: Copper

TOKENS

A. BORNEO LABUK TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED (Two Rivers B.N.B.)

10 CENTS



SS 12
(P.38)



Obverse : "BORNEO LABUK TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED" within a beaded circle "10 CENTS"

Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Fen" (One Tenth) i.e. of a Dollar = Ten

Edge : Milled

Weight : 39.4 grains, 2.55 grammes

Diameter : 19.5 mm

Composition: Copper Proof RR

Note : The above token was recorded by W.W. Woodside (H.D. Gibbs collection) as being also struck in tin. Specimen not traced for examination.

Scaife recorded the 10 Cents with plain edge and a diameter of 26 mm. Specimen not traced for examination. (Scaife page 22 No.72).

TOKENS

A. BORNEO LABUK TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED (Two Rivers B.N.B.)

10 CENTS

Obverse : Similar to SS 12
Reverse : Similar to SS 12
Edge : Plain
Weight : 43.4 grains, 2.81 grammes
Diameter : 19.2 mm
Composition: Silver Proof RR

SS13
(P.38A)

20 CENTS

Obverse : "BORNEO LABUK TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED". Within a beaded circle "20 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Erh Fen" (Two tenths) i.e. ofa Dollar = Twenty
Edge : Milled
Weight : 42.9 grains, 2.78 grammes
Diameter : 19.5 mm
Composition: Copper Proof Scarce
Note : Scaife recorded the 20 Cents with a diameter of 26 mm. Specimen not traced for examination (Scaife page 22 No.71)



SS 14
(P.37)



20 CENTS

Obverse : Similar to SS 14
Reverse : Similar to SS 14
Edge : Plain
Weight : 43.1 grains, 2.79 grammes
Diameter : 19.2 mm
Composition: Silver Proof RR

SS 15
(P.37A)

20 CENTS

Obverse : 'Similar to SS 14
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Erh Fen" (Two tenths) i.e. of a Dollar = Twenty
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.55 grammes
Diameter : 19.5 mm
Composition: Tin RR
Note : Van der Chijs also listed the above token in Nickel (Chijs 372)



SS 16



TOKENS

A. BORNEO LABUK TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED (Two Rivers B.N.B.)

50 CENTS



SS17
(P.36)

Obverse : "BORNEO LABUK TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "50 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Wu Shih" (Fifty)
Edge : (a) Plain, (b) Milled
Weight : 127.3 grains, 8.25 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Copper Proof



50 CENTS



SS 18
(P.36A)

Obverse : Similar to SS 17
Reverse : Similar to SS 17
Edge : Plain
Weight : 157 grains, 10.17 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Silver Proof



1 DOLLAR



SS 19
(P.35)

Obverse : "BORNEO LABUK TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "1 DOLLAR"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Yuan" (One Dollar)
Edge : Milled
Weight : 132.5 grains, 8.59 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Copper Proof
Note : Van der Chijs also listed the above token in Nickel (Chijs 371). Specimen not traced for examination



TOKENS

B. LABUK BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

20 CENTS



SS 20
(P.41)

Obverse : "LABUK BRITISH NORTH BORNEO", within a beaded circle "20 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Wu Fen" (Five tenths) i.e. of a Dollar = Fifty. Error in value
Edge : Plain
Weight : 70.9 grains, 4.59 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition : Copper Proof



20 CENTS



SS 21
(P.42)

Obverse : Similar to SS 20
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Erh Fen" (Two tenths) i.e. of a Dollar = Twenty
Edge : Milled
Weight : 46.7 grains, 3.03 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition : Silver Proof R



50 CENTS



SS 22
(P.40)

Obverse : "LABUK BRITISH NORTH BORNEO", within a beaded circle "50 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Wu Shih" (Fifty) with the designers initials "K.B."
Edge : Plain
Weight : 94.1 grains, 6.10 grammes
Diameter : 27.3 mm
Composition : Copper Proof



B. LABUK BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

50 CENTS



SS 23
(P.40A)

Obverse : Similar to SS 22
Reverse : Similar to SS 22 but without the designers initials
Edge : Milled
Weight : 112.2 grains, 7.27 grammes
Diameter : 27.3 mm
Composition: Silver Proof



1 DOLLAR



SS 24
(P.39)

Obverse : "LABUK BRITISH NORTH BORNEO", within a beaded circle "1 DOLLAR"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Yuan" (One Dollar)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 125 grains, 8.10 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Copper Proof



1 DOLLAR



SS 25
(P.39A)

Obverse : Similar to SS 24
Reverse : Similar to SS 24
Edge : Milled
Weight : 224.3 grains, 14.53 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Silver Proof



C. THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED (Toongood)

5 CENTS

The denomination "5 CENTS" has been recorded by Scaife Page 21 No.68. Details not available.

SS 26
(P.53)

Van der Chijs listed the "5 CENTS" as being counterstamped on the 10 Cents ? (Chijs 379). Specimen not traced. RRR

C. THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED (Toongood)

10 CENTS



SS 27
(P.52)

Obverse : "THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "10 CENTS"

Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Fen" (One tenth) i.e. of a Dollar = Ten with the designers initials "K.B." below



Edge : Plain

Weight : 25.1 grains, 1.63 grammes

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition: Silver Proof RR

10 CENTS



SS 28

Obverse : Similar to SS 27

Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Fen" (One tenth) i.e. of a Dollar = Ten



Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.66 grammes

Diameter : 21.7 mm

Composition: Copper Proof R

Note: Van der Chijs recorded the 10 Cents in Brass (Chijs 378)

20 CENTS



SS 29
(P.49)

Obverse : "THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "20 CENTS"

Reverse : The Chinese characters "Wu Fen" (Five tenths) i.e. of a Dollar = Fifty with the designers initials "K.B."below Error in value.



Edge : Plain

Weight : 64.8 grains, 4.20 grammes

Diameter : 25.5 mm

Composition: Copper Proof

Note: The above token also occurs without the initials 'K.B." on the reverse

C. THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED (Toongood)

20 CENTS



SS 30
(P.50)

Obverse : Similar to SS 29 but with the designers initials "K.B."
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Erh Fen" (Two tenths) i.e. of a Dollar = Twenty with the designers initials "K.B."
Edge : Plain
Weight : 64.8 grains, 4.20 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition: Copper Proof
Note : The above token also occurs with
(a) The initials "K.B." on Obverse only and
(b) The initials "K.B." on Reverse only



20 CENTS



SS 31

Obverse : Similar to SS 29
Reverse : Similar to SS 30
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.46 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition: Silver Proof



20 CENTS



SS 32
(P.51)

Obverse : Similar to SS 29
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Erh Fen" (Two tenths) i.e. of a Dollar - Twenty
Edge : Plain
Weight : 87.5 grains, 5.67 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition: Silver Proof R



50 CENTS



SS 33
(P.45)

Obverse : "THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED". within a beaded circle "50 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Wu Shih" (Fifty) with the designers initials "K.B."
Edge : Plain
Weight : 93.3 grains, 6.05 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Composition: Copper Proof



C. THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED (Toongood)

50 CENTS



SS 34
(P.46)



Obverse : Similar to SS 33
Reverse : Similar to SS 33
Edge : Plain
Weight : 116.5 grains, 7.55 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Composition : Nickel Proof R

50 CENTS

SS 35
(P.47)

Obverse : Similar to SS 33
Reverse : Similar to SS 33 but without the designers initials
Edge : Plain
Weight : 112.2 grains, 7.27 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Composition : Silver Proof RR

50 CENTS



SS 36



Obverse : Similar to SS 33 but with the designers initials "K.B."
Reverse : Similar to SS 33
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.40 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition : Bronze Proof

50 CENTS



SS 37
(P.48)



Obverse : Similar to SS 33 but with the designers initials "K.B."
Reverse : Similar to SS 33
Edge : Plain
Weight : 68 grains, 4.40 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition : Copper Proof

50 CENTS



SS 38
(P.48A)



Obverse : Similar to SS 33 but with the designers initials "K.B."
Reverse : Similar to SS 33
Edge : Plain
Weight : 113 grains, 7.32 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition : Silver Proof

C. THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED (Toongood)

1 DOLLAR



SS 39
(P.43)

Obverse : 'THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "1 DOLLAR"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Yuan" (One Dollar)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 126.5 grains, 8.20 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Copper Proof
Note : Van der Chijs recorded the $1 token in Brass (Chijs 375)



1 DOLLAR

SS 40
(P.43A)

Obverse : Similar to SS 39
Reverse : Similar to SS 39
Edge : Plain
Weight : 152.9 grains, 9.91 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Silver Proof R

1 DOLLAR



SS 41
(P.44)

Obverse : Similar to SS 39
Reverse : Similar to SS 39 but with the designers initials "K.B."
Edge : Plain
Weight : 225.3 grains, 14.60 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Silver Proof R



D. LONDON & AMSTERDAM BORNEO TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED (MENGHARAP)

The London and Amsterdam Borneo Tobacco Company Limited operated the Bilit Estate situated in Mengharap. This Company issued metal tokens bearing the denomination 10 Cents, 20 Cents, 50 Cents and 1 Dollar.

In addition to the above, private bank notes were also issued sometime between 1880 - 1895 in denomination of 50 Cents, 1 Dollar, 2 Dollars and 3 Dollars. No specimen of these private notes has yet been traced. These private bank notes were recorded by J.A. Van der Chijs in his book published in 1896 Page 348 Borneo No.10 - 13.

10 CENTS



SS 42
(P.57)

Obverse : '"LONDON & AMSTERDAM BORNEO TOBACCO CO. LTD", within a beaded circle "10 CENTS"

Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Fen"? (One tenth) i.e. of a Dollar = Ten with the designers initials "K.B." below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.23 grammes

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition : Brass RR



20 CENTS



SS 43
(P.46)

Obverse : '"LONDON & AMSTERDAM BORNEO TOBACCO CO. LTD", within a beaded circle "20 CENTS"

Reverse : The Chinese characters "Erh Ch'ien" (Two tenths) i.e. of a Dollar = Twenty

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.38 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Brass R



50 CENTS



SS 44
(P.55)

Obverse : '"LONDON & AMSTERDAM BORNEO TOBACCO CO. LTD", within a beaded circle "50 CENTS"

Reverse : The Chinese characters "Wu Shih" (Fifty) with the designers initials "K.B."

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.50 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Nickel plated Zinc RR



D. LONDON & AMSTERDAM BORNEO TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED (MENGHARAP)

1 DOLLAR



SS 45
(P.54)

Obverse : "'LONDON & AMSTERDAM BORNEO TOBACCO CO. LTD", within a beaded circle "1 DOLLAR"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Yuan" (One Dollar)
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Brass RRR



E. LONDON BORNEO TOBACCO COMPANY (RANAU)

1/2 DOLLAR



SS 46
(P.59)

Obverse : "PAYS 1/2 DOLLAR"
Reverse : "LONDON BORNEO TOBACCO CY" with a flower pattern in centre
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.90 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition: Brass
Note : Two minor die varieties exist



1 DOLLAR



SS 47
(P.58)

Obverse : "PAYS 1 DOLLAR"
Reverse : "LONDON BORNEO TOBACCO CY" with a flower pattern in centre
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.78 grammes
Diameter : 30.5 mm
Composition: Brass
Note : Three minor die varieties exist



F. CADEI PITAS ESTATE, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

The Pitas Estate, situated near the town of Pitas, issued the undermentioned private tokens for payment to it's labourers. These were exchangeable for goods at the Pitas Estate Shop (Cadei) for the value stated thereon.

5 CENTS



SS 48

Obverse : "CADEI.PITAS ESTATE, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO"
Reverse : "GOOD FOR 5 CENTS"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.40 grammes
Diameter : 16.5 mm
Composition: Copper RR



10 CENTS



SS 49
(P.61)

Obverse : "CADEI.PITAS ESTATE, BRIT. NORTH BORNEO"
Reverse : "GOOD FOR 10 CENTS"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.25 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Copper RRR



20 CENTS



SS 50
(P.60)

Obverse : "CADEI.PITAS ESTATE, BRIT. NORTH BORNEO"
Reverse : "GOOD FOR 20 CENTS"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.56 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Composition: Copper RRR



SS 51 Reserved

G. SANDAKAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

10 CENTS



SS 52
(P.67)

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "10 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Fen" (One tenth) i.e. of a Dollar = Ten
Edge : Plain
Weight : 30.1 grains, 1.95 grammes
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition: Copper Proof



10 CENTS



SS 53

Obverse : Similar to SS 52
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Fen" (One tenth) i.e. of a Dollar = Ten
Edge : (a) Plain, (b) Milled
Weight : 2.84 grammes
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition: Silver Proof RRR



20 CENTS



SS 54
(P.66)

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "20 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Erh Fen" (Two tenths) i.e. of a Dollar = Twenty
Edge : Plain
Weight : 29.3 grains, 1.90 grammes
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition: Copper Proof



20 CENTS



SS 55

Obverse : Similar to SS 54
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Erh Fen" (Two tenths) i.e. of a Dollar = Twenty
Edge : (a) Plain, (b) Milled
Weight : 2.95 grammes
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition: Silverr Proof R



G. SANDAKAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

50 CENTS



SS 56
(P.65)

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "50 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Wu Shih" (Fifty)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 120 grains, 7.77 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition : Copper Proof



50 CENTS



SS 57

Obverse : Similar to SS 56
Reverse : Similar to SS 56
Edge : (a) Plain, (b) Milled
Weight : 10.19 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition : Silver Proof R



1 DOLLAR



SS 58
(P.64)

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED", within a beaded circle "1 DOLLAR"
Reverse : The Chinese characters ""Yih Yuan" (One Dollar)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 114.2 grains, 7.40 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition : Copper Proof



1 DOLLAR



SS 59

Obverse : Similar to SS 58
Reverse : Similar to SS 58
Edge : Milled
Weight : ?
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition : Silver Proof RR



H. SANDAKAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED, BATUH PUTEH ESTATE

5 CENTS



SS 60
(P.69)

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOB. CO. LIMD. BATUH PUTEH ESTATE ", within a beaded circle "5 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters " ? " (?) Unread
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 16 mm
Composition: Copper Proof RRR



10 CENTS



SS 61

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOB. CO. LIMD. BATUH PUTEH ESTATE ", within a beaded circle "10 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters " Yih Fen" ?
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition: Copper Proof RRR



20 CENTS

SS 62

A 20 Cents token is most likely to have been issued by the above Company for use in the Batuh Puteh Estate. However, so far, no specimen of this denomination has been traced.

50 CENTS



SS 63
(P.68)

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOB. CO. LIMD. BATUH PUTEH ESTATE ", within a beaded circle "50 CENTS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters " Wu Shih" (Fifty)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7.90 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Copper Proof RR



H. SANDAKAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED, BATUH PUTEH ESTATE

1 DOLLAR



SS 64
(P.63)

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOB.CO. LIMD. BATUH PUTEH ESTATE ", within a beaded circle "50 CENTS"

Reverse : The Chinese characters " Yih Yuan" (One Dollar)

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition : Tin RRR

Note : J.A. Van der Chijs recorded the above token in Nickel (Chijs 368)



2 DOLLARS



SS 65
(P.62)

Obverse : "SANDAKAN TOB. CO. LIMD. BATUH BATUH PUTEH ESTATE ", within a beaded circle "2 DOLLARS"

Reverse : The Chinese characters " Er Ta Yuan" (Two Dollars)

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 33 mm

Composition : Tin RRR

Note : J.A. Van der Chijs recorded the above token in Nickel (Chijs 367)



I. TENOM RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

1 CENT



SS 66A

Obverse : "TENOM RUBBER CO LD 1 CENT"

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.00 grammes

Diameter : 20 mm

Composition : Cupro Nickel and Brass mixture RRR

5 CENTS



SS 66
(P.71)

Obverse : "TENOM RUBBER CO LD 5 CENTS"

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.30 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Cupro Nickel and Brass mixture RRR



I. TENOM RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

10 CENTS



SS 67

Obverse : "TENOM RUBBER CO LD 10 CENTS"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7.35 grammes
Diameter : 30.5 mm
Composition: Cupro Nickel and Brass mixture



20 CENTS

SS 68

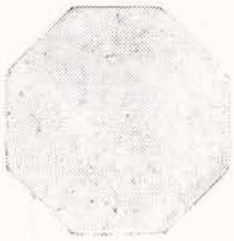
A 20 Cents token is most likely to have been issued by the above Company. However, so far, no specimen of this denomination has been traced

50 CENTS



SS 69

Obverse : "TENOM RUBBER CO LD 50 CENTS"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.30 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm, Octagonal
Composition: Cupro Nickel



50 CENTS M



SS 70

Obverse : "TENOM RUBBER CO LD 50 CENTS M"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.30 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm, Octagonal
Composition: Cupro Nickel

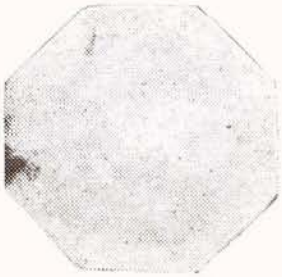


1 DOLLAR



SS 71

Obverse : "TENOM RUBBER CO LD 50 CENTS M"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7.60 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm, Octagonal
Composition: Cupro Nickel



I. TENOM RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

1 DOLLAR M



SS 72

Obverse : "TENOM RUBBER CO LD 1 DOLLAR M"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7.60 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm, Octagonal
Composition : Cupro Nickel



J. NEW LABUAN BORNEO TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED (N.L.B.T.C.L.) ESTATE SHOP

1 CENT



SS 73
(P.72)

Obverse : "N.L.B.T.C.L. (New Labuan Borneo Tobacco Company Limited) ESTATE SHOP. one cent"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Tui Huo Yih Hsien" (One Cent in exchange)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 63.30 grains, 4.10 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm (centre hole)
Composition : Brass



K. THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LIMITED

The New Darvel Bay (Borneo) Tobacco Plantations Limited was situated in Lahad Datu. Celluloid tokens for payment to labourers were issued by this plantation in the late 19th and early 20h Century in denominations of 3 Cents, 5 Cents, 10 Cents, 25 Cents, 50 Cents and 1 Dollar. This plantation also owned the Lamin (Segama) Estate.

In addition, private promissory notes were also issued sometime between 1880 - 1900 in denominations of 5 Cents, 25 Cents, 50 Cents and 1 Dollar. These private promissory notes are not listed here as they do not fall within the purview of this Chapter.

3 CENTS



SS 74

Obverse : "THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD"
Reverse : "3 Cents"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.40 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm
Composition : Dark blue celluloid (central hole) RRR



K. THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LIMITED

5 CENTS



SS 75

Obverse : "THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD"
Reverse : "5 Cents"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.20 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition: Yellow celluloid (central hole) RRR



10 CENTS



SS 76

Obverse : "THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD"
Reverse : "10 CTS"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.00 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition: Red celluloid (central hole) RRR



25 CENTS



SS 77

Obverse : "THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD"
Reverse : "25 CTS"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.80 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition: Green celluloid with thin sandwiched black centre core RRR



50 CENTS



SS 78

Obverse : "THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD"
Reverse : "50 CTS"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.80 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition: Brown celluloid with thin sandwiched black centre core RRR



K. THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LIMITED

1 DOLLAR



SS 79

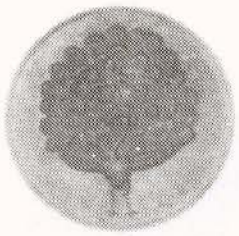
Obverse : "THE NEW DARVEL BAY (BORNEO) TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD"
Reverse : " $1 "
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.20 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition : Black celluloid RRR



L. RAMIE FIBRE COMPANY LIMITED BORNEO (Ranau)

The Ramie Fibre Company Limited Borneo is believed to have been located around Ranau. Details on this Company needs further research.

1/4 DOLLAR

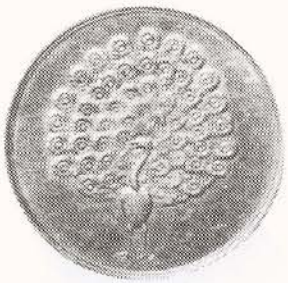


SS 80

Obverse : A peacock
Reverse : "RAMIE FIBRE Co Ld BORNEO", within a circle "1/4 DOLLAR"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.50 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm
Composition : Copper RRR



1/2 DOLLAR



SS 81

Obverse : A peacock
Reverse : "RAMIE FIBRE Co Ld BORNEO", within a circle "1/2 DOLLAR"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 10 grammes
Diameter : 31 mm
Composition : Copper RRR



1 DOLLAR



SS 81A

Obverse : A peacock
Reverse : "RAMIE FIBRE Co Ld BORNEO", within a circle "1 DOLLAR"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 19.65 grammes
Diameter : 35 mm
Composition : Copper RRR



M. MELALAP ESTATE (Tenom)

The Melalap Estate, which still exists, is situated near Tenom. It was established in 1904; its main produce being rubber, Brass tokens were issued by this estate for payment to it's labour force between 1921 - 1923. These could be used for the exchange of goods at the Melalap Estate Shop.

Private bank notes bearing the denominations 50 Cents and One Dollar were also issued by the Melalap Estate. Unfortunately a specimen of these private bank notes has not been traced.

The Melalap Estate now comes under Barlow Plantations Sendirian Berhad which is owned by Harrisons Malaysian Plantations Berhad, Kuala Lumpur.

5 CENTS



SS 82

Obverse : 'MELALAP ESTATE"
Reverse : The denomination " 5 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.45 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm
Composition: Brass (hole at top) RRR



10 CENTS



SS 83

Obverse : 'MELALAP ESTATE"
Reverse : The denomination " 10 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.0 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition: Brass (hole at top) RRR



20 CENTS



SS 84

Obverse : 'MELALAP ESTATE"
Reverse : The denomination " 20 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 10.10 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition: Brass (hole at top) RRR



25 CENTS



SS 85

Obverse : 'MELALAP ESTATE"
Reverse : The denomination " 25 " (Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 12.75 grammes
Diameter : 36 mm
Composition: Brass (hole at top) RRR



N. KIMANIS RUBBER LIMITED, KIMANIS

10 CENTS



SS 86

Obverse : 'KIMANIS RUBBER LTD. KIMANIS"
Reverse : The Chinese characters "Yih Chiau" (10 Cents) and "10 Cts"
Edge : Milled
Weight : 6.50 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm
Composition : Brass RRR
Note : The reverse occurs with an incused serial number below the denomination



O. PITAS AND NICOLINA ESTATES (H.C. EDUARD MEYER)

1/2 DOLLAR



SS 87

Obverse : 'ESTATES PITAS AND NICOLINA. H.C. EDUARD MEYER"
Reverse : "GOOD FOR 1/2 DOLLAR"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.55 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Nickel R



1 DOLLAR



SS 88

Obverse : 'ESTATES PITAS AND NICOLINA. H.C. EDUARD MEYER"
Reverse : "GOOD FOR 1 DOLLAR"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.00 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm
Composition : Nickel R



P. THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED, SILIMPOPON

The Cowie Harbour coal Company Limited was formed in 1905 in Silimpopon. This colliery in Silimpopon was backed by the British North Borneo Chartered Company as well as Harrisons & Crosfield. In 1922 the Cowie Harbour Coal Company Limited produced a record 87,543 tons of coal and employed a labour force of 1,000 people including a fair number of Chinese. The colliery was one of the first employers to abolish written contracts with all it's labourers working hard on piece rates. Due to the depression in the late 1920's and less need for coal, as by then the ships were converting to oil for fuel, this Company finally wound up in 1930.

So far, only the 10 Cents private token issued by this Company has been traced. It is probable that other denominations issued by this Company may also have existed.

10 CENTS



SS 89

Obverse : "THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED, SILIMPOPON"
Reverse : " 10 Cts ", in Chinese "Yat Kok" (10 Cents) and in Jawi "Sapuloh Sen" (10 Cents)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.41 grammes
Diameter : 32 mm
Composition: Green Valcanite RRR



Q. JELLANI ESTATE

The location of Jellani Estate has not been traced. It is possible that this estate could have been located in Malaya. It is listed here for convenience only.

10 CENTS



SS 90

Obverse : "JELLANI ESTATE. CENTS. 10"
Reverse : "GOOD FOR. CENTS. 10"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.75 grammes
Diameter : 182 mm
Composition: Brass RR



20 CENTS



SS 91

Obverse : "JELLANI ESTATE. CENTS. 20"
Reverse : "GOOD FOR. CENTS. 20"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.20 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm
Composition: Brass RR



Q. JELLANI ESTATE

30 CENTS



SS 92
(P.70)

Obverse : "JELLANI ESTATE. CENTS. 30"
Reverse : "GOOD FOR. CENTS. 30"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 42.6 grains, 2.76 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Brass RR



Note: The 50 Cents token is also believed to have been issued by the Jellani Estate. However, a specimen has not been traced.

R. RIO GRANDE ESTATE

30 CENTS



SS 93

Obverse : "RIO GRANDE ESTATE 30 CENTS"
Reverse : "RIO GRANDE ESTATE 30 CENTS"
Edge : Grained
Weight : 8.30 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Composition : Copper RRR
Note : This token was originally found in British North Borneo (Sabah).

The actual location of this estate is not known.



S. UTRETCH 6 STIVER (IMITATION)



SS 94

Obverse : Imitation of Utretch 6 Stiver 1764
Reverse : Crude cross within wreath surrounded by the legend "BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO"
Edge : Plain
Weight : 8.50 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm
Composition : Base metal RRRR



T. MALAYA BORNEO EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL 1922



SS 95

Obverse : Bust of Edward Prince of Wales facing right surrounded with the legend "EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES. MALAYA 1922" (Later to be King Edward VIII who abdicated in 1936)

Reverse : Britannia holding a trident and shield overlooking a native village within the legend "MALAYA BORNEO EXHIBITION".Below "AWARDED TO" Unnamed.

Edge : Plain

Weight : 57 grammes

Diameter : 45 mm

Composition : Silver RR





Masjid Negeri Sabah (Sabah State Mosque), Kota Kinabalu
(Photo - Mohd Kassim Bin Haji Ali, Kuala Lumpur)

BRITISH TRADE DOLLARS 1895 - 1935

From the early commencement of European Trade in the East in the 16th Century, the main coin in circulation had been the Spanish Silver Dollar. In the early years of the 19th Century, the Spanish Dollar was displaced by a variety of silver coins like the American Trade Dollars, the Japanese Trade Dollars, and most common of all, the Mexican Silver Dollars which became the chief coins in circulation in this region.

With the extension of British trading interests in the East, especially after the founding of Singapore in 1819 and Hong Kong in 1842, it became necessary to produce a special Dollar so as to remove the reliance of a British colony upon the various foreign coins then in circulation. From 1842 until 1863 both private and official bodies from the Straits Setlements and Hong Kong continually peitioned the British Governmen for the introduction of a Dollar coin and subsidiary silver and copper coins.

The years 1875 to 1895 saw a rapid fall in the price of silver, which apart from disrupting trade, also resulted in a very serious shortage of minted dollars. To overcome the shortage, approval was given in 1894 by a Royal Prerogative of the English sovereign for the minting of a special British Dollar for general use in Far Eastern Trade.

The dies were prepared by G.W. De Saulles, engraver of the Royal Mint, London. The coins were struck at the Bombay Mint, Calcutta Mint and the Royal Mint, London and were distributed chiefly through the banks at Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang and Shanghai. The obverse shows a helmeted Britannia standing looking to the left, her right hand grasping a trident and her left hand resting on an oval shield bearing the united crosses of St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland and St. Patrick of Ireland. A sailing ship is in the distance with the denomination "ONE DOLLAR" above and the year date below. The whole is within a circle surrounded by a border of the key pattern. The reverse side shows a scroll design divided into four compartments containing in the upper and lower compartments the Chinese characters "YIH YUAN" (One Dollar) and in the left and right compartments the Jawi inscription "SATU RINGGIT" (One Dollar), with a Chinese labyrinth in the centre. Lady Susan Hiks-Beach posed as Britannia for the artist G.W. De Saulles.

The British Trade Dollar was declared legal tender in the Crown Colonies of the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and Labuan by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of 2nd February 1895. The British Trade Dollar became very popular in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States and was locally known as 'Ringgit Tongkat' (Staff Ringgit i.e. in reference to the trident in Britannia's hand)

The British Trade Dollar was demonetised in the Straits Settlements by the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order 1903 with effect from 31st August 1904. This Dollar ceased to be legal tender in the Colony of Labuan in 1905. However, the British Dollar remained legal tender in the Colony of Hong Kong until 1st August 1937 after which date it ceased to have any legal tender status and became merchandise.

These Dollars were struck at the following mints:-

Bombay Mint, India - Incuse "B" mint mark in the centre prong of the trident in Britannia's hand. Missing on some of the 1895, 1897 and 1898 coins due to worn dies.

Calcutta Mint, India - Incuse "C" mint mark in the ground between the left foot of Britannia and the base of the shield. Missing on a few 1900 coins.

Royal Mint, London - No mint mark. Only the 1925 and 1930 issues were minted in London.

The 1921B Dollar was struck but never released for circulation. A few copies were given away to various officials and the remainder of the issues were melted down. Proof restrikes were made of this year date in very limited amounts in 1962.

The 1934B and 1935B Dollars were struck and shipped to Hong Kong. They were deposited in the vaults of a Hong Kong Bank as security against the dollar bank notes introduced in Hong Kong in 1935. A limited number of the 1934B Dollars (between 100 to 300 at least) were released. It is doubtful if more than 10 pieces of the 1935B Dollars were issued. The remainder of the 1934B and 1935B Trade Dollars were returned to the Mint for melting before World War II.

Mr. R.A. Leonard has made the following observation on the difference between the Calcutta Mint and Bombay Mint strikings for the year date 1901C and 1902B. These observations should be useful in properly identifying the 1900 British Trade Dollar without the B mint mark as it is a Calcutta mint coin.

Bombay Mint	Calcutta Mint
The waves have very clear lines.The "B" mint mark is in the middle prong of the trident in Britannia's hand. The lower tip of 9 in date is level with the lower part of 1.	The waves are not clear at all. The "C" mint mark is incuse in the ground between the bottom of the shield and the left foot of Britannia. The lower tip of 9 in year date is below the lower part of 1.

Jerome Remick made a comparison from examination of a 1900B Dollar and a 1900 British Trade Dollar without any mint mark and noted as follows:

a. Waves on both sides of ship. The waves are not sharp on 1900 and they have about the same sharpness as shown on the 1901C and 1902C Dollars. The waves are sharp and clear on the 1900B and show the same sharpness as on the 1901B.

b. The year date. The loop or circular part of 9 in 1900 is the same size as in 1901C and larger than that in 1900B. The loop or circular part of 9 in 1900B is of the same size as that in 1901B and smaller than that in 1900. The "00" in the year date on the 1900 trade dollar are more oval than the "00" on the 1900B dollar but unfortunately this difference is not too great and can best be seen when the 1900B and 1900 dollars are placed side by side.

The above description is important as it is possible that specimens of 1900B with a weak or worn off "B" mint mark might be mistaken for the 1900 year date wihout any mint mark.

British Trade Dollars with a dot on the centre prong of the trident and the words "FOR JEWELLERY" in place of the denomination "ONE DOLLAR" on the obverse were manufactured by private Chinese mints in Canton. These were struck in a lower fineness standard and were intended to be curio pieces but at times did deceive the unwary user.

PROOF RESTRIKES

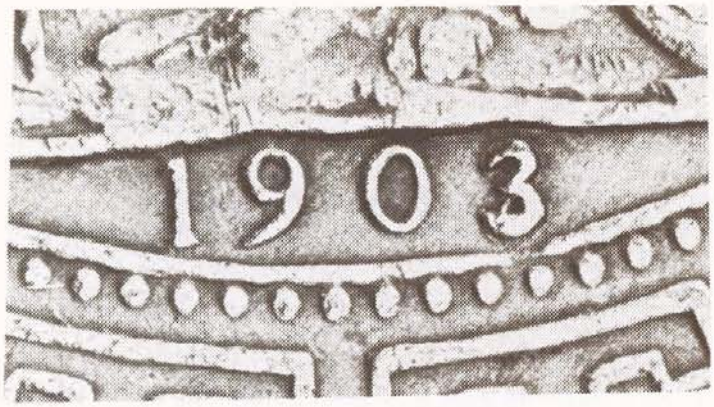
Proof restrikes in gold were made of the 1895B, 1896B, 1897B, 1898B, 1899B, 1900B, 1901B and 1902B Dollars very shortly after they were issued for an individual who supplied the mint with the gold. Only a few specimens in gold of each date were made. (Reference Murdoch sale 1903 Lots 328, 329, 331, 334, 336, 337 and 339)

A very small quantity of the 1900, 1921B, 1934B and 1935B Trade Dollars were restruck in proof condition in 1962. These proof restrikes have a very brilliant new surface. Corrosion causing small pits on the die which show up as tiny dots on the coin are often noiceable on proof restrikes.

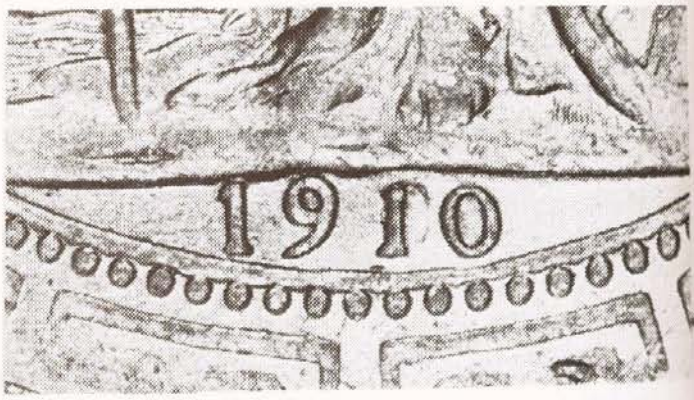
OVERDATES

The following overdates on the British Trade Dollars are known to exist:

1897B over 1896B
1901B over 1900B
1903B over 1902B
1904B over 1898B
1904B over 1900B
1904B over 1903B
1908B over 1903B
1908B over 1907B
1909B over 1908B
1910B over 1900B
1929B over 1901B
1929B over 1921B



1903B OVER 1902B



1910B OVER 1900B



Mint mark "B"



Mint mark "C"

DIE VARIETIES

The following die varieties on the British Trade Dollars exist:

1895B (a) Date numerals are evenly spaed between the top and bottom of the design and are lightly engraved
(b) The upper part of the date numerals touch the base on which Britannia stands and are strongly reengraved

1900B (a) Normal incuse "B" in the middle prong of the trident
(b) The "B" mint mark is not clearly defined and appears as an incuse oval with part of the right side missing as it slightly overlaps the right side of the prong
(c) A widely spaced date with last O of the date to the right of the foot of Britannia
(d) An evenly spaced date with the last O of the date nearly under the foot of Britannia

1904B (a) Normal year date
(b) Recut O in year date

Most of the British Trade Dollars that turn up are usually in Very Fine or Extra Fine condition. True Uncirculated pieces are scarce as the high points of this dollar are easily worn off. The high points of Britania's body such as her legs, breast, arms and the shield should be examined thoroughly for any wear before a coin is described as Uncirculated.

Well made cast counterfeilt copies of nearly all the dates were made in Bangkok, Thailand as well as in Hong Kong in the early 1960's. The cast counterfeits have a rough, grainy, pimply surface, especially on the upper part of Britannia's body and design of the ship is blurred. Most of the counterfeit Trade Dollars show a natural colour and a high degree of magnification is needed to distinguish them from the genuine pieces. Counterfeits of the 1896B and 1899B Trade Dollars were made in Bangkok and have a dull satiny appearance.

BRITISH TRADE DOLLAR

Obverse : Britannia standing and looking to left with her right hand grasping a trident. Her left hand rests on a shield bearing the united crosses of Saint George, Saint Adrew and Saint Patrick. A sailing ship in the distance. "ONE DOLLAR" above and the year date below. The whole encircled by a Chinese scroll pattern border.

Reverse : A Chinese labyrinth encircled by four compartments containing the Chinese characters for "ONE YUAN" (One Dollar) and the Arabic inscription "SATU RINGGIT" (One Dollar). The whole encircled by a Chinese scroll pattern border

Edge : Milled

Weight : 416 grains, 26.95 grammes

Diameter : 39 mm

Composition : Silver (.900 fine)





SS 1
(KM T5)

Year	Date	Mintage
1895B	("B" raised)	
1895B	("B" incuse)	3,316,063
1895B	PROOF	
1895		(incl. in 1895B)
1895	PROOF	
1896B		(6,135,617)
1896B	PROOF	
1897B		21,286,427
1897B	PROOF	
1897		(incl. in 1897B)
1898B		21,545,564
1898B	PROOF	
1898		(incl. in 1898B)
1899B		30,743,159
1899B	PROOF	
1900B		9,106,619
1900B	PROOF	
1900		363,372
1900C		(not available)
1901B		25,684,971
1901B	PROOF	
1901C		1,513,685
1902B		30,404,499
1902B	PROOF	
1902C		1,266,618
1903B		3,955,647
1903B	PROOF	
1904B		648,847 S
1904B	PROOF	
*	**********	
1907B		1,945,726
1908B		6,870,741
1908B	PROOF	
1909B		5,954,218
1909B	PROOF	
1910B		5,552,910
1911B		37,470,509
1912B		5,672,075
1913B		1,566,693 S
1921B		50,211 RRR
1921B	PROOF	
1925		6,869,853
1929B		5,100,036
1930		6,664,865
1930B		10,401,032
1930B	PROOF	
1934B		17,335,205 RR
1934B	PROOF	
1935B		6,811,995 RRR
1935B	PROOF	

* Note: The British Trade Dollar was demonetised in the Straits Settlements by Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order 1903 with effect from 31st August 1904. This Dollar coin also ceased to be legal tender in the Colony of Labuan in 1905.

The British Trade dollars ceased to be legal tender in the Colony of Hong Kong on 1st August 1937.

RESTRIKE PROOF COINS (restruck in 1962)

1900	(about 25 pieces restruck)	RR	1934B	(about 20 pieces restruck) ?	RR
1921B	(number of pieces restruck not known)	RR	1935B	(about 20 pieces restruck) ?	RR

RESTRIKE GOLD PROOF COINS (restruck in 1902 ?)

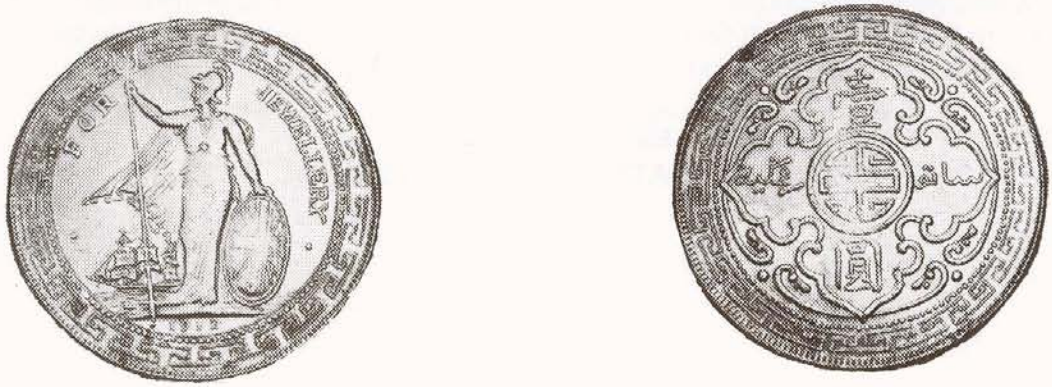
1895B	RRR	1897B	RRR	1899B	RRR	1901B	RRR
1896B	RRR	1898B	RRR	1900B	RRR	1902B	RRR

Note: Only a few pieces of the British Trade Dollar were restruck in gold in 1902 ? at the request of a private individual who supplied the mint with the gold.



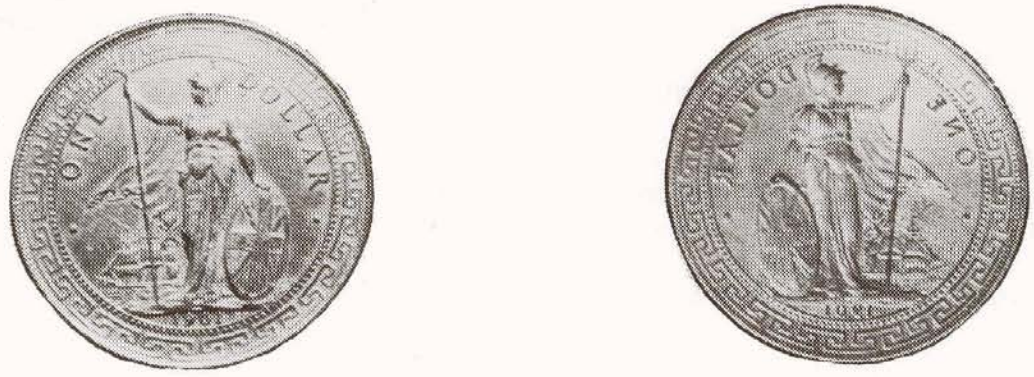
SS 2

British Trade Dollar 1900, Counterfeit, a mixture of silver and brass and rather crude. (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 26.6 grammes Diameter: 38.5 mm Thickness: 2.5 mm



SS 3

British Trade Dollar 1912 "FOR JEWELLERY". Contemporary item struck at private mint in Canton to serve as a curio pieces. The words "FOR JEWELLERY" appear in place of the denomination "ONE DOLLAR" on the obverse. These pieces contain a lower silver content. Weight: 26.85 grammes



SS4

British Trade Dollar 1901 BROCKAGE featuring the inverted impression of the obverse which is incused on the reverse side RR

1939 - 1952

History

In 1940 the Malay Peninsula comprised of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and the Unfederated Malay States.

By 1941 there were strong rumours of war. On 8th December 1941 the Japanese under General Tomoyuki Yamashita attacked Northern Malaya. Within nine weeks the Japanese managed to capture the entire Malay Peninsula and Singapore fell on 15th February 1942. The Japanese immediately issued their "Banana Money" which had been printed by them earlier and brought in by the invading forces. No coins were issued by the Japanese during their occupation of Malaya which they had renamed "Malai". However, a pair of 20 Cents PATTERN coins in aluminium were struck by the Osaka Mint, Japan. The obverse of these two Patterns has the word "MALAYSIA" instead of Malaya or Malai. The year date "2602" (= 1942) is in Japanese.

By a treaty signed on 20th August 1943, the Japanese presented the States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu to Siam in appreciation of Siamese assistance in allowing the Japanese army to pass through Siam unhindered in 1941. After the war, Siam returned these four States to the British in early 1946.

Japan surrendered on 15th August 1945 after atomic bombs were dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On 12th September 1945, the Japanese Commander, General Itagaki, officially surrendered to Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Allied Supreme Commander, in Singapore. Malaya was placed under the British Military Administration for a short period of seven months during which period the entire administrative structure was overhauled.

On 1st April 1946, the Malayan Union comprising the Federated Malay States (consisting of the States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negeri Sembilan), the Unfederated Malay States (consisting of the States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu and Johor) and the Straits Settlements (consisting of Penang and Malacca only) was formed. Singapore became a Crown Colony of England. The Malayan Union proved to be very unpopular and this led to the formation of the Federation of Malaya on 1st February 1948.

LAST GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas (Prisoner of the Japanese in Singapore from 15.2.1942 - 15.8.1945)	9.11.1934	-	31.3.1946

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

Lieutenant General Sir Frank Messervy (General Officer Commanding in Chief, Malaya Command)	12.9.1945	-	31.3.1946

GOVERNOR OF MALAYAN UNION

Sir Gerard Edward James Gent (First and only Governor of the Malayan Union)	1. 4.1946	-	31.1.1948
Hon. Malcolm John MacDonald			
Governor-General of the Malayan Union and Singapore	? .5.1946	-	? .7.1946
Governor General of Malaya and North Borneo	15.7.1946	-	1948

HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Sir Gerard Edward James Gent	1.2.1948	-	4.7.1948
Sir Alexander Theodore Newboult (Officer Administration the Government)	5.7.1948	-	5.10.1948
Sir Henry Lowell Goldsworth Gurney (Assasinated by the communists)	6.10.1948	-	7.10.1951

Coinage

The question of a Malayan currency was under review by Sir Basil P. Blackett who was appointed Commissioner of the Currency Commission by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September 1933. The reason for this was the continuous agitation by the Federated Malay States (consisting of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negeri Sembilan) for a share in the profits arising from the Straits Currency Guarantee Fund. The currency in use at this time throughout the Malay Peninsula was that of the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements (consisting of Penang, Malacca and Singapore). Finally, five years later, the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya was formed in October 1938 with the responsibility of issuing a Pan - Malayan currency.

Coins bearing the new design of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, were designed by Percy Mtecalfe at the Royal Mint, London in 1939. These consisted of a copper 1 Cent and silver 5, 10 and 20 Cents denominations. In 1940 a copper 1/2 Cent coin was added to complete the series. The obverse has the inscription "GEORGE VI KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA". After the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the British Parliament assented to the ommission of "EMPEROR OF INDIA" from the royal style and tiles. Accordingly, the coin issues from 1948 to 1950 were lettered to read "KING GEORGE THE SIXTH" on the obverse.

Owing to war-time economy measures on metals, the standard fineness of silver content in the coins was reduced from the earlier .750 fine to .500 fine in 1943. Similarly, the size and weight of the Bronze 1 Cent coin was also reduced. Later in 1948 the striking of coins in silver was replaced with Cupro Nickel.

All coins for Malaya were minted at the Royal Mint, London except for the coins with the " i " mint mark which were minted at the Calcutta Mint (for 1941i only) and the Bombay Mint (for 1945i only) in India.

As a result of the transfer of the State of Sarawak and the State of North Borneo (including the Colony of Labuan) to the Colonial office in July 1946, the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya ceased to exist with effect from 1st January, 1952.

The coinages for Malaya bears the effigy of King George VI (1936 - 1952)

The limit of legal tender for the coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, was One Dollar for the 1/2 Cent and 1 Cent and Two Dollars for the 5, 10 and 20 Cents. These coins were demonetized on 31st December 1952.

Counterfeit coins exist of the 20 Cents 1939 and 1950. These coins are however of rough manufacture and easily distinguishable.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coinage of Malaya. The "KM" (Krause Mishler) series of reference numbers from the "Standard Catalogue of World Coins" published by Krause Publications, U.S.A. have also been retained and are listed in brackets (KM --------).



George VI
King of England 1936 - 1952
(Photo - Camera Press Ltd., London &
Central Office of Information, London)



Sir Gerard Edward James Gent
Governor of the Malayan Union
1.4.1946 - 31.1.1948
High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya
1.2.1948 - 4.7.1948
(Photo - Federal Department of Information
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sir Henry Lowell Goldsworthy Gurney
High Commissioner of the Federation of
Malaya 6.10.1948 - 7.10.1951
(Photo - Federal Department of Information
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



First Rulers Conference held in Kuala Lumpur on 18th February 1948

Seated Left to Right: Sultan Ibrahim of Kelantan, Sultan Badlishah of Kedah, Sultan Hishamuddin Alam Shah of Selangor, Sultan Abu Bakar of Pahang, Sultan Ibrahim of Johor, H.H. Tuanku Abdul Rahman the Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan, Sultan Abdul Aziz of Perak, H.H. Syed Putra the Raja of Perlis and Sultan Ismail of Terengganu.

(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

KING GEORGE VI 1936 - 1952

HALF CENT 1940





Obverse : The legend "GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR" Bust of King George VI facing left, the designers initials "PM" (Percy Metcalfe) in relief below the truncation of the neck

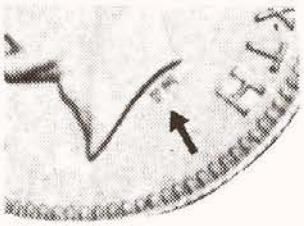
Reverse : Within a beaded circle "1/2 CENT" with the legend "COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY MALAYA 1940"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 45 grains, 2.91 grammes

Diameter : 18.5 mm x 18.5 mm (Square, rounded corners)

Composition : Bronze



Initials "PM"

Year	Date	Mintage
1940		6,000,000
1940	PROOF	

SS 1
(KM 1)

ONE CENT

Obverse : Similar to SS 1

Reverse : Within a beaded circle "1 CENT" with the legend "COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY MALAYA. Year Date". (Mint mark "i" below "CENT" for 1945i only)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 90 grains, 5.83 grammes

Diameter : 21.5 mm x 21.5 mm (Square, rounded corners)

Composition : Bronze



SS 2
(KM 2)



Year	Date	Mintage	Year	Date	Mintage
1939		20,000,000	1940	PROOF	
1939	PROOF		1941i		33,620,000
1940		23,600,000			

ONE CENT

Obverse : Similar to SS 2

Reverse : Similar to SS 2

Edge : Plain

Weight : 65 grains, 4.21 grammes

Diameter : 20 mm x 20 mm (Square, rounded corners)

Composition : Bronze



SS 3
(KM 6)



Year	Date	Mintage	Year	Date	Mintage
1943		50,000,000	1945		40,033,000
1943	PROOF		1945	PROOF	



FIVE CENTS



Obverse : The legend "GEORGE VI KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA". Bust of King George VI facing left with the designers initials "PM" in relief below the truncation of neck

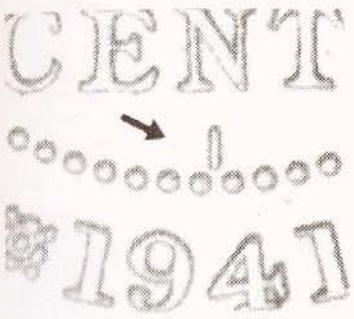
Reverse : Within a beaded circle "5 CENTS" with the legend "COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY MALAYA. Year Date". (Mint mark "i" below "CENT" for 1941i and 1945i only)

Edge : Milled

Weight : 20.95 grains, 1.35 grammes

Diameter : 16 mm (Square, rounded corners)

Composition : Silver .750 fine (1939 - 1941)
Silver .500 fine (1943 - 1945)



Mint mark "i"

SS 4a (KM 3)

Year Date	Mintage
1939	2,000,000
1939 PROOF	
1941	4,000,000
1941 PROOF	
1941i	(included in 1941)

SS 4b (KM 3a)

Year Date	Mintage
1943	10,000,000
1943 PROOF	
1945	8,800,000
1945 PROOF	
1945i	4,600,000

FIVE CENTS

Obverse : The legend "KING GEORGE THE SIXTH". Bust of King George VI facing left with the designers initials "PM" in relief below the truncation of neck

Reverse : Within a beaded circle "5 CENTS" with the legend "COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY MALAYA. Year Date".

Edge : Milled

Weight : 21.82 grains, 1.41 grammes

Diameter : 16.2 mm

Composition : Cupro Nickel (Copper 75%, Nickel 25%)





SS 5 (KM 7)

Year Date	Mintage
1948	30,000,000
1948 PROOF	

Year Date	Mintage
1950	40,000,000
1950 PROOF	

FIVE CENTS

Obverse : Similar to SS 4

Reverse : Similar to SS 4 but denomination "10 CENTS"

Edge : Milled

Weight : 41.90 grains, 2.71 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Composition : Silver .750 fine (1939 - 1941)
Silver .500 fine (1943 - 1945)





SS 6a (KM 4)

Year Date	Mintage
1939	10,000,000
1939 PROOF	
1941	17,000,000
1941 PROOF	
1941i PROOF	RRR

SS 6b (KM 4a)

Year Date	Mintage
1943	5,000,000
1943 PROOF	
1945	3,151,900
1945 PROOF	
1945i PROOF	RRR

TEN CENTS



SS 7
(KM 8)

Obverse : Similar to SS 5
Reverse : Similar to SS 5 but denomination "10 CENTS"
Edge : Milled
Weight : 43.64 grains, 2.82 grammes
Diameter : 19.5 mm
Composition: Cupro Nickel (Copper 75%, Nickel 25%)

Year	Date	Mintage	Year	Date	Mintage
1948		23,885,374	1949	PROOF	
1948	PROOF		1950		65,000,000
1949		26,114,626	1950	PROOF	



TWENTY CENTS



SS 8a
(KM 5)

Obverse : Similar to SS 4
Reverse : Similar to SS 4 but denomination "20 CENTS"
Edge : Milled
Weight : 83.81 grains, 5.43 grammes
Diameter : 23.2 mm
Composition: Silver .750 fine (1939 only)
Silver .500 fine (1943 - 1945)

Year	Date	Mintage		Year	Date	Mintage
1939		8,000,000	SS 8b	1943		5,000,000
1939	PROOF		(KM5a)	1943	PROOF	
				1945		10,000,000
				1945	PROOF	
				1945i	PROOF	RRR



TWENTY CENTS



SS 9
(KM 9)

Obverse : Similar to SS 5
Reverse : Similar to SS 5 but denomination "20 CENTS"
Edge : Milled
Weight : 87.27 grains, 5.65 grammes
Diameter : 23.5 mm
Composition: Cupro Nickel (Copper 75%, Nickel 25%)

Year	Date	Mintage	Year	Date	Mintage
1948		40,000,000	1950		20,000,000
1948	PROOF		1950	PROOF	

Note: The currency of the Board of commissioners of Currency, Malaya was demonetized on 31st December 1952.



JAPANESE OCCUPATION ISSUE

MALAYSIA TWENTY CENTS 2602 (1942) PATTERN



SS 10

Obverse : A cluster of leaves in the centre. The word "MALAYSIA" above and the Japanese year date "2602" (= 1942) below

Reverse : The denomination "20 CENTS" above. Floral spray and a radiant sun below

Edge : Plain

Weight : 0.5 grammes

Diameter : 16 mm

Composition : Aluminium

Mint : Osaka Mint, Japan



Year Date	Mintage	
2602 (= 1942) PATTERN	(not known)	RRR

MALAYSIA TWENTY CENTS 2602 (1942) PATTERN



SS 11

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 10

Edge : Milled

Weight : 1.8 grammes

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Aluminium

Mint : Osaka Mint, Japan



Year Date	Mintage	
2602 (= 1942) PATTERN	(not known)	RRR

Note: (a) The existence of the above 20 Cents 2602 (= 1942) PATTERN coins was not known until 1983 when they were first published in "Zuroku Nippon No Kahei" (Japanese Coins and Notes in Pictures) - Coins of the Pacific War, Page 18 No.218 and 219.

(b) The word "MALAYSIA" on the 20 Cents PATTERN coins of 2602 (= 1942) appears to be a general term refering to British Malaya.

(c) "MALAYSIA" by Rupert Emerson (Published in 1937 by Macmillan Company). Emerson refers to Malaysia as "to use a somewhat unfamiliar term embracing both British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies has never been able to attract to itself the attention which it might otherwise have won". Sir Frank Swettenham, former Governor of the Straits Settlements, a strong critic of this book refers to Rupert Emerson as the author of the book with the barbarous title - Malaysia.

(d) The author has also come across a postcard of the Railway Station in Tank Road, Singapore, which is postmarked 5th December 1910. On this postcard is written "This is the station where people start for Malaysia".

(e) "Malaysia" as we know it today was formed on 16th September 1963. It comprised of the eleven states of the Federation of Malaya, Sabah (consisting of the State of North Borneo and Labuan), Sarawak and Singapore. Singapore left Malaysia on 9th August 1965 to become an independent Republic.

(f) The official Japanese name for MALAYA was MALAI . Why the Japanese chose to use the word MALAYSIA on these Pattern coins and not MALAI is not known.

STATES OF KEDAH, PERLIS, KELANTAN & TERENGGANU

By the end of 1941, the Japanese had occupied the States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu as well as the rest of Malaya. The Japanese restored the states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu to Thailand (Siam) in August 1943. The Japanese planned to issue their occupation coinage, which was made of tin in denominations of 1 Sen, 5 Sen and 10 Sen dated BE 2486 (1943) for the above four states. However, these coins were not put into circulation in these States. They were withdrawn and used in Japanese Military service clubs in Bangkok until the Japanese surrender in August 1945. These coins are very difficult to find. The illustrations below are from Scott Semans, U.S.A.

SEN (tin)

SS 12



(KM 5) Date BE2486 (1943) RRR
Diameter: 13 mm

5 SEN (tin)

SS 13



(KM 10) Date BE2486 (1943) RRR
Diameter: 17 mm

10 SEN (tin)

SS 14



(KM 15) Date BE2486 (1943) RRR
Diameter: 19 mm

COUNTERFEITS



10 Cents 1939 Counterfeit a mixture of brass and nickel (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 2.3 grammes Diameter: 18 mm Thickness: 1.4 mm



20 Cents 1939 Counterfeit a mixture of aluminium, copper and nickel (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 4.1 grammes Diameter: 23.2 mm Thickness: 1.5 mm



20 Cents 1950 Counterfeit a mixture of aluminium, copper and nickel (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 4.9 grammes Diameter: 23.2 mm Thickness: 1.5 mm

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO 1952 - 1963

History

The Federation of Malaya comprising the States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negeri Sembilan, Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu, Johor, Penang and Malacca was formed on 1st February 1948. The Federation of Malaya became an independent nation on 31st August 1957.

On 16th September 1963, Malaysia was formed comprising the eleven States of Malaya, Sabah (consisting of the State of North Borneo and Labuan), Sarawak and Singapore.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

General Sir Gerald Walter Robert Templer	7.2.1952	-	30.5.1954
Sir Donald Charles MacGillivray	1.6.1954	-	31.8.1957

PARAMOUNT RULERS OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA (MALAYSIA after 1963)

D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Negeri Sembilan)	3.5.1957	-	1.4.1960
D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Hishamuddin Alam Shah Al Haj (Selangor)	14.4.1960	-	1.9.1960
D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Syed Putra Al Haj (Perlis)	21.9.1960	-	20.9.1965

PRIME MINISTER OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA (MALAYSIA after 1963)

Tuanku Abdul Rahman Putra Al Haj	31.8.1957	-	22.9.1969

GOVERNORS OF BANK NEGARA TANAH MELAYU / BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

Dato' W.H. Wilcock	26.1.1959	-	25.7.1962
Tun Ismail bin Mohamed Ali	26.7.1962	-	26.7.1980

Coinage

On 1st January 1952 the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo took over the responsibility of issuing all currency in Malaya, Singapore, State of North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei.

Under the Central Bank of Malaya Ordinance 1958,the Bank Negara Tanah Melayu was established on 26th January 1959, with the sole right of issuing coins and bank notes in Malaya. However, in order to avoid any action which might have precipitated an irrevocable severance of monetary relations with Singapore and the Borneo Territories, this power was temporarily suspended. Malaya continued to share with Singapore, Brunei, State of North Borneo, Sarawak and Labuan the common currency issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo.

Coins bearing the new design of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo were designed by Mary Gillick. Cupro Nickel 5 Cents and 10 Cents were released in 1953 followed by the 20 Cents and 50 Cents in 1954. The 1 Cent coin in Bronze was introduced in 1956. All these coins have the inscription "QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND". The reverse is inscribed "MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO" with the respective denomination in the centre and the year date below. In 1962 new 1 Cent coins in Bronze bearing two kris (traditional Malay dagger) on the obverse were introduced.

The Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, ceased to issue it's currency with effect from 12th June 1967. Thereafter this function was taken over by Bank Negara Malaysia which assumed sole currency rights in Malaysia. Singapore and Brunei issued their own respective currencies through newly constituted monetary authorities.

In Malaysia, the currency of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, continued to circulate side by side with the new currency issued by Bank Negara Malaysia until 16th January 1969 at which date it was demonetized and thus ceased to be legal tender. The aforesaid Board and its assets were wound up and absorbed by Bank Negara Malaysia on 30th November 1979.

Except for the 1 Cent 1962, all the other coinage for Malaya and British Borneo bears the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II of England.

The coins for Malaya and British Borneo were struck at the following mints:

The Royal Mint, London	-	no mint mark
The Mint Limited, Birmingham, England	-	"H" mint mark
King's Norton Metal Company, Birmingham, England	-	"KN" mint mark

Counterfeit coins exist of the 50 Cents 1954, 1955, 1958 and 1958H. These are rather crude in manufacture and can be easily detected.

Minting Errors

The 50 Cents 1954, 1957KN, 1958H, 1961 and 1961H occur without the security line on the edge. This is due to a malfunction of the striking process at the Royal Mint, London.

Proof Issues

The 5 Cents 1953, 10 Cents 1953, 20 Cents 1954 and 50 Cents 1954 were also issued as silver Proofs in Royal Mint case. Only four sets are believed to have been struck in silver as proofs for presentation purposes.

Reference Numbers

New "SS" reference numbers have been allocated for the coinage of Malaya and British Borneo.

The "KM" (Krause Mishler) series of reference numbers from the "Standard Catalogue of World Coins" published by Krause Publications U.S.A. have also been retained and are listed in brackets (KM_____)



General Sir Gerald W.R. Templer
High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya 7.2.1952 - 30.5.1954
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Sir Donald C. Mac Gillivray
Last High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya 1.6.1954 - 31.8.1957
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



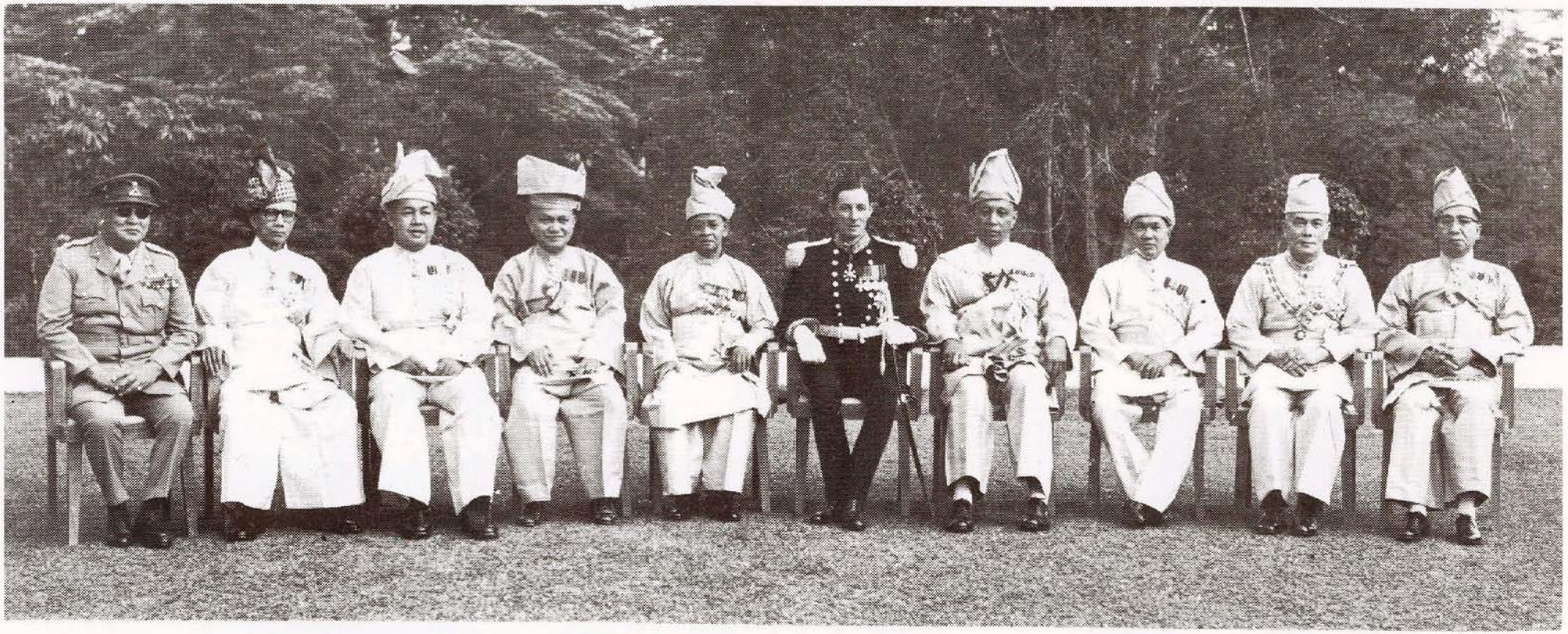
Dato' W.H. Wilcock
Governor of Bank Negara Tanah Melayu
26.1.1959 - 25.7.1962
(Photo - Bank Negara Malaysia)



Elizabeth II
Queen of England since 1952
(Photo - Associated Press and Central Office of Information, London)



Malaya's First Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, declaring "Merdeka" - Independence at the Merdeka Stadium, Kuala Lumpur on 31st August 1957.
Seated on the dais are the First Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler), their Highnesses the Rulers,the last High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya and Britain's representative, the Duke of Gloucester
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Their Highnesses the Rulers and His Excellancy the High Commissioner at the signing of the Federation of Malaya Agreement at King's House in Kuala Lumpur on 5th August 1957

Left to right: Sultan Sir Ismail (1959 - 1981) of Johor, Sultan Yusuf (1948 - 1963) of Perak, Tuanku Syed Putra (1945 -) Raja of Perlis, Tuanku Abdul Rahman (1933 - 1960) Yang Di Pertuan besar of Negeri Sembilan and First Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) of Malaya, Sultan Badlishah (1943 - 1958) of Kedah, His Excellancy Sir Donald Mac Gillivray (1954 - 1957) last High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya, Sultan Abu Bakar (1932 - 1974) of Pahang, Sultan Sir Hishamuddin (1938 - 1960) of Selangor, Sultan Ibrahim (1944 - 1960) of Kelantan and Sultan Ismail (1945 - 1979) of Terengganu.
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



The old Bank Negara Tanah Melayu building, Kuala Lumpur. Ca. 1959
(Photo - Bank Negara Malaysia)



Headquarters of Bank Negara Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
(Photo - Bank Negara Malaysia)

QUEEN ELIZABETH II (since 1952)

ONE CENT



SS 1
(KM 5)



Obverse : The legend "QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND" with the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II in centre

Reverse : Within a beaded circle "1 CENT" with the legend "MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO. Year Date"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 65 grains, 4.21 grammes

Diameter : 20 mm x 20 mm (Square, rounded corners)

Composition : Bronze

Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1956	6,250,000	1958	5,000,000
1956 PROOF		1958 PROOF	
1957	12,500,000	1961	10,000,000
1957 PROOF		1961 PROOF	

ONE CENT 1962



SS 2
(KM 6)



Obverse : Two cris-crossed Kris (traditional Malay dagger)

Reverse : "1 CENT" in the centre with the legend "MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO 1962"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 30 grains, 1.944 grammes

Diameter : 0.700 inches, 17.7 mm

Composition : Bronze

Year Date	Mintage
1962	45,000,000
1962 PROOF	(believed to be 25 pieces)

Note : Only a very small quantity of the One Cent 1962 coins were issued in PROOF condition. However, a considerably large number of these Proof coins which had been rejected by the Mint due to minor flaws have turned up in the market. These rejected PROOF coins usually have very fine hair line scratches and bagmarks which can be seen with the naked eye. Collectors should be careful when buying this coin in PROOF as dealers usually do not differentiate between the original perfect PROOFS and the rejected defective pieces.





Mint mark "KN"

SS 3
(KM 1)

FIVE CENTS



Obverse : Similar to SS 1
Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "5 CENTS"
Edge : Milled
Weight : 21.82 grains, 1.41 grammes
Diameter : 16.2 mm
Composition: Cupro Nickel (Copper 75%, Nickel 25%)

Year	Date	Mintage	Year	Date	Mintage
1953		20,000,000	1958	PROOF	
1953	PROOF		1958H		10,000,000
1957		10,000,000	1961		90,000,000
1957	PROOF		1961	PROOF	
1957H		10,000,000	1961H		5,000,000
1957KN		(included in 1957H)	1961KN		(included in 1961H)
1958		10,000,000			

TEN CENTS





Obverse : Similar to SS 1
Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "10 CENTS"
Edge : Milled
Weight : 43.64 grains, 2.82 grammes
Diameter : 19.5 mm
Composition: Cupro Nickel (Copper 75%, Nickel 25%)

SS 4
(KM 2)

Year	Date	Mintage	Year	Date	Mintage
1953		20,000,000	1958	PROOF	
1953	PROOF		1960		10,000,000
1956		10,000,000	1960	PROOF	
1956	PROOF		1961		60,784,000
1957H		10,000,000	1961	PROOF	
1957KN		10,000,000	1961H		69,220,000
1958		10,000,000	1961KN		(included in 1961H)

TWENTY CENTS



SS 5
(KM 3)

Obverse : Similar to SS 1
Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "20 CENTS"
Edge : Milled
Weight : 82.27 grains, 5.65 grammes
Diameter : 23.5 mm
Composition : Cupro Nickel (Copper 75%, Nickel 25%)



Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1954	10,000,000	1957KN	2,500,000
1954 PROOF		1961	32,000,000
1956	5,000,000	1961 PROOF	
1956 PROOF		1961H	23,000,000
1957H	2,500,000		

FIFTY CENTS





Mint mark "H"

SS 6
(KM 4.1)

Obverse : Similar to SS 1
Reverse : Similar to SS 1 but denomination "50 CENTS"
Edge : Milled with security line
Weight : 144 grains, 9.3312 grammes
Diameter : 1.093 inches, 27.7 mm
Composition : Cupro Nickel (Copper 75%, Nickel 25%)



Year Date	Mintage	Year Date	Mintage
1954	8,000,000	1957KN	2,000,000
1954 PROOF		1958H	4,000,000
1955H	4,000,000	1961	17,000,000
1956	3,440,000	1961 PROOF	
1956 PROOF		1961H	4,000,000
1957H	2,000,000		

Note : (a) The 50 Cents 1954, 1957KN, 1958H, 1961, 1961H, errors exist without security line on edge.

(b) The currency of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, was demonetized on 16th January 1969.

COUNTERFEIT



SS 7 **20 Cents 1956** Counterfeit a mixture of aluminium copper and nickel (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 6.2 grammes Diameter: 23 mm Thickness: 1.8 mm



SS 8 **20 Cents 1961** Counterfeit a mixture of brass and aluminium (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 5.9 grammes Diameter: 23.5 mm Thickness: 1.5 mm



SS 9 **50 Cents 1955** Counterfeit a mixture of aluminium, copper and nickel (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 10.80 grammes Diameter: 27.90 mm



SS 10 **50 Cents 1958** Counterfeit a mixture of aluminium, copper and nickel (Photo enlarged)
Weight: 8.10 grammes Diameter: 27.80 mm

MALAYSIA 1963 - 1995

History

The Federation of Malaya, comprising the eleven States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negeri Sembilan, Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu, Johor, Penang and Malacca, became an independent nation on 31st August 1957.

On 16th September 1963, the new nation of Malaysia came into being. Malaysia comprised the eleven States of Malaya, Sabah (formerly State of North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore.

Singapore left Malaysia on 9th August 1965 to become an independent Republic.

On 1st February 1972, Kuala Lumpur the Federal capital, attained city status.

On 16th April 1984, the Island of Labuan also became a Federal Territory.

PARAMOUNT RULERS OF MALAYA/MALAYSIA

1.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Negeri Sembilan)	3.5.1957 - 1.4.1960
2.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Hishamuddin Alam Shah Al Haj (Selangor)	14.4.1960 - 1.9.1960
3.	S.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Syed Putra Al Haj (Perlis)	21.9.1960 - 20.9.1965
4.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin Shah (Terengganu)	21.9.1965 - 20.9.1970
5.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah (Kedah)	21.9.1970 - 20.9.1975
6.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Yahya Petra (Kelantan)	21.9.1975 - 29.3.1979
7.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al Musta'in Billah (Pahang)	25.4.1979 - 25.4.1984
8.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Almutawakkil Alallah Sultan Iskandar (Johor)	26.4.1984 - 25.4.1989
9.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Sultan Azlan Shah (Perak)	26.4.1989 - ?.4.1994
10.	D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Ja'afar (Negeri Sembilan)	since 26.4.1994

PRIME MINISTERS OF MALAYA/MALAYSIA

Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al Haj	31.8.1957 - 22.9.1969
(Under National Operations Council)	23.9.1969 - 21.9.1970
Y.A.B. Tun Haji Abdul Razak	22.9.1970 - 14.1.1976
Y.A.B. Tun Hussein Onn	15.1.1976 - 16.7.1981
Y.A.B. Dato Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed	since 17.7.1981

GOVERNORS OF BANK NEGARA TANAH MELAYU/BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

Dato' W.H. Wilcock	26.1.1959 - 25.7.1962
Tun Ismail bin Mohamed Ali	26.7.1962 - 26.7.1980
Tan Sri Abdul Aziz bin Haji Taha	27.7.1980 - 1.6.1985
Datuk Jaffar bin Hussein	2.6.1985 - 30.4.1994
Datuk Ahmad Mohd Don	since 1.5.1994

Coinage

Under the Central Bank of Malaya Ordinance 1958, the 'Bank Negara Tanah Melayu' was established on 26th January 1959 with the sole right of issuing currency in Malaya. However, in order to avoid any action which might have precipitated an irrevocable severance of monetary relations with Singapore and the Borneo Territories, this power was temporarily suspended. Malaya continued to share with Singapore, Brunei, State of North Borneo (Sabah) and Sarawak, the common currency issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo.

With the formation of Malaysia on 16th September 1963, the 'Bank Negara Tanah Melayu' came to be known as 'Bank Negara Malaysia' (Central Bank of Malaysia).

On 12th June 1967, the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, ceased to operate. Bank Negara assumed its sole currency issuing powers for Malaysia. Singapore and Brunei issued their own currency through newly constituted monetary authorities. The Ringgit (Malaysian dollar) was established as the unit of currency comprising 100 Sen (Cents). The par value of the ringgit was fixed at 0.290299 grammes of fine gold and the exchange rate of the old Malayan dollar currency was pegged at Sterling two shilling four pence. Withdrawal of the former currency in exchange for the newly-designed currency began immediately as the aforesaid currency was declared legal tender only up to 16th January 1969. However, the former currency had not yet been completely withdrawn when on 18th November 1967 the Pound Sterling was devalued. As the sterling parity of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo's dollar remained unchanged while the Ringgit (dollars) of Malaysia had not been devalued, the former currency was thereafter exchanged at only 85.7 cents to the new Malaysian Ringgit.

The first issue of the newly designed coinage for Malaysia was released on 12th June 1967 and comprised five denominations (1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Sen) bearing a common design. The obverse features the Parliament House in Kuala Lumpur, symbolising Malaysia's faith in democracy, a crescent moon symbolising Islam the official religion of the country and a 13 pointed star representing Malaysia and it's 13 component States. The reverse depicts a stylished design representing the hibiscus (the national flower) and bears the denomination, the word "MALAYSIA' and the year date. These coins were designed by Geoffrey Colley whose initials " GC " appear on the obverse below the Parliament House.

These modern coinages of Malaysia issued since 1967 onwards are, however, not included in this book.



The Confluence of the Klang and Gombak Rivers in Kuala Lumpur

This is the exact spot where the Chinese and Malay tin miners landed around 1857 and set up the town (now a City) of Kuala Lumpur (which means a muddy river mouth). In the background is the Arabian Moorish style Masjid Jamek (Jamek Mosque) which was completed in 1909 and is the oldest Muslim Mosque in Kuala Lumpur.

(Postcard Photo - Mr. Malcolm Schokman's collection, Selangor).



Tun Ismail bin Mohamed Ali
Governor of Bank Negara Tanah Melayu
26.7.1962 - 15.9.1963
Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia
16.9.1963 - 26.7.1980
(Photo - Permodalan Nasional Berhad)



Tan Sri Abdul Aziz bin Haji Taha
Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia
27.7.1980 - 1.6.1985
(Photo - Bank Negara Malaysia)



Datuk Jaffar bin Hussein
Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia
2.6.1985 - 30.4.1994
(Photo - Bank Negara Malaysia)



Datuk Ahmad Mohd Don
Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia
since 1.5.1994
(Photo - Bank Negara Malaysia)



Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al Haj
First Chief Minister of the Federation of Malaya
28.7.1955 - 30.8.1957
First Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya
31.8.1957 - 15.9.1963
First Prime Minister of Malaysia
16.9.1963 - 22.9.1969
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein
Second Prime Minister of Malaysia
22.9.1970 - 14.1.1976
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Tun Hussein Onn
Third Prime Minister of Malaysia
15.1.1976 - 16.7.1981
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



Dato Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed
Fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia
since 17.7.1981
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Abdul Rahman
(State of Negeri Sembilan)
First Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) of Malaya 3.5.1957 - 1.4.1960



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Hishamuddin Alam Shah
(State of Selangor)
Second Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) of Malaya 14.4.1960 - 1.9.1960)



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Syed Putra Al Haj
(State of Perlis)
Third Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) of Malaya/Malaysia 21.9.1960 - 20.9.1965



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin Shah
(State of Terengganu)
Fourth Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) of Malaysia 21.9.1965 - 20.9.1970



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah
(State of Kedah)
Fifth Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler)
of Malaysia 21.9.1970 - 20.9.1975



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Yahya Petra
(State of Kelantan)
Sixth Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler)
of Malaysia 21.9.1975 - 29.3.1979



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al
Musta'in Billah (State of Pahang)
Seventh Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler)
of Malaysia 25.4.1979 - 25.4.1984



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Almutawakkil Alallah Sultan Iskandar
(State of Johor)
Eighth Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler)
of Malaysia since 26.4.1984



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Sultan Azlan Shah
(State of Perak)
Ninth Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler)
of Malaysia 26.4.1989 - 25.4.1994



D.Y.M.M. S.P.B. Tuanku Ja'afar
(State of Negeri Sembilan)
Tenth Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler)
of Malaysia since 26.4.1994

(All photographs of the Paramount Rulers of Malaya/Malaysia - Federal Department of Information Malaysia and Federal Photo Library, Kuala Lumpur)



Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman, First Prime Minister and Father of Malaysia, reading the Malaysia Proclaimation, at the Stadium Merdeka on 17th September 1963.
Standing on the dias are the third Yang Di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler), the Rulers and the Governors of the States of Malaysia. Note: Malaysia was formed on 16th September 1963.
(Photo - Federal Department of Information Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

CHAPTER NENETEEN

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE 1819 - 1967

History

The first sea town known as Tumasek (present day Singapore) was established in 1927 as one of the three minor kingdoms of the trading empire of Srivijaya based in Palembang in Southern Sumatra. It very soon became a central place for trade for the Javanese and Chinese traders. It owes it's present name Singapore to Sang Nila Utama, an Indian Prince from Sumatra, who while exploring the place came across a strange animal which he was told was a Singa (lion). He named his new Kingdom "Singapura" - Lion City, a word derived from Sanscrit. During the 14th Century, Singapura was ruled by various Hindu Rulers. The Kingdom of Singapura was destroyed in 1376 by the Majapahit Empire of Java.

In the late 14th Century, the Siamese, who exercised their suzerainty over this area, sent an armed force and forced Parameswara, a Sumatran Hindu Prince who then ruled in Singapura, to flee northwards. Parameswara eventually arrived in Malacca and set up the dynasty of the Sultans of Malacca around 1394/5?.

On 28th January 1819, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles the Lieutenant-Governor of Java, who was looking for a suitable site for a British commercial centre, arrived in Singapore. He found only a few natives occupying the Island which was then under the control of Dato Temenggong (Minister) Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman who ruled on behalf of the Sultan of Johor. Raffles invited Sultan Hussein the de jure sovereign of Johor and accorded recognition to him as the Ruler of Johor. This led to there being two Sultans who ruled over the broken up empire of Johor. The other Ruler of Johor being Sultan Abdul Rahman, younger brother of Sultan Hussein, who had been installed by the Bugis in 1810 at Rhio which was under the Dutch sphere of influence.

On Saturday 6th February 1819, Stamford Raffles signed an Agreement with the Dato Temenggong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman and Sultan Hussein Mohamed Shah of Johor. The British East India Company was allowed to set up a settlement in Singapore in return for an annual payment of $3,000.00 to the Temenggong and $5,000.00 to Sultan Hussein.

Singapore was administered as a dependency of Bencoolen, Sumatra from 1819 to 1823 by the Lieutenant-Governor stationed in Fort Marlborough. In June 1823, the Island of Singapore was ceded to England and placed under the direct control of the Governor-General of British India.

The first Resident of Singapore was Colonel William Farquhar (February 1819 - May 1923) and he was directly responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor of Java at Bencoolen. Farquhar played a very important part in putting the newly established settlement of Singapore on a firm commercial footing.

The second Resident of Singapore was Dr. John Crawford (June 1823 - August 1826). On 2nd August 1824, Dr. John Crawford signed a Treaty with Sultan Hussein of Johor and Temenggong Abdul Rahman. The Island of Singapore and all smaller Islands within a radius of ten miles were ceded with full soveriegnty to the British East India Company and its successors. In return, the Sultan was paid $33,200,000 and a pension for life of $1,300.00 a month. The Temenggong was paid $26,800.00 and a pension of $700.00 a month for life.

By the Charter of Incorporation dated 27th November 1826, Singapore was amalgamated with Malacca and Penang to constitute the Presidency of the Straits (or Eastern) Settlements. Singapore was put in charge of a Resident Councillor who was responsible to the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Penang.

In 1830 the Straits Settlements were placed under the Government of the Bengal Presidency in India. In 1836 Singapore replaced Penang as the seat of the Government of the Straits Settlements. In 1851 the Straits Settlements came directly under the control of the Governor-General of British India. After the abolishment of the British East India Company on 2nd August 1858, the Straits Settlements passed into the hands of the India Office together with all other British dependencies. On 1st April 1867 the Straits Settlements were transferred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and thus became a British Crown Colony.

SINGAPORE

On 8th December 1941 the Japanese attacked Northern Malaya. Within nine weeks the Japanese captured the whole of the Malay Peninsula and Singapore finally fell to the Japanese on 15th February 1942. The Japanese renamed Singapore "Syonan-to". The Japanese rule for the next three and a half years brought a lot of hardship to the people. Japan finally surrendered on 15th August 1945. On 12th September 1945 the Japanese Commander, General Itagaki, officially surrendered to Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Allied Supreme Commander South East Asia Command, in Singapore. From 5th September 1945 the British Military Administration (B.M.A.) took over the administration of Singapore which lasted for a short period of seven months until 31st March 1946.

On 1st April 1946 the Straits Settlements were dissolved. Singapore became a Crown Colony of England and was placed under a Governor while Penang and Malacca joined the Malayan Union. With this split, the dependencies of the Cocos Keeling Islands (which had been annexed to the Straits Settlements in 1903) as well as Christmas Island were brought under the administration of the Crown Colony of Singapore. In 1955 the Cocos Keeling Islands were transferred to Australia followed by Christmas Island in 1958.

The State of Singapore was created on 3rd June 1959. On 16th September 1963 Singapore joined with Malaya, Sarawak and the State of North Borneo (Sabah) to form Malaysia. On 9th August 1965, Singapore left Malaysia to become an independent State. On 21st September 1965, Singapore became a member of the United Nations. On 22nd December 1965, Singapore was proclaimed a Republic.

FOUNDER OF SINGAPORE (6th February 1819)

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles Lieutenant-Governor of Java	18.9.1811	-	11.3.1819

RESIDENTS OF SINGAPORE 1819 - 1826

Colonel William Farquhar	6.2.1819	-	27.5.1823
Dr. John Crawford	9.6.1823	-	14.8.1826

RESIDENT COUNCILLORS OF SINGAPORE 1826 -

John Prince	15. 8.1826	-	18.11.1827
Kenneth Murchison	29.11.1827	-	? .12.1833
Samuel George Bonham	? .12.1833	-	1836
Thomas Church	4. 3.1837	-	1856
Henry Somerset MacKenzie	1856	-	1859
Colonel Ronald MacPherson	1860	-	1867
(subsequent names cannot be traced)			

GOVERNORS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1826 - 1946

(See Chapter Eleven on the Straits Settlements)

GOVERNORS OF SINGAPORE 1946 - 1959

Sir Franklin Gimson	1. 4.1946	-	20. 3.1952
Sir John Fearns Nicoll	23. 4.1952	-	3. 6.1955
Sir Robert Brown Black	30. 6.1955	-	4.12.1957
Sir William Goode	9.12.1957	-	2. 6.1959

HEAD OF STATE (YANG DI PERTUA NEGARA) 1959 - 1965

Sir William Goode	3. 6.1959	-	2.12.1959
Yusof bin Ishak	3.12.1959	-	21.12.1965

PRESIDENT OF SINGAPORE 1965 -

Yusof bin Ishak	22.12.1965	-	23.11.1970
Benjamin Henry Sheares	2. 1.1971	-	12. 5.1981
Chengara Veetil Devan Nair	24.10.1981	-	29. 3.1985
Wee Kim Wee	30. 8.1985	-	?. 8.1993
Ong Teng Cheong	Since 1.9.1993		

CHIEF MINISTERS OF SINGAPORE 1955 - 1959

David Marshall	6.4.1955	-	7.6.1956
Lim Yew Hock	8.6.1956	-	1.6.1959

PRIME MINISTER OF SINGAPORE 1959 -

Lee Kuan Yew	3. 6.1959	-	27.11.1990
Goh Chok Tong	Since 28.11.1990	-	

Coinage

There was no dominant native currency from the founding of Singapore in 1819 until about 1826. The Spanish Dollar was the chief unit of account. Owing to the wide and varied trade, a much greater range of other coins were also in circulation and this led to problems of an established medium of exchange.

In 1804, heavy weight 1, 2 and 4 Keping coins with a thick flan had been struck by the Soho Mint, Birmingham for use in Sumatra. In 1823, on the orders of Thomas Samford Raffles, the Soho Mint struck light weight 1, 2 and 4 *Keping coins bearing the earlier date 1804 on a thin flan. These thin light weight issues were* struck specially for use in the settlement of Singapore which was at that time a dependency of Bencoolen in Sumatra.

In 1824 the Calcutta Mint in India prepared patterns for a copper 1/3 Cent and a silver 1/30th Dollar. Owing to broken dies the pattern for the 1/30th Dollar was not struck. Instead, the Mint Master struck both the suggesed copper and silver coins from the pair of dies for the 1/3 Cent. However, the Mint committee in London recommended to the Supreme Government that a debased silver coinage was impractical and that the copper coin could be struck more conveniently in England. As a result, the Governor-in-Council directed the Mint Master at Calcutta to take no further action for a special coinage for Singapore.

The East India Company's refusal to accept the fact that its Eastern Settlements were in a dollar using area and the subsequent failure to issue a currency suitable to the demands of trade in Singapore and the Malay Archipelago resulted in the production of the Singapore Merchant Tokens which served as a medium of exchange and came to be widely accpeted in the neighbouring region.

The British East India Company's official Keping coinages of 1804 for Sumatra were widely used in Singapore and the surrounding areas. In order to provide a currency that would be accpeted without question, the Singapore merchants started to make very close copies of the East India Company's official One Keping coinage of 1804 in 1828/1830. The issue of these tokens, bearing the inscription "ISLAND OF SUMATRA" proved very successful and these tokens came to be widely accepted in the neighbouring Malay States.

In 1830, the British merchants introduced imitations of the Dutch 1/4 Stiver or Doit dated 1826S struck at one of the private mints in Birmingham. These imitations were far superior in manufacture to the originals. Later, between 1834 - 1836 the Singapore merchants introduced imitations of the Dutch 2 Stiver 1786 of the Province of Utrecht and the 2 Stiver 1791 of the Province of Holland. These were of beter workmanship than the originals but have minor errors in the inscription.

After the initial success of the issues of the Singapore merchant tokens, the merchants started to issue One Keping and Two Keping Tokens in 1831 bearing the names of specific States or areas in which their trade connections lay. They persuaded the traders from these States to accept in exchange for merchandise, a token especially inscribed for their own country or territory. The choice of naming certain States thus avoided Dutch dominated areas. These tokens were only traded between he merchants of Singapore and the traders from the areas for which they were meant. These tokens with the names of various States were again issued in 1835.

In 1835, a merchant, Mr. Hunter, arrived in Siam (Thailand) from Europe and brought with him two varieties of copper and silver tokens with the Siamese inscription "Muang Tai" (land of the Free) with the Siamese date "1197" (1835). One of the types bore an elephant while the other had a lotus flower. He tried to interest His Siamese Majesty of the Third Reign, Pra Nang Klao, in them but without any success. These issues are very rare and seldom seen. These tokens have no connection with Singapore other than the fact that their design was based on the Singapore Merchant Tokens. These are listed here as a matter of interest only.

The Dutch East India Company had settlements in Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and Java. The Dutch became very concerned wih the accpetance and vast flow of Singapore Merchant Tokens in their territories, side by side with their Dutch Doits. To prevent the import of Singapore tokens bearing the name "ISLAND OF SUMATRA" the Dutch by Proclamation dated Batavia 15th October 1835, started to confiscate all consignments of tokens in areas, inclusive of native States, under their jurisdiction.

To overcome this problem, the Singapore merchants changed the name on their tokens intended for trade in the Sumatra area from "ISLAND OF SUMATRA" to a fictitious name "ISLAND OF SULTANA" in 1835/1836. This alteration to a fictitious name meant that legally it could not be argued that the tokens were intended for circulation in areas under Dutch rule or influence. The horse series of "ISLAND OF SULTANA" and certain other tokens with misleading reverse inscriptions like "Pulau Melayu or Jezirah Melayu" (Island of the Malays) with the fictitious Arabic date 1411AH (1990/91) were no doubt instituted for the same reason as the change of title from Sumatra to Sultana in 1835.

In 1844, the Court of Directors ordered the Governor of the Straits Settlements to take immediate measures to stop the import of imitation Duch copper coins. Thus, even the Island of Sumatra and Island of Sultana tokens, which were imitations of the official British East India Company's 1804 Keping coinage for Sumatra, ceased to be imported.

The first tokens depicting a fighting cock were issued in 1804 by a rebel chief, Lebi Dapa, who ruled over the area around Susu, a small port on the north west coast of Sumatra within the old Kingdom of Acheen. The original dies were engraved in London and approximately 100 pieces were struck in a dark metal (probably Bronze). Local issues in Copper which are slightly lighter were struck at one of the local mints then in operation in Susu (Sumatra). In view of the foregoing remark, this Susu Cent coinage probably should not be included in the Singapore Merchants Token section, but as it is a merchandise issue and also a prototype of the later cock tokens of the British merchants, this piece is retained in this series.

The earliest Singapore merchant tokens were struck in 1831/32 on the orders of the pioneer firm of A.L. Johnston & Company, Singapore. Two values were struck by the Soho Mint, the One Keping and Two Keping pieces and were intended for trade in Sumatra and Celebes. Gradually their popularity in trade caught on and thus other firms in Singapore started to import these tokens from various private mints in England. After 1836, the heavy output of the tokens and the fall in their exchange value caused the standard of the cock tokens to deteriorate.

Mr. Christopher Ridout Read, a notable merchant of the firm of A.L. Johnston & Company, Singapore, issued his own cock tokens with his name on the obverse in 1834/1835. His choice of characters in Bugi "The Land of the Oegi" on the reverse for the Bugis State of Celebes, which was not then under Dutch jurisdiction but an independent area, was to ensure that he did not enter into any illegal traffic. Thus he avoided any misunderstandings or accusations regarding his tokens with either the British East India Company or the Dutch East India Company authorities. His tokens were the first to bear the 16 pointed star or Mimusops Elengi (Bunga Tanjong) flower which was well known in the Malay area. The Malays called these tokens 'duit bunga tanjong' (flower of the Cape). This reverse type was later extensively copied by other importers of tokens for trade in the Celebes.

The entire series of Singapore Merchant Tokens can be divided into the following main groups, viz

British East India Company
(Official Coinage for Sumatra and Singapore)

Group A - Island of Sumatra tokens
Group B - Island of Sultan tokens
Group C - Tokens imitating the Dutch European Silver Two Stivers and the Netherlands Indie Copper Quarter Stiver or Doit
Group D - Fighting cock series of tokens
Group E - Tokens inscribed with the names of native States in the Malay Archipelago - Two Keping and One Keping tokens
Group F - Locally manufactured coins and tokens imitating the official coinages of the British East India Company and Singapore Merchant Tokens etc.
Group G - Countermarked tokens
Group H - Overstruck tokens
Group I - Curio Strikings
Group J - Mutilated tokens
Group K - Mis-struck tokens

The cock tokens inscribed with the denomination "Satu Keping" (One Keping) form the largest series of the Singapore Merchant Tokens and their die varieties are numerous. However, the cock series can be divided ito six main and distinctive types, i.e.

a. Cocks with the last two tail feathers crossed (Type F)
b. Cocks with the last tail feather single and hanging straight down (Type G)
c. Cocks with the last single tail feather curled to the left (Type H)
d. Cocks with a bushy tail end of four feathers, very rare (Type J)
e. Cocks with the last two tail feathers curled to the left, very rare (Type K)
f. Cocks facing left, "C. R. READ" series (Type L)

The common obverse and reverse types of the Island of Sumatra, Island of Sultana and the cock series of merchant tokens can be divided into the following main types, viz;

OBVERSE TYPES

"Island of Sumatra" **"Island of Sultana"**



A (1804)



B (1804)



C (1835)



D (1835)



E (1835)

"Cock series"



F



G



H



J



K



L

REVERSE TYPES



I (1219) = 1804



II (1247) = 1831



III (1247) = 1831/32



IV (1250) = 1834/35



V (1411) = 1990/91



VI (12151) = 1835/36

A number of native mints, some of which were well equipped, were in operation around the end of the 18th Century and the beginning of the 19th Century. Numerous counterfeits were made by them of the coinages of the East India Company and the Singapore Merchant Tokens as well as of the Dutch Doits.

Once the Singapore merchant tokens were well established, there was a demand by the merchants to produce more and cheaper copper tokens at the various mints in England. It was inevitable therefore that the dies were sometimes poorly executed and quality control was lax during their minting. Several tokens exist that are double struck, uniface, brockages, or mis-struck.

Practically every variety of the Singapore Merchant Tokens occurs with large central piercings. These are intentional and indicate that these pieces have circulated in areas where the local coinage was similarly centrally holed e.g. the eastern parts of Java, Sumatra and the northern States of the Malay Peninsula. They were also in use in areas of Chinese domination where the people were familiar with the centrally pierced Chinese cash coins.

Finally, with the introduction of a proper coinage for the Straits Settlements, the Singapore Merchant Tokens were prohibited from circulation with effect from 1st January 1848. By 1853 these tokens had nearly gone out of use in the Malay Peninsula though in the remote States of the Archipelago they could still sometimes be found to be in use until the late 1920's.

The British East India Company issued the first official coinage with the year date 1845 bearing the denomination 1/4 Cent, 1/2 Cent and 1 Cent. These were declared current in the Straits Settlements from 1st May 1847 with a limit of legal tender status up to 100 Cents = One Dollar.

In 1862, newly designed coinage bearing the denomination 1/4 Cent, 1/2 Cent and 1 Cent with the reverse inscription "INDIA STRAITS" were released in the Straits Settlements.

From 1871 onwards and up to 1939, the coinage of the "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS" bearing the various denominations of 1/4, 1/2, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents (Half Dollar) and One Dollar continued to be in circulation in Singapore.

Between 1867 and 1904, various foreign silver coins like the silver Dollars of Spain, Mexico, Peru and Bolivia, Hong Kong Dollars, American Trade Dollars, Japanese Yen or Dollars and the British Trade Dollars were given legal tender status for various periods. These silver Dollars were replaced by the Straits Settlements One Dollar silver coins dated 1903 and 1904 by the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order 1903 which took effect on 31st August 1904.

From 1939 to 1952, the coinage issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, continued to be in circulation in Singapore.

The coinage of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, was introduced in Singapore in 1953 and this continued to be in circulation until 1967.

The Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore was established on the enactment of the Currency Act in 1967. It took over responsibility from the former Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo. The Singapore Dollar was pegged at 0.290299 grammes of fine gold and backed with external assets.

On 12th June 1967, the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore issued it's first newly designed bank notes (Orchid series). On 20th November 1967, the Board issued newly designed coins bearing the denomination 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents and $1. These coins were struck at the Royal Mint, London. Since March 1968, the Singapore Mint, which is a division of the Chartered Industreis of Singapore Limited, has been striking the Republic's coins.

These modern coinage issued of Singapore since 1967 are, however, not included in this book.



Singapore town and river in 1869
(Photo - Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur)



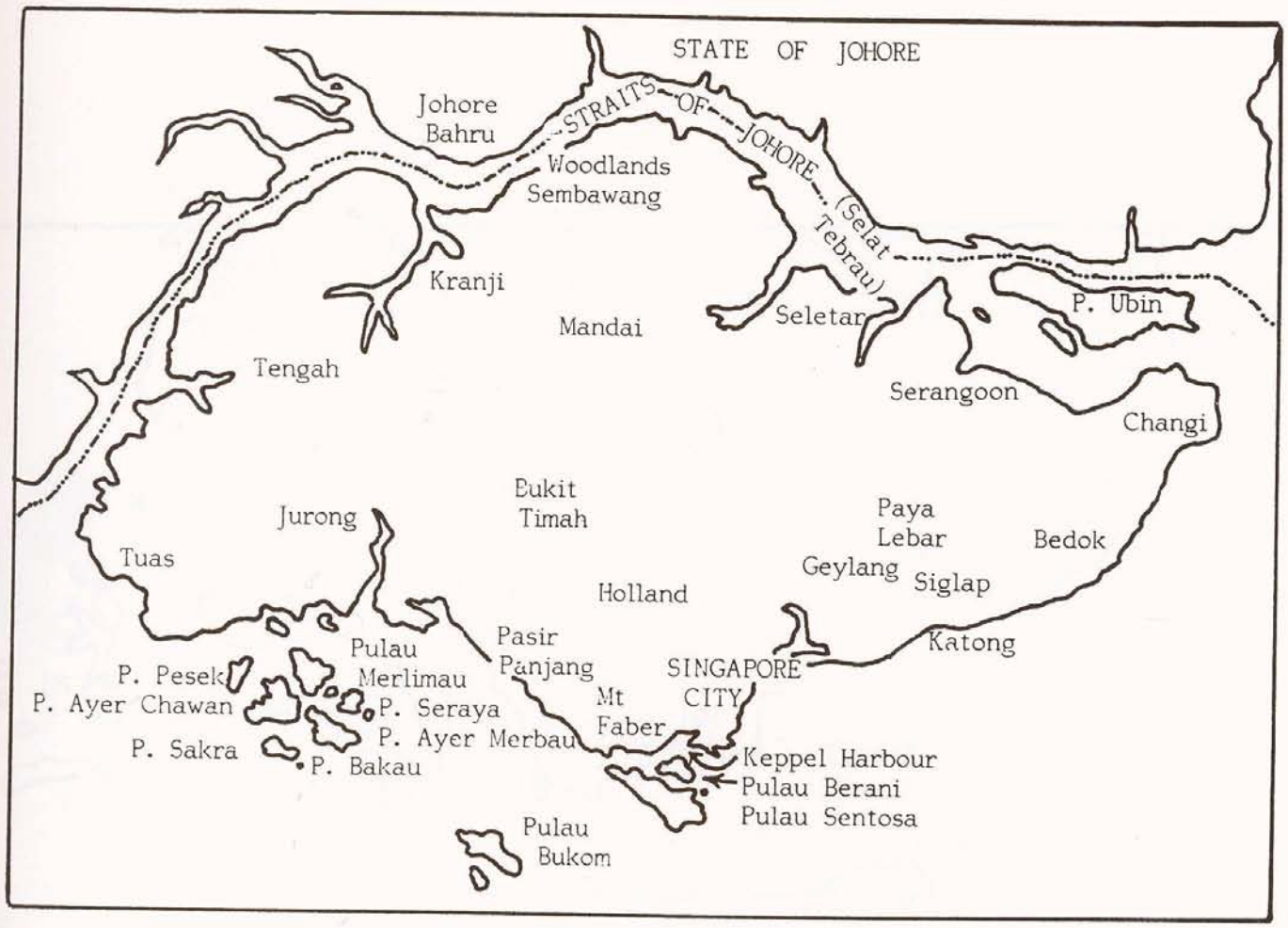
Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles
Founder of Singapore 1819
Lieutenant-Governor of Java
18.9.1811 - 11.3.1819
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Colonel William Farquhar
Resident of Malacca 1803 - 1818
Resident of Singapore
6.2.1819 - 27.5.1823
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



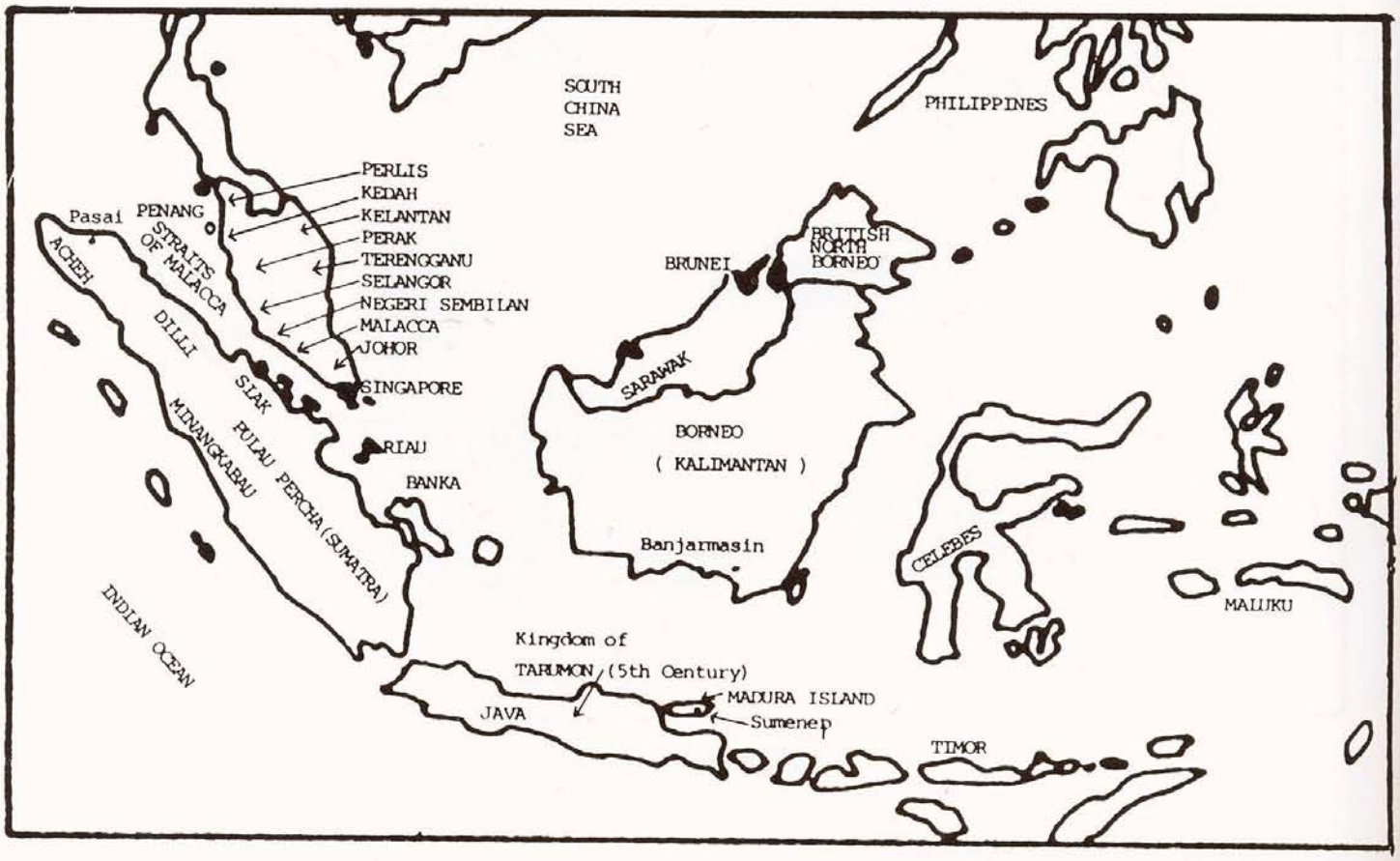
Dr. John Crawford
Resident of Singapore
9.6.1823 - 14.8.1826
(Photo - National Archives Malaysia)



Republic of Singapore



Collyer Quay, Singapore, in 1985
(Postcard photo - author's collection)



South East Asia - Map denotes areas where the copper tokens issued by the Singapore Merchants between 1828 - 1844 circulated officially. However, in most areas they circulated unofficially up to the beginning of the 20th Century.

PATTERN 1824

ONE THIRD CENT (COPPER)



SS 1
(P. 1)

Obverse : A lion rampant to left on a rope pediment and holding a crown between its fore paws. (The crest of the British East India Company) within a plain circle. Around and outside the circle the motto "AUSPICIO REGISET SENATUS ANGLIAE 1824" (Under the auspices of the King and the English Parliament)

Reverse : Four inscriptions arranged in the form of a cross. Left, in English "1/3 Cent", above in Bugis script the equivalent of a sidoewe = one Doit), and below in Chinese characters "Tao Kuang" (Tao Kuang was the Chinese Emperor of the Ch'ing Dynasty 1821 - 1850)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 36.2 grains, 2.35 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm

Composition: Copper PROOF RRR



ONE THIRTIETH DOLLAR (SILVER) 1824

SS 2
(P. 1A)

Obverse : Similar to SS 1

Reverse : Similar to SS 1

Edge : Plain

Weight : 43.3 grains, 2.81 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm

Composition: Silver PROOF RRRR

The above pattern coins were struck at the Calcutta Mint, Bengal in 1824 from a design suggested by John Crawford, the then Resident of Singapore.

At the request of Sir John A.S. Bucknill, the Puisne Judge of the Patna High Court, India from 1920 - 1926, restrikes of the 1/3 Cent 1824 were struck by the Calcutta Mint in Copper (4 pieces), Silver (2 pieces) and Gold (1 piece). These restrike pieces are also extremely rare.

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY
(OFFICIAL COINAGE FOR SUMATRA AND SINGAPORE)

ONE KEPING 1804

Obverse : Arms of the British East India Company in centre. The legend "EAST INDIA COMPANY" above, the year date "1804" below

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH" (One Keping 1219AH = 1804)

Edge : Plain

Weight : Thick Flan - 50 grains, 3.47 grammes
Thin Flan - 33 grains, 2.05 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper,
Proof coins exist in Copper, Copper Gilt and Lead (Thick Flan)

Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



SS 3
(C.25), (P.21)

Year Date	Mintage
1804 Thick Flan (issued for Sumatra)	5,567,800
1804 Thick Flan	PROOF



SS 3a
(C.25a), (P.22)

Year Date	Mintage
1804 Thin Flan (issued for Singapore)	6,049,420

TWO KEPING 1804

Obverse : Similar to SS 3

Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1219AH" (Two Keping 1219AH = 1804)

Edge : Plain

Weight : Thick Flan - 100 grains, 6.47 grammes
Thin Flan - 66 grains, 4.40 grammes

Diameter : 26 mm

Composition : Copper,
Proof coins exist in Copper, Copper Gilt and Lead (Thick Flan)

Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



SS 4
(C.26), (P.15)

Year Date	Mintage
1804 Thick Flan (issued for Sumatra)	2,817,430
1804 Thick Flan	PROOF



SS 4a
(C.26a), (P.16)

Year Date	Mintage
1804 Thin Flan (issued for Singapore)	4,686,313

FOUR KEPING 1804

Obverse : Similar to SS 3

Reverse : In Jawi "Empat Keping 1219AH"
(Four Keping 1219AH = 1804)

Edge : Plain

Weight : Thick Flan - 200 grains, 12.83 grammes
Thin Flan - 132 grains, 8.55 grammes

Diameter : 30.5 mm

Composition: Copper,
Proof coins exist in Copper, Copper Gilt
(Thick Flan)

Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



SS 5
(C.27), (P.4)

Year Date	Mintage
1804 Thick Flan (issued for Sumatra)	1,389,885
1804 Thick Flan	PROOF



SS 5a
(C.27a), (P.5)

Year Date	Mintage
1804 Thin Flan (issued for Singapore)	1,612,498

Note : The 1804 thick flan heavy weight issues were the official coiages issues for use in Sumatra as well as the neighbouring areas under British control or influence.

The 1804 thin flan light weight issues were the repeat issues struck by the Soho Mint in 1823 on the orders of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. These were for use in the Settlement of Singapore which was then a dependency of Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen, in Sumatra.

These coins served as the prototypes for the later Island of Sumatra series of Singapore Merchant Tokens.

SINGAPORE MERCHANT TOKENS 1828 - 1853

GROUP A. ISLAND OF SUMATRA

ONE KEPING 1219AH (1804) - (TYPE A / I)
(issued around 1828 - 1830)

Obverse : Imitation Arms of the British East India Company with a meaningless motto on the scroll for a variant), "ISLAND OF SUMATRA 1804"

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH"
(One Keping 1219AH = 1804)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: Copper,
A few pieces struck in German Silver exist RRR



SS 6
(P.1)



Note: The above tokens were known to the Malays as "duit lorek" meaning coins with delicate markings.

166 die varieties known to exist. One of the major die varieties has the word "SUMATRA" being spelt as "SUNATRA" (P.1 note) which has occured due to the leter "M" of the die being partly broken. A scarce variety.

ONE KEPING 1219AH (1804) - (Type A / I)

SS 7
(P.2)

Similar to SS6 but the numeral " 9 " instead of " P " at the top of the reverse. A very rare token.

ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32) - (Type A / III)



SS 8
(P.3)



Obverse : Similar to SS 6
Reverse : In Jawi "Satut Keping 1247AH"
(One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
a few pieces struck in German Silver exist RR
Varieties : 31 die varieties known to exist

ONE KEPING 1411AH (1990/91) - (Type A / V)
(issued around 1835/36)



SS 9
(P.4)



Obverse : Similar to SS 6
Reverse : A meaningless inscription in Jawi "Pulau Melayu or Jezirah Melayu 1411AH" (Island of the Malays 1411AH = 1990/91), fictitious date
Edge : Plain
Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
Varieties : 10 die varieties known to exist

GROUP B. ISLAND OF SULTANA (issued after 1835)

ONE KEPING 1219AH (1804) - (Type B/I)



SS 10
(P.5)



Obverse : Imitation Arms of the British East India Company with a meaningless motto on the scroll (or a variant). The legend "ISLAND OF SULTANA" above, the year date "1804" below
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH"
(One Keping 1219AH = 1804)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes
75 grains, 4.85 grammes (Double thickness in Brass)
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
A few pieces struck in German Silver and in Brass (double thickness) exist RR
Varieties : 84 die varieties known to exist. One of the varieties has the words "SULTANA" overstruck on the One Keping " SUMATRA" 1804

ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32) - (Type B / III)



SS 11
(P.6)

Obverse : Similar to SS 10
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH"
(One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Copper
Varieties : 5 die varieties known to exist RR



ONE KEPING 1250AH (1834/35) - (Type B / IV)



SS 12
(P.7)

Obverse : Similar to SS 10
Reverse : A star of 16 points in centre. Legend in Bugi characters "Wanoewa tana Oegi, Sedi Keping 1250AH" (The land of the Oegi or Boeginezan, One Keping 1250AH = 1834/35)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 60 - 62 grains, 3.88 - 4.01 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm, double thickness
Composition: Copper S
Varieties : 3 die varieties known to exist. One of the varieties has the word "SULTANA" over struck on the One Keping "SUMATRA"



ONE KEPING 1411AH (1990/91) /1835 - (Type C / V)



SS 13
(P.8)

Obverse : Shield surmounted by a castle between two flags, supported by two horses, all resting on a plain scroll. The legend "ISLAND OF SULTANA" above, the year date "1835" below
Reverse : A meaningless inscription in Jawi "Pulau Melayu or Jezirah Melayu 1411AH" (Island of the Malays 1411AH = 1990/91). Fictitious date
Edge : Plain
Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition: Copper,
Varieties : 12 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1411AH (1990/91) / 1835 - (Type D / V)



SS 14
(P.9)

Obverse : Shield supported by two horses resting on a plain scroll. Above the shield, a single flag flying to the right, the pole of which inclines to the left. The legend "ISLAND OF SULTANA" above, year date "1835" below

Reverse : Similar to SS 13

Edge : Plain

Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: Copper S

Varieties : 4 die varieties known to exist. One of the major die varieties has a double lined flag on the obverse



ONE KEPING 1411AH (1990/91) / 1835 - (Type E / V)



SS 15
(P.10)

Obverse : No legend. Shield supported by two horses resting on a plain scroll. Above the shield a single flag flying to the left. Below the scroll the year date "1835"

Reverse : Similar to SS 13

Edge : Plain

Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: Copper R

Varieties : 2 die varieties known to exist



GROUP C. TOKENS IMITATING THE DUTCH EUROPEAN SILVER TWO STIVER AND THE NETHERLANDS INDIE COPPER QUARTER STIVER OR DOIT

TWO STIVERS 1786 (IMITATION)



SS 16
(P.11)

Obverse : The crowned shield of Arms of the Netherlands 2 Stivers of the Province of Utrecht

Reverse : The legend "TRA I.F.C. TUM 1786". On the original Utrecht 2 Stiver, the legend is TRA IEC TUM i.e. the spelling differs and there is a dot after the letters I and F

Edge : Plain

Weight : 23.09 - 32.4 grains, 1.55 - 2.10 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: German Silver
(a mixture of Bronze, Nickel and Zinc)

Varieties : 5 die varieties known to exist



TWO STIVERS 1786 (IMITATION)



SS 17
(P.12)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 16 but with a toothed border
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23.09 - 32.4 grains, 1.55 - 2.10 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : German Silver
(a mixture of Bronze, Nickel and Zinc)



TWO STIVERS 1791 (IMITATION)

Obverse : The crowned shield of Arms of the Netherlands 2 Stivers of the Province of Hollandt
Reverse : The legend "HOL LAN DIA 1791". On the original Holland 2 Stiver, there is a large dot after the last letter A of HOLLANDIA which is missing on these imitation pieces



SS 18
(P.13)

Edge : Plain
Weight : 23.09 - 32.4 grains, 1.55 - 2.10 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : German Silver
(a mixture of Bronze, Nickel and Zinc)
Varieties : 5 die varieties known to exist



TWO STIVERS 1791 (IMITATION)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 18 but with a toothed border
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23.09 - 32.4 grains, 1.55 - 2.10 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : German Silver
(a mixture of Bronze, Nickel and Zinc)
Note : The 2 Stivers British imitation pieces (SS 16 - SS 19) were introduced between 1834 - 1836 by the Singapore merchants. These imitation tokens circulated for nearly 10 years before being suppresed in 1844.



SS 19
(P.14)



QUARTER STIVER OR DOIT 1826S (IMITATION)



SS 20
(P.15)

Obverse : The crowned shield of Arms of the Netherlands 1/4 Stiver 1826S of the Province of Utrecht with a beaded rim which is missing on the original pieces

Reverse : The legend "NEDERL INDIE 1826S" with a beaded rim which does not exist on the original pieces. The letter "S" after the year date is the initial of Suermondt, mint master at Utrecht



Edge : Plain

Weight : 28.6 - 32.4 grains, 1.85 - 2.22 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm (large size)

Composition : Copper

Varieties : 98 die varieties known to exist

QUARTER STIVER OR DOIT 1826S (IMITATION)



SS 21
(P.16)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 20



Edge : Plain

Weight : 28.5 - 32.0 grains, 1.84 - 2.07 grammes

Diameter : 20.5 mm (small size)

Composition : Copper

Varieties : 17 die varieties known to exist

Note : The 1/4 Stiver or Doit 1826S British imitation pieces were introduced around 1830 by the Singapore merchants and circulated for nearly 14 years before being suppresed in 1844.

The 1/4 Stiver or Doit 1826S imitations (SS 20 and SS 21) were struck by the private mints of Mr. Taberrer in Weaman-row, Birmingham and Messrs Calley & Co., Weaman Street, Birmingham, England. It is most likely that the Utrecht 2 Stivers 1786 imitation (SS 16 and SS 17) as well as the 2 Stivers 1791 imitation (SS 18 and SS 19) were also struck by the above two private mints. All these British imitation pieces are much superior in manufacture to the original pieces struck in Netherlands.

GROUP D. FIGHTING COCK Series

CENT 1804 SUSU



SS 22
(P.17)



Obverse : A large spurred fighting cock facing right
Reverse : In Jawi "SUSU" with the year date "1804" below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 104.4 grains, 6.77 grammes (Heavy issue)
Diameter : 27.5 mm
Composition : Dark metal, probably Bronze
Mint : Struck in London, mint unknown

Year Date		Mintage	
1804		100	
1804	PROOF	(not known)	RR

Note : The above piece struck with a milled edge also exists. The milled edge pieces was probably an experimental striking which was not adopted.

CENT 1804 SUSU



SS 23
(P.17)



Obverse : A large spurred fighting cock facing right. Design of cock rather crudely executed by the die maker
Reverse : In Jawi "SUSU" with the year date "1804" below
Edge : Plain
Weight : 97.7 grains, 6.33 grammes (light issue)
Diameter : 26.8 mm
Composition : Copper
Mint : Struck at one of the mints in Susu, Sumatra

Year Date	Mintage	
1804	(not known)	RR

Note : The Susu One Cent 1804 tokens were issued by a rebel chief, Lebi Dapa, who ruled over the area around the port of Susu in Sumatra.

These Susu tokens are the prototypes for the later fighting cock tokens which were issued by the Singapore merchants. A such, these tokens are listed under Singapore as a matter of interest only.

HALF CENT ? 1804 SUSU



SS 23A

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 23

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.75 grammes

Diameter : 20.5 mm

Composition : Copper

Mint : Struck at one of the mints in Susu, Sumatra

Year Date	Mintage	
1804	(not known)	RRR

Note : The above Half Cent ? 1804 piece appears to have been struck on a small planchet and the edge smoothed? It is struck from the same die as the One Cent 1804 token. The existence of this token was not known until the above illustrated piece turned up in London in 1984.



TWO KEPING 1247AH (1831)



SS 24
(P.18)

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last two tail feathers of cock crossed

Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1247AH"
(Two Keping 1247AH = 1831)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Copper
PROOF issues exist in Copper as well as in Bronze

Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham

Mintage : 714,085 R



ONE KEPING 1219AH (1804) - (Type F / I)



SS 25
(P.19)

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (The land of the Malays). Last two tail feathers of cock crossed

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH"
(One Keping 1219AH = 1804)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper RR

Varieties : 5 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831) - (Type F / II)



SS 26
(P.20)

Obverse : Similar to SS 25
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH"
(One Keping 1247AH = 1831)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 33 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist in Copper
Mintage : 4,286,778
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32) - (Type F / III)



SS 27
(P.21)

Obverse : Similar to SS 25
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH"
(One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
75 grains, 4.85 grammes (Double Thickness, Brass)
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
A few pieces exist in Brass (Double Thickness) RR
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham
Varieties : 99 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1411AH (1990/91) - (Type F / V)



SS 28
(P.22)

Obverse : Similar to SS 25
Reverse : A meaningless inscription in Jawi "Pulau Melayu or Jezirah Melayu 1411AH" (Island of the Malays 1411AH = 1990/91). Fictitious date
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Varieties : 53 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1411AH (1990/91) - (Type J / V)



SS 29
(P.23)

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Bushy tail end of four feathers on cock

Reverse : Similar to SS 25

Edge : Plain

Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper,

Note : These tokens with the bushy tail consisting of four feathers were very popular with gamblers as they are supposed to bring good fortune.



ONE KEPING 1219AH (1804) - (Type G / I)



SS 30
(P.24)

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and hanging straight down

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH"
(One Keping 1219AH = 1804)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper RR

Varieties : 7 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1241AH (1825) - (Type G / 1241AH)



SS 31
(P.25)

Obverse : Similar to SS 30

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1241AH" (One Keping 1241AH = 1825). This date is an error. The die cutter failed to complete the Arabic figure V in the year date. The date 1241AH is too early for tokens of the cock series

Edge : Plain

Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper RR



ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32) - (Type G / III)



SS 32
(P.26)

Obverse : Similar to SS 30
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH"
(One Keping 1247AH =1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper, R
A few pieces struck in Brass exist
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham
Varieties : 227 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1250AH (1834/35) - (Type G / IV)



SS 33
(P.27)

Obverse : Similar to SS 30
Reverse : A star of 16 points in centre. Legend in Bugi script "Wanoewa Tana Oegi, Sedi Keping 1250AH" (The land of the Oego or Boeginezan, One Keping 1250AH = 1834/35)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Varieties : 16 die varieties known to exist
Note : A piece struck in Nickel exists.
(Lot 145 Spink Singapore Auction 1119 - 24 June 1995)



ONE KEPING 1411AH (1990/91) - (Type G / V)



SS 34
(P.28)

Obverse : Similar to SS 30
Reverse : A meaningless inscription in Jawi "Pulau Melayu or Jezirah Melayu 1411AH" (Island of the Malays 1411AH = 1990/91). Fictitious date
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Varieties : 50 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1147AH (1735) - (Type H / 1147AH)



SS 35
(P.29)

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and curls to the left

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1147AH" (One Keping 1147AH = 1735). Error date. An error in die cutting of the Arabic year date and the design badly engraved. This token is probably a local imitation

Edge : Plain

Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper RR



ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32) - (Type H / III)



SS 36
(P.30)

Obverse : Similar to SS 35

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH" (One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32).

Edge : Plain

Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper, RR
A few pieces struck in Brass as well as in Nickel exist

Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham

Varieties : 472 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 2247AH (2800) - (Type H / 2247AH)



SS 37

Obverse : Similar to SS 35

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 2247AH" (One Keping 2247AH = 2800). The Arabic date is an error which has occured due to a broken die

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.95 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper RR



ONE KEPING 1250AH (1834/35) - (Type H / IV)



SS 38
(P.31)

Obverse : Similar to SS 35
Reverse : A star of 16 points. Legend in Bugi script "Wanoewa tana Oegi, Sedi Keping 1250AH" (Land of the Oegi or Boeginezan. One Keping 1250AH = 1834/35)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Varieties : 24 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1411AH (1990/91) - (Type H / V)



SS 39
(P.32)

Obverse : Similar to SS 35
Reverse : A meaningless inscription in Jawi "Pulau Melayu or Jezirah Melayu 1411AH" (Island of the Malays 1411AH = 1990/91). Fictitious date
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper
Varieties : 12 die varieties known to exist



ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36) - (Type H / VI)



SS 40

Obverse : Similar to SS 35
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH"
(One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper RRR
Note : This cock type token bearing the Arabic date 1251AH is an extremely rare piece. It is recorded by Scholten as Type 990e and illustrated on Plate XIV (The coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories 1601 - 1948).



ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32) - (Type K / III)



SS 41

Obverse : A double tail spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last two tail feathers of cock curl to the left

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH" (One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper RR



C. R. READ - ONE KEPING 1250AH (1834/35) - (Type L / IV)



SS 42
(P.33)

Obverse : A double tail spurred fighting cock facing left standing on a pediment which is incusely inscribed "C. R. READ". Legend in Jawi "Tanah Melayu Satu Keping 1250AH" (The land of the Malays One Keping 1250AH = 1834/35)

Reverse : A star of 16 points. Legend in Bugi script "Wanoewa tana Oegi, Sedi Keping 1250AH" (Land of the Oegi or Boeginezan, One Keping 1250AH = 1834/35)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35.5 grains, 2.3 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper,
PROOF tokens exist in Copper as well as in Bronze S

Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



C. R. READ - ONE KEPING 1250AH (1834/35) - (Type L / IV)



SS 43
(P.33)

Obverse : Similar to SS 42 but the cock has a single feather at end of tail

Reverse : Similar to SS 42

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35.5 grains, 2.3 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper,
A few pieces struck in German Silver exist, RR
PROOF tokens exist struck in Nickel RR

Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



ONE KEPING - TRIAL 1250AH (1834/35) - (Type - / IV)

Obverse : Blank
Reverse : Similar to SS 42
Edge : Plain
Weight : 138.1 grains, 8.95 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm
Composition : TRIAL in Lead
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham RRR
Note : This token is a trial strike on a large Lead blank of the reverse of the C. R. READ type of token. Photo not available.

SS 44
(P.34)

ONE KEPING - MULE 1250AH/1803 - (Type - IV / 1803)

Obverse : Similar to SS 42 but the cock has a single feather at end of tail
Reverse : Struck from the obverse die of the British East India Company's Madras Presidency V Cash 1803
Edge : Plain
Weight : 50 grains, 3.23 grammes
Diameter : 21.2 mm
Composition : Copper RR
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham
Note : This is a later strike from the Soho Mint's dies





SS 45
(P.35)

GROUP E. TOKENS INSCRIBED WITH THE NAMES OF NATIVE STATES IN THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO

1. PULAU PERCHA (ISLAND OF PERCHA - SUMATRA)

TWO KEPING 1247AH (1831/32)

Obverse : In Jawi "Pulau Percha" (Island of Percha - Sumatra). A 16 pointed star above and below the inscription
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1247AH" (Two Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in Copper
Note : Pulau Percha (Island of Percha) is another old name for the Island of Sumatra





SS 46
(P.36)

TWO KEPING - 1247AH TRIAL (1831 / 32)



SS 47
(P.37)

Obverse : In Jawi "Pulau Percha" (Island of Percha - Sumatra). The 16 pointed stars above and below the inscription and the diacritical dots missing
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1247AH" (Two Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper, Trial piece RRR



TWO KEPING - 1251AH (1835 / 36)



SS 48
(P.38)

Obverse : Similar to SS 46
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1251AH" (Two Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



2. NEGERI ACHEH (STATE OF ACHEH - SUMATRA)

TWO KEPING 1247AH (1831 / 32)



SS 49
(P.40)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Acheh" (State of Acheh)
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1247AH" (Two Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



TWO KEPING 1251AH (1835 / 36)



SS 50
(P.41)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Acheh" (State of Acheh)
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1251AH" (Two Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper PROOF
Note : This token exists only as a PROOF



3. NEGERI TARUMON (STATE OF TARUMON - SUMATRA)

TWO KEPING 1247AH (1831 / 32)



SS 51
(P.42)



Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Tarumon" (State of Tarumon)
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1247AH"
(Two Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper
Note : The territory refered to as Negeri Tarumon (State of Tarumon) in Sumatra cannot be located on the modern maps of Indonesia. However, there was a Government of the Kingdom of Tarumon (Kerajaan Tarumon Negara) which existed in West Java in the 5th Century.

TWO KEPING 1251AH (1835 / 36)



SS 52
(P.43)



Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Tarumon" (State of Tarumon)
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1251AH"
(Two Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper

4. MENANGKABAU (SUMATRA)

TWO KEPING 1247AH (1831 / 32)

SS 53
(P.44)

Obverse : In Jawi "Menangkabau". A 16 pointed star above and below the inscription
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1247AH"
(Two Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper PROOF RRR
Note : (a) This token exists only as a PROOF
(b) Menangkabau is the region now known as West Sumatra

TWO KEPING 1251AH (1835 / 36)



SS 54
(P.45)



Obverse : In Jawi "Menangkabau". A 16 pointed star above and below the inscription
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1251AH"
(Two Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper
Note : Menangkabau is the region now known as West Sumatra

5 PULAU PERCHA (ISLAND OF PERCHA - SUMATRA)

ONE KEPING - TRIAL PATTERN 1247AH (1831/32)



SS 55

Obverse : In Jawi "Pulau Percha" (Island of Percha - Sumatra). Without the usual 16 pointed stars above and below the inscription

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH" (One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper RRR

Note : Pulau Percha (Island of Percha) is another old name for the Island of Sumatra



ONE KEPING - 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 56
(P.39)

Obverse : In Jawi "Pulau Percha" (Island of Percha - Sumatra). A 16 pointed stars above and below the inscription

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH" (One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



6. MENANGKABAU (SUMATRA)

ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 57
(P.46)

Obverse : In Jawi "Minangkabau" between two 16 pointed stars

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH" (One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in Copper

Note: Menangkabau is the region now known as West Sumatra



7. NEGERI DILLI (STATE OF DILLI - SUMATRA)

ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 58
(P.47)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Dilli" (State of Dilli)

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH" (One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper, PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



8. NEGERI SIAK (STATE OF SIAK - SUMATRA)

ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 59
(P.48)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Siak" (State of Siak)
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH"
(One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



9. TANAH MELAYU (LAND OF THE MALAYS - SUMATRA)

ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 60
(P.49)

Obverse : In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays)
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH"
(One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



10. NEGERI PERAK (STATE OF PERAK - MALAYA)

ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 61
(P.50)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Perak" (State of Perak)
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH"
(One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



11. NEGERI SELANGOR (STATE OF SELANGOR - MALAYA)

ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 62
(P.51)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Selangor" (State of Selangor)
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH"
(One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



12. NEGERI TERENGGANU (STATE OF TERENGGANU - MALAYA)

ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 63
(P.52)

Obverse : In Jawi "Negeri Terengganu" (State of Terengganu)
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH"
(One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



13. CELEBES - TANAH UGI (LAND OF THE BUGIS)

ONE DOIT 1250AH (1834/35)



SS 64
(P.53)

Obverse : In Bugi script "Tanah Ugi 1250AH"
(The land of the Bugis 1250AH = 1834/35)
Reverse : In Bugi script "Seuwa Duwi" (One Doit)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 35 grains, 2.26 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper,
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper



14. SIAM (THAILAND)

WITHOUT DENOMINATION (TWO KEPING SIZE) 1197 (1835)



SS 65
(P.54)

Obverse : The Siamese inscription "Muang Tai" (The land of the Free - Siam). A 16 pointed star above and below the inscription
Reverse : An Elephant. In the exergue the date in Siamese numerals "1197" (1835)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains,4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper, RR
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper, RR
PATTERN PROOF issues exist struck in Silver RRR



WITHOUT DENOMINATION (TWO KEPING SIZE) 1197 (1835)



SS 66
(P.55)



Obverse : Similar to SS 65

Reverse : A Lotus Blossom. In the exergue the date in Siamese numerals "1197" (1835)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Copper, RR
PROOF issues exist struck in Copper, RR

Note : (a) The above two types of tokens (SS 65 and SS 66) were brought by a merchant, Mr. Hunter, to Siam for the approval of His Siamese Majesty of the Third Reign, Pra Nang Klao, who however did not agree to their use in Siam (Thailand). These tokens have no connection with Singapore other than the fact that their design was partly based on the Singapore merchant tokens. These are listed here as a matter of interest only.

(b) All 2 Keping and 1 Keping merchant tokens inscribed with the names of the various States (SS 46 - SS 66) were struck at the Soho Mint, Birmingham.

GROUP F. LOCALLY MANUFACTURED COINS AND TOKENS IMITATING THE OFFICIAL COINAGES OF THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY AND SINGAPORE MERCHANT TOKENS etc.

TWO KEPING 1783 / 1197AH



SS 67
(P.56)



Obverse : Balemark of the British East India Company. The year date "1783" divided by a rosette of dots

Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping Sanat 1197AH" (Two Keping 1197AH = 1783)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.45 - 3.88 grammes

Diameter : 20 mm - 22 mm

Composition : Copper,

Varieties : Numerous varieies of this native imitation issue exist

Note :This imitation is of the British E. I. C. 2 Keping 1783

TWO KEPING 1197AH (1783)



SS 68
(P.57)

Obverse and Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping Sanat 1197AH" (Two Keping 1197AH = 1783)
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Cast Brass
Note : This imitation is of the reverse of the British E.I.C. Sumatra 2 Keping 1783



TWO KEPING 1804



SS 69
(P.58)

Obverse : Crude imitation of the Arms of the British E. I. C. The inscription "EAST INDIA COMPANY" variously mis-spelt. The year date "1804" usually with the figures misplaced below
Reverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping Sanat 1219AH" (Two Keping 1219AH = 1804)
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 23 mm - 24 mm
Composition : Copper
Note : This crude imitation is of the British E. I. C. Sumatra 2 Keping 1804



ONE KEPING 1804



SS 70
(P.59)

Obverse : Similar to SS 69
Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH" (One Keping 1219AH = 1804)
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Copper, Brass copies may also exist
Note : This imitation is of the British E. I. C. Sumatra 1 Keping 1804



ONE KEPING 1219AH (1804)



SS 71
(P.60)

Obverse : A balance and scales with the Jawi inscription "Adil 1219AH" (Justice 1219AH = 1804). This is an imitation of the reverse of the British E. I. C. Bombay Presidency Pice coinage

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH" (One Keping 1219AH = 1804). This is an imitation of the reverse of the British E.I.C. Sumatra 1 Keping 1804

Edge : Plain

Weight : 56 grains, 3.62 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper



ONE KEPING 1119AH/1219AH (1707/1804)



SS 72
(P.61)

Obverse : A balance and scales with the Jawi inscription "Adil 1119AH" (Justice 1119AH = 1707). This date 1119AH is an error for 1219AH. This is an imitation of the British E.I.C. Bombay Presidency Pice coinage

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH" (One Keping 1219AH = 1804). An imitation of the British E.I.C. Sumatra 1 Keping 1804 coinage

Edge : Plain

Weight : 55 grains, 3.56 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper



ONE KEPING



SS 73
(P.110)

Obverse : A crude imitation of the British E.I.C. Balemark

Reverse : Balance and scales copied from the Bombay Presidency Pice

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Cast in Brass



ONE KEPING 1791



SS 74
(P.62)

Obverse : Imitation Balemark of the British E.I.C. with badly engraved year date "1791" below

Reverse : A balance and scale with two ornamental crosses and the mis-formed inscription in Jawi "Adil" (Justice)

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Cast in Brass



ONE KEPING



SS 75

Obverse and Reverse : Balance and scale with "Adil" in Jawi below
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 21 mm
Composition : Cast in Brass



ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32)



SS 76

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. Crude garbled inscription in Jawi " ? Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and curls to the left
Reverse : Crude inscription in Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH" (One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.70 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Composition : Copper



ONE KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)



SS 77

Obverse : A cock and hen facing one another
Reverse : Crude inscription in Jawi "Satu Keping 1251AH" (One Keping 1251AH = 1835/36)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.05 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm
Composition : Copper
Note : All imitations listed under Group F (SS 67 - SS 77) are contemporary forgeries that were struck or cast by private merchants or individuals at the various private mints then in operation in Sumatra. These should only be collected as curio pieces. Though some of these imitations are scarce, too much value should not be placed on them.



GROUP G. COUNTERMARKED TOKENS

ONE KEPING 1250AH (1834/35) - (Type L / IV)



Obverse : "C. R. READ 1250AH"
(C. R. READ 1250AH = 1834/35) - SS 42

Reverse : A star of 16 points. Legend in Bugi characters "Wanoewa tana Oegi, Sedi Keping 1250AH" (Land of the Oegi or Boeginezan 1250AH = 1834/35). Countermarked incused "AMBERT AND CO" in three lines

Edge : Plain

Weight : 35.5 grains, 2.3 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

SS 78
(P.63)

Composition : Copper R

SS 79
(P.63 note)

Singapore Merchant Tokens with the countermarks " ST " and " 104 " also exist. Details of token types not available.

ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831) - (Cock / III)



Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays)

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH" (One Keping 1247AH = 1831). Countermarked incused "CONWAY"

Edge : Plain

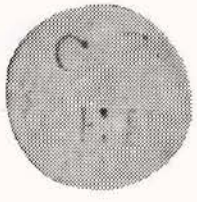
Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

SS 80
(P.64)

Composition : Copper R

ONE KEPING 1219AH (1804) - (Type A / I)



Obverse : Imitation Arms of the British E.I.C. "ISLAND OF SUMATRA 1804"

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1219AH" (One Keping 1219AH = 1804). Countermarked "C P
E H"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 25.5 - 36.5 grains, 1.65 - 2.37 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

SS 81
(P.65)

Composition : Copper R

ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32) - (Type H / III)



SS 82
(P.66)

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and curls to the left. The letter " S " incused

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH" (One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)



Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.90 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: Brass Scarce

Note : The " S " countermark often occurs in tokens struck in Brass

ONE KEPING 1247AH (1831/32) - (Type H / III)



SS 83
(P.67)

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and curls to the left. The letter " 2 " incused

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH" One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32). Leter "A. B" incused with a crown above



Edge : Plain

Weight : 23 - 26 grains, 1.49 - 1.68 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: Copper R

Note : These countermarked tokens (SS 78 - SS 83) are probably estate work tickets or tallies with the mark of the relevant issuers counterstamped incused on them.

GROUP H. OVERSTRUCK TOKENS

COCK / 1247AH & BRITTANIA OVERSTRUCK ON A HALF PENNY BLANK



SS 84

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays) struck on a Half Penny blank

Reverse : The Arabic date 1247AH = 1831/32 overstruck over Brittania Half Penny. the whole struck on a Half Penny blank. A rather unusual strike



Edge : Plain

Weight : 11.2 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm

Composition: Copper RR





SS 85
(P.68)

COCK / ONE KEPING 1247AH OVERSTRUCK ON ENGLISH HALF PENNY OF GEORGE III





Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and hanging straight down. The whole overstruck on a worn English Half Penny of King George II

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH " (One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32). The whole overstruck on a worn English Half Penny of King George II

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 31 mm

Composition : Copper RRR





SS 86
(P.69)

COCK / ONE KEPING 1247AH OVERSTRUCK ON ENGLISH FARTHING OF GEORGE III





Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and curls to the left. The whole overstruck on a worn English Farthing of K. George III

Reverse : In Jawi "Satu Keping 1247AH " (One Keping 1247AH = 1831/32). The whole overstruck on a worn English Farthing of King George III

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 24 mm

Composition : Copper RR

COCK / ENGLISH SHILLING 1817 OF GEORGE III



SS 87

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and hanging straight down. The whole overstruck on the reverse of the English Shilling of King George III

Reverse : Obverse of the English Shilling bearing the year date 1817 and the effigy of King George III



Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 24 mm

Composition : Silver RR

Note : The above overstruck tokens (SS 83 - SS 86) occur on the English copper Pence, Half Pence and Farthings of various King George III issues. These are actually pocket pieces made by the staff engaged upon the minting of these tokens for their amusement at the Soho Mint, Birmingham.

GROUP I. CURIO STRIKINGS

QUARTER STIVER 1826S



SS 88
(P.117)

Obverse : The crowned shield of Arms of the Netherlands 1/4 Stiver 1826S of the Province of Utrecht with a beaded rim which is missing on the original pieces

Reverse : " A D 2 " with the incused letter " C "



Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.39 grammes

Diameter : 22 mm

Composition : Brass R

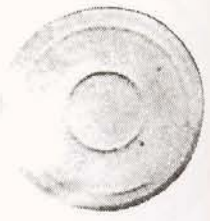
Note : Struck at the private mint of Mr. Taberrer in Weaman-row, Birmingham or Messrs Calley & Co., Weaman Street, Birmingham

COCK / ONE KEPING (NO DATE)



SS 89
(P.70)

Obverse : A spurred fighting cock facing right. In Jawi "Tanah Melayu" (Land of the Malays). Last tail feather of cock single and curls to the left



Reverse : A dotted circle within two similar circles

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition : Copper R

CELEBES - TANAH UGI / NEGERI DILLI





ONE DOIT or KEPING 1250AH - MULE or TRIAL ?





SS 90
(P.71)

Obverse : In Bugi characters "Tana Ugi 1250AH"
(Land of the Bugis 1250AH = 1834/35)
Reverse : In Jawi "Negeri Dilli" (State of Dilli)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 33.9 grains
Diameter : 17.5 mm
Composition : Copper RRR

TWO KEPING 1251AH (1835/36)





SS 91

Obverse : In Jawi "Dua Keping 1247AH"
(Two Keping 1247AH = 1831/32)
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Plain
Weight : 66 grains, 4.27 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Copper RRR

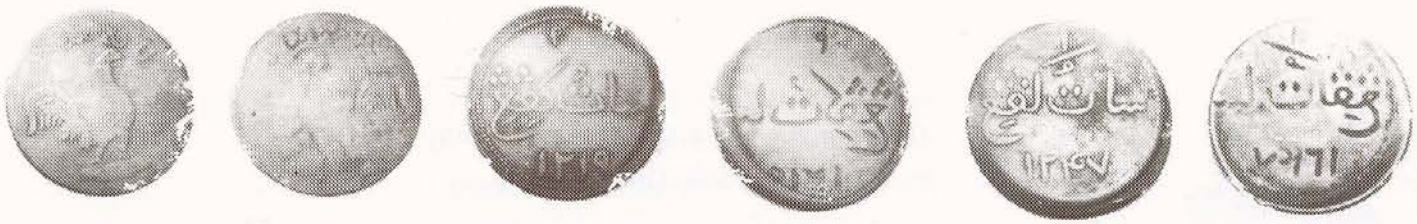
GROUP J. MUTILATED TOKENS



SS 92
(P.119)

Nearly every variety of the Singapore Merchant Tokens occurs with a centrally pierced hole. These are purposely done and were circulated in areas where the normal local coinage was centrally holed e.g. tin pitis of the eastern parts of Java, Sumatra as well as the northern States of the Malay Peninsula. These were also used in areas of Chinese settlements where the people used the centrally holed Chinese cash.

GROUP K. MIS - STRUCK TOKENS

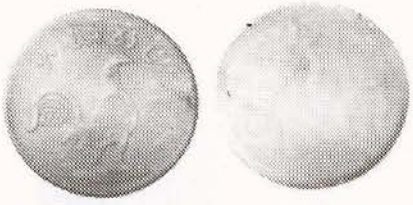


SS 93a BROCKAGE





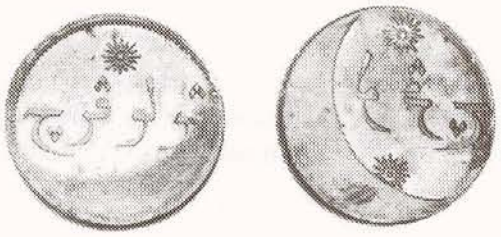
SS 93b DOUBLE STRUCK



SS 93c UNIFACE



SS 93d OFF CENTRE



SS 93e MIS - STRUCK REVERSE
(Two Keping Pulau Percha)



SS 93f MIS - STRUCK DATE
Error 12447AH

SS 93 Once the Singapore merchant tokens were well established, there was a large demand for their manufacture. It was inevitable therefore that the dies were sometimes poorly executed and quality control was lax during their minting. Several tokens exist that occur as brockage, double struck, uniface, off centre or mis-struck.

MISCELLANEOUS TOKENS, CHECKS AND TALLIES ISSUED IN SINGAPORE BETWEEN 1860 - 1945

A. EMERSON'S POOL SINGAPORE



SS 94
(P.120)

Obverse : "EMERSON'S POOL SINGAPORE'
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Milled
Weight : 4 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Brass R
Note : The above token was issued by Charles Emmerson who came to Singapore in 1860 and died there in 1883. He owned the Claredon Hotel which was situated at the right hand corner of Middle Road and Beach Road. He also owned the Emmerson's Tiffin Rooms situated next to Cavenagh Bridge.



B. SARKIES BROTHERS POOL SINGAPORE



SS 95

Obverse : "SARKIES BROTHERS POOL SINGAPORE"
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Milled
Weight : 4.10 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Composition : Bronze R



Note: (a) The above token was issued by the Sarkie brothers, Arshak, Aviet and Tigran Sarkies who were emigrants from Julfa in Persia (Iran). They owned the Raffles Hotel which was officially opened by them on 18th November 1896.

(b) The Sarkies brothers also established the Eastern and Oriental (E & O) Hotel in Penang.

B. SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD

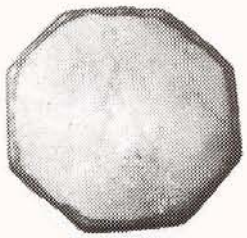
It was the practice of the Singapore Harbour Board (S H B) to pay it's coolies with immediate cash for each separate carry of coal from stack to vessel or vice versa. Large quantities of the 1/4 Cent, 1/2 Cent and 1 Cent coins were used for this purpose. During the First World War (1914 - 1918) there was an acute shortage of copper coins. The Singapore Harbour Board therefore decided to issue it's own tally in 1920. Three issues of the 1920 - 1921 Singapore Harbour Board Tallies exist, viz:

1st	issue	-	February	1920	-	One Cent, Half Cent
2nd	issue	-	August	1920	-	One Cent, Half Cent
3rd	issue	-	January	1921	-	One Cent, Half Cent, Quarter Cent

The 1st and 2nd issue was struck at the Board's own workshop in Singapore. However, the dies for the 3rd issue were made at the Royal Mint, Bangkok, Siam but the tallies were struck at the Board's workshop in Singapore.

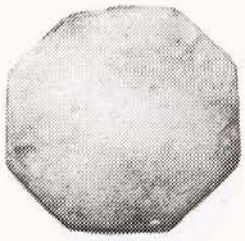
1ST ISSUE - FEBRUARY 1920

HALF CENT



SS 96
(P.73)

Obverse : Blank
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 71.3 grains, 4.62 grammes
Diameter : 25.5 mm x 25.5 mm
An Octagonal shaped tally
Composition: This issue was extremely crude and was made from tinned iron sheet. RR

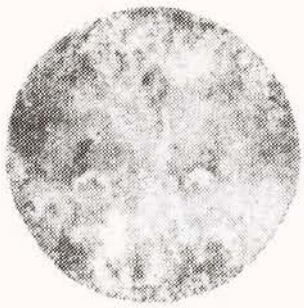


ONE CENT



SS 97
(P.72)

Obverse : "S H B 1"
(Singapore Harbour Board 1 (Cent)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 95 grains, 6.15 grammes
Diameter : 31.5 mm
Composition: Thinned iron RR



2ND ISSUE - AUGUST 1920

HALF CENT



SS 98
(P.75)

Obverse : Figure " 1/2 " (Cent) within a plain circle, outside and inside another plain circle the letters " S H B " (Singapore Harbour Board)
Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.2 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Composition: Thinned iron RRR



ONE CENT



SS 99
(P.74)

Obverse : Figure " 1 " (Cent) within a plain circle, outside and within another plain circle the letters " S H B " (Singapore Harbour Board)

Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.00 grammes

Diameter : 34 mm

Composition : Thinned iron RR



" S H B " WORK TALLY OR CHECK

Obverse : Incuse " S H B " (Singapore Harbour Board). Serial number and the letter " H " below

Reverse : Incused " D "

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.7 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm

Composition : Copper (holed at top) S

Note : The above is a work tally or check used by coolies (general labourers) employed by the Singapore Harbour Board



SS 100



3RD ISSUE - JANUARY 1921

QUARTER CENT

Obverse : Arms of the Singapore Harbour Board, viz a lion passant on a castle, below the castle is a diamond shaped lozenge enclosing three crowns. To the left of the Arms is the figure " 1/4 ", to the right the word "CENT". The whole enclosed within a garter inscribed "THE SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD"

Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 22.5 mm

Composition : Tin RRR



SS 101
(P.78)



HALF CENT



SS 102
(P.77)

Obverse : Similar to SS 101 but the figure " 1/2 " in place of " 1/4 "
Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 26 mm
Composition: tin RRR



ONE CENT



SS 103
(P.76)

Obverse : Similar to SS 101 but the figure " 1 " in place of " 1/4 "
Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 28.5 mm
Composition: tin, RRR
PROOF issues occur in Copper as well as white metal. RRRR
These PROOF issues were struck as samples by the Royal Mint, Bangkok, Siam (Thailand)



D. PULAU BUKOM - ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY

Pulau Bukom was a British owned Island about 7 miles from Singapore. It contained an important oil depot of the Asiatic Petroleum Company. The Asiatic Petroleum Company introduced Half Cent and One Cent Tokens in 1920 for use by it's employees in Pulau Bukom due to a shortage of small change. These tokens were probably produced by the workshops of the Singapore Harbour Board.

HALF CENT



SS 104
(P.80)

Obverse : Figure " 1/2 " (Cent) within a plain cirlce, around it the legend "P. BUKOM"
Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition: tinned iron RRR



ONE CENT



SS 105
(P.79)

Obverse : Figure " 1 " (Cent) within a plain cirlce, outside and within another circle the legend "P. BUKOM"
Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.80 grammes
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition : tinned iron R



E. PULAU SAMBOE - ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY

Pulau Samboe is about 10 miles from Singapore and was a Dutch possession. An almost identical issue of tokens occurs for Pulau Samboe as for Pulau Bukom. These tokens were issued to meet the shortage of small change around 1920.

HALF CENT

SS 106

Obverse : Figure " 1/2 " (Cent) within a plain cirlce, the legend "P. SAMBOE"
Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 19 mm
Composition : tinned iron RRR

ONE CENT



SS 107

Obverse : Figure " 1 " (Cent) within a plain cirlce. Within another circle, the legend "P.SAMBOE"
Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 29 mm
Composition : tinned iron RR



ONE CENT



SS 108

Obverse : Similar to SS 106 but error in the spelling of the legend "P. SAMBOE" (inverted C instead of O)

Reverse : Blank but the impression of the obverse is showing

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition: tinned iron RR



F. ORIENTAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC COMPANY

The Oriental Telephone & Electric Company Limited introduced a prepaid discount check for use in automatic coin collecting instruments in Singapore in 1935. These were intended for use in Boarding Houses, Hotels, Clubs, etc., the proprietors of which purchased the checks from the Oriental Telephone & Electric Company and sold them to telephone users for 10 Cents. This scheme was not a success and was discontinued shortly after.

10 CENTS



SS 109
(P.130)

Obverse : A bell within a plain circle inscribed " O.T.C. ", above the bell "ONE" and below "CALL". Around the border "ORIENTAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD."

Reverse : A grooved slot 4 mm wide across the face. Above "ONE CALL" and below "10 CENTS"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.50 grammes

Diameter : 21 mm

Composition: Brass R



G. DENWA KYOKU (Telephone Office)

This telephone check was issued by the Japanese Denwa Kyoku (Telephone Office) during the occupation of Malaya and Singapore between 1942 - 1945.



SS 110
(P.131)

Obverse : 'DENWA KYOKU" incuse, the letters filled with a red colour substance

Reverse : Blank

Edge : Plain

Weight : 2.64 grammes

Diameter : 18.51 mm

Composition: Chrome Steel R

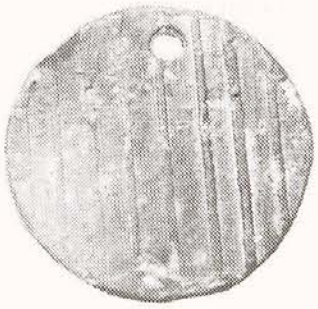


H. MALAYA BORNEO EXHIBITION 1922

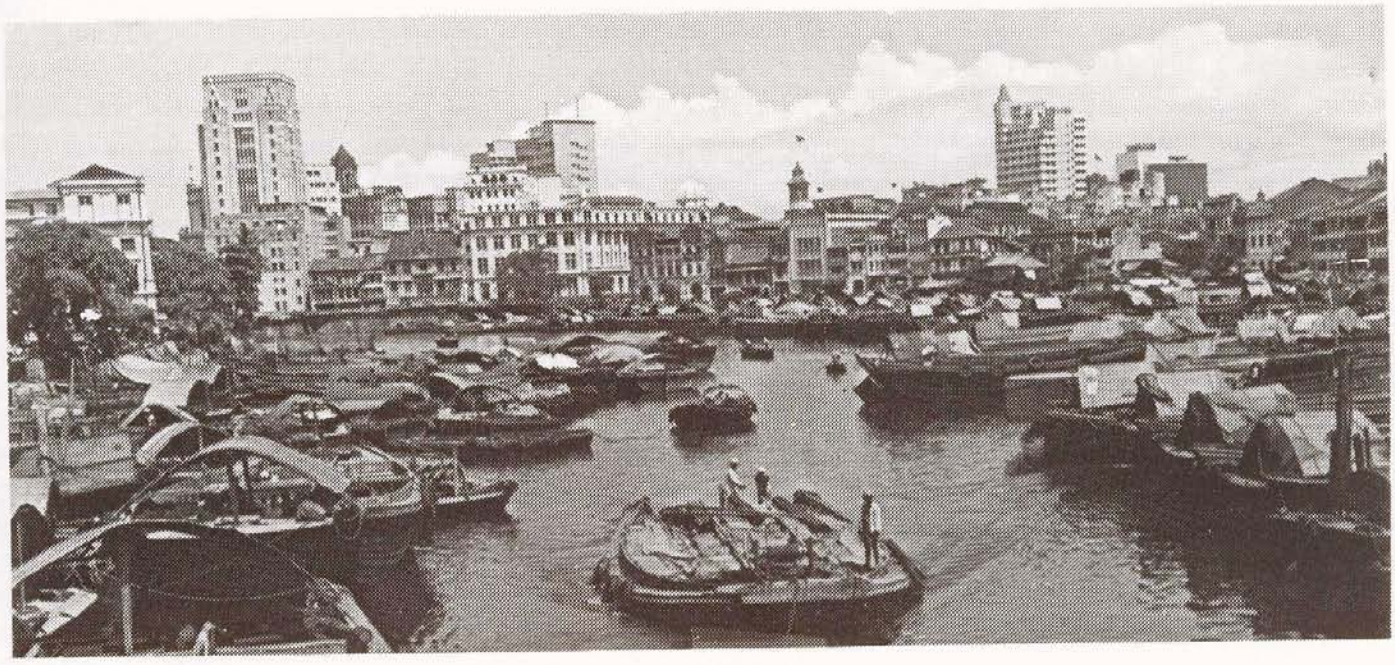
The Malaya Borneo Exhibition was held in Singapore in 1922. The undermentioned tin token or tally was issued during the exhibition.



SS 111



Obverse : Within a double circle "MALAYA & BORNEO". Within a smaller triple circle, the year date "1922"
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 22.2 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm
Composition : Tin (hole at top) RR



The Singapore River. Singapore's busiest waterway in the 1960's. Chinese tonkangs and sampans clutter up and down the river carrying merchandise.
(Postcard photo - author's collection)

SULTANATE OF BRUNEI 1363 - 1967 (NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM)

History

Early Chinese records mention the Kingdom of Poni, Polo or Poli and later known to the Chinese as Bun-lai (Brunei) as paying tribute to the Emperor of China at various periods between the sixth and ninth Centuries.

In the "Nagrakertagama", a Javanese source written in 1365 by the Majapahit court poet Prapanca, Buruneng (Brunei) is mentioned as being a vassal State of the Majapahit Empire. In the "History of Java" written by Stamford Raffles, it is recorded that around 1399 Brunei was known to the Chinese as "Chermin".

Raja Awang Alak Betatar ruled over Brunei around the 1360's. He married the daughter of Seri Teri Buana Sang Nila Utama (brother-in-law of the Betara Majapahit) who ruled over Temasek (Singapore). He was most likely converted to Islam at this time and was given the title and name, Paduka Seri Sultan Muhammad. It is probable that Sang Nila Utama must have had control over parts of Johor as well as Borneo for he bestowed five States, viz Kelaka, Sambas, Sadong, Samarahan and Sarawak to his son-in-law, Sultan Muhammad. He was also given the Gunta Alamat (Royal Nobat), the royal symbol of his installation as Sultan. The above events must have occured before 1365 as at this date Temasek was sacked by the forces of Majapahit. Later, in 1368, Brunei broke away from the crumbling influence of the Majapahit Empire. The Brunei Annals state that Sultan Muhammad was installed by the royal family of Johor who gave their daughter in marriage as well as the royal regalia. This is not possible as the Johor Sultanate was only founded in 1527/8 as a successor to the earlier Malacca Empire which existed from about 1400 until being conquered by the Portuguese in 1511.

Sultan Muhammad was installed as the first Sultan of Brunei most probably in 1363. He was the first Ruler to spread the teachings of Islam in Brunei which until then consisted of pagans or non believers. He was assisted in this task by Sharif Ali, a religious man from Persia, who later became the third Sultan of Brunei.

On the death of Sultan Muhammad in 1402, he was succeeded by Sultan Ahmad who continued to spread the teachings of Islam.

As a matter of interest, there is a tombstone in the Suhok Muslim cemetery which shows that a grand-daughter of Sultan Muhammad, the first Sultan, was buried there in 1408 (811 Hijra).

Towards the end of the 14th Century, Sharif Ali, a religious man from Taif in Persia arrived in Brunei. Sharif Ali was a descendent of Amir-Muminin Hassan the grandson of Prophet Mohammad. Sharif Ali preached and spread the teachings of Islam under the rule of Sultan Ahmad, the second Sultan of Brunei. Sharif Ali married Puteri (Princess) Kinabatangan the daughter of Sultan Ahmad. On the death of Sultan Ahmad in 1426 Sharif Ali succeeded to the throne of Brunei and asumed the title, Paduka Seri Sultan Berkat (blessed). Stamford Raffles in his "History of Java" mentioned that Raja Chermin (Sultan Sharif Ali) visited the Raja of Majapahit in 1399? to try and convert him into a Muslim and left him convinced that he was a man of great eminence. This came about when a basket containing pomegranates, an unfit present for the Raja of Majapahit, turned into precious stones. Sultan Sharif Ali strengthened the teachings of Islam until his death in 836A.H. (1432).

By the early part of the 15th Century, Brunei had trade connections with the Malacca Sultanate as well as with Arabia and Persia. It is most likely that adventurers and missionaries of the Islamic faith from these countries settled in Brunei.

Sultan Sharif Ali was succeeded by Sultan Sulaiman who was installed as the fourth ruler of Brunei in 1432. On his death in 1485, Sultan Bolkiah, the fifth and most famous of the Brunei Sultans, succeeded to the throne. Sultan Bolkiah conquered the kingdom of Soolook and made a dependency of the Country of Selurong (Manila). Sultan Bolkiah married Lela Menchanai, the daughter of the Batare (Ruler) of Sulu. It was during his time that the Kingdom of Brunei expanded into an Empire. Sultan Bolkiah died in 1510 by which time the Brunei Empire was firmly established.

The 16th Century may by termed as the 'Golden Age of Brunei'. Her sovereignty extended over the whole Island of Borneo, the Sultanates of Sambas, Pontianak, Benjarmasin, Pasir Kotei and Bolongan being here vassals as well as the Sulu archipelago and the Islands of Balabec, Banggi, Balambangan and Palawan.

In 1840, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II was faced with a major rebellion in Sarawak which was then part of the Brunei Sultanate. James Brooke, a British adventurer, arrived in Kuching and helped Raja Muda Hashim, the son of the Brunei Sultan, to put down the rebellion. In return for his assistance he was given the territory and title 'Rajah of Sarawak' on 24th September 1841 by the Sultan of Brunei.

On 29th December 1877 Sultan Abdul Momin ceded to Baron Von Overbeck and Alfred Dent all the territory between Kimanis Bay on the north-west coast of Borneo and Seboeku River in the east. Overbeck was created a Maharaja and granted all rights and powers of a sovereign by the Sultan of Brunei. Part of the north-east coastal region was also under hereditary claim of the Sultan of Sulu. Baron Von Overbeck concluded a treaty with Sultan Jamulul 'Alam of Sulu and obtained sovereignty over all the territory lying between Seboeku and the Pandasan River on 22nd January 1878. In early 1879 Baron Von Overbeck withdrew from his partnership leaving Alfred Dent and his associates in London the owners of the territory of North Borneo. On 1st November 1881 the British North Borneo Company was formed under Royal Charter and subsequently took over control of British North Borneo.

Between 1853 to 1905, by a series of annexations and cessions, huge areas such as the Rejang and Baram River regions were given to Sarawak by the Sultan of Brunei. This finally reduced the territory of Brunei to two non-contiguous enclaves in north-central Borneo.

On 17th September 1888 Brunei became a British Protectorate. The Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed High Commissioner of Brunei.

In 1906, a British Resident was appointed to advise the Sultan of Brunei in all matters except those concerning the Islamic faith and local customs as well as assist him in running the administration.

Brunei was captured by the Japanese in late December 1941 who took over control of Brunei until their final defeat on 15th August 1945.

Brunei became self governing on 29th September 1959. On 1st January 1941, the Sultanate of Brunei attained Independence from Great Britain.

On 1st January 1984 Brunei became the sixth member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

SULTANS OF BRUNEI

Sultan Muhammad (Awang Alak Betatar)	1363	-	1402
Sultan Ahmad	1408	-	1426
Sultan Sharif Ali (Paduka Seri Sultan Berkat)	1426	-	1432
Sultan Sulaiman	1432	-	1485
Sultan Bolkiah (Nakhoda Ragam)	1485	-	1510
Sultan Abu Kahar	1510	-	1535
Sultan Saiful Rijal	1535	-	1581
Sultan Shah Brunei	1581	-	1852
Sultan Muhd. Hassan	1582	-	1597
Sultan Abdul Jalilul Akbar (Marhum Tua)	1597	-	1659
Sultan Abdul Jalilul Jabbar	1659	-	1660
Sultan Muhammad Ali (Marhum Tumbang Di Rumput)	1660	-	1661
Sultan Abdul Hakkul Mubin (Marhum Di Pulau)	1661	-	1673
Sultan Muhyiddin (Marhum Bongsu)	1673	-	1690
Sultan Nassaruddin	1690	-	1710
Sultan Kamaluddin	1710	-	1730
	and 1737	-	1740

Sultan Muhammad Alauddin	1730 - 1737
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin I	1740 - 1795
Sultan Muhammad Tajuddin	1795 - 1804
	and 1804 - 1807
Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam I	1804 (few months)
Sultan Muhammad Kanzul Alam	1807 - 1826
Sultan Muhammad Alam	1826 - 1828
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II	1828 - 1852
Sultan Abdul Momin	1852 - 1885
Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Aqamaddin	1885 - 1906
Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam II	1906 - 1924
Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin	1924 - 1950
Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin III	1950 - 1967
Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah	since 4.10.1967

Coinage

The monetary system depended mainly on barter trading and the only minted money consisted of Chinese Cash. Towards the end of the 16th Century, the Spanish silver dollars became the standard unit of currency in the Brunei Empire.

One thing noticeable about early Brunei coins is that the designs of some of the animals, e.g. camels, are alien to Brunei. They must have been designed by craftsmen who were more familiar with camels which are found in Persia and the Middle East. The Arabic inscriptions on the coins also bear testimony to this.

It is probable that tin coins may have been issued in Brunei in the 17th Century or even earlier. Unfortunately in the absence of sufficient information or any earlier identifiable coins, it is not possible to ascertain the actual period of commencement of tin pitis coins at this stage.

A majority of the tin pitis picture various animals with honorific titles in Arabic e.g. "Sultan Malik Al Dzahir" (Sultan, the acknowledged Ruler). "Sultan Al Adil" (The Just Ruler) or "Al Adil" (The Just). Some of these coins may have been issued in the reign of the powerful 9th Ruler of Brunei, Sultan Muhd. Hassan (popularly known as Sultan Adil) who reigned from 1582 - 1597.

Tin coins bearing the names of the 15th, 16th and 17th Sultan as given below have been identified. These coins have a cat (Kuching Mas) on the obverse and the name of the Sultan and honorific title "Malik Al Dzahir" (The acknowledged Ruler) on the reverse. Why the animal on the obverse is known as Kuching Mas i.e. Golden Cat is not known.

Sultan Nassaruddin	1690 - 1710
Sultan Kamaluddin	1710 - 1730
	and 1737 - 1740
Sultan Muhammad Alauddin	1730 - 1737

The actual denomination of the various Brunei tin pitis coins has not been established. The diameters of the Brunei tin pitis varies from 16 mm to 36 mm with a vast difference in weight even for coins having approximately the same diameter.

The tokens and coinage used in Brunei can be categorised as follows:

(i) Names of Sultans
(ii) Honorific titles
(iii) Coins without any inscription but depicting animals, birds or flowery patterns
(iv) Iron money
(v) Tokens

(vi) Miniature cannons
(vii) Coins of foreign territories used in Brunei e.g. Cash coins of China, Spanish silver dollars, coins of the Straits Settlements, Sarawak, British North Borneo, Malaya, Malaya & British Borneo
(viii) Current coins issued from 1967 onwards

The only tin/lead coins that bear a date are the umbrella type dated 1285A.H. (1868) which were issued in the reign of the 24th Sultan of Brunei, Sultan Abdul Momin. These were of two sizes viz the Half Cent (half Pitis) of 24 mm diameter and the One Cent (One Pitis) having a diameter of 30 mm.

The first copper coin for Brunei bearing the denomination 1 Cent and the Arabic date 1304A.H. (1887) was issued in the reign of Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Aqamaddin. The obverse of this coin has a five pointed star and came to be popularly known as "Duit Bintang" (Star Cash). It's diameter was 30 mm and it was struck at the mint of Ralph Heaton and Sons, Birmingham, England.

Brunei was admitted as a signatory to the 1938 Currency Agreement which transferred control of all currency issue in Brunei to the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya. Subsequently, the currencies of Malaya, bearing the portrait of King George VI, were introduced into Brunei as the sole legal tender.

On 1st January 1952, the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo took over control of the issue of all currency. In 1953, newly designed coins and banknotes bearing the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II were issued in Brunei.

The powers of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo came to an end on 12th June 1967. The Brunei Currency Board took over control of the issue of all currency in Brunei.

From mid-1967, the currency of Malaya and British Borneo was gradually replaced by coins and bank notes in denominations of the Brunei dollar. The Brunei dollar was fixed at a parity of 0.48828 grammes of fine gold which gave it a sterling equivalent of 2 Shillings and 4 Pence, or at par with the former Malaya and British Borneo dollar. The devaluation of the pound sterling on 18th November 1967 from a parity of 2.48828 to 2.13281 grammes of fine gold, altered the sterling equivalent of the Brunei dollar which had not been devalued, to 2 Shillings and 8.67 Pence. This was changed on 7th December 1967, to 32.6667 Pence to bring it into line with the rate adopted by Bank Negara Tanah Melayu and the Singapore Currency Board. This was necessary, for by an agreement between these three issuing authorities, the currency of one of them was freely interchangeable with those of the other two and could circulated within their territories as customary, though not legal tender.

The Brunei Currency Board released its first set of coins (1, 5, 10, 20 & 50 Cents), which were struck at the Royal Mint, London, on 22nd August 1967. These coins bear the year date 1967 and have the portrait of His Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saiffuddin III who abdicated in favour of his son, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, on 4th October 1967.

From 1968 onwards, the coinage of Brunei bears the portrait of the present Ruler, His Highness Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddulah.

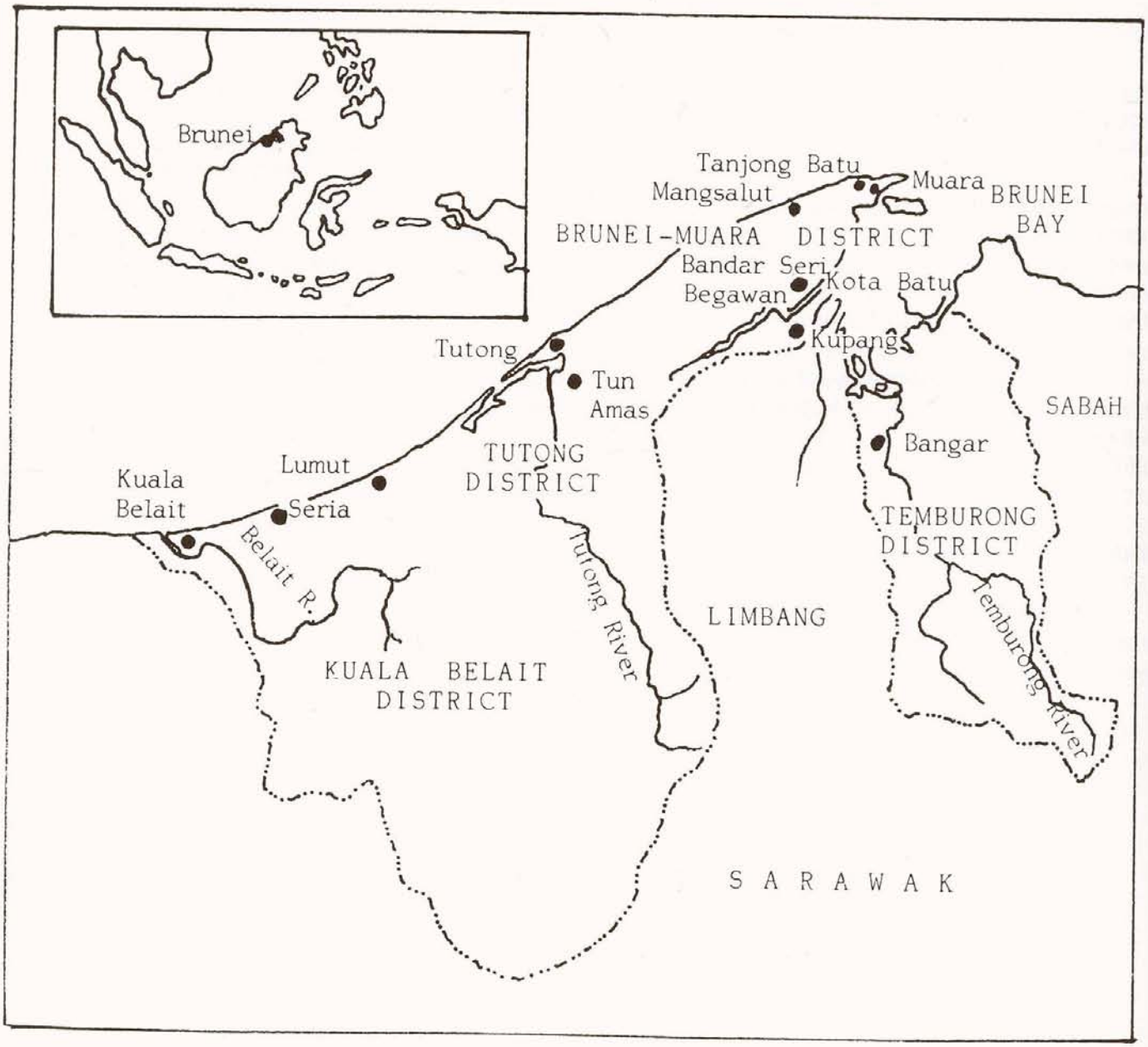
These modern coinage of Brunei issued since 1967 are, however, not included in this book.

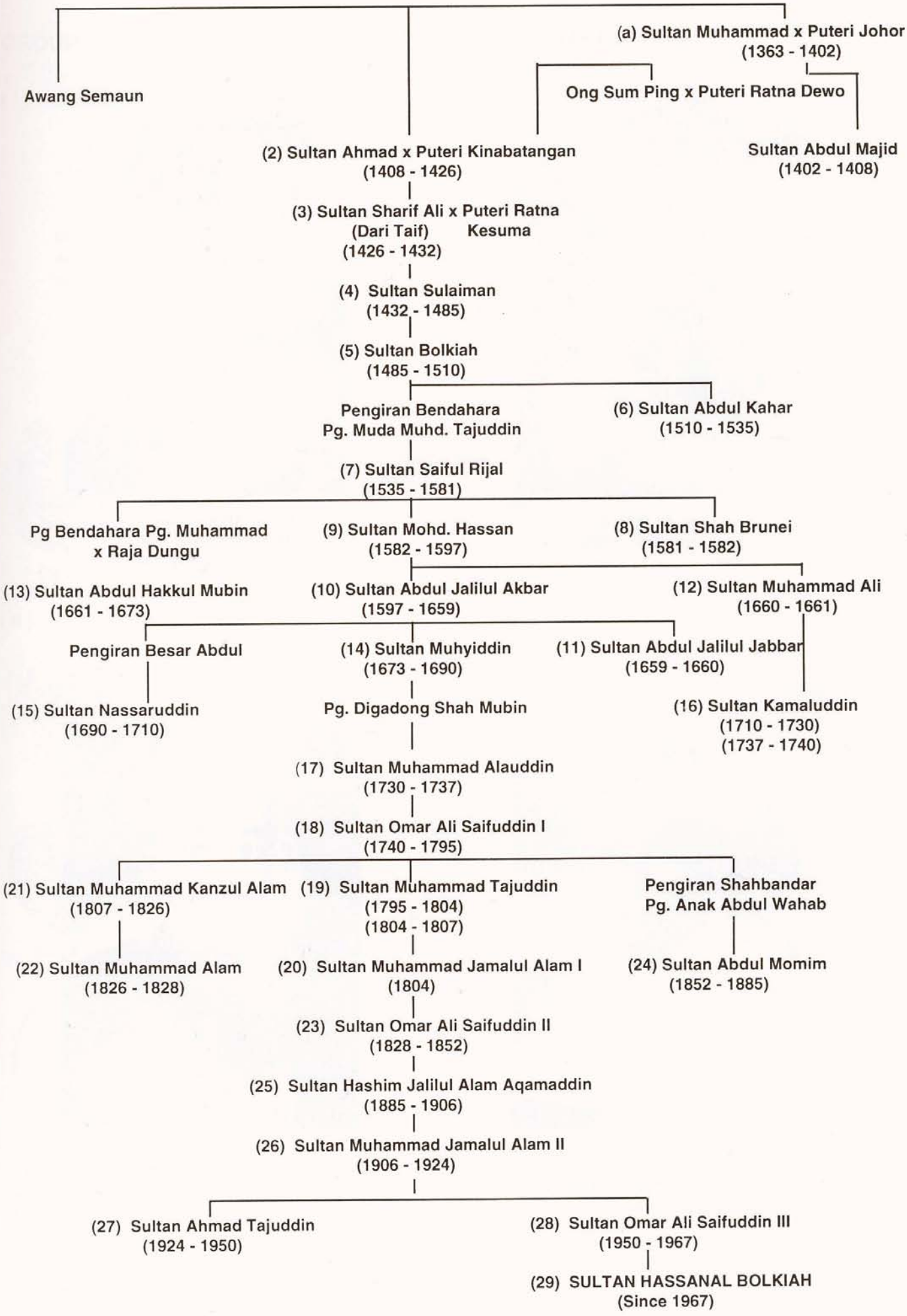
Reference Numbers

Reference numbers by types were allocated to the tin pitis coins of Brunei by the author in 1974 (The Catalogue of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei coins 1700 - 1974). These numbers were revised by the author in 1976 with the addition of the letters "BR" (Standard Catalogue of Coins and Bank Notes of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei 1700 - 1976). With the discovery of numerous unlisted tin pitis coins of Brunei in the last twenty years, the original reference numbers had become obsolete. After extensive revision, new "SS" reference numbers were assigned to these tin pitis coins in 1986.. The former "BR" series reference numbers which were allocated in 1976, wherer applicable, are given in brackets for convenience.

Note: "The Coinage of the Sultanate of Brunei 1400 - 1980" by the author was published in the Brunei Museum Journal Volume 4 Number 4 (1980) - 65 pages.
This article has been revised and is published here with the kind permission of the Brunei Museum.

Map of the Sultanate of Brunei





Note : The above family tree of the Sultans of Brunei has been issued by the Pusat Sejarah Brunei (History Centre Brunei), Bandar Seri Begawan, Negara Brunei Darussalam

PHOTOGRAPHES OF THE SULTANS OF BRUNEI



Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II
23rd Sultan 1828 - 1852
(Photo - Brunei Museum)



SultanAbdul Momin
24th Sultan 1852 - 1885
(Photo - Brunei Museum)



Sultan Hashim Jalilul 'Alam
25th Sultan 1885 - 1906
(Photo - Brunei Museum)



Sultan Muhammad Jamalul 'Alam II
26th Sultan 1906 - 1924
(Photo - Brunei Museum)

GROUP ONE - NAMES OF SULTANS

(i) PENGIRAN BENDAHARA

Pengiran Bendahara was the royal title usually given to the most senior family member after the Sultan. He was normally a man of considerable influence.

The coin listed below was issued by one such Pengiran Bendahara. In the absence of his name on the coin, it is not possible to determine the actual period of issue. This coin is historically most important as it must have been issued by a powerful and respected Pengiran Bendahara. It is probably the only coin authorised to be issued by the Sultan bearing the royal title of his Pengiran Bendahara.

PITIS



SS 1

Obverse : A cat with tail erect facing right surrounded by a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Pengiran Bendahara" (The royal title of a very senior Malay official usually ranking next to the heir to the throne)

Edge : Plain Weight : 5.25 grammes

Diameter : 23 mm Thickness : 1.9 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RRRR



(ii) SULTAN NASSARUDDIN 1690 - 1710





SS 2A
(BR 1)

PITIS

Obverse : A cat with tail erect facing left surrounded by a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan Nassaruddin, Malik Al Dzahir" (Sultan Nassaruddin, the Acknowledged Ruler)

Edge : Plain Weight : 4.9 & 5.85 grammes

Diameter : 22.5 mm Thickness : 1.9 mm

Composition : Tin/lead R

Note : These coins are popularly referred to as "Kuching Mas" (golden cat) in Brunei. It is however not known why these coins are called "Kuching Mas".









SS 2B

PITIS

Obverse : Similar to SS 2A but cat has a small hump on back

Reverse : Similar to SS 2A

Edge : Plain Weight : 3.1 & 5.0 grammes

Diameter : 23.5 mm Thickness : 1.5 mm & 2 mm

Composition : Tin/lead R





PITIS



SS 2C

Obverse : Similar to SS 2A but cat facing right
Reverse : Similar to SS 2A
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.4 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm
Composition: Tin/lead







SS 2D

PITIS

Obverse : Similar to SS 2A but cat facing right
Reverse : Similar to SS 2A
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.1 grammes, 5.05 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm
Composition: Tin/lead RR
Note : Two die varieties exist





(iii) SULTAN KAMALUDDIN 1710 - 1730 and 1737-1740

PITIS



SS 3A

Obverse : A cat with tail erect facing right surrounded by a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan Kamaluddin, Malik Al Dzahir" (Sultan Kamaluddin, the Acknowledged Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.6 grammes, 5.9 grammes
Diameter : 22.5 mm
Thickness : 2 mm
Composition: Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 3B

Obverse : Similar to SS 3A but cat within a circle of dashes
Reverse : Similar to SS 3A but the Arabic words "Kamaluddin Malik Al Dzahir" retrogrades (Mirror script)
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition: Tin/lead RRR





SS 3C
(BR 2A)

PITIS

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 3A but different variety (slightly smaller cat)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.8 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead





SS 3D

PITIS

Obverse : Similar to SS 3A but cat facing left
Reverse : Similar to SS 3A
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.1 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Thickness : 1.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RR





SS 3E
(BR 3)

PITIS

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 3A but with a smaller cat
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.2 & 4.8 grammes
Diameter : 22.5 mm
Thickness : 2 mm
Shape : Octagonal (hole in centre)
Composition : Tin/lead S





SS 3F

PITIS

Obverse : An Ass? with tail erect facing right within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan ... Kamaluddin? ???". The Arabic inscription is jumbled and cannot be read
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRR



(iv) SULTAN MUHAMMAD ALAUDDIN 1730 - 1737

PITIS



SS 4
(BR 2C)

Obverse : An Ass? with tail erect facing right within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan Muhammad Alauddin" within a circle of dots
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.65 & 9.1 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm
Thickness : 2.7 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 5

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 4 but larger and heavier
Edge : Plain
Weight : 16 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm
Thickness : ?
Composition : Tin/lead RRRR



GROUP TWO - HONORIFIC TITLES

The exact period of issue of the coins listed hereunder cannot be determined at this stage with any accuracy. They were most probably issued between the late 16th and early 19th Century, a span of about 250 years. Most of these coins bear honorific titles only e.g. Sultan Malik Al Dzahir, Sultan Al Adil Malik Al Dzahir, Malik Al Adil or Al Adil. The tin/lead coins towards the end bear no inscription but have various forms of artistic designs or flowery patterns on them.

(i) SULTAN MALIK AL DZAHIR

PITIS





SS 6

Obverse : A camel with tail erect facing right surrounded by a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan, Malik Al Dzahir" (Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler)
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.25 & 4.2 grammes
Diameter : 19.5 mm & 20 mm
Thickness : 1.2 mm & 1.9 mm
Composition : Tin/lead S



(ii) SULTAN AL ADIL MALIK AL DZAHIR (Arabic inscription on reverse)





SS 7A
(BR 15)

PITIS

Obverse : A tiger? facing left within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a square pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.2 & 3.4 grammes
Diameter : 22.5 mm & 23 mm
Thickness : 1.3 mm & 1.8 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R
Varieties : Two minor die varieties exist





PITIS

Obverse : A tiger? with head raised facing left within a very narrow circle of dots on rim
Reverse : Similar to SS 7A
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 22 mm
Thickness : ?
Composition : Tin/lead RR



SS 7B



PITIS

Obverse : A tiger? facing right within a circle of dots
Reverse : Similar to SS 7A
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.6 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Thickness : 1 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RR



SS 7C



PITIS

Obverse : A camel? (resembles more an ancient dinosaur) in standing position facing left within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic " Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a square pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 23 mm
Thickness :
Composition : Tin/lead RRR



SS 8



PITIS

Obverse : An ass? facing left
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a square pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.6 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm
Thickness : 1.7 mm
Composition: Tin/lead RR


SS 9



PITIS

Obverse : A camel in sitting position facing left with tail curled downwards surrounded by cloud-like scrolls within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a square pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 0.5 grammes
Diameter : 17 mm
Thickness : ?
Composition: Tin/lead RR

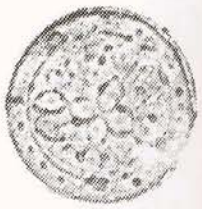

SS 10A



PITIS

Obverse : A camel in standing position facing left within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a square pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.35 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition: Tin/lead S


SS 10B



PITIS

Obverse : An elephant facing left within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a square pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.4 & 1.8 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Thickness : 1.2 mm
Composition: Tin/lead RRR


SS 11



PITIS



SS 12

Obverse : An elephant facing right within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the AcknowledgedRuler)arranged within a square pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.7 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Thickness : ?
Composition: Tin/lead RRR



PITIS



SS 12A

Obverse : A buffalo facing left
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a square pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.12 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Thickness : ?
Composition: Tin/lead RRR



PITIS



SS 13A
(BR 13A)

Obverse : A camel facing left with tail curled downwards and surrounded by cloud-like scrolls within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged in a mill-sail like design with a flowery pattern in centre
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.9 & 8.0 grammess
Diameter : 28 mm
Thickness : 2 mm
Composition: Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 13B

Obverse : Similar to SS 13A but different variety
Reverse : Similar to SS 13A
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.6 grammess
Diameter : 27.5 mm
Thickness : 2.0 mm
Composition: Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 13C

Obverse : Similar to SS 13A but different variety
Reverse : Similar to SS 13A but variety in flowery pattern in centre
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.2 grammess
Diameter : 27 mm
Thickness : 1.8 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 13D

Obverse : Similar to SS 13A but different variety
Reverse : Similar to SS 13A but variety in flowery pattern in centre
Edge : Plain
Weight : 6.2 grammess
Diameter : 27 mm
Thickness : 2 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 13E
(BR 13B)

Obverse : Similar to SS 13A, variety with head of camel lowered
Reverse : Similar to SS 13A but variety in flowery pattern in centre
Edge : Plain
Weight : 7.48 grammess
Diameter : 28 mm
Thickness : 2 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 13F

Obverse : Similar to SS 13A but different variety
Reverse : Similar to SS 13A, but flower pattern different with square design and cross in centre
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.05 grammess
Diameter : 26 mm
Thickness : 1.3 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 13G

Obverse : Similar to SS 13A but head of camel raised

Reverse : Similar to SS 13A but variety in flowery pattern in centre

Edge : Plain Weight : ?

Diameter : 26 mm Thickness : 1.90 mm

Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 13H

Obverse : Similar to SS 13A but head of camel raised, large flan

Reverse : Similar to SS 13A but variety in flowery pattern, large flan

Edge : Plain Weight : 5.10 grammes

Diameter : 31 mm Thickness : 1.50 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RRRR



PITIS



SS 14
(BR 12)

Obverse : A cat with tail errect facing left within a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowleged Ruler) arranged within four oval shaped interlocked circles with a dot in centre square

Edge : Plain Weight : 15.6 grammes

Diameter : 32 mm Thickness : 3.0 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RRRR



PITIS



SS 15A

Obverse : A camel facing left with tail curled downwards and surrounded by cloud-like scrolls within a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within four oval shaped interlocked circles with a small flower in the centre square

Edge : Plain Weight: 6.9 grammes

Diameter : 33 mm Thickness : 2.0 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RRRR





SS 15B
(BR 11)

PITIS



Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 15A
Edge : Plain
Weight : 10.2 grammes
Diameter : 35 mm
Thickness : 3.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRRR



SS 15C

PITIS



Obverse : Similar to SS 15A but camel facing right
Reverse : Similar to SS 15A
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 35 mm
Thickness : ?
Composition: Tin/lead RRRR



SS 15D

PITIS



Obverse : Similar to SS 15A but camel facing right
Reverse : Similar to SS 15A
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 28 mm RRR





SS 16

PITIS





Obverse : A camel facing left surrounded by cloud-like scrolls
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/ Al Adil/ Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a mill-sail like pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.45 & 2.9 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm
Thickness : 2.0 mm
Composition: Tin/lead RR

PITIS



SS 17A

Obverse : A camel facing right with tail errect and surrounded by cloud-like scrolls within a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/ Al Adil/ Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a mill-sail like pattern

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.2 grammes

Diameter : 37 mm

Thickness : 1.3 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RR





PITIS



Obverse : Similar to SS 17A but different variety in scrolls

Reverse : Similar to SS 17A but with dots on centre squares

Edge : Plain

Weight : 4.4 & 5.3 grammes

Diameter : 37 mm

Thickness : 1.2 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RR



SS 17B
(BR 4A)





PITIS



Obverse : Similar to SS 17A but tail of camel curled downwards

Reverse : Similar to SS 17A

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.4, 5.8, 6.05 & 8.1 grammes

Diameter : 36 mm, 37 mm, 37.5 mm

Thickness : 1.3 mm, 1.5 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RR

Note : Three minor varieties have been noted



SS 17C
(BR 4B)







SS 17D

PITIS

Obverse : Similar to SS 17A but camel facing left with tail curled downwards
Reverse : Similar to SS 17A
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.5 grammes
Diameter : 36 mm
Thickness : 1.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRR
Note : Two minor varieties have been noted









SS 17E
(BR 4C)

PITIS

Obverse : Similar to SS 17A but camel facing left with tail curled downwards
Reverse : Similar to SS 17A but with dots on centre squares
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.5, 5.7, 6.15 & 7.56 grammes
Diameter : 34 mm, 35 mm, 36 mm
Thickness : 1.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRR





PITIS





Obverse : A camel facing right surrounded by cloud-like scrolls enclosed within a circle. The space between the circle and the rim of the coin is filled by a ziz-zag line about 4 mm across

Reverse : In Arabic"Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The J ust Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a mill-sail pattern within a circle. The space between the circle and the rim is filled by a circle of dots

Edge : Plain

Weight : 6.2 & 6.85 grammes

Diameter : 36 mm

Thickness : 1.3 mm, 1.5 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RR





SS 18A
(BR 5)

PITIS

Obverse : A camel facing right enclosed within a circle. The space between the circle and the rim of the coin is filled by a decorative pattern resembling creepers

Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, The Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a mill-sail pattern. The space between the circle and the rim of the coin is filled by a decorative pattern resembling creepers

Edge : Plain

Weight : ?

Diameter : 34 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RRRR





SS 18B

PITIS





Obverse : A mythical dragon's head with mouth open facing left within a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a mill-sail pattern.

Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.14 & 7.20 grammes

Diameter : 37 mm

Thickness : 1.8 mm

Composition: Tin/lead RRRR





SS 19A
(BR 6A)

PITIS





Obverse : Similar to SS 19A but dragon's head facing right

Reverse : Similar to SS 19A but centre square has a dot

Edge : Plain

Weight : 7.70 grammes

Diameter : 37 mm

Thickness : 1.8 mm

Composition: Tin/lead RRRR

SS 19B
(BR 6B)

PITIS





Obverse : An intricate and attractive pattern within a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a mill-sail pattern.

Edge : Plain

Weight : 11.63 grammes (Thin variety), 34.28 - 36.35 grammes (Thick variety)

Diameter : 37 mm

Thickness : ?

Composition: Tin/lead RRRR

SS 20
(BR 7)

PITIS



SS 21

Obverse : A very attractive pattern with cloud-like scrolls separated into four parts with a square in the centre

Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) separated into four parts with a small square in centre

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.65 grammes

Diameter : 37 mm

Thickness : 1.9 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RRRR



(iii) SULTAN AL ADIL MALIK AL DZAHIR (Arabic inscription on both sides)

PITIS



SS 22

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Al Adil" (The Just Sultan) within a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Dzahir" (The acknowledged Ruler) within a circle of dots

Edge : Plain

Weight : 1.10 grammes

Diameter : 18 mm

Thickness : 1.0 mm

Composition : Tin/lead RR



PITIS



SS 23A
(BR 8)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan Al Adil" (The Just Sultan) within a circle of dots

Reverse : In Arabic "Malik Al Dzahir" (The acknowledged Ruler) within a circle of dots

Edge : Plain

Weight : 3.55, 5.10, 5.89 & 7.0 grammes

Diameter : 27 - 29 mm

Thickness : 1.9 & 2.8 mm

Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 23B

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 23A but different die variety in the Arabic script
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.6 grammes
Diameter : 28.5 mm
Thickness : 2.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 24
(BR 14)

Obverse : In Arabic "Sultan/Al Adil/Malik/Al Dzahir" (The Just Sultan, the Acknowledged Ruler) arranged within a mill-sail like design with a flowery pattern in centre
Reverse : Similar to the Obverse
Edge : Plain Weight : 8.8 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm Thickness : 1.9 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRR



(iv) SULTAN AL ADIL MALEK ?

PITIS



SS 25
(BR 17)

Obverse : An elephant facing left within a circle of dots
Reverse : In Arabic "Sultan Al Adil Malek ?" (The Just Sultan, Ruler ?) within a circle of dots
Edge : Plain Weight : 4.2 & 4.8 grammes
Diameter : 26.5 mm Thickness : 2.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead (hole in centre) RR



PITIS



SS 25A

Obverse : Arabic inscription "Sultan ? ? ? ? " (Undecipherable)
Reverse : A pattern of four oval shaped circles forming a central square
Edge : Plain
Weight : ?
Diameter : 16.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead
Note : This Pitis coin is placed here for convenience only



(v) MALEK AL ADIL

The coins listed below (SS 26A - SS 26J) are mostly found in Brunei. However, a number of similar types of coins have also been found in the State of Terengganu (Malaysia). Brunei had extensive trade relations with Terengganu during which time these coins would have freely circulated. The period of issue of these types is the late 18th and/or the early 19th Century. For other similar types, see also Chapter Four on the coinage of Terengganu.

PITIS



SS 26A

Obverse : In Arabic "Malek Al Adil" (The Just Ruler)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.6 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Thickness : 1.4 mm
Composition : Tin/lead

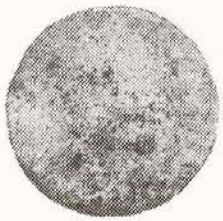


PITIS



SS 26B

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 26A but variety in Arabic inscription
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.9 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm
Thickness : 1.6 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 26C

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 26A but variety in Arabic inscription
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.8 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 26D

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 26A but variety in Arabic inscription
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.65 grammes
Diameter : 24 mm
Thickness : 1.3 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 26E

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 26A but variety in Arabic inscription

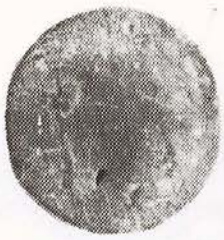
Edge : Plain

Diameter : 24 mm

Composition : Tin/lead

Weight : 3.75 grammes

Thickness : 1.8 mm



PITIS



SS 26F

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 26A but variety in Arabic inscription with three dots below "Adil"

Edge : Plain

Diameter : 24.4 mm

Composition : Tin/lead

Weight : 3.9 grammes

Thickness : 1.6 mm



PITIS



SS 26G

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 26A but variety in Arabic inscription with three dots below "Adil"

Edge : Plain

Diameter : 23.8 mm

Composition : Tin/lead

Weight : 4.65 grammes

Thickness : 2.1 mm



PITIS



SS 26H

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 26A but variety in Arabic inscription with four dots below "Adil"

Edge : Plain

Diameter : 23.6 mm

Composition : Tin/lead S

Weight : 3.5 grammes

Thickness : 1.3 mm



PITIS



SS 26J
(BR 16)

Obverse and Reverse : Similar to SS 26A but larger

Edge : Plain

Diameter : 25 mm

Composition : Tin/lead S

Weight : 3.8 grammes

Thickness : 1.5 mm



(vi) AL ADIL

PITIS



SS 27A
(BR 9A)

Obverse : Simple ornamental design of four half circles over a square with a dot in centre
Reverse : In Arabic "Al Adil" (The Just)
Edge : Plain Weight : 1.3 - 2.0 grammes
Diameter : 16 - 19 mm Thickness : 1.2 - 1.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead
Note : Minor varieties exist



PITIS





SS 27B
(BR 9B)

Obverse : Similar to SS 27A but without dot in centre
Reverse : Similar to SS 27A
Edge : Plain Weight : 1.3 - 2.0 grammes
Diameter : 16 - 19 mm Thickness : 1.2 - 1.6 mm
Composition : Tin/lead
Note : Minor varieties exist





GROUP THREE - COINS WITHOUT INSCRIPTIONS

The coins listed hereunder have no inscriptions on them. These coins may be divided into two parts, viz:

(i) animal or bird on Obverse and flowery pattern on Reverse
(ii) flowery/artistic pattern on both sides

(i) Animals or birds / flowery patterns

PITIS



SS 28A

Obverse : A cat with tail erect facing left within a circle of dots
Reverse : A pattern o f two oval shaped circles forming a square
Edge : Plain Weight : 2.3 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm Thickness : 1.8 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 28B

Obverse : A cat with tail erect facing right within a circle of dots
Reverse : Similar to SS 28A
Edge : Plain Weight : 2.8 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm Thickness : 2.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 29

Obverse : A bird facing right within a circle of dots
Reverse : A pattern of two oval shaped circles forming a square
Edge : Plain Weight : 1.6 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm Thickness : 1.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRRR



PITIS



SS 30

Obverse : An ass? facing left within a circle of dots
Reverse : A pattern of four oval shaped interlocked circles forming a square
Edge : Plain Weight : 2.0 - 2.5 grammes
Diameter : 23 mm Thickness : 1.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RR



PITIS





SS 31

Obverse : A cat facing left within an octagonal circle
Reverse : A square shaped pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.0 grammes
Diameter : 25 mm
Thickness : ?
Shape : Octagonal
Composition : Tin/lead RR





(ii) Flowery / Artistic patterns on both sides

PITIS



SS 32A

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern within a circle of dots
Edge : Plain Weight : 1.75 grammes
Diameter : 14 mm Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 32B

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern within a circle of dots
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.8 grammes
Diameter : 14 mm
Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 32C

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern within a circle of dots
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.7 grammes
Diameter : 13.5 mm
Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 33A

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 1.6 grammes
Diameter : 19.5 mm
Thickness : 1.4 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 33B
(BR 10B)

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.5 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Thickness : 1.9 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 33C

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.5 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Thickness : 1.2 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 33D

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.45 grammes
Diameter : 21.3 mm
Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 33E

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 21.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead

Weight : 3.55 grammes
Thickness : 1.9 mm



PITIS



SS 33F

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 21.3 mm
Composition : Tin/lead (hole in centre)

Weight : 4.2 grammes
Thickness : 2.0 mm



PITIS



SS 34A

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 17.4 mm
Composition : Tin/lead

Weight : 1.7 grammes
Thickness : 1.5 mm



PITIS



SS 34B

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 20 mm
Composition : Tin/lead

Weight : 3.7 grammes
Thickness : 1.9 mm



PITIS



SS 34C

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 20.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead

Weight : 2.8 grammes
Thickness : 2.0 mm



PITIS



SS 35A
(BR 10A)

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 21.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead

Weight : 4.0 & 6.5 grammes
Thickness : 2.3 mm



PITIS



SS 35B

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 4.4, 5.3, 5.8 & 6.35 grammes
Diameter : 20.8 mm, 21 mm, 21.4 mm
Thickness : 2.0 & 2.3 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 35C

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.5 grammes
Diameter : 20.5 mm
Thickness : 1.2 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS

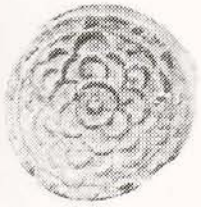


SS 35D

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 5.35 grammes
Diameter : 21.2 mm
Thickness : 2.1 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 36A

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.1 grammes
Diameter : 21.5 mm
Thickness : 1.3 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 36B

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.8 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Thickness : 1.1 mm
Composition : Tin/lead



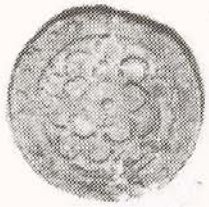




SS 37
(BR 10C)

PITIS

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.5 grammes
Diameter : 1.4 mm, 1.6 mm
Thickness : 21 mm
Composition : Tin/lead







SS 38

PITIS

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.5 & 2.75 grammes
Diameter : 21.2 mm
Thickness : 1.4 mm
Composition : Tin/lead

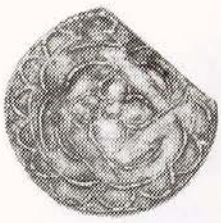




SS 39

PITIS

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 2.0 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Thickness : 1.8 mm
Composition : Tin/lead





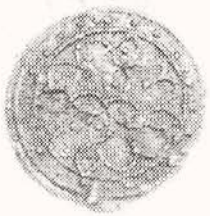
SS 40
(BR 10D)

PITIS

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.9 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm
Thickness : 1.3 mm
Composition : Tin/lead







SS 41

PITIS

Obverse and Reverse : A flowery pattern
Edge : Plain
Weight : 3.7 grammes
Diameter : 21.5 mm
Thickness : 2.2 mm
Composition : Tin/lead





PITIS



SS 42

Obverse : A flowery pattern
Reverse : A flowery pattern forming a square
Edge : Plain Weight : 2.85 grammes
Diameter : 19.2 mm Thickness : 1.8 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RR



PITIS



SS 43

Obverse : A flowery pattern
Reverse : Undetermined ?
Edge : Plain Weight : 2.4 grammes
Diameter : 20.2 mm Thickness : 2.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RR

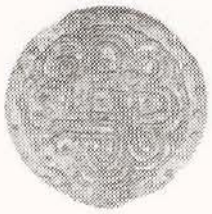


PITIS



SS 44A

Obverse : A flowery pattern
Reverse : A pattern of interlocked ovals
Edge : Plain Weight : 2.4 grammes
Diameter : 21 mm Thickness : 2.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 44B

Obverse : A flowery pattern
Reverse : A pattern of two oval shaped circles
Edge : Plain Weight : 1.75 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm Thickness : 1.6 mm
Composition : Tin/lead R



PITIS



SS 45

Obverse : A flowery pattern within a dotted circle
Reverse : A pattern of four oval shaped interlocked circles within a square
Edge : Plain Weight : 2.45 grammes
Diameter : 22 mm Thickness : 1.9 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RR



PITIS



SS 46A

Obverse : A square pattern within a dotted circle
Reverse : A flowery pattern within two interlocked squares
Edge : Plain Weight: ?
Weight : ?
Diameter : 22 mm
Composition: Tin/lead



PITIS



SS 46B

Obverse : A square pattern within a dotted circle
Reverse : A double mill-sail pattern
Edge : Plain Weight: 4.7 grammes
Diameter : 27 mm
Composition: Tin/lead RR



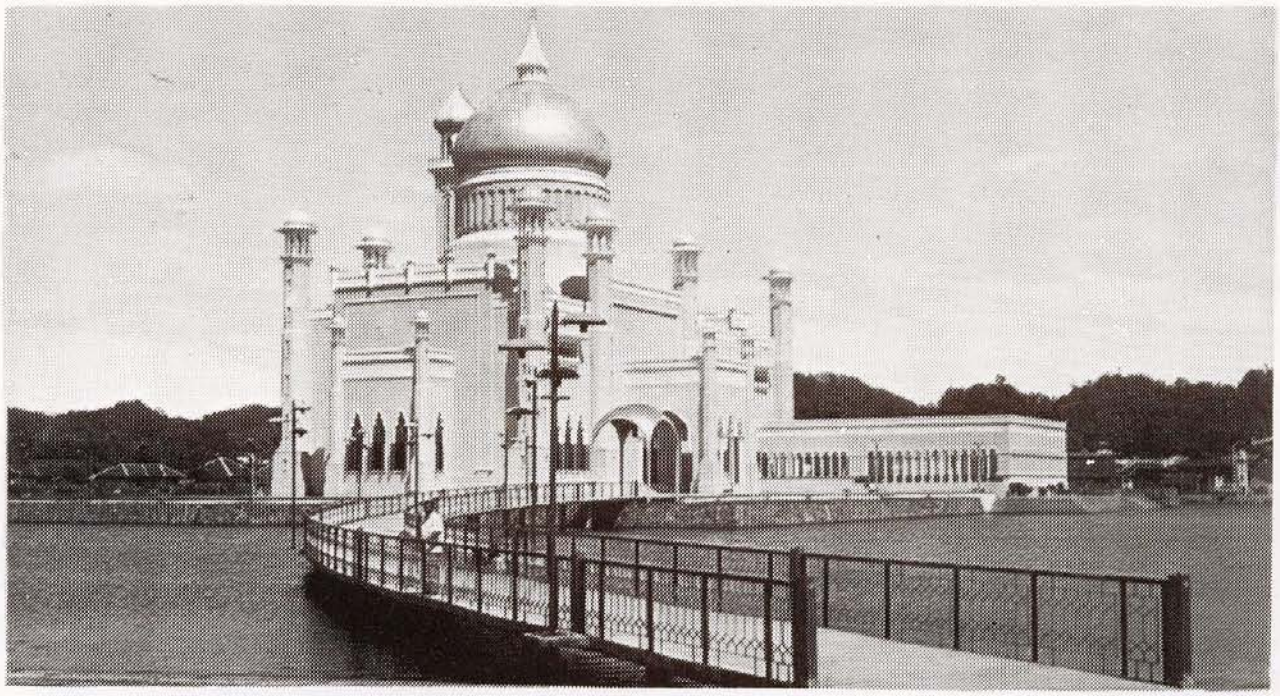
PITIS



SS 47

Obverse : An eight petalled flower within two interlocked squares surrounded by flowery pattern
Reverse : An eight petalled flower surrounded by flowery pattern
Edge : Plain Weight: ?
Diameter : 34.5 mm
Composition: Tin/lead





Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei
This mosque was opened on 26th September 1958 for the thousands of followers of the Islamic religion.
(Postcard Photo - author's collection)

GROUP FOUR - COINS WITH ARABIC DATE

SULTAN ABDUL MOMIN 1852 - 1885

HALF PITIS (HALF CENT) 1285A.H. (1868)
(Umbrella type small)



SS 48 (a)
(KM 1)



SS 48 (b)
(KM 1)



SS 48 (c)
(KM 1)

Obverse : (Yellow) State Umbrella, part of the insignia of Malay Royalty, surmounted by the Sultan's (yellow) flag facing left with the wing of four feathers "Sayap" below. (The Sayap is a traditional symbol of the duty of the State to protect tranquility, justice, peace and prosperity)

Reverse : In Jawi "Inilah titah Pitis belanja Negeri Brunei Sanat 1285" (This is the Pitis currency of the State of Brunei year 1285AH = 1868)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 5.55, 6.1, 6.5, 6.75 & 7.55 grammes

Diameter : 24 mm

Thickness : 1.5, 1.9 & 2.1 mm

Composition : Tin/lead

Varieties : Several die varieties exist. The main ones are listed below, viz

(a) Obverse with eight pendents hanging from the umbrella. Reverse normal with the Arabic date facing 6'0 clock

(b) Obverse with eight pendents hanging from the umbrella. Reverse retrogrades 180° with the Arabic date facing 12'0 clock

(c) Obverse with ten pendents hanging from the umbrella. Reverse retrogrades 180° with the Arabic date facing 12'0 clock (Scarce)







ONE PITIS (ONE CENT) 1285A.H. (1868)
(Umbrella type large)



SS 49 (a)
(KM 2.2)



SS 49 (b)
(KM 2.2)



SS 49 (c)
(KM 2.1)

Obverse : Similar to SS 48

Reverse : In Jawi "Inilah titah perentah Kamuafakatan Ka'atas belanja Negeri Brunei tarikh fi 1285" (By order of the administration of the finances of Brunei date 1285A.H. = 1868)

Edge : Plain

Weight : 10.1, 10.7, 10.85, 11.1, 11.35, 11.65, 12.25 & 12.7 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm, 30 mm

Thickness : 2.0 mm

Composition: Tin/lead

Varieties : Several die varieties exist. The main ones are listed below, viz

(a) Flag above the umbrella facing left; the two rosettes below the Sayap with six petals

(b) Flag above the umbrella facing left; the two rosettes below the Sayap with eight petals

(c) Flag above the umbrella facing right; the two rosettes below the Sayap with six petals







SULTAN HASHIM JALILUL ALAM AQAMADDIN 1885 - 1906

ONE CENT 1304A.H. (1887)

Obverse : A five pointed star within a radially pointed circle, around which is the Jawi inscription "Belanja Perentah Brunei Satu Sen sanat 1304" (Financial Administration Brunei One Cent year 1304A.H. = 1887)

Reverse : The figure " 1 " within a plain circle around which is the legend "SULTANATE OF BRUNEI 1304"

Edge : Plain

Weight : 144 grains, 9.33 grammes

Diameter : 29 mm

Composition: Copper

Mint : Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham, England.

Year Date	Mintage
1304 A.H. (1887)	1,000,000
1304 A.H. (1887) PROOF	

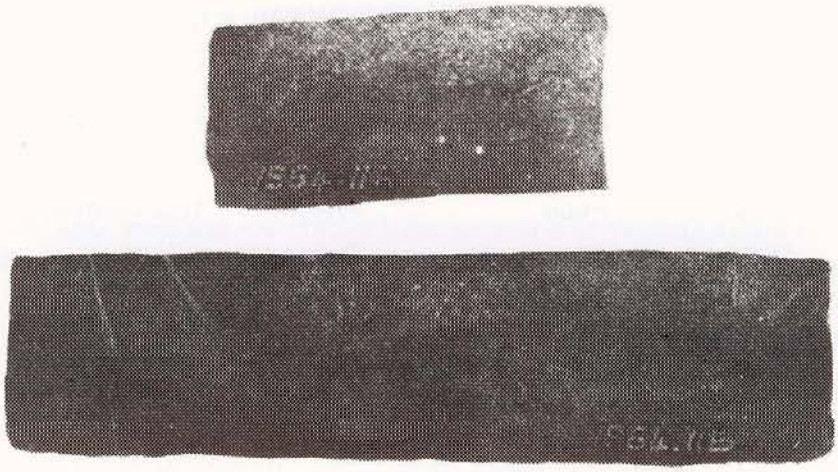


SS 50
(KM 3)



GROUP FIVE - IRON STRIP MONEY (DUIT BESI)

Around the early part of the 19th Century, plain iron strip coinage is known to have circulated as a form of currency in the floating bazaar in Brunei. This coinage consisted of plain iron strips of a little over an inch wide and just under a quarter of an inch thick. In 1840's an inch square of this iron strip was valued as one cent and one hundred flat pieces an inch square were equivalent to one dollar. Iron was highly valued in Brunei during this period and these iron strips were used as coins.



SS 51

Brunei Iron Strip Coinage
(Photo - Brunei Museum) RRR

GROUP SIX - TOKENS

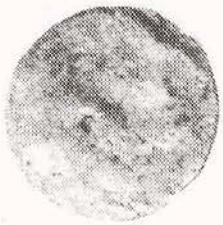
Seven different types of tokens have so far been found in Brunei. There may be many more as yet undiscovered varieties in existence. At the moment there is no information available as to their actual place or period of issue or by whom. It is probable that these tokens may have been issued during the late 19th and early 20th Century by private Chinese merchants or businessmen for use in areas under their influence.

TEN CENTS TOKEN



SS 52

Obverse : The figure "10" denoting 10 ¢ ?
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 23 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRR
Weight : 5.4 grammes
Thickness : 1.3 mm



TWENTY CENTS TOKEN

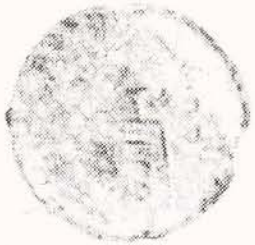


SS 53

Obverse : "20 ¢ 4/8" incused
Reverse : Incused circle otherwise blank
Edge : Plain
Diameter : 28 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRR
Weight : 1.5 grammes
Thickness : 2.4 mm



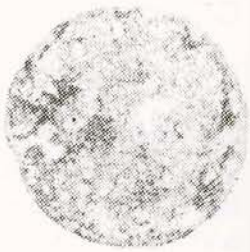
BRUNEI



SS 54

TOKEN

Obverse : In Chinese "Kongsi" (Company)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight : 4.1 grammes
Diameter : 26 mm Thickness : 1.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRR





SS 55

ONE CENT TOKEN

Obverse : In Chinese "Kongsi" (Company) and "1 C" (1 Cent)
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight : 10.2 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm Thickness : 1.7 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRR

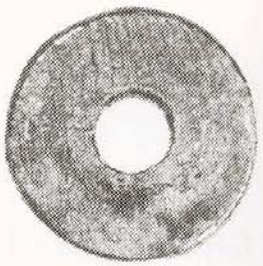




SS 56

TOKEN

Obverse : In Chinese "Hup ? ? ?" (Indecipherable) within a circle of dots
Reverse : Blank
Edge : Plain Weight : 13.2 grammes
Diameter : 28 mm Thickness : 2.5 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRRR





SS 57

TEN CENTS TOKEN

Obverse : In Chinese "Shih" (Ten) Cents ?
Reverse : In Chinese "Ho" (Unite)
Edge : Plain Weight : 3.1 grammes
Diameter : 20 mm Thickness : 1.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead RRRR

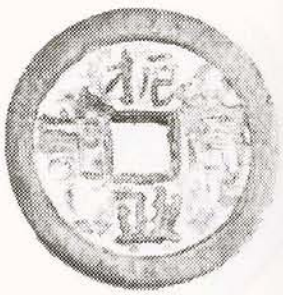




SS 58

TOKEN

Obverse : In Chinese "Chia Mao" (1867 or 1927) and "Ch'eng" (genuine)
Reverse : In Chinese "Chin Hin Thong Kee" (Chin Hee Partnership)
Edge : Plain Weight : 8.1 grammes
Diameter : 30 mm Thickness : 2.0 mm
Composition : Tin/lead (square hole in centre) RRRR
Note : The above token was found in Brunei. It is possible that this piece could have been issued in some other territory and brought into Brunei by traders. However, this is merely an assumption.



GROUP SEVEN - MINIATURE CANNONS (BEDIL DAMIT)

Miniature cannons were made of Bronze, Brass, Copper, Iron and a mixture of other metals in Brunei from the 19th to the beginning of the 20th Century. The designs of these miniature cannons were based on the earlier large cannons used in warfare with the addition of various decorations. Similar miniature cannons were also widely in use in the neighbouring States of North Borneo and Sarawak.

Most of the Brunei miniature cannons may be categorised into two distinct types i.e. the Bedil and the Meriam. The length of a majority of these miniature cannons vary between 160 mm - 310 mm. Some of these cannons were shaped into the form of a dragon, crocodile, buffalo etc., or had these animals as decorations on them.

These miniature cannons were extensively used in Brunei, Sabah and Sarawak and were much valued by the Dusun and other native tribes of this area. Some of the main uses of these cannons were as follows:

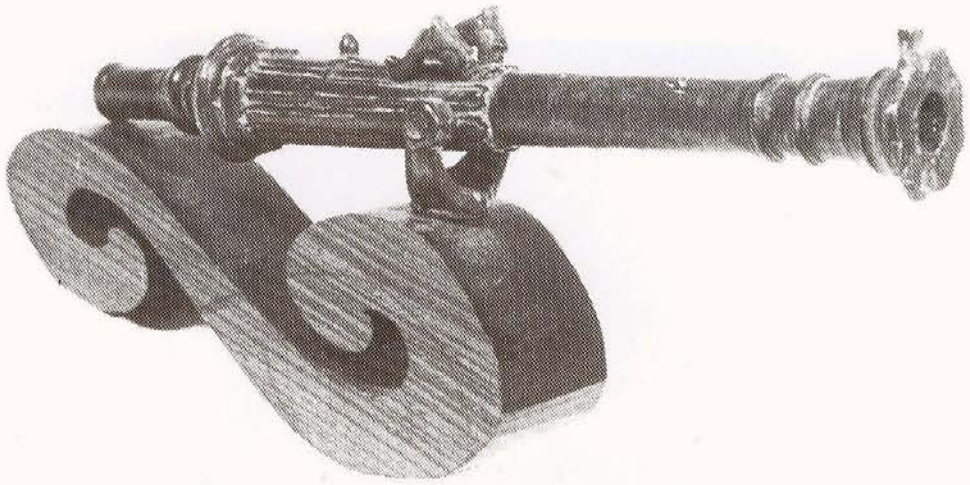
In the engament and wedding ceremonies the inclusion of miniature cannons was a must during the exchange of gifts. The status of a family depended on the number of these cannons in their possession.

Before the present system of cash payments, these cannons were used for trading purposes, barter of goods and the payment of fines against offences between communities.

Boats plying the various rivers had a few miniature cannons to indicate the importance of the owner. A boat was considered as not fully equiped unless it had a few of these cannons attached to act as decorations as well as symbols of wealth.

These miniature cannons were also used for firing during important ceremonies like weddings, births of children, visits of very important people and lastly to drive away evil spirits.

With the introduction of coins in Brunei, these cannons gradually fell out of use. A lot of them were melted during the 2nd World War. Nowadays these miniature cannons have become collectors itmes and are in great demand.

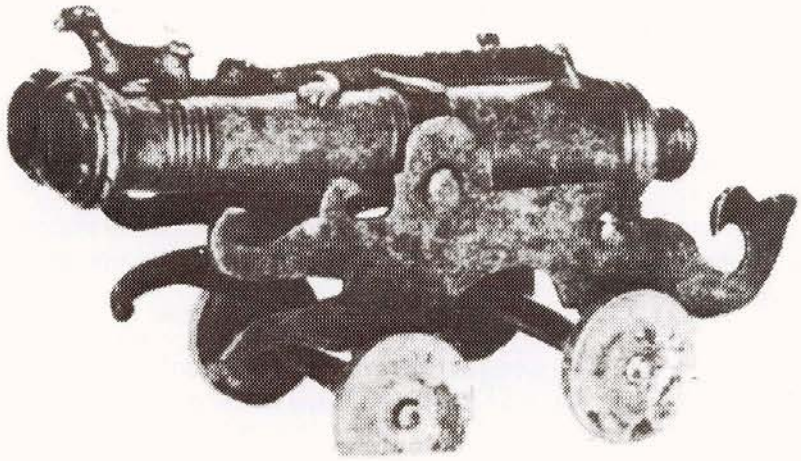


SS 59 **Brunei Cannon (Bedil Lapis type)**

Length 306 mm - two dolphins of typical form, some relief floral decoration, several elevated rings round the barrel which is plain but has decorative horizontal lines towards the back sight. The muzzle is octagonal with some rings.



SS 60 Brunei Cannon (Meriam type)
Length 190 mm - barrel with several elevated bands. The Meriam is mounted on a heavy brass carriage with four wheels.



SS 61 Brunei Cannon (Meriam type) twin barrels
Length 172 mm - twin barrels with a crocodile above and a dolphin in front. The Meriam is mounted on a heavy brass carriage with four wheels.
(Photo - Brunei Museum)



Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin
27th Sultan 1924 - 1950
(Photo - Brunei Museum)

GROUP EIGHT - COINS OF FOREIGN TERRITORIES USED IN BRUNEI

Barter trading had been going on for centuries in this region. Cowrie shells were used as small change in Brunei as well as in many other countries in South East Asia.

Poni, Polo or Poli, as Brunei was then known to the Chinese, had trade connections with China as far back as the sixth Century. The bronze and copper cash coins of the various Chinese Emperors were used as the main form of currency in Brunei over a long period. This is shown by the large number of Chinese Cash coins that have been excavated in Brunei.

In 1744, Alexander Hamilton in his "A new account of the East Indies" recorded "Beeswax" as the current form of cash made in Sambas and used by the traders in Brunei. Beeswax was melted and cast in moulds of an oblong rectangles with a rattan withy to lift them. It had a weight of 1/16, 1/8 and 1/4 picul and had a value of 1/2, 1 and 2 Spanish silver dollars respectively. (For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with picul weights, 1/4 Picul = 25 Katis = 33.33 lbs = 15 Kilogrammes).

The 16th Century was a period of Spanish and Portuguese expansion in South East Asia. Spanish silver dollars (8 Reales) became the standard unit of currency in the trading ports of the Brunei Empire. In the 1590's, Bernardt Langhenez, a Dutch voyager, recorded their value as one Spanish dollar (8 Reales) being equal to 2,000 pieces of the brass or copper cash coins of China. In the 19th Century the Mexican silver dollar replaced the Spanish silver dollar as the chief coin in circulation in this region.

It is most probable that an assortment of coins of some of the Middle-East Countries like Arabia and Persia, as well as those of India must have been used in Brunei. After the fall of the Malacca Empire to the Portuguese in 1511, the trading activities and the Muslim sphere of influence spread to other neighbouring countries. Brunei became an influential centre of Islamic studies as well as a great commercial market.

The British Trade Dollars introduced in 1895 was given legal status in the British Colonies of the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and Labuan. This British Trade Dollar was also used by the merchants in their trading activities in Brunei.

In 1888 Brunei became a British Protectorate. As a result, it officially adopted the currencies of the undermentioned territories:

Straits Settlements	-	up to 1939
State of North Borneo	-	up to 1946
Sarawak	-	up to 1946
Malaya	-	1939 - 1952
Malaya & British Borneo	-	1952 - 1967

On 12th June 1967 the Brunei Currency Board took over control of the issue of all currency for the State of Brunei from the former Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo.

The modern coinage of Brunei issued since 1967 are, however, not included in this book.

FOREIGN COINS USED IN THE MALAY PENINSULA AND BORNEO

The Malay Peninsula was a central emporium of trade between the Chinese merchants in the east and the Indian as well as Arab traders from the west as far back as the 3rd Century. The earliest form of trading was by barter whereby goods were exchanged for others of approximately the same value.

The currency in use in the early trading ports in the Kedah/Patani region (Isthmus of Kra) between the Chinese and Indian merchants was uncoined gold or silver bars. These were tested for purity by means of the touchstone and exchanged according to weight.

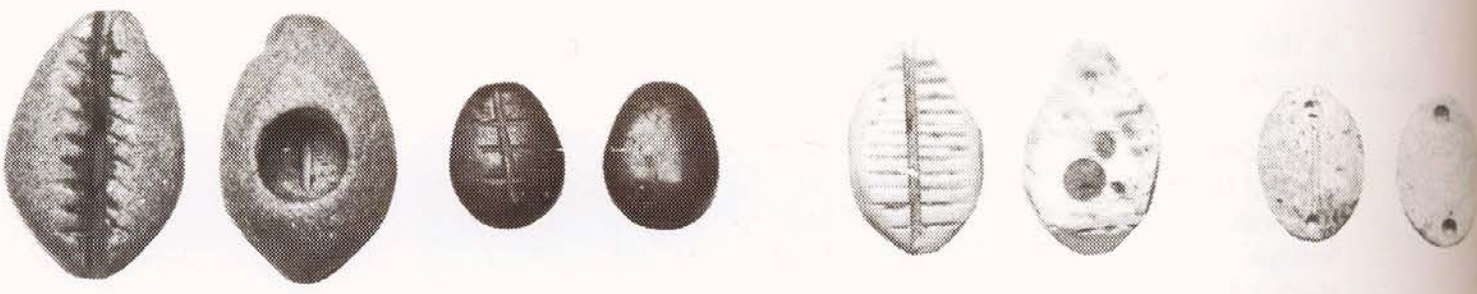
A. COWRIE SHELLS

Cowrie shells (Cypraea Moneta), which represented a single standard unit, was often pierced with holes and threaded onto strings so as to represent multiple units of value. These cowrie shells were imported from the Maldive Islands or Borneo and were used as cash to serve as small change in the market place. These shells were also used as ornaments, fertility charms and amulets to ensure safe childbirth. At times when there was a shortage of cowrie shells, stones, bone or ivory were carved into the shape of these shells and passed off as currency.

In Borneo, coloured beads strung together on a string were also used as a means of currency.



- Cowrie Shells -



'Stone' **'Ivory'** **'Bone'**

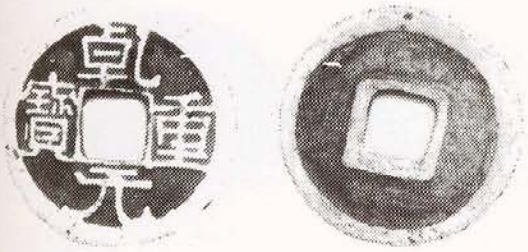
B. CHINESE COPPER CASH

From the 8th Century, the Chinese began to export large quantities of copper cash to the Eastern Archipelago i.e. Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes etc. This copper coin, due to its convenient small size and central hole for stringing, gradually replaced the cowrie shells as the main medium of small change.

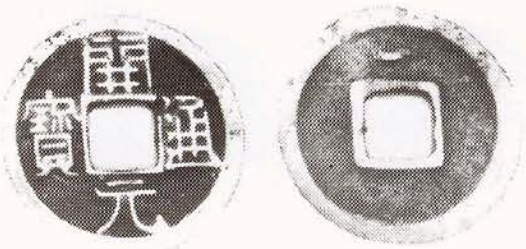
In the 15th Century, a large number of Chinese settled in Malacca and the neighbouring Malay States. They brought with them millions of Chinese copper cash for their use.

A selection of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) and the Ching Dynasty (1644 - 1911) copper cash is illustrated below. The copper coins of these two dynasties were the most common coins in circulation in this area though copper cash of the earlier dynasties of China was also in use.

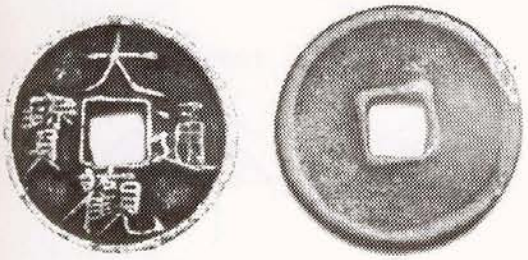
Some Chinese Copper Cash Coins



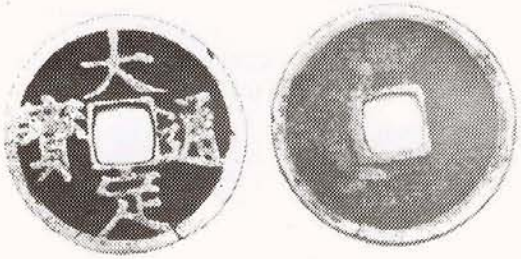
Tang Dynasty
Emperor Su Tsung 756 - 762
(Ch'ien Yuan)



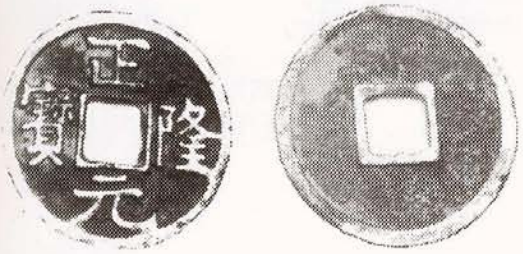
Tang Dynasty
Emperor T'ai Tsung 627 - 649
(K'ai Yuan)



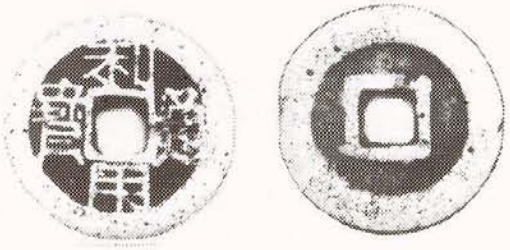
Northern Sung
Emperor Huei Tsung 1101 - 1125
(Ta Kuan)



Chin Dynasty
Emperor Shih Tsung 1161 - 1189
(Ta Ting)

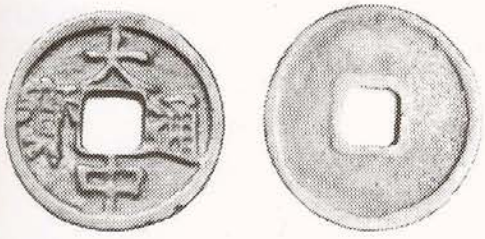


Chin Dynasty 1115 - 1260
Emperor Wan Yeh Liang
(Cheng Lung)

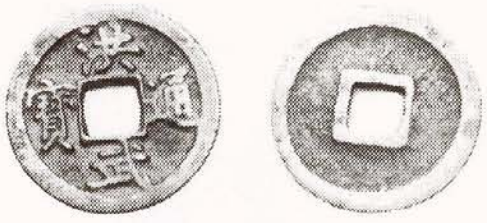


Rebel Cash
Wu San Kuei 1674
(Li Yung)

Chinese Copper Cash Coins of the Emperors of the Ming Dynasty 1364 - 1644



Ta Chung 1364 - 1367
Emperor T'ai Tsu



Hung Wu 1368 - 1398
Emperor T'ai Tsu



Chien Wen 1399 - 1402
Emperor Hui Ti



Yung Le 1403 - 1424
Emperor Ch'eng Tzu



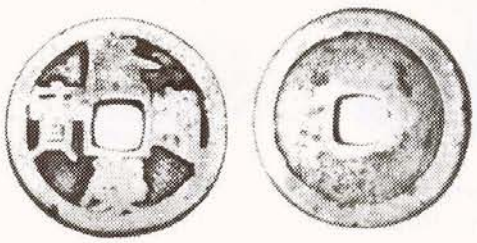
Hsuan Te 1426 - 1435
Emperor Hsuan Tsung



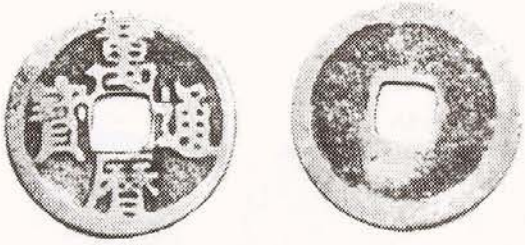
Hung Chih 1488 - 1505
Emperor Hsiao Tsung



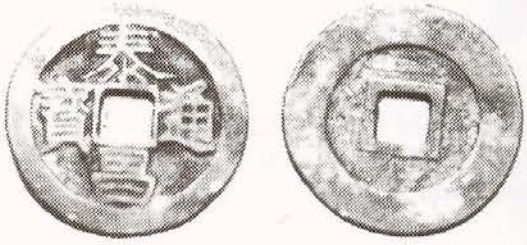
Chia Ching 1522 - 1566
Emperor Shih Tsung



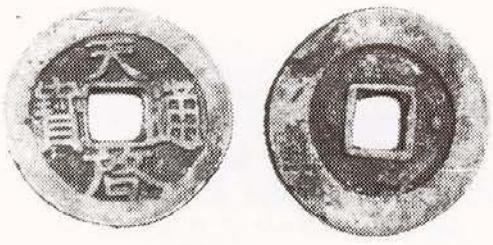
Lung Ch'ing 1567 - 1572
Emperor Mu Tsung



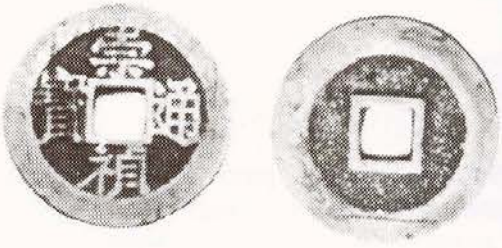
Wan Li 1573 - 1620
Emperor Shen Tsung



T'ai Ch'ang 1621
Emperor Kuang Tsung

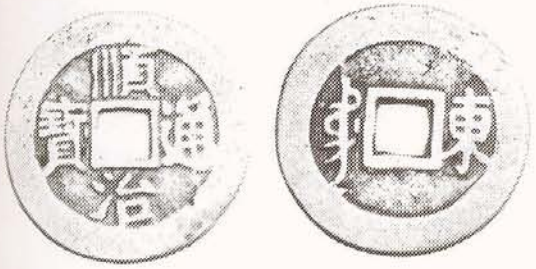


T'ien Ch'i 1621 - 1627
Emperor Hsi Tsung



Ch'ung Chen 1628 - 1644
Emperor Szu Tsung

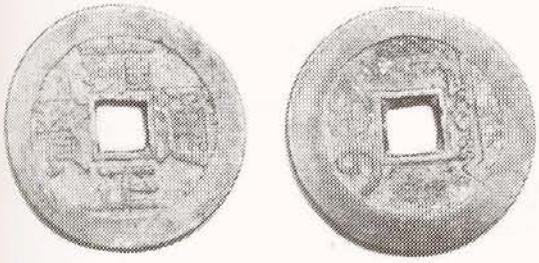
Chinese Copper Cash Coins of the Emperors of the Ching Dynasty 1644 - 1911



Shun Chih 1644 - 1661
Emperor Shih Tsu



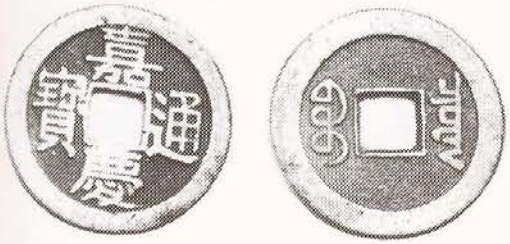
Kang Hsi 1662 - 1722
Emperor Sheng Tsu



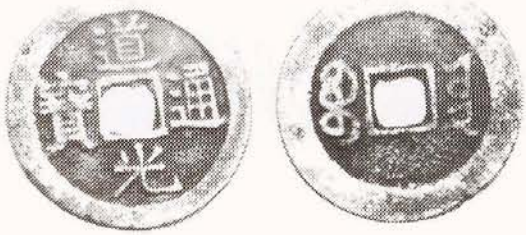
Yung Cheng 1623 - 1735
Emperor Shih Tsung



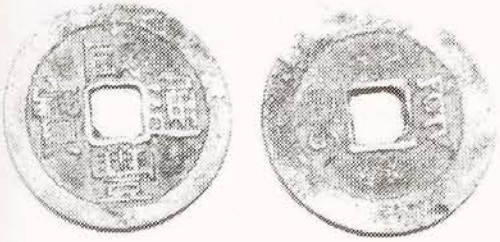
Chien Lung 1736 - 1795
Emperor Kao Tsung



Chia Ching 1796 - 1820
Emperor Jen Tsung



Tao Kuang 1821 - 1850
Emperor Hsung Tsung

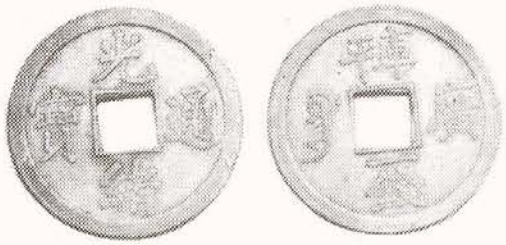


Hsien Feng 1851 - 1861
Emperor Wen Tsung



Tung Chih 1862 - 1874
Emperor Mu Tsung

Chinese Copper Cash Coins of the Emperors of the Ching Dynasty 1644 - 1911



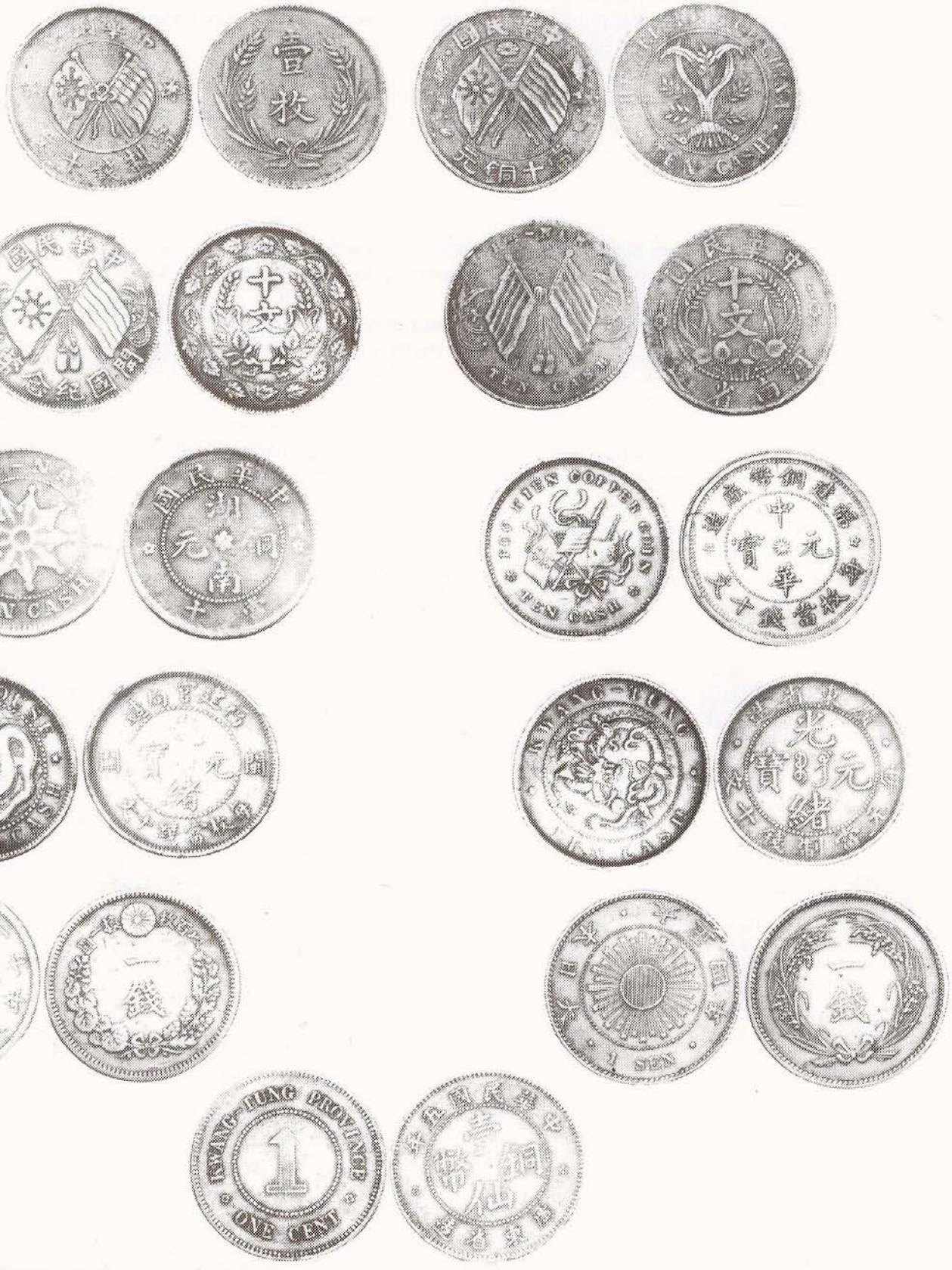
Kuang Hsu 1875 - 1908
Emperor Te Tsung



Kuang Hsu 1875 - 1908
10 Cash (Without hole in centre)

Chinese Republic 10 Cash Copper Coins and Japanese Copper Coins issued from 1912 onwards

Chinese copper coins bearing the denomination 10 Cash and 1 Cent issued by the various provinces of China and Japanese copper 1 Sen coins circulated freely in the Straits Settlements, the Malay States and Borneo as a form of unofficial currency. These 10 Cash coins passed off as a One Cent value and were equivalent to the Straits Settlements One Cent coin. These coins circulated from 1912 until the late 1930's when they gradually fell out of use under pressure from the Government. However, remnants of these coins could still be found in the 1950's when they were used by children as play money and were commonly known as 'ting ting lui'. This was in reference to the metallic 'ting' sound they made when one piece was knocked against another.



C. GOLD COINS OF THE KINGDOM OF PASAI AND ACHEH, SUMATRA

by Ishar bin Abdul Latif and Saran Singh

The Kingdom of Samudra Pasai situated in northern Sumatra was founded around 1297. It was the first Islamic Kingdom in this region to have issued gold coinage.

Around 1409 or 1414 Parameswara (Sultan Iskandar Shah), a Hindu Prince and ruler of Malacca, was converted to Islam. He married a daughter of the Muslim ruler of the Kingdom of Pasai. He invited the Muslim traders from north Sumatra to settle in Malacca which subsequently became a leading centre of trade. These merchants brought with them the gold coinage of Pasai which came to be widely used in Malacca. Various other coinage like the gold dinars, silver larins, pitis coinage etc., were also introduced into Malacca by Arab as well as Indian Muslim merchants in the 15th Century.

In 1524 the Kingdom of Samudra Pasai was annexed by the State of Acheh in Sumatra to form a new kingdom known as "Acheh Raja". The Achenese Empire conquered the State of Johor in 1564. The State of Pahang was captured by Acheh in 1617 followed by Kedah in 1619 and Perak in 1620 which all became vassal states of the Empire of Acheh. The Acheh Empire collapsed in 1641 and thus lost its foothold in the Malay Peninsula.

Various gold coinages of Pasai and later Acheh were widely used in the States of Malacca, Johor, Perak, Kedah and Pahang side by side with the local currency up to the end of the 18th Century.

The gold coinage of Pasai has the Arabic inscription "Malil Al Zahir" (The Acknowledged Ruler) on the obverse and "Al Sultan Al Adil" (The Just Sultan) on the reverse. These Arabic inscriptions were also adopted by the Kingdom of Acheh after it annexed Pasai in 1524. The Arabic inscription "Malik Al Zahir" was used on the coinage of Acheh until 1579 while "Al Sultan Al Adil" was used on the gold coins until 1604. After 1604 the gold coinage of Acheh bore the name of the current Sultan of Acheh on the obverse. The reverse has the common Arabic inscription "Johan Berdaulat" (sovereign Ruler). The gold coinage of Pasai is around 10 mm in diameter except for two issued which are 6 mm and 13 mm respectively. The gold coinage of Acheh has a diameter between 12 - 14 mm.

Tin pitis coins of Acheh which were known as 'Keueh' bore the Arabic inscription "Acheh Dar as-salam" on the obverse and three 'wow' (ﻭ) on the reverse. The three wow appear to represent three swords. These tin pitis coinage were not accepted widely in Acheh due to numerous forgeries.



Gold Mas
Sultan Ahmad Malik az-Zahir of Pasai
(1346 - 1383)



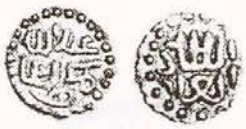
Gold Mas
Sultan Mumin of Pasai
(early 15th Century)



Gold Mas
Sultan Calah ad-Din of Acheh
(1530 - 1537)



Gold Mas
Sultan Zainal Abidin of Pasai
(1383 - 1405)



Gold Mas
Sultan Abd Allah Malik az-Zahir of Pasai
(1501 - 1513)



Gold Mas
Sultan Ala-ad-Din Ri'ayat Shah al-Qahhar of Acheh (1537 - 1571)



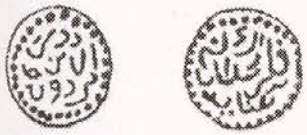
Gold Mas
Sultan Ala-ad-Din Mansur Shah of Acheh
(1579 - 1586)
(A prince from the State of Perak)



Gold Mas
Sultan Iskandar Muda
(1607 - 1636)



Gold Mas
Sultanah Taj al-Alam Safiat al-Din
Shah of Acheh (1641 - 1675)



Gold Mas
Sultanah Inayat Shah Zakiat ad-Din
Shah of Acheh (1678 - 1688)



Gold Mas
Sultan Jamal al-Alam Badr al-Munir
of Acheh (1703 - 1726)



Gold Mas
Sultan Ala-ad-Din Johan Shah of
Acheh (1735 - 1760)



Gold Mas
Sultan Ala-ad-Din Riyat Shah also
known as Sultan Ala ad-Din ibn
Firman Shah of Acheh (1589 - 1604)



Gold Mas
Sultan Iskandar Sani Ala-ad-Din
Mughajat Shah of Acheh (1636 - 1641)
(A prince from the State of Pahang)



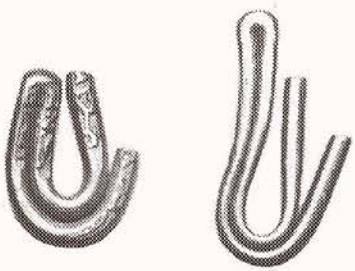
Gold Mas
Sultanah Nurul al-Alam Naqiat ad-Din
Shah of Acheh (1675 - 1678)



Gold Mas
Sultanah Kamalat Zainat ad-Din
Shah of Acheh (1688 - 1699)



Gold Mas
Sultan Ala-ad-Din Ahmad Shah of
Acheh (1727 - 1735)



Silver Larins of Persia (Iran)

D. SPANISH SILVER COBS AND 8 REALES

With the arrival of the European merchants i.e. the Spaniards, Dutch, Portuguese and the British in the East Indies in the 16th Century, all manner of European coins were used for trade in the Malay States and Borneo.

The earliest foreign silver coinage to be widely used in this area was the Spanish 'Cob' or piece of eight (8 Reales) which was of a rough and irregular shape. These Spanish Cobs were known in the Malay States as 'Rial Batu' (stone Reales) as they resembled flat pieces of stone. These coins were adopted as the standard unit of value throughout the Malay Peninsula and Borneo but were called 'dollars'. The term dollar was applied to all large foreign silver coins which had approximately the same size, weight and silver content as the Spanish 8 Reales.

The earlies 'cobs' were imported from Spain. With the colonisation of central and South America by Spain, the Spanish silver 8 Reales were struck at the various colonial mints in Mexico, Bolivia and Peru. These coins were brought to Manila in the Philippines, at that time under Spain, and then distributed in the Orient.

During the 1730's, the Cobs were gradually replaced by machine struck silver coins of 8 Reales value. The obverse featured the Coat of Arms of Spain. The reverse featured two crowned hemispheres or half worlds flanked by the Pillars of Hercules. Hence these Spanish silver 8 Reales came to be called 'Pillar Dollars'. In the Malay Peninsula, these coins were also known as 'Ringgit Meriam' (cannon ringgit or Dollar). In the 19th Century, all these Pillar Dollars (8 Reales) came to be known as 'Ringgit Tua' (old dollar) and were highly valued by all.

Later issues of the Spanish 8 Reales featured the portrait of the current King of Spain i.e. King Carolus III (1759 - 1788), King Carolus IV (1788 - 1808) or King Ferdinand VII (1808 - 1833) on the obverse. The reverse featured the earlier design of the Pillars of Hercules. These coins were locally known in the Malay States as 'Ringgit Patong' (Effigy or portrait Ringgit).

The Spanish silver 8 Reales was the main coin in used in the States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Patani where it was known as 'Rial'.

After 1821, the majority of the Central and South American colonies gained Independence from Spain. This gradually led to a decline in the number of silver coins struck for Spain. By the middle of the 19th Century, the Mexican silver 8 Reales and Pesos had started to replace the earlier Spanish 8 Reales (Dollars) coins in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

By Government Advertisement, Fort Cornwallis, Prince of Wales' Island (Penang) dated 29th April 1826, the Spanish silver 8 Reales coins were authorised to be received by the Penang Treasury. The rate of exchange was as follows:

1	Spanish silver dolalr (8 Reales)	=	Calcutta 2 Rupees 1 Anna 8 Pie
100	Spanish silver dollars	=	Calcutta 210 Rupees 8 Annas

The standard weight of the Spanish Pillar Dollars (8 Reales) was 416 grains or 26.950 grammes with a millesimal fineness of 902.7 fine and a diameter of 39 mm.

The Spanish silver dollars (8 Reales) were officially declared non legal tender in the Straits Settlements by Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of 21st October 1890.



Spanish 'Cob' 8 Reales
(Real Batu)





Spanish Mexico 8 Reales 1745
King Philip V (1700 - 1747)
(Ringgit Meriam)







Spanish Mexico 8 Reales 1760
King Ferdinand VI (1747 - 1759)
(Ringgit Meriam)





Spanish Mexico 8 Reales 1776
King Carolus III (1759 - 1788)
(Ringgit Patong)





Spanish Mexico 8 Reales 1794
King Carolus IV (1788 - 1808)
(Ringgit Patong)





Spanish Mexico 8 Reales 1819
King Ferdinand VII (1808 - 1833)
(Ringgit Patong)

E. MEXICAN SILVER 8 REALES AND PESOS

Mexico achieved Independence from Spain in 1821. Gradually the various mints in Mexico stopped the striking of the 8 Reales silver dollars for Spain.

Around 1825 the 8 Reales of the Republic of Mexico were introduced into the Malay Peninsula. They gradually replaced the earlier Spanish colonial silver dollars (8 Reales). This was followed by the One Peso silver coins of Mexico.

By Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of 21st October 1890, the Mexican silver dollar (8 Reales, Peso) were declared the standard coin of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The standard weight of the Mexican dollar was fixed at 417.74 grains or 27.070 grammes with a silver content of millesimal fineness of 902.7 fine. To allow for a small margin of wear, the minimum weight of the Mexican dollar was to be not less than 413.563 grains of 26.799 grammes.

The 8 Reales and Peso silver coins of Mexico depicting an eagle seated on a cactus plant with its wings outstretched were locally known by various names i.e. 'Ringgit Garoda', 'Ringgit Gerdun', 'Ringgit Burong' (bird ringgit or dollar).

The Mexican 8 Reales and One Peso coins depicting a liberty cap superimposed on resplendant rays of the sun on the obverse and the eagle on the reverse were also known as 'Ringgit Janek'. This obverse design looked similar to the shell of a sea urchin (janek) - Echineis - with long black brittle spines which is commonly found on the shores of Malaysia. 'Ringgit Janek' was an alternate name for 'Ringgit Garoda' or 'Ringgit Burong'. In certain places, these coins were also known as 'Ringgit Matahari' (sun ringgit or dollar).

By the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order 1903 dated 25th June 1903, the Mexican silver dollars (8 Reales, Peso) were declared non legal tender in the Straits Settlements and demonetised with effect from 31st August 1904.





Republic of Mexico 1 Peso 1870
Silver 902.7 fine
(Ringgit Garoda/Gerdun/Burong)





Republic of Mexico 8 Reales 1891
(Ringgit Janek or Ringgit Garoda/Gerdun/ Burong)





Republic of Mexico 1 Peso 1899
(Ringgit Janek or Ringgit Garoda/Gerdun/ Burong)

F. 8 REALES, 8 SOLES AND PESO OF BOLIVIA AND PERU

The silver 8 Reales, 8 Soles and Peso of Bolivia and Peru were authorised for circulation in the Straits Settlements as unlimited legal tender vide Legal Tender Act Number 4 of 1867 dated 1st April 1867. The troy weight of these coins was to be not less than 415 grains or 26.90 grammes and a silver content millesimal fineness of not less than .900 fine.

However, these silver dollars (8 Soles and Peso) were not popular with the merchants as the later issues were minted with a larger mixture of alloys than that which they pretended to contain. As a result they were often either rejected or accepted with a big discount.

By Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of 21st October 1890, the silver dollars of Peru and Bolivia were demonetised in the Straits Settlements and ceased to be legal tender with effect from 1st January 1891.




Bolivia 8 Soles 1838
Silver .900 fine




Bolivia 8 Soles 1849
Silver




Bolivia 1 Peso 1859
Silver




Peru 8 Reales 1768
Silver




Peru 1 Sol 1867
Silver

G. COINAGE OF INDIA

By Government Notification, Fort Cornwallis, Prince of Wales' Island (Penang) dated 20th April 1826, the Bengal Sicca (silver) Rupee was adopted as the official money of account of the East India Company Government in Penang. It thus became the standard of value for all Government transactions. On 1st May 1826 the money of account was changed from the dollar standard of 100 Cents to the Bengal sicca (silver) Rupee standard at the following rates, viz:

1	Calcutta Sicca Rupee	=	Penang	48	Pice or Cent
1	Calcutta Anna	=	Penang	3	Pice or Cent
4	Calcutta pie	=	Penang	1	Pice or Cent
1	Spanish silver dollar (8 Reales)	=	Calcutta	2	Rupees 1 Anna 8 Pie
100	Spanish silver dollars (8 Reales)	=	Calcutta	210	Rupees 8 Annas
1	Calcutta Sicca Rupee	=	Calcutta	16	Annas = 192 Pie

The Indian Sicca proved to be very unsuitable for local trade as a result of which the mercantile community continued to retain the unofficial Spanish silver dollars (8 Reales) of 100 Cents unit of account. Only all Government transactions were done in accordance with the official Bengal Sicca Rupee Standard. The situation was the same in the Colony of Singapore which had been founded by the British in February 1819.

In 1835, the Bengal Sicca Rupee was replaced with the British East India Company standard Rupee for India bearing the portrait of King William IV on the obverse and the Company's Coat of Arms on the reverse.

In 1842 an attempt was made to introduce the Indian copper coinage which was later fractionized with the Spanish silver dollar. However, the division was so awkward that these coins failed to circulate.

There was a great deal of opposition to the introduction of coinage of India from the mercantile community in Penang and Singapore. The Straits Settlements had always been in a dollar using area which was equivalent to 100 Cents. The awkward fractions of the Indian coinage never caught on with the people.

Finally, by Legal Tender Act Number 4 of 1867 dated 1st Apirl 1867, all laws pertaining to the legality of the earlier Indian coinage were repealed. The Indian coinage was declared non legal tender and abolished and replaced by the silver dollars (8 Reales, Pesos etc.) of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and Hong Kong.



Bombay Presidency
1 Sicca Rupee 1825



Madras Presidency
1 Sicca Rupee Year 6
frozen date (1759 - 1809)



Madras Presidency
1 Sicca Rupee 1172A.H. Year 6
(1823 - 1825)



Bombay Presidency
1 Sicca Rupee 1225A.H. (1810)

East India Company Coinage for India



India 1/12 Anna 1835
E.I.C. Coat of Arms



India 1/4 Anna 1835
E.I.C. Coat of Arms



India 1/2 Anna 1835
E.I.C. Coat of Arms



India 1/4 Rupee 1835
King William IV



India 1/2 Rupee 1835
King William IV



India 1 Rupee 1835
King William IV



India 2 Annas 1841
Queen Victoria



India 1/4 Rupee 1840
Queen Victoria



India 1/2 Rupee 1840
Queen Victoria



India 1 Rupee 1840
Queen Victoria

H. COINAGE OF BRITISH SUMATRA AND JAVA

The British occupied Malacca on behalf of the Dutch Government in exile between 1795 - 1818. By the Anglo Dutch Treaty of 1824, the British obtained Malacca in exchange for British possessions in Sumatra. Malacca was re-occupied by the British on 1st March 1825.

There was an acute shortage of coinage in Malacca. To partly overcome the problem, the British introduced whatever remants of British coinage for Sumatra that still remained for use in Malacca. All the coinage issued for Java between 1811 - 1817 was widely circulated in Malacca.

British Coinage for Sumatra 1783 - 1804



C.21 (P.17 - 19)
One Keping 1786 - 1787
Copper
Weight : 2.91 grammes
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



C.21a (P.20)
One Keping 1798 (AH 1213)
Copper
Weight : 2.91 grammes
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



C.25 (P.21)
One Keping 1804 (AH 1219)
Copper (Heavy issue, Thick flan)
Weight : 3.47 grammes
Mint : Soho Ming, Birmingham



C.20 (P.9)
Two Keping 1783 (AH 1197)
Copper
Weight : 3.88 grammes
Mint : John Princep's private mint at Pulta, Bengal



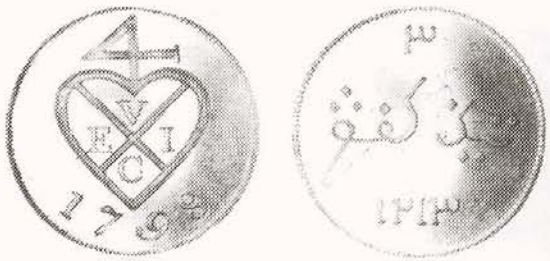
C.22 (P.11 - 13)
Two Keping 1786 - 1787
Copper
Weight : 6.38 grammes
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



C.22a (P.14)
Two Keping 1798 (AH 1213)
Copper
Weight : 6.38 grammes
(Rev : Error for 3 Keping)
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



C.26 (P.15)
Two Keping 1804 (AH 1219)
Copper (Heavy issue, Thick flan)
Weight : 6.47 grammes
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



C.23 (P.6 - 8)
Three Keping 1786, 1787, 1798
Copper
Weight : 9.39 grammes
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



C.27 (P.4) Four Keping 1804 (AH 1219)
Copper (heavy issue, Thick flan)
Weight : 12.83 grammes
Mint : Soho Mint, Birmingham



C.35 (P.1 - 2) Two Sukus (1/2 Dollar) 1783 - 1784
Silver 0.902 fine
Weight : 12.8 grammes
Mint : Calcutta Mint, Bengal

British Coinage for Java 1811 - 1817

Due to a shortage of coins in Malacca, the British issued their coinage for Java (1811 - 1817) in Malacca on behalf of the Dutch Government in exile.



C.54 (P.23 - 24) One Doit 1811 - 1812
Copper
Weight: 2.99 grammes



C.57 (P.25 - 26) One Doit 1813 - 1814
Tin
Weight: 5.74 grammes



C.55 (P.18 - 22) Half Stiver 1811 - 1815
Copper
Weight: 5.97 grammes



C.56 (P.15 - 17) One Stiver 1812 - 1815
Copper
Weight: 11.96 grammes



C.58 (P.13 - 14)

Half Rupee 1813 - 1814
Silver 0.792 fine
Weight: 6.60 grammes



C.59 (P.7 - 12)

One Rupee 1813 - 1817
Silver 0.792 fine and
0.833 fine (after 1815)
Weight: 13.15 grammes



C.60 (P.1 - 6)

Half Mohur 1813 - 1816
Gold 0.750 fine and
0.833 fine (after 1815)
Weight: 8.0 grammes

I. DOLLARS AND HALF DOLLARS OF HONG KONG

The silver dollars of the British Colony of Hong Kong were authorised for circulation as unlimited legal tender in the Straits Settlements by Legal Tender Act Number 4 of 1867 dated 1st April 1867. The standard weight and millesimmal fineness of the Hong Kong dollars as well as Half Dollars were as follows, viz:

One	Dollar	1st	issue	-	419.052 grains or 27.150 grammes, .900 fine
One	Dollar	2nd	issue	-	416.00 grains or 26.957 grammes, .900 fine
Half	Dollars	1st	issue	-	209.50 grains or 13.575 grammes, .900 fine
Half	Dollars	2nd	issue	-	208.00 grains or 13.478 grammes, .900 fine

Though the Hong Kong silver dollars had the same size and weight as the Mexican dollars, it's silver fineness was only .900 fine. The mercantile community in China, who took the silver dollars by their silver weight, only accepted the Hong Kong dollars at a discount as their silver weight was slightly less than that of the Mexican dollars. Due to this factor, the Hong Kong silver dollars were a failure.

The Hong Kong Mint struck these Dollars only for 3 years between 1866 - 1868 after which it stopped minting them. The minting machinery was later sold to Japan.

The 1 Cent, 5 Cents, 10 Cents and 20 Cents subsidiary coin of Hong Kong also circulated to a small extent, though unofficially, in the Straits Settlements.

By the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order 1903 dated 25th June 1903, the Hong Kong silver Dollars and Half Dollars were declared non legal tender in the Straits Settlements and demonetised with effect from 31st August 1904. These coins were replaced by the silver dollars coinage of the Straits Settlements introduced in 1903.

By Order of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council, under the Coin Import and Export Ordinance 1903, published in the Straits Settlements Government Gazette of 26th July 1907, the subsidiary coinage of Hong Kong (i.e. 1 Cent, 5 Cents, 10 Cents and 20 Cents) were prohibited from circulating within the Colony of the Straits Settlements with effect from 1st August 1907.



Hong Kong 1 Cent 1900
Queen Victoria



Hong Kong 1 Cent 1902
King Edward VII



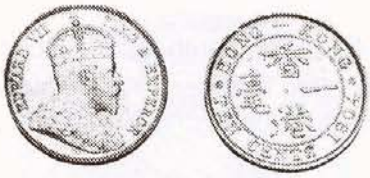
Hong Kong 5 Cents 1898
Queen Victoria



Hong Kong 5 Cents 1904
King Edward VII



Hong Kong 10 Cents 1898
Queen Victoria



Hong Kong 10 Cents 1904
King Edward VII



Hong Kong 20 Cents 1893
Queen Victoria



Hong Kong 20 Cents 1902
King Edward VII



Hong Kong Half Dollar 1866
Queen Victoria



Hong Kong 50 Cents 1894
Queen Victoria



Hong Kong One Dollar 1866
Queen Victoria
(Ringgit Nyonya)

J. AMERICAN TRADE DOLLAR

The American Trade Dollar was authorised for circulation in the Straits Settlements by the Government of the Straits Settlements Notification Number 14 of 1874 dated 10th January 1874 as unlimited legal tender. The standard weight and fineness was fixed at 420 grains or 27.215 grammes of millesimal fineness of .900 fine.

The American Trade Dollar was introduced with legal tender status by the U.S.A. to compete with the various trade dollars in circulation in the Orient. This dollar was well received by the traders in the Straits Settlements, Indo China, Siam, Hong Kong and China as it weighed 3 grains more than the Mexican silver dollar (8 Reales) which was its closest rival. However, after 1877 there was a serious decline in the price of silver. As the American Trade Dollar was heavier than the Mexican dollar, the merchants in the East started to melt all the American silver dollars they could find, leading to its discontinuance. The American Trade dollars were only struck between 1873 - 1878.

The Government of the United States of America designed the new regular silver dollars of standard weight and a millesimmal fineness of .900 fine after 1878. These new series of regular silver dollars, which were known as the Morgan Dollars, also circulated in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States side by side with the various other silver dollars.

By Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of 21st October 1890, the American Trade Dollars (including the Moran Head silver dollars), were declared non legal tender in the Straits Settlements with effect from 1st January 1891.





U.S.A. Trade Dollars 1879





U.S.A. Dollar 1880
(Morgan Head)

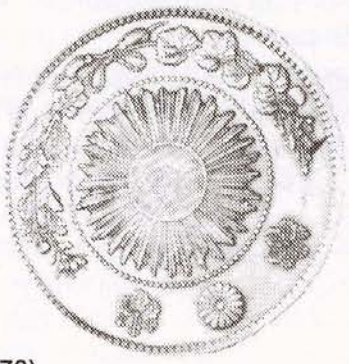
K. JAPANESE YEN OR DOLLAR

The Japanese Meiji One Yen silver dollars were authorised for use in the Straits Settlements by Government Notification Number 14 of 1874 dated 10th January 1874 as unlimited legal tender. The standard weight and fineness was fixed at 416 grains or 26.957 grammes of millesimal fineness .900 fine.

In 1875, the Japanese decided to increase the weight of their One Yen silver dollars so as to replace the Mexican silver dollars in the East with new One Yen coins known as 'Boeki Gin' i.e. Trade Dollars. The weight of these Japanese Trade Dollars was fixed at 420 grains or 27.215 grains of millesimal fineness .900 fine. However, due to their superior weight, these trade dollars were hoarded by everyone leading to their scarcity. These trade dollars were only minted for 3 years between 1875 - 1877 by the Osaka Mint after which they were discontinued.

The regular Japanese One Yen silver dollars enjoyed a very wide circulation in the Malay States, especially in the State of Terengganu. They were locally known as 'Ringgit Muda' (young ringgit or dollar) to distinguish it from the familiar Spanish Pillar Dollars which were known as 'Ringgit Tua' (old dollar).

By the Order of the Governor in Council dated 26th July 1907 under the Coin Import and Export Ordinance 1903, the Japanese dollars and Yen were prohibited from being circulated in the Straits Settlements with effect from 1st August 1907.

Japan 1 Yen Meiji Year 3 (1870)




Japan 'Boeki Gin' (Trade Dollar)
Meiji Year 9 (1876)




Japan 1 Yen Meiji Year 27 (1894)
(Ringgit Muda)

L. PHILIPPINES PESO

No records have been found to indicate whether the Philippines Pesos were accorded any legal tender status for use in the Straits Settlements. However, various coins of the standard weight of 415 grains of 26.90 grammes with a millesimmal fineness of .900 fine were in circulation in the Malay Peninsula as well as the Borneo territories.

The Philippines Pesos were widely accepted in the Borneo territories as well as the Straits Settlements and were valued as one dollar.

By the Order of the Governor in Council dated 26th July 1907, the Philippines Pesos were prohibited from being circulated in the Straits Settlements with effect from 1st August 1907.




Philippines 1 Peso 1897
King Alfonso XIII of Spain



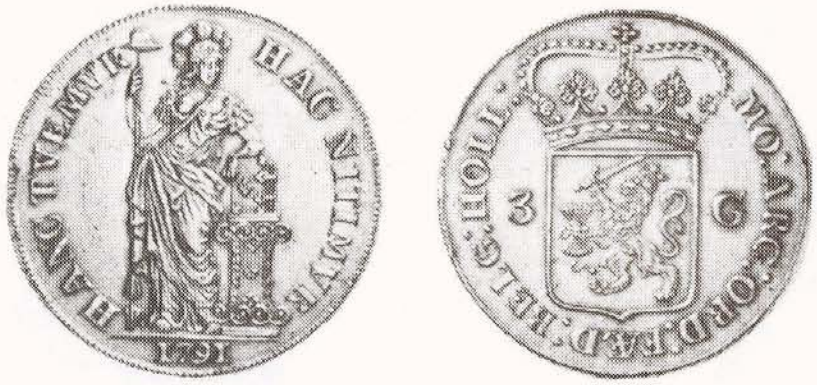

Philippines 1 Peso 1903

M. NETHERLANDS 2.1/2 GUILDERS AND 3 GUILDERS

The Dutch East India Compay (Verenigde Oostindische Compagie) was in control of Malacca in 1641 and occupied it for the next 150 years. Various possessions in Sumatra and Java were under Dutch control. The Dutch also had trade connections with the neighbouring Malay States.

Though coins were specially struck for use in the Netherlands East Indies, there were times when there was an acute shortage of coins for use. The Dutch used to import coins of their homeland i.e. Holland for use in these overseas possessions. One of the most popular silver coins of the Netherlands was the 2.1/2 Guilders. These coins circulated widely in the Malay Peninsula and were given local names. The 2.1/2 Guilders depicting the portrait of King William III were known as 'Ringgit Kepala' (head ringgit or dollar). The 2.1/2 Guilders of King William II which depicted much of his cranium bare of hair were known as 'Ringgit Tengkorak' (bare head ringgit). The 2.1/2 Guilders of the young Queen Wilhelmina were known as 'Ringgit Nona' (young lady's ringgit or dollar). The word 'nona' actually refered to an unmarried daughter of an European or Chinese. In certain areas, all the Dutch 2.1/2 Guilders were known as 'Ringgit Ketun'. Ketun derives its name from the Dutch silver Ducatoon.

The Netherlands 2.1/2 Guilders were declared non legal tender in the Straits Settlements by the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order of 1903 with effect from 31st August 1904 and were prohibited from further circulation.



Netherlands 3 Guilders1791
Silver .920 fine



Netherlands 2.1/2 Guilders 1840
Silver .945 fine (Ringgit Kepala)
(King William I 1815 - 1840)



Netherlands 2.1/2 Guilders 1848
Silver .945 fine (Ringgit Tengkorak)
(King William II 1840 - 1849)



Netherlands 2.1/2 Guilders 1874
Silver .945 fine (Ringgit Kepala)
(King William III 1849 - 1890)



Netherlands 2.1/2 Guilders 1898
Silver .945 fine (Ringgit Nona)
Queen Wilhelmina (1890 - 1948)

N. GREAT BRITAIN CROWNS, BRITISH TRADE DOLLARS AND GOLD SOVEREIGNS

The first silver Trade Coinage known as the Portcullis Money was issued in 1601 under the Royal Prerogative of Queen Elizabeth I for use in the East Indies. four denominations were issued i.e. 1, 2, 4 and 8 Testerns with a silver millesimmal fineness of .925 fine. The weight of the 8 Testern was 422.8 grains or 27.40 grammes with a diameter of 41 mm and this compared favourably to the Spanish 8 Reals silver dollar. This Trade Coinage was expected to displace the popular Spanish 8 Reales but it failed to be accepted by the people of the East Indies. They were thus never re-issued.

After the British occupation of Penang in 1786, Malacca in 1795 and Singapore in 1819, it was normal for the British East India Company to circulate the various British Crown coins side by side with the various other silver coins then in circulation. These British Crowns were accepted by the mercantile community though they were never accorded any legal tender status in the Straits Settlements. Around 1800, the British one Crown silver coin was equal to 10 Dutch Schillings or one Spanish Dollar (8 Reales).

Due to an acute shortage of silver coins in the Far East in 1895, the British decided to strike special Trade Dollars for use in the eastern trade.

The British Trade Dollar was declared legal tender in the Crown Colonies of the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and Labuan by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council on 2nd February 1895. The British Trade Dollars became very popular in the Malay States and were locally known as 'Ringgit Tongkat' (Staff Ringgit i.e. in reference to the trident in Britannia's hand). See Chapter Fifteen in this book for further details on the British Trade Dollars.

With the introduction of the Straits Settlements silver dollar in 1903, the British Trade Dollar was demonetized by the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order 1903 with effect from 31st August 1904.

The gold One Sovereign coin of England was accorded legal tender status in the Straits Settlements by the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order 1906 dated 22nd October 1906. The rate of exchange was fixed as follows, viz:

1 gold Sovereign	-	Straits Settlements 8 Dollars 57 Cents
7 gold Sovereign	-	60 Straits Settlements Dollars

The standard weight of the gold Sovereign was fixed at 123.274 grains or 7.988 grammes with a millesimal fineness of 916.6 fine. The minimum weight allowed was 122.500 grains or 7.93787 grammes.



Great Britain Emergency coinage

Bolivia 8 Reales 1795 (Potosi Mint) with oval countermark of the bust of King George III on the neck of King Carolus IV. Countermarked in 1797 and valued at 4 Shillings 9 Pence




Great Britain 1 Crown 1804
(Five Shillings) Silver .903 fine
King George III (1760 - 1820)




British Trade Dollar 1898
Silver .900 fine




Great Britain 1 Sovereign 1872
Gold 916.6 fine
Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901)




Great Britain 1 Sovereign 1894
Gold 916.6 fine
Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901)




Great Britain 1 Sovereign 1902
Gold 916.6 fine
King Edward VII (1901 - 1910)




Great Britain 1 Sovereign 1911
Gold 916.6 fine
King George V (1910 - 1936)

O. AUSTRIA 'MARIA THERESA' THALER, FRENCH INDO CHINA 1 PIASTRE, KOREA 1 WARN / 5 YANG / 1 WHAN

There were numerous other silver crown size coins of various countries in circulation in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. Any silver coin that had a weight of at least 415 grains or 26.90 grammes with a millesimal fineness of .900 fine was usually accepted by the mercantile community for payment, though at times at a small discount.

The 'Maria Theresa' one Thaler Trade Dollar of Austria struck in 1780 was one of the earliest European silver dollars to circulate in this area. The word 'Thaler' was later corrupted to its modern form 'Dollar' which represents 100 Cents.

The French Indo China one Piastre silver coins whih had the silver weight and fineness inscribed on the reverse were also in circulation in the Straits Settlements, the Malay States and parts of Borneo. The earlier issues of the French Indo China one Piastre had a weight of 27.215 grammes. After 1895 the weight of the French Indo China one Piastre was slightly reduced to 27 grammes. Both these issues had a millesimal fineness of .900 fine.

The Korean 1 Warn, 5 Yang and 1 Whan issued between 1888 - 1893 had an approximate weight of 416 grains or 26.96 grammes with a silver millesimal fineness of .900 fine. These coins, which at first glance looked quite similar to the Japanese Yen coins, also unofficially circulated in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States.

All foreign silver coins which had circulated as Dollar pieces in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States were declared non legal tender by the Straits Settlements (Coinage) Order of 1903 with effect from 31st August 1904, and were prohibited from further circulation.





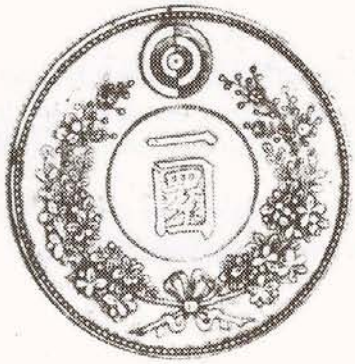
French Indo China 1 Piastre 1896
Silver .900 fine (27 grammes)





French Indo China 1 Piastre 1886
Silver .900 fine (27.215 grammes)





Korea 1 Warn 1888
Silver .900 fine (26.96 grammes)





Korea 5 Yang 1892
Silver .900 fine (26.6 grammes)





Korea 1 Whan 1893
Silver .900 fine (27 grammes)





Austria 1 Thaler 1765 (Trade Dollar)
Queen Maria Theresa
Silver .833 fine ? (Tyrol)
(The above example is stamped with the chop mark of Sumenep on the obverse)

A GUIDE TO COIN GRADING

PROOF (PR .)

Proof coins are especially struck by the Mint for collectors. They are usually very sharp in details and have a brilliant, mirror-like surface. They are always sold at a premium and never found in circulation. The dies for the proof coins are polished until they have a mirror-like surface and are struck on carefully selected planchets. Proofs are mainly produced either when a new type of coin is introduced or to mark commemorative events. Certain proof coins have a frosted surface on the raised part of the coin. It is produced by a special process after minting.

PROOF LIKE (P.L.)

This is a term given to a Uncirculated coins that is so well struck that it has a mirror-like surface and may in exceptional cases be almost mistaken for a Proof. On the other hand, there are cases where a so-called proof coin is so badly struck that it may look like a proof-like coin. Undoubtedly a lot of confusion results.

BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED (B.U.)

Uncirculated coins in perfectly new condition with full original lustre are referred to as Brilliant Uncirculated. They fetch better prices and are the ultimate in coin collecting. Some dealers refer to these coins as "Gem Uncirculated" or "FDC" (Fleur de Coin). Coins that have lost part of their lustre or have bag marks should never be referred under this category.

UNCIRCULATED (UNC.)

An Uncirculated coin is one which is in perfect conditon as minted having no signs of any circulation whatsoever. Uncirculated coins that still have some lustre may be described as "Uncirculated lustrous". Some dealers tend to specify that amount of lustre on a coin by describing a coin as "Uncirculated with 60% lustre" or sometimes simply as "Choice Uncirculated".

Uncirculated coins that have bag marks on them should be described as "Uncirculated with bag marks".

An Uncirculated coin may after a long time tend to tarnish or turn pink. However there are coins that may have rainbow colours due to sulphuric acids in the air. Such coins are eagerly sought after by most collectors. They are described as "Uncirculated with beautiful rainbow tone".

An Uncirculated coin that has only slight traces of wear and doe not justify to be termed as Extremely Fine may be described as "Almost Uncirculated" (A.U.).

EXTREMELY FINE (E.F. or X.F.)

An Extremely Fine coin is one that may have circulated only very slightly. The highest points of the coin may show signs of wear through handling or by contact with other coins and may have bag marks. Coins in this condition may still show traces of lustre.

VERY FINE (V.F.)

A coin in Very Fine condition will show signs of wear. The lettering and raised parts of the coin may be partly worn or flattened. However it will still have all the main details and letters visible.

FINE (F.)

A coin in Fine condition would have been considerebly worn due to circulations. Most of the fine details would have disappeared. The edges may be slightly round due to wear. However all major details and letters should be visible. Minor nicks and fine scratches may be expected.

VERY GOOD (V.G.)

A coin in Very Good condition would have seen a good deal of circulation. It would no longer have the fine details but the basic design would still show. It might have minor edge nicks or fine scratches. A coin in this condition may be stained or even have patina.

GOOD (G.)

A coin in Good condition would be in about its minimum visible condition. It would be so worn that most of the details are almost flat. Parts of the lettering may be illegible. It may have fine scratches or minor edge nicks. In parts it may be corroded, stained or have patina on it. It is not a desirable condition to collect and should be reserved for coins that are difficult to come by.

FAIR or POOR

A coin in Fair or Poor condition is usually not worth mentioning. It would be almost completely worn out or corroded. Small details would still be legible to make the coin identifiable. However if the date cannot be made out it should be thrown away as it would serve no useful purpose. A coin in this condition should only be kept as a temporary filler for very rare dates and should be improved at the first available opportunity.

ADDITIONAL TERMS

The above is a very comprehensive listing of the various coin grades being widely used. However, numismatists tend to become very sophisticated nowadays. As a result some additional modifications have been made to the above listings, examples of which are given below.

GOOD EXTREMELY FINE (G.E.F.)

This term refers to a coin that is in perfect Extremely Fine condition, northing less or more, and will even satisfy the most demanding numismatist. Some dealers even refer to such coins as "strong E.F." but this is wrong and such a term should never be used.

About VERY FINE (Abt. V.F. or A.V.F.)

This term refers to a coin that does not justify being called Very Fine but is definitely better than Fine. It may therefore be described as "About Very Fine".

FINE - VERY FINE (F. - V.F.)

This term refers to a coin that is between Fine to Very Fine. It will generally be very close to the term "About Very Fine".

FINE/VERY FINE (F. / V.F.)

This description will signify that the coin is in Fine condition on the Obverse and in Very Fine condition on the Reverse.

Average FINE (Avr. F.)

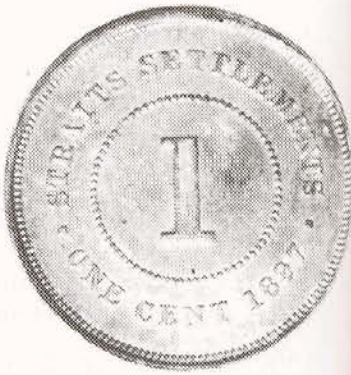
This term refers to a coin that may be better than Very Good but not up to Fine on one side and better than Fine but not up to Very Fine on the other. It may as such be termed as Average Fine.

DEFECTS

Coins having any defects on them should be described as such in addition to their gradings. Some of the general terms used to describe defects are bag marks, fingerprint marks, toned, abrasions, blemished, light scratches, deep scratches, cuts, stained, spots, darkened, corroded, verdigris, nick or nicks, knock, dent, dig, holed, repaired, with spots, bent, damaged, etc. Numismatists should be familiar with all these descriptions.




UNCIRCULATED

EXTREMELY FINE




VERY FINE




FINE

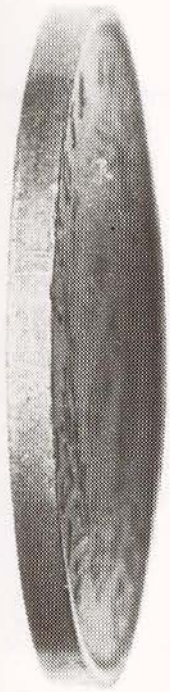



VERY GOOD

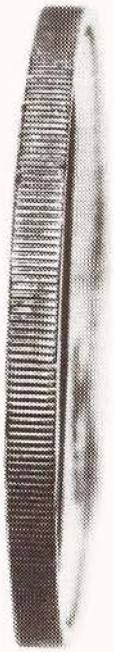



GOOD

TYPES OF EDGES ON MALAYSIAN COINS



PLAIN EDGE



MILLED or
GRAINED EDGE



SECURITY LINE
ON EDGE



LETTERED PLAIN EDGE
'BANK NEGARA
MALAYSIA (incused)

Plain edges occur on some of the early copper and bronze coins of the Straits Settlements. The copper, bronze and cupro nickel coins of the State of North Borneo (Sabah) also occur with plain edges.

The majority of the coins of the Straits Settlements, Sarawak, State of North Borneo (25 Cents only) and Malaya have milled edges.

The security line on edge occurs on the Malaya and British Borneo 50 Cents coins bearing the year date from 1954 - 1961. It also occurs on the Malaysia 50 Sen coins bearing the year date 1967, 1968 and 1969. However, some of the Malaya and British Borneo 50 Cents coins dated 1954, 1958 and 1961 and the Malaysia 50 Sen coins dated 1967, 1968 and 1969 occur with only the milled edge (security line missing). This ommission of the security line on edge has occured due to a minting error.

The lettered plain edge with the words 'BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA' incused and repeated twice occurs on all the Malaysia 50 Sen coins from 1971 onwards as well as some of the One Ringgit coins of Malaysia.

A QUICK GUIDE TO COIN ISSUES

A quick reference of coins (less the proof issues) for the undermentioned States and Countries is given below for guidance.

A.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1826	-	1939
B.	SARAWAK	1840	-	1946
C.	BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	1877	-	1941
D.	MALAYA	1939	-	1952
E.	MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO	1952	-	1962

A. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1826 - 1939

QUEEN VICTORIA (1845 - 1901)

	$1	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c	1/4c
1845						MC	MC	MC
1862						C	C	C
1871			R	R	R			
1872H			H	H		H	H	H
1873			R	R	R	R	R	R
1874						R		
1874H			H	H	H	H		
1875						R		
1875W						W		
1876						R		
1876H			H	H	H			
1877			R	R	R	R		
1878			R	R	R	R		
1879H			H	H	H			
1880H			H	H	H			
1881			R	R	R			
1882H			H	H	H			
1883			R	R	R	R	R	R
1883H				H				
1884			R	R	R	R	R	R
1885			R	R	R	R		

	$1	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c	1/4c
1886		R	R	R	R	R		
1887		R	R	R	R	R		
1888		R	R	R	R	R		
1889		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890						R		
1890H		H	H	H	H			
1891		R	R	R	R	R		
1893		R	R	R	R			
1894		R	R	R	R	R		
1896		R	R	R	R	R		
1897		R	R	R	R	R		
1897H		H	H	H	H			
1898		R	R	R	R	R		R
1899		R	R	R	R			R
1900		R	R	R	R	R		
1900H		H	H	H	H			
1891		R	R	R	R	R		R

KING EDWARD VII (1902 - 1910)

	$1	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c	1/4c
1902		R	R	R	R			
1903	B	R	R	R	R	C		
1904	B					C		
1905		B						
1906						C		C
1907	R	R				C		

	$1	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c	1/4c
1907H	H	H						
1908	R	R				C	C	C
1908H		H						
1909	R			B				
1910			B	B	B			

KING GEORGE V (1916 - 1935)

	$1	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c	1/4c
1916			B	B			C	C
1917			B	B				
1918				B	B			
1919	B		B	B	B	C		
1920	B	B		B	B	C		
1920 (dot)		B						
1920 (Copper Nickel)						B		

	$1	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c	1/4c
1921		B						
1926			R	R	R	C		
1927			R	R				
1932							R	
1935			B		B			

R = The Royal Mint, London
H = Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham (After 1879 known as the Mint, Birmingham Ltd., Birmingham)
W = James Watt & Co., Birmingham
B = Indian Mint - Bombay
C = Indian Mint - Calcutta
M = Indian Mint - Madras

Mintmark: No mintmark
Mintmark: H
Mintmark: W (on the 1 cent 1875W only)
Mintmark: B (incused or raised) or in some cases no mintmark
Mintmark: i or in some case no mintmark
Mintmark: No mintmark (part of the 1845 coinage restruck in 1858)

B. SARAWAK 1840 - 1946

SIR JAMES BROOKE	1841	- 1868
SIR CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE	1868	- 1917
SIR CHARLES WYNER BROOKE	1917	- 1946

	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2	1/4c	1 Keping
1841	Copper							PMB
1841	Brass							PMB
1863					H	H	H	
1870					H	H	H	
1879					H	H		
1880					H			
1882					H			
1884					H			
1885					H			
1886					H			
1887					H			
1888					H			
1889					H			
1889H					H			
1890H					H			
1891					H			
1891H					H			
1892H					H			
1893H					H			

	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c	1/4c
1894H					H		
1896H					H	H	H
1897H					H		
1900H	H	H	H	H			
1906H	H	H	H				
1908H				H			
1910H		H	H				
1911H		H	H	H			
1913H		H	H	H			
1915H		H	H	H			
1920H Silver		H	H	H			
1920H Cupro Nickel			H	H	H		
1927H	H	H	H	H	H		
1929H					H		
1930H					H		
1933H						H	
1934H			H				
1937H					H		
1941H					H		

PMB - Private Mint, Birmingham
H - Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham.
(After 1879 known as the Mint, Birmingham Ltd., Birmingham)

C. BRITISH NORTH BORNEO 1877 - 1941

	25c	5c	2.1/2c	1c	1/2c		25c	5c	2.1/2c	1c	1/2c
1882H				H		1904H				H	
1884H				H		1907H				H	H
1885H				H	H	1920H		H	H		
1886H				H	H	1921H		H		H	
1887H				H	H	1927H		H			
1888H				H		1928H		H			
1889H				H		1929H	H				
1890H				H		1935H				H	
1891H				H	H	1938H		H		H	
1894H				H		1940H		H			
1896H				H		1941H		H		H	
1903H		H	H								

H - Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham
(After 1879 known as The Mint, Birmingham Ltd., Birmingham)

D. MALAYA 1939 - 1952

KING GEORGE VI

	20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c		20c	10c	5c	1c	1/2c
1939	R	R	R	R		1945	R	R	R	B	
1940				R	R	1945i			B		
1941		R	R			1948	R	R	R		
1941i			C	C		1949		R			
1943	R	R	R	B		1950	R	R	R		

R = The Royal Mint, London
C = Indian Mint - Calcutta
B = Indian Mint - Bombay

Mintmark: No mintmark
Mintmark: i mintmark
Mintmark: No mintmark except for 5 cents 1945i

E. MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO 1952 - 1962

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

	50c	20c	10c	5c	1c		50c	20c	10c	5c	1c
1953			R	R		1958			R	R	R
1954	R	R				1958H	H			H	
1955H	H					1960			R		
1956	R	R	R		R	1961	R	R	R	R	R
1957				R	R	1961H	H	H	H	H	
1957H	H	H	H	H		1961KN			KN	KN	
1957KN	KN	KN	KN	KN		1962					R

R = The Royal Mint, London
H = Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham
(After 1879 known as The Mint, Birmingham Ltd., Birmingham)
KN = King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd. England.

Mintmark: No mintmark
Mintmark: H

Mintmark: KN

CLEANING COINS

It is strongly emphasized that coins should never be cleaned at all. Old coins should look old, especially if they have circulated over a long period. They should not be cleaned or polished and made to look as if new. More coins are ruined by cleaning than by natural causes. An exceptionally rare or choice coin that has been cleaned will also have lost its numismatic value considerably.

However, it is an undeniable fact that many numismatists do clean their coins. It cannot be doubted that carefully cleaned coins are more interesting to look at and pleasing to the eye. So if you wish to clean your coins, do it very carefully. Do a few trials on some cheap coins of various metals first to gain some experience.

Silver Nickel, Cupro-Nickel and even Gold coins that are dirty may be washed carefully with your fingers very gently in warm soapy water. Never scrub your coins and always give them a good final rinse in plain running water from a tap. Dry the coins by dabbing gently with a soft clean cloth.

Silver coins that are tarnished due to sulphuric acids in the air may be cleaned with ammonia. Do use rubber gloves and a face mask. After cleaning, rub the coin gently with a soft clean cloth or cotton wool. If the tarnish is too dark or bad, the coin can be cleaned by dipping it into a "Silver Dip" solution for just a few seconds with a pair of tweezers. Do not keep the coin for too long in the silver dip solution or the coin will be damaged. Place the coin immediately after this under a tap of running water for a few minutes after which dry the coin with a soft clean cloth.

Copper and Bronze coins should never on any account be washed nor must they be treated with chemical solvents. Give the coin a light brushing with a soft bristle tooth brush. Copper and Bronze coins may also be dipped in olive or coconut oil for a few days and then very gently dried with a soft clean cloth. Do not rub the coin too hard or you are likely to spoil the coin's sufrace.

Coins made of Iron, Zinc or Tin (Pewter) should preferably be lacquered if they are already rusty or show traces of corrosion so as to avoid any further deterioration. Varnish, Zapon lacquer, white nail polish or shellac may be used for this purpose. Immerse the coin in the solution for a few seconds and then let it dry.

Chinese copper cash coins that have verdigris on them may be boiled in water for a short while. This may remove the verdigris and improve them considerably. However, this method should be strictly limited to Chinese copper cash coins only.

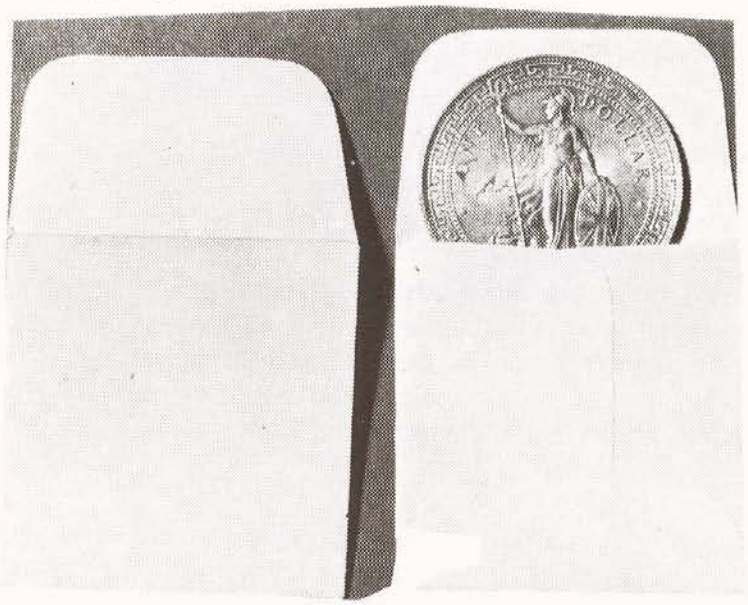
Generally coins in all metals can be considerably improved by rubbing them gently with cotton wool wrapped around a match stick. Ear quills or ear buds are in fact ideal for this purpose. Never use too much pressure when doing this as otherwise the coins will have fine scratches on them. This is a very specialised task and needs a firm, experienced, gentle hand.

PRESERVATION OF COINS

Coins and bank note collecting is a very expensive hobby. It is therefore important that they should be well preserved. Some of the various methods of preserving coins and bank notes are listed below.

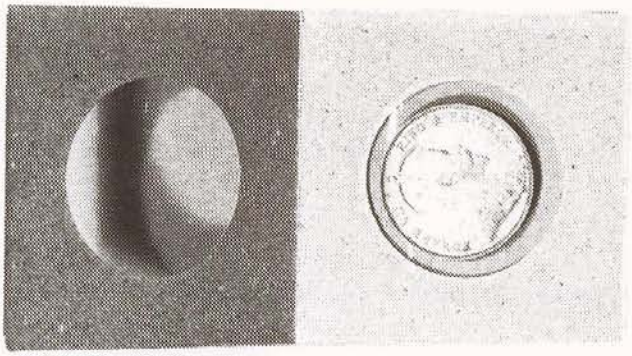
It is best to invest in an album of good quality which will not affect the coins or bank notes in any way. Always keep your collections in a dry place and away from moisture (never near refrigerators) and avoid areas of direct sunlight as this affects the coins and bank notes as well.

PRESERVATION OF COINS
Manila Envelopes

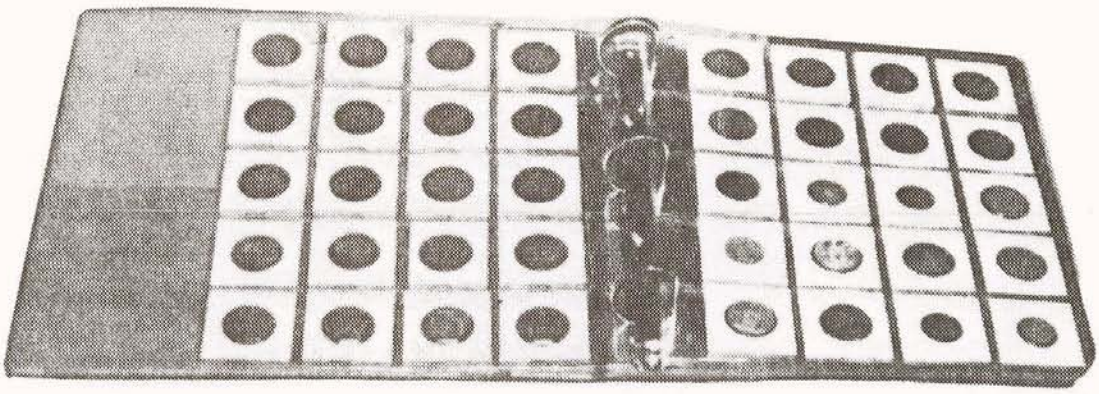


Manila envelopes are specially made from very dry paper. These are cheap to acquire and details of the coins enclosed can be written on the cover. These can be stored in plastic coin boxes made for this purpose. The only problem is that the collector cannot see the coins unless he takes the coins out of the envelope.

Coin Holders

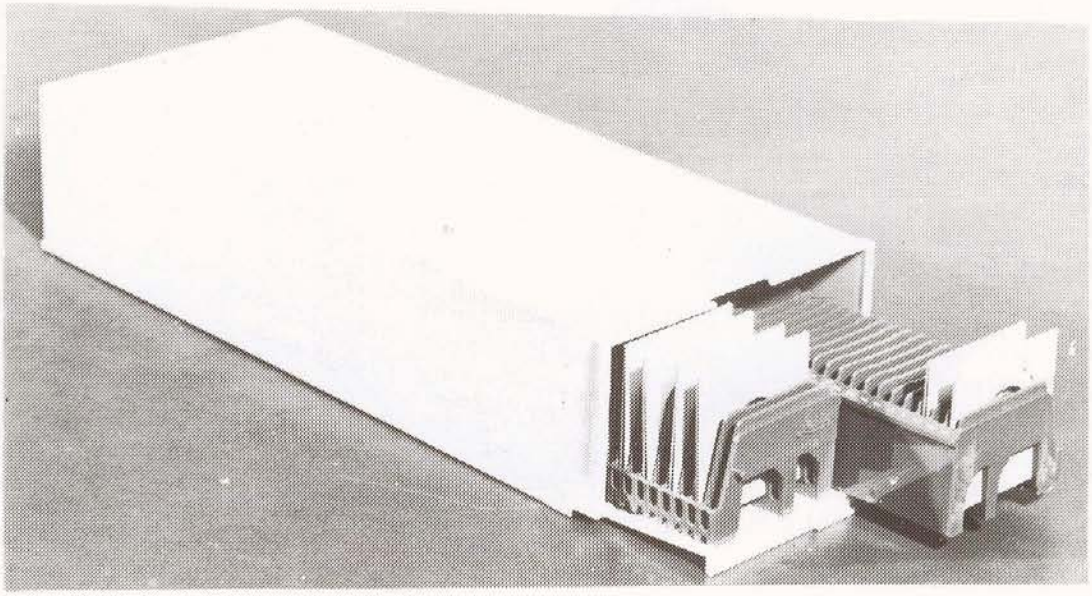






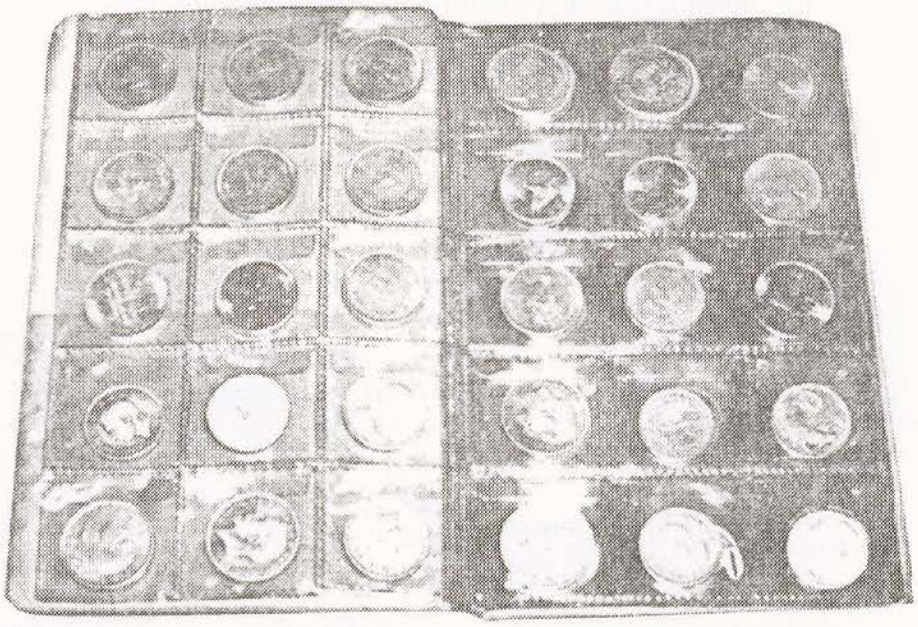
Coin holders are best, though slightly expensive. Coins can be viewed on both sides without having to touch the coins once they have been enclosed. These are very popular and come in five different sizes from 20 mm to 39 mm. These coin holders can be kept either in plastic boxes or inserted in plastic albums specially made for this purpose. It is best to purchase coin albums that have the PVC plastic sheets with flaps over the pockets as this ensures that the coin holders do not fall out.

Plastic Coin Boxes



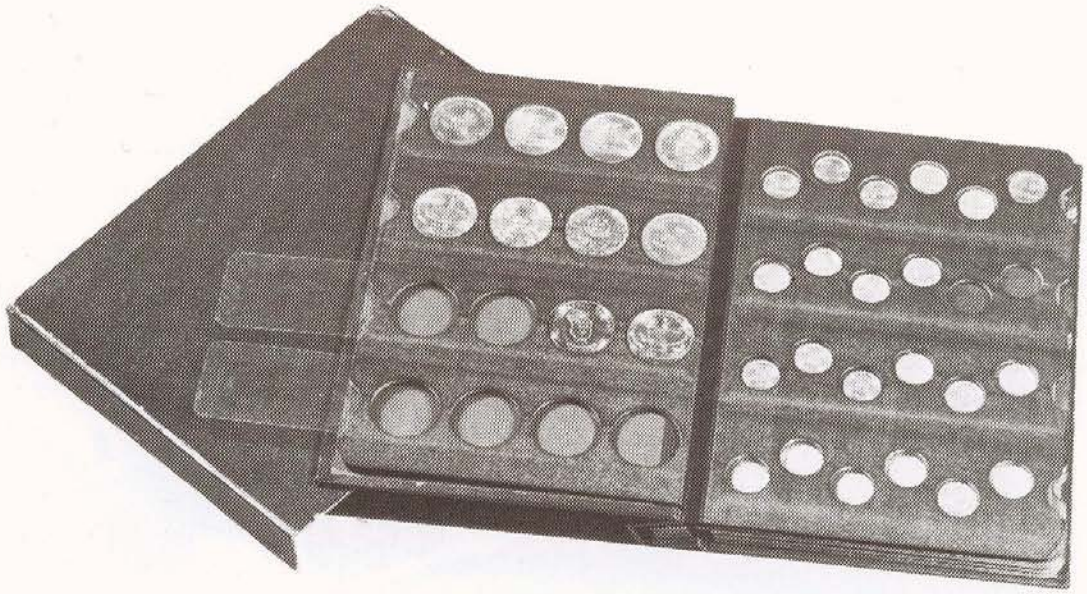
Plastic coin boxes are best for keeping the Manila Envelope as well as Coin Holders. Some of the better types of plastic coin boxes have serial numbers on the sides for easy reference.

Plastic Coin Albums



The plastic coin albums have PVC plastic sheets which may be in book form or are loose leaved. They come in various sizes and are reasonably cheap. However, it is recommended that only very cheap coins in Very Fine condition or below be kept in them. These albums are not suitable for coins in Uncirculated condition as direct contact of the plastic with the coins may tarnish them after some time. Check the coins in these albums regularly and if they appear to be discolouring, remove the coins immediately.

Coin Albums (Card board type)



The recommended coin albums are the ones that have thick card board pages. These come with circular holes which are in various sizes to accomodate coins from 1 Cent denomination to crowns. The enclosed pages are usually loose-leaved. The recommended albums are 'Sandhill' from U.K. or any other similar type. Inferior quality albums of this type will spoil your coins or tear open after some time. These albums are rather expensive but the best for keeping coins in choice grades.

Handling of Coins



The correct way **The wrong way**

A last bit of advice. Always handle your coins at the edges. Never place your fingers over them as moisture of the hands will leave fingerprint marks and stains, especially on uncirculated coins. This will eventually cause silver coins to tarnish and stain copper and bronze coins. Finally, never drop your coins on the floor to test their sound as this is likely to leave scratches or nicks on your coins and thus reduce their value.

Condition

One of the most difficult problems for the beginner is to asses the condition of coins accurately. Common faults among collectors is to over-grade and consequently to over-value their coins. Most dealers are helpful to new collectors in grading their coins, should they require their service. Tin, nickel and low content silver coins look weak or worn on the high relief and also at the top of the letterings. Sometimes this is due to very weak striking or poor dies, and it is not always attributed to wear and long use in circulation. However, the use of magnifying glass in grading is essential, especially grading coins of Edward VII and George V, where the relief is low on the portrait and some skill is required to distinguish an uncirculated coin and one in extremely fine condition.

The grade of preservation of a coin is usually of greater importance than that of a rarity. By this, we mean that a common coin in excellent condition is often more desirable and highly priced than a rare coin in poor condition. Certain rare coins that have been mounted or pierced may interest collectors as space fillers. However, such coins are only worth between 15 - 30% of the current market value. This also depends on the severity of the damage and the outcome of the coin after restoration. On many occasions, a common dated coin has had the date altered to one of the rare dates to increase its value. Collectors purchasing rare dated coins should be careful and they should first consult a reputable dealer, Coin Club or otherwise get a guarantee from the seller before such a purchase.

Cleaning Coins

In greneral, DO NOT CLEAN OR POLISH COINS. More coins are ruined by inexperienced cleaning than any other causes. A badly cleaned coin loses much of its value, whereas a nice toned piece is usually considered desirable. Dirty coins in gold or silver can, however, be carefully washed in weak soapy solution, then dried gently with soft tissue or cloth. DO NOT RUB the coin surface too harshly as it may spoil or destroy the tonning and devalue to coin. Copper coins should neither be cleaned or washed in any chemical solution. They can only be brushed off lightly with a soft brush. Should you need to clean a corroded or badly stained copper coin, it is advisable, just to dip it in coconut oil or cod liver oil. Chemical oil may defect the coin if used directly.

Useful Suggestion

Insurance

Careful collectos should not keep their coin collections at home or at the office unless they are insured, and have adequate protection against theft, burglary and fire. Most insurance company's will accept a valuation based on this standard catalogue and it is possible to have the insured amount added to householders policy. There is no standard official rate for burglary and theft insurance premium in Malaysia and Singapore. Charges range from 1.1/2% to 5% of the insured amount depending on the method of storage provided by each individual. Fire, burglary and theft policy only covers losses from insured address. Coins deposited in banks or placed in a safe deposit box will usually attract a lower insurance premium.

Record Keeping

All collectors are advised to have an up to date record of their collection, if possible, photographs of the more important and easily identified coins. The recorded list should be kept in a separare place apart from the coin collection. Should any loss occur, evidence of photographs and list available, can be given to the Police. When making a record, it is necessary to note down the price paid, the date and from whom it was purchased, and also the condition of the coin when bought.

MINT MARKS AND ENGRAVERS' INITIALS ON MALAYSIAN COINS

(Reprinted from MNS Bulletin Volume 9 No. 3/4 - 1977 by Mr. Sim Ewe Eong)

MINTMARKS

A new collector may wonder on looking up a list of Malaysian coins as to what is the meaning of certain capital letters following the date of the coins and the reason for them being there, letters like H, B, KN, etc. These are mintmarks. A mintmark is a small letter or device stamped on a coin designed to show at which mint it was manufactured. However, not all coins bear mintmarks. For example, although most of the coins supplied for use in our territories came from the Royal Mint, London, none of them had any mintmarks to indicate that they are manufactured by the Royal Mint.

The mints that have struck proof coins for Malaysia so far are Royal Mint (U.K.), Hamburg Mint (West Germany), Perth Mint (Australia) and Franklin Mint (U.S.A.). Only the mintmark of the Franklin mint has appeared on the recent proof issues.

The following were the letters used as mintmarks on our coins:

Mintmark H = Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham

This is the mintmark of what was originally a private mint in Birmingham. It was known as Ralph, Heaton & Sons Ltd., which later (about 1879) became known as The Mint, Birmingham. Occasionally this firm had been subcontracted by the Royal Mint to strike coins of the British overseas territories. The mint was under the direction of Mr. Ralph Heaton III when it started to develop the coining business for which it is now widely known. Today the Birmingham Mint is busy with a wide range of coining activities, one of the most important of which is the regular supply of coin blanks of the correct size and weight to the Royal Mint's Liantrisant works.

The 'H' mintmark (on coins of the Straits Settlements) can be found on the obverse below the bust of Queen Victoria and on the 1907H and 1908H Half Dollar below the word CENTS on the reverse. On Sarawak coins it is always on the reverse above the date but below the knot of the ribbon on copper and cupro nickel coins and on the silver coins the H is below the knotted rope. On British North Borneo coins it appears below the shield on the Half Cent, and on the other denominations it is below the Company's coat of arms on the obverse. On the coins of Malaya and British Borneo the 'H' mintmark appears on the reverse below the word CENTS.

Mintmark W = James Watt & Co., Birmingham.

W, the mintmark of the firm of James Watt & Co. appeared only once on our coins and that on the One Cent 1875W below the bust of Queen Victoria.

Mintmark KN = King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., England

King's Norton was another of the firms that contracted with Royal Mint to strike coins for our Elizabethan series in 1957 producing the 'KN' mintmark (Five Cents, Ten Cents, Twenty Cents and Fifty Cents) and in 1961 supplying the KN (Five Cents and Ten Cents). This mintmark is located very near to the inner beaded circle on the reverse above the date.

Mintmark B = Bombay Mint

The Bombay Mint mintmark could be either raised or incuse. During the reign of King Edward VII, it struck out 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1909 coins bearing the B mark. The location of this B is on the upper part of the lower cross just above the band of the Imperial Crown of King Edward VII - very clear on the 1903B or 1904B One Dollar.

The B mintmark also appeared on British Trade Dollars which were legal tender currency in the Straits Settlements only from 1895 to 1907. This mintmark can be seen in the centre prong of the trident held by Britannia on the obverse.

Mintmark C = Calcutta Mint

The Calcutta Mint also struck British Trade Dollar. Its mark can be observed on only three of these coins, i.e. the 1900C, the 1901C and 1902C. The mintmark is located on the ground below the lower part of the shield and the left foot of Britannia.

Mintmark i = Calcutta Mint or Bombay Mint

This was another mintmark used by the Indian Mints at Calcutta and Bombay. During the Second World War the striking of our 1941 One Cent and Five Cents was executed by the Calcutta Mint, while our 1945 Five Cents was done by the Bombay Mint. These three coins bear the common i mintmark which is located within the inner beaded circle just below the letters EN of CENTS on the reverse, although they came from two different mints.

Mintmark F = Franklin Mint (U.S.A.)

The Franklin mint recently struck the Malaysia Employees Provident Fund commemorative coins (25th Anniversary) 1976, the Third Malaysia Plan commemorative 1976 as well as the Ninth South East Asia Games commemorative 1977. Its mintmark M over F is located just below the denomination on the reverse for the E.P.F. issues and slightly above the denomination on the reverse for the other two issues.

ENGRAVERS' INITIALS

The Royal Mint had on its staff sculptors, designers, die engravers and medallists. These were the specialists who designed and engraved the dies of those miniature works of art known to us as coins and medals. The engravers were sometimes identifiable by initials of their names which they were permitted to leave on the dies. Others did not do so and they have remained anonymous or obscure.

In the case of Malaysian coins there were dies made depicting the busts of the monarchs of the United Kingdom. On them appeared the initials of the engravers concerned; in 1845 (Queen Victoria), in 1902 (King Edward VII), in 1916 (King George V) and in 1939 (King George VI). The following initials relate to these famous engravers:

W.W. - William Wyon (1795 - 1851)

William Wyon was the most celebrated member of a family of four coin designers, die engravers and medallists whose works covered the period of their service at the Mint from the middle of the 18th Century to the beginning of the 20th Century. He held the position of Chief Engraver, Royal Mint, and he was the person who prepared the dies that produced our 1845 W.W. Half Cent. The location of this W.W. is on the truncation of the neck of the Queen.

DES - George William De Saulles (1862 - 1903)

The next engraver who left the initials of his name on Straits Settlements coins was G.W. De Saulles. He was Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint from 1892 onwards and his best work in respect of coinage was the portrait of the crowned bust of King Edward VII on our coinage from 1902 to 1920 (Quarter Cent to One Dollar). This excellent portraiture can best be admired on our 1903 and 1904 One Dollar coins with his initials DES in relief below the bust of the King.

B.M. - Sir Bertram Mackennal (1863 - 1931)

In 1916 the initials of this die engraver were noticed on our coins. He was the engraver of the crowned bust of King George V from 1916 to 1927 (all denominations), on the Half Cent 1932 and the Five Cents and Twenty Cents of 1936. These initials in relief are located on the truncation of the shoulder of the bust and can easily be made out without the aid of a magnifying glass on the 1919 and 1920 One Dollar coins.

P M = Percy Metcalfe C.V.O. (1895 - 1969)

The initials P M (without the fullstops) began on the coins issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, during the years 1939 to 1950 (One Cent to Twenty Cents). These letters are in relief below the truncation of the neck of the crowned head of King George VI and are very clear on the 20 Cents coins.

There does not appear to be any engraver's initials on the Elizabethan coins of Malaya and British Borneo minted between the years 1953 to 1961.

G.C. = Geofrrey Colley (1934 -)

After the establishment of Malaysia, coins from 1967 to 1978 (One Cent to Fifty Cents) issued by Bank Negara bore the initials of Geoffrey Colley, engraver, medallist and sculptor. These letters can be seen below the Houses of Parliament near the right edge of the coin on the obverse, the clearest on the Twenty and Fifty Cents coins.

On some of these coins the letters G.C. are absent or hardly noticeable. Is this the result of a die error, die wear or a mechanical mistake? They are now classified as die varieties of the Malaysian Parliament series coinage.

ABOUT UNCIRCULATED - abbreviation AU or Abt. UNC. A term applied to numismatic items that show the nearest traces of wear from any cause.

ACCOLATED - Conjoined, Jugate. Design with two heads facing the same direction and overlapping.

ADHESION - being or becoming attached or united.

ADJUSTMENT - (a) Filling down the face of an overweight planchet. Such filing marks often survive the coinage process. This is common on 18th Century coins. (b) Arranging of a die in the press to attain correct striking; coins struck during this adjustment process are abnormal in various ways and are known as 'Adjustment trial pieces" or "set-up trials' usually characterized by extreme weakness in design.

AE - abbreviation for Bronze. A mixture of copper and tin and goldish brown in colour.

Ag - abbreviation for Silver. A shining white metal commonly used for coins, ornaments, utensils etc. (argentum). The Latin abbreviation for Silver is AR.

AR - This is the Latin abbreviation for Silver. The more common English abbreviation for Silver is Ag.

AGW - abbreviation for actual gold weight.

AL - abbreviation for Aluminium (aluminum). A light greyish-white metal of low specific gravity.

ALLOY - A mixture of more than one metal, usually preceded by the name of the most important metal content in the mixture e.g. nickel alloy, gold alloy etc.

ALTERED - Deliberately changed, usually unofficially with a view to increasing the face value or numismatic value of a coin or note with fraudulent intent.

ALUMINIUM - (Aluminum). Abbreviation Al. A light greyish-white metal of low specific gravity.

AMULETS - Coins or medals which are supposed to have talismanic qualities such as warding off evil spirits, protection against disease or accidents, etc. There are a large number of Chinese and Korean pieces known as Amulet coins.

ANCIENT COIN - Generally any coin issued before 500 A.D.

ANNEAL - To soften dies, planchets or metal by heat treatment.

APW - abbreviation for actual platinum weight.

ASSAY - Analytic test or trial to ascertain the fineness, weight and consistence of precious or other metal in coin or bullion.

ASSAY PIECE - Trial piece or piece reserved for analytic test

ASW - abbreviation for actual silver weight.

ATTRIBUTION - The identification of a numismatic item by characteristics such as issuing authority, date or period, mint, denomination, metal in which struck and by a standard reference.

AU - abbreviation for About Uncirculated. A term applied to numismatic items that show the very slight of wear from any cause.

Au - abbreviation for gold. A precious yellow metal used for making coins, ornaments, jewellery etc. (aureus).

AV - This is the Latin abbreviation for Gold. Latin uses V for the letter U. The more common English abbreviation for Gold is Au

AUCTION - Method of seling by which items are presented for sale to the highest bidder.

AUTHENTICATION - Authoriative determination of the genuineness of a numismatic item.

AUTHORISED ISSUE - An issue by a governmental authority or by a civilian or military authority in control of an area

BAG MARKS - Minor abrasions on an otherwise uncirculated coin, caused by contact between coins in a Mint bag

BANK NOTE - A promissony note issued by a bank in useful denominations, payable to bearer and intended to circulate as money

BILLON - A low grade alloy used for some minor coin issues consisting usually of a mixture of silver and copper, and sometimes coated with a silver wash

BIT - A popular term for the Spanish-American one-real piece (also Danish West Indies and other neighbouring islands) which formerly circulated in the United States of America. More often used in the plural, as two bits (25 Cents) or four bits (50 Cents).

BLANK - A disc or planchet prepared for minting (sometimes found in circulation).

BRASS - A yellow alloy of copper and more than 5% zinc

BRITANNIA - The Roman Emperor Hadrian first used Britannia the Genius of Britain on coinage. Later Charles II introduced the device on British coins.

BROCKAGE - Mis-struck coin featuring the inverted impression as well as the normal, of either the obverse or the reverse design. Caused by a previous coin lodging in the coin press and acting as a inverted die when the piece in question is being struck. A coin showing one side with an intalgic mirror-image impression.

BRONZE - Brown alloy of copper and more than 5% tin

BU - abbreviation for Brilliant Uncirculated, the highest grade for a coin or medal.

BULLION - Uncoined precious metal in the form of bars, plates, ingots, etc.

BULLION COINS - Coins minted in precious metals such as Silver, Gold or Platinum. Their metallic content value is usually far higher than the legal tender denomination shown and thus they do not go into circulation. Those coins are sold at premiums above their bullion value. e.g. Gold 1 Oz South Africa Kruggerand, U.S.A. Eagle, Canada Maple Leaf etc.

C - abbreviation for common. To denote a coin that is easily available.

CABINET FRICTION - Slight surface wear on a coin, token or medal caused by friction between it and the tray or envelope in which it is contained

CARAT - Pure gold is usually described as 24 carat. Gold coins are normally 22 carat i.e. 2/24 alloy

CENT - 100th part of a Dollar

CHECK - (a) A written order directing a bank to pay money i.e. Cheque. (b) A token given as a means of identification or issued for small amounts of money or for services at specified businesses.

CHECK - O - PHILE - Check collector

CHOICE - Select; desirable; superior; better than average

CHOP MARK (SHROFF MARK) - A small punched impression applied by Chinese (chop) or Indian (shroff) banks or change offices to attest to the full weight and metallic content of a coin; countermark

CLASHED DIE (S) - Obverse and Reverse dies which have come together in the striking process without a planchet in place. Coins produced thereafter from such a pair of dies usually show mirror image traces of the die on the opposite side

CLIPPED PLANCHET - Plancht not fully round, due usually to slippage of the sheet causing planchet punch to overlap previously punched hole or the edge or end of the strip.

CN - abbreviation for Cupro Nickel or Copper Nickel. A mixture of 75% copper and 25% nickel.

COB - A Spanish-American piece of the 16th - 18th centuries of characteristically crude fabric, irregular shape and bearing only a partial impression of the dies.

COIN - Usually a piece of metal, marked with a device, issued by a government authority as legal tender and to be used as money, up to its given value/denomination and intended for circulation.

COIN TREE - (Money Tree). In Malay "Pohon Pitis". - In the 19th Century, it was the practice in the Malay States (Malaysia) to cast tin coins by pouring molten tin into a mould. The early moulds were made of stone but were later changed to Brass. The mould consisted of a central channel with several smaller channels branching out on each side and leading to the actual coin die. These coin tress were locally known as "Pohon Pitis". Coin trees are known to have been cast with 13, 15 as well as 17 coins attached to the branches in the State of Kelantan.

COINING PROCESS - The application of a device to a piece of metal by a coin-issuing authority whereby it becomes a coin. The process may be accomplished by casting, roller, rocker-die pressure or high pressure impact. In modern times the process usually involves stamping the coin in a die cavity formed by two dies coming together against a piece of metal (in this case, a planchet) within a closely-fitting collar die.

COLLAR - A retaining ring die within which the coin dies for the faces operate; the collar forms the edge design of the piece such as reeding or lettering.

COLLECTION - An orderly, classified group of assembled items, usually with completeness as an objective.

COMMEMORATIVE - A piece issued to mark, honour or observe an event, place or person, or to preserve its memory.

COMMUNION TOKEN (CHURCH TOKEN) - A check, usually of base metal, issued on loan by a given church to one of its communicants witnesses his eligibility to take communion in that church. He surrenders it to the church upon presenting himself for communion.

CONCOCTION - An item which resembles a numismatic item but whose design was never authorised or originated by any governing authoriy; nor authorised as an experimental design, pattern, or trial piece; nor was manufactured in any official government mint.

CONJOINED - accolated, jugate. Design with two heads facing the same direction and overlapping.

COPPER - A hard reddish brown metal. Used for low denomination coins. Metal content 95% copper and 5% varied zinc, tin, nickel, lead or alumium. Abbreviation Cu

COPPER - NICKEL or CUPRO - NICKEL - Abbreviation CN. A mixture of 75% Copper and 25% Nickel.

COPY - A reproduction or imitation of an original.

COUNTER - Numeral on paper money indicating the face value or denomination; it is frequently over and surrounded by a geometric design.

COUNTERFEIT - An object made to imitate a genuine numismatic piece with intent to deceive or defraud, irrespective of whether the intended fraud is primarily monetary or numismatic. Counterfeit gold coins have sometimes been made with lower weights or lesser fineness than the pieces they imitate.

COUNTERMARK - A punch mark usually applied by someone e.g. a gold or silver smith to test the genuiness and fineness of a coin. It may also be privately applied to act as an advertisement, a spoof or a fraud.

COUNTERSTAMP - A mark or die strike officially applied to a coin or to a segment of a coin to change its value and/or revalidate it for a specified territory.

CRENATED - Notched or toothed edge

CRISP UNCIRCULATED - abbreviation CU. A term usually applied to crisp newly issued uncirculated bank notes or bank notes still in the highest state of preservation and crisp i.e. still firm and do not sag.

CROWN - A general term embracing most silver coins from approximately 20 - 30 grammes in weight and having a diameter of between 32 - 50 millimetres. This term now also applies to most nickel alloy coins of the same range of size and weight. The word 'crown' originates from a French gold coin known as 'Couronne' introduced in 1339 by Philippe de Valeis which had a crown as the major part of the design. The name has since remained. Most dictionaries refer to a crown as a piece of ornamental head dress made of gold, jewels etc. and worn by a sovereign ruler of a country. The former British coin of 5 Shillings was also called a Crown.

Cu - abbreviation for Copper. A hard reddish brown metal. Used for low denomination coins. Metal content 95% copper and 5% varied zinc, tin, nickel, lead or alluminium.

CU - abbreviation for Crisp Uncirculated. A term usually applied to crisp newly issued uncirculated bank notes or bank notes still in the highest state of preservation and crisp i.e. still firm and do not sag.

CUPRO - NICKEL or Copper Nickel - Abbreviation CN. A mixture of 75% Copper and 25% Nickel.

CURRENT - e.g. current coins or notes. Coins and paper money still in circulation.

DATE - (Year Date). The statement fixed to a numismatic item which specifies the year date and sometimes the place of manufacture by way of a mint mark.

DEBASE - To lower the intrinsic value of a coin by altering its purity.

DEI GRATIA - Latin "By the Grace of God" used on many European and British coins from the ninth century onwards.

DEMONETIZE - Deprive of its status as money so that it no longer remains legal tender.

DEVICE - The principal element, such as a portrait, shield or heraldic emblem, of the design on the obverse and reverse of a coin, token or medal.

DIADEM - A crown, wreath or fillet worn around the head of a sovereign

DIE - A hardened metal punch, the face of which carries intaglio or incuse mirror-image of the device to be impressed on one side of a planchet

DIE FLAW - This is a raised mark on the surface of a coin unintentionally caused by a crack in the die, die crack

DIE PROOF - An impression, usually on India rice paper, of intaglio engraving. Not used in connection with a proof of an entire note but of an individual engraving, usually a portrait or vignette.

DIE STATE - A state or stage of a die's life distinguished from other states by new cracks or by polishing or something else happening to it but not preventing its further use. A different state is not a new variety.

DIE VARIETY - A coin, token or medal having the same characteristics as all other pieces struck from a given die or given pair of dies which at a particular stage of minting may cause some of the letters, words or dates to be out of proportion. A die variety can also occur when a second die is made from an original one with slight differences in the cutting of the letters, dates or designs. An example of this is the Straits Settlements 20 Cents 1935 (round top 3 and flat top 3).

DIGS - In reference to items having tiny depressions or pock marks on the surface.

DIME - A 10 Cents coin. The term is usually used in Canada and the U.S.A.

DOLLAR - ($) A unite of decimal currency made up of 100 Cents. The word 'dollar' originates from the German word 'thaler' which was abbreviated from Joachimsthaler; the nickname of the large silver coins struck around the year 1517 at the silver mines at Joachimstal in Bohemia. In course of time, the word 'thaler' was corrupted to 'dollar'. The word 'dollar' was subsequently adopted by Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, U.S.A. and other countries to represent their unit of account. The term 'dollar' was also in use in the former Straits Settlements, State of North Borneo (Sabah), Sarawak and Malaya all of which now form part of Malaysia. The term 'dollar' was discontinued by Malaysia in 1967 when the term 'Ringgit', which also consists of 100 Sen (Cents), came into being.

DOLLAR SIGN ($) - There are many explanations as to the origin of the dollar sign. Two of the most widely accepted explanations are (a) It is believed that the dollar sign ($) originated from the scroll (with legend "PLUS ULTRA" i.e. more beyond) around the Pillars of Hercules found on the Spanish silver 8 Reales (Pillar Dollars). This design was later corrupted to form the " $ " sign to serve as an abbreviation for the word 'dollar'. (b) It may be probable that the dollar sign is derived from the Spanish contraction for the Peso or piece of eight which was a figure 8 between two sloping lines thus / 8 /.

DOUBLE STRUCK - A coin which has slipped in the process of being struck results in a blurred type, due to the second impression being received out of alignment.

DRAPED - A term used to describe a bust on a coin which has clothed shoulders.

DUPLICATE - A piece identical to another, except that it need not be in the identical state of preservation.

EDGE - The rim of a coin which may bear vertical striations (reeding or milling), lettering or ornamentation to prevent clipping or shaving slivers of precious metal.

EF - Abbreviation for Extremely Fine or Extra Fine. A term applied to numismatic items that show slight wear on the highest parts of the surface. About 90% of the original details are visible.

ELECTROTYPE - A copy or reduction of a coin, token or medal made by the elctroplating process.

ENCRUSTED - Covered with a crust or layer on the surface.

ENGRAILED - A coin is engrailed when instead of straight milling on the edge there are dots or curved indentations.

ERRORS - A coin, token, medal or paper money item evidencing a mistake made in its manufacture.

ESSAY - A term derived from the French and used to describe trial pieces or patterns. These may differ in metals and thickness from the official coins and are used to study the effect of the design and the suitability of the die.

EVASION - A close copy of a coin with sufficient intentional differences of design or legend to a attempt to avoid being in violation of the counterfeiting laws.

EXERGUE - The lower segment of a coin or medal, usually displaying the year date, value, country or some other identifying date.

EXTREMELY FINE - (Extra Fine). Abbreviation EF. A term applied to numismatic items that show slight wear on the highest parts of the surface. About 90% of the original details are still visible.

EXONUMIA - Numismatic items not of government issue.

F - Abbreviation for Fine. A term applied to numismatic items that have been fairly well circulated. Only about 50% of the original details remain.

FACE - The surface of a coin or token, referred to as either the obverse or the reverse.

FACE VALUE - The denomination originally assigned or stamped on a coin. In the case of gold coins, which are very seldom found in circulation, their face value does not determine their actual value, which is based on scarcity and gold content.

FASCMILE - An exact copy or reproduction.

FANTASY - An object having the physical characteristics of a coin issued by an agency other than a governing authority yet purporting to be issued by a real or imaginary governing authority as a coin

FDC - Dervied from the French term Fleur de Coin. A coin in perfect, flawless mint condition without any wear, scratches or marks.

Fe - abbreviation for Iron

FIAT MONEY - The name formerly given to paper money which was issued by a government but which was not redeemable in coin or bullion.

FIELD - The flat part of a surface of a coin surrounding and between the head, legend or other designs.

FILLER - A reference to a poor grading of a coin which has been placed in a collection to fill the gap until a better specimen can be obtained.

FILLET -The ribbon which ties the hair on a bust or more frequently the end of a ribbon which fastens the laurel wreath.

FIND - Term applied to a discovery of coins; also called a hoard when the quantity is large.

FINE - Abbreviation F. A term applied to numismatic items that have been fairly well circulated. Only about 50% of the original details remain.

FINENESS - The proportion of gold in the overall weight of a coin. Most U.S.A. gold coins are .900 fine i.e. 900 parts of gold out of 1,000 or 90% and the balance 10% is copper. British gold coins are generally .916 fine; Dutch gold Ducats .986; some bullion gold coins such as the Canadian maple leaf are .9999 fine.

FINE GOLD CONTENT - The actual weight of pure gold in a coin as opposed to the gross or overall weight of the piece.

FLAN - (Planchet). The blanket piece of metal which is struck or coined to create a coin, token or medal. The word Flan is derived from the latin word 'flare' the verb used to describe the pouring of metal into a mould to form a blank sheet of metal.

FORGERY - An unauthorized copy made with intent to deceive.

FREAK - Conspicuous deviation from the normal, outmoded name for oddity or error.

G - Abbreviation for Good. A term applied to numismatic items that occur with substantial wear. The larger details may still be visible while some of the letters may be partly missing. Only about 15% of the original details remain.

GEM - A flawless piece of superlative quality

GHOST IMAGE - Image of the obverse design visible on the reverse.

GILDED - Covered with a thin layer of gold

GOLD - Abbreviation Au. A precious yellow metal used for making coins, ornaments, jewellery etc. (aureus). The seldom used Latin abbreviation for Gold is AV. Latin uses V for the letter U.

GOOD - Abbreviation G. A term applied to numismatic items that occur with substantial wear. The larger details may still be visible while some of the letters may be partly missing. Only about 15% of the original details remain.

GRAINING - The crenellations around the edge of the coin, commonly known as milling.

GRAIN - Smallest metric unit of weight, 1 / 7000 lb. or 0.065 grammes

GRAMME - Metric unit of weight represening 1/1000 kilogram. There are 31.1033 grammes per Troy ounce.

GUN MONEY - A debased Irish coinage issued by King James II in 1689 and 1690 in denominations of crowns, half-crowns, shillings and sixpences. The metal for the planchets was from old cannons.

HAMMERED COIN - A coin produced by one or more hammer blows against the stem of an upper die, acting on a planchet set on an anvil die. Most ancient and medieval coins were produced by one variant or another of this process.

HOARD - Usually a deposit of coins, secreted at some time in the past, discovered accidently. Hoards often give insights of value in archeological and historical research.

HUB - Piece of steel with a design on it used to make working dies; will be either incuse or in relief opposite the working dies and the same as subsequent coins.

HUB VARIETY - Differences in hubs by modification that will produce differences in working dies and subsequent coins, without change in type. Occurs mostly in modern coinage.

IMITATION - That which is made or produced as a copy, and usually not in violation of counterfeit laws.

IMPAIRED - Damaged or mishandled; an object which is in less than new condition through other than normal wear and tear in circulation or in addition thereto.

IMPRESSION - A word used to describe the complete design on both the obverse and reverse.

IMPRINT - The name of the printer or engraver on paper money and other documents and forms.

INCUSE - Intaglio; the opposite of bas-relief; design is recessed rather than raised.

INGOT - a bar of metal which has been cast in a mould and issued as currency. This term also applies to a bar of pig metal which is later melted down to make flans.

INSCRIPTION, LEGEND - The lettering on a coin, inscriptions are in straight lines, legends follow the curvature of the coin.

INTRINSIC - As applied to value, the net metallic value as distinguished from face value.

INTRINSIC VALUE - The value of the precious metal in a coin based upon the market value of gold or silver at any given time.

INTAGLIO - Hollowed out

JETON - A metallic piece intended to be used for computing purposes of games.

JUGATE - Accolated, Conjoined. Design with two heads facing the same direction and overlapping.

KLIPPE - A coin on a planchet of square, rectangular or lozenge shape; often struck as a necessity piece or sometimes as a specimen or a numismatically-oriented product.

KARAT - A unit of fineness representing 1/24th of the gold in a coin. 22 Karat coins correspond to .916 fine, 24 karats theoretically describes pure gold of 1,000 fineness, though this generally listed as .9999 fine.

KILOGRAM - The major metric unit of weight representing 1,000 grammes or 32.15 Troy ounces.

LAUREATE - Laurel leaves or a wreath commonly found on the British sovereign coins instead of the crown.

LEAD - abbreviation Pb. A dull blue-grey soft but heavy metal, easily melted.

LEGAL TENDER - Currency explicitly determined by a Government to be acceptable in the discharge of debts.

LEGEND - The inscription on the edge of rim of coins.

LETTERED EDGE - Intaglio lettering milled onto the edge of a coin before striking or raised lettering on the edge of a coin produced by the use of a segmented collar die at the time of striking.

LOGO - (Logotype). (a) Multiple digit hand punch used to punch date digits into a hub or die, may have 2, 3 or 4 digits. (b) Emblem or trademark.

LOOPED - shape or figure produced by a curve crossing itself.

LOVE TOKEN - A coin which has been altered by smoothing one or both sides and engraving initials, scenes, messages, etc. thereon.

MAIL BID SALE - Auction by mail bids only.

MARK - Single or multiple initials, monograms or symbol identifying the mintmaster or chief assayer responsible for the coin on which the mark appears.

MATTE PROOF - A proof coin or medal with a finely granulated surface officially produced by the issuing authority. Matte Proofs were produced mostly around and just following the tum of the 20th Century.

MAUNDY MONEY - A series of four small British silver coins, being a Penny, Twopence, Threepence and Fourpence (Groat), first struck in the reign of Charles II (1660 - 1684). Dating began in 1668 and continued in almost every year for each monarch thereafter; it is struck and distributed by Royal Bounty on MaundyThursday, to an equal number of poor men and women in an amount matching the age of the monarch.

MAVERICK - An unidentified specimen.

MEDAL - Usually a piece of metal, marked with an artistic design or inscription and without a denomination, made to honour a person, place or event, and not intended to pass as money.

MEDAL DESIGN - Is when both the obverse and reverse of a coin are upright when placed on a horizontal plane.

MEDALET - a small medallion

MEDALLION - A large medal, usually three or more inches in diameter, struck commercially as a momento, but not as an award. A commemorative or artistic piece resembling a coin but bearing no denomination.

MILITARY CURRENCY - A flat medium of exchange issued by duly empowered military authority principally for use by personnel under its jurisdiction but sometimes, by extension, coming into general use in areas under its control.

MILLED COIN - By contrast with a hammered coin, a piece produced by pressure indirectly rather than directly applied, and the edge of which has been rolled or up-set.

MILLED EDGE - A coin rim which has been raised in relation to the surface of the coin. This is done to make the coin more durable and prevent clipping.

MILLING - The graining around the edge of a coin which has been raised in relation to the surface of the coin.

MINOR COIN - A silver coin of less than crown weight, or any coin struck in base metal.

MINT - A facility for striking coins, traditionally a Government Agency.

MINT LUSTRE - The sheen or bloom on the surface of an uncirculated numismatic item resulting from the centrifugal flow of metal caused by striking with dies. Mint lustre or bloom is somewhat frosty in appearance as opposed to the mirror-like smoothness of the field of a proof coin.

MINT MARK - A letter or other symbol, sometimes of a privy nature, indicating the mint of origin.

MINT PACKAGED SET - A set of coins packaged at the mint.

MINT SET - One coin of each denomination produced by a given mint in a given year by a given country without regard to condition.

MISPRINT - An error in printing

MIS-STRIKE - An error in striking

MODERN COINS - A coin struck after about 1500A.D.

MONEY - A medium of exchange

MOUNTED - to add on, to put upon, to fix in position.

MULE (HYBRID) - A coin, token or medal whose obverse die is not matched with its official or regular die, i.e. mismatched obverse and reverse. This may also occur on paper money.

NCLT - Non Circulating Legal Tender (NCLT) issues. This term refers generally to commemorative issues that are issued as legal tender but never circulated. They are mainly collector's items.

ND - abbreviation for No Date.

NECESSITY MONEY - Money issued usually locally, often under ad-hoc authorization, to mmet an emergency such as a siege, a breakdown of central authority or an absence of regular money. Emergency Money.

Ni - abbreviation for Nickel.

NICKEL - abbreviation Ni. A hard silver-white metal used in alloys. This metal is commonly used in combination with other metals for coinage. Nickel coins are magnetic.

NON CIRCULATING LEGAL TENDER - abbreviation NCLT. This term refers generally to commemorative issues that are issued as legal tender but never circulated. They are mainly collector's items.

NOTAPHILY - Bank note collecting.

NUMISMATICS - The science, study or collecting of coins, tokens, medals, orders and decorations, paper money and similar objects.

NUMISMATIST - A person knowledgeable in numismatics.

OBVERSE - The side of a numismatic item which bears the principal design or devise, often as prescribed by the issuing authority. The 'head' of a coin.

OFFICIAL ISSUE - An authorized issue which has been given specific official sanction.

ORDER - An officially recognised organisation, membership in which carries a connotation of prestige or award. The insignia or decoration thereof, as issued to be worn.

OVERDATE - A later year superimposed over a prior year's dated die. This may also include a repunched date of the same year.

OVERMINT MARK - Mark of one mint superimposed over the mark of a different mint.

OVERSTRIKE - A coin, token or medal produced by use of a previous struck coin, token or medal as a planchet, usually of a different design or different year.

OVERSTRUCK COIN - A coin whose design has been implanted on that of another earlier coin instead of a coin blank.

PALLADIUM - abbreviation Pd

PATINA - Natural colouring acquired by a coin, token or medal with the passage of time; or as a result of oxidation produced by certain soils and moisture thereon. Patina may be artificially applied by a manufacturer using acids to bring out detail and develop an artistic finish. Natural patina is usually green in colour.

PATTERN - (a) A piece struck to illustrate a proposed coin design. (b) A proposed coin, prepared officially by the mint or by the authorised agent of a coin-issuing authority or prepared unofficially by an outside entrepreneur usually for submission to a coin-issuing authority. A pattern may be struck in a variety of metals on a normal or thicker than normal planchet and may bear, either in the die or by countermark, some indication of its character, such as the word ESSAI or PROVA. Some patterns, particularly modern ones with the differentiating words referred to, are struck in considerable numbers for presentation or propaganda purposes or with a view to accomodating or exploiting coin collectors.

Pb - abbreviation for Lead. A dull blue-grey soft but heavy metal, easily melted.

Pd - abbreviation for Palladium

PENNY - This coin, originally of silver, was the principal coin used in the Middle Ages. The copper penny did not appear in England until 1797 when the famous Matthew Boulton cartwheel penny made its appearance.

PIECES OF EIGHT - The nickname for the Spanish peso or dollar, the peso being eight reales. The coin was first struck in the 18th Century. It weighed one ounce (28.35 grammes) and was made of silver.

PIEFORT - A piece struck on a planchet twice or more the normal thickness.

PITTED SURFACE - having tiny depressions on the surface similar to the craters on the moon.

PLANCHET - The disc of metal or other material on which the dies of the coin, token or medal are impressed; also called a blank, disc, flan.

PLAQUE - A flat piece, usually metal, sometimes uniface, in bas-relief.

PLATINUM - abbreviation Pt. A valuable grey metal usually used for jewellery or mixed with other metals for industrial use.

POCK MARKS - In reference to items having tiny depressions or digs on the surface.

PRESENTATION - The act of offering, delivering or bestowing a numismatic item to some person or organisation on a special occasion or event such as the accession of a monarch or the inauguration of a coinage. The object so bestowed is sometimes referred to as a presentation piece.

PREMIUM - The value a coin may bear in excess of its simple intrinsic value, usually expressed as an actual dollar amount or a percentage.

PROOF - (a) A piece produced by a technique involving specially prepared polished dies and planchets and usually struck twice, striking, resulting in particular sharpness of detail and a virtually flawless surface, usually mirror-like or matte surface over the field at least, sometimes with 'frosted' design. (b) A bank note or other form of paper money specially printed as a sample or specimen but not intended for circulation. It is often printed on paper other than that used for regularly issued notes.

PROOF-LIKE - Having a surface as flawless and brilliant, or nearly so, as a proof but struck from working dies and sold to collectors as above-average specimens. The term orginated with and is generally applied to Canadian uncirculated mint-produced and mint-packaged sets when appropriate.

PROOF SET - A set of one proof coin of each current denomination issued by a recognised mint for a specific year.

PROOF SURFACE - The smooth, brilliant, mirror-like reflective surface of a proof coin or medal. Applies only to those items struck as proofs.

Pt - abbreviation for Platinum. A valuable grey metal usually used for jewellery or mixed with other metals for industrial use.

PUNCH CANCELLED - A note, draft or other form of paper money or obligation which has been invalidated either by punching or cutting out a portion thereof by knifing or slicing cuts therein.

R - abbreviation for Rare. Not often seen.

RR - abbreviation for Very Rare

RRR - abbreviation for Extremely Rare

RRRR - abbreviation to denote the highest state of rarity

RADIATE - The rays of beams emanating from the head of the Emperor on some coins. This was usually the symbol of divinity.

RARE - A comparative term denoting a high degree of scarcity. Often modified adverbially e.g. very rare (RR) or extremely rare (RRR). This term is sometimes modified by the use of figures e.g. R4 or R7. There is no universally accepted scale of rarity.

REEDED EDGE - The result of a minting process which creates vertical serrations on the edge of a coin. This process is performed by a collar die simultaneously with the striking of the faces of the coin.

REISSUE - A numismatic item issued again after an extended lapse of time.

RELIEF - The opposite to incuse i.e. where the legend of design is raised

REPLICA - A copy of the original, a facsimile

REPRODUCTION - A copy of the original, a facsimile, a replica

RESTRIKE - A numismatic item produced from original dies at a later date; in the case of a coin usually not with a view to meeting monetary requirements.

REVERSE - The side opposite to that on which the head of principal figure is impressed. The side opposite from the obverse. The 'tail' of a coin.

REVOLUTIONARY COIN - A coin issued by an insurgent government.

RINGGIT - The 'Ringgit' denotes a unit of currency made up of 100 Sen (Cents) which officially displaced the English word 'Dollar' in Malaysia in 1967. The term 'Ringgit' derives from the Malay word 'rigi rigi or gerigi' meaning jagged or serrated. The Spanish and later Mexican silver 8 Reales was refered to as 'Ria rigi rigi or gerigi' (jagged or serrated edge Reales) by the Malays in the 18th Century. In due course, this term was corrupted to the word 'Ringgit' which came to apply to all large silver coins of the same weight, size and silver millesimal fineness as the Spanish 8 Reales. The word 'Ringgit' in Jawi appeared for the first time on the $5 bank note issued by the Oriental Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch in 1849. The first coin to use the word 'Ringgit' in Jawi were the British Trade Dollars introduced in 1895. The Sultanate of Brunei also use the term 'Ringgit' as well as dollars for its present currency.

S - abbreviation for Scarce. Not common, not available in sufficient quantity.

SCARCE - abbreviation S. Not common, not available in sufficient quantity.

SCRIPT - Paper currency usually of denominations of less than one dollar issued as substitutes for currency to private persons of organisations. Metal tokens issued by coal mines and sutlers are also called script.

SEN - (Cents). 100th part of a Ringgit (Dollar). Used in Malaysia and the Sultanate of Brunei.

SERRATED COINS - Called Numi Serrati, from Serra, a saw. Such coins have toothed edges and include Chalques in Syrian coinage and Roman Consular Denarii.

SILVER - abbreviation Ag. A shining white metal commonly used for coins, ornaments, utensils etc. (argentum). The seldom used Latin abbreviation for silver is AR.

SILVER COIN - A coin of homogeneous alloy consisting of more than 50% silver content. Coins made of silver are believed to have been first issued in Aegina about the seventh century B.C.

Sn - abbreviation for Tin. A soft white metal commonly used in alloys.

SLUG - Tokens manufactured expressly for use in certain coin-operated machines. A blank occasionally mistaken for a coin planchet. This term also applies to the $50 gold coins issued by various private mints in California from 1851 to 1855.

SO-CALLED DOLLAR - A medallic piece of about 33 to 44 millimeters in size which memorializes a person, place or event, or conveys a political or satirical message. Usually applied to such items produced in or pertaining to the United States.

SOUVENIR COIN - A token of a commemorative or promotional character which may purport to have some limited exchange value.

SPADE MONEY - The name given to certain of the primitive and ancient coins of China that resemble spades or pitchforks in miniature and which were probably derived from actual implements used in barter. Often called Pu Coins, which name should be more correctly given to the smaller coins derived from the spades. The earliest pieces were uninscribed and most have hollow squares handles filled with terra-cotta. Some later forms have a plain flat handle. They were made in pre-historic times about 225 B.C.

SPECIMEN - (a) A coin or bank note prepared often with special care as an example of a given issue. Sometimes, particularly with bank notes, surcharged with 'SPECIMEN" or similar word. (b) A synonym for a numismatic item, e.g. a very rare specimen.

SPOT PRICE - The market price of precious metals e.g. Platinum, Gold, Silver, Copper etc. at the moment a transaction is finalised.

SPURIOUS - A false piece made to deceive, often an original creation rather than a copy of a known item. Not genuine; counterfeit, false.

STEEL - A hard alloy composed of Iron and Carbon.

STORE CARD - A token bearing a business name and/or address, and often used as a local or ad-hoc medium of exchange as well as an advertisement by the issuer.

Ti - abbreviation for Titanium

TIN - abbreviation Sn. A soft white metal commonly used in alloys.

TITANIUM - abbreviation Ti.

TOKEN - Usually a piece of durable material appropriately marked and unofficially issued for monetary, advertising, services or other purposes.

TOKEN COINAGE - (a) Coinage, the intrinsic value of which is less than its face value (b) Limited striking.

TOMBAC - A metallic alloy of 80% copper and 12% zinc.

TRIAL PIECE - A piece struck at any stage in the preparation of regular dies up to the point of their being put to use for the striking of actual coins.

TROY OUNCE - The principal unit of weight in the Troy system generally used in precious metal transactions. 1 Troy Ounce = 31.1033 grammes. 12 Troy Ounces = 1 Troy Pound.

TRUNCATION - The point at which the bust is cut off a coin. Sometimes the initials of the engraver appear here.

TUNGSTEN - abbreviation W

TYPE - Main design for a series, regardless of modifications that may occur.

TYPE SET - Collection comprising one coin of each desired series.

UNCIRCULATED - abbreviation UNC. A piece in new condition as issued by the mint. If it retains original lustre, it can be called Brilliant Uncirculated (abbreviation BU); otherwise, it needs a qualifying adjective like dull, part lustre, etc., etc. If the item concerned has any evidence of handling, it is no longer uncirculated.

UNIFACE - A numismatic item struck on one side only, intentionally or otherwise, the other side being blank.

UNIQUE - Existent in only one known specimen.

UNPUBLISHED - A numismatic item not previously documented or catalogued in numismatic literature.

UPSETTING - Process a planchet goes through to have a rim put on it.

VARIETY - Difference between the product of two different dies from the same hub, or between products of the working dies from two different hubs. No change in type is involved.

VECTURES - Transportation tokens.

VECTURIST - A collector of tokens pertaining to all types of transportation.

VERY FINE - abbreviation VF. A term applied to numismatic items that have traces of wear on the highest points. About 70% to 75% of the original details remains.

VERY GOOD - abbreviation VG. A term applied to numismatic items that have been through a great deal of circulation, the main features of the design may still be visible with the date and legend readable. Only about 25% of the original details remain.

VF - abbreviation for Very Fine. See under Very Fine.

VG - abbreviation for Very Good. See under Very Good.

VIGNETTE - A pictorial element of a bank note design that shades off gradually into the surrounding unprinted paper or background rather than having sharp outlines or a frame.

VIS - A- VIS (Face to Face). A coin with two heads on it both of which face one another.

W - abbreviation for Tungsten.

WAMPUN - Bead money of North American Indians, originally white shells or parts of shells but later other colours were used.

WEIGHT - Denotes how heavy an item is; this is expressed in some scale (e.g. tons, kilogrammes etc.,). United States coins are officially weighed in Troy measure, by grains with 480 grains to the ounce (Avoirdupois ounce is 437.1/2 grains). Avoirdupois is a system of weights used before the introduction of the metric system in most English-speaking countries (16 ounces = 1 pound or lbs). The avoirdupois weights were used for all goods except precious metals and stones as well as medicines.

WHIZZING - Any process such as buffing, burnishing, polishing, acid treatment, and/or wire brushing by which any metal is moved or removed on the surface of a coin, medal or token, to make it look better than it actually is.

WIRE EDGE - Slight flange on coins or medals caused by heavy striking pressure, often characteristic on proof coins (also KNIFE EDGE). The metal is squeezed up to the side of the face dies by the collar die.

WORKING DIE - Die used to strike coins directly as distinguised from a master die or developmental hubs.

WORKING HUB (HOB) - The transfer die with a relief design (usually) from which the working dies are made.

YEAR SET - A complete set of the coins issued by a given coining authority in a given year, without regard to condition.

YEAR DATE - In reference to the year which appears on a coin or certain bank notes, usually the year of their manufacture.

YEDA SEN - A Japanese term for a copper or bronze money tree. Its application identifies a group of cast coins as arranged in their original multicast configuration with connecting webbing and central channel. Sen refers to the coins most often cast in the 'money tree' form. They began in the 8th century.

YUAN - During the 19th and 20th centuries a reference to silver dollars coins of China. Its original application was to a round coin. Particularly one with a central hole.

Zinc - abbreviation Zn. A hard blueish-white metal.

Zn - abbreviation for Zinc. A hard blueish-white metal.

References
(a) "The Guide book and catalogue of British Commonwealth Coins 1649 - 1971" - 3rd Edition by Jerome Remick, Somer James, Anthony Doyle and Patrick Finn (Regency Coin and Stamp Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada).
(b) "The Dictionary of Numismatic Terms" - 3rd Edition 1975 (American Numismatic Association, Colorado, U.S.A.)
(c) "Glossary of Numismatic Terms" - Compiled by Major Ooi Keat Eng (MNS Bulletin Vol.14 No.10 (1982) and Vol.15 No.1, 2 and 6 (1983)
(d) "Oxford Dictionary of Current English" (Oxford University Press)

Note: Several new numismatic terms, not recorded elsewhere, have been included in this section.

CHAPTER ONE - STATE OF MALACCA

PART I - MALACCA - SULTANATE

Nasron bin Jamil, Johor		SS18
Adnan bin Abdul Majid, Kuala Lumpur		SS17
Tony Lye Fong Nge, Kuala Lumpur		SS 9
Ishar bin Abdul Latif, Kuala Lumpur		SS 4, SS 7, SS 11, SS 12
Lim Kheng Chye, Singapore		SS 6, SS 8, SS 15, SS 16, SS19, SS 20
Haji Hanapi bin Haji Rasol, Kuala Lumpur		SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 13
British Museum, London	-	SS 10
"The Malay Coins of Malacca" by C.H. Dakers (Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society Volume XVII Part 1 1939 Plate 1 Fig.A7 and Plate II Fig.B40)	-	SS 5, SS9, SS 14

PART II - MALACCA - PORTUGUESE

Sim Ewe Eong, F.R.N.S.	-	Sim M4.04, Sim M.05, Sim M.10, Sim M11, Sim M.12, Sim M.13, Sim M.14,Sim J3.09, Sim S.05, Sim S.06, Sim S.08, Sim S.16, Sim S.20, Sim F3.18.
Catalogue de la Collection Importante H.T. Grogan a Londres, Direction J. Schulman, Expert, Reizersgracht 448, Amsterdam, 23 Febrier 1914. No.1291, 1292, 1295, 1293, 1315.	-	Sim M.06, Sim M.17, Sim M.32, Sim M.33, Sim F3.06
On a Second Collection of Coins from Malacca, Journal Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No.44 (1905) by R. Hanitsch. Fig.2, Fig.13	-	Sim M.07, Sim J3.12
British Museum Collection, Cabinet 264, Portuguese Colonies in Asia, Large 1, Plate 10543. Row 4 No.4 & 5	-	Sim M.08, Sim M.19
British Museum Collection, Cabinet 263, Tray Portuguese Colonies in Asia 10, Plate 10537 Row 3 No.2, Row 2 No.4, Row 2 No.2, Row 2 No.1, Row 1 No.4, Row 1 No.7, Row 7 No.5, Row 7 No.4, Row 3 No.5, Row 6 No.2, Row 6 No.1, Row 7 No.3, Row 6 No.6, Row 6 No.3, Row 6 No.4, Row 6 No.5, Row 3 No.3.	-	Sim M.22, Sim M.23, Sim M.24, Sim M.27, Sim M.28, Sim M.31, Sim J3.04, Sim J3.05, Sim J3.10, Sim S.03, Sim S.04, Sim S.10, Sim S.12, Sim S.15, Sim S.17, Sim S.18, Sim S.19
On a Collection of Coins from Malacca, Journal Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No.44 (1905) by R. Hanitsch. Fig.4.	-	Sim S.01
Oriental Coins and Their Values - Non - Islamic States and Western Colonies (A.D. 600 - 1979) by M. Mitchiner, 1979 No.3155	-	Sim F.01
Coin and Medal Bulletin, February 1961, B.A. Seaby Ltd., London. No. W 156, W 159, W 162, W 168, W 157, W 160, W 164, W 163, W 167, W 151, W 152, W 153, W 154, W 158, W 161, W 165.	-	Sim F3.01, Sim F3.03, Sim F3.05, Sim F3.07, Sim F3.11, Sim F3.13, Sim F3.14, Sim F3.15, Sim F3.16, Sim F3.19, Sim F3.21, Sim F3.24, Sim F3.25, Sim F3.26, Sim F3.28, Sim F3.29.
The Numismatic Circular. March 1975. Spink & Son Ltd. London. No.3013	-	Sim F3.02

Collection of Alvin van Loan Gaines, Public Auction Sale 25.5.68, Hans M.F. Schulman, New York, No.1315, 1316.	-	Sim F3.04, F3.08A
Coins & Medals Auction Sale Catalogue 253, November 1971, Amsterdam, Jacques Schulman. No.1972.	-	Sim F3.09
Henry Christenson Inc., U.S.A. Auction Sale No.90 of 4th October 1985, Lot No.443	-	Sim F3.08
Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories, 1601 - 1948, by C. Scholten, Amsterdam 1953 No.1278.	-	Sim F3.20
Catalogue of Spink & Son Ltd. (400/75), The Gold and Silver Coins of Goa, Plate IV, No.440	-	Sim F3.32
Tony Lye Fong Nge, Kuala Lumpur	-	Sim F3.33, Sim F3.34, Sim F3.35, Sim BZ.02
John Asplen, Kuala Lumpur	-	Sim F3.36, Sim BZ.03, Sim BZ.04
Indo-Portuguesa Do Museu Numismatico Portugues, Tomo 1 (1511 - 1657), Casa de Moeda de Malaca, 1963, by Damiao Peres. Inventory No.16 679, No.16 678, No.16 684, No.15 868, No.23 483, No.16 680, No.23 487, No.23 490, No.23 489, No.16 689, No.23 491, No.23 801, No.23 727	-	Sim M.09, Sim M.18, Sim M.25, Sim M.26, Sim M.29, Sim M.30, Sim J3.06, Sim J3.07, Sim J3.08, Sim J3.11, Sim S.02, Sim F3.22, Sim J4.01.
Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur	-	Sim M.15, Sim M.16, Sim M.20, Sim J3.03, Sim S.07, Sim S.13, Sim S.14.
Catalogo das Moedas Indo-Portuguesas do Museu Municipal do Porto (1924) by D. Peres. No.E1.11	-	Sim M.34
Metais Pobres Amoedados Na India Portuguesa, Porto, 1972, by Joaquim Fronteira. No.#1.12	-	Sim M.35
Numismatica Indo-Portuguesa por H.T. Grogan, 1955. No.116	-	Sim M.03
Dinheiro Luso-Indiano (Indo-Portuguese Money) by J. Ferraro Vaz & M. Correia de Sousa. No.J3.01, No.Se 18, No.F3.28	-	Sim J3.01, Sim S.09, Sim F3.17
Livro das Moedas de Portugal, Precario 1984/85 by J. Ferraro Vaz & javier Salgado, Page 562	-	Sim J3.02
Coin & Medal Bulletin, July 1977, B.A. Seaby Ltd., London. No.T147	-	Sim S.11

PART III - MALACCA - DUTCH

Alexander R. Bakker, West Germany	-	C.H1 (Sch.375), C.G1 (Sch.380), C.A1(Sch.382), C.H2 (Sch.155), C.H2a (Sch.162), C.H2a (Sch.173), C.H2a.1 (Sch.204a), C.G2 (Sch.229), Sch.233a, C.G2a (Sch.233b), C.G2 (Sch.237), C.G2 (Sch.257), C.A2 (Sch.266 & 268), C.F2 (Sch.295), C.F2 (Sch.309), C.G4 (Sch.75), C.17 (Sch.458), C.26 (Sch.522), C.49 (Sch.562), C.25 (Sch.498 & 499), C.24 (Sch.506), C.50 (Sch.557), C.51 (Sch.559), C.38a (Sch.497), C.39 (Sch.494), C.40 (Sch.492), C.40.1 (Sch.490), C.36 (Sch.528), C.42 (Sch.578), C.64 (Sch.651), C.65 (Sch.646), C.66 (Sch.641), C.62b (Sch.683), C.63 (Sch.671), C.63a (Sch.679)
M.C. Dooren, Kuala Lumpur	-	C.17 (Sch.473), C.40.2 (Sch.488), C29 (Sch.555), C.45 (Sch 575), C.61 (Sch.634), C.61a (Sch.635), C.62a (Sch.631), C.61a (Sch.697)

John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	-	C.1 (Sch.354), C.2 (Sch.94), C.H2a (Sch.182), C.H2a.1 (Sch.205), C.G2 (Sch.218), C.F2 (Sch.295), C.F5 (Sch.65), C.A6 (Sch.62), Sch.53, Sch.18, C.13 (Sch.479), C.28 (Sch.510), C.27 (Sch.513), C.34 (Sch.553), C.37 (Sch.533), C.43 (Sch.583), C.44 (Sch.585, C.45a (Sch.576)
"The Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories 1601 - 1948" by C. Scholten (J. Schulman, Amsterdam 1953)	-	C.A4 (Sch.74), C.H4 (Sch.78), C.A5 (Sch.67), C.G5 (Sch.69), C.F6 (Sch.61) C.H6 (Sch.64), Sch.50, Sch.57, Sch.59, C.10 (Sch.482 & 483), C.10a (Sch.484), C.12 (Sch.486), Sch.19, C.14 (Sch.474), Sch.14, Sch.13, Sch.12, C.17 (Sch.463), Mintmarks Page 62, C.18 (Sch.430),C.18 (Sch.437) C.19 (Sch.436),Sch.10, C.39a (Sch.496), C.30 (Sch.551), C.31a (Sch.548),C.48a (Sch.569), C.33 (Sch.536), C.41 (Sch.523 & 524), C.53 (Sch.564), C.46 (Sch.574), C.74 (Sch.615), C.67 (Sch.669), C.68 (Sch.668), C.69 (Sch.666)
"The Coins of the Dutch East Indies" by Sir John Bucknill (Spink & Son Ltd., London 1931)	-	C.20 (Sch.438a, 438d, 438f & 438j), Sch.11
"Officiele Muntencatalogus Nederlands India 1594 - 1949" (Uitgeverij Zonnebloem BV Amsterdam)	-	C.15 (Sch.452)
"The Garrett Collection Part I Sale No.5/84 held on 16th/18th May 1984" (Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc and Bank Leu AG)	-	C.22 (Sch.447), C.23 (Sch.443), C.35 (Sch.534)

CHAPTER TWO - STATE OF JOHOR

Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5, SS 7, SS 10, SS 12, SS 14, SS 18, SS 19
Mohd Kassim Haji Ali, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 11
Adnan bin Abdul Majid, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 21A
Tan Tai Seng, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 20
Ishar bin Abdul Latif, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 28A, SS 31A, SS 32A (11 dots), SS 37, SS 38, SS 38C, SS49 - 51
Haji Hanapi bin Haji Rasol, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 11A
William L.S. Barrett, Canada	-	SS 10A, SS 11.B, SS 18A
John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	-	SS 14
Nasron bin Jamil, Johor	-	SS 21
British Museum, London	-	SS 15
Ong Thye Seng, Klang, Selangor	-	SS 19
"The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsula - The Malaccan Group - Johore" by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1969 Volume LXXVII No.2 - 5)	-	SS 2, SS 5, SS 8, SS 9, SS16, SS 17, SS22 - SS 37 (all)
Bank Negara Malaysia	-	SS 39 - SS 42
"The World of Islam" by Michael Mitchiner	-	SS 43, SS 45 - SS 48
Cheong Kee Toh, Singapore	-	SS 52

CHAPTER THREE - STATE OF PAHANG

William L.S. Barrett, Mentreal, Canada	-	SS 5, SS 7, SS 8, SS 15, SS 16, SS 18, SS 20
Sim Ewe Eong, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS29, SS 28A
Lim Kheng Chye, Singapore	-	SS 49

British Museum, London - SS32, SS 34, SS 38, SS 39, SS 40, SS 42

Lawrence de Souza, Kuala Lumpur - SS 50a, Ss 50b, SS 50c
Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur - SS 4, SS 17, SS 24
Cheong Kee Toh, Singapore - SS 46 - SS 48
Numismatic Fine Arts Inc and Bank Leu, U.S.A. - Sale No.5/84 held on 16/18 May 1984 Lot No.287 (Garrett Collection Part I) - SS 14

"The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsula - The Malaccan Group - Pahang" by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1969 Volume LXXVII No.9 - 12) - SS 2 - SS 13, SS 15 - SS 22, SS 25 - SS 28, SS 30 - SS 31, SS 33 - SS 38, SS 40, SS 41, SS 43, SS 44

"Tin Hat and Animal Money" by William Shaw and Mohd Kassim Haji Ali (Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur 1970) - Page 14 Figure 4 - SS 23A, SS 23B

Bank Negara Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur - SS 27, SS 29, SS 30

CHAPTER FOUR - STATE OF TERENGGANU

Sim Ewe Eong, Kuala Lumpur - SS 50
Spink & Son Ltd., London - SS 47, SS 48
William L.S. Barrett, Montreal, Canada - SS 23, SS 25A, SS 59
Sunny Lum Teck Bong, Singapore - SS 11
Lim Kheng Chye, Singapore - SS 14, SS 29
Ishar bin Abdul Latif, Kuala Lumpur - SS 10, SS 26, SS 30A, SS 31A, SS 31B, SS 31C, SS 34A, SS 56, SS 57, SS 58

Adnan bin Abdul Majid, Kuala Lumpur - SS 2, SS 29, SS 32
Richard J. Ford, U.S.A. - SS 20
Tony Lye Fong Nge, Kuala Lumpur - SS 34, SS 39, SS 43, SS 44B, SS 54
Phun Kong Lim, Kuala Lumpur - SS 18, SS 39, SS 40, SS 41, SS 44A, SS 52

Ng Hoy Kong, Singapore - SS 49, SS 51
British Museum, London - SS 25, SS 30, SS 33
Bank Negara Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur - SS 16, SS 21
Cheok Yeow Kwang, Kuala Lumpur - SS 15, SS 28, SS 41, SS 44
Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur - SS 3, SS 4, SS 12, SS 22, SS 24, SS 31, SS 53, SS 55

Tan Tai Seng, Kuala Lumpur - SS 25A
John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan - SS 12, SS 17, SS 19, SS 26, SS 28, SS 33. SS 38, SS 43

"The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsula - The Malaccan Group - Trengganu" by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1970 Volume LXXVIII No.11 - 4 & 6) - SS 2, SS 5, SS 6, SS 7, SS 8, SS 9, SS 12 (reconstructed), SS 14, SS 25, SS 27, SS 35, SS 36, SS 37, SS 42, SS 45, SS 46

CHAPTER FIVE - STATE OF PERAK

Sim Ewe Eong, Kuala Lumpur - SS 82A
Ishar bin Abdul Latif, Kuala Lumpur - SS 82
William L.S. Barrett, Canada - SS 59, SS 60
Baldwin & Sons Ltd., London - SS 21, SS 32
Tony Lye Fong Nge, Kuala Lumpur - SS 16, SS 23, SS 26 - SS 29, SS 26A, SS 34A, SS 34, SS 46, SS 56, SS 57

Mohd Kassim bin Haji Ali, Kuala Lumpur - SS 1, SS 2, SS 19, SS 20, SS 25
Muzium, Negara, Kuala Lumpur - SS 3 - SS 15, SS 17, SS 18, SS 22, SS 24 SS 30, SS 31, SS 33, SS35 - SS 45, SS 47 - SS 55, SS 58, SS 61 - SS 81

CHAPTER SIX - STATE OF KELANTAN

William L.S. Barrett, Montreal, Canada	-	SS 41A, SS 46A, SS 46B, SS 59A
Lim Kheng Chye, Singapore	-	SS 51
Tan Tai Seng, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 2, SS 46, SS 51C
Haji Hanapi bin Haji Rasol, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 5, SS 78
Mohd Kassim bin Haji Ali, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 52, SS 59
Tony Lye Fong Nge, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 58
Spink & Son ltd., London	-	SS 31
Ong Thye Seng, Klang, Selangor	-	SS 56
Ishar bin Abdul Latif, Selangor	-	SS 5, SS 7, SS 10B, SS 13, SS 69, SS 71, SS 51A
Richard J. Ford, U.S.A.	-	SS 33, SS 36
Sim Ewe Eong, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 34, SS 35, SS 37
Cheok Yeow Kwang, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 1, SS 8, SS 9, SS 10A
C.C. Low, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 23
Phun Kong Lim, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 1, SS 6, SS 13, SS 14, SS 22, SS 24, SS 77
Bank Negara Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 3, SS 17, SS 23, SS 42, SS 46, SS 47, SS 59, SS 63, SS 67, SS 74, SS 81, SS 83, SS 84, SS 86
John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	-	SS 1, SS 8, SS 11, SS 14, SS 18, SS 21, SS 40, SS 48, SS 51, SS 54, SS 57, SS 58, SS 59, SS 61, SS 73, SS 75, SS 80
Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 12, SS 25, SS 28, SS 39, SS 42, SS 43, SS 45, SS 48, SS 50, SS 51, SS 54, SS 57, SS 59
"The Native Coinage of the Malay Peninsula - The Northern Group - Kelantan" by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London - Numismatic Circulars 1971 & 1972 Volume LXXIX No.4 - 8 and Volume LXXX No.6)	-	SS 3, SS 14, SS 17, SS 18, SS 19, SS 30, SS 32, SS 38, SS 40, SS 41, SS 44, SS 45, SS 47, SS 49, SS 52, SS 53, SS 55, SS 59, SS 61, SS 68, SS 70, SS 72 - SS 75, SS 78 - SS 81, SS 88 - SS 91
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Spink & Son, Singapore Auction #1119, held on 24th June1995 Lot #196	-	SS 33
"Some further Notes on Coins from the North Eastern Malay States" by Anker Rentse (Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society Volume XX Part I Plate VI, 1947)	-	SS 20

CHAPTER SEVEN - STATE OF KEDAH AND PERLIS

William L.S. Barrett, Montreal, Canada	-	SS 2A, SS 2B
Mohd Kassim bin Hj Ali, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 6
Hassan bin Baba, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 8
Stephen Album, U.S.A.	-	SS 12
British Museum, London	-	SS 13
Bank Negara Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 3, SS 16
State Museum, Kedah	-	SS 5, SS 9
John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	-	SS 11, SS 12
Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 4, SS 20a

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"Primitive Money - Odds and Curios Monies" by Hans M.F. Schulman 1967 - 1968 No.159 (New York, U.S.A.)	-	SS 20c

CHAPTER EIGHT - STATE OF SELANGOR

	-	SS 1
Phun Kong Lim, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 2
Richard J. Ford, U.S.A.		

CHAPTER TEN - STATE OF PENANG (Prince of Wales Island)

Haji Mohd Suni bin Haji Idris, Brunei	-	SS 1
Cheong Hon Mun, Kuala Lumpur	-	SW 35
Tan Tai Seng, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 34
Tony Lye Fong Nge, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 8
William L.S. Barrett, Canada	-	SS 16, SS 23, SS 25, SS 45
Simmons & Simmons (Numismatists) Ltd., London	-	SS 4
C.C. Low, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 19, SS 20, SS 33
Sim Ewe Eong, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 12, SS 14b, SS 38
Richard J. Ford, U.S.A.	-	SS 36, SS 37, SS 46
British Museum, London	-	SS 2, SS 20 - SS 25
"The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations - Part 2 - Asian Territories" by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London 1965)	-	SS 7, SS 9
Glendining & Co., England Sale No.13/1982 Plate III Lot No.74, 91, 93, 94 & 95 held on 19th October 1982 (Pridmore Collection)	-	SS 3, SS 21, SS 39, SS 42 - SS 44
Taisei Stamps & Coins (S) Pte Ltd., Singapore (Spink - Taisei Coin Auction No.1/1986 held on 4th - 5th April 1986 - Lot 83)	-	SS 9

CHAPTER ELEVEN - STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	-	SS 34, SS 75
Lim Kheng Chye, Singapore	-	SS 35
Malaysia Numismatic Society	-	SS 36, SS 38, SS 39, SS 44, SS 45, SS 46, SS 56, SS 58, SS 79, SS 80, SS 82, SS 86
William L.S. Barrett, Canada	-	SS 47, SS 49, SS 50, SS 51, SS 52, SS 65, SS 67
Steven Tan, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 81
Adnan bin Abdul Majid, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 83, SS 84
Ng Hoy Kong, Singapore	-	SS 37, SS 40, SS 41, SS 42, SS 43, SS 48, SS 53, SS 54, SS 55, SS 57, SS 59, SS 60, SS 61, SS 62, SS 63, SS 64, SS 66, SS 68 - SS 74, SS 76 - SS 78, SS 85

CHAPTER TWELVE - COCOS KEELING ISLANDS

Sim Ewe Eong, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 5
Unknown source	-	SS 1 - SS 4, SS 6, SS 7

CHAPTER THIRTEEN - STATE OF SARAWAK

John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	-	SS 1
Ng Hoy Kong, Singapore	-	SS 25, SS 26, SS 27, SS 28
Format of Birmingham Ltd., England	-	SS 30

CHAPTER FOURTEEN - BRITISH NORTH BORNEO (SABAH)

William L. S. Barrett, Montreal, Canada	-	SS 81A, SS 93, SS 94
Sunny Poh, Johor	-	SS 43
John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	-	SS 48
Mark Freehill, Australia	-	SS 89
Format of Birmingham Ltd., England	-	SS 28, SS 11A, SS 95
Sim Ewe Eong, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 66, SS 69, SS 70, SS 72
Steven Tan, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 20, SS 24, SS 56, SS 58
Richard J. Ford, U.S.A.	-	SS 4, SS 5, SS 44, SS 63, SS 66A, SS 74 - SS 87, SS 90 - SS 92
W.W. Woodside, U.S.A.	-	SS 45, SS 59, SS 60, SS 61, SS 64, SS 65
Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 46, SS 47, SS 67, SS 71
C.C. Low, Kuala Lumpur	-	SS 14, SS 29, SS 30, SS 33, SS 37, SS 39, SS 52, SS 54
Lim Kheng Chye, Singapore	-	SS 16, SS 17, SS 18, SS 19, SS 22, SS 23, SS 25, SS 34, SS 36, SS 38, SS 41, SS 73, SS 88
Glendining & Co., England Sale No.13/1982 Ltd 268 held on 19th October 1982 (Pridmore collection)	-	SS 21
"The Coins of th e British Commonwealth of Nations - Part 2 - Asian Territories" by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London 1965)	-	SS 12, SS 27, SS 32
"A Numismatic History of the Birmingham Mint" by James O. Sweeny (1981) Page 95 - 96, Fig. BN1 - BN3	-	SS 1, SS 2, SS 3
Spink - Taisei Coin Auction No.1/1986 held in Singapore on 4th/5th April 1986 Lot No.122, 127, 129 & 131	-	SS 31, SS 42, SS 49, SS 50, SS 53, SS 55, SS 57

CHAPTER FIFTEEN - BRITISH TRADE DOLLARS

Ng Hoy Kong, Singapore	-	SS 2
Lim Kheng Chye, Singapore	-	SS 3
Lam Teck Bong, Singapore	-	SS 4

CHAPTER SIXTEEN - MALAYA

Taisei Stamps & Coins (S) Pte Ltd., Singapore (Spink - Taisei Coin Auction No.1/1986 held on 4th - 5th April 1986, Lot No.139)	-	SS 10, SS 11
Ng Hoy Kong, Singapore	-	SS 12 - SS 14

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN - MALAYA & BRITISH BORNEO

Ng Hoy Kong, Singapore	-	SS 7, SS 8

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN - SINGAPORE

Lam Teck Bong, Singapore	- SS 23A
Lim Kheng Chye, Singapore	- SS 6, SS 17, SS 18, SS 19, SS 21, SS 22, SS 23, SS 25, SS 29, SS 30, SS 33, SS 37, SS 41, SS 42, SS 45, SS 52, SS 67, SS 75, SS 77, SS 82, SS 84, SS 86, SS 93a, SS 93b, SS 93c, SS 93f, SS 96, SS 99, SS 100, SS 105, SS 109
"Coins and Coinages of the Straits Settlements and British Malaya 1786 - 1951" by Major Fred Pridmore (Spink & Son Ltd., London 1968) Page 129 No.60, Page 134 No.89, Page 140 No.109, 110 & 112, Page 141 No.114, Page 142 No.116 & No.117, Page 143 No.118 & 119, Page 146 No.125, Page 148 No.131)	- SS 31, SS 47, SS 68, SS 70, SS 72, SS 73, SS 83, SS 88, SS 89, SS 92, SS 110
"The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations - Part 2 - Asian Territories by Major Fred Pridmore Pages 171 - 173 (Spink & Son Ltd, London 1965)	- SS 69, SS 70, SS 74, SS 78, SS 80, SS 81
Glendining & Co., London Auction Sale No.13/1982 held on 18/19th October 1982 - Pridmore collection Lot No.124, 127, 128, 131 & 132	- SS 87, SS 97, SS 104, SS 107
C.C. Low, Kuala Lumpur	- SS 1, SS 85, SS 93a, SS 93e
Cheong Kee Toh, Singapore	- SS 93b, SS 93d, SS 94, SS 95, SS 98
Spink & Son, Singapore Auction #1119 held on 24th June 1995. Lot No.179, 178, 192, 188, 187, 186, 191	- SS 85, SS 86, SS 90, SS 101, SS 102, SS 103, SS 108
Steven Tan, Kuala Lumpur	- SS 64, SS 76
A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., London	- SS 90, SS 91
Richard J. Ford, U.S.A.	- SS 55
William L.S. Barrett, Montreal, Canada	- SS 182
Ng Hoy Kong, Singapore	- SS 111
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John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	- SS 14
Peter Ireland (FORMAT) Ltd, Birmingham	- SS 87
The Singapore Mint, Singapore	- SS 166 - SS 178
Board of Commissioners of Currency Singapore	- Permission to reproduce photographs of all modern coins of Singapore 1967 - 1986. Permit Number RC/27/84 (Reference 03/04/020 Vol.2 dated 16th Aug., 1984 and 03/05/014 Vol.21 dated 11th June 1986)

CHAPTER TWENTY - BRUNEI

Haji Mohammad Suni bin Haji Idris, Brunei	- SS 2A, SS 2B, SS 3B, SS 3D, SS 3F, SS 5, SS 7A, SS 7B, SS 8, SS 10A, SS 12, SS 13A, SS 13E, SS 15B, SS 15C, SS 15D, SS 16, SS 18B, SS 26J, SS 30, SS 32, SS 39, SS 41, SS 46A, SS 46B, SS 47
Ng Hoy Kong, Singapore	- SS 2D, SS 13H, SS 57, SS 58

British Museum, London	-	SS 19A, SS 19B, SS 20
Brunei Currency Board, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	-	Permission to reproduce photographs of all modern coins of Brunei 1967 - 1986 (Reference CB/12/1 dated 18th February 1986)
William L.S. Barrett, Montreal, Canada	-	SS 12A, SS 82

CHAPTER TWENTY ONE - FOREIGN COINS USED IN THE MALAY PENINSULA AND BORNEO

John Asplen, Negeri Sembilan	-	50% of the coins illustrated in this Chapter
Haji Hanapi bin Haji Rasol, Kuala Lumpur	-	2 coins of Acheh
Ishar bin Abdul Latif, Kuala Lumpur	-	3 coins of Acheh
Sim Ewe Eong, Kuala Lumpur	-	27 pieces Chinese copper cash
Unknown sources	-	Various

GENERAL

A special word of thanks goes to Low Yew Wah of Kuala Lumpur for his excellent photography of the coins reproduced in this book.

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