Sir John BUCKNILL M. A.

THE COINS

OF THE

DUTCH EAST INDIES

AN

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE SERIES

SPINK & SON LTD.
5, 6, 7 KING ST., ST. JAMES'S
LONDON S. W. I.

1931

CONTENTS.

Biographical Sketch by Lady Bucknill v
Bibliography vii
List of Abbreviations xi
Preface 1
Introduction 3
Synopsis 4
Index 289

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

BY LADY BUCKNILL.

I suppose few men have had a more interesting and varied life in many different lands than my late husband. An insatiable thirst for knowledge of every description gave him wide interests beyond his professional work, and from the time of his first appointment in 1902, when, a young Barrister, he went out, as Commissioner of Patents, to the Transvaal, to his untimely death in 1926, then a Judge of the High Court in India, one may almost say, he had not an idle moment

After some five years in the Transvaal, where he filled many important posts outside the actual sphere of the Patent Office, and on the eve of Responsible Government, he was appointed to Cyprus as King's Advocate, and for the next five years we led an almost ideal existence in that "Enchanted Island". During this time, his pen was not idle, and besides his translation of the Imperial Ottoman Code, undertaken in co-operation with Mr. Utidjian and which entailed many months of hard work, he was author of "Ornithological Notes" and other articles on Bird Life. A great lover of Birds, he wrote on this subject whenever opportunity afforded.

Although such an inveterate worker he was a keen sportsman and welcomed every opportunity of a "shoot", from the Jacksnipe of the Marshes in Cyprus to the Tiger of the Indian jungle. From Cyprus he was appointed Attorney General of Hong Kong, and here he found another interest in Chinese Porcelain, and his spare time was given to studying its history.

After barely two years in Hong Kong he was sent to Singapore to act for the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, who was going on leave, and on his retirement 6 months later, my husband was confirmed in the appointment. Having dabbled in coins on and off, it was only while there that he gave his mind seriously to Numismatics, and became particularly interested in the Coins of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, of which he eventually made a good collection.

In 1920, having attained as high position as he could on the legal side in the Colonial service, he was offered and accepted a Judgeship in India. Here he quickly became recognised as an authority on Coins, and was elected President of the Numismatic Society in India. Although he made a serious study of the subject for several years, he always regarded it rather as a relaxation from the "weightier matters of the Law" and I have known him put aside a difficult judgment and refresh his mind with an hour's work with the Coins, in which I would join him, measuring, numbering, and even in some cases being allowed to clean them!

His inexhaustible patience with all and sundry who would bring him packets of coins for his inspection (many of them quite valueless) was amazing.

It was during his last years in India that he wrote this series of articles, which have already appeared in the *Numismatic Circular*, but as a happy memory and a tribute to his untiring energy I have desired to publish them in book form, and I trust this little volume may be a help to other collectors and an interest to his many friends.

I am very grateful to Mr. M. Schulman of Amsterdam for so kindly revising the work, and also to Messrs. Spink and Son for assisting me in the Publication.

Alice M. Bucknill.

Little Sunte,
Haywards Heath.
Nov. 1930.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ATKINS (James). *The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire.* (Bernard Quaritch. London. 1889).

BERGSÖE (Wilhelm). Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. April 1903).

CHIJS (Mr. J.A. van der). Catalogus der Numismatische Verzameling van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. (Albrecht and Rusche. Batavia : M. Nijhoff's Hage. 1896).

COEVORDEN (J.S. van). *Beschrijving van Nederlandsch-Indische Munten.* Sourabaya. 1756 (Tydschrift voor Taal, Land en Volkenhunde. 1858).

EGERTON (Hugh Edward). *Sir Stamford Raffles.* (T. Fisher Unwin. London. 1900).

ENDE (Louis. G.F.E. von). Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1896).

ELLIS (Lieutenant-Colonel H. Leslie). *British Copper Tokens of the Straits Settlements and Malayan Archipelago.* (Numismatic Chronicle. Series III. Vol. XV, pp. 134-153 and Pl. VI, ff. 1-15).

FERRARI (Marquis Ferrari de la Rénotière). Catalogue des Monnaies du XVe siècle à nos jours. (Paris. 1922). It is thought that some part of this catalogue is not very reliable.

FONROBERT (Jules). Verzeichniss von Münzen und Denkmünzen der Erdtheile Australien, Asien, Afrika und Verschiedener mohammedanischer Dynastien der Jules Fonrobert' schen Sammlung. (Adolf Weyl. Berlin. 1878).

FREY (Albert R.). *A Dictionary of Numismatic Names : their official and popular designations.* (American Journal of Numismatics 1916. Vol. L. New York. 1917).

GALLOIS (W.O.). Collection Sale Catalogue (Amsterdam. 1907).

GELDER (P. Smidt van). Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1847).

GRANTLEY (Right Hon'ble Lord). Catalogue de la Grande Collection de Monnaies de l'Inde, etc. (Schulman. Amsterdam. 1921).

GROGAN (H.T). Catalogue de la Collection importante H.T. Grogan à Londres. (Schulman. Amsterdam. 1914).

HOWORTH (Daniel F.) *Coins and Tokens of the English Colonies and Dependencies.* (Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Lim. London. 1906).

LAPEYRIE (L.A.P. de). Catalogue descriptif de son Cabinet Numismatique. (Batavia. 1884).

MARSDEN (William, F.R.S., etc.). *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata.* The Oriental Coins Ancient and Modern of his Collection, described and historically illustrated. (Privately Published. London. Part I. 1823. Part. II. 1825).

MILLIES (H.C.). *De Munten der Engelscken voor den Oost-Indischen Archipel* (J.H. Gebhard and Co., Amsterdam. 1852).

MOQUETTE (J.P.). *De Munten van Nederlandsche-Indie.* (A series of Articles in the *Tijdschrift van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kusten en Wetenschappen.* Albrecht and Co., Batavia. 1907-1910).

1) De duiten en halve duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in Zeeland (pp. 1-35 and Pll. 1-4). (June 1907).

2) De duiten en halve Duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in West Friesland (pp. 1-21 and Pll. 5 and 6). (June 1907).
3) De Duiten en Halve duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in Gelderland (pp. 21-30 and Pll. 6 and 7). (June 1907).
4) De Duiten en Halve Duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in Utrecht (pp. 30-40 and Pl. 7). (June 1907).
5) De Duiten en Halve duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in Holland (pp. 40-57 and Pl. 8). (June 1907).
6) De Munten van Nederlandsch Indië, in Nederland geslagen tijdens de Bataafsche Republiek en het Koningrijk Holland (pp. 186-198 and Pll. 9 and 10). (July 1907).
7) De dubbele, enkele en halve duiten met het wapen van Utrecht, en het jaartel 1790, in de jaren 1817 tot 1840/3 geslagen (pp. 198-204 and Pl. 10). (July 1907).
8) De Halve Stuivers en onderdeelen en 1821 tot 1836 in Nederland voor Nederlandsche-Indië geslagen (pp. 331-336 and Pl. 11). (July 1907).
9) De duiten en halve duiten in Nederland geslagen vor Nederlandsch-Indie, in de jaren 1814 tot en met 1816 (pp. 326-331 and Pl. 12). (July 1907)
10) De Halve Stuivers, Duiten en Halve Duiten te Sourabaia geslagen in de jaren 1818 t/m 1826 (pp. 1-21 and Pll. 13-15). (April 1908).
11) De muntslag to Soerabaia en Batavia gedurende de jaren 1833 tot en met 1843 (pp. 336-387 and Pll. 16-20) (August 1907).
12) De munten op Java geslagen, tijdens het Britsch Bestuur 1811-1816 : en na de herstelling van het Nederlandsch gezag, tot ultimo Juni 1817 (pp. 33-94 and Pll. 21-23). (June 1908)
13) a) De "Bonken" van 1797 t/m 1810 te Batavia, en in 1818/19 te Soerabaia geslagen.
b) De tinnen Duiten in 1796/7, en de metalen Stuivers, in 1799/1800 te Batavia geslagen.
c) De Duiten, Halve Stuivers en Stuivers, te Soerabaia geslagen van 1806 tot September 1811 (pp. 222-323 and Pll. 24-31). (October 1908).
14) De Ropijen Munt van Batavia van 1744-1808 (pp. 341-555 and Pll. 32-40). (August 1910).

MUNRO (Neil Gordon). *Coins of Japan* (1st. Ed. Yokohama. 1904).

NAHUYS (Comte M T.C.F.N.). *Histoire Numismatique du Royaume de Hollande sous le règne de S.M. Louis-Napoléon Roi de Hollande.* (Frederik Muller. Amsterdam. A. Rurand.-A. Franck. Paris. 1858).

NAHUYS (M T.C.F.N.). *Histoire Numismatique de la Hollande pendant la réunion à l'Empire Français précédé d'un Supplément à l'Histoire Numismatique du Royaume de Hollande.* (L.E Bosch and Zoon. Utrecht. 1863).

NETSCHER (E.) en CHIJS (Mr. J A van der). *De Munten van Nederlandsch Indie.* (Lange and Co , Batavia. 1863).

OOSTERLEE (J M H. van). Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. December 1900).

PEREZ (P.J.B. Ruys de). Catalogue de la Collection renommée et importante de Monnaies et Médailles de feu M.P.J.B Ruys de Perez à Bloemendaal. (Schulman. Amsterdam. 1921).

ROUFFAER (G.P.) and IJZERMAN (J.W.). De Eerste Schipvaart der Nederlanders naar Oost-Indie onder Cornelis de Houtman 1595-1597. Vol. I. *D'Eerste Doecke van Willem Lodewycksz.* (Martinus Nyhoff. The Hague. 1915).

RYNBENDE (W.E.). Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1890).

SCHULMAN (J.). Dealer's Catalogues of coins in stock. [Amsterdam. Various dates]
a) No. VI. January 1885.
b) No. VIII. January 1886.
c) No. XIII. August 1887.

d) No. XXII. July 1891.
e) No. XXVI. September 1893.

SCHULMAN (J.). Catalogue. LXVIII. (Schulman. Amsterdam. 1920).

SIMONSHAVEN? (Jhr. P.O.H. Gevaerts van). Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1903).

SPEELMAN (Jhr. H.M.). Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1908).

STEPHANIK (Joh. W.). Geschiedkundige Catalogus der verzameling Munten van Nederland, Bezittingen en Kolonien. (Algemeene Landsdrukkerij. 1888).

STEPHANIK (Joh. W.). Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1904).

TEYLER (Fondation). Catalogue du Cabinet Numismatique de la Fondation Teyler à Harlem (Harlem. 1909).

VERKADE (P.). Muntboek, bevattende de Namen en afbeeldingen van Munten geslagen in de Zeven voormalig vereenigde Nederlandsche Provincien, sedert den vrede ven gent tot op onzen tijd. (P.J. van Dijk. Schiedam. 1848).

VOOGT (W.T. de). Geschiedenis van het Muntwezen der provincie Gelderland. (Amsterdam 1874).

WHITE-KING (L.). Catalogue de la Collection de Monnaies de L. White-King, Esqr. C.S.I., L.Z.D., F.S.A (Schulman. Amsterdam. 1905).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.D. = Anno Domini (The Christian Year).

Æ. = Copper.

A.H. = Anno Hegiræ (The Muhammadan Year).

Æ. = Silver.

Atkins = Atkins' "*Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire*". (London. 1889).

Æ. = Gold.

B. = Bucknill. (The Writer's Cabinet).

B.M. = British Museum Collection.

Bat. M.C. = Batavian Museum Collection. (See Bibliography).

c.f. = Compare.

D. = Diameter. (In millimetres).

de Vo. = de Voogt "*History of the Coinage of the Province of Gelderland*". (Amsterdam. 1874).

e. coll. = From the Collection of.

f.; ff. = Figure; figures.

Ferrari = Ferrari Collection Sale Catalogue. (Paris. 1922).

Fonr. = Fonrobert Collection Sale Catalogue. (Berlin. 1878).

G. = Grogan Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1914).

Grant. = Lord Grantley Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1921).

H. = The Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague.

In lit. = In correspondence.

L.; Ll. = Lot; Lots.

Le. = Length. (In millimetres).

M. = Moquette. (Various publications by Mr. J.P. Moquette of Java on the coinage of the Dutch East Indies. (See Bibliography).

Mars. = Marsden's "*Numismata Orientalia*". (London. 1823-25).

Mill. = Millies "*British coinage of the East Indian Archipelago*". (Amsterdam. 1852).

N. and C. = Netscher and Van der Chijs "*Coinage of the Netherlands Indies*". (Batavia. 1863).

Nah. H.N.H. = Nahuys' "*Histoire Numismatique de la Hollande*". (Utrecht. 1863).

Nah. H. N.R.H. = Nahuys' "*Histoire Numismatique du Royaume de Hollande*". (Amsterdam and Paris. 1858).

No. = Number.

Obv. = Obverse.

p.; pp. = Page ; Pages.

Pl.; Pll. = Plate ; Plates.

R.; Rx. = Reverse.

R. de P. = Ruys de Perez Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1921).

S. = Schulman.

S.L. = Schulman's Collection Sale Catalogue LXVIII. Lot.

Simonshaven = Simonshaven Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1903).

Steph. = Stephanik Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1904).

T. = Thickness. (In millimetres).

V. = Verkade's "*Coinage of the United Provinces of the Netherlands*". Schiedam. 1848).

W. = Weight (In grammes).

Wi. = Width. (In millimetres).

W.K. = White-King Collection Sale Catalogue. (Amsterdam. 1905).

THE COINS

OF THE

DUTCH EAST INDIES

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE SERIES

(EXCLUDING THOSE SPECIALLY STRUCK FOR INDIA AND CEYLON)

BY

THE LATE SIR JOHN BUCKNILL M. A. (OXON).

Author of REMARKS UPON CERTAIN CURRENCY NOTES, COINS AND TOKENS EMANATING FROM MALAYA DURING AND AFTER THE WAR (*Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, March 1922*). OBSERVATIONS UPON SOME COINS OBTAINED IN MALAYA AND PARTICULARLY FROM TRENGGANU, KELANTAN AND SOUTHERN SIAM (*Journal, Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, April 1923*). A NOTE ON SOME COINS STRUCK FOR USE IN TARIM SOUTHERN ARABIA (*Journal, Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, April 1925*). OBSERVATIONS UPON THE COINAGE STRUCK FOR THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SETTLEMENT OF PENANG OR PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND (*Journal, Bengal Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, June 1925*).

PREFACE.

The Dutch, now-a-days, usually speak of their great possessions in the Far East (those huge Islands like Sumatra and Java, Celebes and the Moluccas, and those almost countless lesser units of the Malay Archipelago) as INDIA ; and of that part of the Malay Peninsula and those adjacent islets which are now under British control as MALACCA : whereas, to the British, INDIA is, of course, the vast Peninsula stretching from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas ; and MALACCA, the little old-world town and territory on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The British Straits Settlements and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States under British control or protection are by the British in these times called MALAYA or, simply, MALAY ; whilst the possessions of Holland in the Malay Archipelago are generally referred to as the DUTCH EAST INDIES or NETHERLANDS INDIES. Although it is only with the coinage of the thus designated Dutch East Indies that this book deals, it

may, perhaps, be desirable to mention that, at one time, the Dutch controlled Ceylon and had considerable Settlements in what is now British India, in addition to possessing the city of Malacca, then, and for centuries earlier, an important trade entrepôt: almost all of these places, however, eventually passed into British hands.

But for, or in Ceylon, where they were established from about 1638 until 1796, the Dutch struck a considerable quantity of coinage, some of which was specially minted and distinctively marked for particular localities such as Colombo, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

For or in India, also, they coined monies for some settlements, where they held control or had built their trade fortresses, such as Negapatam (1657 ro 1784), Pulicat (1615 to 1784), Pondicherri (1693 to 1698) and Cochin (1663 to 1795).

For Malacca, which numismatically falls within tne territorial scope of the present work, no special coins were struck by the Dutch, its currency being, doubtless, similar to that of Java on the one side and Ceylon on the other. With these Dutch coins of Ceylon and India (which form a well marked separate series) this volume has no concern and does not deal.

The present observations, which do not pretend to be exhaustive, are the outcome of several years' study by the writer during which he has been constantly assisted by the well-known Numismatist of Batavia, Java, Mr. J.P. Moquette, whose numerous and important publications deal, very elaborately, with the major part of the series under consideration. The writer has also received much valuable help and numerous casts of rare specimens from Mr. J. Allan of the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum and from Mr. A.O. Van Kerkwijk, the Director of the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague. He has, in addition, been extremely fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of Mr. M. Schulman, of Amsterdam, who has been so good as to revise and amend the whole of the text and whose experience and knowledge in dealing with all classes of Dutch coinage are, without doubt, unrivalled.

To these experts, and to the many other gentlemen who have so freely rendered their aid in the preparation of this small contribution to numismatic literature, the writer wishes to extend his most sincere and cordial thanks for their unreserved assistance.

INTRODUCTION.

The coinage which has been issued for the special use of the Dutch East Indies or, as they are often designated, the Netherlands Indies — that vast Empire in the Far East which, save for a very brief interval, has, with some few exceptions, been, for over three centuries, more or less under the control of the Dutch — presents, for a variety of reasons, peculiarly interesting features to the numismatist whether he be a student or a mere collector.

In the first place, the long series, stretching back to the year 1601, displays, chronologically, somewhat parallel, but entirely different, issues minted, for Oriental use, either in the Netherlands or in Java and unlike each other not only in design but even, often, in denomination.

Secondly, apart from this main division, the whole series can very conveniently be partitioned into several natural groups determined by political changes or the accession of a new monarch.

The rough table on pages 4 and 5 indicates at a glance these simple compartments.

Thirdly, in addition to containing, as the table shows, gold, silver, bronze and pewter issues, many of the coins constitute beautiful examples of the engraver's art: the silver pieces of the Dutch European Provincial Mints are particularly handsome. There are many gold, silver and base-metal patterns and proofs; some of the utmost rarity.

Fourthly, the series provides ample scope for study and amusement: there are legends in Latin, Dutch, Arabic (or Malay-Arabic), Persian and Javanese; an immense number of major and minor variations in dies; and a whole host of mint-marks which in themselves form an attractive hobby and which sometimes alone distinguish between a very rare and a very common type.

Fifthly, there is a reasonably adequate literature dealing with the subject; but, as it is mostly in Dutch, it offers serious difficulties to those who do not read that language; in addition to this, some of these works (a list of which is given in the Bibliography) are expensive or out of print and not easily procurable.

Lastly (and this is a matter which in these costly days is of no small moment), this series of coins has never hitherto been fashionable amongst collectors; and, as a result of their being in no great demand, quite a pleasing and representative collection can at present be made with little outlay.

The collecting and study of the Colonial coinage of Foreign States has, as yet, had but few votaries in Great Britain: but that

ISSUING AUTHORITY.	PERIOD.	A. — MINTED IN EAST INDIES.	B. — MINTED IN NETHERLANDS.
1. (A) Compagnie van Verre te Amsterdam.	1594-1602	Nil.	Æ. 8, 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼ Reals.
(B) Compagnie van Verre te Middelburg.	1597-1602	Nil.	Æ. 8 Reals.
		(Struck by the Company in Java.)	
2. Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie.	1602-1798	Æ. Ducats; Double Ducats: Single (or "Quarter") Double (or "Half") and Quadruple (or "Whole") Rupees.	See the European Provincial issues struck for the Company detailed immediately below.
(The (Dutch) United East India Company.)		Æ. 48, 24, 12 Stivers: Rupees.	
		Struck for the Company in the Netherlands.	
(a) Province of Holland.	1602-1798	Æ. 2, 1, ½, ¼ Stivers: Doits: Blocks (Bonks) of 2 and 1 Stivers. Pewter. Doits.	Æ. Ducatoons. Æ. Doits; ½ Doits.
(b) Province of Utrecht.	»		Æ. Ducatoons: 3, 1 Guilders; 10 Stivers. Æ. Doits: ½ Doits.
(c) Province of Zeeland.	»		Æ. Ducatoons: 3, 1 Guilders; 10 Stivers. Æ. Doits: ½ Doits.
(d) Province of Gelderland.	»		Æ. Ducatoons: 3, 1 Guilders; 10 Stivers. Æ. Doits; ½ Doits.

ISSUING AUTHORITY.	PERIOD.	A. — MINTED IN EAST INDIES.	B. — MINTED IN NETHERLANDS.
(e) Province of Westfrisia).	»		Æ. Ducatoons: 3, 1 Guilders; 10 Stivers. Æ. Doits; ½ Doits.
(f) Province of Overysel.	»		Æ. Ducatoons.
3. Batavian Republic.	1799-1806	Æ. Double (or "Half") Rupees. Æ. Rupees; ½ Rupees. Æ. 1 Stiver: Doits: Bonks of 8, 2, 1 and ½ Stivers.	Æ. 1, ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16 Guilders. Æ. Doits; ½ Doits.
4. Netherlands Indies under French Administration.	1807-11	Æ. Rupees; ½ Rupees. Æ. 1, ½ Stivers: Doits; ½ Doits. Bonks of 2 and 1 Stivers.	Æ. Doits; ½ Doits.
5. Netherlands Indies under British Administration.	1811-15/16	Æ. Mohurs (also called Half Gold Rupees). Æ. Rupees; ½ Rupees. Æ. 1, ½ Stivers; Doits. Pewter. Doits.	Nil.
6. Kingdom of the Netherlands.	1815 to present day.	See reigns hereunder.	
(a) William I.	1815-40	Æ. Pattern Guilders. Æ. Pattern Rupees: ½ Stivers: Doits; ½ Doits: 2, 1, Cents: Bonks of 2, 1 and ½ Stivers. Pewter. Pattern Rupees.	Æ. 1, ½, ¼ Guilders. Æ ½, ¼, ⅛ Stivers: Doits; ½ Doits.
(b) William II.	1840-49	Æ. 2 Cents: Double Doits; Doits.	Nil.
(c) William III.	1849-90	Nil.	Æ. ¼, 1/10, 1/20 Guilders. Æ. 2½, 1, ½ Cents.
(d) Wilhelmina.	1890 to present day.	Pewter. Pattern 10 and 5 Cents.	Æ. Ducats. Æ. ¼, 1/10 Guilders. Æ. 2½, 1, ½ Cents. Nickel. 5 Cents.

of her own Overseas Possessions has, in the last fifty years, attracted, not unnaturally, much greater attention; and, in consequence of this growing interest, the coins struck under the orders of Sir Stamford Raffles in Java, during the short period (1811-16) when that Island was in British hands, have been far more generally sought after by British collectors than have other issues of the Dutch East Indian Series and are of considerably greater value in the market than others of comparatively similar actual rarity. It must, however, be admitted that in Holland there have been and are collectors of the Colonial coinage of the Netherlands and that in that Country it commands a ready sale; but, although some of the early Dutch East Indian issues (such as the productions of the ancient Amsterdam and Middelburg Corporations, the gold and early silver of the United Dutch East India Company, the gold of the Batavian Republic, the silver ducatoons of the Dutch Provincial mints and other special coins) are of extreme or of considerable rarity, a very large number of handsome and curious specimens of the series can still be obtained without much difficulty.

It should always be borne in mind that, throughout the whole period under consideration and up to the present day, there have been current in the Dutch East Indies, in addition to the coinage minted specially for that place, coins struck in the Netherlands either primarily for circulation in the Mother-Country or for common use both there and in her Eastern Possessions.

It must further be observed that, until about the middle of the nineteenth century, there never was a sufficiency of currency (whether minted in the Netherlands or in the Dutch East Indies) to meet the local requirements of trade and social use. The Mints in Java (there were only two; namely at Batavia and Sourabaya) were started with the direct object of increasing the quantity of coinage in circulation; but they never adequately met the ever growing need; and the history of the currency of the Netherlands Indies shows that it was always a very incomplete affair and discloses a picture of expedients and a medley of coins of many countries being utilized side by side with those of the Ruling Power.

As a rule, the coins of Dutch European origin circulated in the Malay Archipelago at a value higher than that which they enjoyed in the Netherlands.

It may here also be conveniently mentioned that, at various times, for such reasons as shortage of local currency, the desire to impress a special enhanced value in order to prevent the disappearance from circulation of coins of high intrinsic worth or the wish in the presence of much counterfeit coinage to stamp on genuine pieces some official mark of approval, coins, not only of Dutch European character but also of non-Dutch origin, were counter-

marked in Java in a variety of fashions. These curious productions will be referred to in the text in their chronological order. At the present day the finest Public Collections are, probably in the order of merit as given, to be found at the Batavian Museum, Java; the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague; the Royal Mint Collection at Utrecht and The Suasso Museum, Amsterdam. The British Museum, although possessing a number of valuable specimens of the series, is not very strongly representative. Of Private Collections, that of the late Mr. J. Schulman of Amsterdam is perhaps the finest.

In all cases where such details are thought to be of interest and have been ascertainable, diameters (in millimetres) and weights (in grammes) have been given. In somecases also in which the coins described are of great rarity, references have been made to the provenance and present location of individual specimens; but such references must not necessarily be regarded as indicating the only examples known to be in existence. Occasionally records of the prices of specimens realized at recent auction sales or in dealers' sale catalogues have been added as a guide to values.

HISTORICAL OBSERVATIONS AND GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE COINAGE.

A) COMPAGNIE VAN VERRE TE AMSTERDAM. THE DISTANT COMPANY OF AMSTERDAM (1594-1602).

B) COMPAGNIE VAN VERRE TE MIDDELBURG. THE DISTANT COMPANY OF MIDDELBURG (1597-1602).

European domination in the Far East began with the Portuguese and remained their monopoly for about a century. Its commencement is always associated with the great Alfonso d'Albuquerque who was born in 1453 and was connected by illegitimate descent with the Royal family of Portugal. His first voyage to the East was in 1503 during which he established the King of Cochin in India securely on his throne and, in return for this service, obtained permission to build a fort at that place.

His second voyage was in 1506; he captured the Island of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf — then one of the chief centres of commerce in the East — in 1507; took Goa in 1510 and Malacca on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, in 1511. He died at sea in 1515. Ormuz remained in Portuguese hands till 1622; Goa is so still; Malacca was wrested from them by the Dutch in 1641.

Before the union between Portugal and Spain, resulting from the conquest of the former by the latter in 1580-81, the Dutch had been the chief carriers from Lisbon to northern Europe of merchandise brought by the Portuguese from the East. When, however, they were shut out by the Spanish King, Philip II, from this transport trade, they were driven to sail to the East themselves in order to make good their lost commerce.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to find a road to the East along the north of Europe and Asia; a route which might have been free from this Spanish interference. It was only when these efforts failed that the Dutch decided to intrude upon the already well-known track by the Cape of Good Hope and to fight their way to the far-famed Spice Islands of the Malay Archipelago.

A Dutchman, named Jan Huyghen Van Linschoten, had visited Goa in 1583 with the Portuguese-India fleet and, aided by an itinerary drawn up by him, the first expedition, commanded by one Cornelius Houtman, sailed from Holland in 1595. The voyage was, on the whole, a success; a treaty was made with the Sultan of Bantam in Java and the return of the voyagers in 1597 with valuable cargo was the signal for an outburst of commercial adventure.

Numerous Companies were formed which described themselves as "van Ferne" or "van Verre", i e. of the Far or Distant (lands), and by 1602, from sixty to seventy Dutch vessels had sailed to Hindustan and the East Indies. Of these early "Overseas" associations only two are known to have issued coinage; these were the Compagnie van Verre te Amsterdam and the Compagnie van Verre te Middelburg.

The Spanish Silver Peso of Eight Reals ("pieces of eight" or "dollar" in popular English parlance) was the coin of the European with which the indigenous inhabitants of these Oriental places were acquainted and to which they were accustomed. It was with the object of competing with these Spanish Dollars that these two Dutch companies contemplated issuing similar coinage. The Amsterdam Company was authorized to strike such coins by a Resolution of the Council of the Province of Holland dated March 1st, 1601 and the Middelburg Company obtained a similar permission from the Council of the Province of Zeeland in December of the same year.

The Amsterdam Company issued a series of six silver pieces consisting of 8, 4, 2, 1, ½ and ¼ Reals: the first four of these are all dated 1601; the last two, though no doubt produced simultaneously, bear no date. The Middelburg Company struck an 8 Real piece only which is dated 1602. All these seven coins are of beautiful workmanship and of the highest rarity. They may be described as follows: —

1. (A). *Compagnie van verre te Amsterdam.*
(*The Distant Company of Amsterdam.*)

1594-1602.

Silver.

Struck at Dordrecht in the Province of Holland at the establishment of Jacob Jansz junior. Plain edge.

1. 1601. Eight Reals (or Dollar; Piece of Eight). The Real was of the same value as a "Schelling" which was equivalent to six Stivers or forty-eight Doits. D. 41. W. 27.20 (S. and H.); 27.06 (G.).

Obv. A crowned shield bearing thereon a lion rampant, to left. This device constituted the crest or escutcheon of the Province of Holland. Outside the shield and on each side of it appear the figures "1 1 1 1" placed horizontally: each figure denotes one Real.

Legend around, "INSIGNIA.HOLLANDIAE.1601".

Rev. Two lions supporting an imperially crowned shield on which appear three crossed billets placed one above the other. This device constituted the Arms of the City of Amsterdam. At the top a rosette which was the Mint-mark of the town of Dordrecht.

Legend around, "ET.CIVITATIS.AMSTELREDA-MENSIS". The whole legend may be translated "The Arms of Holland and of the City of Amsterdam".

(V. p. 199 and Pl. 199, f. 1; N. & C. p. 97 and Pl. I, f. 1; G. p. 42 and Pl. 7, No. 716.)

Mr. Schulman, at page 41 of the Grogan Sale Catalogue aptly points out that this Eight Real piece was a true "Trade Dollar" and with the exception of the "Portcullis" Crown coined in 1600 by Queen Elizabeth of England, was the earliest "Piastre de Commerce" struck specially by a European nation for use in its Eastern mercantile adventures: they all, however, failed to compete successfully with the Spanish and Hispano-American Dollars which, coined in enormous numbers, were, at the end of the sixteenth century and indeed until well into the nineteenth, the accepted currency in all the Oriental trading centres controlled or frequented by Europeans.

Fig. 1.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

2. 1601. **Four Reals** (or Half-Dollar). D. 35 (S. and H.). D. 34.5 (G.); W. 13.50 (S. and H.); 13.58 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 1 but smaller and on the Obverse the figures "1 1 1 1" are replaced by the figures "1 1". (V. pp. 199, 200 and Pl. 199, f. 2; N. & C. p. 97, and Pl. 1, f. 2; G. p. 41. L. 717.)

Fig. 2.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

3. **1601. Two Reals** (or Quarter-Dollar). D. 30 (S. and H.); 29.5 (G.); W. 6.8 (H. and G.); 6.50 (S.).
Similar, generally, to No. 2 but smaller and on the Obverse the figures "1 1" are replaced by the figure "1".
(V. pp. 199, 200 and Pl. 199, f. 3; N. & C. p. 97 and Pl. 1, f. 3; G. p. 42, L. 718.)

Fig. 3.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

4. **1601. One Real.** D. 25.5. W. 3.40 (S.); 3.37 (G.); 3.30 (H.).

Fig. 4.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

Similar, generally, to No. 3 but smaller and on the Obverse the figure "1" is replaced by four small balls. Netscher and Van der Chijs state that each of these balls on this and the next two coins (Nos. 5 & 6) indicated six Doits.

(V. pp. 199, 200 and Pl. 199, f. 4; N. & C. p. 97 and Pl. 1, f. 4; G. p. 42 and Pl. 7, No. 719.)

5. 1601. **Half-Real.** D. 20 (G. and H.); 20.5 (S.); W. 1.60 (S.); 1.68 (G.); 1.70 (H.).

Obv. Similar, generally, to No. 4 but without date and the balls on each side of the shield are reduced from four to two.

Rev. The Arms of the City of Amsterdam as in No. 4 but without any legend.

(V. pp. 199, 200 and Pl. 199, f. 5; N. & C. p. 97 and Pl. 1, f. 5; G. p. 42 and Pl. 7, No. 720.)

Fig. 5.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

6. 1601. **Quarter-Real.** D. 16 (S. and G.); 16.5 (H.); W. 0.70 (S.); 0.84 (G.); 0.82 (H.).

Obv. Similar, generally, to No. 5 but without legend and there is but one ball on each side of the shield.

Fig. 6.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

Rev. As in No. 5.

(V. pp. 199, 200 and Pl. 199, f. 6; N. & C. p. 97 and Pl. 1, f. 6; G. p. 42 and Pl. 7, No. 721).

All the above six coins are, although well known, very rare and are seldom seen or come into the market. There were, however, complete sets sold at the auctions of the famous Fonrobert (Lots 354-359. Berlin, 1878), Stephanik

(Lots 6067-6072. Amsterdam; 1904) and Grogan Collections ; at the last named sale the set realized (Lots 716-721. Amsterdam, 1914) 200 florins, i.e. £ 16 13 s. 4 d. ; it went to London and in 1919 was sold by prominent dealers for £ 25.

There are complete sets now at the British Museum (made up from examples in the Royal Collection of King George III of England and the well-known Bankes Cabinet); in the Royal Mint Collection at Utrecht; in the Cabinet of the late Mr. J. Schulman at Amsterdam; and in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague; the illustrations here are of the last named set having been kindly provided by Mr. A.O. van Kerkwijk the Director of that Institution.

A very fine specimen of the Eight Real Piece, from the Wijnmalen Collection at Bussum, Holland, formed Lot 262 at Mr. Schulman's sale at Amsterdam in July 1922 and realized 115 florins (£ 9 11 s. 8 d.); it was figured on Plate 8 of the Catalogue and is now in the writer's Cabinet. An example of the Four Real Piece formed Lot 29 of the Collection of the Chevalier P.O.H. Gevaerts Van Simonshaven, Chamberlain to Her Majesty The Queen of Holland, which was sold at Amsterdam in 1903.

The above notes are, of course, not to be taken as attempting to give a complete list of the known specimens of these coins but are merely printed as being of casual interest.

1. (B). *Compagnie van verre te Middelburg.*
(*The Distant Company of Middelburg.*)

1597-1602.

Silver.

Struck at Middelburg in the Province of Zeeland at the establishment of Melchior Wijntges. Plain edge.

7. **1602. Eight Reals** (or Dollar; Piece of Eight). D. 42. W. 27.5 (H.).

Obv. A shield, surrounded by ornamental scroll-work, on which are emblazoned numerous crests of the Nobility and Cities of the Province of Zeeland which had votes in the Council of the Province.

Legend around, "MONE(TA).ARG(ENTEA).(ORD)-INIS).ZEELANDIAE." i.e. "Silver coin of the Council of Zeeland". At the top is a representation of a small "Tower" which was the mint-mark of Middelburg.

Rev. A crowned shield bearing thereon a demi-lion, rampant, rising from the uppermost of three wavy bars which represent the sea. This device constituted the crest or escutcheon of the Province of Zeeland.

On the left of the shield, the figure "8" and on the right the letter "R" (i.e. Reals).

Legend around, "LUCTOR.ET.EMERGO" (i.e. I strive and rise); this was the motto of the Province of Zeeland. Date, "1602", at top.

This is a well known piece but of the utmost rarity. It is described and figured by Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 98 and Pl. I, f. 7); it is also mentioned and figured by Verkade (p. 200, and Pl. 200, f. 1); it is referred to in the Grogan sale Catalogue (p. 41).

There was a specimen in the Fonrobert Collection (Lot 360): another example formed Lot 730 of the Collection of the Chevalier P.O.H. Gevaerts van Simonshaven which was sold at Amsterdam by Mr. J. Schulman in 1903; it was figured on Plate 4 of the Catalogue and was purchased for 305 florins (£25 8 s. 4 d.) for the Roval Coin Cabinet at The Hague where it now is; it is reproduced below through the courtesy of the Director. There was in the famous Stephanik Collection a specimen (Lot 6073) which was, at its sale in 1904 at Amsterdam, acquired for the Batavian Museum.

Fig. 7.
From the coin now in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

2. *Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie.*
The (Dutch) United East India Company.

1602-1799.

The life of these numerous earliest Trading Companies was very short : far from their masters — and rivals amongst themselves — they could neither be controlled nor protected by their parent State ; they fought each other as well as the Portuguese and the indigenous inhabitants ; and their competition *inter se* militated against their commercial success. To prevent these troubles, the Netherlands States-General (i.e. Parliament) decided to combine all these conflicting elements into one officially recognized Corporation possessing definite authority to discharge the functions of a Government, to carry on the war against Spain and Portugal and to regulate commerce in these remote localities. As a result of this determination there came into existence, on March 20th 1602, that immensely powerful organization, The Oost-Indische Maatschappij, or, as it is more often known, The Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (The United East India Company) ; with a capital of about 6.500.000 florins in shares of 3.000 florins each.

The independence of the different States which then constituted the United Netherlands was recognized by the creation of Local Boards at Amsterdam, Delft, Rotterdam, Hoorn, Enkhuizen and in Zeeland. A general directorate of sixty persons was chosen by the Local Boards ; but the real governing body was the " Collegium " (or Board of Control) of seventeen members. The Company was granted a " Charter " for twenty one years which conferred on it most extensive powers. It was endowed with a monopoly of all trade with the East Indies and was authorized to maintain armed forces at sea and on land, to erect forts and plant colonies, to make war and peace, to arrange treaties in the name of the Stadtholder *and to coin money*. It paid a rent to the United Netherland States. It had full administrative, judicial and legislative authority over the whole of its huge sphere of operations which extended westward from the Straits of Magellan to the Cape of Good Hope.

By the year 1619, it had founded a capital in Java — designated as Batavia — on the ruins of the native town of Jacatra. It expelled the Portuguese from Ceylon between 1638 and 1653 and from Malacca in 1641. It established its famous Colony at Cape Town in 1652, and instituted its power in Sumatra by treaties with indigenous rulers in that Island in 1667. For about one hundred years its fortunes were most favourable; and in 1669, at the sum-

mit of its prosperity, it maintained one hundred and fifty trading ships, fifty ships of war, and ten thousand soldiers and paid a dividend of forty per cent. But its claim to an exclusive monopoly of all commerce within its immense area of business brought it into conflict with the British and with France; and, even in the last years of the seventeenth century, its prosperity showed some signs of waning. But, though gradually driven from India and Ceylon, the Company continued to extend and strengthen its hold on the great Islands of the Malay Archipelago whilst its rivals had their hands full with the trade and affairs of India; and the vast possessions whichconstitute now the Dutch East Indies indicate very forcibly the strength of the old V.O.C's tenure.

But its increased political and military burdens destroyed its profits; it was, at every renewal of its twenty-one year Charters, taxed more and more heavily; it was financially embarrassed even in the early eighteenth century; and, when, on the conquest of Holland by the French revolutionary armies, the fall of the Government of the Stadtholder and the establishment of the Batavian Republic in 1798, it was, in that year, dissolved, it was completely bankrupt! Sic transit!

During its existence of practically two centuries, this powerful Corporation struck large quantities of coinage of considerable variety; and, in dealing with the issues of this long period, it is necessary to consider separately those struck in the East Indies and those minted in Europe. Of the former, there was an issue of silver and bronze in the middle years of the seventeenth century; and, again, from about 1744 until the dissolution of the Company, there were issues of gold, silver and bronze and of some—now extremely rare — pewter Doits. Of the latter, the issues (which were of silver and bronze only) commence from about the year 1726 and, also, run up to the close of the Company's existence.

These Occidentally and Orientally minted coins were, largely, current side by side; although not entirely so: some of the European issues probably did not often reach so far as Java; whilst those coined in that Island (at Batavia and Sourabaya) seldom went to Ceylon. But in the great Dutch trade entrepôt at Malacca all the coins no doubt came together and were intermingled further, both there and all over the Eastern area, with a strange medley of non-Dutch currencies. One feature, which is common to many of the pieces of both Western and Eastern origin, is the presence on them of the monogram "VOC" which stands for the initials of the Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie.

It must also be here mentioned, in conclusion, that, at various dates during the Company's control of the Dutch East Indies, quite a number of different kinds of coins of both gold and silver were,

by order of the Administration, impressed at Batavia with some distinctive form of counterstamp for special local purposes and use; and it would appear that in some instances similar devices of imitative character were impressed on coins by private persons without any official authority.

A. Struck in the East Indies.

Gold.

Struck at Batavia, Java.

Although the Company produced in Java both silver and copper coins in the seventeenth century, it did not there mint gold until the eighteenth. These regular issues are dealt with exhaustively by Moquette in his Article " Ropijen Munt te Batavia van 1744-1808" (1910). The quantities coined being no means large all the gold of this period is now undoubtedly very rare. As was, at some times, the practice in British India, private persons could, as a rule, take bullion to the Mint and there have it turned into coin for their own use; but, although this was, as appears clearly from the still existing records at the Mint at Batavia, frequently done in the case of silver, nearly all the gold coinage seems to have been struck on the Company's own account.

The production of this gold coinage at Batavia was not continuous ; and there were, strictly speaking, four periods during which, under the régime of the Company, gold coins were minted : namely from 1744-1748, in 1766, from 1783-1785 and from 1796-1798 ; and they all, with their practically identical Arabic inscriptions which appear on both sides of all the coins, bear a very strong family resemblance to each other; although they vary, of course, in size according to their denominations, of which there were several.

There always seems to have been difficulty in obtaining metal of adequate hardness from which to construct the Dies and they did not last long , it is noticeable, therefore, and particularly in the case of the silver coinage (which was, as might have been expected, produced in much greater quantity than was the gold) that there are frequently to be found marked variations in pieces of the same date.

In addition, however, to what may be regarded as these ordinary issues of gold coinage which have just been mentioned as emanating from the Batavian Mint, it must here be also noted that, at certain times, gold coins not struck in Java were by Official order counterstamped in Batavia for local use with some letter, device or

word. The occasions upon which this sort of process was adopted were at least three in number, namely : in 1686, 1690 and 1753.

In 1686 Dutch European Gold Ducats were directed to be counterstruck with the letter " B " ; in 1690 certain Japanese coinage was ordered to be counterstamped with the representation of a Lion; and in 1753 it was resolved that Dutch European Gold Ducats should be impressed with the word " Java " in Arabic script. There are, therefore, really seven groups of coins to be considered in dealing with the Company's gold currency ; that is to say :

a). 1686. Dutch European Gold Ducats counterstamped " B ".
b). 1690. Japanese Gold pieces counterstamped with a Lion.
c). 1744-1748. First Regular Issue.
d). 1753. Dutch European Gold Ducats counterstamped " Java".
e). 1766. Second Regular Issue.
f). 1783-1785. Third Regular Issue.
g). 1796-1798. Fourth Regular Issue.

a). First group 1686

Dutch European Gold Ducats counterstamped " B ".

By a Resolution dated August 20th 1686 it was decided that twenty thousand gold Dutch Ducats, then in the Treasury at Batavia, should be counterstruck with the letter " B " (i.e. signifying " Batavia ") and that, when thus treated, such Ducats would, in circulation, be reckoned as of the enhanced value of two-and-a-quarter Rix-Dollars (in Dutch, " Ryksdaalders ") : the Rix-Dollar was of the value of sixty Stivers and each counterstamped Ducat was thus regarded as worth one hundred and thirty five Stivers. These Ducats thus marked remained current until the year 1700 when they were all withdrawn from circulation.

8. **Dutch Ducat counterstamped " B ".** The writer has not been

Fig. 8.
From a coin in the British Museum.

able to find that any specimen of a Ducat thus counterstamped has yet been discovered but there seems no very

cogent reason why one should not still be found. The Ducat dated 1649 here figured indicates the type of coin which was, probably, overstruck.

b). Second group 1690.

Japanese pieces counterstamped with a Lion.

At this period, there were in circulation in the Dutch East Indies, together with much other foreign coinage, certain kinds of gold Japanese pieces known as the " Itzi Bu " and " Koban ". The former (sometimes spelled " Ichi Bu " or " Ichi Bo " and, in Dutch, "Itzeba") was a small rectangular gold coin which was first produced in 1559; it weighed about 4.5 grammes and was one fourth part of a " Ryo " which was a Japanese standard of value based originally upon weight.

The latter (sometims spelled " Coban " or " Cupang " and, in Dutch, " Kobang ") was a large, thin, flat, oval plaque of gold which first made its appearance in currency in the latter part of the sixteenth century ; it was, approximately, equal in value to one " Ryo ". It has been alleged that these plaques were first made by the Japanese in order to facilitate their trade dealings with the Portuguese ; but Munro could find no definite evidence in support of this theory. At any rate they, or somewhat similar, plaques continued to be struck in Japan until the nineteenth century. It appears that, towards the end of the seventeenth century, many counterfeit specimens of both these sorts of Japanese coins were being put into circulation and, in order to enable these false examples to be detected by the Public, it was directed, by a Resolution dated June 8th 1690, that all the genuine pieces then or afterwards received in the Treasury should be counterstamped with the representation of a Lion ; a device which has always been the typical emblem of the Netherlands.

9. Japanese " Itzi Bu " counterstamped with a Lion. The writer

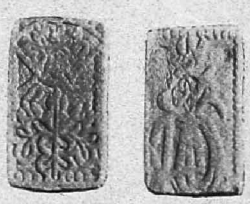


Fig. 9.
From a coin in the British Museum.

has not been able to ascertain that any specimen of a coin of this character has been yet discovered with the " Lion "

counterstamp; but the type of piece which was presumably thus treated is well enough known and a specimen struck in the seventeenth century is figured on p. 19.

Munro describing a very similar coin (which he figures on his Plate 16 f. 3) minted in 1599 states that on the obverse is inscribed the legend " Ichi Bu " (the word " Ichi " meaning " One ") whilst on the Reverse appears the signature of one " Mitsutsugu " an Official of the Mint.

10. **Japanese " Koban " counterstamped with a Lion.** Although the " Koban " of the seventeenth century is not of any very great rarity, examples counterstamped by the Dutch East Indian authorities with the Lion are of exceptional occurrence.

The few specimens of which the writer is aware correspond somewhat closely to a piece (without the countermark) which is described by Munro and figured on his Plate 17, f. 1.

They are large, thin, flat, oval plaques of gold originally stamped on the obverse with four impressions running in a straight line from the top to the bottom; a clear space lies in the centre. According to Munro, the topmost and the lowest of these impressions are representations of the flowers and leaves of a Japanese plant called the " Kiri " (Paulownia Imperialis) and these constituted the Crest of the Government of the day; the upper of the two remaining stamps represented the value and the lower was the signature of an Official of the Mint.

The reverse of the plaque is impressed in the centre with another signature (and sometimes with a letter indicating the period during which it was manufactured) but is not otherwise officially marked although they often bear various impressions which are probably the " Chops " or distinctive signs of firms or persons through whose hands the particular piece has passed.

The Batavian Government stamped, not very deeply, in the clear central space on the Obverse the figure of a Lion rampant facing to the left; several different punches must have been used for this purpose as, in the four pieces which the writer has been able to compare, these impressions markedly vary.

These four plaques are also slightly dissimilar in both size and weight; in length, from about 75 to 69 millimetres; in width, from about 43 to 39 millimetres and in weight from about 17.7 to 19.7 grammes.

Netscher and Van der Chijs figure a specimen on their Plate 27, f. 256.

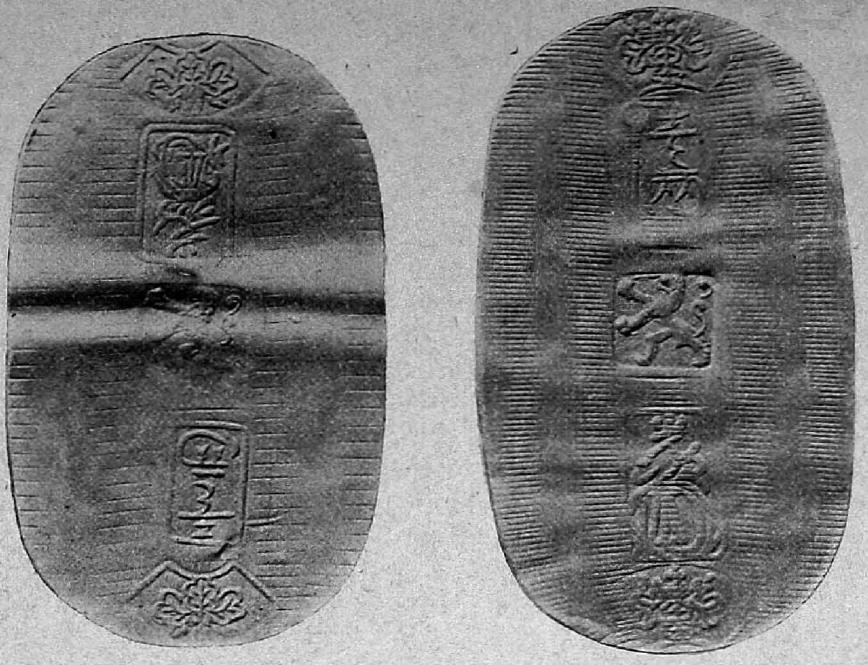


Fig. 10.
From specimens in the British Museum.

Fig. 11.
From a specimen in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

c). Third group 1744-1748.

First Regular Issue.

It was, apparently, first decided to produce gold coinage at the Batavian Mint in the year 1744 : the pieces were to be designated " Java Ducats " or " Derhams " and were to be of the value of four silver Rupees and of the weight of 4.28 grammes of twenty carat fineness; four silver Rupees were equal in value to six Guilders.

The Mint also undertook to coin for private individuals, at their request, gold pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 4 ducats. Of all these, however, only the One and Two (or Single and Double) Ducat pieces are known actually to have been produced.

But in 1746 a new type was minted consisting of Ducats and Double Ducats of the weights of 4.25 and 8.50 grammes respectively. All the gold coins of this group are of the utmost rarity : only a very few are known and it may well be that these do not disclose every form which was in fact minted (M. pp. 344-349).

11. 1744. Java Ducat. D. 23. *Obv.* In Arabic script, " Derham min Kompani Welandawi " ; (i.e. Money of the Dutch (literally " Hollander ") Company).

Rev. In Arabic script, " Ila djazirat Djawa al-Kabir " ; (i.e. For the Island Java the Great). Above, a six-pointed star (probably a mark of the Mint-Master Theodorus Justinus Rheen whose period of office ran from August 7th 1744 to, approximately, August 1745). Below, the date, " 1744 ", between two dots.

Apparently a few " Proofs " — five or six only — of this coin were struck. Moquette figures one example (Pl. 32, f. 627) from the Collection of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Amsterdam. He also figures (Pl. 32, f. 627) a trial essay, but without date or mint-mark, struck on a much defaced specimen of a Ducat of Holland which is in the Coin Cabinet at Vienna.

12. 1745. Java Ducat. D. 22 to 24 : it varied remarkably. W. 4.45 (B.M.).

Fig. 12.
From a coin in the British Museum.

Similar, generally, to No. 11 save for date.
(N. & C. p. 99 and Pl. 2, f. 9 ; Steph. L. 6443 ; Moquette figures three. Pl. 32, ff. 629, 630, 631).

13. 1746. Double Java Ducat. D. 26. *Obv.* Legend as in No. 11 but scroll-work (a rope-knot) both above and below.

Rev. Legend as in No. 11 ; above is the representation of a cock (probably, at this time, a mark of the Mint-Master Paulus Dorsman whose period of office ran from September 10th 1745 to June 18th 1751 ; when the Mint was closed). Below the Legend, two horizontal lines and, below them, the date " 1746 " enclosed in an ornamental scroll or bay.
(N. & C. p. 99 and Pl. 2, f. 8 ; Moquette figures one specimen from the Batavian Museum. Pl. 32, f. 634.)

14. 1746. Java Ducat. W. 4.35. Monsieur L.A.P. de Lapeyrie in the Catalogue of his Collection (Batavia 1884) describes a Java Ducat of 1746 of the same type as that of No. 12. He gives its weight. The writer is indebted to Mr. Schulman for the above information.

15. 1746. Java Ducat. D. 22. W. 4.21. (B.M.). Similar, generally, to No. 13 but a smaller coin. Moquette figures two specimens ; from examples in the British Museum and the Royal Mint Collection at Utrecht respectively (Pl. 32, ff. 632, 633).

Fig. 13.
From a coin in the British Museum.

16. 1747. Double Java Ducat. D. 26. 1. W. 8.42. (B.M.) ; D. 25. W. 8. 50. (S.).

Fig. 14.
From a coin in the British Museum.

Similar, generally, to No. 13 save for date.

Moquette knew two specimens; one in the British Museum and the other in the Royal Mint Collection at Utrecht : he figures one (Pl. 32, f. 635). The example in the British Museum was bought in 1853 at the sale in London of the collection of Mr. Charles Hurt of Wirksworth, Derbyshire. Mr. J. Schulman senior possessed a third specimen which he exhibited at the Colonial Exhibition at Amsterdam in the year 1883.

17. **1748. Double Java Ducat.** D. 24. 3. Similar, generally, to No. 16 save for date; but, on the Obverse, the word "Dinar" (i.e. "Money") replaces the equally conventional expression for money "Derham". Moquette informs the writer that this coin, which is, so far as is at present known, unique, cost 500 florins (£ 41 13 s. 4 d.) and is in the Batavian Museum; he figures it (Pl. 32, f. 637).

Fig. 15.
From an illustration by Moquette.

d) Fourth group 1753-1761.

Dutch European Gold Ducats counterstamped "Java".

By a Resolution of the Java Administration dated December 13th 1753 it was resolved that eleven thousand four hundred and fifty Dutch European Gold Ducats (which had just then arrived in Batavia for local use) and all such similar coins as might in future be received in the Treasury should be counterstamped with the word "DJAWA" (i.e. "JAVA") in Arabic characters.

These Ducats thus treated were to have in circulation a value of six Guilders and twelve Stivers which was a sum equivalent to twenty two "Schellings" or one hundred and thirty two Stivers : but those Ducats not thus counterstruck were to pass at the lower value of six Guilders only.

The object of the scheme was to try to keep this good gold coinage in local circulation.

All the Ducats which were officially counterstamped bore a milled edge; but it would seem that private individuals imitated the counterstamp, impressing it upon gold Ducats with a plain edge and which therefore, no doubt, were or might be easily clipped or were in fact already of inferior intrinsic value. These coins with a plain edge which had been thus irregularly overstruck were by a Resolution dated January 8th 1860 ordered to be withdrawn from circulation but were permitted to be exchanged at the Treasury for eighteen "Schellings" or ninety Stivers only. The Official counterstamping of gold Ducats with the word "Djawa" ceased from August 17th 1761.

Some of these Ducats thus counterstruck are in existence but they are extremely rare: the writer is not aware that any attempt has been made to compile a complete list of these counterstamped coins but specimens ranging in date from 1750 to 1759 and emanating from the Provinces of Holland, Utrecht, Zeeland and West-frisia have been recorded; whilst a curiosity in the shape of a Seven-Guilder gold piece of the Province of Overyssel dated 1760 is also known with the "Djawa" counterstamp.

The actual type of impression varies slightly and at least three different forms can be noticed; but as no date was struck on the coins synchronously with the word "Djawa", it is not possible to tell when any particular specimen was actually counterstamped. The following observations give an account of such examples as have been brought to the writer's notice :—

18. 1750. Ducat of Holland (c. f. V. Pl. 39, f. 6). D. 21.9. W. 3.49 (B.).

Obv. A Knight in armour, standing facing to right; with sword in right hand and bundle of arrows in left. On left of the knight's legs the figures "17" and on the right the figures "50". Legend around, "CONCORDIA.RES.PAR(VAE). CRES(CUNT).HOL(LANDIAE)". Mr. Schulman renders this as "Little things grow (or prosper) through Concord: (coin of) Holland": but Mr. Allan thinks that it may be freely translated as "The little State of Holland will prosper through Concord". On the left side of the coin is deeply stamped a small circle (D. 4.5) in which, in strong relief, appears, in Arabic script, the word "DJAWA" (i.e. "JAVA").

Rev. Within a square frame, ornamented externally by scroll-work, the legend. "MO(NETA): ORD(INUM): PROVIN-(CIARUM).FOEDER(ATARUM) BELG(II).AD LEG-(EM).IMP(ERII).". This may be freely translated; "Coin (or money) of the Parliament of the United Pro-

vinces of the Netherlands (struck) according to the Imperial Law (or Standard)". The Latin word "Ordo" here means a "Council" and used in the plural, as it is, is intended to refer to that Dutch Legislative Body usually designated The States-General of The Netherlands : the appellation "Belgium" was, in those days, utilised to describe the political entity then known in Great Britain as The Netherlands or Low Countries.

The coin described and figured is in the writer's Cabinet.

Fig. 16.
From the coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

19. **1753. Ducat of Holland** (c. f. V. Pl. 39, f. 6). D. 22. W. 3.46 (G.).
Similar, generally, to No. 18 save for date. There was a specimen in the Grogan Collection (G. p. 37 and Pl. 5, f. 629).

20. **1754. Ducat of Westfrisia** (c. f. V. Pl. 59, f. 5).
Similar, generally, to No. 18 save for date and that on the obverse the legend reads "CONCOR(DIA).RES. PAR(VAE).CRES(CUNT).WESTF(RISIAE)". (Steph. L. 6447).

21. **1758. Ducat of Holland.**
Similar, generally, to No. 18 save for date. Mr. Schulman records this specimen.

22. **1758. Ducat of Utrecht** (c. f. V. Pl. 98, f. 3). D. 22. W. 3.46 (G.).
Similar, generally, to No. 18 save for date and that on the

Fig. 17.
From the coin in the British Museum.

obverse the word "TRA(IECTI)", (i.e. of Utrecht), replaces the word "HOL(LANDIAE)".

This coin was in the Grogan Collection and is now in the British Museum.

(G. p. 37 and (obv.) Pl. 5, f. 630.)

23. 1758. **Ducat of Zeeland** (c. f. V. Pl. 68, f. 6). W. 3.5 (H.).

Similar, generally, to No. 18 save for date and that on the obverse the word "ZEL(ANDIAE)" replaces the word "HOL(LANDIAE)".

The illustration is from a specimen in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague (Steph. Lots. 6449, 6450).

Fig. 18.

From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

24. 1758. **Ducat of Westfrisia**. D. 22.5. W. 3.42 (B.).

Similar, generally, to No. 20 save for date.

The illustration is from a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet (Steph. L. 6448).

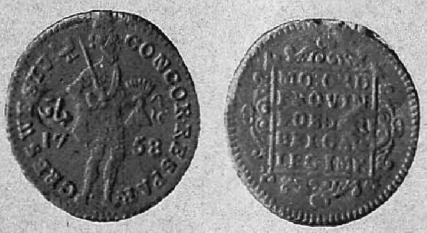


Fig. 19.

From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

25. 1759. **Ducat of Utrecht**.

Similar, generally, to No. 22 save for date. Mr. Schulman records this specimen.

26. 1759. **Ducat of Zeeland**. D. 21. W. 3.54 (G.).

An example of this coin is mentioned and figured by Netscher and Van Der Chijs and a specimen existed in the Grogan Collection. A very fine example formed Lot 1 of

Schulman's Sale at Amsterdam held in February 1925 realizing £ 7.10.0.

(N. & C. (obv.). Pl 2, f. 9; G. p. 37.)

27. 1759. **Ducat of Westfrisia.** D. 22. W. 3.49 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 20 save for date. A specimen of this coin was in the Grogan Collection.

(Steph. L. 6451. G. p. 37 and (obv.) Pl. 5, f. 631.)

28. 1760. **Seven Guilder Piece of Overyssel.**

Lot 367 of the famous Fonrobert Collection consisted of a gold Seven Guilder Piece (also called a "Half-Rider") issued from the Dutch Province of Overyssel dated 1760 which was counterstamped "DJAWA" in Arabic script. This remarkable curiosity may have been and probably was thus overstruck by some person without the Company's authority.

e) Fifth Group. 1766.

Second Regular Issue.

The counterstamping of the Dutch European gold Ducats was not, it appears, a very successful scheme and it was, eventually, decided by a Resolution dated October 29th 1765 that coins to be called Single, Double and Quadruple Gold Rupees might be struck, at the request of and for private persons, at the Mint at Batavia. These pieces were to be of the respective weights of 4.003, 8.006 and 16.012 grammes of twenty carat gold. By a Notification dated November 8th 1765, the gold Rupees were declared current but only coins dated 1766 are known. It is not probable that any bearing other dates were produced; they are all of the very highest rarity: those hitherto discovered are heavier than the regulation weights. Their design was ordered to be identical with that of the contemporary silver Rupees and these gold coins were in fact struck from the dies used in the production of silver pieces.

Owing to the discovery that counterfeiting of these gold pieces was being extensively practised, it was resolved, on January 15th 1768 to withdraw all these gold coins from circulation but to receive them in exchange for other currency at the Mint up till February 13th; it was further proclaimed that after that date they would be regarded as demonetized and no longer current. Apparently no less than one hundred and fifty pieces were broken up at the Mint on February 9th 1768 (M. pp. 359-366; G. p. 36). Moquette does not figure these three gold pieces themselves but the silver Rupees from the Dies for which the gold coins were struck (M. p. 429).

29. 1766. Quadruple Java Rupee.

Similar, generally, to No. 11 save for date and that the Mint-mark is a kind of rough cross. Moquette mentions a specimen in the Batavian Museum (M. p. 429 and c. f. Pl. 35, f. 666).

30. 1766. Double Java Rupee. D. 26. W. 11.5 (H.).

Similar, generally, to No. 29 but lighter. Moquette mentions specimens in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague and in the Batavian Museum respectively : two varieties of Die are recognisable (M. p. 429 and c. f. Pl. 35, ff. 665,666).

Fig. 20.
From the specimen in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

31. 1766. Single Java Rupee.

Similar, generally, to No. 30 but lighter. Moquette mentions one specimen in the Batavian Museum (M. p. 429 and c.f. Pl. 35, f. 666).

f) Sixth Group 1783-1785.

Third Regular Issue.

In 1782 it was again resolved that gold coins should be minted. These were to be known officially as Single, Double and Quadruple Java Rupees and were to be respectively of the weight of 4, 8 and 16 grammes of nineteen carat gold. The Single Rupee is not known to have been struck but specimens of the other two denominations are known although they are of very great rarity. There is some danger, both in connection with this issue and with the later gold rupee issues from the Batavian Mint, of a confusion in nomenclature : the Officials at the Batavia Mint were accustomed to refer to the Double Rupee as a "Half" Rupee and to the Quadruple Rupee as a "Whole" Rupee ; no doubt they would have called the Single Rupee a "Quarter" Rupee, had such a coin been actually produced. The reason for this apparent lack of uniformity in designation is a simple one : — Sixteen silver Rupees of the Batavia Mint were equivalent in value to one full gold Batavia Rupee ; just as sixteen Indian Rupees were equal to one Indian gold Mohur.

The "Single" gold Batavian Rupee of 4 (or about 4) grammes in weight was worth only four silver Rupees of Batavia; similarly, the "Double" gold Batavian Rupee of 8 (or about 8) grammes in weight was worth eight silver Batavian Rupees; the so-called "Quadruple" gold Batavian Rupee was the full, or, as the Mint Officials not unnaturally called it the "Whole" Rupee equal to and worth sixteen silver Rupees of Batavia.

32. **1783. Quadruple or "Whole" Java Rupee.** D. 23-25. W. 15.76 (Steph.).

Similar, generally, to No. 13 save for date. The "Cock" mintmark had by now at any rate become conventionalized and was not (whatever it may have been in 1746) that of any individual Mint-Master: it appears on all the gold minted in Batavia from this date up till the year 1807. Moquette figures (Pl. 35, ff. 670, 671) two specimens which show marked variation both in size and script; one of these formed Lot 6461 of the Stephanik Collection at the sale of which it was bought for the Batavian Museum.

33. **1783. Double or "Half" Java Rupee.** D. 22. W. 8.14 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 13 save for date. Moquette figures a specimen in the Zeeland Museum at Middelburg (Pl. 35, f. 672) and, as none of these coins with the date 1783 are clearly mentioned in the records of the Batavian Mint as having been struck, he was inclined to think that the example figured by him was issued in 1784 but stamped 1783 by some mistake (p. 450): but the occurrence of another specimen in the Grogan Collection seems, perhaps, to dispose of his doubts.

(G. p. 37. L. 642 (£21.13.4) and Pl. 5, f. 642.)

34. **1784. Quadruple or "Whole" Java Rupee.** D. 26. W. 15.74 (B.M.).

Similar, generally, to No. 32 save for date. This coin is mentioned by Marsden (p. 812) and Moquette figures the specimen illustrated below (Pl. 35, f. 673).

Fig. 21.
From the specimen in the British Museum.

35. 1785. Double or "Half" Java Rupee. D. 22. W. 7.77. (B.M.).
Similar, generally, to No. 33 save for date.
(N. & C. Pl. 2, f. 12; M. Pl. 36, f. 674.)

Fig. 22.
From a specimen in the British Museum.

g) Seventh Group 1796-1798.

Fourth Regular Issue.

Gold was again, in 1765, ordered to be coined at Batavia. The coins were to be of the same "Half" and "Whole" denominations as were those of the preceding issue; and are of similar design. Although the Company was dissolved in 1798, its concessions expiring and becoming the property of the Batavian Republic in the following year, the Mint at Batavia continued to produce gold coinage up till the year 1807 and silver until 1808 by which time the French had definitely taken over the administration of the Dutch East Indies. The coinage of and from the year 1799 up to the year 1808 is dealt with in later portions of this work. The gold of the period at present under consideration is all very rare.

36. 1796. "Whole" Rupee. D. 24.5. W. 15.60 (B.).
Similar, generally, to No. 32 save for date. Moquette,

Fig. 23.
From the coin in the writer's Cabinet.

who had not heard of a specimen with this date, thought that it very probably existed (p. 431), and his view was

correct. An example, in fleur-de-coin condition, was sold in 1890 at Amsterdam at the disposal of the Collection of Mr. W.E. Rynbende being then bought by Mr. Schulman; from him it passed into the famous Collection of the late Marquis la Renotière de Ferrari and at the sale of a portion of that Nobleman's Collection in Paris in 1922 it formed Lot 731 and was illustrated in the Catalogue (Pl. 12, f. 731). It, eventually, again came into the hands of the firm of Schulman and is now in the writer's Cabinet.

37. 1797. "**Whole**" **Rupee**. D. 24. W. 15.46 (B.M.).

Similar, generally, to No. 36 save for date. This coin is mentioned by Marsden who figures an example (p. 812 and Pl. 54, f. 1248): Moquette gives several illustrations; Pl. 37, f. 693 (Royal Antiquarian Society of Amsterdam); f. 694 (a) (Rev.); f. 694 (b) (Rev.) (British Museum); there was a specimen in the Grogan Collection (p. 38. L. 652. £ 33 6s. 8d. and Pl. 7, f. 652) and two specimens in the Ferrari Cabinet (L. 741). A very fine example formed Lot 5 of Schulman's Sale at Amsterdam held in February 1925 realizing £ 22 10s. 0d.

38. 1798. "**Half**" **Rupee**. D. 18. W. 7.51 (B.M.); W. 7.90 (Steph.).

Similar, generally, to No. 33 save for date. This coin is mentioned by Marsden (p. 812): there was a specimen in the Stephanik Collection (Lot 6469) which was bought by Moquette in 1904 for the Batavian Museum where it now is; it is figured by Moquette (Pl. 37, f. 695): there was also a specimen in the Grogan Collection (p. 38. L. 653. £ 29.3.4 and Pl. 7, f. 653) and two in the Ferrari Cabinet (L. 742).

Fig. 24.
From a coin in the British Museum.

Silver.

Struck at Batavia, Java.

The silver coinage which was actually minted in Java under the direct authority of the Company falls naturally into two well defined divisions: —

1) An issue in 1645 of pieces of Forty-eight, Twenty-four and

Twelve Stivers which were also, and perhaps more usually, known respectively as Batavian Crowns, Half-Crowns and Quarter-Crowns.

2) A rather long series of Rupees extending, with some considerable intervals, from 1747 up to the dissolution of the Company. This Rupee issue must, as was that of the regular gold coinage, be separated into four groups, namely : 1747-1750, 1764-1767, 1782-1789 and 1795-1798 : it will be observed that these groups correspond in date closely with those periods of activity at the Batavian Mint during which gold was struck.

It must, however, be, at this stage, noted that, as, again, was the case with the gold coinage, silver pieces, of both Dutch and non-Dutch origin, were, at various times and for various reasons, counter-struck in Java by the Company's orders with some distinctive device or word ; and the occasions upon which silver was thus treated also synchronize, approximately, with those on which gold coins were, somewhat similarly, dealt with : they took place, in the case of silver, in the years 1686, 1687, 1693 and 1753.

It must be borne in mind that, during the whole of the period under consideration (or at any rate up till after the year 1786 at which date the Dutch Provincial European Mints began to turn out large quantities of silver coins for use in the Dutch East Indies), although the ordinary silver Dutch European coinage was not only there current but without doubt constituted the great bulk of silver currency in local circulation, there was never an adequate supply.

The natural tendency, too, was, as is the universal rule, for pieces of high intrinsic metal value (such as were the coins emanating from Europe) to be displaced by those of less worth and so, gradually, to disappear.

Much counterfeit money seems always to have existed, as has usually been the case where Chinese congregate (some of whom are most expert and persistent forgers), as they have for centuries in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

The above observations indicate the main difficulties to meet which so many expedients in the way of counterstamping coins were adopted by the Dutch authorities in Java, none of which, it would seem, was particularly successful in result.

In 1686 it was ordered that silver Dutch European coins known as Ducatoons should be counter-struck with the representation of a man on horseback — a device known as the " Dutch Rider " ; in 1687 the silver Stivers of Zeeland were directed to be overstamped with the crest of that Province ; in 1693 Indian silver Rupees of Surat were counterstamped with the " Dutch Rider " mark and in 1753 (or thereabouts) Persian silver Rupees were counterstruck with the word " Java " in Arabic character.

There are thus no less than nine groups of currency to be here dealt with, namely : —

a) 1645. First Regular Issue.
b) 1686. Dutch European Ducatoons overstamped with the "Dutch Rider".
c) 1687. Stivers of Zeeland overstamped with the crest of that Province.
d) 1693. Indian Rupees of Surat overstamped with the "Dutch Rider".
e) 1747-1750. Second Regular Issue.
f) 1753. Persian Rupees counterstamped "Java".
g) 1764-1767. Third Regular Issue.
h) 1782-1789. Fourth Regular Issue.
i) 1795-1798. Fifth Regular Issue.

a) First Group 1645.

First Regular Issue.

By a Notification dated February 26th 1645, the Company instructed one Jan Ferman (who was by trade a goldsmith) and a Chinese man named Conjok to coin silver pieces which were to be designated "Crowns" or "Reals"; they were to weigh seven-eighths of the old Dutch (European) "Leeuwendaalder" (i.e. Lion Dollar) or "Real". They were of the currency value of forty-eight Stivers.

Half Crowns and Quarter Crowns were also produced. The issue was called for owing to the great local shortage of silver coinage. Owing, however, to the appearance in a very short time of many counterfeit specimens, the whole issue was withdrawn from circulation on September 23rd 1647 (N. & C. pp. 23-25).

All the three pieces, which are of very handsome design, are of the highest rarity. They were described and figured both by Verkade and Messrs. Netscher and Van der Chijs but were not dealt with by Moquette in any of his publications. The coins were made of a poor grade of silver, were cast in moulds and have a plain edge.

39. 1645. Batavian Crown (Forty-eight Stiver Piece). D. 36. W. 22.6 (H.).

Obv. Within a beaded circle, an upright sword the point of which passes through a laurel wreath : this device constituted the Crest of the City of Batavia. Legend around, "ANNO.1645.BATAVIÆ" (i.e. "In the year 1645 (coin) of Batavia). Scroll-work above and below.

Rev. Within a beaded circle, the monogram VC (representing the initial letters of the Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie): above the monogram, "48 ST." (St. = Stivers). Four ornamental flower-work scrolls around the beaded circle (V. p. 200 and Pl. 200, f. 2; Bat. M. C. p. 78; N. & C. Pl. 3, f. 17; Steph. L. 6439. Pl. 14; G. pp. 35, 36 (L. 624. £22 10 s. 0 d.) and Pl. 5, f. 624).

Fig. 25.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

40. 1645. Batavian Half-Crown (or Twenty-four Stiver Piece). D. 33.

Similar, generally, to No. 39 but smaller; and the figures "24" replace the figures "48" on the Reverse.

(V. p. 200 and Pl. 200, f. 3; Bat. M. C. p. 78; N. & C. p. 102 and Pl. 3, f. 18; Steph. L. 6440.)

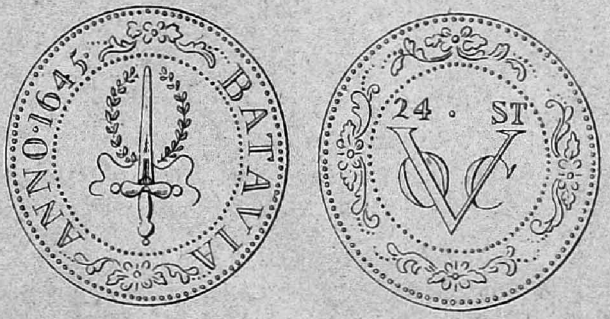


Fig. 26.
From the illustration in Netscher and Van der Chijs.

41. 1645. Batavian Quarter-Crown (or Twelve Stiver Piece). D. 25. W. 6.8 (H).

Similar, generally, to No. 40 but smaller : but, on the obverse, the word "BATAVIAE" is placed on the right side of the coin ; and, on the Reverse, the figures "12" replace the figures "24".

(V. p. 200 and Pl. 200, f. 4 ; Bat. M.C. p. 78 ; N. & C. p. 102 and Pl. 3, f. 19 ; Steph. L. 6441. Pl. 14.)

Fig. 27.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

Owing, no doubt, to the short period (about two years) during which these three pieces were in circulation and to the fact that they were not produced in any considerable quantity, there are but few known. There is a set in the Batavian Museum one of which (the Half-Crown) at least was bought by Mr. Moquette for that Institution from the Stephanik Collection in 1904. There are a Crown and Quarter Crown in the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague and a Crown in the Royal Mint Collection at Utrecht. There are none in the British Museum. There was a Crown in the Grogan Cabinet.

It is curious that in the catalogue of the Batavian Museum (p. 78) a Crown dated 1646 is listed ; but it is probably a forgery. Netscher and Van der Chijs state (p. 102) that the Half-Crown and Quarter-Crown are also said to be known dated 1646 and that the Die (or mould) of the Half-Crown of that year differs slightly from that dated 1645 : but the writer has not been able to obtain any information corroborating their belief and Mr. Schulman definitely states that no genuine pieces so dated have ever been discovered.

b) Second group 1686.

Dutch European Ducatoons overstamped with the "Dutch Rider".

By a Resolution dated September 3rd 1686 it was decided that

all the silver Dutch European coins known as Ducatoons should, when received in the Company's Treasury at Batavia, be there before re-issue counterstruck, with the representation of a man on horseback riding to the left ; a device known as the " Dutch Rider " and familiar enough on European coins of the Netherlands.

These coins, thus counterstruck with what was in effect an official imprimatur of their genuineness, were to be valued in circulation at 60 Stivers ; whilst those which were not so impressed were to pass as worth but 55 Stivers. The scheme, intended partly, no doubt, to try and keep these intrinsically valuable European silver coins in circulation, was soon abandoned ; and the Ducatoons, thus impressed, were withdrawn from currency in the year 1692. (N. & C. p. 40).

It is curious that although the Resolution of 1686 speaks only of " Ducatoons " no specimen of a " Ducatoon " with the counterstamp seems to have been yet discovered ; but, though of extreme rarity, a few " Half-Ducatoons " are known thus overstruck ; and it seems not unlikely that " Half-Ducatoons " were intended to fall within the scope of the operation of the Resolution.

The following examples may be mentioned :

42. **A silver Half-Ducatoon of Philip IVth of Brabant dated 1638 ; struck at Brussels.** This coin was Lot 6442 in the Stephanik Collection and was figured on Plate 13 of the catalogue : it was acquired at the sale in 1904 by Moquette for the Batavian Museum where it now is.

Fig. 28.
From the illustration in the Stephanik Collection Sale Catalogue.

43. **A coin similar to No. 42 but dated 1640.** It formed Lot 362 of the Fonrobert Collection.

44. **A silver Half-Ducatoon of the Province of Zeeland dated**

1662. Weight : 14 grammes. This coin is in the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague.

Fig. 29.
From the coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

c) Third group 1687.

Stivers of Zeeland overstamped with the Crest of that Province.

By a Resolution dated May 16th 1687 it was decided, in order that the genuine specimens might be distinguished easily from the numerous counterfeit examples in circulation, that the little silver Stiver pieces emanating from the Province of Zeeland, should be counterstruck in Batavia with a small representation of the Crest of that Province ; i.e. a demi-lion to left arising from waves : a good figure of this device may be seen on Fig 7. Reverse.

This impression was to be made at the side of the large Crest which appeared on the Obverse of these Stiver pieces.

45. **Silver Stiver of Zeeland counterstamped with the Crest of the Province.**

The Writer has not been able to trace any specimen of this coin thus treated : but the figure below illustrates the type of piece contemplated by the Resolution.

Fig. 30.
From a coin in the possession of Mr. M. Schulman.

d) Fourth Group 1693.

Indian Rupees of Surat overstamped with the "Dutch Rider".

In July 1693 some of the then well known and intrinsically valuable silver Rupees struck at Surat in India were, somewhat as the Dutch European Half-Ducatoons were treated, counterstruck in Batavia with a similar small "Dutch Rider".

They were to be, when thus countermarked, current as of the value of twenty-eight Stivers; but they seem, notwithstanding this procedure, to have disappeared from circulation before very long; for, as a last effort to keep them in currency, their value was, in 1699, declared to be still further advanced to thirty Stivers.

Very few of these Rupees thus overstamped are known to exist; but the following specimens may be mentioned:

46. **Silver Rupee of Surat: dated A.H. 1102 = A.D. 1690-1691.** Struck at Surat in the 34th regnal year of the Mogul Emperor Aurangzeb. This coin was Lot 363 of the Fonrobert Collection.

47. **A similar coin of the same Emperor but struck in his 36th regnal year and dated A.H. 1104 = A.D. 1692-1693.** Lot 364 of the Fonrobert Collection.

48. **A similar coin of the same Emperor but struck in his 37th regnal year and dated A.H. 1104 = A.D. 1692-1693.** But in addition to the "Dutch Rider" counterstamp, this remarkable specimen was also overstruck, presumably in or about the year 1753, at Batavia with the word "DJAWA" in Arabic Script (See Sixth Group. 1753). Lot 365 of the Fonrobert Collection.

Fig. 31.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

(The above figure shows the type of Rupee upon which the

"Dutch Rider" was overstruck. The coin is a Rupee struck at Surat in the 26th regnal year of the Emperor Aurangzeb and dated A.H. 1093 = A.D. 1681-1682).

e) Fifth group 1747-1750.

Second Regular Issue.

This group of coins, together with the succeeding last three Regular issues of silver, constitute a well-marked series of what are usually now referred to by Numismatists as "Java" or "Batavian" Rupees : but they were, originally, designated (sometimes officially) as "Derhams" or "Java Silver Money". As has been mentioned before, this silver series lies roughly parallel with that which is formed by the Eighteenth Century issues of gold coinage by the Company from Batavia : but the silver was produced in larger quantity and in a greater number of actual years. The mint, again as in the case of the gold coinage, continued, after the dissolution of the Company, to produce silver coins of somewhat the same type; even up to the year 1808.

Speaking generally, the silver Rupees of this whole series are not nearly so rare as are the gold pieces of corresponding dates; they are of rather rough workmanship and, as they all have Arabic inscriptions on both faces which did not materially vary throughout the whole period of issue, they bear a very marked and easily recognizable resemblance to each other. The Dies, however, from which they were struck did not stand much wear and were frequently renewed; very probably more than one Die, each slightly different, was in use at the same time. At any rate the coins, particularly those with dates of years in which the largest numbers were produced, show much variation in appearance when closely examined and there is, in addition, much diversity in their Mint-Marks. Moquette deals with the whole of the series very fully and figures a very large number in his work, quoted earlier, "De Ropijen Munt van Batavia van 1744-1808" (1910).

All these silver Rupees bear an obliquely milled edge.

In the period under review, the weight of these coins was ordered to be identical with 20½ Stivers and their value to be equal to that of a Surat (Indian) Rupee. The Government order to the Mint to produce Silver "Derhams" (i.e. Rupees) was dated 17th February, 1747 : but the resulting profit from the process was so small that the coining of these pieces was directed to be stopped by another Resolution dated 18th June 1751. The rupees of this period (1747-1750) are seldom met with.

(N. & C. p. 49; M. pp. 349, 350; G. p. 36.)

49. 1747. Java Rupee. D. 24. W. 11.60 (G.).

Obv. In Arabic script "Derham min Kompani Welandawi"; i.e. "Money of the Dutch (or Hollander) Company".

Rev. In Arabic script "Ila djazirat Djawa al-Kabir"; i.e. "For the Island Java the Great". Date, "1747", below; above, a rosette of seven dots (a Mint-mark of the Mint-Master, Paulus Dorsman).

(Marsd. p. 812; Bat. M.C. p. 78; N. & C. Pl. 3, f. 20[a]; Fonr. L. 415: Steph. L. 6444; M. Pl. 32, f. 636; G. p. 36; L. 625. £1.13.4.)

50. 1748. Java Rupee. D. 24. W. 10.42 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 49 save for date.

(Steph. L. 6445; Bat. M.C. p. 78; M. Pl. 32, f. 638. Pl. 33 (Rev.) f. 639; G. p. 36; L. 626. £1.1.8.)

51. 1749. Java Rupee. D. 26. W. 11.29 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 50 save for date. This is a rare date.

(Fonr. L. 421; Bat. M.C. p. 78; M. Pl. 33, f. 640; G. p. 36. L. 627 (type as no. 50). £1.8.4.)

There is a specimen in the Royal Mint Collection at Utrecht and another in the Writer's Cabinet.

52. 1750. Java Rupee. D. 25. W. 11.35 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 51 save for date: this is the least uncommon date of this group.

(Steph. L. 6446: M. Pl. 33. ff. (Rev.), 641, 642, 643; G. p. 37. L. 626 (type as no. 50). £1.3.4 and Pl. 5, f. 628.)

Fig. 32.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

f) Sixth group 1753.

Persian Rupees counterstamped "JAVA".

It would appear that, at about the same time as the gold Dutch European Ducats were being officially counterstamped in Batavia with the word "DJAWA" in Arabic script (i.e. between 1753 and

1761), some silver coins of non-Dutch origin were being similarly treated. A Resolution of October 2nd 1758 refers to "Persian" Rupees being counterstruck by the Company with a special die; but, at that date, the counterstriking was already in progress, as in 1757 "Persian" rupees thus impressed were valued in circulation as equivalent to thirty Stivers (N. & C. p. 50).

A few of this class of coins are known still to exist; but they are extremely rare. The following specimens must be recorded :—

48. **The Silver Indian Rupee of Surat dated 1692-3** from the Fonrobert Collection already mentioned as No. 48.

53. **A Silver Persian Rupee of Shah Nadir (A.H. 1148-60 = A.D. 1735-6-1747)** struck at Tabriz in A.H. 1157 = A.D. 1744-5. This coin was Lot 366 of the Fonrobert Collection.

54. **A Silver Persian Double-Rupee of Shah Adil (A.H. 1160-61 = A.D. 1747-48)** struck in A.H. 1161 = A.D. 1747-48). This coin was in 1887 in the possession of the late Mr. J. Schulman and was eventually acquired by the Batavian Museum (Bat. M.C. p. 78).

55. **A Silver Persian Rupee of Shah Rukh (first reign A.H. 1161-63 = A.D. 1747-50)** struck at Mesjid in A.H. 1163 = A.D. 1749-50. This coin was Lot 6452 of the Stephanik Collection and was acquired in 1904 by Moquette for the Batavian Museum where it now is.

56. **A Silver Persian Rupee without date** but probably similar to No. 55. It was Lot 6453 of the Stephanik Collection and was figured on Pl. 13 of the Catalogue. It is now in the Batavian Museum (Bat. M.C. p. 78).

Fig. 33.
From the illustration in the Stephanik Collection Sale Catalogue.

57. In the Batavian Museum (Bat. M.C. p. 78) is a curiosity in the shape of a crude **Mexican Dollar** (known in Java as a "Real Batou" i.e. "Stone Real") **counterstruck with the word "DJAWA"** as were the Persian Rupees. In a note to Lots 6066a-h (which consisted of eight of the crude

pieces representing 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1/10 of a Dollar) of the Stephanik Collection, it is observed that on the arrival of the first Dutch vessels in the Indian Archipelago, in the year 1596 under C. Houtman, the voyagers there found, in circulation as money, pieces of silver called "Reaux batou"; they were of irregular form and came from the silver mines in America; on them were, carelessly, struck the Arms of Spain.

g) Seventh group 1764-1767.

Third Regular Issue.

By a Resolution dated November 6th 1764 it was ordered that Silver Java Rupees should again be minted at Batavia; by a similar Resolution dated January 15th 1768 it was resolved, there being at that time a sufficient supply of silver money in the Netherlands Indies, to cease the coinage of Rupees and to destroy the dies.

The rupees of this Group are very similar to those of the Fifth. Coins dated 1765 and 1766 are the least rare dates. The mint-marks show much diversity of minor character.

58. 1764. Java Rupee. D. 26.

Similar, generally, to No. 52 save for date. The mint-mark is still a rosette; which had, by this time, apparently become a conventional symbol. The coins with this date are of extreme rarity. Moquette figures an example from the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague (M. p. 428 and Pl. 33, f. 645). He also figures (Pl. 33, f. 644) a remarkable trial piece (which is in the Batavian Museum) of the rupee with this date struck on a Spanish Dollar of Charles 2nd dated 1670.

59. 1765. Java Rupee. D. 25.5. W. 12.57 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 58 save for date. There are several well-marked varieties of Die figured by Moquette: in some of these the mint-mark is a rosette the shape of which differs considerably in different specimens; in others the mint-mark resembles the petals of a flower; whilst, again, in others it appears as a sort of rude cross into which form, in later years, it developed as a conventional design (Marsd. p. 812; N. & C. p. 102; Steph. Lots. 6455 (rosette), 6456 (cross); M. Pl. 33, ff. 646 (Obv.) 647, (Rev.) 647a, (Rev.) 647b, 648, 649; Pl. 34, ff. 650, 651, 652, 653; G. p. 37. (Lots 636, 16s. 8d.; 637, 16s.-8d.) and Pl. 5, ff. 636, 637.

60. 1766. Java Rupee. D. 26. W. 12.91 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 59 save for date. There are numerous varieties of Die showing a good deal of difference in the detail. The mint-mark assumed divergent forms of the rosette-cross type. (Marsd. p. 812; N. & C. p. 102 and Pl. 3, f. 20b; Steph. Lots. 6457, 6458, 6459; M. Pl. 34, ff. 654 to 661; Pl. 35, ff. 662 to 666; G. p. 37. L. 628. 13s. 4d.)

Fig. 34.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

61. 1767. Java Rupee. D. 26. W. 12.82 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 60 save for date. (Fonr. L. 479. M. Pl. 35, ff. 667, 668; G. p. 37. L. 639. 16s. 8d.). Moquette refers to (p. 329) and figures (Pl. 35, f. 669) an extraordinary forgery made of copper which had been coated with silver; it was an excellent imitation but had been dated 1667!

b) Eighth group 1782-1789.

Fourth Regular Issue.

By Resolutions dated September 13th and November 5th 1782 the Mint at Batavia was ordered to be opened again for the minting of Silver Rupees and on the latter date Mons. Jacobus de Warem junior was appointed Mint-master and Assayer. This gentleman ceased to be Mint-master on June 20th 1783 although he retained his position as Assayer. On February 20th 1784 Mons. Fredrik August van Halem became Master of the Mint and, after the death of Mons. de Warem in April 1785, was made Assayer. Apparently the Mint ceased to coin these Rupees after January 22nd 1789.

No specimens of Rupees belonging to this group bearing the dates 1782, 1787 or 1789 are known: Moquette (p. 430) does not believe that any Rupees were struck dated 1782 but thinks that specimens dated 1787 and 1789 may yet be found. Mr. Schulman

considers that examples dated 1787 are more likely to be discovered than specimens bearing the dates 1782 or 1789.

The rupees of this period are similar, generally, to those of 1766. The mint-marks are of the rosette-cross types and there are many variations of Die. All the dates, except 1783, are very rare.

62. 1783. Java Rupee. D. 26. W. 12.82, 13.88 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 61 save for date. This date is the only one of this period which is at all often seen. There are several well-marked varieties.

(Marsd. p. 812; M. Pl. 36, ff. 675-80; G. p. 37. (Lots 640. 16s. 8d.; 641. 10s. od.) and Pl. 5, ff. (Obv.) 640 (Obv.), 641.)

Fig. 35.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

63. 1784. Java Rupee.

No specimen of this date had been seen by Moquette at the date of his Article on this series; but Mr. Schulman records that an example was sold by his firm in the Collection of Dr. J.G. Hjalmar Kinberg of Stockholm in the year 1919; it formed Lot 2348 and was similar to the type of the coin dated 1785. It was purchased by Mr. Moquette.

64. 1785. Java Rupee. D. 27.

Similar, generally, to No. 62 save for date; but the figures of the date are much larger than in the coins of 1783.

(M. Pl. 36, f. 681.)

65. 1786. Java Rupee. D. 27. W. 11.6 (G.).

Fig. 36.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Similar, generally, to No. 64 save for date; but the figures of the date are larger still than in the coin of 1785.

(M. Pl. 36, ff. 682, 683; the latter being from a specimen in the Grogan Collection : G. p. 37 (L. 643 £1.13.4) and Pl. 5, f. 643).

66. **1788. Java Rupee.** D. 26. W.

Similar, generally, to No. 64 save for date.

(M. Pl. 36, f. 684.)

i) Ninth group 1795-1798.

Fifth Regular Issue.

After much deliberation and discussion it was resolved by the Company on November 24th 1795 once more to coin Silver Rupees and to instruct the Mint-master Mons. Van Halem accordingly and all the necessary steps were completed early in the following month.

Mons. Van Halem, anticipating the decision, had already prepared dies dated 1795 but no Rupees bearing that date were issued or indeed struck prior to January 1796. Mons. Van Halem died on May 15th 1798.

The Rupees of this period are similar, generally, to those of 1785.

The mint-marks continue of the rosette-cross type. All the dates are rare.

67. **1795. Java Rupee.** D. 26. Similar, generally, to No. 64 save for date. Moquette states that such specimens as bear this date were actually struck in the year 1796.

(Bat. M.C. p. 78; M. p. 431 and Pl. 36, f. 685; Pl. 37 (Obv.) f. 686.)

68. **1796. Java Rupee.** D. 27. 26. W. 12. 85 (G.). Similar, generally, to No. 67 save for date. There are numerous varieties of Die. This date is the only one of this period which is not

Fig. 37.
From the illustration in the Grogan Collection Sale Catalogue.

altogether uncommon. In some specimens the date figures are very large.

(N & C. Pl. 3, f. 20[c]; M. Pl. 37 ff. (Obv.) 687, (Rev.) 687a, (Rev.) 687b, 688 to 692; G. p. 37 (L. 644. £1.13.4) and Pl. 5 f. 644.)

69. **1797. Java Rupee.** Netscher and Van der Chijs mention this date (p. 102); and Moquette (p. 431), although he had not personally seen an example dated 1797, was of the opinion that specimens might, perhaps, be discovered.

70. **1798. Java Rupee.** D. 25.3. Similar, generally, to No. 68 save for date. (Bat. M.C. p. 78; M. Pl. 37, f. 696). The writer has a specimen, rather abraded, in his own Cabinet.

Copper.

Struck at Batavia, Java.

The copper coinage minted in the East Indies by the Company all emanated from Batavia. Its production may be divided into three periods which correspond roughly with some of those during which there was local activity in the issue of both gold and silver coins. The three groups are :

a). An issue of Half-Stiver and Quarter-Stiver pieces in 1644.

b). An issue of the small coins known as " Doits " in 1764, 1765 and 1783.

c). An issue of oblong, rectangular blocks of copper which are usually known as " Bonks " : first produced in 1796 and continuing up to the dissolution of the Company and for some years afterwards.

It is interesting here to notice that in the year 1743, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies exhibited to his Council some coins known locally as " PITIS " (Dutch " Pitjes ") which he had ordered to be made as Patterns for possible use in currency ; they were of red copper and sixteen were to be equivalent in value to one Stiver. On the Obverse was the value in the Dutch and on the Reverse in the Malay language. It was suggested that these pieces should be circulated in Java and its adjacent Island of Madura. These Patterns were not adopted for circulation and no specimen has ever been discovered (N. & C. pp. 62 & 63 and Schulman in lit.). The word " Piti " or " Pichi " is probably of Javanese origin and was and is used throughout the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago to designate coins (usually made of pewter) of very low denominations and often struck or cast by the Sultans of independent or semi-independent States ; they are produced even at the present day in the State of Trengganu in the North-East of the Malay Peninsula.

a). First group 1644.

Half-Stivers and Quarter Stivers.

By a Notification dated August 19th 1644, the Chinaman named Conjok, of Batavia (who has been already mentioned in connection with the production in 1645 of the Silver Batavian " Crowns ") was directed to coin copper Half-Stiver and Quarter-Stiver pieces. He was granted the sole right to make this coinage. This was the first regular issue of coins made by the United Dutch East India Company. Conjok, however, did not produce these pieces in any great quantity and certainly not in numbers adequate for practical purposes ; they soon disappeared from circulation. The coins were cast in moulds, are of handsome design but rough manufacture and bear a plain edge. Although the Half-Stiver is sometimes met with, the Quarter-Stiver is of the greatest rarity.

The issue is referred to and figured by Verkade and by Netscher and Van der Chijs but has not been dealt with by Moquette in any of his publications. (N. & C. pp. 56, 57 ; G. pp. 35, 36.)

71. **1644. Java Rupee.** D. 28 to 30. W. 6.01 to 8.22 (B.).

Obv. Within a plain line circle, an upright sword ; this device constituted part of the Crest of the City of Batavia.

Legend around, " BATAVIA.ANNO.1645 ". Mr. J. Allan, of the British Museum, is of the opinion that " BATAVIA " was a slip or mistake for " BATAVIAE " ; as the latter appears upon the nearly contemporaneous silver pieces; if this is so, the legend would mean " (Coin of) Batavia : in the year 1645 ".

Rev. The monogram " VOC "; above the monogram, " ½ ST ". (ST. = Stiver).

Fig. 38.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

There are certainly two varieties of Die ; in one the workmanship is considerably coarser than in the other. The

coin is not at all common and is hardly ever found in reasonably fine condition. Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 104) state that the Half-Stiver occurs dated 1645; but the Writer has not been able to confirm their statement. (V. Pl. 200, f. 5: N. & C. Pl. 5, f. 27: G. p. 36.)

72. **1644. Quarter-Stiver.** D. 25 to 25.5. W. 4.34. (G.). Similar, generally, to No. 71 but smaller; and, on the Reverse the figures "$\frac{1}{4}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{2}$".

This is an extremely rare coin.

(V. Pl. 222, f. 1: Bat. M.C. p. 79: N. & C. Pl. 6, f. 28: Fonr. Lot. 374: Steph. Lot. 6438: G. p. 36 (Lot. 623. £ 1.15.0) and Pl. 5, f. 623.)

Fig. 39.
From the illustration in the Grogan Collection Sale Catalogue.

b) Second group 1764, 1765 and 1783.

Doits.

The European Mints of the five Dutch Provinces (Holland, Utrecht, Zeeland, Gelderland and Westfrisia), which were closely associated with the fortunes of the Company, had, for many years prior to this issue, produced for the Company, in considerable quantity, for special use in the Dutch East Indies, little copper coins known as "Doits". The first of these made their appearance in the year 1726 and it seems, at first sight, somewhat strange that the Company should have thought it necessary or desirable to manufacture in Java pieces of like denomination. It must, however, be observed that the local call for petty currency, in connection with the great trade carried on by the Dutch in their Eastern Possessions, was so great that the supply of imported Doits never satisfied the huge demand; and, according to the contemporaneous records, it is clear that by way of supplementing this scarcity, many kinds of strange coins (such as Chinese "Cash" and pieces — struck in the Archipelago and Peninsula—made of Pewter) appeared in circulation.

It was in order to meet this difficulty that it was decided by the

Company in 1764 to produce " Doits " at the Batavia Mint; they were declared current by a Proclamation dated November 9th of that year and, not long afterwards, all the irregularly circulated and unauthorized coins were proscribed as contraband and liable to confiscation.

The first batch of Doits is met with dated 1764 and 1765; they are not very uncommon but are seldom found in very fine condition. It is very doubtful if their issue at all fully effected its purpose; four Doits equalled in value One Stiver. A second, and somewhat similar, piece made its appearance in 1783, its production being authorized by a Resolution dated February 18th of that year. Mons. de Warem, the Assayer, was instructed to manufacture these pieces but failed to do so and the Company itself took over the undertaking on June 20th 1783; the Doits were eventually declared to be current by a Resolution dated December 1st of the same year. This coin is not rare but is not often met with in a fine state of preservation.

These locally produced Doits had one advantage over those imported from Europe in the fact that they bore on the Reverse, in Arabic (Malay style) script, an indication of their value; whereas those produced in the Netherlands displayed nothing but the Provincial Arms and the monogram of the Company. The Doit (sometimes spelled " Duit "; in Dutch " Duyt "; in French, " Dute " and, in the modern Malay tongue, pronounced " Doowit " and used as a synonym for money) played a great part in the currency of the East Indies as the smallest monetary unit in practical use and in currency calculations.

In a table, dated 1817, its relation to other well known coins is given thus :

4	Doits	=	1 Stiver.
120	»	=	1 Silver Java Rupee.
264	»	=	1 Spanish Dollar.
1920	»	=	1 Gold Java Rupee.

but the value of the Doit at times varied.

Doits — and it may be here mentioned that Double-Doits and Half-Doits were also, at times, produced — were struck under the Dutch, French and British Administrations in Java; some, indeed, continued to make their appearance even as late as the early forties of the nineteenth century : they were persistently forged and imitated — both well and badly — practically throughout the whole period of their currency; they were at length superseded by the Cent issues which commenced in 1833 in the reign of William Ist.

73. 1764. Doit. D.19.5, to 20. W.3.31 (B.).

Obv. In three lines; " DUYT-IAVAS — 1764 "; (i.e. " Doit of Java : 1764 ").

Rev. In three lines, in Arabic script; " DOEWIT-DJAWA-1764 "; (i.e. Doit; Java : 1764).

(Marsd. p. 813 : V. pl. 202*, f. 3 : N. & C. Pl. 5, f. 29.)

Fig. 40.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

74. 1765. Doit. D.20 to 20.5. W.3.22. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 73 save for date. There are certainly two varieties of Die in one of which the letters and figures are considerably larger than in the other.

75. 1783. Doit. D.22 to 22.5. W.3.25. (B.).

Similar, generally, to No. 74 save for date : but it is a slightly larger coin and on the Obverse the inscription is enclosed within a floral wreath. There are, at least, two different varieties; in one of which the letters and figures are considerably larger than in the other. (V. Pl. 202*, f. 4 : N.& C. Pl. 5, f. 29).

Fig. 41.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

c) Third group 1796-1798.

Bonks.

The " Bonks " (" Bonk " is a Dutch word meaning " Large piece " ; in French " Lingot ") were pieces chopped off from thin,

rectangular, copper rods which were, as a rule, imported from Japan. These rods varied somewhat in width and thickness; in width from about 25 to 11 millimetres and in thickness from about 11 to 7 millimetres; the bits cut off to form the lumps of currency, naturally, differed to some extent in length partly on this account but also, mainly, according to the weight of the value to be represented by a particular " Bonk ". They are sometimes referred to as " Dumps ". As a rule the value in Stivers was stamped on one side of the length and the date on the other; but being often very roughly hacked off from the already stamped parent rod, only portions of the inscriptions of value or date are to be found on many specimens.

The " Bonks " were rude currency but, doubtless, served a purpose of considerable utility as coinage in connection with transactions with the Natives in the Archipelago; for these pieces continued to be produced up to the year 1819; similar lumps of metal were used by the Dutch in Ceylon and have been produced and utilized by other peoples in other places.

In the period at present under review, only Bonks of One and Two Stivers were manufactured; but in later years blocks representing Eight Stivers and also Half-a-Stiver were sometimes cut.

Those Bonks which were made for Ceylon bear as a rule the distinctive letter " C " and include denominations of both Six and Four-and-Three-quarter Stivers: the letter " C " or the monogram " ℭ " usually serve to distinguish them from those belonging to Java. Individual Bonks, although of the same denomination and even also of the same date, vary markedly in weight and to some extent in appearance: but, during the period under consideration, the Two Stiver Bonk weighed about 45 grammes and the One Stiver Bonk about 20 grammes. The whole Java series of these lumps of metal has been elaborately dealt with by Moquette in his Article, " De " Bonken " van 1796 t/m 1810 te Batavia en in 1818-19 te Soerabaya geslagen " (1908). The Bonks are now but seldom met with and some of them are very rare and valuable; being much sought after by collectors of this curious kind of currency.

76. 1796. Bonk of Two Stivers. Le.33.Wi.22.T.9.5.W.44.95. (G.).

Obv. Within a rectangular frame of dots, " 2 : S : " : (S = Stivers).

Rev. Within a rectangular frame of dots, the date, " 1796 ". (N. & C. p. 104. No. 24: M. Pl. 24, ff. 513, 514: G. p. 37. (Lot, 645. £ 1.13.4) and Pl. 6, f. 645.)

77. **1797. Bonk of One Stiver.** Le.20.Wi.19.T.7.W.19.06. (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 76 but smaller; and on the Obverse the figure " I " replaces the figure " 2 ".

(N. & C. p. 104. No. 26 and Pl. 4, f. 26; M. Pl. 24, ff. 511, 512; G. p. 38. (Lot. 646. 16s 8d) and Pl. 6, f. 646).

78. **1797. Bonk of Two Stivers.** Le.38; 24; Wi.19.5; 23; T.19. 5; 11; W.46.14; 43.3; (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 76 save for date. The measurements and weights of the two specimens given above indicate the extraordinary variation which occurs in examples of the same date and denomination.

(N. & C. No. 24: M. Pl. 24, f. 518: G. p. 38. (Lot. 649. £ 1.3.4; Lot. 650. £ 1.13.4) and Pl. 6, f. 650.)

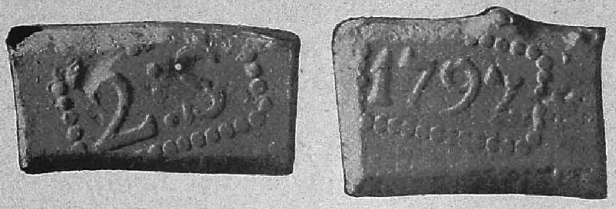


Fig. 42.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

79. **1797. Bonk of One Stiver.** Le.19; Wi.17; T.8.5; W.20. 27. (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 77 save for date.

(N. & C. No. 26: M. Pl. 24, f. 517: G. p. 38. Lot.651. 16s. 8d.).

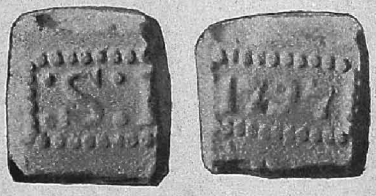


Fig. 43.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

80. **1798. Bonk of Two Stivers.** Le.32; Wi.21; T.10; W.47. 59. (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 78 save for date.

(N. & C. No. 24: M. Pl.24, f. 520: G. p. 38. Lot. 654. £ 2.18.4 and Pl. 6, f. 654.)

81. 1798. Bonk of One Stiver. Le.20.Wi.19.T.8.W.21.72. (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 79 save for date.

(N. & C. No. 24 : M. Pl. 24, f. 519 : G. p. 38. Lot.655. 16s. 8d. and Pl. 6, f. 655.)

Pewter.

Struck at Batavia, Java.

Amongst the Islands of the Malay Archipelago, and, of course, in the Peninsula, much Tin ore is found; it has been worked and smelted there by the Chinese from time immemorial; and, more or less mixed with lead, has been much utilized, particularly by indigenous Rulers, in the production of coins of low value; some of these Pewter pieces are still current in various localities such, for example, as the State of Trengganu which is under British protection.

The Dutch in the eighteenth and the British in the nineteenth centuries both struck pewter coins; and even during the great War, when there was a temporary shortage of petty currency in the Netherlands Indies, an issue of pewter Five and Ten Cent pieces was actively contemplated there.

The Dutch, when they first reached Java, found, being familiarly used as currency there, " U " shaped pieces of metal known as " Tangs ". This kind of money was from its appearance often designated as " Fish-hook " or " Lari " currency and is a very primitive form of coinage, being found used on the coasts of southern India and of Ceylon and elsewhere. These pieces were generally fashioned from thin circular copper rods or very thick wire, and in Java also probably from tin or pewter. The Half and Quarter Stiver coins produced in 1644 by the Dutch in Java were not struck in numbers adequate to meet the requirements of the local demand for copper currency of low denomination; and, owing to this shortage, the Company, by a Resolution dated November, 9th 1658 decided in order to accommodate the indigenous population, to make at Batavia " Tangs " from thin copper rods and to declare them current at the rate of four to the Stiver; they were to be stamped on the edges with a small device so as to prevent them from being clipped and thus lessened in intrinsic value. The rods, which were of Japanese copper, were found so hard that their bending and stamping was discovered to be impracticable; and by a Resolution dated May 28th 1660 directions were given that these " Tangs " were to be made of pewter instead of copper. Although

none of these Tangs made of Copper (if indeed any were actually issued) have come to light, one, at any rate, of the Pewter pieces is in existence. It is impressed with the Crest of the City of Batavia. (N. & C. p. 57 : Rouffaer and Ijzerman, p. 228.)

In 1796 and in the following year, a small issue of little Doits, composed of Pewter, was produced at Batavia. The origin and circumstances attendant upon the appearance of these very rare pieces was not satisfactorily understood until elucidated by Moquette in his Article " De tinnen Duiten in 1796-7, en de metalen Stuivers, in 1799-1800 te Batavia geslagen " (1908).

These Doits were, almost immediately after being put into currency, extensively forged by a Chinaman named Tjam Sam Ko ; and, in consequence of the advent of these counterfeit coins, the genuine issue was declared to be withdrawn from circulation by a Resolution dated May 17th 1797 ; and, as a result, these pieces are now of the utmost rarity.

The two groups to be here described are, therefore :

a). 1660 " Tangs " impressed with the Crest of Batavia.

b). 1796-1797. Doits.

a) First group 1660.

" Tangs " impressed with the Crest of Batavia.

82. 1660. " Tang " impressed with the Crest of Batavia. W.11.8. (H.)

Fig. 44.

From the specimen in the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague.

A roughly circular rod of pewter bent in the shape of the letter " U ". On the upper portion of each arm is stamped on one side an upright sword the point of which passes through a laurel wreath ; this device constituted the Crest of the City of Batavia. The other side of the " Tang " is

not stamped. The "Tang" is 31 millimetres long and 12 millimetres across. The only specimen which appears to be known is in the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague.

b) Second group 1796-1797.

Doits.

The decision to produce these Pewter Doits was originally made by a Resolution dated May 27th 1796. It was intended in the first instance that they should have a round hole in the centre; a device known for many centuries past to the Chinese and copied from them in many instances in the coins of low denomination produced in the Malay Archipelago and Peninsula by the Native Princes and Sultans; the idea of the hole being for convenience in stringing them on wire or cord when conveying a quantity.

They were also to be inscribed with the letter "B" (i.e. Batavia) above the monogram "VOC". Each Doit was to be of the weight of two copper Doits but to equal in value only one.

The manufacture of these pieces and their dies (which were of iron) was entrusted under contract to certain Chinese men; but forgeries, even before these coins were declared current, were put on the market.

The original Order of May 27th 1796 was, almost immediately, cancelled by an Order dated June 28th 1796.

A new type was approved and directed to be made by an Instruction dated July 1st 1796; these had no central hole and the letter "N" (not "B") above the monogram "VOC": they were declared current by a Resolution dated September 20th 1796.

No genuine specimen of the first type has yet been found, and it is indeed an uncertain question if any were made; and, as the later issue was, as has been previously mentioned, again owing to the appearance of forgeries, withdrawn from circulation in May 1797, specimens are of the very highest rarity and of great numismatic value.

83. 1796. Doit. D.18.W.5.58. (G.).

Obv. The monogram "VOC"; above the monogram, the letter "N"; (i.e. Nederlandsche = Netherlands).

Rev. In three lines "I-DUIT-1796". Extremely rare: Moquette was only aware of one specimen, which was in the Batavian Museum; but there was another in the Grogan Collection.

(M.Pl.24, f. 515: G. p. 38. (Lot. 647. £ 5.8.4) and Pl. 5, 647.)

84. 1797. Doit. D. 18 to 18.5. W. 7.03. (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 83 save for date and of equal rarity. There was a specimen in the Grogan Collection which is now in the Writer's Cabinet.

(M. Pl. 24, f. 516 : G. p. 38 (Lot. 648.£ 5.8.4) and Pl. 5, f. 648.)

Fig. 45.
From the coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

B. Struck in the Netherlands.

Much silver and copper, but no gold, regular coinage was struck in the Netherlands for the special use of the Company in the Dutch East Indies.

Although no such coins are known bearing a date earlier then 1726 it would appear that in 1624 the Company obtained permission from the Provinces of Holland and Westfrisia to have prepared, at their respective Mints, Doits for the Company's use in its Oriental Possessions : the design arranged showed on the Obverse the Lion of Holland and on the Reverse the Arms of Batavia and the legend " BATAVIA COLONIA BELGICA " : i.e. " BATAVIA (THE) DUTCH COLONY " (vide Dutch General Register No. 19, p. 16).

No coin of the above type is known and Mr. Schulman considers that it is not unlikely that none were ever made owing to the undoubted fact that the sanction of the States-General (i.e. Parliament) was not obtained for the minting of this proposed issue.

About a century later the Company, again without consulting the States-General, appears to have arranged with some of the Provincial Administrations (notably of Holland and Zeeland) to be allowed to have Doits struck, for its use in the East, at the mints of those Provinces : and such Doits (which are described later) of Holland and Zeeland dated 1726 are known. In the same year the Company, still without the assent of the States-General, having obtained the consent of the Provincial Governments of Holland, Zeeland and Westfrisia, gave an order to the mints of those Provinces for the production of the large silver pieces known as Ducatoons.

However, the Masters-General of the Mints of the United Pro-

vinces of the Netherlands objected, and, under date the 31st May 1726, despatched a report or complaint to the States-General against the Board of Governors of the Company. This complaint was to the effect that information had been received that the Company, without the permission of the States-General, had placed orders with the Provincial Mints of Holland, Zeeland and Westfrisia for the minting of Ducatoons of a design different to that which had been approved in 1659 as the official general design for the Ducatoon by the States-General; and that they, the complainants, feared that what had already taken place in the case of Doits would also occur with regard to Ducatoons; they suggested the drastic proposal that, until and unless the States-General should by Resolution otherwise decide, any Provincial Mint coining Ducatoons for the Company should be fined one thousand Ducatoons for every one so struck. This report was followed by a further communication from the Masters-General to the States-General dated July 15th 1726; in this the writers observe that the Provincial Council of Zeeland had on June 3rd 1726 definitely instructed its Mint authorities to strike One hundred thousand Ducatoons for the Company; on one side these pieces were to display the Company's monogram " VOC " underneath the arms of the Province and the Provincial motto " LUCTOR ET EMERGO " (i.e. " I strive and rise "): whilst on the other side was to be portrayed a Knight on horseback with the legend " MON(ETA) : NOV(A) : ORD(INUM) : ZEL(ANDIÆ) : IN USUM SOCIET(ATIS) : INDIÆ ORIENTA-(LIS) "; (i.e. " New coin of the Parliament of Zeeland for the use of the East India Company "); the writers contended that if such coins were put into circulation the Mint (being a Mint of the United Provinces) would assume the features of a private trading establishment.

On July 15th 1726 the States-General strongly warned the Council of Zeeland not to manufacture Ducatoons of such character.

On July 17th 1726 the Mint-Masters again wrote to the States-General informing that Body that the Mint at Dordrecht in the Province of Holland was also occupying itself in coining Ducatoons for the Company: they actually sent a specimen of the coin being produced there to the States-General. This coin on one side showed the Arms of the Province, underneath which was the monogram " VOC "; on it was inscribed the legend " VIGILATE DEO CONFIDENTES " (i.e. " Watch, trusting in God "). On the other side side was a legend " MON(ETA) : HOLL(ANDIÆ) ET WESTF-(RISIÆ) : IN USUM SOCIET(ATIS) : INDIÆ : ORIENT(ALIS) " i.e. (" Coin of Holland and Westfrisia for the use of the East India Company ").

Mr. Schulman doubts if the record of this legend is quite correct;

he thinks it most unlikely that a coin minted at Dordrecht in the Province of Holland should bear the names of two Provinces i.e. " HOLLANDIÆ ET WESTFRISIÆ " : and particularly in view of the fact that the mint at Hoorn in the Province of Westfrisia was simultaneously (as will be seen later) producing or proposing to produce its own Ducatoons for the Company's use. Mr. Schulman considers (and no doubt rightly) that the words " ET WESTF-(RISIÆ) " did not actually appear on this Dordrecht piece.

In addition to this specimen the Mint-Masters also forwarded to the States-General drawings of the Ducatoons which were being prepared at the Zeeland and Westfrisia Mints.

Of the Zeeland coin a description has already been given. The Westfrisian piece showed on one side the arms of the Province with the monogram " ⅋ " below and the legend " DEUS : FORTIT(UDO) : ET SPES NOSTRA " (i.e. " God is our strength and hope ") : on the other side appeared the knight on horseback and the legend " MON(ETA) : NO(VA) : ORD(INUM) : WESTF-(RISIÆ) : IN USUM SOCIET(ATIS) : INDIÆ ORIENT(ALIS) ".

Upon receipt of this further information the States-General issued a peremptory order to the Mint-Masters at Dordrecht (Holland) and Hoorn (Westfrisia) instructing them not to produce such coins or to put them into circulation and they were also directed to inform the East India Company that its responsible officers must present themselves and appear before the States-General in order, presumably, to give an explanation of their behaviour. On August 31st 1726 Mr. Isaac Westerveen, the Dordrecht Mint-Master, wrote to the Masters-General that he would endeavour to recover such Ducatoons as had already been delivered to the Company and that they should be melted down together with any other such Ducatoons which had been produced but had not been sent out from the Mint. None of these unauthorized Ducatoons of the three Provinces have ever come to light ; so their recall and melting-down must have been singularly effective : it is not, however, in the view of Mr. Schulman (to whom I am indebted for most of the above information) altogether impossible that a stray specimen may yet be found. Whether the responsible officers of the Company did appear before the States-General or not is not certain ; but the Company was powerful and important and the difficulties were overcome. In 1727 the Company formally applied to the States-General for permission to have minted, for its use in the East Indies, Ducatoons similar, generally, to the Ducatoons in currency in the Netherlands. The Company forwarded with its application a drawing of the piece proposed to be produced for it at the Dordrecht Mint in the Province of Holland ; this displayed the legend " MON(ETA) : FŒD(ERATARUM) : BELG(II) : PRO-

(VINCIARUM) : HOLL(ANDIÆ) (*or HOLL(ANDICA)* : IN USUM SOCIET(ATIS) : IND(IÆ) : ORIENT(ALIS) " i.e. (" Coin of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; (production) of Holland; for the use of the East India Company ").

The desired sanction was granted (and at the same time, probably, permission to have copper coinage struck as well) on October 7th 1727; there was no further trouble after this and from 1728 until almost the last year of the Company's existence silver and bronze coinage was produced freely for the Company at various Mints in the Netherlands and, at times, in considerable and even large quantities.

All this coinage emanated from mints in six of the Dutch Provinces, namely :

Province.	*Mint Towns.*
a) *Holland*	Dordrecht.
b) *Utrecht*	Utrecht.
c) *Zeeland*	Middelburg.
d) *Gelderland*	Harderwijk.
e) *Westfrisia*	Hoorn : Enkhuizen : Medemblik.
f) *Overysel*	Kampen.

Broadly speaking, the first five named of these Provinces issued, more or less contemporaneously, coins of similar denominations and of, in some respects, not dissimilar appearance : they form a well-marked, handsome and interesting series.

On almost all appears the famous monogram " VOC ".

Each Province, however, impressed, almost invariably, on its own productions its own heraldic insignia; by which the coins of any Province can, as a rule, be easily distinguished and identified. These insignia or Arms were :

a) *Holland.*

A lion, rampant, to left and within a shield which is usually surmounted by a crown.

Fig. 46.

From a Proof Silver Doit of 1752 in the Writer's Cabinet.

b) *Utrecht.*

A shield; often crowned and, frequently, having lions standing upright as supporters. The shield is divided diagonally by a line running from left to right and downwards; the upper (i.e. right hand) portion of the shield is plain and unmarked but the lower (i.e. left hand) portion is hatched or shaded with fine perpendicular lines.

Fig. 47.
From a Proof Silver Doit of 1768 in the Writer's Cabinet.

c) *Zeeland.*

The upper half of a lion, facing to the left, rising from waves; the whole lying within a shield usually surmounted by a crown.

Fig. 48.
From a Copper Doit of 1731 in the Writer's Cabinet.

d) *Gelderland.*

Two lions, rampant, facing each other but separated by a line: the whole within a shield which is usually surmounted by a crown.

Fig. 49.
From a Proof Silver Doit of 1757 in the Writer's Cabinet.

e) *Westfrisia.*

Two lions, one above the other, passing to the left : the whole within a shield which is often surmounted by a crown.

Fig. 50.
From a Proof Silver Doit of 1781 in the Writer's Cabinet.

f) *Overysel.*

A lion, rampant, to left and standing in front of a wavy bar which passes behind the middle of the lion's body : the whole within a shield : and usually crowned.

Fig. 51.
From a Copper Doit of 1803 in the Writer's Cabinet.

In addition to these Arms, there appear, on most of the coins, distinctive Mint-marks which indicate unmistakably at what Provincial Mint the specimens were struck.

The silver issues may be divided into two groups : the earlier, which made their appearance only from about 1728 to 1751, consisted of large and handsome pieces known as Ducatoons : they are distinctly rare and valuable. Proofs in gold are known of a few ; but it need hardly, perhaps, be stated that they are of the very highest rarity.

Ducatoons were minted by all the six Provinces and were all of somewhat the same type : a mounted knight on the Obverse and the Arms of the United Provinces of the Netherlands on the Reverse : but each Province impressed on its own coins its own Crest and name ; and there are other minor differences.

These " VOC " Ducatoons are much of the same appearance as those struck for use in the Netherlands and differ from them principally in the presence on the specimens minted for the East Indies of the familiar " VOC " monogram and in the fact that the legend on the Obverse denotes that they were coined for the Company. The later issues, also very beautiful coins although not so rare as the Ducatoons, consisted of Three Guilder, One Guilder and Half-Guilder (or Ten Stiver) pieces : these, however, only date from 1786 ; a year in which there commenced, amongst some European nations, great competition in the provision of currency for the purposes of their trade overseas. These coins were only produced by the Provinces of Utrecht, Zeeland, Gelderland and Westfrisia. They are all much of the same appearance : a draped female figure — often known as " La Pucelle Néerlandaise " — on the Obverse and the lion of the Netherlands on the Reverse : but there are distinctive features of name of the Province and, usually, of mint-mark by which the different coins of each Province can easily be separated. But by far the most generally known of the coins which emanated, during the lifetime of the Company, from the Provincial mints, for use in the Netherlands Indies, were the familiar " VOC " Doits of copper. These little pieces were first struck in 1726 and continued to be produced, although somewhat irregularly, by all the above-named Provinces (with the exception of Overysel) for nearly seventy years ; the last batch is dated 1794.

They were put into circulation in very large quantities and were, indeed, current in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago until about the middle of the nineteenth century.

They were constantly imitated either by direct forgeries or by coinage resembling the Doit in size and casual appearance.

Half-Doits were also produced, in considerable quantities, from the year 1749 and for about four decades afterwards ; but not in nearly so many years nor in nearly such great numbers as were the Doits.

Both Doits and Half-Doits all, with very few exceptions, display on the Obverse the Arms or parts of the Arms of the Province in which they were minted ; and, on the Reverse, the Company's monogram, " VOC ". They are, as a rule (with the exception of some few special dates), common ; but are not usually found except in abraded or worn condition.

It should, however, here be observed that it would seem to have been a more or less regular practice, at the Provincial mints, to strike off, as Proofs or as complimentary gifts for distinguished visitors and personages, examples of Doits and Half-Doits in silver and, even, occasionally, in gold : of some dates, indeed, Doits and

Half-Doits of certain of the Provinces are only known as silver or gold examples of this character.

The gold specimens are very seldom met with and are very valuable; but some of those in silver are to be found not uncommonly.

The issues of each Province have to be dealt with separately.

a) Province of Holland.

All the coinage issued for the Company from this Province was minted at the Town of Dordrecht.

All the coins, almost invariably, display the Provincial Arms, the monogram " VC " and a rosette which was the mint-mark of the City of Dordrecht.

Silver.

The Province of Holland produced only Ducatoons for the Company. The known dates are 1726, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40 and 41; all are distinctly and some extremely rare.

Gold proofs are known of the years 1728, 1732 and 1733 but are of extreme rarity and very valuable.

85. 1726. Ducatoon.

The Ducatoon of this date has already been described, with such particularity as is known, in the remarks introductory to this Chapter and need not again be referred to, beyond stating that, although some were undoubtedly issued from the Mint at Dordrecht to the Company's representatives in Europe, they were, apparently, all recalled and melted down; for no specimen is known. The coin is mentioned (with a mark of interrogation) by Netscher and van der Chijs (p. 100).

86. 1728. Ducatoon. D.42. W.32. (S). Plain edge.

Obv. A mounted knight in armour, with sword raised in right hand, galloping to right : underneath the horse, a crowned shield containing the Crest of the Province; i.e. a lion rampant to left within a crowned shield. Legend around; " MON(ETA) : FŒD(ERATARUM) : BELG(II) : PRO-(VINCIARUM) : HOLL(ANDIÆ) : [or HOLL(ANDICA)]: IN USUM SOCIET(ATIS) : INDIÆ) : ORIENT(ALIS). This may be translated " Coin (or money) of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; (production) of Holland; for the use of the East Indian Company ".

Rev. A crowned shield bearing a lion, rampant, to left, with

sword in right paw and a sheaf of arrows in the left; the shield is supported on each side by a crowned lion, rampant, facing outwards; the whole device constituted the Arms of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

Below the shield, the monogram " VF " enclosed in elaborate ornamental scroll-work; above the shield the date, " 1728 " lying between two dots or full-stops. Legend around, " CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT "; i.e. " Little things (or " The Small State ") grow (or " prosper ") through Concord ".

(V. Pl. 201, f. 1 : N. & C. p. 100 and pl. 2, f. 13 : Steph. L. 6074 : S. p. 2. L. 18. £ 3.3.8).

At least two Gold proofs of this coin are known; one formed Lot 1346 at the sale of the Collection of Dr. White-King of the Indian Civil Service in Amsterdam in 1905 realizing £ 8.6.8; it was figured on Plate 2 of the Catalogue; a second (D. 43. W. 40. 3) formed Lot 1060 at a sale held by Mons. Schulman in July 1922 at the same place and brought £ 41.13.4; it was figured on plate 5 of the Catalogue.

87. **1729. Ducatoon.**

Similar to No. 86 save for date. There is a specimen in the Royal Mint Cabinet at Utrecht (N. & C. p. 100).

88. **1730. Ducatoon.**

Similar to No. 86 save for date. There is a specimen in the Royal Mint Cabinet at Utrecht and another in the Batavian Museum. Examples were sold at the dispersal of the Rynbende (Amsterdam, 1890), Stephanik (Amsterdam, 1894), and Bergsoe (Amsterdam, 1903) Collections; and one was advertised by Schulman in his Catalogue No. 22 of July 1891.

(Not in N. & C : Steph. L. 6075 : Bat. M.C. p. 77).

89. **1731. Ducatoon.**

Similar to No. 86 save for date. There is a specimen in the Royal Mint Cabinet at Utrecht and another in the Batavian Museum. There was also an example in the Collection of Mons. L.A.P. Lapeyrie

90. **1732. Ducatoon.** D. 42. Plain edge.

Similar to No. 86 save for date.

(N. & C. p. 100 : Steph. L. 6076 : Bat. M.C. p. 77 : R. de P.L. 102. £ 2.10.0). A gold proof (D. 41. 5. W. 34. 8) formed Lot 386 of the Fonrobert Collection; another was advertised by Mons. Schulman in his Catalogue No. 8 of January 1886; there is also an example in the Batavian Museum (Bat. M.C. p. 77).

91. 1733. Ducatoon.

Similar to No. 86 save for date.

(N. & C. p. 100 : Steph. L.6077 : Bat. M.C. p. 77).

A gold proof formed Lot 6889 of the Stephanik Collection sale and a specimen (probably the same piece) was advertised by Schulman in his Catalogue No. 22 of July 1891.

Fig. 52.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

92. 1738. Ducatoon.

Similar to No. 86 save for date. There is a specimen in the Royal Mint Cabinet at Utrecht.

93. 1739. Ducatoon. D.42 to 44. W.32.32 to 32.41. (S); (G).

Similar to No. 86 save for date. The Ducatoon with this date occurs in two forms :

(a) the edge is plain and the diameter about 43 millimetres.

(b) the edge is obliquely milled, the workmanship finer and the diameter about 44 millimetres; this form is very seldom met with.

(N. & C. p. 100 : Fonr. L. 400 : Bat. M.C. p. 67. Specimens for sale of form (a) may be noticed in the Sale Catalogues of Schulman No. 26 September 1893 ; Stephanik. L.6078 (1894) ; von Ende (1896) ; van Oosterzee (1900); Grogan, p. 42 and L.722. £1.5.0 (1914); Schulman No. 68. L.19. £ 2.1.8; and of form (b) in those of Rynbende (1890) ; Steph.L.6079 ; van Oosterzee (1900) ; Bergsoe (1903) ; Schulman No.68.L.20. £ 3.15.0).

94. 1740. Ducatoon. D.42 to 43. W.32.42. (G). Plain edge.

Similar to No. 86 save for date.

(N. & C. p. 100 : Steph. L.6080 : Bat. M.C. p. 77 : G. p. 42. L.723.17s.6d).

95. 1741. Ducatoon.

Similar to No. 86 save for date.

(Not in N. & C : a specimen was disposed of at the sale of Mons. W.E.Rynbende's Collection at Amsterdam in August 1890; an example is in the Batavian Museum ; (Bat. M.C. p. 77.)

Copper.

The Province issued a long series of Doits extending over many years; they were produced in considerable quantity. The dates known are :

1726, 27 (?), 28 (?), 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 (?), 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93.

Examples of the years 1726, 37, 43, 53, 68 and 84 are rare.

Gold proofs of at least seven years (1726, 38, 47, 49, 53, 59 and 63) are known and the Doit of 1738 is, indeed, only known as such. Silver proofs of at least twenty years (1735, 36, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63) occur; and genuine Doits of the last eight years are not known in copper.

The Province also coined Half-Doits the known dates of which are :

1749, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 69 and 70; those of the years 1750 and 1751 are rare.

Gold proofs of at least six years (1755, 56, 58, 60, 61 and 63) are known ; silver proofs also of at least ten dates (1753, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63) are met with ; and genuine Half-Doits of copper with any of these dates (with the exception of 1753) do not occur.

All proofs in gold are rare and of considerable value ; but examples of some of the dates as silver proofs are not at all uncommon.

All the copper doits and half-doits bear a plain edge ; but the specimens in gold and silver have, after the year 1738 in the case of the former, and after the year 1750 in the case of the latter, an edge obliquely milled.

The diameter of these V.O.C. Doits of Holland varies from about 20.7 to 22.5 millimetres ; and that of the Half-Doits from about 17 to 18.3 millimetres.

There is a fair amount of variation in the Dies of both Doits and Half-Doits ; Moquette figures on his Pl. 8 a considerable number and also numerous forgeries manufactured in the East Indies.

Netscher and Van der Chijs give (pp. 127-129) a list of these

Doits and Half-Doits; and Moquette deals with them exhaustively in his Article " De Duiten en Halve duiten, voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in Holland " (pp. 40-57 and Pl. 8; ff. 196-221); (1907).

96. **1726. Doit.** Rare date.
Obv. A crowned shield bearing the Provincial Crest i.e. a lion, rampant, to left.
Rev. The monogram " VF "; the date, " 1726 ", below; a five-leaf rosette, between two dots, above.
(V.Pl.201; f.5: N. & C. Pl.8; f.21[a]: Bat.M.C. p. 78: M.f.196).
There is a gold proof in the Batavian Museum (Bat.M.C. p. 78; M. p. 42).
It may here be observed that Netscher and Van der Chijs include in their list of Doits the dates 1727 and 1728, and there were in the Stephanik Collection and in the Batavian Museum examples of those years. Moquette, however, regards all such specimens, as well as those dated 1729, as forgeries of which he figures several; of 1727, ff. 197-199; of 1728, f. 200; and as to 1729 see his p. 42.
97. **1730. Doit.** Same type as No. 96. (*M.f. 202[a]*).
98. **1731. Doit.** Same type. Specimens occur in which the date 1730 has been altered to 1731.
99. **1732. Doit.** Same type. Examples occur in which the date 1726 has been altered to 1732.
100. **1733. Doit.** Same type.
101. **1734. Doit.** Same type. Specimens of 1733 with the date changed to 1734 occur.
102. **1735. Doit.** Same type; silver proofs (Steph. L.6176) occur but are rather rare; copper pieces of the previous year with the date altered to 1735 occur.
103. **1736. Doit.** Same type; the figure " 3 " is large. Silver proofs (Steph. L 6177) occur in which the figure " 6 " is struck over the figure " 5 "; they are rare.
104. **1737. Doit.** Same type. A rare date. The figure " 3 " is large. (M.f.203).
105. **1738. Doit.** Same type, but only known as a gold proof which is in the Batavian Museum (Bat.M.C. p. 78: M. pp. 43, 44).
106. **1742. Doit.** Same type.
107. **1743. Doit.** Same type. Rare date.
108. **1744. Doit.** Same type.
109. **1745. Doit.** Same type.
110. **1746. Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs (Fonr.L.414: Steph. L.6178) occur but are rather rare.

111. 1747. **Doit.** Same type. There was a gold proof in the Lapeyrie Collection. Silver proofs (Fonr. L. 416 : Steph. L. 6179) occur but are rather rare.

112. 1748. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs (Fonr. L. 419. Steph. L. 6180) occur.

113. 1749. **Doit.** Same type. Gold (Bucknill Cabinet) and silver proofs (Fonr. L. 422. Steph. L. 6181) occur.

Fig. 53.
From a gold proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

114. 1749. **Half-Doit.** Same type but a much smaller coin. (V. Pl. 210. f. 6 : N & C. Pl. 4, f. 22 a : M. ff. 218, 221).

115. 1750. **Doit.** Same type (M. ff. 206 a, b ; and (forgery) 204). Silver proofs occur (Steph. L. 6182 ; M. p. 45).

116. 1750. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Rare date.

117. 1751. **Doit.** Same type (M. (forgery) f. 205). Silver proofs (Steph. L. 6183) occur.

118. 1751. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Rare date.

Some Half-Doits of this date were officially pierced with a square hole in the centre for use in the Eastern parts of Java where coinage similarly punched (such as Chinese cash) was familiar to the indigenous people through the immigrants and settlers from China (M. p. 39 and pl. 7, f. 195).

119. 1752. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs (Fonr. L. 434 : Steph. L. 6184) occur.

120. 1752. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Half-Doits of this date were treated as were those of 1751.

121. 1753. **Doit.** Same type. Rare date. Gold (Fonr. L. 438) and silver (Fonr. L. 439 : Steph. L. 6185) proofs occur.

122. 1753. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs (Fonr. L. 441) occur.

123. 1754. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs (Fonr. L. 443) occur.

124. 1754. **Half-Doit.** Same type.

125. 1755. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs (Fonr. L. 447 : Steph. L. 6186) occur.

126. 1755. **Half-Doit.** Same type. There was a gold proof in the

van Oosterzee Collection; but otherwise it is only known as a silver proof (Fonr. L. 448 : Steph. L. 6202).

Fig. 54.
From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

127. 1756. **Doit.** Same type. Silver (Fonr. L. 450, 451 : Steph. L. 6187) proofs only.
128. 1756. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (van Oosterzee) and silver (Fonr. L. 452 : Steph. L. 6203) proofs only.
129. 1757. **Doit.** Same type. Silver (Steph. L. 6188) proofs only. Moquette figures a copper forgery : f. 208.
130. 1757. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Fonr. L. 458 : Steph. L. 6204).
131. 1758. **Doit.** Same type. Silver (Steph. L. 6189) proofs only. Moquette figures a copper forgery : f. 209.
132. 1758. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (Steph. L. 6200; W.-K. L. 1359) and silver (Fonr. L. 459 : Steph. L. 6205 : M. f. 219) proofs only.
133. 1759. **Doit.** Same type. Gold (van Oosterzee) and silver (Steph. L. 6190) proofs only.
134. 1759. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph. L. 6206).
135. 1760. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Fonr. L. 461).
136. 1760. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (Steph. L. 6201) and silver (Fonr. L. 462 : Steph. L. 6207) proofs only.
137. 1761. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Fonr. L. 464).
138. 1761. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (R. de P. L. 101) and silver proofs only (Steph. L. 6208 : M. f. 220).
139. 1762. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph. L. 6191).
140. 1762. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph. L. 6209).
141. 1763. **Doit.** Same type. Gold (Smidt van Gelder Collection Amsterdam 1847) and silver (M. p. 46) proofs only.
142. 1763. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (Fonr. L. 467) and silver (Steph. L. 6210) proofs only.
143. 1764. **Doit.** Same type (M. f. 207).
144. 1765. **Doit.** Same type (M. f. 210); Schulman records an example of the previous year in which the date has been altered to 1765.

145. 1766. **Doit.** Same type.
146. 1767. **Doit.** Same type.
147. 1768. **Doit.** Same type. Rare date.
148. 1769. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Half Doits dated 1767 (Bat.M. C.p.79) and 1768 occur but are probably all forgeries (M.p.55).
149. 1770. **Doit.** Same type (M.f.210).
150. 1770. **Half-Doit.** Same type.
151. 1771. **Doit.** Same type.
152. 1772. **Doit.** Same type.
153. 1776. **Doit.** Same type.
154. 1777. **Doit.** Same type.
155. 1778. **Doit.** Same type.
156. 1779. **Doit.** Same type.
157. 1780. **Doit.** Same type. The "O" of the date is smaller than the other figures. Half-Doits of this date occur but are all forgeries (M.p.55).
158. 1781. **Doit.** Same type. Often met with Reverse incuse. Half-Doits of this date occur but are all forgeries: Moquette figures one; f.217.

    Netscher and Van der Chijs include the date 1782 in their list of Doits; but no specimen was known to Moquette (M.p.50).
159. 1784. **Doit.** Same type. Very rare date.

    Netscher and Van der Chijs include the dates 1785 and 1787 in their list of dates; but Moquette states (p. 51) that all such Doits so dated, as well as others which are dated 1786, are counterfeit.
160. 1788. **Doit.** Same type (M.ff.212, 213, 216).
161. 1789. **Doit.** Same type (M.f.211).
162. 1790. **Doit.** Same type (M.ff.214, 215). Examples of 1789 occur with date altered to 1790.
163. 1791. **Doit.** Same type (M.f.211). On some specimens the last figure "1" is very far from the "9"
164. 1792. **Doit.** Same type (M.f.216).
165. 1793. **Doit.** Same type (M.f.216).

b) Province of Utrecht.

All the coinage issued for the Company from this Province was struck at the City of Utrecht. The coins, with scarcely any exceptions, all bear the Arms or part of the Arms of the Province, the monogram "VT" and the Mint-mark of the Town of Utrecht

which consisted of a minute representation of the peculiar shield which forms the central feature of the Provincial insignia.

The coins of this Province were of finished workmanship.

Silver.

In silver, the Province produced for the Company, Ducatoons (dated 1738, 39 and 40), Three Guilder pieces (dated 1786), One Guilder pieces (dated 1786 and 90) and Half-Guilder (otherwise known as Ten Stiver) pieces (dated 1786 and 1790).

On all these will be found to appear as part of the inscriptions the word "TRAI" which stands as an abbreviation for "TRAIECTUM" the ancient Roman appellation of Utrecht.

These Ducatoons are rarely met with but the later silver pieces are not uncommon with the exception of the Half-Guilder dated 1790 of which only one example appears to be known.

166. 1738. **Ducatoon.**

Mentioned by Verkade and by Netscher and Van der Chijs and, if it exists, presumably similar to No. 168 save for date. Mr. Schulman knows of no specimen in existence.

167. 1739. **Ducatoon.**

Similar, save for date, to No. 168. The Ducatoon of Utrecht dated 1739 is not mentioned by Verkade or by Netscher and Van der Chijs but a specimen formed Lot 401 of the Fonrobert Collection. Mr. Schulman has never seen an example.

168. 1740. **Ducatoon.** D.42.5. W.32.44 (G) Obliquely milled edge.

This piece is of the same type as No. 86; but, on the

Fig. 55.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

Obverse, underneath the horse appears the distinctive shield of the Province in the centre of a larger and crowned shield bearing the arms of the City of Utrecht, and in the legend the word "TRAI(ECTI)" replaces the word "HOLL(ANDIÆ)" (V. p. 203 : N & C. p. 100 : Steph. L.6114 : G.p. 43. L.738 £2.1.8). There is a proof in gold in the Batavian Museum (Bat.M.C. p. 77).

169. 1786. Three Guilders. D.41 to 44. W.31.7 (G.). Obliquely milled edge.

Obv. The figure of the Greek Goddess Pallas Athene, helmeted and draped, standing ; in right hand a staff with the cap of Liberty on the point ; the left arm rests on a Bible placed upright on an altar. Date, "1786", below. To the left of and above the head of the female figure appears the mint-mark of the City of Utrecht ; namely a minute representation of the distinctive Provincial shield.

Legend around "HANC TVEMVR HAC NITIMVR" : this may be translated "We protect (or defend) the one (i.e. the emblems — the staff and cap — of liberty) and are supported by (or rely upon) the other (i.e. the Bible on which the arm of the figure rests).

Rev. A crowned shield bearing the lion, rampant, of the Netherlands with sword in the right paw and sheaf of arrows in the left.

Below, the monogram "VF". On the left of the shield, the figure "3" and on the right the letters "GL." (i.e. Guilders).

Fig. 56.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Legend around, "MO(NETA) : ARG(ENTEA) : ORD(INUM) : FŒD(ERATARUM) : BELG(II) : TRAI(EC-

TI). " This may be translated. " Silver Coin (or money) of the Parliament of the United (Provinces of the) Netherlands: (production) of Utrecht ". The female figure on the Obverse is officially designated " Pallas " in the records of the Netherlands Government in 1786 and it has therefore been here so described; it must, however, be admitted that the association of the Greek Goddess with the Bible (if indeed it is that book) seems somewhat incongruous and the figure it now generally referred to by such appellations as " The Maid of the Netherlands ", " Hollandia ", " La Pucelle Néerlandaise ", " La Pucelle de Holland ", " The Virgin of Holland " and " Liberty ".

There appear to be two forms of this coin: (a) the normal form as described above, and (b) a form in which the second " V " in the word " TVEMVR " is very large; i.e. " TVEMVR " and the distance between that word and the " cap " considerably greater (Steph. L. 6116). (V. p. 203: N & C. p. 100: Steph. (a) L. 6115, (b) L. 6116: G p. 43. L. 739. 8 s. 4 d.: S. p. 6. L. 68. 10 s. od.).

170. **1786. One Guilder.** D. 31 to 32. W. 10. 20 (G.). Obliquely milled edge.

Similar, generally to No. 169 but a smaller coin; and on the reverse the figure " 3 " and letters " G[L] " are respectively replaced by the figure " 1 " and letter " G ".

There are at least two types of this piece: (a) in which the characters are rather larger than in (b) in which they are smaller: both forms are of about the same value There is said to be some third variety but neither Mr. Schulman nor the Writer have been able to distinguish it.

(V. p. 203: N & C. p. 101: Steph. L. 6117: G. p. 43. L. 740. 2 s. 6 d.: S. p. 6. (a) L. 70. 4 s. 2 d.; (b) L. 71. 4 s. 2 d.).

Fig. 57.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

171. **1786. Half-Guilder**; (or **Ten Stivers**). D. 27 to 27. 7. W. 5. 25 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 170 but a smaller coin ; and in this piece the date " 1786 " is on the Reverse at the top, instead of at the bottom on the Obverse ; whilst on the Reverse the figure " I " and letter " G " are respectively replaced by the figure " X " and letters " ST " (i.e. Stivers).

(V. p. 203 and Pl. 201, f. 4 : N & C. p. 101 : Steph. L. 6118 : G. p. 43. L. 741. 1 s. 3 d. : S. p. 6. L. 72. 2 s. 6 d.).

172. 1790. **One Guilder.** D. 31. to 32. W. 10. 35 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 170 save for date ; the characters are smaller than in form (a) of the One Guilder piece of 1786. It is said there are two forms slightly differing in detail.

(N & C. p. 101 : Steph. L. 6119 : G. p. 43. L. 742. 2 s.-11 d.).

Fig. 58.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

173. 1790. **Half-Guilder.**

Similar, generally, to No. 171 save for date. A specimen, apparently unique, was sold at the dispersal of the Collection of Mons. W.E. Rynbende at Amsterdam in August 1890.

Copper.

The Province issued a long series of Doits spread over many years and produced in large numbers at some periods : —

The dates known are : —

1737 (?), 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94.

Examples of the years 1741, 44, 46, 52, 57, 70, 71, 81, 93 and 94 are rare.

Gold proofs of at least five years (1742, 53, 54, 57 and 62) are known. Silver proofs of at least twenty-two dates (1742, 53, 54,

55, 56) (in which the figure "8" is overstamped on the figure "6"), 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 90 and 94 occur and genuine Doits for circulation of the years 1756, 58, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, 72 and 73 are not known in copper. The Province also produced Half-Doits the known dates of which are : —

1752, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 (?), 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 76, 93 and 94. Examples dated 1756 and 76 are very rare.

Gold proofs of at least eleven dates (1752, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62, 67, 90 and 93) are known. Silver proofs also occur of at least twenty one years (1753, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 93 and 94) and genuine Half-Doits of the years 1758, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 73, 93 and 94 are not known in copper.

The gold proofs of both Doits and Half-Doits are very seldom met with but some of those in silver are not uncommon.

The copper Doits and Half-Doits have a plain edge : but in the gold and silver proofs it is obliquely milled.

The diameter of the ℧ Doits of Utrecht varies from about 21.2 to 22.5 millimetres and that of the Half-Doits from about 17.5 to 18.5 millimetres. These Doits and Half-Doits are well made and there is not much variation in the Dies : they were frequently forged.

Netscher and Van der Chijs give (pp. 127-129) a list of these Doits and Half-Doits and Moquette deals very fully with them in his article "De Duiten en Halve Duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in Utrecht" (pp. 30-40 and Pl. 8, ff. 188-195); (1907).

It is important to observe here that, in 1817 and in 1827 at Utrecht and in 1841-43 in Java, coins were minted which bear an extremely close resemblance to the Doits issued by the Province of Utrecht which are now under consideration : on the Obverse are the Arms of Utrecht and on the Reverse the monogram "℧" and the date, below, "1790" : they are very liable to be confused with the ordinary pieces dated 1790 issued by the Province of Utrecht for the Company at that period : they will be found dealt with in their proper sequence but it may, here, be conveniently mentioned that they can easily be distinguished by the mint mark appearing above the monogram. The mint-marks are : —

(a) In the regular issue of 1790 ; the small distinctive shield of the Province.

(b) In the issue of 1817 : a helmet.

(c) In the issue of 1827; a five pointed star between two dots.

(d) In the issue of 1840 43 ; a five pointed star alone.

174. 1737. Doit.

Netscher and Van der Chijs include this date in their list of Doits (p. 127); but Moquette, although inclined to think that genuine specimens of this date may have been struck, states (pp. 30, 31) that all examples, thus dated, which he had seen, were forgeries and had been copied from dies of later years.

175. 1741. Doit. A very rare date.

Obv. The, crowned, distinctive shield of the Province with lions, rampant, supporters: scroll-work below (see fig. 47).

Rev. The monogram "VC"; the date, "1741", below; a minute representation of the distinctive Provincial shield, between two dots, above.

This is an extremely rare coin, Moquette knowing of but one specimen (M.f.188).

176. 1742. Doit. Same type. (N.&C. Pl.4, f.21[e]). Gold (Steph. L.6371); and silver (Steph. L.6373) proofs occur.

177. 1744. Doit. Same type. A very date.

178. 1745. Doit. Same type.

179. 1746. Doit. Same type. A rare date.

180. 1752. Doit. Same type. A rare date.

181. 1752. Half-Doit. Same type but a much smaller coin; and the lions rampant which support the shield together with the scroll-work below the shield, are absent: no doubt from want of space for them on the small coin (M.f.192). Gold proofs occur (Bucknill Cabinet).

Fig. 59.
From a gold proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

182. 1753. Doit. Same type. Gold (Bat. M.C., p. 79) and Silver (Steph. L.6374) proofs occur.

Fig. 60.
From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

183. 1753. **Half-Doit.** Same type. (N. & C. Pl. 4, f. 22[e]). Gold (van Oosterzee) and silver (Fonr. L. 440; Steph. L. 6392) proofs occur.

184. 1754. **Doit.** Same type. Gold (van Oosterzee) and silver (Schulman. Cat. No. 6, 1885) proofs occur.

185. 1754. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Some Half-Doits of this date were punched, officially, with a square hole in the centre for use in Sourabaya and Grissee in the East of Java just as were the Half-Doits of 1751 and 1752 of Holland (M., p. 39 and Pl. 7, f. 194). Gold (van Oosterzee) and silver (Steph. L. 6393) proofs occur.

186. 1755. **Doit.** Same type. Gold (Steph. L. 6372 : also in British Museum) and silver (Fonr. L. 449) proofs occur.

187. 1755. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver (Simonshaven L. 744 ; Bat. M.C., p. 79) proofs occur.

(See No. 191). 1756. **Doit.** Same type; but only known, apparently, as a silver proof with the figure " 6 " overstamped with the figure " 8 " (M.f. 190 ; S. p. 6. L. 74. 1s. 8d).

188. 1756. **Half-Doit.** Same type. A very rare date. Gold (van Oosterzee) and silver (Steph. L. 6394 : Bat. M.C., p. 79) proofs occur.

189. 1757. **Doit.** Same type. A rare date. Gold (Fonr. L. 455) and silver (Steph. L. 6375) proofs occur.

190. 1757. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver (Steph. L. 6395) proofs occur.

191. 1758. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only ; these are really proofs dated " 1756 " in which the figure " 8 " is stamped overstruck on the figure " 6 " (Fonr. L. 460) ; Steph. L. 6376 : Bat. M.C., p. 78 : M.f. 190 : S.p 6. L. 74. 1s. 8d). There are numerous copper forgeries with this date. Netscher and Van der Chijs include in the list of Utrecht Doits the date 1759 but Moquette considers that all such are forged (M., p. 32).

192. 1758. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (Steph. L. 6390) and silver (Fonr. L. 460 ; Steph. L. 6366) proofs only.

A curious, but well known, variety of the Half-Doit of this date occurs (which may be numbered 192A) in which the coin (which occurs both in silver and copper) is struck with the ordinary Reverse impression (i.e. the monogram, date and mintmark) on both sides. It is not very rare (G. p. 37 ; S. p. 6. L. 78. 1s. 8d).

193. 1759. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Netscher and Van der Chijs include this date in their list; but it was not known to Moquette (p. 37).

194. 1760. **Doit.** Same type. Silver (van Oosterzee) proofs only.

195. 1760. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Fonr. L. 463 ; Steph. L.6397).
196. 1761. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph. L.6377).
197. 1761. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (Steph. L.6391) and silver (Fonr. L.465 : Steph. L.6398) proofs only.
198. 1762. **Doit.** Same type. Gold (Bat. M.C., p. 78) and silver (M. p. 32) proofs only.
199. 1762. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (Fonr. L.466) and silver (Steph. L.6400) proofs only. In the Stephanik catalogue " two varieties " of the silver proof are mentioned ; but in the half-dozen silver proofs in the Writer's Cabinet there seems no difference.
200. 1763. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Fonr. L.468).
201. 1763. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Fonr. L. 469 ; Steph. L.6401).
202. 1764. **Doit.** Same type (M.f.189). Silver (Fonr. L.471 : Steph. L.6378) proofs occur.
203. 1764. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (M.p.60 ; Bucknill Cabinet).
204. 1765. **Doit.** Same type.
205. 1765. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Fonr. L. 476 : Steph. L.6402).
206. 1766. **Doit.** Same type.
207. 1766. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph.L.6403).
208. 1767. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs occur (Schulman).
209. 1767. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (?) and silver (Steph. L. 6404) proofs only.
210. 1768. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph.L.6379).
211. 1768. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph.L. 6405).
212. 1769. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (M.p.59).
213. 1769. **Half-Doit.** Same type (M.f.193).

This coin shows several minor variations. There are to be met with, not very rarely, Half-Doits, of this date, struck on both sides with the Arms ; this variety may be numbered 213 (A). (M.pp.37, 38); a specimen of this kind formed Lot.6389 of the Stephanik Sale Catalogue. Silver proofs (Fonr.L.480 : Steph.L.6406) occur.

214. 1770. **Doit.** Same type. Rare date. Silver proofs occur (Fonr. L.482).
215. 1770. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs occur (Bucknill Cabinet).
216. 1771. **Doit.** Same type ; very rare date. Silver proofs occur (Bat.M.C.p.78).
217. 1771. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph.L. 6407).

218. 1772. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Steph. L.6380).
219. 1773. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs, which are very rare, only (Bat. M.C. p.78; M. p.33).
220. 1773. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (Lapeyrie).
221. 1776. **Doit.** Same type (M.f.191).
222. 1776. **Half-Doit.** Same type. A specimen is in the Royal Mint Cabinet at Utrecht, but Moquette had never seen one (M. p.38).
223. 1777. **Doit.** Same type.
224. 1778. **Doit.** Same type.
225. 1779. **Doit.** Same type.
226. 1780. **Doit.** Same type.
227. 1781. **Doit.** Same type : rare date.
228. 1784. **Doit.** Same type.
229. 1785. **Doit.** Same type.
230. 1786. **Doit.** Same type.
231. 1787. **Doit.** Same type.
232. 1788. **Doit.** Same type. Moquette (p.35) records a specimen of this year overstruck on a Doit issued for use in the City of Utrecht.
233. 1789. **Doit.** Same type.
234. 1790. **Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs occur (Bat. M.C. p.78).
235. 1791. **Doit.** Same type.
236. 1792. **Doit.** Same type.
237. 1793. **Doit.** Same type : rare date.
238. 1793. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Gold (Bat. M.C. p.79) and silver (Fonr. L.526 : Steph. L.6408) proofs only.
239. 1794. **Doit.** Same type : rare date. Silver proofs occur (Fonr. L.529).
240. 1794. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Silver proofs only (M. p.38).

c) *Province of Zeeland.*

All the coinage issued for the Company from this Province was minted at the Town of Middelburg.

Most of the coins bear the Provincial Arms, the monogram " VZ " and the representation of a small conventional castle or tower which was the mint mark of the City of Middelburg. On some of the coins appears also the motto of the Province " LUCTOR ET EMERGO " which may be translated " I strive and rise ".

Silver.

The Province of Zeeland produced Ducatoons (dated 1726, 28,

37, 39, 40 and 41); these handsome pieces are rarely met with; Three Guilder pieces (dated 1789), One Guilder pieces (dated 1791) and Half-Guilder (or Ten Stiver) pieces (dated 1791). Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 102) mention other dates: Three Guilder pieces of 1790 and 1791, One Guilder pieces of 1789 and 1790 and the Half-Guilder of 1790: but neither the firm of Schulman nor the Writer have been able to find any other reference to these coins so dated and Mr Schulman is confident that the statements of the authors referred to are a mistake.

On all the silver coinage appears as part of the legend the word "ZEL" or "ZEEL" indicating the Province.

241. 1726. Ducatoon. The Zeeland Ducatoon of 1726 has been referred to, as fully as information permits, in the remarks introductory to this Chapter. Although, without doubt, it would seem that specimens were coined, none are known. They were probably all re-called and melted down. The piece is mentioned by Netscher and van der Chijs (p. 100) with a mark of interrogation.

242. 1728. Ducatoon. D. 41. W. 32. 54. Plain edge.

Obv. Same type as No. 86; but underneath the horse lies a crowned shield containing the Crest of the Province i.e. a demi-lion, to left, rising from waves. Legend as in No. 86 but "ZEEL" (ANDIÆ) replaces "HOLL(ANDIÆ)".

Rev. Same type as No. 86. (Not in V. or N.&C: G.p.45. L. 770. £ 1.16.8).

243. 1737. Ducatoon.

Similar to the preceding save for date. (N.&C. p. 100: Bat. M.C. p.77: Rynbende Coll. (1890): Von Ende (1896).

244. 1739. Ducatoon. D.42 to 43. W.32.42 (G). Plain edge. Same type as No. 242 save for date; on the Obv. appears a six pointed star after the word "ORIENT". The punctuation of the legends on both sides of the coin is different to that of No. 242 and the workmanship better (V. p.203: N.&C.p.100: Steph.L.6081: Bat.M.C.p.77: G.p.45. L.771. £ 1.6.8; S.p.4.L.46. £ 1.13.4).

245. 1740. Ducatoon. D.42 to 43. W. 32.55. (G.). Rare date. Same type; punctuation slightly different; some have a milled edge. (Not in V. or N.&C.: Fonr.L.402: Steph. L.6082: G. p.45. L.772. £ 1.5.0.)

246. 1741. Ducatoon. D.42. W.32.37. (G). Plain edge.

Same type; the punctuation slightly differs. It would seem that there are at least three slightly varying forms.

Fig. 61.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

(a) in which " CONCORDIA " is as written (b) in which that word appears as " CON-CORDIA " and (c) in which the word " CRESCUNT " appears as " CRESCU-NT ". In certain examples of this date the knight's sword is straight; in others, curved. Not in V: N.& C. p.100: Bat. M.C. p.77: Four. L.404. var. (c): Steph. L.6083: G. p.45. L.773. 16s. 8d: S. p.4. L.46. var. (b) £ 1.13.4: L.47. var. (a) £ 1.10.0.

247. **1789. Three Guilders.** D.42. W.30.9. (G.). Obliquely milled edge.

Same type as No. 169; but on the Obverse the legend reads " HANC; TVEMUR; HAC; NITIMUR "; whilst

Fig. 62.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

the mint-mark (which is, here, on the right side of the head) is a conventional tower. On the Reverse the legend

reads " MON(ETA) " instead of " MO(NETA) " and " ZEL(ANDIÆ) " instead of " TRAI(ECTI) " ; the monogram " ⅋ " lies within an ornamental scroll.

There are at least three variations in the punctuation ; (a) " HAC NITIMUR. " ; (b) " HAC : NITIMUR. " ; and (c) " HAC : NITIMUR• ".

(V.p.203 : N.& C.p.100 : Steph.L.6084.var. (a) : L. 6085.var. (b) : L.6086. var. (c) : G.p.45.L.774. 7s. 6d : R. de P.L.173. 15s.)

248. 1791. One Guilder. D.32.W.9.82 to 10.82 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No.247 but a smaller coin and on the Reverse the figure " I " replaces the figure " 3 ".

There are two main varieties of this coin, i.e. (A) in which the legend on the Reverse is in smaller characters than in (B) in which, also, on the Obverse the jewels on the Crown and the design of the ribbon which binds the sheaf of arrows are different.

There are varieties in the punctuation, of which may be mentioned the following combinations. (a) " ORD. " with " MUR· " ; (b) " ORD " with " MUR· " and (c) " ORD" with " MUR " on the Obverse and Reverse respectively.

There is little difference in the value of all the above forms.

(V.p.203 : N.& C. p.102 : Steph. L.6087. var. (A) ; L.6088. var. (B) ; L.6089.var. (C) : Bat.M.C.p.77 : G. p.45.L.776.var. (b). 3s.4d ; L.775. var. (c). 3s.4d : S.p. 4.L.48.var. (A) 2s.11d ; L. 49. var. (B) 2s.6d ; L.50.var. (c) 2s. 6d.)

Fig. 63.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

249. 1791. Half-Guilder (or Ten Stivers). D.28.W.5.07 (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 248, but a smaller coin, and the figure " I " and letters " G[L] " are replaced respectively by the figure " X " and letters " S[T] " (i.e. Stivers).

There are at least three well-marked varieties of this coin; i.e. (a) the normal form as above; (b) in which the mint-mark is below the statue on the Obverse and the date is above the Arms on the Reverse; and (c) in which the word "TVEMUR" is misspelled "TEVMUR". None of the forms are particularly uncommon.

(V. p. 203. vars. (a), (b), (c): N. & C. p. 102. vars. (a), (b), (c): Steph. L. 6090. var. (a); L. 6091. var. (b): Bat. M.C. p. 77: G. p. 45. L. 777. var. (c). 2s. 6d: S. p. 4. L. 51. var. (a) 1s. 8d).

Fig. 64.
Variety (a).
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Fig. 65.
Variety (c) TEVMVR.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Copper.

The Province struck Doits in many years and in large quantities; the dates known are: 1726, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 (?), 58 (?), 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 (?), 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94.

Examples of the years 1726, 32, 37, 38, 64 and 73 are rare.

Proofs in precious metals are singularly uncommon; but

examples in silver of the years 1732, 53, 57, 88 and 92 are known. Half-Doits were also struck in the years 1770, 71, 72, 79 (?) and 89 but those of 1789 are only known as proofs and do not appear to have been put in circulation.

The V.O.C. Doits of Zeeland are rather large and are well struck; their diameter runs from about 20.6 to 22.6 millimetres and that of the Half-Doits is about 18 millimètres.

The Doits of the years 1726 to 1729 (inclusive) display the Provincial motto " LUCTOR ET EMERGO "; on some specimens of the year 1792 and on those of 1793 and 1794 there is to be found an ornamental wreath above the mint-mark on the Reverse.

There is an immense amount of minor variation in the Doits of this Province. Netscher and van der Chijs give a list of the Zeeland Doits and Half-Doits and Moquette describes them in minute detail (with no less than 114 figures) in his article " De duiten en halve duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in Zeeland " (pp. 1-36 and Pl. 1-4; ff. 1-114); (1907).

250. 1726. Doit. Very rare date.

Obv. Crowned shield (with curved top and sides) bearing the Provincial Crest i.e. a demi-lion to left, rising from waves. Legend around, " LUCTOR ET EMERGO " (I strive and rise).

Rev. The monogram " VOC "; the date, " 1726 ", below; a tower, between two five-pointed stars, above.

(Not in V; or N. & C. Moquette knew of but one example which was in the Stephanik collection; he figures it. Pl. 1; f. 1.)

251. 1727. Doit.

Similar type; but the stars on the Reverse have six points; in some specimens there is a full stop after the word " EMERGO " on the Obverse, but in others it is absent.

252. 1727. Doit.

Same type; stars with six points and specimens both with and without the full stop after the word " EMERGO ".

Fig. 66.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

253. 1729. **Doit.** Same type; stars with five points (M.f.3).

254. 1730. **Doit.** A new type; crest and shield much larger and the latter with straight top and sides; no legend; stars with six or, rarely, five points. Several minor variations occur (M.ff.4, 5).

255. 1731. **Doit.** Same type as No. 254. Much variation in the figures of the date; in some specimens the mint-mark lies between two little rosettes (M.f.12) instead of, as in other specimens, five-pointed stars. There are other minor variations (M.ff.7, 8, 9).

256. 1732. **Doit.** Rare date. Same type; six-pointed stars. There are minor variations notably in the date figures. Silver proofs (Fonr.L.390) occur (M.ff.6, 10, 12).

257. 1733. **Doit.** Same type; in some examples rosettes replace the stars which are six-pointed and, rarely, the stars are found struck over the rosettes. There are several minor variations (M.ff.6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12).

Fig. 67.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

258. 1734. **Doit.** Same type; six or, rarely, five-pointed stars; the date figures show considerable variations (M.ff.5, 13, 14).

259. 1735. **Doit.** Same type; six-pointed stars; the date figures vary greatly (M.ff.16, 17, 18, 19).

260. 1736. **Doit.** Same type; the details of the Crown and the date figures vary greatly (M.ff.15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 25).

261. 1737. **Doit.** Rare date. Same type. Some variation in the date figures. A Half-Doit in the Batavian Museum of this date Moquette regarded (p.33) as a forgery (M.f.23).

262. 1738. **Doit.** Rare date. Same type. Some variation in mint-mark and date figures (M.f.24).

263. 1739. **Doit.** Same type. Some variation in mint-mark and date figures; some, though rarely, display the figure "9" over-struck on the last figure "7" of specimens of 1737 (M.ff.25, 26).

264. 1744. **Doit.** Same type; the lion and date figures show minor variations (M.ff.27, 29, 30).

265. 1745. **Doit.** Same type ; many variations in minor details (M.ff.27, 28, 30, 33, 34).
266. 1746. **Doit.** Same type ; much minor variation (M.ff.28, 31, 32, 35, 36).
267. 1747. **Doit.** Same type ; much minor variation (M.ff.37, 38).
268. 1748. **Doit.** Same type ; much minor variation (M.ff.37, 38, & Pl.2 ; f.39).
269. 1749. **Doit.** Same type ; much minor variation (M.f.15 & Pl.2 ; f.39).
270. 1750. **Doit.** Same type ; much minor variation (M.f.15 & Pl.2 ; f.39).
271. 1751. **Doit.** Same type ; some minor variation (M.f.40).
272. 1752. **Doit.** Same type ; a good deal of minor variation (M. ff.40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46).
273. 1753. **Doit.** Same type ; much minor variation. Silver proofs occur (Bat. M.C. p.78) (M.ff.46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51).
274. 1754. **Doit.** Same type ; common date ; much minor variation (M.ff.46, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61).
275. 1755. **Doit.** Same type ; some minor variation (M.ff.52,54, 61).
276. 1756. **Doit.** Same type ; much minor variation particularly in the details of the Crown, the Lion and date-figures ; some, though very rarely, show the figure " 6 " overstruck on the last figure " 5 " of coins dated 1755 (M.ff.56, 61 and Pl.3 ; ff.62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69).

    Doits dated 1757 and 1758 are included in N.& C's list; there was an example of the former date advertised in Schulman's Catalogue No. 13 (1887) and one in the Stephanik Collection ; but Moquette thinks coins so dated are either forgeries or badly struck ; he figures two such (Pl. 4 ; ff.112, 113). He is also sceptical as to the existence of genuine Doits with the date 1760 (pp.21, 22).
277. 1764. **Doit.** Same type ; some minor variations (M.Pl.3 ; ff. 70, 71, 72).
278. 1765. **Doit.** Same type ; much minor variation (M.ff.70,73, 74, 75, 76, 77).
279. 1766. **Doit.** Same type ; a common date ; much minor variation (M.ff.75, 76, 78, 79).
280. 1767. **Doit.** Same type ; a good deal of minor variation (M. ff.78, 79, 80, 83).
281. 1768. **Doit.** Same type ; some minor variation (M.ff.81, 82, 83).
282. 1770. **Doit.** Same type ; some minor variations (M.ff.83,84).
283. 1770. **Half-Doit.** Same type as the Doit of similar date. Considerable minor variation.

(N.& C.Pl.4 ; f.22[k] : M.Pl.4; ff. 108, 108[a], 108[b], 109). Half-Doits bearing the dates 1737 and 1782 have been recorded but Moquette (pp. 33, 35) considers that all such are counterfeit ; he figures a forgery of 1737 (Pl.4 ; f.111.)

Fig. 68.
From a coin in the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague.

284. 1771. **Doit.** Same type; some minor variation (M.ff.78, 83, 84).
285. 1771. **Half-Doit.** Same type as No. 283. Some minor variation (M.f.108[a]).
286. 1772. **Doit.** Same type. Some minor variation (M.ff.78, 83, 84, 85).
287. 1772. **Half-Doit.** Same type as No. 283. Some minor variation (M.ff.108[a], 109).
288. 1773. **Doit.** Rare date. Same type. Considerable minor variation (M.ff.83-86).
289. 1777. **Doit.** Same type; some minor variation (M.ff.84, 87, 88). Silver proofs occur (Bat.M.C. p. 78).
290. 1778. **Doit.** Same type; some minor variation (M.Pl.4; f.89).
291. 1779. **Doit.** Same type; some minor variation (M.f.90).
292. 1779. **Half-Doit.** Same type. Advertised in Schulman's Catalogues N[os] 6 (1885) and 8 (1886); perhaps forgeries.
293. 1780. **Doit.** Same type; some minor variation (M.f.91). Netscher and Van der Chijs include the date 1781 in their list but the Doit so dated was not known to Moquette.
294. 1784. **Doit.** Same type; considerable minor variation (M.ff.92, 93).
295. 1785. **Doit.** Same type; considerable minor variation (M.ff.94, 95).
296. 1786. **Doit.** Same type; some minor variation (M.ff.96, 97).
297. 1787. **Doit.** Same type; some minor variation (M.ff.91, 101, 103).
298. 1788. **Doit.** Same type; considerable minor variation. Silver proofs (Steph. L.6272 : Bat.M.C. p. 78 : G. p. 45. L.778. 8s.4d) occur but are rare (M.ff.87, 93, 98, 101, 102[a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h]).

299. **1789. Doit.** Same type; considerable minor variation (M.ff. 99, 100, 101, 103).

300. **1789. Half-Doit.** Similar type to No. 283. Only known, apparently, as copper proofs and they were not, it would seem, put into circulation (M.p.35 and f.110).

301. **1790. Doit.** Same type; considerable minor variation; frequently forged (M.ff.91, 99, 101, 104[a], 114 (forgery)).

302. **1791. Doit.** Same type; considerable minor variation (M.ff.99, 101, 103, 104[a], 105).

303. **1792. Doit.** New types which show considerable differences. In one well-marked form the crown, shield and lion on the Obverse are much smaller than in those of 1791; in others the shield and lion are much as in those of 1791 but the crown is smaller. On the Reverse, in some, the date figures are large and in others very small; in a rare few there appears above the date mark a kind of wreath or string of connected jewels. Silver proofs occur (Bat.M.C. p. 78) (M.ff.104, 104[a], 104[b], 105, 106).

304. **1793. Doit.** Similar type to that of 1792. Several well-marked variations; in some, the shield of the old type; in others of the new small form. On the Reverse the wreath over the mint-mark is, as a rule, large and extends around about half of the coin (M.ff.105, 106, 107).

305. **1794. Doit.** Similar type to preceding; very uniform (M.ff. 105, 106).

Fig. 69.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

d) Province of Gelderland.

All the coinage issued for the Company in this Province was struck at the Town of Hardewijk. Most of the coins display the Provincial Arms and the monogram "VC". The mint-marks are personal ones appropriated to the gentlemen who were from time to time Mint-masters and are usually pictorial representations of something suggested by the Mint-masters' names : these marks are : —

(a) A running Fox; the mark of Mons. Jacobus de Vos (the word "Vos" is Dutch for "Fox") : this mark is found on Doits of 1730-32.

(b) A somewhat indeterminate object which is usually supposed to represent a Hill or Mountain (though Moquette (p. 23), sarcastically perhaps, suggests it is a prancing horse); the mark of Mons. Johan Hensbergen (the word "Berg" is Dutch for "Mountain") : this mark is found on Doits of 1731 and Ducatoons of 1738.

(c) A Crane or Stork : the mark of Mons. Johan Cramer (the word "Kraan" is Dutch for "Crane") : this mark is found on the Doits and Half-Doits of 1757.

(d) A tree-trunk with one leafy branch : the mark of Mons. C.C. Novisadi : this mark is found on the Doits from 1771 to 1776.

(e) A Blade or Ear of Corn; the mark of Mons. Marten Hendrik Lohse : this mark is found on all the coinage from 1785 onwards.

On some of the coins appears the Provincial Motto "IN DEO EST SPES NOSTRA" (sometimes in an abbreviated form) i.e. "In God is our hope". On the silver coins there is always to be found as part of the legend the word "GEL" which at once gives a clue to their provenance. On the whole, the coins of this Province are less often met with than those of the other Provinces except Overysel. A list of the coins struck at Harderwijk is given by Mons. W.J. de Voogt in his work "Geschiedenis van het Muntwezen der provincie Gelderland [Amsterdam, 1874].

Silver.

The Province of Gelderland produced Ducatoons (dated 1738, 39, 40 and 53 (?)); they are extremely rare : Three Guilder pieces (dated 1786 and 88 (?)) : One Guilder pieces (dated 1786 and 90) and Ten Stiver pieces (dated 1786 and 91 (?)); of these coins the least uncommon are those dated 1786.

On all this silver coinage appears as part of the legend the words "GEL.&.C.Z.". The word "GEL" is an abbreviation of "GELRIA" (i.e. the Latin for Gelderland) : the letter "C" stands for "COMITATUS" (i.e. The County) and the letter "Z" stands for "ZUTPHANIA" (i.e. the Latin for Zutphen).

306. 1738. Ducatoon. D.42-43. W.32.51.(G.).

Obv. Same general type as No. 86 but underneath the horse lies a crowned shield containing the distinctive Provincial Crest, two lions, rampant, facing each other but separated

by a line. The legend reads "MON(ETA) : FŒ(DERATARUM) : BELG(II) : PRO(VINCIARUM) : D(UCATUS) : GEL(RIÆ) . & C(OMITATUS) Z(UTPHANIÆ) IN USUM : SOCIET(ATIS) : IND(IÆ) : ORIENT(ALIS)". This may be translated "Coin of the United Provinces of the Netherlands (production) of the Duchy of Gelderland and County of Zutphen, for the use of the East Indian Company". The mint-mark the "prancing horse" of Mons. J. Hensbergen.

Rev. Same type as No. 86.

(V.p.202 : N.& C. p. 100 : de Vo. No. 600 : Bat. M.C. p. 97 : Teyler Museum, Harlem : Fonr. L.397 : Steph. L.6120 : Rynbende Coll. (1890) : Royal Mint Collection, Utrecht : G. p. 43. L.728. £2.1.8.)

307. **1739. Ducatoon.**

Similar, generally, to No. 306 save for date; but on the Obverse the word "FŒ" appears as "FŒD".

(V. p. 202 : N. & C. p. 100 : de Vo. No. 601 : Bat. M.C. p. 77; Teyler Museum, Harlem; Schulman. Cat. No. 6 (1885) : Rynbende Coll. (1890).)

308. **1740. Ducatoon.**

Similar, generally, to No. 306 save for date. There are two quite distinct forms of the piece of this date : —

(A) As in No. 306 except for date.

(B) Similar but on the Obverse the word "FŒ:" appears as "FŒD:"; and on the Reverse there is a colon after the word "PARVÆ".

Fig. 70.
From a specimen in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

(N. & C. p. 100 : Bat.M.C. p. 77 : de Vo. No. 602 (A); Teyler Museum (A) : de Vo. No. 602B (B) : Teyler Museum (B).)

Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 100) mention the Gelderland Ducatoon dated 1753 : but no such specimen can be traced as existing and Mr. Schulman thinks that no such coin was ever struck.

309. 1786. Three Guilders. D.41. W.31, 56 (G.). Obliquely milled edge.

Same type as No. 247 but on the Obverse the mint-mark is the "Ear of Corn" of Mons. M.H. Lohse : and the legend on the Reverse reads "MON(ETA) : ARG(ENTEA) : ORD(INUM) : FŒ(DERATARUM) : BELG(II) : D(UCATUS) : GEL(RIÆ) : & : C(OMITATUS) : Z(UTPHANIÆ) :" i.e. "Silver coin of the Parliament of the United (Provinces of the) Netherlands : (production of) the Duchy of Gelderland and County of Zutphen".

(V. p. 202 and Pl. 201, f.2 : N. & C. p. 100 and Pl. 2, f.14 : de Vo. No. 611 : Steph. L.6121 (a proof with "HACNITIMVR"), L.6122 (normal) with "HAC NITIMVR" : G. p. 43. L.729. 8s. 4d : S. p. 5. L.56. 8s. 4d.)

Fig. 71.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 100) and, only copying them, de Voogt mentions the Three Guilder piece with date 1788; but no specimen is known and the record is probably an error.

10. 1786. One Guilder. D.31 to 32. W.10.52 (G.).

Similar generally to No. 309 but a smaller coin and on the Reverse the figure "I" replaces the figure "3".

(V. p. 202 : N.& C. p. 101 : de Vo. No. 612 : Steph. L.6123 : G. p. 43. L. 730. 5 s : S. p. 5. L. 57. 5 s.)

Fig. 72.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

11. 1786. Half-Guilder. D.28 to 29.W.5.12 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 309 but a smaller coin; and there are certain marked differences : — (a) On the Obverse the mint mark lies on the *left* side of the female figure's head and not on the right side as in No. 310; (b) the date figures "1786" are removed from the Obverse and placed above the Crown on the Reverse; and (c) on the Reverse the figure "X" replaces the figure "1" and the letters "ST" (i.e. Stivers) replace the letter "G".

(V. p. 202 : N. & C. p. 101 : de Vo. No. 613 : Steph. L.6124 : G.p.43. L.731.2s.1d : S.p.5.L.58.1s.8d.)

Fig. 73.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Netscher and van der Chijs mention the Half-Guilder with date 1791 : but no specimen is known and Mr. Schulman thinks that the record is an error.

312. 1790. One Guilder. D.31.5.W.10.51 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 310 save for date; but the mint mark (the ear of corn) is slightly different.

(N. & C.p.101 : de Vo. No.620 : Steph. L.6125 : G.p.43.L.732.5s.0d.)

Copper.

The Province issued Doits in, at times, considerable quantity but not in many different years : the dates known are : — 1731, 32 (two different forms), 37 (?), 57, 69 (?), 70 (?), 71, 72, 75 (?), 76, 77 (?), 83 (?), 84 (?), 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98 (?) and 99 (?).

None of the well authenticated dates appear to be very rare.

Proofs in precious metals seldom occur but silver specimens of Doits dated 1731, 32 (earlier form), 89 and 91 are known and the Doit of 1757 only occurs as a Silver Proof and not, unless forged, in Copper.

Half-Doits were struck in the years 1757 (as silver proofs only), 88, 89 and 90; none are very uncommon. The V.O.C. Doits of Gelderland vary in diameter from about 21. to 23.5 millimetres; the Half-Doits are about 18 millimetres in diameter: the copper pieces all have a plain edge.

The Doits show an immense amount of minor variation and as no City Mint-mark of the Provincial Mint Town (of Hardewijk) was utilized (as was the case with the coinage of Holland, Utrecht and Zeeland) all the Mint-masters (of whom five are represented from 1731 to 1794) had their own personal Marks; this fact alone adds markedly to the variety and interest of this series.

Netscher and Van der Chijs (pp. 127-129) give a list of these Doits and Half-Doits and Moquette deals with them exhaustively in his Article "De Duiten en Halve duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie geslagen in Gelderland" (pp. 21-30 and Pl. 6 & 7 ff. 168-187) (1907).

313. **1731. Doit.**

Obv. A crowned shield bearing the Provincial Crest i.e. two lions, rampant, facing each other but separated by a line.

Fig. 74.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Legend around, "IN DEO SP(ES). NOS(TRA)." i.e. (In God is our hope.)

Rev. The monogram "VV"; the date, "1731", below; a fox, running to the left, lying between two dots, above. The fox was the mint-mark of Mons. J. de Vos. In some examples there is on one or both faces a circle of strokes around and close to the edge. There is a silver proof in the Teyler Museum at Harlem.

(N. & C. Pl.4.f.21[d] : de Vo. No. 597 : M.Pl.6.f.168.)

314. **1732. Doit.** There are two distinct types of the Doit of this year, namely : — (A) A form of the same type as No. 313. Some have and others have not the circles of peripheral strokes. Of this form, silver proofs (Steph. L.6433 : de Vo. No.598 : M.p.23) occur. (B) A form of similar type but with a mint-mark of a hill, i.e. the mark of Mons. J. Hensbergen who became mint-master at some time in the year 1732 (M.p.23 and f.169). Neither form is very uncommon.

315. **1737.** A **Doit** of this date is recorded as No. 599 by de Voogt : if genuine, it seems, perhaps, unique.

316. **1757. Doit.** Same type; but the mint-mark is a crane (i.e. the mark of Mons. J. Cramer then the Master of the Mint) lying between two rosettes. The coin is only known as a Silver proof and is not very uncommon (Fonr. L.456 : de Vo. No.604 : Steph. L.6434 : M.p.24 and Pl 7.f.186.)

317. **1757. Half-Doit.** Same type as No. 316 but a much smaller coin. Also only known as a not uncommon Silver proof. (N. & C. Pl.4.f.22[d] : Fonr. L.457 : de Vo. No. 605 : Steph. L.6435 : M.p.24 and Pl.7.f.187.)

Fig. 75.

From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

318. **1771. Doit.** Same type; but the motto on the Obverse is expanded to read "IN DEO.EST.SPES.NOSTRA"; and, on the Reverse, the mint-mark is a tree-trunk with a single branch protruding from the right hand side; the mark lies between two dots; it is that of Mons. C.C. Novisadi the Master of the Mint at the date (de Vo. No. 606 : M.Pl.6.f.170). It may here be mentioned that N. & C. include in their list Doits dated 1769 and 1770 but such were not known to Moquette.

319. 1772. **Doit**. Same type; the mint-mark slightly differs from that of 1771 (de Vo. No. 607 : M.f. 173).

320. 1775. **A Doit** of this date and otherwise similar to No. 319 was in the Van Oosterzee Collection; but seems, if genuine, perhaps unique.

321. 1776. **Doit**. Same type as No. 320. Some slight minor variations occur. Doits dated 1777, 1783 and 1784 have been recorded and the two later dates are included by Netscher and Van der Chijs and, on their authority, by de Voogt in their lists; but no coins bearing these dates had ever been seen by Moquette (M. p. 25).

322. 1777. A **Doit** of this date is recorded as No. 609 by de Voogt; it was of similar type to No. 321 : if genuine, it is, perhaps, unique.

323. 1785. **Doit**. Same type as the preceding but the Mint-mark is a blade or ear of corn (the mark of the then Mint-master Mons. M.L. Lohse) lying between two dots (de Vo. No. 611 : M.f. 171).

324. 1786. **Doit**. Same type; much variation in the details of the mint-mark which is flanked by dots (M.f. 171), six-pointed stars (M.f. 175), five-rayed stars with a hollow centre (M.f. 172); in some, the motto is, and in others is not, punctuated (de Vo. No. 614 : M.p. 26 and ff. 171, 172, 174, 175).

Fig. 76.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

325. 1787. **Doit**. Same type; the mint-mark shows variation and is sometimes upside down (de Vo. No. 615 : M.ff. 176, 177).

326. 1788. **Doit**. Same type; the mint-mark varies and is sometimes upside down (de Vo. No. 617).

327. 1788. **Half-Doit**. Same type as the Doit of the same date but a smaller coin. It is often indifferently struck. Stars with six points (de Vo. No. 617* : M. Pl. 7. f. 183).

328. 1789. **Doit**. Same type. Some variation occurs; the mint-

mark is frequently inverted and the motto sometimes, though rarely, unpunctuated (de Vo. No.618).

329. **1789. Half-Doit.** Similar type to No. 327. Some minor variations. Silver proofs (Fonr. L.509: Steph. L.6436: M.p.29) occur but are not often met with (de Vo. No.619: M.Pl.7.f.184).

330. **1790. Doit.** Same type; some variation occurs. Rarely the mint-mark lies between five-pointed stars; sometimes it is upside down. Moquette mentions (p. 27) one specimen in which the word "NOSTRA" is engraved "NOSTEA". (de Vo. No.621).

331. **1790. Half-Doit.** Similar type to No. 329; but on the Obverse the Crown is differently shaped and the motto abbreviated to "IN DEO SPES NOST". There is some variation in the exact punctuation and size of the letters of the motto; Moquette also mentions (p. 30) one specimen in which "IN DEO" is inscribed as "IN DSO". Half-Doits of 1792 have been recorded but are regarded by Moquette (p. 30) as counterfeit (de Vo. No.622: M.f.185).

332. **1791. Doit.** Same type. A common date (de Vo. No. 623B). There is some minor variation in the mint-mark and date figures. Moquette mentions and figures (Pl.7.f.178) a remarkably well made specimen in proof state (see Steph. L.6425: S.p.5.L.67.3s.4d) and in which the design and figuring are much more clearly and compactly struck than in the ordinary specimens; this he thinks was an attempt at a pattern for a counterfeit and was probably produced at Birmingham in England: Mr. Schulman, whilst agreeing that specimens of this kind are patterns, believes them to be merely genuine patterns not struck either at Birmingham or with any fraudulent design and that for some reason unknown the novel type was not adopted for the currency (M.ff.178). Silver proofs are known (Bat.M.C. p. 78).

333. **1792. Doit.** Same type; there is a good deal of minor variation in the mint-mark and date figures; also in the punctuation of the motto (de Vo. No.624: M.ff.179, 180, 181).

334. **1793. Doit.** Same type; very uniform (de Vo. No.625).

335. **1794. Doit.** Same type (de Vo. No 626); some minor variation in the date figures. Moquette records one specimen in which the word "SPES" is inscribed "EPES". Netscher and Van der Chijs include in their list of Doits the date 1798 and the year 1799 (de Vo. No.627) has also

been recorded; but such were not known to or recognized by Moquette.

e) Province of Westfrisia.

The Province of Westfrisia (or West Friesland) was, probably, the most energetic and prolific of the six States which produced coinage for the Company. It struck considerable quantities of silver and great numbers of copper coins from 1728 to 1792.

Unlike the other five Provinces which had but one Mint, Westfrisia boasted three; Hoorn, Enkhuizen and Medemblik. Money was issued for the Company from these three Towns in the following years :—

1720-31 from Hoorn.
1732-41 from Enkhuizen.
1741-51 from Medemblik.
1751-61 from Hoorn.
1761-71 from Enkhuizen.
1771-82 from Medemblik.
1781-91 from Hoorn.
1791-92 from Enkhuizen.

These Towns are all in what is now known as North Holland.

Nearly all the coins display the Provincial Arms and the Monogram "$\overline{\text{VE}}$" : the silver bears the word "WESTF(RISIA)". As in the case of the Gelderland coinage, the mint-marks are personal ones belonging to the different Mint-masters and some of the marks indicate a playful allusion to their proprietors' names. These marks are :—

(a) A Turnip; the marks of Mons. Jan Knol (the word "Knol" is Dutch for "Turnip") : he was Mint-master from 1715-41.

(b) A Cock; the mark of Mons. Teunis Kist; Mint-master from 1741-61.

(c) A Cobble or Fishing-boat (Dutch "Haring*buis*") : the mark of Mons. Pieter *Buijsken* (or Bruijskes) : he was Mint-master from 1761-82.

(d) A Rosette; the mark of Mons. Hessel Slijper : a famous Mint-master from 1781-96.

As might be expected, from the concatenation of the dates given above, there was some slight overlapping of functions between the outgoing and incoming Mint-masters.

Silver.

The province produced a series of Ducatoons the known dates of

which are 1726, 28, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50 and 51. They are similar generally to those of the other Provinces but on coins of the last five years the Knight on horseback is galloping to the right whereas on those of the earlier dates the movement is to the left. None of these Ducatoons are frequently met with. The Province also struck Three Guilder pieces (dated 1786 and 87), One Guilder pieces (dated 1786, 87 and 90) and Half-Guilder (or Ten Stiver) pieces (dated 1786 and 87) : the coins of 1786 are not uncommon. On all these silver coins appears the monogram "WF" and, as part of the legend, the word "WESTF" (an abbreviation of "WESTFRISIA") which gives at once a key to their origin.

336. Ducatoon. The Ducatoon of Westfrisia of 1726 has been described, as accurately as the description known permits, in the introduction to this Chapter. Although no doubt some were coined, none are known and they were probably all re-called and melted down. This piece was not mentioned by Verkade or Netscher and Van der Chijs.

337. 1728. Ducatoon. D.43 to 44. W.32.67. Plain edge, Struck at Hoorn.

The general type is somewhat similar to No. 86 but with the following principal differences.

(a) The knight on horseback is galloping to the left and not to the right.

Fig. 77.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

(b) Underneath the horse lies a crowned shield containing the distinctive Provincial Crest i.e. two lions, one above the other, passing to the left.

(c) The word "WESTF(RISIÆ)" replaces the word "HOLL(ANDIÆ)" in the legend.

(d) Between the words "ORIENT" and "MON" appears the representation of a Turnip (the mint-mark of Mons. J. Knol).

There is a proof in gold in the Teyler Museum at Harlem.

(V. p. 202 : N. & C. p. 100 : Fonr. L.378 : Steph. L.6092 : G. p. 44. L.747. £2.15.0 : R. de P. L.140. £2.18.4 : S. p. 3. L.29. £2.18.4.)

338. 1738. **Ducatoon.** D.40. W.31.83 (G.). Obliquely milled edge. Struck at Enkhuizen.

Similar, generally, save for date to No. 337; but of less finished workmanship and there are no full-stops before or after the date.

(Not in V.: N. & C. p. 100 : Fonr. L.399 : Steph. L.6093 : G. p. 44. L.748.16s.8d.)

339. 1739. **Ducatoon.** D.41. W.32.40 (G.). Plain or obliquely milled edge. Struck at Enkhuizen.

Similar, save for date, to No. 338.

(V. p. 202 : N. & C. p. 100 : Steph. L.6094 : G. p. 44. L.749. 18s. 4d.)

340. 1740. **Ducatoon.** D.42 to 43. W.32.35 (G.).

Edge sometimes plain and sometimes obliquely milled. Struck at Enkhuizen.

The ordinary form (A) is similar, save for date, to No. 338. Netscher and Van der Chijs in mentioning this coin (p. 100) state that there are two forms, in one of which the knight is galloping to the left, whilst in the other the movement is towards the right; this is an error, but it is possible that this latter statement really is intended to refer to a coin of the year 1749 (q.v.). Neither Mr. Schulman nor the Writer know of any Ducatoon of this date with the knight galloping to the right. In form (B) the figures "40" of the date are found struck over and on the figures "39" of coins of the preceding year; these occur both with plain and milled edges.

(V. p. 202 : N. & C. p. 100 (two forms i.e. horse to right and horse to left) : Steph. L.6095 (plain edge) and L.6096 (milled edge) : G. p. 44. L.749 (plain edge and "40" over "39" £1.10.0 : Schulman p. 3. L.30 ("40" over "39") £1.5.0).

341. 1741. **Ducatoon.** D.40 to 41. W. 32.45 (G.). Plain edge. There are, apparently, two forms of the Ducatoon of this date.

(A) Similar to the coin of 1740 save for date. Struck at Enkhuizen.

(B) Similar, generally, to (A) but struck at Medemblik and the mint-mark is the "Cock" of Mons. T. Kist and is on the Reverse to the right of the date.

(N. & C. p. 100 : Steph. L.6097 : Simonshaven. L.732 : G. p. 44 (A). 16s. 8d : Bucknill Coll. (B).)

In the Fonrobert Collection (Lot 403) is described a square silver pattern of a Ducatoon of this date : the knight is stated to be galloping to the right but Mr. Schulman thinks this is a mistake : the coin was struck at Medemblik and bears the "Cock" mint-mark : it measured 45 millimetres and weighed 48.20 grammes. In the Stephanik Collection (Lot 6098) is described a square silver pattern of another similar Ducatoon in which, however, the knight is riding to the left.

342. 1742. **Ducatoon.** Plain edge. Struck at Medemblik.

Similar to No. 345, save for date.

(Not in N. & C.: Steph. L.6099 ; there are specimens in the Royal Mint Collection, Utrecht and in the Teyler Museum at Harlem.)

343. 1748. **Ducatoon.** Plain edge. Struck at Medemblik.

Presumably similar to No. 345 save for date.

(Not in N. & C.: Fonr. L.417 : Steph. L.6100) : these are the only two specimens known.

344. 1749. **Ducatoon.** Struck at Medemblik.

Presumably similar to No. 345 save for date. There was a specimen in the Rynbende Cabinet which appears to have been acquired for the Batavian Museum : it seems to be unique : the knight is galloping to the right.

345. 1750. **Ducatoon.** D.41.5 to 42. W.32.55. Plain or obliquely milled edge. Struck at Medemblik. Somewhat similar to the preceding types but the knight is galloping to the right : the mint-mark (the "Cock" of Mons. T. Kist) is on the Reverse on the right hand side of the date.

(V. p. 202 : N. & C. p. 100 : Steph. L.6101 (milled edge) : G. p. 74. L.752 (plain edge). £1.13.4.)

346. 1751. **Ducatoon.** D.42.W.32.57 (G.). Struck at Medemblik.

Similar to No. 345 save for date. In the Grogan Sale Catalogue the specimen sold showed the word "CRESCUNT" written as "CRESCVNT". It appears to be the only specimen known (Not in V. : N. & C. p. 100 : G. p.44.L.753 (CRESCVNT) £2).

347. 1786. **Three Guilders.** D.42.W.31.53 (G.). Struck at Hoorn.

Similar, generally, to No. 309; but there is no mint-mark and on the Reverse the word "WESTF(RISIÆ)": replaces the word "ZEL(ANDIÆ)" and the word "MO-(NETA)" replaces "MON(ETA)" in the legend. The normal common type is Form A. In the Stephanik Sale Catalogue (L.6103) is described a specimen (Form B) in which the word "FŒ(DERATARUM)" reads "FŒ D(E-RATARUM)". There is a third variety Form C in which the monogram "VF" lies much lower below the shield than in Form A.

(V.p.202: N. & C. p. 100: Steph.L.6102 (normal): L.6103 (FŒ D): Simonshaven. L.734: G.p.44.L.754. 8 s. 4 d.; S.p.3.L.31.10 s.).

Fig. 78.

From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

348. 1786. **One Guilder**. D.32 to 33. W.10.49 to 10.52 (G.). Struck at Hoorn.

Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin; and on the Reverse the figure "1" replaces the figure "3". There are quite a number of slightly different forms of this coin; these seem to be: —

(a) A very short gap between the altar and the letters "MVR"; date figures small; ": FŒ: B." underneath the ornamental scroll-work or "reserve" enclosing the monogram "VF" (G.L.755.5 s.0d.: S.L.32.5 s.0d.).

(b) A greater distance between the altar and the letters "MVR" than in (a): date figures larger and the figures "1" and "7" shaped differently; Schulman (G.p. 44) states that in this form it would seem that the date had

originally been struck as "1784" and the "4" altered to "6"; the value "I-G" placed rather lower on this form than in (a). "FŒ: B." below the "reserve" (G.L.756. 5 s.: S.L.35.4 s. 2 d.).

(c) The letters on the reverse slightly stouter than in (a) or (b): "D: FŒ:" below the "reserve" (G.L.757. 2 s. 6 d.: S.L.35. 4 s. 2 d.).

(d) Somewhat similar to (b) but the figure "6" is an original figure and not an adaptation of "4": "FŒ: B." below the "reserve" (G.L.758. 3 s. 4 d.: S.L.33. 4 s. 2 d.).

(e) Somewhat similar to (a) but with "D.FŒ" below the "reserve" (S.L.32.5 s. 0 d.).

(f) The date figures "8" and "6" both adapted from some earlier figures: "D: FŒ: B" below the reserve (S. L.34.3 s. 4 d.).

(g) "FŒ: BE" below the reserve (Steph.L.6105).

(V.p.202 and Pl. 201, f.3: N. & C. p. 101 and Pl. 3, f.15: Steph.L.6104 ("FŒ: B" below reserve); L.6105 (var. (g)): Simonshaven.L.737: G.Lots 756-758 (as above): S.Lots.32-35 (as above).

A curious specimen exists in the Batavian Museum overstruck "Djawa" in Malay-Arabic character (Bat.M.C. p.78.No.43).

Fig. 79.

From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

349. 1786. Half-Guilder. D.28.W.5.10 to 5.67 (G.). Struck at Hoorn.

Similar, generally, to No. 348 but a smaller coin; and in this piece the date is taken from the Obverse and placed at the end of the legend on the Reverse i.e. after the word "WESTF". On the Reverse, also, the figure "I"

and letters G[L] are replaced by the figure "X" and letters "S[T]" (i.e. Stivers) respectively.

There seem to be three forms of this coin; namely: —

(a) With "FŒ: BELG" below the "reserve" (Steph. L.6106).

(b) With "Œ: BELG" below the "reserve": a considerable gap between the altar and the letters "MVR" (Steph.L.6107).

(c) Similar to (b) but with less distance between the altar and the letters "MVR" (Steph.L.6108).

(V.p.202 and Pl.201, f.4; N. & C.p. 101 (2 varieties) and Pl. 3, f.16: Steph. Lots. 6106-6108 (as above); Simonshaven.L.740: G.p. 59. Var. (b) 2 s. 6 d., L.760. var. (a). 2 s. 6 d.: S.L.36. 1 s. 8 d.)

Fig. 80.

From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

350. 1787. **One Guilder.** D.32.W.10.51 (G.). Struck at Hoorn.

Similar, generally, to No. 348 save for date: the figures are larger than in No. 348 (a) and the figure "7" is in a straight line with the rest of the date.

There appear to be at least two forms of this coin:

(a) With "FŒ.B" below the "reserve".

(b) With ": FŒ.B" below the "reserve".

(Not in V.: N. & C.p.101: Steph.L.6109 (var. (a)); L.6110 (var. (b)): Simonshaven.L.2312 b: G.p.44; L. 761.4 s. 2 d.).

351. 1787. **Half-Guilder.** D.28.W.5.23 (G.). Struck at Hoorn.

Similar, generally, to No. 349 save for date: but the date figure "7" is in a straight line with the rest of the date and the space between the altar and letters "MVR" is rather less than in No. 349 (b). There are apparently two forms of this coin which differ slightly in the letters which appear under the "reserve". (N. & C. p. 101:

Steph. Lots. 6111, 6112 (2 varieties): G.L.762.2 s. 6 d.: S.p.4.L.37 ("FŒ : BELG" under "reserve") 1 s. 8 d.).

352. 1790. One Guilder. Struck at Hoorn.

Similar to No. 348 save for date. Mr. Schulman states that a variety has been found in which the date 1790 has been struck over the date 1787.

(Not in V. or N. & C.: Steph. L. 6113: Lapeyrie Coll. (1884): Rynbende Coll. (1890): Bergsoe Coll. (1903): Bat. M.C. p.77: not in G.: Royal Mint Collection, Utrecht: Teyler Museum, Harlem).

Copper.

The Province issued a long series of Doits extending over more than half a century; they were in some years struck in large quantities: the known dates are: — 1729, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42 (?), 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 (?), 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 (?), 70, 71, 72, 73, 75 (?), 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 (?) and 94 (?). Examples of the years 1732, 36, 43, 64, 68, 73, 80 and 81 are rare: the coin of 1730 only occurs in proof state and is very rare but is known in both gold and copper. Specimens in precious metals are not known of many dates; but proofs in gold of the years 1729, 30 and 31 and in silver of 1731, 36, 52, 53 (?), 56 (two distinct varieties) and 81 occur.

Proofs in copper are also known dated 1731, 53, 56 (two forms) and 81.

Half-Doits are only definitely known to have been minted in the years 1769 and 1770: both dates are not uncommon.

All the copper Doits and Half-Doits bear a plain edge but the proofs in precious metals are obliquely milled.

The diameter of the Doits varies from about 20 to 23.6 millimetres; that of the Half-Doits is 17.5 millimetres. The year 1756 is marked by the appearance of a handsome variety of the Doit (occurring in both silver and copper) in which the usual "VOC" Reverse is embellished by a profuse garniture of leaves; although not uncommon, this form was not in regular circulation but was in the nature of a "Fancy" piece.

Specimens of Doits, sometimes perhaps accidentally but sometimes undoubtedly purposely so produced, are found of the years 1745, 48, 52, 56 and 92 (?) (the penultimate date both in silver and copper and garnished with leaves as described above) in which the Reverse (i.e. the V.O.C. design) has been struck on both faces of the coins; others, attributable perhaps to the year 1752 occur in

which the Obverse (i.e. the Provincial Crest) appears on both sides.

The Doits show all the mint-marks referred to in detail in the general opening observations made above upon the V.O.C. coinage emanating from this Province.

Speaking generally, the Doits were rather carelessly minted and there is an immense amount of minor variation in coins of different and often of the same date; later dates were sometimes crudely struck over prior ones and the designs often stamped on more than once.

The Doits were persistently and freely counterfeited, and forged specimens displaying almost every imaginable degree of crudity or skill and bearing all kinds of possible and impossible dates are often met with; it would seem (M.p. 21) that there must have been a constant stream of false Doits emanating from several places in the Archipelago.

Netscher and Van der Chijs describe and figure (Pl.24, ff.232, 233) some of these Doits (bearing the West-Friesland Crest and the "VOC") as part of the official issues of Djambi (a semi-independent State on the East Coast of Sumatra); and some of the extraordinary pieces issued by the English representative of the British East India Company at Bandjermassin in Borneo were no doubt intended to represent Doits of Westfrisia (Moquette. "Iets over de munten van Bandjarmasin en Maloeka (1905)": Pl. 3, f.29. Pl.4, f.53. Pl.6, f.67) as, although somewhat barbarous essays, they bore the rough representations of the lions of Westfrisia and the "VOC" design. The Half-Doits were also sometimes imitated (M.p.20).

Netscher and Van der Chijs give (pp. 127-129) a list of the Doits and Half-Doits of Westfrisia and Moquette writes of them a most detailed account in his Article "De Duiten en halve Duiten voor de Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie geslagen in West Friesland" (pp. 1-21 and Pll. 5 and 6, ff.115-167) (1907).

353. 1729. **Doit.** Struck at Hoorn.

Obv. A crowned shield bearing the Provincial Crest i.e. two lions, one above the other, passing to the left.

Rev. The monogram "VOC"; the date, "1729" below; a turnip (the mark of Mons. J. Knol), lying between two five-leaved rosettes, above. There is considerable variation particularly in the shape of the monogram.

(N. & C. Pl. 4, f.21[c]: M.Pl. 5, ff.115, 116, 117).

There is a gold proof in the Teyler Museum, Harlem.

Verkade (p. 202) states that the Doits of this Province were first coined in 1727 but the Writer has not been able to verify this statement: nor was any Doit dated prior to 1729 known to Moquette.

354. **1730. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Very rare.
Same type : but only known to Moquette from two specimens in proof state and he does not think that Doits of this date were put into circulation. The date lies between two small five — leaved rosettes (M.f.118, 118[a]). A gold proof is in the Batavian Museum (Bat.M.C.p.78 : M.p.3).

355. **1731. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn.
Same type : considerable variation in minor details particularly in the position of the " V " of the monogram relative to the date-figures, the design of the Crown and rosettes flanking the mint-mark ; the date lies sometimes between five — leaved rosettes, or five — pointed stars, simple dots or minute circles. Gold (M.p.3) proofs are known and silver (Fonr.L.384 : Steph.L.6334 : Simonshaven.L. 743 : M.p.3 : S.L.38.1s. 8d.) proofs occur not uncommonly (M.ff.115, 118, 118[b], 119, 120, 121, 122, 123[a], 123[b], 127).

Fig. 81.
From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

356. **1732. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. A rare date.
Same type : the date figures vary and lie between dots or five-pointed stars (M.ff.119, 121, 124, 125).

357. **1733. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen.
Same type : variation in the design of the Crown is noticeable ; the date is sometimes flanked by dots and sometimes by nothing (M.ff.126, 127, 128, 129).

358. **1734. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen.
Same type : the date figures vary and lie unflanked by any design. Moquette (p. 20) mentions a specimen in brass but regards it only as a fanciful counterfeit (M.ff.129, 130, 131).

359. **1735. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen.
Same type : some variation in the heraldic billets or blocks on the shield and in the size of the date figures which, as a rule unflanked by any design, rarely lie between rosettes (M.ff.129, 131, 132).

360. 1736. **Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. A very rare date.
In copper the coin was not known to Moquette. Same type. Proofs in silver of this date (Fonr.L.393 : Bat.M. C.p. 78) were known to him but he somewhat discredits such (p. 6). Mr. Schulman is of the opinion that such Doits as are known of this date in copper are patterns and none were struck for circulation; but silver proofs (of two varieties, i.e. on large and small flans) were struck and examples of such may be seen at the Royal Mint Collection Utrecht, the Teyler Museum, Harlem and other Collections; specimens also existed in the van Oosterzee Cabinet (M.ff.129, 131, 132).

361. 1737. **Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen.
Same type; the date figures vary (M.ff.132, 133, 134).
Netscher and Van der Chijs include the date 1742 in their list of Doits; and specimens dated 1739 and 1741 have also been recorded; but Doits thus dated were not known to Moquette (p. 6) and no examples existed in any of the famous Collections.

362. 1743. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. A rare date.
Same general type but the mint-mark is now the "Cock" of Mons. T. Kist and the date figures are thicker. The design of the Crown varies (M.ff.132, 135).

363. 1744. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik.
Same type as No. 362. The design of the crown varies (M.ff.132, 135, 137).

364. 1745. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik.
Same type: sometimes the mint-mark is faulty. A variety (364 A) occurs (Fonr.L.412 : M.p.7) in which the Reverse is struck on both sides of the coin : these were not, apparently, in regular circulation (M.f.132).

365. 1746. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik.
Same type and very similar; the date figures vary (M. f.132).

366. 1747. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik.
Same type (M.f.132).

367. 1748. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type; the date figures vary a good deal and the monogram sometimes is much of the centre. A variety (367A) occurs (M.p.7) in which the Reverse is struck on both sides of the coin; another variety (367B) presumed to be of this date (Fonr.L.420 : M.pp.7, 8) is known in which the Obverse is struck on both faces; neither of these, perhaps accidents, were in regular circulation (M.ff.132, 138, 139, 140).

368. 1749. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type (M.f.132).

369. **1750. Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type; the design of the Crown and the date figures vary (M.ff.132, 135, 136, 141, 142, 143).

370. **1751. Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type. The design of the Crown varies (M.ff.132, 135, 136, 143).

371. **1752. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type; the Crown varies. Silver proofs (Steph.L.6335 : G.L.763 : M.p.9) occur and are not very rare (M.ff.132, 136, 137, 143, Pl.6; f.148 (Æ. proof).

Fig. 82.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

372. **1753. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type; the Crown and date figures vary. A silver proof was supposed to exist in the Batavian Museum but Moquette (p.9) thought the record was not trustworthy (M.ff.132, 144, 145, 146).

373. **1754. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type; the date figures vary (M.ff.132, 146, 147; Pl.6; ff.149[a], 149[b], 149[c]).

374. **1755. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type; the mint-mark shows minor variation.

375. **1756. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type; there is some minor variation in the ordinary issues. This date is, however, notable for some pretty varieties which occur both in silver and copper. The first of these (375A) has the usual type of Obverse but the Reverse displays branches of laurel filling practically all the surface of the coin not occupied by the regular design.

In the second variety (375B) the Reverse as just described is struck on both sides of the coin; i.e. there are no Arms on either side.

The second variety is the less uncommon; these forms were not in regular circulation (M.f.132 normal): Fonr. L.453 (Æ.): G. L.764 (Æ.): S.L.41 (Æ.) 2s.6d. (var. 375A): Steph. Ll. 6336, 6337 (Æ.): S.L.43 (Æ.) 10d. (var.375B).

Fig. 83.
From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

Netscher and Van der Chijs include in their list of Doits the date 1757 and that year has been recorded by another writer; but Moquette did not believe in the authenticity of Doits so dated and Mr. Schulman has never seen one.

376. **1764. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Very rare date. Same general type but the mint-mark is now the " Fishing-boat " of Mons. P. Buijsken ; this mark lies between two dots (M. Pl. 6 ; f. 150).

377. **1765. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Same type as No 376. The mint-mark sometimes between two five-leaved rosettes (M. ff. 150, 151).

Fig. 84.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

378. **1766. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Same type; it shows considerable minor variation (M. ff. 150, 151).

379. **1767. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Same type; there is considerable minor variation notably in the date figures (M. ff. 151, 152[a], 152[b], 152[c], 152[d]).

380. **1768. Doit.** Struck at Enkhyzen. A rare date. Same type ; some slight variation (M. ff. 151, 152[a], 152[b]).

381. **1769.** There is of this date a Doit — perhaps unique — in the Teyler Museum, Harlem ; it is similar to No. 380 save for date.

382. **1769. Half-Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Same type as No. 380 but a much smaller coin ; it shows some minor variations. (V. p. 202 : N. & C. Pl. 4 ; f. 22[c] : M. Pl. 6; f. 167).

Half-Doits bearing the dates 1765, 1778, 1786 and 1787 are said to have occurred but Moquette does not credit the authenticity of any such (p. 19).

383. 1770. **Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Same type (M.ff. 151, 153).

384. 1770. **Half-Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Same type as No. 382. Minor variations occur.
(V. p. 202 : M. Pl. 6 ; f. 167).

Fig. 85.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

385. 1771. **Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Same type ; a considerable amount of minor variation ; in some examples the second figure " 1 " is overstruck on the figure 0 of 1770 (M.ff. 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157).

386. 1772. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type (M.ff. 156, 157).

387. 1773. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik; a very rare date. Same type as No. 386 (M.ff. 156, 157, 158).

388. 1775. **Doit.** A specimen, apparently genuine, was advertised in Schulman's Catalogue No. 13 ; July, 1891.

389. 1776. **Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type but the mint-mark is the " rosette " of Mons. Hessel Slijper ; it lies between two dots.

Moquette figures (f. 161) one specimen in which a coin of 1773 has been utilized ; the " rosette " being struck over the " fishing-boat " and the figure " 6 " over the figure " 3 ". Mons. Slijper became Mint-master in 1781 and there seems some unexplained difficulty in the appearance on these doits of what is known to have been Mons. Slijper's mint-mark some years before he became the Master of the Mint. Moquette suggests, not very confidently, either that Mons. Slijper used dies of the late seventies, already, wholly or partly, prepared by his predecessor Mons. Pieter Buijsken or that there was another Mint-Master (named Pieter Bruijskes) who intervened between Messrs. Buijsken and Slijper and who used a " rosette " mint-mark ; he suggests the following dates (p. 16) for their respective tenures of their office : Mons. Pieter Buijsken : 1761-1772 (3, 4 or 5) : Mons. Pie-

ter Bruijskes : 1771 (3, 4 or 5)-1781 : Mons. Hessel Slijper : 1781-1796 (M.ff. 151, 159, 160, 161, 162).

390. **1777. Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type as No. 389. In some examples the last date-figure " 7 " is overstamped on the figure " 6 " of the coins of the preceding year (M.p. 16).

391. **1778. Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type ; examples are known in which the date figure " 8 " is struck over the last figure " 7 " of the coin of the preceding year (M.p.16).

392. **1779. Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. Same type,

393. **1780. Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. A rare date. Same type (M.f.159).

394. **1781. Doit.** Struck at Medemblik. A rare date. Same type. Proofs in silver (Bat.M.C.p.78) are said to occur (M.f. 159).

395. **1794. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type ; the date figures vary somewhat ; examples occur in which the figure " 4 " has been struck over the last figure " 1 " of coins dated 1781 (M.p.17). (M.ff.163, 164).

396. **1785. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type. Examples occur in which the figure " 5 " has been struck over the figure " 4 " of coins of the preceding year (M.p.17).

397. **1786. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type ; some minor variations occur and examples are known in which the figure " 6 " is struck over the figure " 5 " of coins of the preceding year (M.p.17).

398. **1787. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type ; some variation in the figure " 8 ".

399. **1788. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type ; the date figures " 8 " vary considerably ; the coin is sometimes poorly struck.

400. **1789. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type ; the monogram " VC " is slightly different and varies ; the date figures also

Fig. 86.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

vary. Moquette mentions (p.18) and figures (Pl.6 ; f.165) a curious specimen in which it would seem that the date-

figures had in the first instance been struck the wrong way round (i.e. " 9871 ") and had been subsequently corrected in a somewhat slipshod manner ; the coin shows clearly the figure " 7 " struck over the figure " 8 " and the figure " 9 " struck over the figure " 1 ".

401. **1790. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type ; some minor variation.

402. **1791. Doit.** Struck at Hoorn. Same type ; some minor variation. Examples occur in which the date figures have been overstruck on those of previous years (M.p.18).

403. **1792. Doit.** Struck at Enkhuyzen. Same type ; some minor variation.

It would seem that in the Stephanik collection there were two specimens of Doits with this date in which the Reverse was struck on both faces.

Netscher and Van der Chijs included the dates 1793 and 1794 in their list of Doits of this Province ; and examples dated 1796 and 1799 have been recorded ; but none such were known to Moquette.

f) Province of Overysel.

This Province only issued for the Company silver Ducatoons and those only in the years 1737 and 1738. They were struck at the town of Kampen and are of the usual type. They are extremely rare.

Silver.

404. **1737. Ducatoon.** D.43 to 44.W.32.29. Plain edge.

Obv. Same type as No. 86 but underneath the horse lies a crowned shield containing the Crest of the Province i.e. a lion, rampant, to left and standing in front of a wavy bar which passes behind the middle of the lion's body. The legend is the same except that the word " TRANSI(SULANIÆ) " replaces the word "HOLL(ANDIÆ)". The name " TRANSISULANIA " is the old Roman appellation of Overysel. At the right of the word " ORIENT " and between it and the hand of the knight's uplifted arm is the representation of a Crane which was the mint-mark of the then Mint-master Mons. C.H. Cramer.

Rev. As in No. 86 save for date.

(V.p.203 : N.& C.p. 100 : Fonr. L. 395 : Steph. L. 6126 : Bat. M.C. p. 77 : G. p. 45. L. 785. £1.13.4).

405. 1738. Ducatoon. W. 32.7. Similar to No. 404 save for date. (V. p. 203 ; N. & C. p. 100 : Fonr. L. 398 : Steph. L 6126 : Bat. M.C. p. 77.)

Fig. 87.
From a specimen in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.
1799 to 1806.

The United Provinces of the Netherlands were, not unnaturally, unable to keep themselves free from becoming entangled in the important questions of European politics; and the dissolution in 1798 of the Dutch East India Company only coincided with far more serious and fundamental changes in the Constitution of the Mother Country. The Burgher Oligarchies — for the Provinces or States were, in the main, little more than such —were not without jealousy of each other and were somewhat injured by their failure adequately to co-operate together. The United Provinces, already inclined towards some greater centralization of authority, had, in 1743, become hopelessly involved (and suffered greatly) in the war of the Austrian Succession : their mutual danger resulted in their election on May 4th 1747 of William IV Prince of Orange as Captain- and Admiral-General of the Union; and these offices, were, a little later, proclaimed as of hereditary character. But the Prince died in 1751 and his son (William V), after a long regency, was not declared to be of age until 1766 : he thought fit to range his influence against England, in connection with the British claims relative to neutral shipping, in the American War of Independence; but, in the conflict which ensued, the Dutch were crushed and, by the Treaty of Paris in 1783, were shorn of some of their East

Indian possessions and of their claim to a monopoly of trade in Oriental seas.

These disasters gave considerable accession to the strength of the Anti-Orange party and there were many political disturbances; but, whatever might have been their normal upshot, the blast of the French Revolution swept them all away.

The Anti-Orange party sided with the French revolutionaries whose armies in 1794 over-ran the Netherlands' Provinces : the Prince of Orange fled to England and the Batavian Republic was established in the Low Countries; lasting with precarious fortunes and many changes until the year 1806 when Napoleon forced his brother to become the unwilling King of an unwilling Dutch people.

News and travellers to the East Indies wended their way but slowly in those days; and, although the Dutch East Indies would naturally pass under the authority of whatever Administration obtained in the Mother-Country, the alterations in the latter's Constitution were not reflected and acted upon in the far away Oriental Settlements until a considerable time had elapsed after such changes had taken place.

For example, although in Europe a French King was imposed upon the Netherlands in 1806, it was not until the following year that any French administrative control was established in Java.

It is consequently, noticeable, when dealing with coins minted shortly after the actual commencement of any great political change affecting the Constitution of the Netherlands, that they bear designs which appear incongruous with the form of the Administration under which they would seem, from their dates, to have been issued; and this observation is, of course, particularly prominent when studying pieces struck in the Far East itself. In fact the position really was that the changes in the Constitution were not — partly from their sudden nature and partly doubtless for the sake of convenience — immediately followed by appropriate alterations in the coinage. Although there arises, from these causes, some little difficulty in deciding satisfactorily, from a numismatic aspect, to which regime some of these overlapping pieces should properly be assigned, it has been thought advisable, in order to avoid confusion, to deal with them strictly as having been issued under the authority of the Administrations with the periods of which their dates synchronize.

It is, in the first place, of course, necessary to divide coinage issued or dated during the period of the existence in the East Indies of the Batavian Republic (1799 to 1806) into the two categories :—

(A). Coins struck in the East Indies.

(B). Coins struck in the Netherlands.

These two divisions have to be considered separately.

a) Struck in the East Indies.

Coinage, during the period of the régime of the Batavian Republic in the East Indies (1799-1806) was minted in Java both at Batavia and Sourabaya.

From the former mint the issues of Gold "Half" Rupees (the general issue of gold pieces commenced under the Company in 1744) was continued during the years 1799 to 1803 : so, too, was the issue of Silver Rupees from 1799-1806 and Half (Silver) Rupees were struck in 1805 and 1806. These pieces (though the silver rupees of 1804, 05, and 06 were much larger) were substantially of the same type as were the corresponding coins issued in the time of the V.O.C.

From Batavia, too, in 1799 and 1800, emanated, round and rather clumsy One Stiver Copper pieces.

At Sourabaya there was, under the Republican Government, commenced a series of copper Doits (which ran on for some years) bearing on one side the word "JAVA" and on the other the monogram "VC".

In Batavia also were produced more of the rough lumps of copper known as "Bonks"; in lengths representing, at certain dates during this period, eight, two, one and half Stivers.

The Gold coins of this period are all very rare and none of the Silver are often met with; the Doits are not uncommon but the "Bonks" command always a high price.

Gold.

During the period under consideration none of the larger gold pieces were minted but only the so-called "Half" Rupees properly weighing about 7.90 grammes : they were of 19 carat gold. These made their appearance under the dates 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803 and were of very similar type to those of 1798 (No. 38). The — now conventional — mint-mark of a "Cock" at the top of the Obverse is retained throughout the series but the device of an arrowhead (or what appears to be such but which is probably merely a development of a detached part of the ornamental scroll-work) which is found below the date on the gold pieces as far back as 1783, is replaced from and including the year 1801 by the letter "Z". This was the initial of the most famous of the Mint-masters of Java, Mons. Johan Anthonie Zwekkert; a veritable "Vicar of Bray" who maintained his position in office right through the Republican, the French and the British Administrations.

The mint at Batavia seems to have been practically at a standstill from May 15th 1798 until February 22nd 1799. Mons. Hendrik Julius Lebeck became mint-master on the last mentioned date and acted until his death on June 13th 1800. During his term of Office he struck (between March and August 31st 1799) 3321 "Half" Gold Rupees and 18108 Silver Rupees (M. p. 401). There was then a short interval during which the mint was inactive; Mons. Zwekkert was appointed on November 14th, was sworn in on the 25th and took up his duties on December 11th 1800.

The edge is always obliquely milled.

All the gold of this period is very rare; a very full account of it may be found in Moquette's Article "De Ropijen Munt te Batavia van 1744-1808" (1910).

406. **1799. "Half" Rupee.** D. 18.3. W. 7.8 (S).

Similar to No. 38 save for date. A very rare coin.

An example remarkable for its light weight was described in the catalogue (Batavia 1884) of the Collection of Mons. de Lapeyrie; it was 23 millimetres in diameter and weighed 5.628 grammes; being far too light for the "Half" and far too heavy for the (unknown) "Quarter" piece which would have, presumably, weighed 4 grammes.

(Not in N. & C.: Steph. L. 6474 from the Rynbende Collection. L. 2337: Bat. M.C. p. 77. No. 15: M. p. 430 and Pl. 38, ff. 698 (Antiquarian Society of Amsterdam), 699.)

407. **1800. "Half" Rupee.** D. 18.7. W. 7.0 (Steph.).

Similar to the preceding save for date. Also a very rare coin.

(Not in N. & C.: Steph. L. 6609 and Pl. 13 from the Rynbende Collection. L. 2385: M. p. 431 and Pl. 38, f. 700.)

Fig. 88.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

408. **1801. "Half" Rupee.** D. 18 (B.). W. 7.9 (Rynbende). 7.9 (Steph.) 7.9 (B.M.) 7.9 (S.).

Similar to the preceding save for date but with "Z" below the date: the date figures are bigger.

(N. & C. p. 105 : Rynbende Coll. L. 2387 : Steph. L. 6612 : M. p. 431 and Pl. 38, f. 702 Yssel de Schepper sale. 1910. £10.8.4 : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale. L. 34. £10).

Fig. 89.
From a coin (e. Coll. Yssel de Schepper, 1910) in the Writer's Cabinet.

409. **1802.** "**Half**" **Rupee.** D. 18 to 19. W. 7.9 (Rynbende) 7.75 (G.). 7.60 (Steph.).
Similar to the preceding save for date.
(N. & C. p. 105 and Pl. 5, f. 31 : Rynbende L. 2388 : Steph. L. 6615 : G. p. 39. L. 665 and Pl. 7. No. 665 : £4.11.8 : M. p. 431 and Pl. 38, f. 704.)

410. **1803.** "**Half**" **Rupee.** W. 7.90 (B.M.).
Similar to the preceding save for date. A very rare piece.
(Not in N & C. M. p. 431 and Pl. 38, f. 805 : B.M.)

Silver.

Rupees similar in type to those of 1798 were issued in 1799 and 1800 : both are rare dates. Those coined in 1801, 1802 and 1803 were much the same but bore the letter "Z" (Mons. Zwekkert's initial) underneath the date : coins dated 1802 are very seldom met with.

The great thickness of these coins was the cause of constant breakages in the minting machinery and, at Zwekkert's suggestion, it was resolved by the Administration at Batavia, on December 15th 1803, to strike the pieces in future on a thinner but larger blank or flan : they were to be of the size of a One Guilder piece but the weight and design were to remain the same. On December 3rd it was further resolved that all the Rix-Dollars (Ryksdaalders) in the local Treasury should be melted down and turned into the new Rupees. Public notification of the change was given on February 12th 1804.

Accordingly, in 1804, these new Rupees appeared : they measured across about 31.5 millimetres as against the 25.5 millimetres of the coin of 1802 ; the legends are not quite the same as in the preceding pieces and are somewhat illegibly inscribed. Similar coins dated 1805 and 1806 made their appearance in due course, and are much more frequently met with than the rupee of 1804 which is very rare.

In 1805 and 1806 were also produced Half-Rupees (which are very uncommon) which were small replicas of the Rupees of corresponding date and measured about 23 millimetres in diameter.

The conventionalized mark at the head of the Obverse persists throughout as a kind of rough cross-rosette. The above coins show considerable minor variation and are all fully dealt with by Moquette in his Article " De Ropijen Munt te Batavia van 1744-1808 "(1910).

411. 1799. Rupee. D. 26. W. 12.93 (G.).

Similar to No. 68 save for date. A very rare date. (N. & C. p. 102 : Steph. L. 6475 : Bergsoe Coll. L. 33 : B.M. : G. p. 38. L. 656 and Pl. 7. £ 1.5.0 : M. p. 431 and Pl. 37, f. 697).

Fig. 90.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

412. 1800. Rupee.

Similar to the preceding save for date. A very rare date. (N. & C. p. 107 and Pl. 6, f. 37a : Bat.M.C. p. 79 : M. Pl. 38, f. 701.)

413. 1801. Rupee. D. 25. W. 13.13 (G.).

Similar to the preceding save for date : the letter " Z " (Zwekkert's initial) appears below the date. About thirty

Fig. 91.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

years ago at least two gold pieces purporting to be proofs of this coin made their appearance : but they were, it is

understood, on excellent authority, forgeries and were believed to have been fabricated in India.

(Mars. p. 812 : N. & C. p. 107 : B.M. : Steph. L. 6613 : Van Oosterzêe Coll. L. 186 : G. p. 39. L. 664. £ 1.1.8 : M. Pl. 38, ff. 703, 706, 708.)

414. **1802. Rupee.** D. 25 to 26. W. 13.19 (G.).

Similar to the preceding save for date.

(Not in N. & C. : Bat. M.C. p. 79 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 191 : Simonshaven. L. 2284 : G. p. 39. L. 666 and Pl. 7. £ 1 : M. Pl. 38, f. 709.)

415. **1803. Rupee.** D(a) 25 to 25.5. (b) 23.5 to 24. W. (a) 12.9. (b) 12.98 (G.).

Similar to the preceding save for date.

(Not in N. & C. : Bat. M.C. p. 79 : Van Oosterzee Coll. Ll. 196 and 197; two varieties, i.e. with large and small "Z" : G. p. 39. L. 669 and Pl. 7 : L. 670 : M. Pl. 38, ff. 710, 711, 711^a, 711^b.)

416. **1804. Rupee.** D. 31.5. W. 13.46 (G.). The first of the new type and a very rare coin.

Obv. In Malay-Arabic script in three lines, "Derham fi — al kompani al — Wilandawi" i.e. "Money of the Company of Hollanders". The word "fi" appears somewhat obscure.

Above the inscription a sort of rosette-cross : below the inscription, the date "1804" in very large figures and, below the date, a large "Z" (Zwekkert's initial).

Rev. In Malay-Arabic script "Ila (?) djazirat Djawa al Kabir" i.e. "For the Island Java the Great". The first word of the inscription is really unintelligibly written but is probably intended for the same as in the earlier coins (M. p. 425).

(Mars. p. 812 : N. & C. p. 107 : Bat. M.C. p. 79 : Van Oosterzee Coll. Ll. 200 and 201; two varieties : Bergsoe L. 102 : B.M. : G. L. 674. £ 1.8.4 : M. Pl. 39, ff. 712, 713, 714.)

417. **1805. Rupee.** D. 31 to 32. W. 12.37 (G.).

Similar to the preceding save for date : not a very rare coin.

(Mars. p. 812 : N. & C. p. 107 and Pl. 6, t. 376 : Van Oosterzee Coll. Ll. 206 and 207; two varieties : G. L. 679. 7 s. 6 d. : M. Pl. 39, ff. 715, 717, 719.)

418. **1805. Half Rupee.** D. 23 to 24, W. 6.12 (G.).

Similar to the preceding but much smaller. It is rare. Forgeries in gold of this coin are known and to them the same remarks as those made on No. 413 apply.

(N. & C. p. 107 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 208 : Bergsoe Coll. L. 105 : G. L. 680. £ 1.13.4 : M. Pl. 39, ff. 716, 718, 720.)

Fig. 92.
From a coin in the Writer's Collection.

419. 1806. Rupee. D. 32.5. W. 12.90 (G.).
Similar to No. 417 save for date : not very rare.
(Mars. p. 812 : N. & C. p. 107 : Van Oosterzee Coll. Ll. 211, 212, 213 ; three varieties : G. L. 683. 13 s. 4 d : M. Pl. 40, ff. 721, 723, 724, 725, 726.)

Fig. 93.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

420. 1806. Half Rupee. D. 22 to 23. W. 6.69 (G.).
Similar to No. 418 save for date : a rare coin.
(Mars. p. 812 : N. & C. p. 107 and Pl. 6, f. 38 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 214; three varieties : G. L. 684. £ 1.5.0 : M. Pl. 400, f. 722.)

Copper.

In dealing with the copper coinage of this period there are three groups which have to be considered, these are :—

a) One Stiver pieces struck at Batavia in 1799 and 1800.
b) "Bonks" produced at Batavia from 1799-1806.
c) Doits struck at Sourabaya in 1806.

a) One Stiver pieces struck at Batavia in 1799 and 1800.

On June 21st 1799 the Director-General of the Mint was instructed to take the necessary steps to have these Stiver pieces minted and on July 9th a contract for their production was given to Messrs Wiegerman and Macaré.

These coins were heavy and of crude workmanship : they were composed of the metal of old cannons mixed with lead ; their production was due to the great shortage, at about that period, of copper ; which was usually procured by the local Government in Java for minting purposes from Japan (M. pp. 240, 241). This piece was current for four Doits. They show a good deal of minor variation ; the earlier date is rather rare ; they are seldom found in very fine condition. Moquette describes them in his Article " De tinnen Duiten in 1796-7, en de Metalen Stuivers, in 1799-1800 te Batavia geslagen " (pp. 240-248 and Pl., 24, ff. 521, 522 and Pl. 25, ff. 525, 526).

421. 1799. **One Stiver.** D. 28. W. 12.31 (G.). Obliquely milled edge.

Obv. Within a circle of dots and in two lines " JAVA-1799 " ; a six-pointed star above ; scroll-work below the date.

Rev. Within a circle of dots and in one line " I : S^{t} ; a six-pointed star above and scroll work below.

There are two well-marked varieties : (a) a larger coin measuring as much as 28 millimetres in diameter and about 3 millimetres in thickness ; the date figures on this

Fig. 94.
From a coin (Var. b) in the Writer's Cabinet.

form are considerably larger than in (b) a smaller coin measuring as little as 25 millimetres in diameter and 4 millimetres in thickness.

(N. & C. p. 104 and Pl. 4, f. 25 : G. L. 657. 5 s. 0 d : M. Pl. 24, ff. 521, 522).

422. 1800. **One Stiver.** D. 25 to 27.5. W. 12.67 to 15.4.

Similar to the preceding save for date. There are again two well-marked forms :—

a) A larger coin measuring up to about 27.5 millimetres in diameter and about 3 millimetres in thickness with larger date figures than in (b) a smaller coin measuring as little as 25 millimetres in diameter and 3.5 millimetres in thickness.

(N. & C. p. 109 mention the date 1801 but this is, in every probability, a mistake (M. p. 244). N. & C. p. 109 : G. L. 658, 659, 660 : M. Pl. 25, ff. 525, 526 : S. L. 79 (*var.* b). 2 s. 6 d. L. 80 (*var.* a). 3s. 4d.).

b) "Bonks" produced at Batavia from 1799-1806.

The period under consideration was one of great activity in Java in the production of the "Bonks" or "Lingots".

Pieces denoting values of Two and One Stivers made their appearance in every year from 1799 to 1806. In 1803 a huge oblong slab measuring about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and weighing some 5 ounces was cut : it represented a value of eight Stivers : it is extremely rare.

In 1804 and 1885 small Bonks denoting Half a Stiver were produced.

All these clumsy lumps of metal were roughly chopped off the copper bars from which they were cut and they naturally show a good deal of variation in measurement and appearance : what however, is rather surprising to observe is that the pieces of the same denomination differ often so greatly in weight. The Half-Stiver pieces run from about 5.5 to 6.5 ; the One Stiver from about 18 to 22 ; the Two Stiver from about 32 to 47 ; the Eight Stiver piece weighs about 155 grammes. As a rule they bear on one side their value and on the other the date ; sometimes a side as well as a face is struck with the date or the value twice struck ; often only a portion of the value or date-figures appears : the length, breadth and width vary very much : they were often forged. Of late years Collectors have evinced a considerable interest in these blocks and many of them now realize in the auction-room very high prices. Bonks of rather similar type were also struck for Ceylon but were of the denominations of 6 and $4\frac{3}{4}$ Stivers ; values which were not produced in or for Java : the Ceylon Bonks also usually bear the monogram "VOC" and some letter such as "C" for "Colombo" or "St" in cursive form".

A very complete account of the Java Bonks is given by Moquette in his Article "De "Bonken" van 1796 t/m 1810 te Batavia, en in 1818/19 te Sourabaia geslagen" (pp. 222-323 and Pl. 24-28) (1908).

423. **1799. Two Stivers Bonk.** L. 33. Wi. 18 (M.). An extremely rare piece.
Obv. Within an oblong frame of dots "2 : S :"; ("S" = Stivers.)
Rev. Within a similar frame, the date "1799".
(Not in N. & C : Bat.M.C. p. 79 : M. Pl. 25, f. 524.)

424. **1799. One Stiver Bonk.** L. 24. Wi. 17 (M.). An extremely rare piece.
Similar to the preceding but shorter : the inscriptions on both sides much smaller and the figure "1" replaces the figure "2" on the Obverse.
(N. & C. p. 104 and Pl. 4, f. 26 : Bat.M.C. p. 79 : Gallois Coll. Sale. April 1907. L. 42 : M. Pl. 25, f. 523.)

425. **1800. Two Stivers Bonk.** L. 25. Wi. 22 (B.).
Similar to no. 423 save for date and also very rare.
(N. & C. p. 109. Bat.M.C. p. 80. Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 184. M. Pl. 25, f. 528.)

426. **1800. One Stiver Bonk.** L. 29 : Wi. 16 (M.) : L. 17 to 19 : W. 20.54 (G.).
Similar to No. 424 save for date and not so rare.
(Not in N. & C.: Bat M.C. p. 80 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 185 : G.L.662. 16s. 8d.: M. Pl. 25, f. 527.)

427. **1801. Two Stivers Bonk.** L. 33 : Wi. 17 (M.) : L. 24 to 26 : W. 47.6 (G.).
Similar to No. 423 save for date : very rare.
(N. & C. p. 109 : Bat. M.C. p. 80 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 187 : G.L. 662 and Pl. 6. £3.6.8 : M. Pl. 25, f. 530.)

428. **1801. One Stiver Bonk.** L. 30. W. 15 (M.) : L. 18 to 19. W. 19.64 (G.).
Similar to No. 424 save for date : not nearly so rare.
(N. & C. p. 109 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 188 : G.L. 663. 16s. 8d.: M. Pl. 25, f. 529.)

429. **1802. Two Stivers Bonk.** L. 22. Wi. 18. W. 33.84 (G.).
Similar to No. 423 save for date : not so rare.
(N. & C. p. 109 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 192 : G.L. 667 : M. Pl. 25, f. 532.)

430. **1802. One Stiver Bonk.** L. 20. Wi. 14 : W. 22.1 (G.).
Similar to No. 424 save for date : of about equal frequency. Moquette figures (f. 533) a specimen in which the value is struck twice quite separately on one face of the lump.
(N. & C. p. 109 and Pl. 7, f. 47a : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 194 : G.L. 668 : M. Pl. 25, f. 533 : S.L. 93. 6s. 8d.)

431. 1803. Eight Stivers Bonk. W. 157.5 (N.& C.) : L. 110 : Wi. 23 (M.) : L. 98. Wi. 23. W. 151.55 (G.). Of the highest rarity. (*Fig. 95*)

Obv. At the left end, in a circle of dots, a six-pointed star, above the date, separated by a broad line; the figures lie horizontally to the length of the Bonk and inwards; at

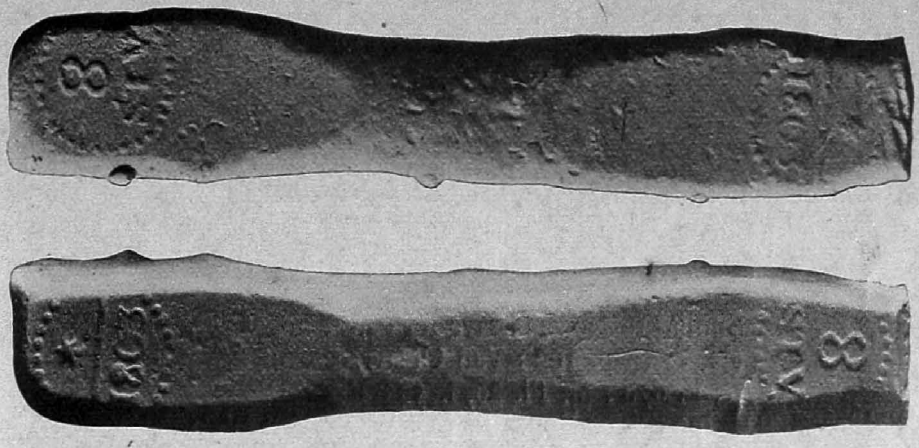


Fig. 95.
From a specimen in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

the right end, also within a circle of dots, the figure "8" above the letters "STV" (= Stivers); the figures and letters lie horizontally to the length of the Bonk and inwards.

Rev. The same; but the date is at the right end and the figure and letters at the left end; if the Bonk is simply turned over.

(N. & C. p. 109 and Pl 6, f. 45 : Simonshaven L. 2295 : Bat. M.C. p. 80 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 198 : G.L. 671. Pl. 6. £ 14.3.4 : M. Pl. 25, f. 534.)

432. 1803. Two Stivers Bonk. W. 33.5 (N. & C.) : L. 25 : Wi. 20 : W. 35.69 (G.).

Similar to No. 423 save for date : not very rare. Moquette figures (f. 537) an example in which the value and date figures have been both struck twice; once on one face of the length and once on one face of the side.

(N. & C. Pl. 7, f. 46 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 199 : G.L. 672. £ 1.6.8 : M. Pl. 27, ff. 536, 537 : S.L. 94.10 s.)

433. 1803. One Stiver Bonk. W. 18.22 (N. & C.) : L. 23 : Wi. 18 : W. 22.13 (G.). Similar to No. 424 save for date :

not very rare. Some specimens are shaped rather like a tongue or finger i.e. tapering to a rounded point (see M.f. 536 : Schulman'sFeb. 1925. Sale. L. 37).

(N. & C. p. 109 and Pl. 7, f. 47b : G.L. 673. 16 s. 8d. M. Pl. 27, f. 536).

434. **1804. Two Stivers Bonk.** L. 30 : Wi. 18 : W. 32.68 (G.). L. 26 : Wi. 17 : W. 35.42 (G.).

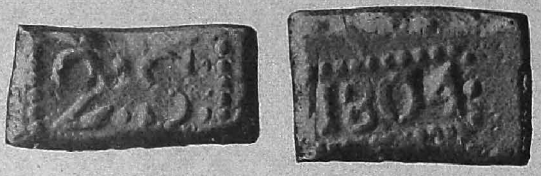


Fig. 96.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

Similar to No. 423 save for date : not very rare.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 202 : G.L. 675 : L. 676 : M. Pl. 26, f. 544.)

435. **1804. One Stiver Bonk.** L. 21 : Wi. 19.5 : W. 18.13 (G.).

Similar to No. 424 save for date : not very rare. The two specimens of the Two Stiver pieces and the specimens of the One and Half Stiver pieces of this date realized (four pieces in all) at the Grogan Sale £6.13.4.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 203 : G.L. 677 : M. Pl. 26, f. 543.)

436. **1804. Half Stiver Bonk.** L. 17 : Wi. 13 : W. 6.41 (G.).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but much smaller and, on the Obverse, the figures "½" replace the figure "I". This Bonk is very rare.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 204 : G.L. 678 : M. Pl. 26, ff. 538, 539 (forgery), 540 (forgery), 541 (forgery): Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L. 41. 6 s. 8 d.; and Pl. 2, f. 41.)

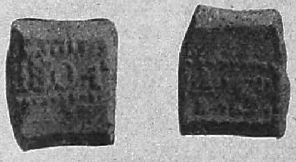


Fig. 97.
From the coin lately sold by Mr. J. Schulman.

437. **1805. Two Stivers Bonk.** L. 31 : Wi. 20 : W. 40.08 (G.).

Similar to No. 423 save for date : not very rare.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 209 : G.L. 681 and Pl. 7. £ 1.8.4 : M. Pl. 25, f. 546.)

438. **1805. One Stiver Bonk**. L. 22 : Wi. 18 : W. 17.64 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 424 save for date : rather rare.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 210 : G.L. 682. 16s. 8d.: M. Pl. 26, f. 545.)

439. **1805. Half Stiver Bonk**. L. 16 : Wi. 13 (M.).

Similar, generally, to No. 436 save for date : it is extremely rare. Owing to the counterfeiting of the Half-Stiver Bonks by two Chinamen named Njio Asie and Njio Adjie (who made them by cutting up the One and Two Stiver pieces), all Half Stiver Bonks were by a Resolution of the Local administration dated May 17th 1805 withdrawn from circulation : the two culprits were *scourged, branded* and *imprisoned in chains for 25 years* ! ! (M. pp. 256-258).

(Not in N. & C.: Bergsoe Coll. L. 108 now in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague : not in G.: M. Pl. 26, f. 542.)

440. **1806. Two Stivers Bonk**. L. 30. Wi. 20. W. 36.59 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 423 save for date : not very rare.

(Not in N. & C.: Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 215 : G.L. 685 : M. Pl. 26, p. 548.)

441. **1806. One Stiver Bonk**. L. 25. Wi. 16. W. 19.19. L. 20. Wi. 18. W. 20.93.

Similar to No. 424 save for date : not very rare.

(Not in N. & C.: Van Oosterzee Coll. L. 216 : G.L. 686 : L. 687 : M. Pl. 26, f. 547 : S.L. 95. 7s. 6d.: L. 96. 13s. 4d.)

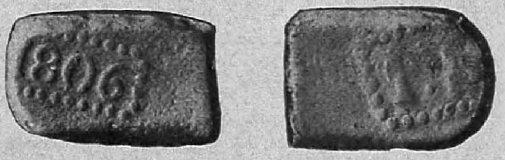


Fig. 98.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

A. Doits struck at Sourabaya in 1806.

The striking of a series of copper Doits of very simple design was commenced in 1806 at Sourabaya ; they were at first produced — as a private enterprise — by a Lieutenant of the Engineers a

Mons. F. Loriaux : they continued, — though not for long, under his direction — to be struck until the year 1810. They were gradually, and eventually wholly, replaced by copper coinage bearing the initials of the French King Louis Napoleon. Only these Doits of the date 1806 fall within the period dealt with in this work as appertaining to the regime in the Netherlands Indies of the Batavian Republic. It may however be stated here that they were produced in considerable numbers and are not rare with the exception of those dated 1810. On their Obverse appear a star, the word "Java" and the date : on the Reverse a star and the monogram "VC".

They are fully dealt with by Moquette in his Article "De Duiten, Halve Stuivers en Stuivers, te Soerabaia geslagen van 1806 tot September 1811" (pp. 271-295 and Pl. 29, ff. 583-593 and Pl. 31, ff. 613-618 (1908).

442. **1806. Doit.** D. 21. W. 2.82 (G.).

Obv. In three lines; a six-pointed star, the word "JAVA" and the date "1806".

Rev. The monogram "VC"; a small six-pointed star above.

There is a good deal of variation in the size of the stars, the letters and the figures; also in the shape of the monogram.

(N. & C. Pl 7, f. 50 : M. Pl. 29, ff. 583, 584, 585.)

Fig. 99.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

B. Struck in the Netherlands.

After the dissolution of the great Company, its assets and powers became vested in the Netherlands' Government; that is to say in the Batavian Republic. In 1800 the Republican Administration called into being a Board known as the Council for Eastern Possessions : (in Dutch "De Asiatische Raad"). This Body showed, early, considerable activity in the production of coinage for the Dutch Colonies. It ordered the production, at the Mint of Enkhuyzen

in Westfrisia (which it was decided by the Republican Government should be the central Official Mint designated as "The Dutch Mint", Hollandsche Munt), of a set of silver pieces of various denominations for use Overseas and also entered into a contract with a well-known manufacturer of Amsterdam, Mons. H. de Heus, for the coinage of Doits for the same purpose.

It would seem that there was a great shortage of copper currency in the Dutch Overseas possessions and Mons. de Heus, in order to remedy this state of affairs at the earliest possible date, called to his assistance the aid of other mints besides that at Enkhuyzen.

At Dordrecht, in the Province of Holland, there were apparently in existence some quantities of already prepared or partly prepared Doits which had been made for the Company but which had never been issued; and these were re-struck or completed and sent out abroad at once; but this was but a temporary expedient, and the Doits thus emanating from Dordrecht were only issued from 1802 to 1804 and, except in 1803, in negligible quantity. At Harderwijk in the Province of Gelderland a longer and larger series of Doits — also of the old type minted there for the Company but from new Dies — was produced.

At Enkhuyzen, or elsewhere in Westfrisia, Doits and Half Doits were struck, in some years in considerable quantity, from 1802 to 1809 and, from the Kampen Mint in the Province of Overysel, Doits, of quite a novel design, were issued from 1803 to 1808.

There are thus four distinct groups of coins; namely those :—

1) Struck in the Province of Holland.
2) Struck in the Province of Gelderland.
3) Struck in the Province of Westfrisia.
4) Struck in the Province of Overysel.

As the pieces of each section are altogether dissimilar, the groups must be dealt with separately.

They are all described (and many of the coins figured) by Moquette, in his usual masterly fashion, in his Article, "De Munten van Nederlandsch Indie, in Nederland geslagen tijdens de Bataafsche Republiek en het Koningrijk Holland" (pp. 186-204 and Pl. 9 and 10) (1907).

1) *Struck in the Province of Holland.*

A short series of Copper Doits was produced by the Mint-master (Mons. Bodisco) at Dordrecht for Mons. de Heus in 1802, 1803 and 1804. These Doits were struck on "flans" which Mons.

Bodisco had purchased in 1794. He had prepared the Dies in advance but had only had engraved on the Dies the date figures "17", thinking that these Dies would be sure to be of service during the last years of the eighteenth century. When, however, the Company broke up, the Dies were useless. On receiving the contract from Mons. de Heus, Mons. Bodisco was able to use these "flans" and these Dies by simply changing the figure "7" into "8" and adding the last two figures "02", "03" or "04" as was requisite.

The first and last dates are rare. They were of very similar type to that of the Doits issued at Dordrecht for the Company; i.e. the Crowned shield and crest of the Province on the Obverse; and the monogram "VOC", the date and the mint-mark on the Reverse.

They were frequently forged; Moquette mentions counterfeits dated 1802, 03, 09, 18 and even 1871 (!).

Half-Doits of 1802 (and of other dates) have been recorded and Netscher and Van der Chijs figure one (Pl. 6, f. 44): but Moquette regards all such as forgeries (p. 197).

443. **1802. Doit.** D. 21.3 (M.).

Obv. The crowned shield and crest (a lion rampant to left) of the Province.

Rev. The monogram "VOC"; the date "1802" below; a five-leaved rosette (the mint-mark of Dordrecht) lying between two dots, above. An uncommon date.

(N. & C. p. 108 and Pl. 6, f. 40 : M. p. 196 and Pl. 10, f. 240.)

Fig. 100.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

444. **1803. Doit.** D. 21. W. 3.02 (G.).

Similar to the preceding save for date. Not rare. There is considerable variation in the date figures and Moquette displays several of these forms.

(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 797 : M. Pl. 10, ff. 241[a], 241[b], 241[c], 241[d] : S.L. 109. 1s. 8d.)

445. **1804. Doit.**

Similar to the preceding save for date. It is very rare.

(N. & C. p. 108 : Bergsoe Coll. L. 116 : M. p. 196.)

2) *Struck in the Province of Gelderland.*

A series of Doits were struck for Mons. de Heus at the Mint at Harderwijk in the Province of Gelderland by the Mint-master Mons. M.H. Lohse. They were produced dated from 1802 to 1806 inclusive. They are of the same type as those struck in the last years of the Company at the Mint of this Province; but the dies were new. They display some minor variations and are not rare.

446. 1802. Doit. D. 22 (G.).

Obv. Crowned shield bearing the Provincial crest (two lions, rampant, facing each other and separated by a bar). Legend (the Provincial motto) "IN DEO . EST . SPES NOSTRA".

Rev. The monogram "VC" : the date "1802" below; a blade of corn (the mint-mark of Mons. Lohse), lying between two six-pointed stars, above. The shield and letters of the motto show slight variation.

(N. & C. Pl. 6, f. 42 : G.L. 799 : M. p. 198 and Pl. 10, ff. 242, 243.)

447. 1803. Doit. D. 22 to 22.5 (G.).

Similar to the preceding save for date.

(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 800 : M. p. 198 : S.L. 112. 1s. 8d.)

448. 1804. Doit.

Similar to the preceding save for date. The date figures show some variation.

(N. & C. p. 108 : M. Pl. 10, ff. 241e, 241f.)

449. 1805. Doit. D. 22 (G.).

Similar to the preceding save for date. Moquette describes specimens and figures one of a remarkable variety (449a) in which the date is stamped "1085" instead of "1805" : it is very rare.

(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 801 : M. Pl. 10 (variety "1085"), f. 244 : S.L. 111. 1s. 3d.)

450. 1806. Doit. D. 22 (G.).

Fig. 101.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Similar to the preceding save for date. Forgeries in gold and in silver of this piece are known and to them the same remarks as those made on No. 413 apply.

(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 802 : M. p. 198 : S.L. 111. 1s. 3d.)

3) *Struck in the Province of Westfrisia.*

In accordance with the instructions of the Council for Eastern Possessions, the Mint-master of the central "Dutch" Mint at Enkhuyzen in Westfrisia — Mons. Hessel Slijper — produced in 1802 a handsome set of silver coins of excellent workmanship and novel design. The dies were engraved by Mons. Gerrit Konse. They were of five different denominations; one Guilder, and its fractions of Half, Quarter, Eighth and Sixteenth.

They were all dated 1802 and, being produced in considerable quantity, are not very rare.

On the Obverse they bear the Lion rampant of the Netherlands and on the Reverse a three-masted ship under full sail; and from this latter device the Guilder piece is often referred to as the "Scheepjes-gulden" (i.e. Ship-Guilder) or in French "Florin au Navire". There were several dies employed for each denomination and they all show considerable minor variation. All have an obliquely milled edge. Gold proofs are known of the three highest values but are of the utmost rarity; particularly of the two fractional pieces.

The Doits and Half-Doits struck by Mons Slijper for Mons. de Heus, were also of a new type; quite different from the well-known Westfrisian "VOC" coins. On the Obverse they display the Lion of the Netherlands with a series of figures representing fractions of a Guilder; on the Reverse the words "INDIÆ BATAV(ORUM): i.e. "The Indies of the Dutch (Batavians)". The Doits and Half-Doits are dated from 1802 to 1809 inclusive : most of them are not very uncommon. They were well executed but show a good deal of small variation. Some — very rare — proofs in silver are known. It is very interesting to observe that both these Silver and Copper coins were intended primarily for use in the Netherlands Settlements at the Cape of Good Hope which had been in Dutch hands since about 1652 when the City of Cape Town was founded at Table Bay by the famous Dutch Governor Jan Van Riebeck.

But in 1795, the Netherlands having fallen, entirely, into the hands of the revolutionary Government of France, and France being at war with Great Britain, a force was sent under General Sir James Craig to South Africa to secure the Cape of Good Hope for the

Prince of Orange who was then a refugee in England. The expedition was successful and the Settlements were in British hands until 1803 when, as a result of the Treaty of Amiens, they were handed back to the Dutch Government which was at that date the Batavian Republic. When in 1802 these "Ship" silver pieces and Copper coins arrived at the Cape, the British Administration refused to permit their importation and they were sent on to Java for use in the Far East.

The Dutch regained the Settlements in South Africa only for a short period (February 1803 to January 1806) as, war again having broken out, a British force under Sir David Baird in the latter year once more captured the Colony which has since been under English control.

Silver.

451. 1802. One Guilder. D. 31 to 32. W. 10.27 (G.). Obliquely milled edge.

Obv. Within a twisted rope circle, a crowned shield bearing the lion, rampant to left, of the Netherlands with a sword in the right paw and a sheaf of arrows in the left. On the left of the shield, the figure "I" and, on the right, the letter "G" (= Guilder). Outside the circle and around, the legend "MO(NETA) : ARG(ENTEA) : ORD(INUM) : FŒD(ERATARUM) : BELG(II) : HOL(LANDIAE)" i.e. "Silver coin of the United Councils of the Netherlands (product of) Holland". At the top of the coin, between the beginning and end of the legend, a six-pointed star which was the mint-mark of Mons. Hessel Slijper.

Rev. Within a twisted rope circle, a three-masted vessel under full sail moving in a north-easterly direction. Outside the circle and around, the legend "INDIAE BATAVORUM". Below, the date, lying in brackets and flanked by scroll-work.

It is interesting to observe that when the French took possession of the Netherlands all the old Dutch Provincial organization was swept away : the whole country was designated as "Holland" which term no longer indicated only the Province of that name : in consequence it is not any Provincial crest which appears on the Obverse of these coins but the Lion of the United Netherlands.

This coin displays several small variations :—

a) In which the top of the main-mast lies to the left of the letter "T" of "BATAVORUM" and the flag on the foremast points just below the "V".

b) In which the top of the main-mast lies under the "T" and the flag of the foremast points to the "V".

c) In which the top of the main-mast lies under the "T" but the flag on the fore-mast points to the "O".

d) In which the top of the main-mast lies pointing between the "T" and "AV" and the flag on the fore-mast points to the "O".

Perhaps other minor differences occur.

Verkade (p. 205) states that this coin occurs without the rope circle on the Reverse but, though the account is repeated by Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 106), Moquette had never seen this variety.

Fig. 102.
From a gold proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

Gold proofs are known but are very rare. (Steph. L. 6890 : Bat. M.C. p. 79 : R. de P. (1921) L. 365. £ 17.3.6 : M. pp. 189, 190 : In the Van Oosterzee Collection (sold at Amsterdam in 1900) there were four proofs in gold of coins of this "Ship" issue; namely one of the Guilder, two (from different dies) of the Half-Guilder and one of the Quarter-Guilder : the four pieces realized £ 52. A set (i.e. the Guilder, one of the Half-Guilders and the Quarter-Guilder) from these proofs in the Van Oosterzee Collection passed into the possession of the late Marquis Ferrari de la Rénotière; this set was sold in Paris in 1922 and was disposed of [Lots 50, 51 et 52] at Schulman's February 1925 Sale for £ 62.10.0. They are now in the Writer's Cabinet and are illustrated below.

(V. p. 205 and Pl 202, f. 1 : N. & C. p. 106 and Pl. 5, f. 32 : G.L. 786. 3s. 0d. : M. Pl. 9, f. 222 : S. Lot. 97 var. (b) 4s. 2d. : L. 98 var. (c). 4s. 2d. : L. 99 var. (d) 4s. 2d.).

452. **1802. Half Guilder.** D. 27. W. 5.37 (G.).

Similar to the preceding but smaller; and the figures "½" replace the figure "I" on the Reverse.

This coin exhibits some variations :—

a) In which the top of the main-mast lies pointing very slightly to the left of the letter "T" of "BATAVORUM" and the flag on the foremast points to the "O".

b) In which the top of the main-mast lies very slightly to the left of the letters "AV" and the flag on the foremast points well below the letter "O".

No doubt other minor differences could be found. Gold proofs are known (Fonr. L. 548 : M. p. 190) but are considerably rarer even than the gold proof Guilders : Moquette states that his Gold proof of the Half-Guilder is struck from a separate die not used for the silver : the ropes leading from the main-mast to the fore-mast being omitted (M. pp. 189, 190).

(V. p. 205 and Pl. 202, f. 2 : N. & C. p. 106 and Pl. 5, f. 33 : G.L. 788 : M. pp. 189, 190 : S.L. 99 var. (a) 2s. 6d. : L. 100 var. (b) 2s. 6d.).

Fig. 103.
From a gold proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

453. 1802. Quarter Guilder. D. 21. 5 to 22. W. 2.46 (G.).

Similar to the preceding but smaller; and the figures "$\frac{1}{4}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{2}$".

This coin exhibits some minor variations :—

a) In which the top of the main-mast lies pointing to the "T" of BATAVORUM" and the flag on the foremast points to the "O".

b) In which the top of the main-mast lies pointing between the "T" and "AV" and the flag on the foremast points to the "O".

c) In which the top of the main-mast lies pointing to the "A" of the letters "AV" and the flag on the foremast points below the letter "O".

No doubt other minor variations could be found. Gold proofs are known (M. pp. 189, 190) but are even rarer than the gold proof of the Guilder.

(V. p. 205 and Pl. 202, f. 3 : N. & C. p. 106 and Pl. 5, f. 34 : G.L. 789, 790 : S.L. 102 vars. (a), (b), (c), 10d. each).

Fig. 104.
From a gold proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

454. **1802. One Eighth Guilder.** D. 20. W. 1.15 (G.).

Similar to the preceding but smaller; and the figures "$\frac{1}{8}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{4}$".

Besides showing minor variations, there are two distinct forms i.e. (A) in which the coin corresponds closely to the preceding pieces; and (B) in which there is *no* rope-circle round the shield on the Obverse; this latter was a slightly smaller coin than (A) and a later issue; in it, too, the whole designs, lettering and figuring are smaller, this form measures about 19 millimetres in diameter.

The form (A) shows some minor differences : —

a) In which the star mint-mark is considerably larger than in (b).

b) In which the star mint-mark is smaller than in (a).

In variety (A^a) specimens may be found in which (a^1) the top of the main-mast lies pointing to the letter "T" of "BATAVORUM" and others in which (a^2) the top of the main-mast lies pointing to the letter "A" of "AV".

No doubt other small differences occur.

(V. p. 205 and Pl. 202, f. 4 : N. & C. p. 106 and Pl. 5, f. 36 : G.L. 791 (var. A^a); L. 792 (var. A^b) : L. 793 (Var. B) : M. Pl. 9, ff. 225, 226 : S.L. 103 (var. A (a)) 10d. : L. 104 (var. A (b)). 10d. : L. 105 (var. B) 10d.)

Fig. 105.
From a coin (Var. A) in the Writer's Cabinet.

Fig. 106.
From a coin (Var. B) in the Writer's Cabinet.

455. **1802. One Sixteenth Guilder**. D. 17. W. 0.65 (G.).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but smaller; and the figures "$\frac{1}{16}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{8}$" : there is also no rope-circle on the Obverse surrounding the shield in any specimens. This coin exhibits, besides considerable minor variations, two distinct forms ;—

A) In which there is a rope-circle around the ship on the Reverse; this form was an earlier issue than (B) in which there is no such circle : in this latter form the whole designs are smaller and the coin measures only about 16 millimetres in diameter.

Form (A) shows two well marked variations :—

a) With a full stop after the word "HOL".

b) With no full stop after the word "HOL".

Fig. 107.
From a coin (Var. A) in the Writer's Cabinet.

Form (B) shows several variations :—

a) In which the date figures lie within brackets and there is a full stop after the word "HOL".

b) The same as (a) but without a full stop after the word "HOL".

c) In which the date figures have no flanking brackets and there is a full stop after the word "HOL".

d) The same as (c) but without a full stop after the word "HOL".

e) Fonrobert. L. 553 consisted of a specimen of form (B) in which the word "BATAVORUM" was inscribed "BTATVORUM" but Moquette seems doubtful as to its genuine character (M. p. 192).

Fig. 108.
From a coin (Var. B) in the Writer's Cabinet.

No doubt other minor variations occur.
(V. p. 205 and Pl. 202, f. 5 : N. & C. p. 106 and Pl. 5, f. 36 : G.L. 794 (A) : L. 794 (B) (b) : M. Pl. 9, ff. 223, 224 : S.L. 106 (A) (a). 10d.: L. 107 (B) (b). 10d.)

Copper.

This issue of Doits at Enkhuyzen commenced in 1802 with a singular piece which is quite unlike those which followed in the same year and later. It approximated somewhat to the old Doits issued by the Province of Holland for the Company as it bore what may be regarded as the lion rampant of that Province on the Obverse and the Monogram "VC" and the date on the Reverse though it displayed Mons. Slijper's "star" mint-mark. Although often found in mint state, it certainly was put into circulation; as worn specimens are met with; but the type was quickly changed into the normal form which persisted throughout the series; these bear the Lion rampant of the Netherlands on the Obverse and "INDIAE BATAV(ORUM)" and the date on the Reverse.

According to Moquette the Doits of this series dated after 1803 were actually minted by Mons. W.D. Verschuer who succeeded Mons. Slijper at Enkhuyzen as mint-master; and under the former's management the mint was transferred about the year 1806 to Hoorn also in Westfrisia (M. p. 193). The figures of value on the Reverse need some explanation.

As has been mentioned before, this copper issue was intended for the Cape of Good Hope and, there, 5 Doits were equivalent to 1/16th of a Guilder : hence one sees on these pieces the denomination expressed thus "$\frac{5\text{-}1/16}{G}$" (in the case of Doits) and "$\frac{5\text{-}1/32}{G}$" in the case of Half Doits.

In Java, however, and the Dutch East Indies generally, the currency values were not the same as at the Cape; and, at first, these Doits were circulated at the rate of 6 (not 5) to the 1/16th Guilder (which equalled 1 ½ Stivers); whilst, later, their value was

still further minimized so that no less than 8 were reckoned equal to the 1/16th Guilder piece (M. p. 189).

The method of expressing the value of Doits which is seen on this series will be observed also on other and later issues.

None of the Doits except those dated 1809 are rare and they only show slight variations. Silver proofs of the Doit dated 1802 are to be found but are not common. The Half-Doits do not appear to be rare though some were very carelessly struck.

The dates from 1807 (inclusive) onwards are dealt with in the next chapter which relates to the coinage issued under the French Government.

456. 1802. Doit. D. 21. W. 3.02 (G.). Plain edge.

Obv. A crowned shield bearing the crest of the Province of Holland i.e. a lion rampant to left.

Fig. 109.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Rev. The monogram "VC"; the date "1802" below; above, a six-pointed star (the mint-mark of Mons. Hessel Slijper) lying between two dots.

This was the only coin of this type in the series: it is not very rare and, though some are found in worn condition, the piece frequently occurs fleur-de-coin. It was sometimes counterfeited.

(G.L. 797 : M. p. 192 and Pl. 9, f. 227 : S.L. 110. 1s. 8d.)

457. 1802. Doit. D. 21 (G.). It is not a common date.

Obv. A crowned shield bearing the lion, rampant to left, of the Netherlands with sword in right paw and sheaf of arrows in left. On the left of the shield the figure "5" and on the right the figures "$\frac{1}{16}$"; below the shield, the letter "G" (=Guilder).

Rev. In two lines "INDIÆ—BATAV(ORUM) : i.e. The Indies of the Dutch (Batavians)". The date "1802" below; above, a six-pointed star (the mint-mark of Mons. Slijper). Sometimes the edge shows signs of milling,

and sometimes the "star" lies between two dots (M. p. 192).

Silver proofs occur (Fonr. L. 557 : Steph. L. 6582 : Bat. M. C. p. 79 : G.L. 803. D. 22.5. W. 2.59 ; obliquely milled edge : S.L. 113. 5s. od.) but rather rare.

(V. Pl. 202, f. 6 : N. & C. Pl. 6, f. 39 : G.L. 804 : M. Pl. 9, f. 228.)

Fig. 110.
From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

458. **1802. Half-Doit.** D. 18 (M.).

Similar to the preceding but a smaller coin and the figures "$\frac{1}{32}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{16}$" on the obverse.

Some show indications of a milled edge.

(V. Pl. 202, f. 7 : N. & C. Pl. 6, f. 43 : G.L. 807 : M. Pl. 9, f. 229.)

Fig. 111.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

459. **1803. Doit.** 20 (G.).

Similar to No. 457 save for date.

(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 807 : M. p. 192.)

460. **1803. Half-Doit.**

Similar to No. 458 save for date.

(N. & C. p. 108 : M. p. 193.)

461. **1804. Doit.** D. 22 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 459 save for date : but quite a different die on the Reverse, the lettering and figures being very much larger.

(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 805 : M. Pl. 9, f. 230. S.L. 114. 1s. 3d.)

462. **1804. Half-Doit.** 18.5 (S.). The rarest date of the series.
Similar, generally to No. 460 save for date.
Schulman catalogues a specimen (L. 118. 1s. 8d.) in which only the Reverse was struck, the Obverse being blank.
(N. & C. p. 108 : S.L. 116. 1s. 8d.)

463. **1805. Doit.** D. 22 (G.).
Similar to No. 461 save for date.
Moquette mentions (p. 193) specimens in which the value figure "1" over the "16" is shaped as a "T" (Pl. 9, f. 231).
(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 806 : M. Pl. 9, f. 231 : S.L. 115. 6d.)

464. **1805. Half-Doit.** D. 19 (B.).
Similar to No. 462 save for date.
(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 808 : S.L. 117. 10d.)

465. **1806. Doit.** D. 22 (G.).
Similar to No. 463 save for date.
(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 806 : S.L. 114. 1s. 3d.)

466. **1806. Half-Doit.** D. 18 (B.).
Similar to No. 464 save for date.
(N. & C. p. 108. G.L. 808 : S.L. 117. 10d.)

4) *Struck in the Province of Overysel.*

This Province had never before issued copper money for the Dutch East Indies although it had minted some Ducatoons (now very rare) in 1737 and 1738 for the V.O.C. The Mint of the Province was at the City of Kampen and the present issue of Doits displays novel features. They were part of the "De Heus" contract but, in the haste for the production of small bronze Colonial currency, it would seem that the Kampen Mint-Master (Mons. N. Wonneman) was not informed that he should or ought to place on the Obverse the — now National — Lion of the Netherlands ; and, as a result, there are found on the Obverse the Provincial Crest (a lion rampant to left and standing in front of a wavy bar which passes behind the middle of the lion's body) and Provincial motto "VIGILATE ET ORATE" (i.e. Watch and Pray) : but the political mistake was not rectified. These Doits ran from 1803 to 1807. They are not — except those of 1806 which are rather uncommon — rare ; as they were struck in large numbers ; but they were rather carelessly produced and exhibit much faulty inscription : e.g. "VIGELATE" or "VIGLATE" or "VIGIIATE" for "VIGILATE" ; and "OPATE" or "OKATE" for "ORATE" ; such type-script faults may be met, incidentally, at times and are

not really regular varieties. Owing to the elaborate and rather handsome detail of the Obverse they were seldom forged. The pieces bear the same indications of value i.e. $\frac{5\text{-}1/16}{G}$ as do the Doits of Enkhuyzen of synchronous date.

467. 1803. Doit. D. 22 (G.).

Obv. A crowned shield bearing the crest of the Province ot Overysel (i.e. a lion rampant to left and standing in front of a wavy bar which passes behind the middle of the lion's body). Legend around "VIGILATE ET ORATE" (i.e. Watch and Pray).

On the left of the shield the figure "5" and on the right the figures "1/16"; below the shield, the letter "G" (= Guilder).

Rev. In two lines "INDIÆ—BATAV(ORUM)" : i.e. The Indies of the Dutch (Batavians). The date "1803" below; above, an heraldic eagle with outstretched wings and legs (the mint-mark of Mons. N. Wonneman the then Kampen Mint-Master). It has been sometimes stated that the coins of this series were minted at the City of Deventer owing to the fact that the Crest of that Town consisted of an Eagle not unlike that appearing on these pieces; but this view is now recognized as having been erroneous.

Doits of this series dated 1802 have been stated to occur: but they were not known to Messrs. Netscher and Van der Chijs or to Moquette (M. p. 194). They show a good deal of minor variation both on Obverse and Reverse; and Moquette, who compared 69 specimens, found 5 distinct varieties.

a) *Obverse* with the letter "G" a long way below the shield; the figure "5" and line of "$\frac{1}{16}$" level with the wavy bar which passes behind the lion of the Crest.

Reverse with the top of the figure "3" of the date rounded.

b) *Obverse* with "G" quite close below the shield; the figures "5" and "$\frac{1}{16}$" well above the wavy bar.

Reverse as in (a).

c) *Obverse* as in (b).

Reverse with the top of the figure "3" ot the date horizontal.

d) *Obverse* with "G." fairly close below the shield; figure "3" sloping to right and above the bar; bottom of figures "16" on level with bar.

Reverse as in (c).

e) As (a) but "VIGILATE" spelled "VIGELATE". (V. Pl. 202, f. 1 : N. & C. p. 108 and Pl. 6, f. 42 : G.L. 809 : M. p. 194 and Pl. 9, ff. 232, 233 : S.L. 119. 10d.)

468. **1804. Doit.** D. 21 (G.).

Similar, generally, to the preceding save for date. These Doits show a good deal of minor variation : some have the figures of the date and lettering much larger than in those dated 1803 : some have a slightly different crown : some a larger shield and lion : on one example mentioned by Moquette the word "VIGILATE" is spelled "VIGLATE".

In the Van Oosterzee Collection there was a pattern or trial piece struck on a large heavy "flan".There was also a proof in silver in the Van Oosterzee Collection ; this is now in the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague.

(N. & C. p. 108 : G L. 811 : M. Pl. 9, ff. 234, 235, 236 : S.L. 119. 10d.)

469. **1805. Doit.** D. 22 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 468 save for date. This coin also exhibits considerable minor variations in size, shape of design, figuring and lettering. Moquette (p. 199) refers to and figures an example in which the word "ORATE" is spelled "OKATE".

(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 812 : M. p. 195 and Pl. 10, ff. 237, 239 : S.LI. 120, 121 : 10d. each.)

Fig. 112.

From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

470. **1806. Doit.** D. 22 (G.).

Similar, generally, to No. 469 save for date. The Doit of 1806 is by far the least common of the series. This also on certain specimens shows the "OKATE" mis-spelling.

(N. & C. p. 108 : G.L. 813 : M. p. 195 and Pl. 10, ff. 237, 239 : S.L. 122. 1s. 8d.)

THE NETHERLANDS INDIES UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION.

1807 to 1811.

The life of the Batavian Republic in the Netherlands was but brief; and in the year 1806 the Great Corsican placed his somewhat reluctant brother, Louis Napoleon, upon the Dutch throne. This alteration in the Constitution of the Low Countries was designed to operate similarly in the Overseas Possessions of the newly inaugurated European Kingdom and by the year 1807 there had been established in Java a French Administrative Control — more or less of a military complexion — at the head of which was the Governor-General, the French Marshal, H.W. Daendels; he arrived in January 1808. The French Government lasted until towards the end of 1811 when Java and the Dutch interests in the Malay Archipelago were surrendered to Great Britain. For some time during the French régime several of the series of issues which had either persisted from the days of the Company through the period of the Administration of the Batavian Republic, or which had been commenced under that Republican Government, continued to make their appearance : and this is noticeable both in the case of coins minted in the East Indies as well as in the Netherlands. As instances of those struck in Java may be mentioned gold "Half" Rupees dated 1807, silver Rupees dated 1808, Doits (with "JAVA" on the Obverse and the monogram "VOC" on the Reverse) dated from 1807 up to 1810, and "Bonks" of the years 1807 to 1810. As examples of those struck in the Netherlands may be noticed Doits and Half Doits of the Enkhuyzen (Westfriesland) Mint dated 1807-1809 and Doits of the Kampen (Overysel) Mint dated 1807.

It was not until the year 1808 that the French themselves produced coinage of a design indicative of their own control or authority : but even this series, which eventually only comprised One Stiver and Half Stiver pieces and Doits — all of copper — and which is the most prominent feature of the Numismatic history of Java at this period, was in the main of inelegant appearance and rather unfinished workmanship. The distinctive note on all these productions is the presence on them of the initials "L.N." (i.e. those of the King Louis Napoleon) either separate as here printed or in monogram form. It is regrettable to have to record that, as was also observed in the case of some coins appertaining to the period of the Batavian Republic, forgeries in gold and silver of a number of the pieces described in this chapter are found. In

addition to these forged coins there is known a long array of Dutch and Foreign pieces counterstamped with the initials L.N. (sometimes in monogram form), a date such as "1809" or "1811" and the word "JAVA"; or with varying combinations of these three features : but it seems certain that all such counterstamps were impressed between twenty and thirty years ago and have no numismatic interest except as examples of misplaced dexterity. The Collection of the late Marquis Ferrari de la Rénotière contained so many of these dubious pieces that the Writer has thought it advisable not to refer in detail to its contents either in this or in the preceding chapters.

In his two sumptuous Works, "Histoire Numismatique du Royaume de Hollande sous le règne de S.M. Louis-Napoléon, roi de Hollande" (Amsterdam and Paris, 1858) and "Histoire Numismatique de la Hollande pendant la réunion à l'Empire Français précédé d'un Supplément à l'Histoire Numismatique de Hollande sous le règne de S.M. Louis-Napoléon" (Utrecht, 1863) Comte Nahuys describes and figures a number of the coins issued during the period under consideration. A few are referred to and figured by Verkade and more by Netscher and Van der Chijs. Moquette deals with them at length in various articles and reproduces many on his plates.

The coinage of this period has, as usual, to be considered in two main categories : —

(a) Coins struck in the East Indies.

(b) Coins struck in the Netherlands.

During this period there was a considerable issue by the French of paper money in the shape of notes of various denominations. Nahuys figures some; e.g. a note for 2 Rijksdaalders or 48 Stivers (1809)(Pl. 13, f. 90) and a note of 24 Stivers (1810). (Pl. 6, f. 46).

This paper money seems to have depreciated in value very greatly after the British forces occupied Java.

a) Struck in the East Indies.

In Gold but one form of coin was produced : a "Half" Rupee of 1807 : it was struck at Batavia and is of the type of those issued in 1803; it is very rare.

In Silver only Rupees, dated 1808, appeared : they were coined at Batavia and are of the same type as those issued in 1806. In 1808 the mint for Gold and Silver Coinage was transferred to Sourabaya. The exact date of this re-arrangement is not known but was probably in December; as on the 3rd of that month it was

officially resolved that the salary of Mons. Zwekkert, the Mint-master, should be paid at Sourabaya in silver instead of in paper-money at Batavia. No gold or silver coinage was struck at Sourabaya under the French Administration.

In Copper there are three groups of coins to be dealt with : —

(a) Doits struck at Sourabaya from 1807-1810.

(b) "Bonks" produced at Batavia from 1807-1810.

(c) Stivers, Half-Stivers and Doits struck at Sourabaya from 1808 to 1811.

Gold.

471. 1807. **"Half" Rupee.** D.19.W.8.1 (S).
Similar to No. 410 save for date. A rare piece.
(Mars. p. 812 : N. & C. p.105 : Lapeyrie. L.542 : Rynbende. L.2393. W.7.8 : M.p.431 and Pl.38, f.707 : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale. L.47. £10.16.8).

Fig. 113.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Silver.

472. 1808. **Rupee.** D.31.W.14 (G).
Similar to No. 419 save for date. Not a common piece.
(Mars. p.812 : N. & C. p. 110 : Nah. H.N.H. Pl. 3, f.25 : Van Oosterzee. L.239 : G.L.692. 13s. 4d. : M. p.431 and Pl.ff.727, 728).

Copper.

a) *Doits struck at Sourabaya from 1807-1810.*

The Doits of these dates, which bear on the Obverse a star, the word "JAVA" and the year; and on the Reverse a star and the — now defunct — Company's monogram "VOC", form a continuation of the series commenced in 1806 to which reference has already shortly been made in the previous chapter dealing with the coinage issued during the régime of the Batavian Republic.

They were struck from 1806 up till November 1808 as a private

enterprise by Engineer-Lieutenant F. Loriaux and the coins of these dates display considerable variation of minor character particularly in the date-figures "1" and "0".

In November 1808 the local Administration, by the order of the Governor-General Marshal Daendels, took the undertaking out of the hands of Loriaux and commenced striking similar Doits at the Government Workshops; orders were given that the initials of the French King of Holland, Louis Napoleon, should replace the monogram of the Company, i.e. "VOC"; but the change was gradual and even in 1810 Doits with "JAVA" on the Obverse and the monogram "VOC" are, though very rarely, found.

Mons. Loriaux, however, worked for the Government at its Mint until July 5th 1809 at which date Mons. J.A. Zwekkert was appointed Mint-Master at Sourabaya. Some of Loriaux's dies were used in 1809 at the Government Mint, for specimens from his dies with this date are not uncommon; being distinguishable from the productions of the Government by the latter's larger date figures. By July 7th 1809 Zwekkert, who was also the Mint-Master at Batavia, had already commenced work at Sourabaya; the Batavia Mint was, at that period, practically inactive, the coinage of gold having ceased in 1807 and of silver in 1808.

In 1809 Mons. Loriaux's dies, altered for the date, were, as has been already mentioned, frequently used: but "VOC" Doits of 1810 are very rare, those bearing initials of the King, which had first appeared in 1808, having replaced them (M.pp.289-291). The Doits of this series — they were often forged — are dealt with very fully by Moquette in his Article "De Duiten, Halve Stuivers en Stuivers, te Soerabaia geslagen van 1806 tot September 1811" (pp. 271-295 and Pl. 29, ff.583-593 and Pl. 31, ff. 613, 618). (1908).

473. 1807. Doit. D.20.W.3.07 (G). Plain edge.
Similar generally, to No. 442 save for date.
Struck by Engineer-Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) F. Loriaux.
(Nah.H.N.R.H. Pl.7, f.50 : G.L.689 : M.Pl. 29, f.586).

474. 1808. Doit. D.22.W.3.18 (G).
Similar, generally, to the preceding save for date.
Some Doits of this year were struck by Loriaux and others from Government dies. The latter's productions display larger date figures and in some the date appears thus "I8O8".

(N.& C. p. 112 : G.L.690 : M.Pl.29, ff.587, 588, 589).

Fig. 114.
Government Die.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

475. 1809. **Doit.** D.20.5.W.2.82 (G).
Similar, generally, to the preceding save for date. Loriaux's old dies were sometimes utilized.
(N. & C. p.112 : G.L.691 : M.Pl.29, f.592).

476. 1810. **Doit.** D.21 (M).
Similar, generally, to the preceding save for date. It seems a very rare piece and often forged.
(N. & C.p.112 : M.Pl.29, f.593 and Pl.31, f.613 (forgery)).

b) *"Bonks" produced at Batavia from 1807-1810.*

There were produced in each of the above four years "Bonks" of Two Stivers and One Stiver. These carry on the continuity of the issue of this form of currency which first commenced in 1796.

The "Bonks" of this period are of the same general appearance as those previously issued : they are not very often met with but were frequently forged particularly in 1809 and 1810.

They show, as is usual with these pieces, much variation in shape and weight; they are often noticeably lighter than those of earlier dates.

By a Resolution dated September 28th 1809 it was decided to allow Bonks of prior issues to be re-stamped and re-issued; the old markings were roughly hammered out and specimens of Bonks dated 1809 and 1810 are sometimes met with bearing marked traces of their first stamping : fresh Bonks, however, of these two dates were also produced (M. pp. 262, 266). An elaborate account of the Bonks of this period will be found in Moquette's Article "De "Bonken" van 1796 t/m 1810 te Batavia, en in 1818/19 te Sourabaia geslagen" (pp. 222-323 and Pl. 24-28) (1908).

477. 1807. **Two Stivers Bonk.** L.24.6.Wi.18.5 (M).

Similar, generally, to No. 423 save for date. It is a rare piece.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Bat. M.C. p. 80 : Van Oosterzee. L.238 : M.Pl.26, f.550).

478. **1807. One Stiver Bonk.** L.20.Wi.18.W.20.93 (G). L.14. Wi.16.W.17.8 (S).

Similar, generally, to No. 424 save for date. It is rather a rarity.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Bat.M.C. p.80 : M.Pl.26, f.549 : Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L.48).

479. **1808. Two Stivers Bonk.** L.25.Wi.16. (M). W.41.5 (Lapeyrie).

Similar, generally, to No. 423 save for date. It is rare.

(N. & C. Pl.7, f.54a : Bat.M.C. p.80 : Lapeyrie. L.610 : M.Pl.27, f.552).

480. **1808. One Stiver Bonk.** L.26.Wi.16. (M).

Similar, generally, to No. 424 save for date. It is very seldom met with.

(Not in N. & C.: Cat.M.C. p.80 : Lapeyrie. L.611 : M.Pl.27, f.551).

481. **1809. Two Stivers Bonk.** L.23.Wi.19.W.18.78 (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 423 save for date. This is not so rare a piece as those of 1807 and 1808. Moquette mentions examples in which the letter "S" is written reversed, thus "Ƨ". It was on September 28th of this year that the Resolution was passed authorizing the re-striking of "Bonks" of earlier years with current dates; and in some cases remnants of the first markings can be traced. Forgeries of the "Bonks" of this and of the following year are not uncommonly met with; but they can usually be distinguished by their slovenly appearance, small size and rough workmanship.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Bat.M.C. p. 80 : Van Oosterzee. L.242 : G.L.693 : M.Pl.27, f.555 and ff.558-562 (forgeries)).

482. **1809. One Stiver Bonk.** L.23.Wi.15.W.11.87 (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 424 save for date. Not so rare as the corresponding piece of the two preceding years. Sometimes found with a reversed "S", thus "Ƨ". Frequently forged.

(N. & C. p. 109 : Bat.M.C. p. 80 : Van Oosterzee. L.243 : G.L.694 : M.Pl.27, ff.553, 554).

483. **1810. Two Stivers Bonk.** L.23.Wi 14.W.14.37 (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 481 save for date and of about the same frequency. Often forged. Sometimes found with a reversed "S".

(Nah. H.N.R.H. Pl.12, f.88 : N. & C. Pl.7, f.54b : Van Oosterzee. L.246 : G.L.695 (overstruck on older piece) : L.696 (2) : M.Pl.27, f.557 and ff.563, 564, 565, 566 (forgeries) : S.L.124 (overstruck on older piece). 16s. 8d. : Grant. L.1784 8s. 4d.).

484. 1810. One Stiver Bonk. L.18.Wi.15.W.13.26 (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 482 save for date and of about the same frequency. Often forged. Also found with the reversed "2".

(Nah. H.N.R.H. Pl.13, f.91 : N. & C. Pl.7, f.55 : Van Oosterzee. L.249 : G.L.697 (2) : M.Pl. 27, f.556).

c) *Stivers, Half-Stivers and Doits struck at Sourabaya from 1808-1811.*

It has already been mentioned when dealing with the "VOC" Doits struck at Sourabaya between 1806 and 1810 that in 1808 the Governor-General (Marshal H.W. Daendels) issued instructions that the initials of the French King of Holland, Louis Napoleon, should replace the — now inappropriately used — monogram of the Company. This Order was gradually carried out and the last VOC Doits are dated 1810. The series now under consideration comprises this group of coins all of which are distinguished by their display of the letters "L.N."; either as thus written or in the form of a monogram. The group forms the most distinctive feature of the production of coinage during the short French régime in the Dutch East Indies; but the coins were no great credit to the Administration; being of poor workmanship and not of particularly original or handsome design.

On the Obverse they bear the King's initials and on the Reverse the word "JAVA" and the date.

After Colonel Loriaux's enterprise for the production of Doits had been taken over by the Government in November 1808, he, working under the Government, produced in that year a Doit of simple design in which on the Obverse appear the letters "L.N." below a six-pointed star : the reverse displayed the word "JAVA" with the date below and a six-pointed star above; Loriaux's dies for the Obverse of his "VOC" Doits were sometimes used for this Reverse.

The Government produced again in 1809 similar Doits but in July of that year Mons. Zwekkert took charge of the Mint and his energy was at once indicated by the appearance in 1810 of pieces of One Stiver and Half-Stiver denominations as well as of Doits in which the initials of the King appear in monogram : a large

number of Doits of this year, however, of the old "L.N." type were still produced.

All Zwekkert's productions showing the monogram, also — with very rare exceptions — carry his initial "Z" below the date.

Mons. Zwekkert experimented at first; and the earliest forms of the monogram type which he struck of the Half-Stivers and Doits are more highly ornamented than, or otherwise different to, the somewhat dull type into which they eventually developed: these early types are very rare.

The whole issue, then, consisted of:
One Stiver pieces dated 1810.
Half-Stiver pieces dated 1810 and 1811 and
Doits dated 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811.

The Stiver is a very rare coin: but there must have been a very large number of dies used for the Half-Stivers and Doits as they display an immense range of minor variation which even Moquette does not attempt closely to follow: neither of these denominations (in the latter forms generally used in currency) is rare but it is seldom that they are found in really fine condition.

They were all extensively counterfeited: some of these forgeries are well executed but the majority are crude and some indeed barbarous imitations.

Nahuys describes and figures a good many of the pieces of this series; as also do Netscher and Van der Chijs. Moquette deals with them in considerable detail in his Article "De Duiten, Halve Stuivers en Stuivers, te Soerabaia geslagen van 1806 tot September 1811 (pp. 271-295 and Pl. 29-31) (1908).

485. 1808. Doit. D.20.W.2.43 (G).

Obv. The letters "L.N."; a six-pointed star above.

Rev. The word "JAVA"; the date "1808" below; a six-pointed star above.

Fig. 115.
From a coin (var. (a)) in the Writer's Cabinet.

It is not very common. The Doits of this date were struck both by Loriaux and in the Government Works: in the former's which may be called variety (a) the letters

L.N. are very much smaller than in (b) in which they are much taller ; in (a) the height of the letters is about 5.6 millimetres and in (b) about 7.3 millimetres.

(N. & C. Pl.7, f.59 : G.L.698 : M.Pl.29, f.550 (var. (a)) and f.591 (Rev. var. (b)) : S.L.127. 3s. 4d.).

486. 1809. Doit. D.19 to 21.5. W.2.57 to 2.84 (G).

Similar, generally, to the preceding save for date. Both Loriaux's and the Government dies were used for both Obverse and Reverse; and the coins, which are not uncommon, display a great deal of variation in the size of the initials and of the word "JAVA" and in the size and shape of the date figures.

(V.Pl.202*, f.6 : Nah.H.N.R.H.Pl.12, f.84 : G. Lots 699, 700, 701 : M.p.289 : S.L.128.1s. 8d.).

Fig. 116.

(a) Loriaux Rev. (b) Loriaux Obv. (c) Government coin.
From specimens (to show variations) in the Writer's Cabinet.

487. 1810. One Stiver. D.33.W.11.09 (G).

Obv. Within a circle of strokes, in monogram, the letters "L.N.", thus " "; on the left, the figure "I" and on the right, the letters "St" (=Stiver) : above, a six-pointed star.

Rev. Within a similar circle, the word "JAVA"; the date, "1810", below; above the word "JAVA" is a six-pointed star and below the date is the letter "Z" (the initial of the Mint-Master Mons. Zwekkert).

This is a very uncommon coin and, in fine condition, extremely rare. It shows two well marked variations : — (a) in which the monogram is broader and coarser and the "S" smaller than the "t"; and (b) in which the monogram is of finer workmanship and the "S" much larger than the "t".

(Nah. H.N.H.Pl.6, f.45 : N.& C.Pl.7, f.56 : Van Oosterzee. L.250 : G.L.711 : M.Pl.30, ff.601, 602.)

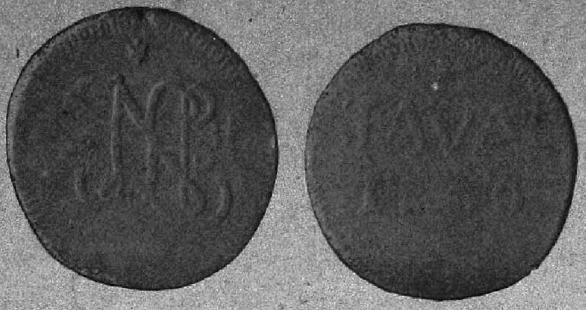


Fig. 117.
From a coin in Writer's Cabinet.

488. 1810. Half-Stiver. D.26 to 28. W.4.62 to 4.76 (G).

There are two quite distinct types of the Half-Stiver of this date :

(A). *Obv.* Within a wreath of arrowheads and dots, the monogram " I. N. " as in No. 487 : *above* the monogram the figures and letters " ½ St ".

Rev. Within a similar wreath, the word " JAVA " ; the date " 1&10 " below ; above the word " JAVA " is a six-pointed star and below the date is the letter " Z ".

This form, which was the first produced by Zwekkert and really of an experimental character, is of great rarity. It shows considerable minor variation in the monogram and figures of value, and Moquette shows three of these differences.

(Nah. H.N.H.Pl.6, f.44 : M.Pl.30, ff.603, 604a, 604b : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale. L.83 & Pl.1., f.83. £ 2.10.0.)

Fig. 118.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

(B). *Obv.* as in No. 487 but the figures " ½ " replace the figure " 1 ".

Rev. as in No. 487.

This form is not rare : it shows a very large range of minor variations. It was frequently forged and Moquette

Fig. 119 (a).

Fig. 119 (b).

From specimens (showing variations) in the Writer's Cabinet.

mentions counterfeits dated 1812, 1813 and 1814 and in tin dated 1810 and 1812.

(V.Pl.202**, f.2 : Nah.H.N.R.H.Pl.12, f.87 : N.& C. Pl.7, f.57 : G.Lots 712, 713, 714 : M.Pl.30, ff.605, 606, 607 : S.L.131. 2s. 1d.)

489. 1810. Doit. D.20 to 21. W.2.12 to 3.01 (G).

The Doits of this date are of four quite different forms :—

(A). Similar, generally, to No. 486 save for date. The letters "L.N." are bold and large and show considerable variations. The dies for the Obverses (i.e. with L.N.) were produced in the Government Works; but the Reverses appear to have been struck both from Government dies as well as from old dies of Colonel Loriaux adapted for the new date (M.Pl.29, ff.594a, 594b). The ordinary forms of this type (A) are not uncommon : Moquette, however, refers (p. 291) to a very rare variety in which on the Reverse (in this case from a Government die) the figure "8" in the date appears as "$\frac{0}{0}$" as in some of the "$\frac{\text{VOC}}{\text{VOC}}$" Doits of 1808. This type (A) was frequently counterfeited and continued to be so for a considerable period. Moquette figures numerous forgeries on his Pl. 31 some of which are of the most extraordinary appearance : he mentions examples dated 1810, 1816, 1818, 9810(!) and even without any date at all.

(Nah. H.N.H.Pl.6, f.42 (forgery with wreath and ≤ on Rev.) : Pl.6, f.43 (forgery) : G.L.702 (Loriaux die), L.703.L.704 (Government dies) : M.Pl.29, ff.594a, 594b : and (forgeries) Pl.30, f.614 (L.N. and ꓶꓤꓥꓥ), 615 (N·ꓶ), 616 (И·ꓶ and AVAꓶ and 0181), 619 (N·ꓶ and 8181), 620 (N·ꓶ and 1818), 621 (L.N. and 8181), 622 (L.N. and 1818), 623 (N·ꓶ and AVAꓶ and 1818), 624b (L.N. and JAVA, 8181, and Z) : S.L.130 (Government die). 1s. 3d.)

(B). *Obv.* The monogram " " with a six-pointed star above.

Rev. As in (A).

This is a very rare form and differs from the common form (D) in not having the letter "Z" (Mons. Zwekkert's initial) below the date on the Reverse (M.Pl.29, f.594c).

(C). *Obv.* As in (B) but enclosed within a wreath of arrow heads.

Rev. As in (A) but enclosed within a wreath of arrow heads and with letter "Z" underneath the date on the Reverse. This type shows two forms : (a) in which the wreath runs clockwise (M.Pl.29, f.599) and (b) in which it runs counter-clockwise (M.Pl.19, f.600).

These are very rare forms and represent (as probably also does the form B) Zwekkert's earliest experiments with his new "Monogram" type of Doits.

(Nah. H.N.R.H.Pl.12, f.86 : N.& C.Pl.7, f.60b : Speilman Coll. Sale 1008. L.43 : G.L.709 : M.Pl.29, ff.599, 600 : S.L.134. 6s.-8d.)

(D). Similar, generally, to (B) but with the letter "Z" below the date.

This is the common type which was issued in large numbers for circulation. It displays a great deal of minor variation in almost every feature, i.e. stars, monogram, "JAVA", date figures and letter "Z".

Moquette refers to and figures (Pl.19, f.598) one rare variety in which the letters "A" of the word "JAVA" below appear without their cross lines, thus, "ꓶꓤꓥꓥ".

This type was frequently counterfeited; both well and badly : Moquette figures several forgeries.

(V.Pl.202** f : Nah. H.N.R.H.Pl.12, f.85 : N.& C. Pl.7, f.60a.G.Lots.706, 707, 708 : M.Pl.29, ff.595, 596, 597, 598 and (forgeries) Pl.30, ff.617 (AVAꓶ and 0181), 624 (1818 and Z), 625a (8181 and Z), 626 (1818 and Z) : S.L.133. 1s. 3d.)

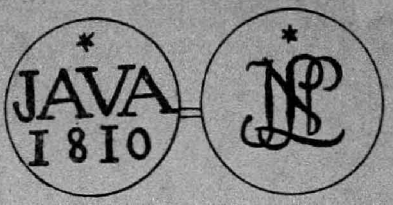
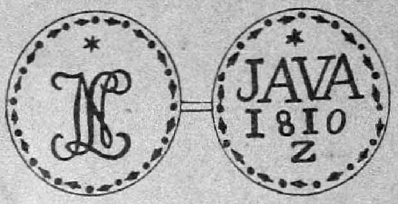


Fig. 120.

(a)
Form A.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

(b)
Form B.
From an illustration by Moquette



(c)
Form C(a).
From an illustration by Moquette.

(d)
Form D.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

490. **1811. Half-Stiver.** D.26 (G).
Similar, generally, to No. 488 Form (B) save for date; but it is of coarser workmanship. It is not so common as the Half-Stiver piece of 1810.
(N.& C.p.112 : M.p.292 : G.L.715 : S.L.132. 1s. 3d.)

491. **1811. Doit.** D.22 to 23 (G).
Similar, generally, to No. 489 Form (D) save for date ; but it is of coarser workmanship. It is not uncommon. In some rare examples the word "JAVA" appears as "JAVA" (M.p.292 and Pl.30, f.611) and there is a good deal of variation in the shape and size of the monogram.
(N.& C.p.112 : M.Pl.30, ff 608, 609, 610, 611 : G.L. 710 : S.L.133. 1s. 3d.)

NOTE. — Reference has already been made, in the remarks introductory to this Chapter, to the existence of a variety of both Dutch and Non-Dutch coins counterstruck with the initials "L.N.", the word "JAVA" and a date of the period of the French Administration of the Netherlands Indies; and the fact that no such counterstamping was effected during the French régime has been mentioned. It has, therefore, not been thought necessary to give any list of coins known to have been thus treated

as all such counterstamping was, so far as can be ascertained, purposely effected some twenty to thirty years ago. It may, however, be observed that the pieces thus counterstruck were, probably, rather under fifty in number; they included coins of Gold, Silver and Copper and amongst them were specimens of the currency of the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, the Dutch West Indies, France, British Colonies, Austria, Mexico, Germany and Venice. It does not seem probable that more than one example of each kind of coin was thus counterstamped; and all the specimens of which the Writer has heard were of the same provenance. In order to indicate the manner in which these coins were counterstruck the Writer illustrates a few which are in his Cabinet.

Fig. 121.

A "VF" Utrecht Guilder. Æ. 1786 : overstruck "JAVA" and "1809".

Fig. 122.

A Java Rupee. Æ. 1767 : overstruck "L.N." and "1809".

Fig. 123.

A Zeeland Guilder. Æ. 1791 : overstruck "L.N." and "1811".

Fig. 124.

A Westfrisian Half-Guilder. Æ. 1786 : overstruck "L.N." and "1811".

Fig. 125.

A Batavian Republic "Ship" Guilder. Æ. 1802 : overstruck "L" and "1811".

Fig. 126.

A Four Kapang Piece of British Sumatra. Æ. 1804 : overstruck "JAVA" and "1811".

B). *Struck in the Netherlands.*

The political situation in Holland during the period from 1807 to 1811 was so much disturbed that the production of any striking

coinage for the Netherlands Indies was hardly to be expected. No gold or silver coins were minted for circulation and there is little of interest to describe. There was a continuation of the series of the Westfrisian Doits and Halt-Doits, which ran up to the year 1809.

There was also a continuation in 1807 of the Overysel Doits and, of these, very rare silver proofs are known. Both series (i.e. from Westfrisia and Overysel) were initiated (and have already been described) under the régime of the Batavian Republic. They are fully dealt with by Moquette in his Article "De Munten van Nederlandsch Indië, in Nederland geslagen tijdens de Bataafsche Republiek en het Koningrijk Holland" (pp. 186-204 and Pl. 9 and 10) (1907).

There are thus but two small groups of coins here to be considered :—

A) Doits and Half-Doits struck in the Province of Westfrisia.
B) Doits struck in the Province of Overysel.

A). *Doits and Half-Doits struck in the Province of Westfrisia.*

These coins were struck at Enkhuyzen.

492. 1807. Doit. D.21.7 (B).
Similar to No. 463 save for date; but the design of the lion on the Obverse is a little different and the crown slightly larger.
(Nah. H.N.R.H.Pl.7, f.47 : N.& C. p.108 : G.L. 814).

493. 1807. Half-Doit. D.18 (B).
Similar to No. 466 save for date; the lion shows two slightly different dies.
(Nah. H.N.R.H.Pl.7, f.48 : N.& C.p.108 : G.L. 815).

494. 1808. Doit. D.22 to 23 (B).
Similar to No. 492 save for date. Forged gold and silver pieces, purporting to be proofs of this coin, are known : but they are counterfeits made, it is supposed, in India, about thirty years ago.
(N.& C.p.111 : G.L.814.)

495. 1808. Half-Doit. D.21.5 (M).
Similar to No. 493 save for date. It varies in size and thickness considerably. Forged gold and silver pieces — purporting to be proofs of this coin — are known : the same remarks apply to them as were made on No. 494.
(N.& C.p.111 : G.L.815 : M.p.193.)

496. 1809. Doit. D.22.3 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 492 save for date. It is a very rare date. Moquette (p. 192) knew of but one example and in that the last figure "8" of a Doit of 1808 had been altered into a "9". Lot 814 of the Grogan sale included a specimen in which the figure "6" of a Doit of 1806 had been changed into a "9". But it also occurs without date-figure alteration.

(Not in N.& C.: Van Oosterzee. L.260 : M.p.192 : G.L.814.)

Fig. 127.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

497. 1809. Half-Doit. D.18.5 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 493 save for date. It is a rare date. Netscher and Van der Chijs refer to a Half-Doit of this series dated 1810 and the specimen with this date was said to exist in the Batavian Museum; but Moquette (p. 193) states that it was really a specimen dated 1816 of a later series. Forged pieces in gold and silver — purporting to be proofs of this coin — are known : the same remarks apply to them as in the case of No. 494.

(N.& C.p.111 : Van Oosterzee. L.261 : G.L.815 : M.p.193.)

B). *Doits struck in the Province of Overysel.*

These Doits are but a continuation of the series commenced in 1803 under the "De Heus" contract in the time of the Batavian Republic. They were in the period now under consideration only struck in the year 1807 : the coin is not rare and even occurs as a silver proof. It was struck at the town of Kampen.

498. 1807. Doit.

Similar, generally, to No. 470 save for date. The coin shows some minor variations and the "OKATE" error. A proof in silver was in the Lapeyrie Collection and another

(with a milled edge) formed Lot 257 of the Van Oosterzee Collection : but they are very rare.

(Nah. H.N.R.H.Pl.7, f.49 : N.& C.p.108 : M.Pl.10, f.238 : S.L.123. 10d.)

THE NETHERLANDS INDIES UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

1811 to 1816.

The establishment by the French of an Administration in Java was, of course, but one move in the great conflict being waged at that time between Britain and France. The French activities in the Dutch East Indies were not permitted by the British to remain long unchallenged. An important expedition under Lord Minto — the then Governor-General of India — was despatched against Java : the military forces, which consisted of nine thousand British and Indian troops, landed on August 4th 1811 at a place called Chillingching in the Bay of Batavia and, after several skirmishes and a severe and sanguinary battle (in which the Anglo-Indian army was commanded by General Sir Samuel Auchmuty), forced a formal capitulation of the Island and with it a surrender of the Dutch interests in the Malay Archipelago : the compact to this effect was signed by the local Authorities on September 18th 1811.

A Civil Administration was immediately set on foot by the English : the first British Governor was the famous Sir Stamford Raffles who is, perhaps, more familiarly remembered in history as the founder in the year 1819 of the British Settlement of Singapore and as one of those who, after he had retired from official life, inaugurated, with other eminent Naturalists, the establishment of the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London at Regent's Park in the north of that city.

Java was, by the great European Treaty of Vienna in 1814, handed back to the Dutch ; but the Dutch Commissioner-General appointed to assume the Government of the Island did not in fact do so until the year 1816. The coinage of the period during which the Netherlands Indies were under British rule has, naturally, interested British Numismatists far more greatly than that of any other Administration of the Malay Archipelago. As might have been anticipated under so energetic a personality as Raffles, the Mints were not allowed to remain idle ; and, wisely retaining the invaluable services of Zwekkert the Dutch Master of the Mint, a completely novel series of gold, silver, copper and pewter coins

made their appearance. These pieces, falling as they do within the British Colonial series, have, for a good many years, been very popular amongst collectors; some indeed, are really very rare and valuable and hardly any can be regarded as common. It must, however, be admitted that they are not particularly beautiful although they do show some originality in design : the most noticeable feature is, perhaps, the presence of inscriptions in Javanese script on the gold and silver specimens.

It need hardly, perhaps, be added that no coinage was struck in the Netherlands during the period of British control of the Dutch East Indies for use therein; and none was minted in England specifically for any such purpose.

These issues comprised :—

Gold "Half" Rupees (often also written of as "Mohurs" or "Gold Half Mohurs") dated 1813, 14, 15 and 16.

Silver Rupees : these bore no date of the Christian era but displayed dates of the Muhammadan and Javanese calendars roughly covering a period from 1813 to 1817.

Silver Half Rupees : here again only Moslem and Javanese dates are shown which cover approximately the years 1813 and 1814.

Copper One Stiver pieces dated 1814 and 1815.

Copper Half Stiver pieces dated 1811, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Copper Doits dated 1811, 12, 13(?), 14(?) and 15(?).

Pewter (Tin) Doits dated 1813 and 1814.

All this coinage, with the exception of the Doits of Tin which were struck at Batavia, were minted at Sourabaya.

Raffles' productions have been noticed by several writers on this group of currency. Marsden (1825) in his "Numismata Orientalia Illustrata" refers to a few; Verkade (1842) figures four; Professor H.C. Millies in his work "De Munten der Engelschen voor den Oost-Indischen Archipel" (1852) gives an excellent account of what was, from the material then available to him, known about the group; he figures ten coins (Pl. III). Netscher and Van der Chijs (1863) describe and illustrate quite a number; Atkins (1889) in "The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire" gives of them a fairly comprehensive list; Moquette has, however, dealt with the whole series in a masterly and elaborate fashion in his Article entitled "De munten op Java geslagen, tidjens het Bestuur 1811-1816 : en na de herstelling van het Nederlandsch gezag, tot ultimo Juni 1817" (1908).

Before describing these Anglo-Javanese coins in detail, it may be interesting to give a short account in chronological order of what actually took place in connection with the working of the Mints in Java after the British obtained possession of the Island. This history is given by Moquette in great detail; he having derived

his information from the original correspondence and books which still exist in the Archives of the Java Administration.

Although Lord Minto issued a Proclamation on the 4th August 1811 to the effect that he had taken possession of Java and its Dependencies, Batavia itself was not actually occupied until the 8th; the Mint there had not been used since 1808. Sourabaya, which lies on the North-East Coast of the Island and some 500 miles from Batavia, was not formally taken over until October 10th when a British force under Colonel Gibbs — who had greatly distinguished himself at the battle of August 4th — arrived there. The Mint there was, up to at any rate August 28th, still working under the deposed Administration; as may be gathered from the contents of a letter of that date from the Chief Magistrate of the Eastern District of Java — a Mons. Goldbach — to the Dutch Governor-General, Mons. Janssens (who was associated with the French Governor Marshal Daendels) (M.p.34).

On the 18th October Colonel Gibbs wrote to Raffles (who seems then to have himself arrived at Sourabaya) informing him that there was a great shortage of copper coinage and that he considered that the Mint might with great effect be re-established for the production of copper pieces; he asked for permission to start the Mint afresh — which had, owing to the change of Government, been shut down. Raffles replied, "You are authorized to take the necessary steps for restoring the Copper Mint at this place, taking care that the quantity of copper coinage issued by you, should not exceed what is the demand of the market". Mons. Zwekkert was appointed Mint-Master on December 11th 1811. Zwekkert was a versatile and talented person and no stranger to the English; he was born at Jaffnapatam in Ceylon and from 1792 to 1795 was employed in the Island by the Dutch East India Company as a surgeon. When in 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch Settlements in Ceylon, Zwekkert became a prisoner of war; having been released in due course, he went to Batavia in Java where he was re-instated in the Dutch Company's service. In November 1800 he was appointed Assayer and Mint-Master at Batavia: in 1808 he was transferred by the French Administration to the Sourabaya Mint where in 1809 he took charge of the Copper coinage establishment. After service under the British in Java, he was, after the retrocession of the Island to the Netherlands, again employed as Mint-Master by the Dutch. He served them with great credit until his death in the beginning of the year 1819; his post was then filled by his principal Assistant, Mons. W.T. van Leeuwen.

A considerable quantity of coining machinery was found at the Mint of which the ubiquitous Prize-Agent — a Mr. John Brenton

(described as "Prize Agent on the part of the Captors") — made a list with the assistance of Zwekkert and another gentleman named Wardenaar; it was valued at 5854 Spanish Dollars and 60 Stivers. The machinery and buildings (which, it may, incidentally, be mentioned, included the Church of the Calvinist community which Daendels had commandeered in 1808, there being no other suitable accommodation available, and in which he had installed the plate-rolling machinery) seem to have been in very fair condition. There was a large smelting-house 290 × 56 feet in area; two big sheds with laminating machines; a moulding-shed; the Church (with its machinery for "bringing the Copper to a proper thickness previous to its being struck off") and about 60 machines of various kinds.

Work was begun on December 9th 1811 : and Half Stivers and Doits were produced bearing the date 1811; but considerable difficulties were encountered : the water-power was insufficient to drive the machinery satisfactorily and it was impossible to obtain sufficient copper. On January 25th 1812, Gibbs (now styled "Deputy Commissioner") writes to the Chief Secretary to the Government stating that Zwekkert had advised that the gun-metal of a number of old and useless cannon (of which in September 1811 there were 13 stored at the Mint) could be advantageously mixed with the fine (Japanese) copper for use in the manufacture of the bronze coinage. Raffles enthusiastically embraced the proposal and gave instructions to Gibbs "to take from the Prize Agents the whole of the guns which can be rendered useful in the Mint, which is on no account to be allowed to stop". It seems certain that this plan of mixing the metal of old cannon with copper derived from Japanese and other sources (even from the metal of spurious forged Doits) (M. p. 36) was adopted; the actual ingredients of such coins would, doubtless, defy even modern analysis. But Moquette (p. 37) states that, presumably owing to the absence of *any* kind of suitable copper, Zwekkert was directed (M. p. 37) to produce coins from the cannon-metal alone; and on December 16th 1812 the "Resident" at Sourabaya sent to Batavia proof specimens of Half-Stiver pieces and of Doits made from the cannons. Pure gun-metal (or what appear, without analysis, to be pure gun-metal) Doits are said to be, very rarely, found; but this experiment was a complete failure. The Cannon-metal was so hard that it ruined the machinery; and the idea was soon (probably almost at once) abandoned. The Mint quite failed to meet the demand for copper currency; Moquette (p. 37) is inclined to think that it was not very skilfully run and that more coins might well have been turned out; but the inadequate supply of copper was the chief reason attributed for the failure by the Sourabaya officials. The position was sufficiently serious to cause some remedy to be sought.

On March 24th 1812, Raffles wrote to Lord Minto asking that the Mint at Calcutta (which had been in existence since about 1757) might be allowed to coin Doits for the Island; as the quantity capable of being produced at the Sourabaya Mint was not by any means adequate to the demand. Raffles mentioned that 165 Doits should weigh One Dutch Pound and suggested that the design should consist of an "Elephant" or "Buffalo" on the Obverse with the word "JAVA" and the date on the Reverse; he requested that a weight of not less than 5000 piculs of copper (perhaps equal to 50 million doits) should be made up into coinage. The Calcutta Mint was, however, far too busy to undertake any such contract; and Raffles' request was refused.

By a proclamation dated November 21st 1812 the Sourabaya Doits were declared to be current at the rate of 4 to the Stiver or 192 to the Rix-Dollar and to be legal tender for any payment under the value of 10 Spanish Dollars.

The next project was to try and supplement the deficiency of petty currency by producing Doits of Tin. For this purpose a contract was entered into, early in 1813, by the Government with two persons named Johannes Ekenholm and Abraham Macaré who undertook (for a commission of 8 Spanish Dollars for every Picul of Doits), to produce at Batavia a quantity of Tin Doits of pure Banca tin; 86 Doits were to weigh one Dutch pound and 10800 Doits to weigh one Picul; on one side was to appear "I—DOIT" and on the other "JAVA—1813". Banca is an Island, famous for its tin, lying off the South-East coast of Sumatra. By a Proclamation dated April 9th 1813 it was announced, inter alia, that, as a provisional measure, it had been decided "to introduce a coinage of Tin, with a fair intrinsic value, but not actually rendering it an object for exportation. The tin doits will answer the immediate purposes of exchange and may be replaced hereafter whenever a more convenient circulating medium is obtained".

These Tin pieces were, however, not taken to kindly in the Bazaars or by the Chinese merchants and although they circulated in Batavia and its vicinity do not seem to have done so further afield; but a very large number were produced between May 1813 and October 1814; after which date no more were struck; in 1813 no less than 16, 746, 548 and, in 1814, 33, 656, 279 coins were made! (M. p. 71). These Tin Doits very soon, in one way or another, returned into the hands of the Government : on the 22nd December 1814 there were in the British Treasury no less than the vast quantity of these Tin Doits to the value of 109,033 Rupees! When Java was handed back to the Dutch, the Dutch representatives refused to take, as currency, this huge accumulation

of intrinsically low value coinage. They were no doubt right. Eventually this mass of metal was sold off for its bullion value : this fact accounts, no doubt, for the scarcity of these Tin Doits as Numismatic specimens.

The Dutch and French coins of the previous régimes and even the " Bonks " continued to circulate during the period of the British Administration ; but the " Bonks " or " Copper Lumps " (as they are designated in the English official correspondence) were largely withdrawn from currency, melted down at Sourabaya and turned into Stivers, Half-Stivers and Doits.

As for the minting of Gold and Silver coinage, it was projected fairly early in the days of the British occupation and Raffles himself took a close personal interest in the matter : at first the arrangements appear to have been discussed orally and not by official correspondence.

Towards the end of 1812 there was a suggestion put forward that the minting of Gold and Silver should take place at Batavia and not at Sourabaya ; but Zwekkert strongly opposed this plan pointing out that the old and, for some time, disused machinery at Batavia would be very difficult to repair ; that it would be almost impossible to obtain there (at Batavia) men well-trained for the work ; and that charcoal often could not be procured in the neighbourhood of the city. Zwekkert's advice prevailed and on November 22nd 1812 the Lieutenant-Governor published for general information a notice that he intended shortly to establish the Mint for Gold and Silver coinage at Sourabaya.

There were, however, still some obstacles in the way of the actual start. The first was the acquisition of suitable premises near the already existing Mint buildings : this was overcome by purchasing for 4000 Rix-dollars a house in which Zwekkert was living and which he had rented from the owners ; it was conveniently situated close to the Works. The second quandary was from what sources to draw the gold and silver metal for the coinage ; there seems to have been none of the former available and it is very doubtful whether the Government ever minted gold save for private firms or persons. As for silver, the Lieutenant-Governor directed on the 28th December 1812 that, at first, it should be obtained by utilizing the Spanish Dollars lying in the Treasury.

There was also experienced considerable trouble (which the Dutch similarly found) in obtaining metal hard enough for the dies. The Resident reported on May 27th 1813 that " the Steel in Store is so bad that six pairs of dies have already been worn out ; as well as many pieces of the milling machines ". In consequence of this, fresh dies had frequently to be prepared ; a fact which accounts for the large display of minor variations discernible on different

examples of coins of the same date. In 1813 no less than 50 and in 1814 at least 60 dies were used. Some improvements were, however, introduced and, later on, one set of dies were expected, before being worn out, to make about 5000 coins.

Drawings of two Designs for the coinage were sent for approval by the Resident at Sourabaya — then a Mr. Alex. Adams — to the Government at Batavia through the Assistant Secretary to the Government — a Mr. C. Assey — on December 19th, 1812. These two designs somewhat differed. On No. 1, on what the Resident designates as the Obverse, there appeared in Arabic script "Struck at Sourabaya in the year 1740 by order of the English Company": on the Obverse it seems there was a representation of the Crest of the British East India Company (a lion rampant to left) and an inscription in English reading "Coined in the Island of Java by order of the English Company in the year 1228".

The date 1740 is that of the Javanese Aki Saka era; the date 1228 that of the Muhammadan.

This No. 1 design was not adopted.

On No. 2, on the Obverse in Arabic in script, appeared the legend "Ordered to be coined at Sourabaya by the English Company 1740": and, on the Reverse, in Javanese script, "Coined in the Island of Java by order of the English Company for the year 1228".

This No. 2 design was approved; but the coins produced did not display the exact legend as given above.

Moquette (p. 66) points out that it is obvious that the general design for the Obverse with the Persian (Arabic) inscription was taken from that of the Indian Government's Bengal (i.e. Sicca) Rupee with its broad Arabic letter "Djarb" (i.e. "struck") stretched almost right across the face of the coin.

The Rupee was ordered to be of the weight of 23 Stivers and of the intrinsic value of 26 2/3 Stivers; the Gold was to bear the assay of 18 carats although the use of 19 or even 20 carat gold was at first contemplated: the Dutch Mint Regulations of 1795 had ordered that gold coins should be of 19 carat fineness but owing to the scarcity of the metal the fineness was reduced by them to 18 carats.

On March 10th the Resident at Sourabaya reported to the Government that the Silver Mint was ready to start and that he had issued on that day to Zwekkert 500 Spanish dollars which were already in process of being melted down.

On March 12th 1813 very elaborate "Instructions to the Mint-Master" were issued by the Government; these are interesting but too lengthy to quote here in extenso: the chief points were.

a) It was intended to coin "Half" and "Whole" Gold Rupees

(of 19 carat gold and weighing respectively 14 and 28 Stivers) and Silver Rupees (of the weight of 23 Stivers).

b) The Mintmaster and sworn Bookkeeper had to keep a secret account of all gold and silver received for coinage and of how many Rupees were coined therefrom; this book had to be sent by the Mintmaster *direct*, on the 1st and 15th of every month, to the Lieutenant Governor.

c) Gold and Silver bullion could be received from private firms or persons and turned into coin for them. As a matter of fact, for reasons which are given later, no "Whole" Gold Rupees were struck but only the smaller "Half" Gold Rupees.

On March 17th 1813 the first, and on April 3rd 1813 two more, proofs of the new Silver Rupees were sent by the Resident at Sourabaya to the Government at Batavia.

Under date April 9th a Proclamation was issued by the Government stating that the new Silver Rupees would be issued from the Treasury after May 1st and that a Gold coinage was also contemplated: and, by a second Proclamation of the same date, the new Silver Rupee was "declared to pass current and to be legal tender on the Island of Java and its dependencies, at the rate of 30 Stivers for each Rupee".

On January 5th 1813 it was definitely resolved that the Gold coinage should bear the assay of 18 carats. There was, later, apparently some little confusion experienced in consequence of this Resolution; for, whilst the Resident of Sourabaya thought that the Resolution should be followed, Zwekkert considered that he was bound by the explicit instructions issued to him as Mintmaster on March 12th 1813 under which the gold coins were to be of 19 carats. The question was referred to the Government by the Resident on June 19th 1813 and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council ordered on July 6th thus: "The rate of alloy is to be established at 18 carats": this finally settled the matter.

On July 17th the Resident forwarded to the Government a wax impression from the die cut for one face of the "Gold Half Rupee" for approval. In his covering letter he points out that, at Zwekkert's suggestion, a slight alteration from the design which the Government had already approved had been introduced; this consisted in the substitution of the Christian date for the mint-mark of a large star at the top on the Reverse of the coin; the gold coins were thus somewhat to be differentiated from the silver pieces, as Zwekkert feared that if the dies were precisely identical for both the Gold and Silver coinage "the silver coins might be gilt and passed on the unwary for gold".

The Government approved of the alteration on July 31st. The Resident's letter of the 17th also contained other matters of

interest : the latter portion of it reads, "The small quantity of gold, formerly reported to be tendered, has been received and will be coined into Half-rupees, one of which will be forwarded for approval and proof of the assay.

"The reason for striking Half, instead of Whole Rupees in Gold, is, that the smallness of the quantities usually tendered, will not afford so large a sum as 16 Rupees for proof of the essay, which reason will, I hope be thought sufficient.

"Mr. Zwekkert begs leave to suggest the measure of publishing an advertisement notifying the permission given to individuals to have Gold coined in the Mint, which I beg to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in Council".

On August 14th 1813 the Resident forwarded to the Government through Mr. Assey a specimen of "a Half Gold Mohur of the first Gold coinage" : this type of coin was the only kind of gold piece minted under the British Administration; it went by various names : Zwekkert referred to them as "New Gold Half Rupees"; Mr. Adams, the Resident, calls them "Half Gold Mohurs"; in the Instructions to the Mint-master they are designated "Half Gold Rupees"; now-a-days they are often written of as "Mohurs" or "Gold Mohurs" : they were however only equal in value to 8 of the Java Silver Rupees (or 240 Stivers) and ought, when compared with the Mohur of India which equalled in value 16 Silver Indian Rupees, properly, if they were to be identified in terms of the Mohur, to be styled "Gold Half Mohurs". But the Indian word "Mohur" should not be used at all in connection with these productions of the Sourabaya Mint : they followed the old Dutch gold coinage of Java and were in truth merely Gold "Half" Rupees. On October 13th 1813 Mr. Adams wrote to the Government pointing out that Silver Half Rupees would be very convenient currency for making small payments and asking if the Mint-master might be permitted to strike some; "the size to be the same as that of the "Gold Half Rupee and the impression the same as that of the Silver Rupee" : Mr. Assey, the Government Secretary, signified the Administration's consent to the suggestion on October 24th.

On November 1st, by Proclamation, the Silver Half Rupee was declared standard silver currency as from January 1st 1814 and on December 4th the Resident sent the first specimen of this new piece to the Government.

These Silver Half Rupees appear only to have been struck between November 22nd 1813 and January 22nd 1814 (M.p.78).

Towards the end of 1813 a Mr. Charles Harris was appointed Superintendent of the Mint at Sourabaya. Early in 1814 the Lieutenant-Governor directed that copper coins of the value of

Three and Six Stivers should, if possible, be produced; but on January 26th Mr. Harris reported as follows : — "I beg leave to remark that the machinery used at the Mint is so weak from long use, that it is not able to cut planchits of such a thickness, and that one Stiver pieces seem to be the largest it is capable of coining and that but slowly and indifferently, on account of the alloy in the copper, which renders it hard and brittle". The One Stiver piece first made its appearance in currency during 1814.

There was still in this year a far greater demand for copper coinage than the Mint at Sourabaya could supply; the Government kept urging the Resident to increase the output and in one of the replies which is dated July 16th 1814 the Resident writes : "The Mint has been ordered to make doits as fast as possible, but the exceeding long continuance of dry weather has so much reduced the water in the river, as very much to check the working of the waterwheel, and the whole of the machinery is so old and shattered that the produce of the mint is by no means equal to what it has been". In 1815 and even in 1816 the gold half rupees and silver rupees continued to be coined; but on January 18th of the former year it was decided to raise the standard of the gold pieces from 18 to 20 carats and the silver from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 "pennings" (the Dutch divisions of assay). This increase in the standard was ascribed to the facts "that the coinage has become increased and the change in commercial situation has its influence on the value of the coins".

The days of the British occupation were in 1815 beginning to be numbered; the Treaty of London, under which Java was returned to the Dutch, had been concluded in 1814 but the first news of the retrocession was not made public in the Island until an official announcement to that effect appeared in the Government Gazette of February 4th 1815.

It was no doubt on this account that on July 8th Raffles suddenly wrote to the Resident at Sourabaya (now a Mr. J. Crawford) ordering him to close down the Gold and Silver Mint directly he (the Resident) received his (Raffles') letter; and, on the 13th July further instructed the Resident to close the Copper Mint from August 1st.

On August 3rd Mr. Crawford replied to Mr. Assey at considerable length : the gist of this communication was to the following effect :—

a) That he had closed the mint officially as from August 1st.

b) That the copper and gun-metal in store had been sold for cash in Silver money at a very handsome price.

c) That, there being a considerable amount of gold on hand, he had permitted the Mint-master to coin it.

d) That he respectfully recommended in the public interest that

the coinage of gold — when brought by individuals for such purpose — should be allowed to be continued : that Zwekkert had offered to superintend the work without salary provided he was allowed to keep for himself the "Seignorage" (i.e. fixed by the Instructions to the Mint-master under date of March 12th 1813 at 4 % of the Gold and 6 % of the Silver) and to use a small part of the Mint machinery; and that Zwekkert's presence at the Mint necessitated by such work would prevent the dilapidation of the buildings and machinery.

The Government approved of Mr. Crawford's proposals on the 10th August : Zwekkert was entrusted with the actual preservation of and watch over the machinery and buildings at the Mint and was authorized to continue producing gold and silver coinage, but not copper, at the request of and for issue to individuals (or for Government if it should require any); but the general responsibility for and superintendence over the Mint and property appertaining thereto were to remain vested with the Resident (as in the case of all other Government property) under whose direct orders Zwekkert was placed : Mr. Harris left.

In accordance with these arrangements and this sanction both Gold "Half" rupees and silver rupees were minted at private requests up to and in 1816. On March 12th 1816 Raffles handed over the reins of Government to Mr. John Fendall and on August 19th a Proclamation was published declaring that Java and its Dependencies were transferred to the sovereignty of the Netherlands. The British Flag was lowered at Sourabaya on August the 28th and that of the Netherlands hoisted there on the following day.

Millies (p. 112) has observed as a remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding the transfer of the administration on August 19th 1816, gold "Half" and silver rupees of the Raffles type occur bearing the English date 1816 or Javanese equivalent but the Muhammedan date 1232 (= A.D. 21st November 1816-10th November 1817) : and, further, that certain copper coinage, for use in the Dutch East Indies, was actually prepared in 1814 and 1815 *in the Netherlands* and bearing those dates was brought into circulation in Java in 1816. Moquette, however, has (p. 52) given a lengthy and interesting explanation of the curious facts noted by Millies. He has discovered an Order of the Dutch Commissioners-General dated November 1st 1816 directing the President and Council of Finance to issue instructions that the Mint-master was to continue, temporarily, to strike gold and silver rupees, for Government account (as might be ordered) and for private persons, of the same kind and upon the same conditions as under the British régime and using the same dies.

As for the copper coins for use in Java struck in Holland bearing

dates when the British were still occupying the Island, Moquette points out that early in 1814 it was well understood in political circles in Europe that, after the fall of Bonaparte, who abdicated on April 11th, the Dutch Colonies held by the British would be returned sooner or later to Holland with which Country itself, freed from French dominion, Britain had little quarrel: the famous "hundred days" of 1815 postponed progress for over a year: but the great Dutch Mint-owners and Mint-masters, De Heus and Suermondt, who well knew the shortage of small currency in the Netherlands Indies, took time by the fore-lock, and, having obtained Government permission, started minting Doits and Half Doits very early in the day; though they were in fact somewhat premature.

It is, at any rate, clear that, strange though it may seem, the Dutch administration adopted temporarily the British dies and designs and, altering only the Muhammedan date, issued up to the middle of June 1817 some considerable quantity of gold and silver coinage of this type. The Dutch High Officials, however, either did not ask or, if they asked, did not listen to Zwekkert's advice; they had overlooked or underestimated the importance of the large increase in the standard value of the gold and silver currency ordered in January 1815; with the result that their operations at the Mint resulted in a loss of over 20 %. A very large quantity of the coinage of this very high intrinsic value was — in conformity with well known economic laws — promptly exported from the Island; no doubt greatly to the profit of those who sent it away. Too late, an endeavour was made to rectify the mistake; for it was not until June 24th 1817 that the Commissioners-General, by a secret Resolution, decided to reduce the gold standard from 20 to 18 carats and that of the silver from 10 penningen to 9 penningen and 12 grains.

But this unfortunate affair had thoroughly alarmed the officials and was the death-knell of further production of coinage from the precious metals; by a further secret Resolution dated June 27th 1817 all minting of gold and silver for Government account was peremptorily stopped and the salaries of the officials (which by the Resolution of January 24th depended upon the actual amount of coinage produced for Government account plus seignorage on that minted for private persons) practically done away with; and, although it seems still to have been open to private individuals to have their gold or silver turned into coin, the effect of this last Resolution was to close the Mint for gold and silver down.

As Moquette observes (p. 55) one thing is quite certain and that is that after June 1817 no more gold or silver money was ever minted in Java.

Gold.

Although Raffles contemplated the production of both "Whole" and "Half" Gold Rupees, only the latter were actually minted. Marsden it is true (p. 813) states that, in addition to what he calls the Gold Rupee, there was also a "halt gold rupee" but he does not figure any specimen of the latter or describe it in detail; and his observation is evidently a mistake. He also writes that the inhabitants of Java (who speak Malay) called the gold pieces issued "Rupiah mas" i.e. Gold Rupee".

All the gold coins are, save for their dates, substantially alike; with an inscription in Arabic script and the Muhammedan year on the Obverse; and with another inscription in Javanese character together with dates in English and Javanese numerals on the Reverse, which at the foot also displays the letter "Z" (the initial of Mons. Zwekkert, the Mint-master).

The Muhammedan dates are, of course, those reckoned from the Hegira; the Javanese those of the Javan era known as "Aki Saka" or "Aji Shak"; this was introduced in the Island by the early Hindu immigrants in A.D.74 and is similar to the "Shaka" era of India which dates from the Birth of Salivahana, a mythological Prince of the Deccan : to obtain the Christian year it is necessary to add 73 to this Javanese date.

The Javanese year being based upon a solar cycle corresponds substantially with the Christian year so that the year A.D.1813 will be much the same as Aki Saka 1740 and 1814 as 1741. The Hegira year being a lunar one does not correspond to the Christian solar year and, in consequence, gold pieces are found with the same Christian but different Muhammedan dates :—

A.H.	1228 =	Jan.	5.	1813.	— Dec.	4.	1813.
—	1229 =	Dec.	25.	1813.	— Dec.	13.	1814.
—	1230 =	Dec.	14.	1814.	— Dec.	2.	1815.
—	1231 =	Dec.	3.	1815.	— Nov.	20.	1816.
—	1232 =	Nov.	21.	1816.	— Nov.	10.	1817.
—	1233 =	Nov.	11.	1817.	— Oct.	30.	1818.

The Moslem date ١٢٢٨ = 1228 was, by an extraordinary blunder, inscribed as ١٦٦٨ = 1668 on the gold coins of 1813 and on the silver pieces of both denominations of that year. The inscriptions were not cut on the dies with very great accuracy; they are the

same both on the gold and the silver pieces : but different authors have varied in their literal translations of them.

Moquette has compared all the diverse renderings and gives what is now regarded as the correct reading.

The Obverse reads " Coin of the English Company, struck in the island of Java ".

The Reverse reads " English Company : made at Soeråpringgå (i.e. Sourabaya) ".

The Gold was until the 18th January 1815 ordered to be of 18 carats standard; it was then directed to be raised to that of 20 carats.

The gold " Half " rupees were equal in value to 8 silver rupees or 240 Stivers; they weighed about 7.8 grammes, had a diameter of about 22 millimetres and an obliquely milled edge. All these gold pieces are now extremely rare and valuable.

As to the quantity produced, the Archives at Batavia are not altogether complete. In 1813 only 3 lots were struck; the number is unknown but was certainly very small; no record exists. In 1814 6 lots were coined numbering well over 4000 in all. In 1815 about ten lots were minted aggregating rather more; in and from 1816 onwards the number is uncertain but not very large : probably under 2000. It is very doubtful if any of this gold coinage, at any rate of important quantity, was struck for the account of either the British or the following Dutch Administrations; neither had any gold to spare : it seems that it was all — or at any rate the large bulk — minted for private persons, British, Dutch and Arab; for example an extract from the summary given by Moquette (p. 81) shows :—

Nov. 1814. 8th Coinage : for Deans, Scott & Co : 276.6 reals Gold Dust : 1056 Half Gold Rupees delivered 5.12.14.

Dec. 1814. 9th Coinage : for Deans, Scott & Co : 448.21 reals Chinese gold : 1917 Half Gold Rupees delivered 27.12.14.

Jan. 1815. 11th Coinage : for Said Hassan Baharoen : 343.18 reals Gold Dust : 1159 Half Gold Rupees delivered 6.2.1815.

March 1815. 13th Coinage : for Skelton & Co. 149.36 reals Gold Dust and bar Gold : 555 Half gold rupees delivered 27.2.14.

August 1816. 17th Coinage : for A.T. Vermeulen : 118.36 reals Gold Dust : 448 (?) Half gold rupees delivered (?).

The inscriptions on the few known pieces of the different dates and even on some of the different varieties of identical date often display minor variations showing that several dies were used. For the convenience of those unacquainted with the Arabic and Javanese scripts it may be helpful, in order to facilitate the identification of

the dates of both the gold and silver pieces of this series to observe that the only numerals used are :

Arabic.		Javanese.	
١	= 1	꧑	= 1
٢	= 2	꧓	= 3
٣	= 3	꧔	= 4
٦	= 6	꧗	= 7
٨	= 8	꧐	= 0
٩	= 9		
٥	= 0		

499. 1813. "Half" Rupee. D. 21.3. W. 7.9 (B).

Obv. In Arabic script but in the Persian language the legend "Sikka' Kompani Hinglisch darb'deri djezirah Djawa sana 1668" i.e. "Coin of the English Company, struck in the Island of Java year 1668". The date is of course, a mistake for "1228".

Rev. In Javanese script "Kempni Hingglis jåså hing Soerå-prågå 1740" i.e "English Company; made at Soerå-pringgå. Above the legend, the date "1813" and, below the Javanese date, the letter "Z" (the initial of the Mint-master Mons. Zwekkert) "Soerå-pringgå" is the ancient name of the modern town of Sourabaya.

Moquette (p. 58) points out that the word "Soerå-pringgå" is by mistake engraved "Soerå-prågå" on this coin.

This is a very rare piece. There were certainly 3 batches of coins bearing the date 1813 struck; one on August 14 and two on December 11th respectively : but Moquette only knew of one specimen which was in the Batavian Museum and which he thought was unique : but there was another specimen in the Ferrari collection which is now in the Writer's Cabinet.

(N. & C. p. 113 : Bat.M.C. p. 80 : not in Atkins : M. Pl. 21, f. 473.)

Fig. 128.
From the Ferrari specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

500. 1814. "Half" Rupee. D. 21.5. W. 7.5 (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding, save for dates and correction of the die-engraver's mistakes. On the Obverse the Muhammedan date 1229 is correctly written "١٢٢٩" : on the Reverse the Christian date is 1814 and the Javanese 1241 : the word "Soerå-pringgå" is correctly spelled.

Moquette had only one specimen (now in the Writer's Cabinet) which he figures; but he points out (p. 59) that the Word "Djawa" in this example is wrongly engraved without a point thus هاوا instead of correctly هاوا : but the normal form is rightly inscribed.

It is a better known coin than that of 1813 but is very rare.

(Mars. p. 813 and Pl. 54, f.1253 : N. & C. p. 113 : Bat.M.C. p.80 : Atkins. Java No.1. p. 213 : Van Oosterzee L.276. هاوا. £16.13.4 : M.Pl.21, f.474 : W.-K. (1905) L.1293a. Pl.11. f.1293a. هاوا. £5 16.8: Caldecott Sale. London. 1912. L.255 and Pl.2, f.255. هاوا. £8.10.0 : Spink. Numismatic Circular 1917. No. 43655. £9 : Schulman's Sale. Feb. 1925. L.110 and Pl.1, f.118. هاوا. £10.5.0.)

Fig. 129.
هاوا (no point).
From Moquette's specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

501. 1815. "Half" Rupee. D 22.8. W.7.4 (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding save for dates. On the Obverse is the Moslem date 1230 (i.e. ١٢٣٠). On the Reverse the Christian date is 1815 and the Javanese 1241.

There appears to be some slight variation in the engraving and the "points" in different specimens both on Obverse and Reverse.

This is a very rare coin though several are known. Forged Gold "Half" Rupees bearing this date made their appearance in Batavia in this year : some were seen and tested by Zwekkert who found them of very low gold value : none of these forgeries are known and no exact description of them exists.

(Mill. Pl.3, f.26 : N. & C. Pl.8, f.62 : Bat.M.C. p.80 : Atkins. No. 2 : M Pl.21, f.475 : W.-K. (1905) L.1299 and Pl.11, f.1299 (Rev.). £5.6.8 : L.1300 (slight variations). £5 : Spink, Numismatic Circular, 1917. No. 43656. £10.)

Fig. 130.
From Moquette's specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

502. 1816. "Half" Rupee. D.21.3. W.7.6. Form A (B). D.22. W.7.7. Form B (B). D.22. W.8.2. Form B (S).

Similar, generally, to the preceding save for dates and certain peculiarities. Not all the "Half" Rupees bearing the date 1816 were actually issued in that year as some of these pieces were struck up to June 1817. Coins struck prior to March 19th 1816 (the date of the retrocession of Java to the Netherlands) were minted by the British : those between that date and June 1817 were issued by the Dutch. But, although the Christian year was throughout engraved as 1816 and the Javanese as 1743, the Muhammedan date was altered; appearing on earlier specimens as 1230 (i.e. ١٢٣٥) and on later as 1231 (i.e. ١٢٣١); in some examples the "0" is overstruck "1". There are at least five well marked varieties of this coin :—

A. Obverse with Muhammedan date 1230 (= Dec. 14th 1814—Dec. 2nd 1815) (M.Pl.21, f.477A). A tiny circle — ◦ — above the word "Hinglisch" on the obverse; this Moquette thinks may be a secret mint-mark (p. 65).

(N. & C. p.113 : Bat.M.C. p.80 : Atkins No. 3 : Sotheby's (London) March. 1922. Sale. L.596. £11.15.0 (with 3 Silver Rupees).

Fig. 131.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

B. Obverse with the Muhammedan date ١٢٣٠ (1230) changed into "١٢٣Φ = 123Φ" thus (M. Pl. 21, ff. 476, 477B). Moquette (p. 59) is uncertain whether this alteration was a mere mistake corrected or done simply with the object of using up already minted but unissued coins dated 1230. On the coin figured as f. 475 by Moquette the word "جاوا" (Djawa) is inscribed without the point thus "حاوا".

(M. Pl. 21, ff. 476, 477B : W.-K. L. 1305 and Pl. 11, f. 1305. £ 5 : Schulman's July 1922 Sale. L. 173 (no point) and Pl. 4, f. 173. £ 10.)

Fig. 132.
From the specimen owned and figured by Moquette (f. 477B) now in the Writer's Cabinet.

C. Obverse with Muhammedan date 1231 (= Dec. 3rd 1815—Nov. 20th 1816) (M. Pl. 21, f. 478). On Moquette's specimen figured there is an error in the inscription of the Javanese word "hing" which is wrongly written "ꦲꦶꦁ" instead of "ꦲꦲ".

(M. Pl. 21, f. 478 : W.-K. L. 1303 and Pl. 11, f. 1303. £ 5.)

D. Obverse with Muhammedan date 1231.

Reverse with Christian date "١٨١٦" instead of "1816": i.e. the figures "1" are engraved as they would be seen in a mirror (M. Pl. 21, f. 479).

(M. Pl. 21, f. 479 : W.-K. L. 1304 and Pl. 11, f. 1304. £ 6.13.4.)

E. Obverse as in C or D but on the left hand side of the Persian letter "dharb" ﻢ which runs right across the face of the coin is placed in relief the letter "M" which stands for initial of Inche (Dutch Intje) Maimin the Javanese-Malay engraver (M. Pl. 21, f. 479).

In all, apparently, the Dutch struck about 1735 gold "Half" Rupees of 20 carat standard; all for private persons. This quantum is based on a report of Mons. W. F. van Leewen (Zwekkert's successor as mint-master) dated May 19th 1825 (M. p. 44).

Moquette (p. 53) hints that all the gold (*and* silver) coinage with this initial "M" was struck by the Dutch: and this is probably true. At any rate, owing to its very high intrinsic value, it very soon was exported or melted down.

Silver.

As has been already mentioned, the legends on both the Rupees and Half Rupees of silver were the same as were those on the Gold "Half" Rupees. The only difference in the appearance of the design is that there is no Christian date on the silver coins; its place on the Reverse is taken by an elaborate five-pointed star: Millies (p. 111) as well as Netscher and Van der Chijs call it a five-leaved flower; but Mr. Adams, the British Resident at Sourabaya, writing to the Government on July 17th 1813 designates it a star; so there is no doubt what it was intended to represent. The actual dates of the coins have therefore to be derived from those of the Muhammedan and Javanese eras. There are numerous combinations of these: in the Rupees are found:—

Muhammedan date.		Javanese date.
1668 (error for 1228)	and	1740 = A.D. 1813.
1229	—	1741 = A.D. 1814.
1230	—	1743 = A.D. 1816.
1231	—	1744 = A.D. 1817.
In the Half Rupees are found:		
1668 (error for 1228)	and	1740 = A.D. 1813.
1229	—	1741 = A.D. 1814.

Millies (followed by Netscher and Van der Chijs) gives 1232 and 1743 but this statement appears to be a mistake. It will be observed that on the coins of 1740 (= 1813 A.D.) the Moslem date "١٢٢٨" is always inscribed, by the same error as in the case of the Gold "Half" Rupees of 1813, thus "١٦٦٨" (i.e. 1668). It may also be mentioned here that on the Rupees dated "١٢٢٢" the letter M (the initial of the engraver Maimin) appears on the Arabic letter thus; as in some of the gold pieces of 1816.

There is a good deal of minor variation in the caligraphy of the inscriptions; and, as these Rupees were produced in far greater quantity than was the gold coinage, they are much more frequently met with; but the Half Rupees were only minted between November 29th 1813 and January 22nd 1814 and not in any great quantity and are consequently rarer than the larger pieces.

All the silver coinage struck during 1813 and 1814 and a good deal of that of 1815 was minted for the Government; but in

1816, though nearly all the records are missing, the silver coined under the British régime was produced for private firms or persons. Moquette (p. 61) seems to think that towards the end of the British Administration the control and management of the Mint became uninterested and careless. This view is probably well founded. The Rupees with the Moslem date of 1232 were certainly all issued by the Dutch Administration after the retrocession of the Archipelago on August 19th 1816. Large quantities (28 chests) of silver were imported by the Dutch Administration in Java from the Netherlands in 1816; and between November 1st of that year until the end of June 1817 when, owing to the operations at the Mint having resulted in heavy loss, the establishment was closed, it seems that Rupees to the value of no less than 259,969 Guilders were struck for the Government and to the value of 24,737 Guilders for individuals: the bulk of this owing to its high intrinsic value was, probably, promptly taken out of the Island and melted down for its bullion value or used in China and elsewhere with great advantage.

All the silver coins have an obliquely milled edge.

503. 1813. Rupee. *D.26 (B).*

Obv. An inscription similar to that of No. 499.

Rev. An inscription similar to that of No. 499; but the Christian date is replaced by an elaborate five-pointed star. Moquette recognizes five varieties of the coin of this date: and figures them all: they display minor variations in their caligraphy. They all show the error "١٢٢٨" for "١٢٢٩"; and the Javanese date 1740. In one form (M. Pl.21, f.484) the Javanese word "Soerå pringgå" is wrongly inscribed as "Soerå prigå" (M. P.64).

The Rupees of this date were all produced for the Government and in large quantity: the records for this year (which are extant and in the form of weekly Reports from the Mint-master) show a total of about 260,000 silver coins (including a small number of Half-Rupees) struck at the Mint in this year.

Moquette discovered an interesting letter dated April 17th 1813, from the Resident at Sourabaya to the Government, which he quotes thus (p. 60): it reads: — "I take the opportunity of the H.C.C. Nautilus's departure to Batavia, to send consigned to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in Council a box containing seven thousand five hundred and fifty two new Java rupees (Rs 7552) being the whole that has yet been issued from the Mint".

The largest number issued in one batch seems to have

been 12,975 which was the figure for the week ending September 4th.

(Mars. p. 813 : Mill. Pl. 3, f. 27 : N. & C. Pl. 8. f. 64 : Atkins No. 4 and f. p. 214 : W.-K.L. 1290. 7s. 11d.: M. Pl. 21, ff. 480, 481, 482, 483, 484 : S.L. 138, 16s. 8d.)

Fig. 133.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

504. 1813. Half Rupee. D. 23. 4 (B).

Similar to the preceding but, of course, a smaller coin. It is a rare piece. It was only struck between November 29th and December 18th 1813 : the Mint-master's weekly returns do not show the number produced as the weekly aggregate return included Rupees as well as Half-Rupees : but the total did not exceed a few thousand. Moquette knew of no die variations.

(Mill. Pl. 3, f. 28 : Schulman Cat. 13. L. 155 (1887). 12s. 6d. Atkins. No. 8 : W.-K L. 1391. 5s. 10d. M. Pl. 22, f. 492.)

Fig. 134.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from Moquette's Collection.

505. 1814. Rupee. D. 26 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 503 but the Muhammedan date is 1229 and the Javanese 1741. It is a rarer piece than that of 1813.

The records as to the output of rupees in this year are by no means complete but the number was far less than

in 1813 : however at least 32,267 were struck and probably some few thousands more.

(M. Pl.22, f.485 : Atkins. No. 6 : W.-K.L.1294. 5s.)

Fig. 135.

From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from Moquette's Collection.

506. 1814. Half Rupee. D.23.5. W.6.2 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 503 save for the dates; the Muhammedan date is 1229 and the Javanese 1741. It is a rare coin. The records show that only 8990 were minted in this year none of which were struck after January 22nd.

(Mill. Pl.3, f.28 : N. & C. Pl.8, f.65 : Atkins. No 9 : W.-K.L.1295. 9s. 2d. M. Pl.22, f.493.)

Fig. 136.

From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

507. 1815. Rupee. D.26.2 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 503 save for the dates; the Muhammedan date is 1230 and the Javanese 1743. It is rarely met with. Moquette recognized 4 Forms which he figures (M. Pl.22, ff.486, 487, 488, 489). In all four Forms there appears on the Obverse above the end of the word "Hinglisch" a tiny circle : — thus ° : in the first three Forms there is a similar small circle to the left of the

letter "Z" at the foot of the Reverse; in the fourth Form there is a "point" or "dot" only: Moquette (p. 65) suggests that these are secret marks of the Mint.

The first three Forms show marked variation in the caligraphy: in the fourth the Obverse is similar to the third but the Javanese script on the Reverse is much smaller and more compact. The records as to the quantity of rupees struck in this year are very incomplete and the issue of regular weekly reports by the Mint seems to have been more or less dropped. Hitherto, i.e. up to this year, all silver had been coined for Government account but in 1815 it would appear that very little was struck for the Government and nearly all for private persons. Amongst those records which exist may be seen the following: —

1815. 20th Feb. 443 Rupees for Poerbo Kasoemo.

4th Mar. 45,008 Rupees for John Brown.

29th May. Amount not specified: for J.M. Christianie, P.A. Goldbach and Hadji Suckor.

29th June. Amount not specified: for Lt. Dostal.

(Atkins. No.6: W.-K.L.1301. 5s.; L 1302.16s. 8d.: M.Pl.22, ff.486, 487, 488, 489: S.L.142. 6s. 8d.; L.143. 16s. 8d.; L.144. 13s. 4d.; L.145. 13 s. 4d.)

Fig. 137.

From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from Moquette's Collection.

508. 1817. Rupee. D.25.5. W.12.5 (B).

Rupees were certainly minted in 1816 by the British Government prior to the handing back of Java to the Dutch Administration on August 19th. Rupees were also undoubtedly struck by the Dutch in 1816 after that date.

The dates on the Rupees minted subsequent to 1815 are somewhat of a puzzle; it would have been expected that coins bearing the Muhammedan date 1231 and the Javanese date 1743 and the Muhammedan date 1232 with the Javanese date 1743, would have been discovered; but

none such are known though Millies (p. 112) and Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 114), apparently solely on Millies' authority, mention the latter combination; their statement is probably incorrect though Moquette (p. 64) considers that it is not altogether impossible that pieces with both or either such date combinations may have been produced.

It is also certain that the Dutch Government produced Rupees in the year 1817 up till the time when the Mint was closed in June of that year. At any rate all the Rupees known which can with certainty be ascribed to the period from January 1st 1816 to the closing of the mint in June 1817 display the Moslem date 1232 and the Javanese date 1744 or 1743 altered into 1744 : they also show on the Arabic letter " djarb " the initial " M " of the engraver Maimin. There are no means whatever, therefore, of identifying what coins were struck by the British in 1816 or what were produced by the Dutch in 1816 or in 1817.

That Rupees were in fact turned out in 1816 under the British régime is capable of conclusive proof; for, although all the records of output (if indeed any were still kept) for that year are lost, a solitary letter dated February 29th 1816 from the then Resident at Sourabaya (Mr. W. Ainslie) to the Secretary to the Government (Mr. Charles Assey) at Batavia has been unearthed by Moquette. This reads, " I have the honour to forward a Silver Rupee of the *6th Coinage for Individuals, with an amount of the same* " ; the amount or account, which was no doubt on a separate enclosure, is missing; but the communication shows that in 1816 Rupees were being produced by the British Administration at any rate for private concern.

Moquette points out (p. 63) that there is more than one plausible ground for coming to the conclusion that all the Rupees struck in 1816 by the British Administration still bore the Moslem (1230) and Javanese (1743) dates which were on the coins minted in 1815. He bases his view upon the following reasoning.

In the first place he is satisfied that, as it was well known in 1815 that Java would very soon be handed back to the Netherlands, it was not thought by the British worth while to alter in 1816 the dates on the dies.

Secondly, he thinks that Zwekkert, who was an experienced and accurate Mint-master and who had in previous years always carefully changed the dates to coincide with the calendar, would, without doubt, have modified the dates in 1816 had it not been thought that, owing to the

immediate expectation of the retrocession of the Island, it was not worth the trouble to do so. He next points to the almost definite abandonment of interest by the British Government in the operations of the Mint on August 1st 1815 as indicating that after that date the work, being only carried on sporadically when gold or silver was offered by private persons for conversion for them into coinage, was conducted in a much less meticulous and far more haphazard fashion than before : and he thinks it extremely likely that the many gaps in the later 1815 mint-records and the absence of any such returns in 1816 are features due to the fact that no very regular returns were actually made : and that no one cared. On the other hand he is equally confident (p. 64) that the Dutch soon after they again came into possession of the Island *did* alter the dates on the dies from 1230 and 1743 to 1232 and 1744 and that all the coins so dated are the productions of the Netherlands Administration.

This ingenious theory would explain satisfactorily the apparent difficulty with regard to the jump in date from 1230 to 1232. The upshot is that no coin can be with certainty assigned to the year 1816 although many were minted in that year : some of those struck by the British are no doubt in existence but bear the dates 1230 and 1743 : others, struck by the Dutch, at any rate those coined after November 21st 1816 (when the Hegira year 1232 opened), are also doubtless extant but, in common with those issued in 1817 display the dates 1232 and 1744.

The rupee, then, of this period (which in view of the foregoing observations is ascribed to 1817) is similar, generally, to the preceding save for the dates and certain other peculiarities. The dates are 1232 (A.H.) and 1744 (Javanese); At the left end of the Arabic word "dharb" appears the letter "M" : the star is also upside down : and the word "Soeråpringgå" is shown as "Soeråprigå".

Moquette recognizes three well marked varieties :

A. In which the Javanese date has been altered from 1743 to 1744 by partly erasing the last 3 and striking a 4 over it (f.490A).

B. Normal (490B).

C. In which the word Djawa is inscribed "جاو" instead of "وجا" (f.491).

(M.Pl.22, f.490A, 490B, 491 : Atkins. No. 7 : W.-K.L.1306 : 8s. 4d.: Grantley Sale. 1921. L.1785.

£ 1 : S.L. 146. £ 1.13.4 (with special countermark of a native prince); L. 147 : 16s. 8d.)

Moquette observes (p. 53) that, according to Mons. Van Leeuwen's Report on the Mint. dated May 19th 1825, the Dutch Government (after its recovery of Java) struck Rupees to the value of 259, 968 Guilders on Government account; and for the value of 24, 737 Guilders for private persons : all of the high 10 " penningen " intrinsic value; but they very soon disappeared.

Fig. 138.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Copper.

The history of the Mint at Sourabaya where the production of copper coinage during the period under consideration took place has been described at some length in the remarks introductory to this Chapter. There are no exact records of the amounts of the different denominations of copper coinage struck during the British régime; but, according to Mons. W.T. van Leeuwen (who was assistant Mint-master under Zwekkert and eventually succeeded him in 1819) the British Government used no less than 305,210 pounds of copper producing coinage of the value of about 477,760 guilders; the total number of coins minted was well over 5 million. The early batches of Doits, which were partly made of metal from obsolete cannon, were of low intrinsic value and were not favourably received by the Public which greatly preferred the later pieces made of pure Japanese copper; these passed in the Bazaars at a much higher value than did the doits partially made of gun-metal. There seems no doubt that the gun-metal was added, not with any idea of debasing the value of the currency but, simply, on account of the shortage of copper; the demand for coinage of low denomination seemed so very urgent as to necessitate the turning out of *some* kind of coin to serve as a medium of

currency; even if only of token intrinsic value. Pure gun-metal was, even, unsuccessfully tried.

All the copper coinage was of much the same design and inscribed in English characters. On the Obverse lies a form of the trade mark (or as it is often called the "Bale-Mark" i.e. the distinctive brand or stamp placed on its bales of merchandise) of the British East India Company; this consisted of a heart-shaped figure combined with the initials of the Company; the large pieces (i.e. One Stiver and Half Stiver) show, also, their values but the Doit does not. On the Reverse appear, in the normal types, in four lines, a six pointed star, "JAVA," the date, and Z (Zwekkert's initial).

These coins are not at all common and the One stiver is, indeed, very rare. It is most difficult to find any of these pieces in first class condition. The Half Stivers and Doits were frequently forged. Moquette (p. 70) refers to and places with the copper coinage of this period a circular piece of curious character, which he thought had been designed by the Javanese engraver Maimin, as to which he expressed himself to be completely puzzled. The figure Pl. 23, f. 510 shows that both Obverse and Reverse merely display the inscription "$\frac{£\ S}{3:12}$": there seems little doubt that this piece is only an English money-changer's weight.

509. 1811. Half Stiver.

Obv. Within a circle of strokes radiating from the edge, a heart-shaped shield divided by two diagonal lines into four partitions; above the shield, the letter "B"; in the upper partition the letter "V" (i.e. "U"); in the left hand, the letter "E"; in the right hand, the letter "I" and, in the bottom partition, the letter "C": these letters stand for the initial letters of the *B*ritish *U*nited *E*ast *I*ndia *C*ompany. On the left side of the shield the figures "½"; on the right side of the shield the letters "St" (i.e. Stiver).

Rev. Within a similar circle of strokes, the word "JAVA"; below, the date "1811"; above, a six-pointed star; below the date, the letter "Z" (i.e. Zwekkert's initial).

There is a good deal of variation in the size and shape of the shield, lettering and figures. This coin was the subject of a good deal of counterfeiting: some of the forgeries are good copies and some very bad.

This piece is rarer than those bearing the dates of the three following years.

(Atkins. No. 12: M. Pl. 23, ff. 502 (Obv.), 503, 507 (forgery ½-½; AVAT—1181), forgery ½—2ᵗ; AVAJ): S.L. 149: 1s. 3d.)

Fig. 139. Fig. 140.
From forged specimens in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection

510. 1811. Doit. D.22.3. W.2.7 (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin and there are no figures of value on the Obverse. There is considerable variation in the size of individual coins and of the shield; as well as in the lettering and figures.

It is rarer than the Doit of 1812.

(Atkins. No.16 : M.Pl.22, f.494, 495 (Obv.), 496 (Rev.))

Fig. 141.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from Lord Grantley's Collection.

511. 1812. One Stiver. (Pattern.)

It has been mentioned in the introduction to this Chapter that, at about the end of 1813, Raffles directed that copper Six and Three Stiver pieces should, if possible, be produced at the Sourabaya Mint; but that Mr. Harris replied on

January 26th 1814 that the machinery was not powerful enough to cut such thick flans as would be required and that One Stiver pieces seemed to be the largest which the machinery was capable of coining; and even then only slowly and indifferently. It is quite certain that no One Stiver pieces were put into circulation prior to 1814 or bearing any earlier date; but it would certainly seem from Mr. Harris' letter that an attempt — and not a very successful one — had been made, prior to the date of his letter, to produce such a coin. Although not, apparently, actually seen by them, Verkade, Millies and Netscher and Van der Chijs all refer to and figure a One Stiver piece dated 1812 and a specimen formed Lot 268 of Herr van Oosterzee's Collection Sale Catalogue (Amsterdam 1900).

Verkade (p. 107), Millies (p. 114) and Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 115) also state that the coin occurs dated 1813. Millies (p. 114) frankly only follows Verkade; Netscher and Van der Chijs no doubt merely took their information from Millies. Moquette (p. 68) considers that any coin so dated must have been a trial pattern : there is no specimen dated 1812 or 1813 in the Batavian Museum where one would expect such most likely to be found; and it is too large a coin to attract the forger. Considering that the One Stiver piece of 1814 is 34.5 millimetres in diameter and practically 2 millimetres in thickness, it is not surprising that the weak machines at the Mint in Java were unable to cope with pieces of *three* or *six* Stivers in value : for it could hardly have been contemplated that the diameter of the One Stiver piece should be increased; and thicknesses of six and twelve millimetres presented at *any* Mint at that date a most formidable undertaking.

The description of the One Stiver piece, as figured by the authors mentioned, is as follows : —

Obv. As in No. 509 but the figure "I" replaces thefigure "$\frac{1}{2}$".

Rev. As in No. 509.

(V.p.207 and Pl.222 * *f.5 : Mill.p.114 and Pl.3, f.31 : N. & C. p.115 and Pl.8, f.66 : Van Oosterzee; Sale Catalogue (Amsterdam, 1900). Part. I, p.11 : L.268 (18s. 4d.) : M.pp.67, 68.)

512. 1812. Half-Stiver. D.28 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 509 save for date : not so rare. Frequently forged. Moquette (p. 70) refers to counterfeits of this date with L.N. in monogram on the obv. as in the pieces issued under the French régime.

(V.p.207 and Pl.202 * *f.4 : Mill.Pl.3, f.35 (forgery. ꟻAVA—≤). Atkins. No.13 : M.p.67 : S.L.149. 1s. 3d. L.150 (forgery. J—1, ꞵ : ≥.—JAVA—10183) : 8s. 4d.)

Fig. 142.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

513. 1812. Doit. D.22.5 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 510 save for date. It shows much variation in the sizes of the coin, shield, lettering and figures and is known to occur, though very rarely, without the "Z" on the Reverse.

It is not unimportant here to obverse that Verkade (p. 207) writes of Doits of 1813, 1814 and 1815 ; Netscher and Van der Chijs (p. 115) and Van Coevorden (Tidjdsch. van Ind. Taal, etc. 1858, pp. 110-113) include the years 1813 and 1814 ; Atkins. No. 18 (p. 215) designates a doit of 1813. Moquette, however (p. 67) remarks that, although he had had, in Batavia, an unexampled opportunity of examining a very large quantity of the copper coinage of this series, he had never seen a doit of any of these dates which was not a forgery. He is not, however, prepared to assert that none such were ever produced ; though he thinks not.

The writer has never seen a genuine Doit of this Group with any such dates.

(V.p.207 and Pl.202 * *f.3 : Mill.Pl.33 : Atkins. No. 17 : M.Pl.22, ff.497 (Rev.), 498 (no Z) : S.L.151. 10d. : Schulman's Sale. Feb. 1925. L.101. 2s. 6d. Value about 10s.)

Fig. 143.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

514. 1813. Half Stiver.

Similar, generally, to No. 509 save for date. It is not so often found as the coin of 1812. The date figures, particularly the "3" vary a great deal. It was often forged and Moquette mentions (p. 70) counterfeits of this date with "L.N." in monogram on the Obverse.

(V.p.207 : Mill. Pl.3, f.32 : N. & C. Pl.8, f.67 : Atkins. No.14 : M.Pl.23, ff.500, 504 : S.L.149. 1s. 3d.)

515. 1814. One Stiver. D.34.5. W.12.3 (B).

Similar, generally, to the pattern No. 511 save for date. It is a rare coin and very few, probably, were struck owing to the machinery at the Mint not being sufficiently strong. It appears to be almost impossible to discover this piece in even reasonably fine condition.

(V.P.207 : M.p.114 : N. & C.p.115 : Atkins. No.10 : W.-K.L.1296. 2s. 1d.:M.Pl.23, f.499 : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale. L.112. 8s. 4d.)

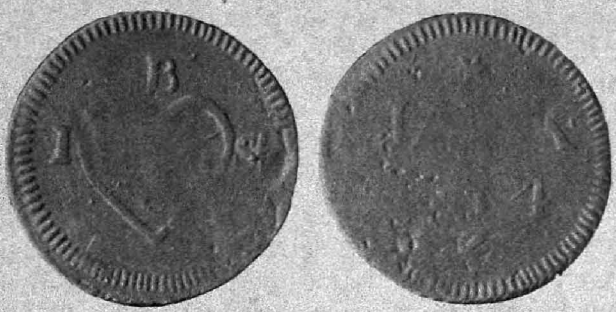


Fig. 144.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

516. 1814. Half Stiver.

Similar, generally, to No. 509 save for date; a rarer coin. The "L.N. monogram" forgery occurs.

(V.p.207 : Mill. p.114 : N. & C.p.115 : Atkins No. 15 : S.L.149. 1s. 3d.)

517. 1815. One Stiver.

Similar, generally, to No. 511 save for date. This is an exceptionally rare coin. Moquette discovered but one specimen. It is not, apparently, to be found in good condition.

(Not in V or Mill. : N. & C.p.115 : Atkins. No.11. M.p.67 : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale. L.119. 3s. 4d. (poor specimen) L.120.)

518. 1815. Half Stiver.

Similar, generally, to No. 509 save for date. It is very

uncommon. The date figures vary greatly. It was sometimes counterfeited and all Half Stivers purporting to be of this series bearing the date 1816 are forged (M.p.70).

(Not in V; Mill.p.114 and Pl.3, f.36 (forgery ½—⅛; AVAL—1816-7); N. & C.p.115 : not in Atkins. M.Pl.23, f.500 : Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale L.121. 3s. 4d.)

Tin.

It was pointed out in the introductory observations at the beginning of this Chapter why it was decided to strike Tin Doits at Batavia and what a large number were produced by the contractors Messrs. Ekenholm and Macaré. The former was appointed Mint-master and the latter Assayer of the Batavia Mint : they received a remuneration of 8 Spanish dollars for every picul of Doits minted : the value of the Doits coined was : —

May to December 1813.....	Spanish	$ 63,433
January to April 1814.....	—	$ 40,419
May to October 1814.....	Rupees	198,214

The books prior to May 1814 were kept in Spanish dollars. As has been previously mentioned, the inhabitants did not like these Tin pieces and their circulation never extended all over Java. The coins are now by no means common and it is very rare to find a specimen in fine condition : they were friable and pieces quickly flaked away from the surfaces and edges. They were sometimes forged; principally in lead; but none of these coins were ever officially issued for currency in that metal. The writer had a genuine specimen analysed by a professional Chemist who reported that the coin was composed practically of pure tin though the surface had oxydized considerably. As has been mentioned before these coins were, eventually, sold for bullion value and melted down.

519. 1813. Doit. D.25. W.6.4 (B).

Obv. A large "V" in centre; on the left, the letter "E"; on the right, the letter "C"; above, the letter "I". The four letters stand for the initials of the "V (i.e. *U*)nited *E*ast *I*ndia *C*ompany" : the date "1814" lies below the apex of the V.

Rev. At top, the letter "1" lying between two five-petalled rosettes : below the figure "1", the word "DOIT"; below again, the word "JAVA" underneath which is another five-petalled rosette.

The rosettes, owing to abrasion, nearly always appear to be merely circular dots (M.p.69).

(V.p.207 : Mill. p.3, f.34 : N. & C.Pl.8, 1.69 : Atkins. No.9 and f. p.215 : M.p.69.)

Fig. 145.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

520. 1814. Doit. D.26. W.6.1 (B).
Similar, generally, to the preceding save for date.
(V.p.207 and Pl.202* *f.6 : Mill.p.105 : N. & C. p.115 : Atkins. No.20 : M.Pl.23, f.505 and 506 (forgery) : S.L.152. 10s. od.)
These Tin Coins are, now, quite rare; in *really good* condition they are worth nearly £ 1 apiece.

Fig. 146.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

VI. KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

1815 to Present day.

The Royal dynasty of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is represented by four Monarchs.

a) King William I. 1815-1840
b) King William II. 1840-1849
c) King William III. 1849-1890
d) Queen Wilhelmina ..... 1890-the present day.

In the reigns of all these personages coinage was minted for spe-

cial use in the Dutch East Indies and each period has, for convenience, to be dealt with separately.

Under the new Constitution of 1814 all matters concerning the minting of money were placed in the hands of a " College van Raden en General-Meesteren der Munt " : this body was assisted by a Secretary and an Inspector-Essayer. This arrangement continued until the year 1851.

From 1851 until 1902, however, the mint was managed by a " Munt College " under the control of the Minister of Finance.

In 1902 the post of Comptroller-General of the Mint was instituted; this functionary was a kind of Supervisor of the work of the Mint and ranked next to the Mint-Master.

On July 1st 1909 the functions of the " Comptroller-General " and " Mint-Master " were amalgamated and the supreme head of the mint was then designated " The Mint-Master ".

Although of some few of the pieces struck during this period very rare proofs in gold are known, it is noticeable that no gold coinage was minted which was particularly manufactured for the Dutch East Indies. At the same time reference should perhaps be made to certain gold coins which were produced, at more or less irregular intervals, during the reigns of the four monarchs. These pieces are known as Ducats. They were struck in the Royal Mint at Utrecht and were of the old 18th century type i.e. with a Knight in armour, standing, on the Obverse and a Latin inscription on the Reverse. They were of very pure gold and had a value of 5.75 Guilders = 9s.7d. These pieces were struck to the order of Banks and private persons and although they were not legal tender they were in considerable demand as a kind of trade money amongst the natives of Africa and Asia. As they represented a fixed quantity of gold, they were often hoarded and used as ornaments. One or two of these coins are described and figured in that part of this work which deals with the coinage issued by Queen Wilhelmina.

KING WILLIAM I.
(1815-1840).

In 1813 the Dutch rose in revolt against French domination ; and William, who, on the death, in 1806, of his father William V., had succeeded to the title of " Prince of Orange ", landed in Holland, after eighteen years of exile, on December 3rd of that year. He was, at once, with universal acclamation, proclaimed as " Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands ". In 1814 he assumed the title of King ; and the Great Powers, which, after Bonaparte's defeat at Leipzig in

1813, had determined to endeavour to create in the Low Countries a powerful State, recognized his sovereignty.

By the Treaty of London (June 14th, 1814) Belgium was united with the Northern and Southern Netherlands to form the new "Kingdom of the Netherlands" and on March 15th, 1815, William was formally placed upon his throne being actually crowned at Brussels on September 27th in the same year.

This attempted amalgamation of peoples, differing most markedly in religion, laws and interests was not very successful and William did not prove to be capable of handling with sufficient insight or sympathy this artificial and delicate union between the Anglophile Dutch and the Francophile Belgians.

In 1830 the latter rebelled and in 1831 Belgium was, on the intervention of the Great Powers, constituted as an Independent Kingdom. William, who had also become unpopular owing to his resistance to projects of internal reform and progress, abdicated in favour of his son William II in 1840 and died four years later aged 72.

These great events in Europe took, as usual, some time before they reverberated in the Far East. Java, which had been held by the Dutch from 1619 until its capture by the British in 1811, was, by the Treaty of Vienna in 1814, handed back to Holland; but the Dutch Commissioner-General appointed to take over the Government of the Island did not actually do so until March 12th 1816.

Malacca, taken in 1795 by the British from the Dutch (who had wrested it by force of arms from the Portuguese in 1641) was returned to the Netherlands in 1818; but in 1824 was, under the terms of the Treaty of London (March 17th, 1824) re-transferred to Great Britain in exchange for the British Settlements in Sumatra; a bad bargain.

In the reign of William 1st no gold coinage was minted for special use in the East Indies either in Java or the Netherlands. In silver, there exists a unique and handsome pattern for a Guilder struck in Java; but, apart from that and a few silver proofs of some copper pieces, no silver coins were produced in the Island during this period.

On the other hand at Utrecht in the Netherlands a well-executed series of silver coins was made; comprising denominations of One Guilder, Half-Guilder and Quarter-Guilder. The Guilder first made its appearance in 1821 and the two lower values in 1826: they all bore on the Obverse the head of the King to right; the Reverse of the One Guilder displayed the Crowned Shield and Lion of the Netherlands but on the two lower denominations the Reverse shows only the value encircled by a simple wreath: these pieces were

rather irregularly issued. A few proofs in silver of some of the copper coins struck in the Netherlands for the East Indies are also known.

It is, however, in its great variety of copper currency, minted in profusion both in Java and the mother-country, that the reign of William 1st presents features of the greatest interest. There is an almost bewildering mass of material offering a vast array of variations and differences. The recent researches of Moquette have at last provided an intelligible explanation of the groups into which this large series must properly be divided and classified.

It was mentioned, when dealing with the coinage issued under the British régime, that the mint at Sourabaya was, so far as the production of copper currency was concerned, closed down as from August 1st 1815. Java was handed back to the Dutch on August 19th 1816 but they did not order the re-opening of the mint for striking copper coins until November 1817.

A general survey of the copper coinage prepared for use in the Dutch East Indies during the reign of William 1st shows that practically throughout the period it was minted in large quantity both in Java and in the Netherlands. Some pieces emanating from the Netherlands bear such early dates as 1814, 1815 and 1816.

It may, at first sight, seem strange that some coins, clearly only struck by the Dutch for a Dutch régime in the Malay Archipelago, should bear dates of 1814, 1815 and 1816 in view of the fact that the British Flag was not removed from Java until late in August of the last named year : but it must be borne in mind that it was well recognized in political circles in Europe, almost immediately after Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig, in 1813, that the Dutch possessions in the East Indies — or at any rate Java — would be returned to the Netherlands very soon; and William 1st (then only " Prince of Orange ") actually landed again in Holland at the end of that year. The Mint-Masters in the Netherlands and, no doubt, some folk connected with the Mints in Java, at once began to prepare coinage appropriate to the projected, and apparently imminent, change; and it was only Bonaparte's escape from Elba and his disastrous last campaign, culminating in his overthrow at Waterloo, which delayed the movements in the actual transference of Java back to the Hollanders until 1816.

There must also be mentioned here some curious brass pieces (one also known in lead) which have hitherto been supposed to be, and have been described as, Patterns for a Rupee struck in Java; they bear the Hegira date 1228 i.e. 1813. A.D. and little was known about them beyond the fact that they are of very great rarity : but the latest opinion with regard to them seems to show clearly that they must be excluded altogether from connection with the Dutch East Indies.

There are, however, a number of Copper Patterns or suggestions for the Doit : they are handsome and well made and are also far from common : none were adopted for the currency. "Bonks" made their appearance — for the last time — in 1818 and 1819. In 1817 and again in 1827 Doits of the old " VOC " Utrecht type, differing from them and from each other only, mainly, in the mint-mark, were produced in the Netherlands in considerable quantities and were exported to Java for use there; where they were very popular amongst the indigenous inhabitants who were accustomed to their appearance; as on the Obverse were the Arms of Utrecht and on the Reverse the familiar monogram " VOC " of the defunct but famous Company.

But perhaps the best known groups of this period are : firstly, a series of Half-Stivers (or Double-Doits), Quarter-Stivers (or Doits), and One-Eighth Stivers (or Half Doits), struck at Sourabaya from 1818 to 1826 : secondly, a similar series minted at Utrecht from 1821 to 1836; and thirdly an issue of Two Cent and One Cent coins produced in Java from 1833 to 1841.

These three groups are well defined and entirely different; the first and third display an immense amount of minor variation; and a good deal of both was struck on copper flans imported from the Netherlands.

As a preliminary it is necessary to deal with the coinage of this reign in the usual two categories :

(A) Struck in the East Indies.

(B) Struck in the Netherlands.

a) Struck in the East Indies.

Silver.

By a Royal Decree of November 8th, 1815, it was directed that there should be established, as soon as possible, a standard currency for the Dutch East Indies based on the silver Guilder : the design for the Guilder coin was to follow generally the type formerly minted in the Netherlands for use in Europe with the difference that it should bear, near the figure of "Pallas", the letters "N & O" (i.e. *N*ederlandsch *O*ost Indie) and on the other side the inscription "MO(NETA). ARG(ENTEA). REG(NI). TOT(IUS). BELG(II). JAV(AE)"; i.e. "Silver coin of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the use of) Java".

It was also, by the same Decree, declared that this new silver

Guilder piece should be, in the Dutch East Indies, equal in value to 30 local (i.e. of the Netherlands Indies) Stivers or 120 Doits).

The decree was not actually made public in Java until January 14th, 1817 : no coinage for currency was ever minted in accordance with its terms and, indeed, a few years later, altogether different arrangements were made. Some person, however, whose identity is not known, but who was probably connected with the mint at Sourabaya and may possibly have been the engraver Inche Maimin, cut in Java a die for a Guilder such as was contemplated in the Decree : only one coin is known to have been produced from this die and must have been sent to Europe; for it figured at a sale in Amsterdam in 1863 when it was bought for the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague where it now is. Mr. Schulman is of the opinion that the piece was produced officially in 1817 as a Pattern at the Sourabaya Mint; but that it did not meet with approval and the design was not accepted. Mons. A. O. Van Kerkwijk, who has kindly supplied the writer with a cast of this very interesting Pattern, adds the following particulars. " I believe the coin is unique. It is the one figured by Netscher and Van der Chijs. It is a copy (with the requisite differences) of a Dutch Guilder but the artist in Java has used the flan of a Javanese Rupee and not the flan of a Dutch Guilder. The weight of a Dutch Guilder is 10 grammes and this coin weighs 12.5 grammes and has the same coarse edge as the Rupee ".

521. 1815. One Guilder. (Pattern). D. 31. W. 12. 5. (H).

Obv. Similar, generally, to No. 172 but the date is 1815 and there is no mint-mark. On the left of the female figure is the letter " N " (i.e. " *N*ederlandsch "); on the right, the figure " O " (i.e. *O*ost Indie).

Rev. Similar, generally, to No. 172 but there is no monogram " VC " below the shield which, with the Crown, is larger than in the Utrecht Guilder of 1786. The

Fig. 147.
From the specimen in the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague.

legend around also differs, reading " MO(NETA) : ARG(ENTEA) : REG(NI) : TOT(IUS) : BEL.G(II) : JAV(AE) :
(N & C. Pl. 31. f. 276).

Copper.

There are, here, several well defined groups of coinage which have to be considered apart from each other : they are : —

a) The (erroneously designated) Patterns for a Rupee wrongly stated to have been struck in Java dated 1228 A.H. = 1813 A.D.

b) Half-Stivers (or Double-Doits), Doits (or Quarter-Stivers) and Half-Doits (or Eighth-Stivers) struck at Sourabaya from 1818 to 1826.

c) " Bonks " cut at Sourabaya in 1818 and 1819.

d) Two Cent and One Cent pieces struck at Sourabaya and Batavia from 1833 to 1841.

a) The (erroneously designated) Patterns for a Rupee struck in Java dated 1228 A.H. = 1813 A.D.

There are two quite distinct types of pieces which have, hitherto, been generally regarded as being Patterns for a Rupee produced, by some unidentified individual, in Java who contemplated, (prophetically !) an early return of the Netherlands Indies to the Dutch. They are both known in brass but the piece first described below is also in existence in lead. It has been thought desirable to describe and figure here these two pieces in order that, should any numismatist in future meet with further specimens, such should not be, as they have been up to now, allocated to the Dutch East Indian Series.

The Writer, for several reasons, was never satisfied that these productions ever emanated from Java or were what it was suggested they were. In the first place they both bear the Muhammedan date 1228 which year closed on December 25th 1813 A.D. ; Napoleon's defeat at the battle of Leipzig did not take place until August 1813 nor did William even return to Holland until December 3rd of that year ; it may be well considered incredible (as Mr. J. Allan of the British Museum, who has kindly given to the Writer the benefit of his investigations as to the origin of these pieces, has pointed out), that anyone in Java could, prior to the end of 1813, have visualized an immediate retransfer of the Netherlands Indies to the Dutch ; and, similarly, hardly possible to imagine anyone in Java striking in 1813 a coin in which William is referred to as

" Our *King* (or Lord) chosen by Allah " when even William himself did not assume that title until 1814. In the second place they did not appear to the Writer to exhibit any of the features of the somewhat poor workmanship characteristic of practically all coins of Javanese provenance but to show, rather, general indications of Western manufacture; and, further, the Jerusalem Cross (or rather the Arms of Jerusalem) which appears on the Reverse of the second piece described seemed to the Writer difficult to connect upon any intelligible theory, he having resided in Singapore for seven years, with the Netherlands Indies or to be an emblem likely to be chosen by any designer — particularly if a Moslem — resident in Java. The script, too, is of a more scholastic type of Arabic that that found on the productions of the Mints of the Island of Java. The feature common to both pieces is the inscription on the Obverse and it is the elucidation of the correct reading of this legend by Mr. Allan which has led to the apparent discovery of their true character.

Of the first type the writer has seen one specimen in brass and another in Tin (really a mixture of Tin and Lead). The latter formed Lot 1431 at Dr. White-King's Sale realizing £1-5-0 : it was figured on Plate II of the Sale Catalogue and is now in the Writer's Cabinet. It was described at the Sale thus : —

" Java. 1815. (a mistake for 1813). Epreuve en étain (Pattern) d'une Roupie avec la date ١٢٢٨ = 1228 = 1815, " (a mistake for 1813), légende malaie *Guillaume Notre Seigneur élu par Allah*. t.b.c. Extr. rare ".

Mr. Schulman, in 1924, read the inscription as " William Sidna satmatith "; Professor Jadunath Sarkar of Patna as " William Saiade na Samesh ".

Mr. Allan, however, writing to me in September 1925, observes : " The Obverse on both pieces is ' William Sidney Smith ' ". This, of course, at once throws a new light over the two pieces.

Fig. 148.

From a brass specimen (First type) in the Writer' Cabinet. D. 26. Plain edge.

The Reverse is an Arabic extract from the Quran meaning " And there is no success except with God ".

Fig. 149.

From a brass specimen (Second type) in the Writer's Cabinet. D. 26. Plain edge.

The Reverse shows a representation of the Cross of Jerusalem.

The Writer has seen two examples of this piece; on the rim of one is inscribed (as on soldiers' medals) what seems to read "X. BEINEAL" (possibly a name); there is no inscription on the rim of the second specimen. Mr. Allan, writing with reference to the nominative legend which he finds on all the four specimens (i.e. two of each type, which I submitted to him for examination) remarks: — "The first William Sidney Smith one thinks of is the Admiral, whose defence of St. Jean d'Acre in 1799 did so much to upset Napoleon's Egyptian plans. I have read through two lives of him without finding these medalets specially mentioned; but I find enough to be *sure* they were made by him. On his retirement in 1812 he lived in Paris — to avoid his English creditors — and busied himself with reviving the Order of Templars of which he ultimately became Grand Master. One of the objects of the Order was to procure the release of European slaves from Algiers. I have no doubt that the brass piece is a badge of some kind connected with this order as the Jerusalem Cross shows. Sir Sidney possessed what was reputed to be the actual "Cross" worn by Richard I; it was given him in Crete early in his career. In his Will he specially mentions his Seal with his name in *Arabic* characters; from which I suppose the die for these pieces was made. Why he had an Arabic legend on the reverse also, I cannot find out; but he seems to have been very theatrical and no doubt it was the sort of thing that appealed to him. I hope to come across something absolutely definite about these pieces but I expect you will agree that this is their origin. I take it the *Lead* piece is a trial piece which was perhaps rejected in favour of the type finally chosen (the brass). You will note from the forms of the second ۴ in the date that they are not exactly from the same die. On the brass piece this "۴" has been improved to ۴ and made more distinct. I cannot make sense of the inscription on the edge of the brass piece. It looks like "X B C INEAL" but in any case it is work of a later hand."

Although, therefore, the exact provenance of these two allied pieces has not yet been precisely ascertained, it seems that enough has been indicated to show that they have hitherto been wrongly allocated. They appear to be *very* rare : but, at any rate, do not really fall within the purview of this book : so they are not numbered as Coins of the Dutch East Indies.

b) Half-Stivers (or Double-Doits), Doits (or Quarter-Stivers) and Half-Doits (or Eighth-Stivers) struck at Sourabaya from 1818 to 1826.

These coins all have the common features of, on the Obverse, the Crowned shield and Lion of the Netherlands and figures denoting the value ; and of, on the Reverse, the words " INDIAE BATAV : " The Doits and Half-Doits bear, save for their much later dates, a great similarity to the corresponding pieces struck in Westfrisia for the Batavian Republic. (see f. 110.)

The issue consisted of : —

Half-Stivers dated 1818, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. Doits dated 1818, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Half Doits dated 1818, 21 and 22. All the coins of this group are of dull copper : forgeries, particularly of Half Stiver pieces, are known but are of less porous copper; Moquette states (p. 14) that all pieces, purporting to be of this series, which are made of yellow copper, lead or tin are certainly counterfeit; and he says (p. 15) the same of any coin of tin or with the initials " L.N " (plain or in monogram) dated 1818 or of the later years of this series.

Speaking generally these coins are, with some exceptions, not uncommon though it is very seldom that they are found in first class condition. However the Half-Stivers and Doits of 1826 are very rare.

The group shows an immense amount of variation and has been dealt with in great detail by Moquette in his Article " De Halve Stuivers, Duiten en Halve Duiten te Soerabaia geslagen in de jaren 1818 t/m 1826 " (pp. 1-21 and Pll. 13-15) (1908). Moquette had at his disposal a great mass of material — nearly 3000 coins — and his classification of the minor variations — some of which are very rare — would appear to be almost exhaustive.

Unfortunately, the specimens usually available to Collectors are nearly always too worn to allow the minor variations to be traced or distinguished accurately.

The Mint at Sourabaya was ordered to be re-opened by a Resolution of the Commissioners-General dated November 3rd, 1817 :

Zwekkert was, by the same Resolution, appointed Mint-master ; it was also therein directed that arrangements should be made for producing " Two Doit " pieces (i.e. Half-Stivers) as well as Doits which were to be similar in appearance to the coins (presumably of 1814-16) already minted in the Netherlands for the Dutch East Indies. There was some considerable delay in getting to work ; the machinery was not at all satisfactory ; but on April 24th 1818 it was publicly notified that the new Doits and Double Doits were current ; doubtless the notice was intended to cover also the Half-Doits although they are not specifically mentioned. All the Half-Stiver pieces were made at Sourabaya from Japanese copper and by locally produced Dies; but, whilst some of the Doits and Half Doits were struck from similar metal, others were struck on copper flans imported from the Netherlands. In April 1818 it was proposed to establish at Batavia a Mint which would strike the copper coinage from the imported flans ; the mint at Sourabaya being left to produce pieces from the Japanese copper : but the idea was abandoned owing to the great expense involved.

Although the Government on April 16th, 1818 had intimated to the Acting Resident at Sourabaya that it was expected that the Mint should turn out monthly Doits to the value of a least 50.000 Guilders, it is clear that the machinery was in an ineffective state ; old and in constant need of repair ; it had been standing derelict since August 1st 1815.

There were four engravers, two being pupils ; the chief engraver was the well known Inche Maimin. Moquette, (p. 10) remarking upon the vast variation exhibited in the coins and the clumsy and, indeed, sometimes grotesque appearance of the " *Lion* ", holds but a poor opinion of their craftsmanship.

The making of the very hard metal Dies was, as always was the case in Java, a serious difficulty ; and there seems no doubt that some Dies (for Doits and Half Doits) which had been manufactured in Mons. De Heus' mint at Amsterdam were sent out to Sourabaya and there utilized. These imported Dies bore on the Reverse the date 1816 and Doits and Half-Doits thus dated were struck in 1820 and 1821 respectively at Sourabaya ; the Reverse of these specimens does not display the letter " H ". The Obverse of De Heus' Doit Dies was also used with a Reverse Die of Sourabaya of 1820 : and the Sourabaya Obverse Doit Dies of 1820 with De Heus' Reverse Dies of 1816 (without the "H ").

Similarly, too, with the Half-Doits, combinations are found of De Heus' Obverse and Sourabaya Reverse of 1821 and of Sourabaya Obverse and De Heus' Reverse of 1816 (without the "H ").

The Obverse of the De Heus' Dies can best be distinguished from the Sourabaya Obverse by the presence on the latter of a

curved hook at each side of the base of the Crown ; thus ; more or less accentuated ; this feature is absent from the De Heus Obverses.

Assistance was also provided from the Royal Mint at Utrecht in the shape of tools and machinery.

Moquette (pp. 3 & 4) gives particulars of some of the importations advised on February 9th 1820 : i.e.

a) Copper flans for Doits.

By the ship Jonge Antony. Value. Guilders 26.734 :
» Ida Aleida. » » 17.186 :
» Jan & Cornelis. » » 19.573

b) Tools for the Mint for striking Doits.

By the ship Ida Aleida. Value Guilders 151
» Jan & Cornelis. » 7.743

Copper flans for Doits and Half-Doits were also sent from the Netherlands in, at any rate, 1820 by the ships " Union " and " Vrouw Maria ".

The practice of sending out this sort of material from the Netherlands ceased at the end of 1820 : and, instead, coinage in large quantity was exported which will be described when dealing with the pieces, attributable to this period, struck in the Netherlands.

In 1819 Zwekkert died and was succeeded as Mint-Master by Mons. W. F. van Leeuwen who had for some time been his chief assistant and who continued in office until 1826.

The Mint at Sourabaya continued to be unable to supply any adequate quantity of coins ; the water-power was insufficient (an old complaint) and the position of Sourabaya was regarded as too far from the Head-Quarters of the Government for convenient or effective supervision. In 1824 it was resolved by the Administration to establish a mint and a Plate-rolling Mill at Batavia and that the mint at Sourabaya should be closed : but, again as in 1818, when it came to carrying the proposal out, the cost was found to be prohibitive ; and nothing much came of the project. The Plate-rolling mill was, however, removed to a place called Lingkalang not far from Sourabaya where the water-power was better. However, in 1825, it was definitely decided that the mint at Sourabaya should be shut down when it had finished converting into coin the stocks of copper flans already in hand : and, as a result, it was closed in February 1826.

In the interval, Java was flooded with imported copper currency manufactured by the great mint-master Mons. Suermondt at the Royal mint at Utrecht : this Royal Central Mint was first established by the imposed French King — Louis Napoleon — in 1806. It is interesting to note that between 1818 and 1826 copper coins (i.e.

Double-Doits, Doits and Half-Doits) to the total value of over 4 million Guilders were struck at Sourabaya : a fact which, whatever may have been the defects of the Mint and its machinery, seems to reflect no little credit on its personnel.

All the coins of this group have a plain edge.

522. 1818. Half-Stiver (or Double Doit). D. 28. (B). W. 5. 13 (G).

Obv. A crowned shield bearing the Lion of the Netherlands : on the left of the Shield the figures "$\frac{1}{2}$" ; on the right, the letters "St" (= Stiver); below, the letter "G" (i.e. Guilder).

Rev. In two lines, the words, "INDIAE BATAV:" (i.e. Indiae Batavorum = The Indies of the Dutch).

The date "1818" below; above, a six-rayed star lying between two dots.

The introduction of the letter "G" on this coin was an error as it could mean nothing in relation to a Half Stiver piece ; but, as Moquette (p. 9) points out, the truth is that it was a "slavish copy" of the Doit on which the value was shown as "$5\text{-}\frac{1}{16}$G" indicating that 5 Doits equalled in value one-sixteenth of a Guilder (see Batavian Republic). The absurdity was rectified in 1820 and the "G" no longer appeared on the Half Stiver coins after that date. The coin of 1818 shows much variation in Crown, Lion, figures and letters. In some the letter "G" is very large, in others small : whilst the "S" and "t" vary in size even more greatly. The outline of the Shield is in double-lines.

(N. & C. Pl. 10. f. 90 : Bat. M. C. (tin forgery) p. 81 : M. Pl. 13. ff. 290, 291, 292 : G. L. 901 : S. L. 160. 10d).

523. 1818. Doit. D. 23. 5. (B).

Similar, generally, to No 522 but, of course, a smaller coin; but the figure "5" replaces the figures "$\frac{1}{2}$" and the figures "$\frac{1}{16}$" replace the letters "St". The significance of these figures "$5\text{-}\frac{1}{16}$" has been explained when dealing with the Doits struck at Enkhuyzen in the régime of the Batavian Republic ; but at this period the Guilder was current for not 80 but for 120 Doits, so that these indications of value (i.e. on the Doit "$5\text{-}\frac{1}{16}$" and on the Half-Doit "$5\text{-}\frac{1}{32}$") were altogether erroneous ; but the design and figuring were familiar and popular and the mint-master Van Leeuwen, writing in his Report in 1825, preparatory to the closing of the Mint, observes that it was on that account that these, at that period incorrect, figures of value

were retained although their wrong character was well recognized.

The coin shows much variation in almost all details; there are at least nine quite different forms of the figure "5".

There are specimens of the Doit of this date in the Batavian Museum with "JAVA & L.N" & "JAVA & 𝒦" on the Reverse (Bat. M. C. p. 81) but they are forgeries. (M. p. 15; see too Steph. L. 6790 : L. N. (forgery); L. 6791 : 𝒦 (forgery)).

(M. Pl. 14, ff. 310, 311, 312, 313, 314 : G.L. 913). There appears to be one quite distinct and extremely rare form (No. 523 A) in which the mint-mark is an eight-leaved rosette ·✻· lying between two dots (M. Pl. 14, f. 322 A). Moquette had not personally seen any specimens of this form but refers (p. 11) to an example in the Cabinet of The Royal Antiquarian Society of Amsterdam.

Fig. 150.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

524. 1818. Half-Doit. D. 17 (S).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin; and the figures "$\frac{1}{32}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{16}$". The shield has a double-line.

The coin shows much variation notably in the size of the Arms and figure "5"; in one extremely rare variety the figure "1" and the "stroke" over the figures "32" are missing.

(M. Pl. 15, ff. 332, 333, 334, 335 : G.L. 914 : S.L. 167. 1s.)

Fig. 151.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

525. 1819. Half-Stiver. D.28.2 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 523 save for date. Much similar variation.

(V. Pl. 202 *, f. 2 : M. Pl. 13, ff. 290, 291, 292, 293 : G.L. 903 : S.L. 160. 10d.)

526. 1819. Doit. D.21 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 523 save for date. It is not a common date. It shows considerable variation : notably in the figure " 5 ".

(M. Pl. 13, ff. 311, 314 : S.L. 160. 10d.).

527. 1820. Half-Stiver. D.29 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 525 save for date : but besides much minor variation there are two distinct forms : —

a) With " G " below the shield. This is distinctly rare.

b) Without " G " below the shield.

The Lion varies greatly.

(Bat.M.C. (tin forgery) p. 81 : M. Pl. 13, ff. 292, 293, 294, 295, 296 a, 296 b, 297, 302 b & Pl. 14, ff. 315, 316 : G.L. 906 (with " G ") ; S.L. 161 (with " G ") 3s. 4d).

528. 1820. Doit. D.21.3 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 526 save for date. This is one of the commonest dates ; Moquette examined over 300 specimens. It shows endless variety ; six of which merit particular attention ; these may be thus described : —

a) Normal type : shows much minor variation particularly in the Crown and Lion.

b) Similar type ; but mint-mark a six-rayed star with a clear circle in the centre, thus " ✲ " : figure " 5 " large : Rather rare. (M. Pl. 14, f. 315).

c) Dated " 1816 " but struck in 1820 from De Heus' Dies both Obverse and Reverse : no " H " under date. Very rare. (M. Pl. 11, ff. 272 & 272 a).

d) Dated " 1816 " but struck in 1820 : Obverse Sourabaya Die : Reverse De Heus Die : no " H " under date. Very rare. (M. Pl. 14, ff. 319 & 319 a).

e) Dated " 1820 ". Obverse De Heus Die : Reverse Sourabaya Die. Very rare. (M. Pl. 11, ff. 272 & 272 b).

f) Sourabaya Obverse struck on both sides of the flan : extremely rare. (M. p. 18).

There is known a pattern in silver of this date : (it is figured by Moquette. Pl. 14, f. 316) it is in the Batavian Museum and Moquette (p. 14) thinks it was struck in honour of the occasion of a visit to the Mint by the Governor-General Baron van der Capellen.

(V. p. 207 : M. Pl. 11, ff. 272, 272 a, 272 b : Pl. 13, ff,

296 a, 296 b, 298 : Pl. 14, ff. 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 319 a, 319 b : G.L. 913 : S.L. 166. 6d.)

529. **1821. Half-Stiver.** D.286 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 527 save for date : but in addition to much minor variation particularly in the Crown, Lion and letters "S^t", there are two distinct forms.

a) In which the shield has a double line, thus ⧈.

b) In which the Shield has but a single line. This is very rare.

The "G" under the Shield is always absent.

(M. Pl. 13, ff. 295, 296 a, 296 b, 297, 298, 299, 301, 302 a, 302 b, 304 : Pl. 14, ff. 314, 316 : G.L. 908 : S.L. 162. 10d ; L. 163 : (Var. M. 302 b : lion barbaric). 2s. 6d.

Fig. 152.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

530. **1821. Doit.** D.21.6 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 528 save for date. It is the commonest year and Moquette examined nearly 500 examples. As might be expected it shows a huge range of variations in almost every detail : of these some are worthy of special mention : —

a) Shield with two lines : common.

b) Shield with one line : less common.

c) Shield normal : 11 × 9 millimetres : common.

d) Shield very small : 9 × 8 millimetres : uncommon.

e) Figures "$\frac{1}{16}$" engraved "$\frac{A}{16}$" : extremely rare. (M. Pl. 15, f. 325).

f) "BATAV" engraved "BATAV". (M. p. 14) : extremely rare.

g) Without the bar between the "1" & "16" : i.e. "$\frac{1}{16}$" not "$\frac{1}{16}$" : extremely rare. (M. Pl. 14, f. 320).

(M. Pl. 13, f. 298 : Pl. 14, ff. 315, 316, 317, 318, 320, 321, 322 : Pl. 15, ff. 323, 324, 325, 326, 329 : G.L. 913 : S.L. 166. 6d.)

531. 1821. Half-Doit. Similar, generally, to No. 524 save for date: A common date showing great variation. Some varieties must be separately noticed.

a) Normal type: shows much minor variation particularly in the Crown, Lion and figures of value.

b) Dated "1816" but struck in 1821 from De Heus' Dies both Obverse and Reverse: no "H" under date: rare. (M. Pl. 15, ff. 336, 336 a).

c) Dated "1816" but struck in 1821: Obverse Sourabaya Die: Reverse De Heus Die: no "H" under date: two forms of Lion: both very rare. (M. Pl. 15, ff. 337, 337 a, 338, 338 a).

d) Dated 1821. Obverse De Heus Die: Reverse Sourabaya Die: rare. (M. Pl. 15, ff. 336, 336 b).

e) Very small shield: not very uncommon. (M. Pl. 15, f. 340).

f) Bar between "1" and "16" missing; thus "$\frac{1}{16}$" (V. p. 207: M. Pl. 14, f. 317, 318: Pl. 15, ff. 329, 336, 336 a, 336 b, 337, 337 a, 337 b, 338, 338 a, 338 b, 339, 340, 341: G.L. 914).

532. 1822. Half-Stiver. D. 29 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 529 save for date. A common year but showing less variations. There are also two distinct forms:

a) In which the Shield has a double line: rather rare.

b) In which the shield has but a single line: the usual type.

(M. Pl. 13, ff. 297, 299, 300, 304: G.LL. 909, 910: S.L. 164. (Form B) 10d.)

533. 1822. Doit.

Similar, generally, to No. 530 save for date. It is a common date and shows a great deal of the usual minor variation. One form (a) has no stop after the letter "G". Form (b) has the shield double-lined. This is very rare. Form (c) has the shield with a single line and this is the common type. (M. Pl. 14, ff. 318, 321: Pl. 15, ff. 324, 326, 327, 328. G.L. 913).

534. 1822. Half-Doit.

Similar, generally, to No. 531 save for date. It is a common year and displays much variation: some forms worth specific mention are: —

a) Shield with double line: these are very rare. (M. Pl. 15, ff. 339, 340).

b) Shield with single line: the common form.

c) Shield extremely small: very rare. (M. Pl. 15, f. 340).

d) The figures "$\frac{1}{32}$" engraved "$\frac{1}{12}$" : extremely rare. (M. Pl. 15, ff. 338, 339, 340, 342, 343 : G.L. 914).

535. 1823. Half-Stiver. D.29 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 532 save for date. It is a common year and shows much minor variation. The shield always has a single line ; forms which may be particularly mentioned are : —

a) In which the Lion is a sad caricature and has an elongated upper jaw : strangely enough this form is not very rare. (M. Pl. 13, f. 305).

b) In which the Lion is favoured with two crowns, both quite different, on its head and one behind the other. This strange variety is rare and Moquette (p. 14) roundly denounces it as a slovenly piece of work on the part of one of the engravers (M. Pl. 13, f. 303).

(M. Pl. 13, ff. 299, 303, 304, 305, 307 : G.L. 911 : S. L. 164. 10d).

536. 1823. Doit.

Similar, generally, to No. 533 save for date. Less common and not so much variation. A variety (Form A) has no stop after the "G" ; it is not rare. (M. Pl. 15, f. 327). The shield has a single line. (M. Pl. 15, ff. 327, 328, 329).

537. 1824. Half-Stiver. D.28 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 535 save for date. It is not uncommon but is more uniform in type than the preceding. The shield has a single line. The "S" is very large (M. Pl. 13, ff. 299, 305 : Pl. 14, ff. 307, 308 : G.L. 911 : S.L. 164. 10d.)

538. 1824. Doit.

Similar, generally, to No. 536 save for date. Not often met with and shows little variation.

(M. Pl. 15, ff. 328, 329).

539. 1825. Half-Stiver. D.29 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 537 save for date. A common

Fig. 153.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

year and displays a good deal of minor variation, particularly in the Crown. The shield has a single line and the "S" is very large.

(M. Pl. 13, ff. 306 a, 306 b, 306 c : Pl. 14, ff. 307, 308 : G.L. 912 : S.L. 164. 10d.).

540. 1825. Doit.

Similar, generally, to No. 538 save for date. A fairly common year and shows some variations notably in the Shield, Lion and details of the Crown. (M. Pl. 15, ff. 327, 328, 329, 330).

541. 1826. Half-Stiver. D.29.5 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 539 save for date. This is an extremely rare date. Moquette examined only 7 specimens which displayed some variation in details. In the Stephanik Collection was a forgery of this date in lead; also another forgery dated 1828.

(Van Oosterzee L.293 : M. Pl. 13, f. 306 c : Pl. 14, ff. 307, 309) not in G : S.L. 165. 1s. 8d.).

Fig. 154.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from Mr. Moquette's Collection.

542. 1826. Doit. D.21.2 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 540 save for date. A piece of very great rarity; Moquette examined but three.

(M. Pl. 15, f. 331 : not in G).

Fig. 155.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

c) "Bonks" cut at Sourabaya in 1818 and 1819.

There never seems, until about 1840, to have been a time when the insatiable demand in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago for coinage of low denomination was able to be satisfied. In 1818 the shortage appears to have been, as usual, acute; and in May of that year various projects were considered by the Administration in Java. One proposal was to bring into definitely prescribed currency the Chinese and Japanese pieces (which as a matter of fact circulated always very freely in the Archipelago) known to the Dutch officially as "Bali Doits" (Baliesche duiten): Bali is here a synonym for the East of the Dutch Archipelago. A second idea was to release from the Treasury for circulation a large quantity of French copper money comprising ten, five and lower centime denominations which had been imported by the French into Java from France in 1811 and declared current on August 26th of that year but which had been subsequently withdrawn.

A third suggestion, which was the one actually adopted, was to produce, once more, "Bonks" from Japanese copper rods. On May 13th 1818 it was directed that Bonks of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 & 2 Stivers weighing respectively 5, 10 and 20 "Engels" (i.e. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 ounce) or 7.72, 15.44 and 30.88 grammes should be produced. No regard appears to have been paid to the value of the copper or to the proportionate weight and value of these Bonks as compared with the Doits in currency. The result was that the affair was a failure; in November of 1818, Zwekkert, the Mint-master, who had started turning out the Bonks in June at Sourabaya, seems to have shown a loss of about 600 pounds of copper; he explained the deficit by pointing out that the Japanese copper rods varied in dimensions and that cutting off bits of the right weight was practically guess-work.

These Bonks were declared current by a notice dated June 25th 1818: they were frankly called "Money of Necessity": none were produced after March 15th 1819: in all, Bonks were turned out to the value of 393,338 Guilders: they circulated chiefly in the Moluccas and the wilder parts of the Archipelago.

This issue was the last appearance of this crude type of currency and, although the "Bonks" remained in circulation for some years, eventually, by a notice dated February 18th 1826, they were declared no longer current in Java and Madura: eight days were allowed during which they could be exchanged at the Treasuries at the rate of One Guilder per pound; after the expiration of that period they were only taken for bullion value.

This issue, then, comprised only pieces dated 1818 and 1819: in the former year Bonks of Two, One and Half Stivers were made;

in the latter year only those of 2 Stivers : the Half-Stiver piece and the 1819 Two Stiver piece are rare. They were very carelessly struck but stamped much in the same style as were those manufactured at Batavia in earlier years : they show much variation and were sometimes forged.

They are dealt with by Moquette in his Article "De "Bonken" an 1796 t/m 1810 te Batavia, en in 1818/19 te Sourabaia geslagen" (see for this Group pp. 267-70 and p. 289 and Pl. 27, ff. 567-569 and Pl. 28, ff. 570-582) (1908).

543. 1818. Two Stivers Bonk. Le. 28. Wi. 21. W. 32.5 (G).

Obv. Within a rectangular frame composed of a single line "2 St" (St. = Stivers).

Rev. Within a similar frame, the date, "1818". According to the notification of June 25th 1818, the value and date on all these Bonks were described as being enclosed in a "pearled" border : but this "pearled" border, which is noticeable in the earlier Bonks of Batavia, was in this group replaced, no doubt being easier to stamp, by a simple line. This piece shows much variation in shape and in size and style of letters and figures : it is a slovenly production : it is not very rare. Moquette figures (Pl. 15, ff. 577, 578 and 579) three examples in which the Obverse reads "ᴉ2S". (N. & C. Pl. 9, f. 88 : Bat.M.C. p. 81 : M. Pl. 28. ff. 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579 : G.L. 896 : S.L. 153. 13s.4d. ; L. 154. ("8I8"). 13s.4d. : L. 155. 13s.4d.).

Fig. 156.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

544. 1818. One Stiver Bonk. Le. 18. Wi. 18. W. 12.45 (G) : Le. 17. Wi. 16. W. 13.37 (G) : Le. 20. Wi. 17. W. 20.43 (G).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but smaller and the figure "2" is replaced by the figure "1". It is less often met with than the two Stiver piece. It varies a great deal and seems to have been very carelessly produced.

(Bat.M.C. p. 81 : M. Pl. 27, f. 569 : Pl. 28, ff. 570,

571, 572 : G.L. 898. Pl. 6. No. 898 : L. 899 : S.L. 156. 5s. ; L. 157. 2s.6d. ; L. 158. 1s.3d.)

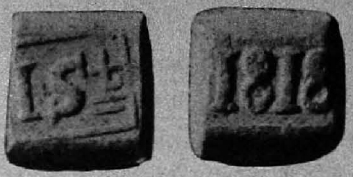


Fig. 157.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

545. 1818. Half-Stiver Bonk. Le. 15. Wi. 15. W. 7.02 (G).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but smaller and the figure "1" is replaced by the figures "½". It is very rare.

(N. & C. Pl. 9, f. 88 : Bat.M.C. p. 81 : M. Pl. 27, ff. 567, 568 : G.L. 900 and Pl. 6. No. 900 : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale. L. 130 and Pl. 2 No. 130. 13s.4d.).

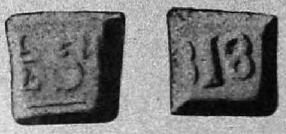


Fig. 158.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

546. 1819. Two Stivers Bonk. Le. 22. Wi. 20. W. 27.08 (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 543 save for date. It is very rare : the three specimens described by Moquette vary considerably.

(Steph. L. 6779 : Bat.M.C. p. 81 : M. Pl. 28, ff. 580, 581, 582 : G.L. 905).

d) Two Cent and One Cent pieces struck at Sourabaya and Batavia from 1833 to 1843.

The history of this group of coinage is very interesting. It is dealt with at length by Moquette in his Article "De Muntslag te Soerabaia en Batavia gedurende de jaren 1833 tot en met 1843" (pp. 336-387 and Pll. 16-20). (1907).

The famous Governor-General Van den Bosch introduced many reforms and infused much energy into the trade and industries of

the Netherlands Indies : his " Culture-System " (Cultuur-stelsel) — started in 1830, — was, primarily, a scheme of taxation of the native population by making them deliver to the Government a certain amount of some agricultural product, such as coffee, annually. The produce had to be paid for to the natives in cash : incidentally there was also established a great Company to handle these products thus delivered to the Government and this Association held a monopoly therefor. The concern was known as the " Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy " (Dutch Trading Company) ; the headquarters were, and still are, at Amsterdam. Although this Governmentally supported institution is said to have hurt private trade, there is no doubt that the whole scheme increased enormously the commercial activities of Java : and one of the results was an immense demand for coinage.

The copper-minting establishment at Sourabaya had, as has been previously mentioned, been closed in 1826 ; but it was, in 1832, ordered to be re-opened. The Governor-General, in a secret despatch dated September 26th 1832, outlined an ambitious minting programme including an immediate order of Doits to the value of a million Guilders and the speedy re-starting of the Sourabaya Mint on a scale sufficient to turn out Doits of the value of 100,000 Guilders monthly.

It was at first arranged that Double Doits (or Half-Stivers), Doits (or Quarter-Stivers) and Half-Doits (or Eighth Stivers) similar to those imported in the twenties from the Netherlands should be produced ; and a clerk on half pay (a Mons. F. H. Haase) was appointed Director of the Mint on November 26th 1832 : the Mint was to be re-started on February 1st 1833. However there was a sudden and not altogether explained complete change of plans : the Mint was not re-opened on the appointed date ; no coins such as had been decided upon were produced : another Director was appointed. The Mint establishment, buildings, plate-rolling machinery and, in fact, the whole factory were constructed under the direction of a Captain Demmeni of the Dutch Artillery at a place called Tawangsari a short distance away from Sourabaya ; the first coins were produced on June 27th 1833 ; the coinage, although in general features similar to Suermondt's Half and Quarter-Stiver coins of 1821 and later years, was nominally of a decimal type ; comprising, however, only denominations of Two Cents and One Cent pieces.

It seems tolerably clear from the fact that the Director-General of Finance (Mons. J. C. Reijns) animadverted upon the change in a long letter dated November 23rd 1832 to the Governor-General, that it was Mons. J. H. Domis, the Resident of Sourabaya, who, of his own initiative, caused the coins to have inscribed on them

the Cent values. Mons. Reijnst, in his letter, pointed out that the Doits were rather larger than those which were struck in 1824, 1825 and 1826 and that their weights did not tally with the weights which had been prescribed by the Government Resolution of November the 12th; they were considerably lighter. He supposed, however, that, as the specimens were only proofs for the purpose of considering the dies, the coins made for currency would be of the proper weight. He further mentioned that on the Doits of 1824, 1825 and 1826 the values were inscribed as of "Half" and "Quarter" Stiver values but that at that time the reform of the coinage had not been put into force in the Dutch East Indies; that the values of Two Cents and One Cent could, if the Government wished, be changed to values of Two Doits and One Doit. Mons. Reijnst contemplated that it would be better that the value should be expressed in Doits as there was in the Law of 1826, which determined the new form of currency, no mention of a Cent or decimal system and that the decimal system was a novelty in Java.

However Mons. Domis' action was confirmed; a Mons. Kornelis Johannis de Vogel was appointed Director by a Resolution dated April 24th 1833 and five engravers were also attached to the Establishment: — namely, as Chief, the well-known Inche Maimin; as 2nd grade, Amat Amin and Amat Taijer; and, as pupils, one Midoon and another Amat Tachir.

The Mint, thus started, succeeded in turning out in 1833 Two Cent pieces to the value of 181, 480 Guilders and One Cent pieces to the value of 189, 248 Guilders.

It is interesting to note that, in the Mint Accounts and the Resident's letters and other contemporary official papers, the Two Cents and One Cent coins are constantly referred to as Double and Single Doits respectively.

The first few coins (both Two Cents and One Cent) produced in 1833 bore below the date the letter "D"; this letter represents either the initial letter of Captain Demmeni or, which is more likely, that of the then Resident of Sourabaya Mons. H. J. Domis: these coins are now extremely rare. The Director of the Mint, Mons. Vogel, was much incensed at this; and from the beginning of October 1833 caused his own initial "V" to appear below the date: this he did upon his own authority and his action gave rise to a good deal of official trouble. Mons. Domis, who would hardly have taken up the cudgels with such vigour on behalf of Captain Demmeni, wrote a strong letter of remonstrance upon the subject to the Director-General of Finance under date October 24th, 1833 and, as a result of this and other complaints about the working of the Mint, an official enquiry was held by the Inspector of Finance — a Mons. Helbach — and Vogel was called upon to submit an

explanation. The upshot was that on January 27th 1834 the Government passed a Resolution to the effect that, whilst not approving of Vogel's action in changing the letter from "D" to "V", the Government would not interfere; the coins threfore still bore the letter "V"; but it was ordered that in future no alteration of any kind was to be made in the design without the express permission of the Government; two days later, by a further Resolution, an Engineer, a Mons. W. Nanninga, was placed in charge of the copper-plate rolling mills in a position independent of Vogel. Mons. Domis was not long afterwards replaced as Resident by a Major-General C. J. Riesz. But the Mint-Masters were a sturdy set of men and it is interesting, here, to note that, in the future, *all* the subsequent Mint-Masters put their initials on the coins minted during their period of office; whether with or without Government sanction is not apparent.

Although the Mint seems to have turned out a large amount of coinage in the years 1833-36, it was not nearly sufficiently prolific and in 1836 two million Guilders worth of copper coinage was ordered from the Netherlands; this order was countermanded by a later Government Resolution dated 18th February 1837; copper flans, machinery and Dies were asked for in place of the coins; but at any rate a portion of this issue ordered was struck by Mons. Suermondt at Utrecht and consisted of Half and Quarter-Stiver pieces of the old 1826 type but dated 1836; these are described later.

In addition to this importation of currency, a contract was entered into in the same year with four European firms (Messrs. van Hasselt and 't Hoen; H. de. Heus and Son; L. J. Enthoven & Co and B. W. Krepel & Son) for the supply of 144 thousand pounds' weight of copper flans for Doits. It was, in the contract, stipulated that one Dutch pound's weight of copper should produce from 324 to 328 Doit flans.

Vogel retired in 1837 and Mons. L. J. Jeekel was appointed in his place; but there was an interval of some three months between Vogel's departure and Jeekel's arrival; and, during this short period, a Mons. N. Coblijn — an official in the Resident's office — was appointed to act as Director of the Mint. Coblijn's initial "C" has been actually discovered on a few One Cent pieces; but such are of the *utmost* rarity.

In 1839 quite a large quantity of minting machinery, including many Dies, arrived from the Netherlands and an auxiliary Mint was established at Batavia in the beginning of that year.

In the early part of the same year, the Administration in Java received information from Holland that, by a Royal Decree dated April 9th 1838, a Mons. F. D. Godon had been appointed as an

Official Supervisor of all matters relating to the Java Mints (Ambtenaar voor het Muntwezen) and that this functionary was proceeding to Java immediately on the ship " Hendrika ".

This Mons. Godon was really largely responsible for the establishment of the auxiliary mint at Batavia to which reference has been already made. By a Decree of May 22nd 1839, a Mons. M. Bittorf (an Armourer-Sergeant who had for three years worked in a Mint) was given to Mons. Godon as an assistant.

On July 5th 1839, Mons. Godon was transferred from Batavia to Sourabaya ; and Mons. Bittorf then became the Supervisor of the Mint at Batavia.

Some of the Dies were for Double and Single Doits (and perhaps Half-Doits) and were of the old 1790 Utrecht " ⅋ " type (save for the mint-mark) ; a large quantity of coinage was struck of these old Utrecht types in the years 1840-43 ; but as William 1st gave up the Crown in favour of his son William II in 1840, this short series is described and dealt with under the reign of the latter Monarch. During the year 1839 Mons. Jeekel was promoted to be Assistant Resident at Sourabaya and a Mr. C. H. Willmans (in official papers his name is erroneously spelled Willemans) took his place : on coins of this year are therefore found both the letters " J " *or* " W ".

All these very strenuous efforts made to increase the volume of currency at last had their effect : no Cent pieces were coined after 1840 and no Two Cent pieces after 1841 : the old " ⅋ " Utrecht type of Doit (and Double-Doits) continued to be turned out in large quantities till 1843 : but the supply had at last overtaken the demand. The importation of copper flans from the Netherlands was stopped in February 1841, the Mint at Batavia closed in January 1843, the plate-rolling at Tawangsarie ordered to cease work in June and, finally, after a very honorable career, the Mint at Sourabaya (and the workshops at Tawangsarie) was finally shut down and the staff disbanded at the end of December of that year. The buildings at Sourabaya were in 1846 turned into a Warehouse and those at Tawangsarie became a Chinese sugar-factory !

Moquette (pp. 337, 362, 363, 387) provides much interesting statistical and general information about this period in tabulated comparative form.

a) In the years from 1818 to 1826 the Java Mints turned out 4, 286, 129 Guilders' worth of copper coinage ; i.e. an average of $4\frac{3}{4}$ tons annually.

In the years from 1833 to 1843 the Java Mints turned out 27,606, 181 Guilder's worth of copper coinage ; i.e. an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pieces annually.

b) 120 One Cent or 60 Two Cent pieces were supposed to be

equal in value to One Guilder : it was not therefore a proper decimal system; but, in fact, merely the Doit and Double-Doit currency.

c) One (Amsterdam) pound weight of copper was supposed to produce from 79 to 81 Two Cent or 158 to 162 One Cent or 316 to 324 Half Cent (or Half-Doit) pieces.

d) The Two Cent and One Cent pieces were usually called Double and Single Doits (which they really were).

e) No Half-Cent (or Half-Doit) pieces were struck for currency in Java during this period.

f) The Java Mints turned out the following quantities of coinage during this period : —

The value is expressed in Guilders' worth.

Year.	STRUCK FROM JAPANESE COPPER PLATES		STRUCK ON COPPER FLANS IMPORTED FROM THE NETHERLANDS		Total
	Single Doits.	Double Doits.	Single Doits.	Double Doits.	
1833.	181,480.97	189,248.00	Nil.	Nil.	370,728.97
1834.	551,975.00	549,952.02	Nil.	Nil.	1,101,927.02
1835.	405,617.23	410,450.77	Nil.	Nil.	816,068.00
1836.	790,205.96	810,204.40	Nil.	Nil.	1,600,410.36
1837.	484,237.56	913,533.27	1,039,825.00	Nil.	2,437,596.71
1838.	84,316.55	1,563,476.47	1,878,383.16	Nil.	3,526,176.18
1839.	21,921.45	1,131,834.47	2,602,686.62	384,229.28	4,140,671.83
1840.	1,024.00	817,384.00	3,846,690 00	Nil.	4,665,098.00
1841.	Nil.	1,024,376.40	1,134,352.72*	889,390.16	3,048,119.28
1842.	Nil.	1,037,513.62*	1,544,261.07*	628,196.44*	3,209,971.13*
1843	Nil.	389,209.00*	1,331,555.73*	968,649.29*	2,689,414.02*
Total	2,502,778.73	8,837,182.42	13,377,755.18	2,870,465.17*	27,606,181.50

The figures marked with an asterisk denote only pieces of the old " VC " Utrecht 1790 type and are dealt with under the reign of William II.

g) The principal officials connected with the Mint were as follows : —

1) Mons. F. H. Haase; appointed Director of the Mint by Resolution dated November 26th 1832; it is doubtful if he ever actually took up his post : no coins bear his initial.

2) Mons. H. J. Domis, Resident of Sourabaya in 1832 and 1833 : a few of the earliest coins — dated 1833 — bear the letter " D " which is either his initial or possibly that of

3) Captain Demmeni — of the Dutch Artillery — appointed Director of the Workshops (Constructie-Winkel) at Tawangsarie near Sourabaya in 1832. These are very rare.

4) Mons. K.J. de Vogel: appointed Director of the Mint by Resolution dated April 24th 1833: retired by Order of the Governor General dated April 19th 1837; actually remained in office until June 30th 1837.: all the coins issued in his time (except the few marked " D " of 1833) bear his initial " V ".

5) Mons. N. Coblijn; appointed Acting Director of the Mint during the interval between Vogel's actual retirement and the arrival of Vogel's successor Jeekel: a few One Cent pieces bore Coblijn's initial " C "; he officiated only from July 1st to September 30th 1837. Coins with "C" are of the highest rarity.

6) Mons. L.J. Jeekel; appointed Director of the Mint by Order of the Governor General dated May 5th 1837; did not take up his appointment until October 1st 1837: promoted in March 1839 to be Assistant Resident of Sourabaya; handed over charge to his successor Willmans on August 18th 1839; all the coins issued in his time bear his initial " J ".

7) Mons. C.H. Willmans; appointed Director of the Mint by Order dated March 7th 1839; assumed office August 19th 1839; retired at the end of December 1843 when the Mint was closed down; all the Two and One Cent pieces issued in his time bear his initial " W ".

h) There is an immense amount of variation in the Dies.

i) The really rare piece is the One Cent with " C "; other, very, but not *so*, rare, coins are the Two and One Cent pieces with " D "; the Two Cent pieces of 1833 with " V " and those of 1840 and 1841 with " W " are quite uncommon.

j) It appears that in 1832, under cover of a letter dated November 16th, Mons. Domis sent to the Governor General some proofs of what he describes as " Double-Doits " of 2 Cents and Single-Doits of 1 Cent; 50 of the former and 75 of the latter: he suggested that the coinage should have some secret mark on it so as to enable forgeries easily to be detected; he stated that he, himself, could not devise any suitable secret mark. The proofs were turned out by Captain Demmeni at the Workshops but what date they bore and what they were like is not actually known; but they were probably dated 1833 as that year was fixed for the introduction of the New Coinage. At any rate no piece with the date 1832 is known. There are, indeed, proofs dated " 1833 " which bear the letter " D " below the date (see Fig. 159 and 160 below). One Cent pieces dated 1830 have been recorded (Bat.M.C. p. 81) and also of 1831 (Steph. L. 6815) but Moquette (p. 337) has shown that pieces so dated are an impossibility and that, as a matter of fact, the 1830 specimen was one of 1839 (with a faulty " 9 ") and the 1831 example one of 1837 (with a faulty " 7 ").

k) Silver proofs which are of the highest rarity are known of a few of the pieces of this Series.

l) A good many counterfeits were made but are on thicker flans and of less porous metal.

547. 1833. Two Cents. D.26.5 (B).

Obv. A crowned shield bearing the Lion of the Netherlands ; on the left of the shield the figure "2" ; on the right, the letters "Ct" (i.e. Cents).

Rev. In two lines, the words "NEDERL. INDIE" (i.e. Nederlandsch Indie = Netherlands Indies). The date "1833" below ; above, a five-rayed star ; below the date either the letter "D" or "V". There are two distinct forms of the coin of this date.

a) With "D" (the initial of either Mons. Domis or Captain Demmeni) below the date. This is very rare and the earlier of the two forms. This form shows a well-marked variation i.e. in var. (1) the little oblong blocks or billets on the shield lie perpendicularly, thus "▮" ; in var. (2) horizontally, thus "▬" : of the latter, Moquette knew but one example. At least one proof is known of this form which is figured below.

(Steph. L. 6805 : M.Pl. 16, ff. 344, 345 : G.L. 915).

Fig. 159.
Form (A) var. (1).
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

b) With "V" (the initial of Mons. Vogel) below the date. Quite uncommon. Displays a good deal of variation in the shape and details of the Crown and the number and arrangement of the billets (8, 10 or 11) on the shield which, very rarely, lie horizontally. There was a lead forgery in the Stephanik collection.

N & C. Pl. 10, f. 91 : M.Pl. 15, ff. 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349).

548. 1833. One Cent. D.21 (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but, of course, a smaller coin ; and, on the Obverse the figure "1" replaces

the figure "2". There are two distinct forms of the coin of this date :

a) With "D" below the date. This is really rare and the earlier of the two forms. It shows considerable variation in the Crown and billets. A proof is known and is in the Batavian Museum : it is of unique type in the shape of the Lion, the arrangement of the billets and the fact that the sheaf of arrows carried in the Lion's left paw has a loop or knot to its encircling band.

(M. p. 375 & Pl. 18, f. 395).

(N & C. Pl. 10, f. 92 : M. Pl. 16, f. 345 ; Pl. 18, ff. 395, 396, 397).

Fig. 160.
Form A.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

b) With "V" below the date. Not uncommon. It displays much variation in the Crown.

One variety (Var. 1), of which Moquette knew but a single specimen, has the letter "V" stamped over the letter "D" (p. 375). The billets, save very rarely, lie perpendicularly.

(M. Pl. 16, ff. 344, 345, 351 : Pl. 18, ff. 396, 397, 399).

549. **1834. Two Cents.** D. 26 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 547 save for date but "V" below date. Common. It displays 13 main variations

Fig. 161.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

mostly in the Crown and billets (12, 11 or 8). There was a lead forgery in the Stephanik Collection.

(M.Pl. 16, ff. 345, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 358 : Pl. 20 (forgeries), ff. 465, 465a, 465b : G.Ll. 917, 918 : S.L. 168 : 10d.)

550. 1834. One Cent. D. 21.3 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 548 save for date : but better made. "V" below date. Common ; and displays 13 main variations chiefly in the Crown and billets (11 or 8). In the Fonrobert Collection Lot 693 was a silver proof struck, probably, according to Moquette, (p. 376) on the occasion of the visit to Sourabaya, prior to his departure from the Netherlands Indies, in this year, of the Governor-General J. Van den Bosch : one or two other similar proofs are known but they are of the highest rarity.

(M.Pl. 16, ff. 349, 351 : Pl. 18, ff. 396, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402 : Pl. 20, f. 404 and (forgeries), ff. 467, 467a, 467b).

551. 1835. Two Cents. D.26 (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 548 (B) save for date. "V" below date. It is common and exhibits 8 main variations principally in the shape of the Crown and arrangement of the billets (11 or 12 ; both perpendicular and horizontal).

(M.Pl. 16, ff. 352, 353, 354, 356, 358, 359 : G.L.169. 10d.)

552. 1835. One Cent. D. 21.5 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 550 save for date. "V" below date. A common coin showing 9 main variations principally in the shape of the Crown and in the billets (8, 11 or 12 ; square, perpendicular and horizontal). Moquette figures (Pl. 18, f. 406) a (single) specimen (Var. A) in which originally the figure "2" appeared on the Obverse but which has been over struck with the figure "I" thus "Ƨ".

(M.P. 349, 357 : Pl. 18, ff. 397, 400, 401, 402, 403, 406 : G.L. 919 : S.L. 174. 8d.)

553. 1836. Two Cents.

Similar, generally, to No. 551 save for date. "V" below date. A common coin with 6 main variations chiefly in the shape of the Crown and in the billets (11 or 12 ; perpendicular).

(M.Pl. 16, ff. 352, 357, 358, 359, 360, 363 : Pl. 18, f. 408 : Pl. 20, f. 466 (forgery) with "S" below date : G.L.920 : S.L.170. 1s.3d.).

554. 1836. One Cent. D. 21.5 (B).

Similar, generally to No. 550 save for date. "V" below date. A common coin with 10 main variations; chiefly in the shape of the Crown, billets (12; perpendicular) and tail of the Lion. Moquette mentions (p. 377) two examples (Var. A) in which the sheaf of arrows, usually present in the Lion's left paw, is missing altogether.

(M.Pl. 16, ff. 357, 363: Pl. 17, f. 375; Pl. 18, ff. 401, 402, 405, 407, 408: G.L.910: S.L.175. 6d.)

555. 1837. Two Cents. D.26 (G).

Similar, generally, to No. 551 save for date. There are two quite distinct forms of the coin of this date:

a) With "V" under the date. Not uncommon; with 9 main variations chiefly in the shape of the Crown. Moquette refers (p. 369) to three specimens (Var. 1) in which the date figures "1837" are inscribed "1837" (Pl. 16, f. 364). The writer has a Silver Proof of this Coin which is of the greatest rarity.

(M.Pl.16, ff. 360, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368: G.L. 921: S.L.171. 10d.).

b) With "J" (the initial of the new Mint-master Mons. Jeekel) below the date. This Form shows two quite distinct varieties i.e. Var. 1. in which the date figures are written "1837" (M.Pl.16, f. 362) and Var. 2. in which the date figures are written "1837". Var. 1. is not common; it shows some variation in the Crown (M.Pl.16, ff. 361, 362, 365).

Var. 2. is tolerably common and also shows similar minor variations, (M.Pl. 16, ff. 361, 365, 369: G.L.922).

556. 1837. One Cent. D.21 (G).

There are three entirely distinct forms of the One Cent piece of this date: these are:

a) With "V" below the date.

b) With "C" (the initial of the Acting Mint-Master Mons. N. Coblijn (1st July to 30th September) below the date.

c) With "J" below the date.

Form (a) is a common coin and displays no less than 21 main variations chiefly in the Crown and the billets (9, 12 or 13; perpendicular). There are numerous variations in the style of the date figures; one very rare variety (Var. 1). (M.Pl. 19, f. 423) has the "3" thus "3".

(M.Pl.16, ff. 360, 361, 363, 364, 366, 372: Pl. 18, ff. 401, 402, 405, 407, 408, 410, 412, 413, 416, 417, 418: Pl. 19, f. 423: G.L.921: S.L.176.8d.).

Silver proofs (with "V" below the date) are known but are of the greatest rarity; they were probably struck on the occasion of the visit to the Mint at Sourabaya on June 24th 1837 of His Royal Highness Prince Hendrik (Fonr. L. 702 : Steph. L. 6839 : Bat.M.C.p. 81 : M. pp. 349, 350, 379). This Prince was the second son of William II and, of course, a brother of William III. He served in the Royal Dutch Navy and, when so engaged, visited the Netherlands Indies. He was born in 1820, became Lieutenant-Admiral in 1849 and died in 1879. He was much interested in and did much to foster enterprises in the Dutch East Indies.

Fig. 162.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Form (b) is a piece of altogether exceptional rarity. The first catalogue in which the One Cent with "C" under the date is mentioned is, according to Moquette (p. 349) that of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Amsterdam. Out of nearly 1000 specimens of the One Cent piece of this year examined by Moquette, only 3 bore the letter "C". Even these 3 specimens vary in the Obverses all of which differ in the shape of the Crown and in the billets (9, 12 or 13 ; perpendicular)

(M.Pl. 18, ff. 409a, 409b, 409e, 410c : not in G : Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L. 158. 8s. 4d. (a poor specimen). The writer has one specimen of this coin but it is so much abraded that it was impossible to obtain a satisfactory impression of it. It came from the Ferrari Collection.

Form (c) is a common piece showing no less than 22 main variations. There are two principal varieties i.e. Var. 1 in which the date figures are written "1837" (M. Pl. 18, f. 411) and Var. 2 in which the date figures are written "1837" (M.Pl. 18, f. 415). Both these varieties exhibit minor variation in details; chiefly in the shape of the Crown, appearance of the Lion, the style of the figure

"1" on the Obverse (which is sometimes inscribed with *a straight top*, thus "I") and the billets (9, 10, 11, 12, 13 or 15; perpendicular).

(M.Pl. 16, f. 361; Pl. 17, f. 383; Pl. 18, ff. 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 414a, 414b, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420, 421: G.L. 922: S.L. 177. 8d.).

557. 1838. Two Cents. *D.26 (B).*

Similar, generally, to No. 555 save for date. "J" below date. A common date showing 16 main variations principally in the Crown, Lion and billets (10, 11, 12, or 13; perpendicular); the third figure of the date is sometimes round-topped thus "3" (Var. 1) *and sometimes square*-topped thus "3" (Var. 2); the star has sometimes lobed rays giving it a rosette-like appearance.

In the Cabinet of the Royal Mint Collection at Utrecht is a Silver proof of this coin; it, together with silver proofs of the One Cent piece, were, according to Moquette (pp. 371, 383), struck on the occasion of the visit to the Mint on August 3rd 1838 of the Governor-General De Eerens.

(M.Pl. *16, ff. 362, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374*; Pl. 17, ff. 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 383; Pl. 19, ff. 425, 438b; G.L. 923: S.L. 172. 10d.).

558. 1838. One Cent. D.20.5 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 556 save for date. "J" below date. A common date *showing no less than 36 main* variations in the 1635 specimens examined by Moquette. As in the case of the Two Cent piece of this date, there are two main groups; i.e. Var. 1 in which the date figures are written "1838" and Var. 2. in which they are written "1838". The former displays some variation in the Crown, the first figure of the date (which shows sometimes thus "I" or thus "1") and the billets (12 or 13; perpendicular) and is not very common. (M.Pl. 16, ff. 362, 370: *Pl. 18, f. 412*: Pl. *19, f. 424*).

The latter, the common type, exhibits much variation in the Crown, Lion and billets (6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 13; perpendicular and, rarely, square). Very rarely, the mint-mark is of the star-rosette type.

(M.Pl. 16, ff. 362, 370, 374; Pl. 17, ff. 375, 377, 383, 391; Pl. 18, ff. 410, 412, 413, 414, 414b, 422; Pl. 19, ff. 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 438a, 438b, 439, 448; Pl. 20, f. 468 (forgery): G.L. 923: S.L. 178. 8d.)

A silver proof of this coin formed Lot 6840 of the

Stephanik Collection : its origin has been mentioned when referring to the Silver proof of the Two Cent piece of this date ; it was, apparently, struck from a special Die not used for currency in this year (M. p. 383 and Pl. 19, ff. 438, 438a) ; the date figures are peculiar, thus "1838".

559. 1839. Two Cents. D. 25.3 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 557 save for date. There are two quite distinct forms of the coin of this date : —

a) With "J" below the date.

b) With "W" (the initial of the new Mint-master Mons. Willmans) below the date.

Form (a) is common and shows 10 main variations ; chiefly in the Crown, Lion and billets (8, 9, 10, 11 or 13 ; perpendicular). The figure "9" of the date is large and has a pronounced tail.

(M. Pl. 17, ff. 379, 380, 381, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 390 ; Pl. 20, f. 469 (forgery) : G.L. 924 : S.L. 173. 10d.).

Fig. 163.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Form (b) is not very common. It exhibits 5 main variations chiefly in the Crown and billets (9, 10, or 11 ; perpendicular). The figure "9" of the date is small and with no pronounced tail.

(M. Pl. 17, ff. 382, 387, 389, 390, 391).

560. 1839. One Cent. D. 21 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 558 save for date. There are two quite distinct forms of the coin of this date : —

a) With "J" below the date.

b) With "W" below the date.

Form (a) is not uncommon and shows 12 main variations mostly in the Crown and billets (5, 7, 8, 9 or 10 ; perpendicular). The "T" of "Cᵀ" is often written "I". The "9" of the date-figures is rather large and has a long tail.

(M. Pl. 19, ff. 426, 427, 433, 438, 438b, 440, 441, 442,

443, 445; Pl. 20, ff. 457, 460; Pl. 20, ff. 470, 471 (forgeries): G.L.924: S.L.179. 8d.).

Fig. 164.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Form (b) is not uncommon; it is separable into two distinct varieties: i.e. Var. 1 in which the "9" of the date figures is large and has a long tail as in form (a).

Var. 2 in which the "9" of the date figures is small and has no tail. Var. 1 is distinctly rare; it shows some variation in appearance of the Lion and in the billets (8 or 10).

(M.Pl.10, ff. 442, 445, 451; Pl. 20, f. 472 (forgery with date 1849).

Fig. 165.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Var. 2 is not uncommon; it displays variations in the Crown; the "T" of "CT" is sometimes inscribed "I". The billets are 10 in number. (M.Pl.19, ff. 443, 444, 447, 450a, 450b; Pl. 20, f. 452: S.L.180. 8d.).

Fig. 166.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

561. 1840. Two Cents. D.25.2 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 559 save for date. "W" below date. It is not at all common. It shows 3 main variations chiefly in the shape of the Crown and in the billets (9 or 10).

(M.Pl.17, ff. 389, 391 : G.L.925).

562. 1840. One Cent. D.20.5 (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 560 save for date. "W" below date. It is common and shows 17 main variations chiefly in the Crown, Lion and billets (6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 12).

(M.Pl.17, f. 389 ; Pl. 18, f. 400 ; Pl. 19, ff. 444, 447, 450a : Pl. 20, ff. 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 460, 461, 462, 468 : G.L.925 : S.L.181. 8d.).

563. 1841. Two Cents.

Similar, generally, to No. 561 save for date. "W" below date. A rare coin but showing 4 main variations ; in the design of the crown on the Lion's head and in the billets (13 or 15).

(M.Pl. 17, ff. 392, 393 : G.L.926).

Note : This coin concludes this Series; a long one ; offering endless scope to Collectors of minor varieties. No coins of this type were struck in the year 1842; but Moquette (p. 360) discovered, in the Batavian Museum, Dies of the Reverses of both Two and One Cent pieces for the year 1843 ; they were of the usual type and show the letter "W" below the date ; he figures them on Pl. 20, f. 463 (Two Cents) and f. 464 (One Cent). In the Batavian Museum (Bat.M.C. p. 81) exists a specimen of both these Two and One Cent pieces so dated; these are examples struck from these Dies for exhibition purposes (M. p. 360).

b) Struck in the Netherlands.

Silver.

Commencing with a One Guilder piece in 1821, a very handsome series of coins of that denomination and of Half and Quarter Guilder values were struck during the reign of William 1st at Utrecht for use in the Netherlands Indies.

There was established at Utrecht an official Royal or "State" Mint ('s Ryks Munt) in the year 1814 and since that date all coins minted in the Netherlands for use in the Dutch East Indies have been produced at this establishment.

The Mint-masters and Mint-marks of the Kingdom of Holland at this great Central Mint have been :

1) Mons. G.F.L. du Marchie Sarvaas : he was appointed Mint-master in 1813 : after his death his widow succeeded to the post (temporarily) and, later, her son-in-law Mons. van Sorgen. These occupants of the post of Mint-master left no mint-mark on the coins of the Dutch East Indies here dealt with.

2) Mons. J.D.C. Suermondt : First period 1816-17. His mint-mark at this time was a "helmet" or "casque" of an ordinary coat-of-arms : but it was so badly designed that no one knew what it represented : some called it a "doll" ; a "mummy" or "a child in swaddling-clothes". It aroused criticism and had to be altered. Second period. 1818-38. Mons. Suermondt adopted the mint-mark of a "flaming torch".

3) Mons. P.C.G. Poelman. This gentleman officiated as Mint-master from 1838 until 1840 and was substantive Mint-master from 1840 until 1845. His mint-mark was a "fleur-de-lys".

4) Mons. H. A. van den Wall Bake. This gentleman officiated as Mint-master from 1845 till 1846. During that period his mint-mark was a "fleur-de.lys with a pearl at the lower edge". From 1846 until 1874 he was substantive Mint-master and his mint-mark was a "Sword".

5) Mons. P. H. Taddel. This gentleman officiated as Mint-master from 1874 until 1875 : his mint-mark was, then, a "Sword" with a "leaf" at the point. From 1875 until 1887 he was substantive Mint-master and his mint-mark was a "Hatchet".

6) Mons. H.L.A. van den Wall Bake. This gentleman — a relative of Mons. H.A. van der Wall Bake — officiated as Mint-master from 1887 until 1888 : his mint-mark then was a "Hatchet" with a very small "Star" above. From 1888 until 1909 he was substantive Mint-master and his mint-mark was a "battle-axe".

7) Mons. G. Blom. This gentleman officiated as Mint-master from March 1909 until September 27th 1909; his mint-mark was a "battle-axe" with a small "star".

8) Doctor C. Hoitsema : this gentleman was appointed Mint-master in 1909 : his mint-mark is a "Sea-horse". He still (1925) holds his worthy and well-executed position.

All the Silver coins of this group display the bust of the King, facing to the right, on the Obverse ; on the Reverse of the One Guilder is the, now familar, Crowned Shield and Lion of the Netherlands and on that of the two lower values the value encircled by a wreath of palms.

The dates of issue are :

One Guilder. 1821, 39 and 40.

Half Guilder. 1826, 27 and 34.

Quarter Guilder. 1826, 27, 34 and 40.

None are really rare: even proofs on burnished flans can be obtained sometimes for about five or ten shillings, or less, each. The pieces were never popular in the Netherlands Indies; probably because they were of unfamiliar appearance. Gold proofs of some of the pieces are known but are very rare. All show on the Reverse a representation of a "Mercury's Staff" (usually known as the "Caduceus") which was the (new) mint-mark of the Mint at Utrecht.

On the pieces up till the year 1834 inclusive appears also the mint-mark of a flaming torch which was that of the mint-master Mons. Suermondt.

On those after 1834 appears a "fleur-de-lys" which was the (new) mint-mark of the mint-master Mons. Poelman: he was Acting Mint-master from 1838-40 and substantive Mint-master from 1840-45. The design of the bust on the Guilder was drawn by an artist, Mons. Michaut, whose name appears in minute capitals at the left part of the base of the bust. The design of the bust on the two lower values was made by another gentleman, Mons. Van de Goor, whose name, similarly placed, appears in microscopic characters. Below the bust on the Guilders appears the representation of an "Anchor" which represents the idea of the overseas destination of the coins and of maritime power.

Moquette does not deal with this small group but some are described and figured both by Verkade and by Netscher and Van der Chijs.

It will be at once noticed that these pieces were issued at rather irregular dates; but Mons. Schulman has kindly explained, thanks to his examination of the records of the "Catalogue of the Coins at the Royal Mint at Utrecht" (1886), why this apparent irregularity of issue occurred. It is shown by him to be as follows.

On January 16th 1821 a Royal Decree (published in the Netherlands Indies on November 13th 1821) was passed in the Netherlands that pieces of Three Guilders and of One Guilder (similar in type to, but differing in certain details from, the European Dutch coins of like denomination dated 1816) should be minted in the Netherlands for use in the Dutch East Indies and that the export of European Dutch Silver coins to the Netherlands-Indies should be entirely prohibited. The difference between the European-Dutch and East-Indian-Dutch coins was to be that instead of the value appearing below the Shield (and Arms) on the Reverse, there should be inscribed the legend "NEDERLANDSCH INDIE". As a matter of fact no pieces of the higher (Three Guilders) denomination were, by virtue of this Royal Decree, ever minted; but the One Guilder coin was struck in 1821 in considerable

quantity. However, as a result of another Royal Decree dated September 12th 1825, the Commissioners-General of the Netherlands Mint changed the policy of the previous Decree of 1821. No doubt the demand for standard silver coinage in the Netherlands Indies was most insistent and urgent. By their Resolution dated February 18th 1826, the Law of 1816 regarding the standardization of currency of coinage in the Netherlands was declared to apply also to the Dutch Colonies : the higher-value European Silver Coins struck for European use in the Netherlands were to run current in the Dutch Colonial possessions : but it was also ordered that, for the Netherlands Indies, silver pieces of Ten and of Five Stivers (equivalent respectively to the Dutch-European Half Guilder and Twenty-five Cent or Quarter-Guilder) coins should be specially minted for the Dutch Overseas possessions.

These two subsidiary silver coins of what one may call "Half" and "Quarter" Guilder "face value" were to be intrinsically of different metal value. The Half-Guilder was to be of the same alloy and silver-value as the, already issued, One Guilder pieces. The Quarter Guilder was to be of a lower alloy only of silver value $\frac{568}{1000}$ and was to weigh 4.061 grammes.

The Obverse of these new pieces was to bear the "Bust" of the King with the legend "WILLEM KONING DER NEDERLANDEN GROOT HERTOG VAN LUXEMBURG" (i. e. William King of the Netherlands and Grand Duke of Lnxemburg).

In the years 1826, 27 and 34 no less than 597,476 Half-Guilders were struck ; and, of the Quarter-Guilder (in 1826, 27, 34 and 40) no less than 3,523,684 pieces were minted.

564. 1821. One Guilder. D.29.5.W.10.8 (B). Obliquely milled edge.

Obv. Bust of King William Ist facing to right : at left portion of base the name "MICHAUT" (the designer) in very small capitals : below the bust, an anchor (the emblem of Sea-Power). Legend around "WILLEM KONING DER NED.(ERLANDEN). G.(ROOT). H.(ERTOG). V.(AN). L.(UXEMBURG)." i.e. "William King of the Netherlands Grand Duke of Luxembourg".

Rev. The Crowned Shield bearing the Lion of the Netherlands with sword in the right paw and sheaf of arrows in the left. On the left of the shield the figure "1" and on the right the letter "G" (i.e. Guilder). Off the left lower corner of the shield lies the representation of a small "flaming torch" (the mint-mark of the Mint-Master Mons. Suermondt); off the right lower corner of the shield lies the representation of a "Caduceus" or "Mercury's Staff"

(the mint-mark of the Utrecht Mint). Below, and in a semi-circular position, the words "NEDERLANDSCH INDIE" (i.e. Netherlands Indies). Legend around "MUNT VAN HET KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN" (i. e. Money of the Kingdom of the Netherlands). The date "1821", in line with the legend, above the Crown.

(V.Pl.203, f. 1 : G.L.816.4s.2d. : S.L.188.5s.0d.).

Netscher and van der Chijs record a Guilder dated 1822; but this is an error.

Fig. 167.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

565. 1826. Half-Guilder. D.22.5. W.5.35. (B). Straight milled edge.

Obv. Similar, generally, to the preceding: but the bust slightly differs being by another artist Mons. Van de Goor whose name appears in microscopic capitals at the left portion of the base of the bust. There is also no anchor below the bust.

Rev. A wreath of palms encircling the value (in two lines) "HALVE GULDEN" (i.e. Half Guilder). Date "1826" below; on left of the date a "torch" and on right, a "caduceus". Legend around upper half of the coin "NEDERLANDSCH INDIE".

Mr. Schulman states that proofs in gold of this piece are known.

(V.Pl.203, f.2 : G.L. 817. 1s.3d. : S.L.190. 1s.8d.).

Fig. 168.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

566. 1826. Quarter Guilder. D.20. W.4.46. (B). Straight milled edge.

Obv. As in no. 565.

Rev. As in no. 565 but the word "KWART" (i.e. Quarter) replaces the word "HALVE".

(V.Pl.203, f.3 : G.L.818 (proof). 5s.od. : S.L. 194. 1s.od.).

567. 1827. Half Guilder. D.22.5. (B). Straight milled edge.

Similar to no. 565 save for date.

(S.L.191. 1s.3d.).

568. 1834. Half Guilder. D.22.5. W.5.38. (B). Straight milled edge.

Similar to no. 567 save for date.

Proofs in gold exist of this piece.

(N.&C. Pl.9, f. 75 : G.L.820 : S.L.192. 1s.3d.).

569. 1834. Quarter Guilder. D.20.5. W. 4.05. (B). Straight milled edge.

Similar to no. 566 save for date. Proofs in gold exist of this piece.

(N. & C. Pl. 9, f. 76 : G.L.821 : S.L.194. 1s.od.).

570. 1839. One Guilder. D.29. W.10. (B). Obliquely milled edge.

Obv. As in no. 564.

Rev. As in no. 564 save for date and the "torch" mint-mark is replaced by a "fleur-de-lys", the mint-mark of the Mint-master Mons. Poelman.

(N. & C. Pl. 9, f. 74 : G.L. 822 : S.L. 189. 2s 6d.).

571. 1840. One Guilder. D.29.8. W.10.1. (B). Obliquely milled edge.

Similar to no. 570 save for date.

(G.L.823. S.L.189. 2s.6d.).

Fig. 169.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

572. **1840. Quarter Guilder.** D.20.W.4. (B). Straight milled edge.

Obv. As in no. 569.

Rev. As in no. 569 save for date and the "torch" mint-mark is replaced by the "fleur-de-lys" of Mons. Poelman.

(G.L.824.10d. : S.L.196. (proof) 2s.6d. ; L.195. 1s.0d).

Fig. 170.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Copper.

As was the case with the bronze coinage struck in Java during this reign, so, too, there were also several quite distinct groups of copper coins minted during this period in the Netherlands for use in the Dutch East Indies. These are:

a) Doits and Half Doits struck, dated 1814-16, by Mons. de Heus at Amsterdam.

b) Doits and Half Doits struck dated 1816 by Mons. Suermondt at Utrecht.

c) Doits of VOC Utrecht type dated 1790 but struck in 1817 at Utrecht : mint mark a "Casque" (or "Bust").

d) Half Stivers, Quarter Stivers and Eighth Stivers dated 1821-1826 struck by Mons. Suermondt at Utrecht.

e) Doits of VOC Utrecht type dated 1790 but struck in 1827 at Utrecht : mint mark a "five-rayed star" lying between two dots.

f) Quarter Stivers dated 1836 struck by Mons. Suermondt at Utrecht.

g) Essays for Doits struck, mostly in 1836.

a) Doits and Half Doits struck dated 1814-16 by Mons. De Heus at Amsterdam.

It has been already explained, in the general observations introductory to this Chapter, how it came about that coins dated so early as 1814 and 1815 were produced for circulation in the Dutch

East Indies by the Mint-masters in the Netherlands. Mons. De Heus, who had, in the time of the Batavian Republic, manufactured a large quantity of copper coinage for the East Indies, was one of the first in the new field; and, although the pieces which he produced were not, probably, exported to Java until, at the earliest, the year 1818, the earliest are dated 1814. His issue consisted only of Doits and Half Doits dated 1814, 15 and 16. They all bear the letter "H": (De Heus' initial) on the Reverse. Save for the dates and the presence of the letter "H", these coins are very similar to those struck at Enkhuyzen in Westfrisia for the Batavian Republic between 1802 and 1809. They have a plain edge. The significance of the indications of value i.e. "5 - $\frac{1}{16}$ - G" and "5 - $\frac{1}{32}$ - G" on the Doits and Half-Doits respectively has already been explained (see Batavian Republic). De Heus' mint seems to have been closed down about 1830.

This little group is dealt with by Moquette in his Article "De Duiten en halve duiten in Nederland geslagen voor Nederlandsch-Indië, in de jaren 1814 tot en met 1816 (pp. 326-331 and pl. 11, ff. 256-272) (1907).

573. 1814. Doit. D.23.5. (M).

Obv. Crowned Shield bearing the lion of the Netherlands: on left of shield the figure "5"; on right, the figures "$\frac{1}{16}$"; below, the letter "G" (i.e. Guilder).

Rev. In two lines "INDIÆ BATAV.(ORUM)" i.e. "The Indies of the Dutch". The date "1814" below; and, below the date, the letter "H": (the initial of Mons. De Heus). Above the word "INDIÆ", a six-rayed star lying between two dots. This is a coin of the utmost rarity. Moquette found but one (or, at most, two) specimens (pp. 327, 329); he observes that they are struck on a larger flan than are those of 1815 and 1816.

(V. p. 207 : Fonr. L. 637 : M. Pl. 11, f. 256 : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale. L. 169. Pl. 3. No. 169).

574. 1814. Half-Doit. D. 17.4 (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but, of course, a

Fig. 171.

From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from Mr. Moquette's Collection.

smaller coin ; and the figures " $\frac{1}{32}$ " replace the figures " $\frac{1}{16}$ " on the reverse. It is extremely rare. Moquette was able to examine only two specimens (p. 329) which differ slightly in the Crown and Lion.

(Bat. M. C. p. 81 : M. Pl. 11, ff. 266, 266a, 266b).

575. 1815. Doit. D. 22. (B).

Similar, generally, to no. 573 save for date. It is not rare and shows 10 main variations ; mostly in the Lion, size of the letter " G " and figure " 5 " on the Obverse and in the date-figures and letter " H " : on the Reverse.

(V. p. 207 : Bat. M. C. p. 81 : M. Pl. 11, ff. 257, 258, 259, 260, 261 : G. L. 825 : S. L. 197. 1s. 8d.).

Fig. 172.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

576. 1815. Half Doit.

Similar, generally, to no. 574 save for date. It is not very common : it shows 4 main variations chiefly in the size of the Crown and letter " G " and date-figures.

(Bat. M. C. p. 81 : M. Pl. 11, ff. 266b, 267, 268 : G. L. 825).

577. 1816. Doit. D. 21. 8. (B).

Similar, generally, to no. 573 save for date. It is fairly common and shows 8 main variations ; chiefly in the shape of the Lion and size of the letter " G " and figure " 5 " and in the date-figures.

(V. p. 207 : Bat. M. C. p. 81 : M. Pl. 11, ff. 267, 269, 270 : G. L. 825 : S. L. 198. 6d).

No genuine coins of this group are known dated later than 1816; but, as has already been pointed out, when dealing with the Half-Stivers, Doits and Half-Doits struck at Sourabaya from 1818 to 1826, Dies of De Heus, dated 1816, of both Doits and Half-Doits were sent out to Java and there used (without the " H ") in 1820 and 1821 respectively.

b) Doits and Half Doits struck dated 1816 by Mons. Suermondt at Utrecht.

These pieces may be placed much in the same category as De Heus' coins of the same date, which they closely resemble. They are well struck and are not uncommon. They probably got to Java about 1818 or even later. They have a plain edge and show hardly any variation:

578. 1816. Doit. D.21.(B).

Obv. Similar, generally, to no. 577.

Rev. Similar, generally, to no. 577 but the letter "H" is replaced by the letter "S" (the initial of Mons. Suermondt) and the star is five-rayed and has no flanking dots.

(V.p.207 : M.Pl.11, f. 273 : G.L.826 : S.L. 198. 6d).

Fig, 173.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

579. 1816. Half-Doit. D.18. (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin ; and, on the reverse the figures "$\frac{1}{32}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{16}$".

(M.Pl.11, f.274 : G.L.826 : S.L.198.6d).

Fig. 174.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

c) Doits of VZ *Utrecht type dated 1790 but struck in 1817 at Utrecht: mint mark a "casque".*

This issue is the first of three rather similar sets of productions which were all of much the same appearance; they all are dated 1790, bear on the Obverse the Arms of Utrecht and on the Reverse the monogram VZ; the three groups were struck respectively in 1817, 1827 and 1840-43 and differ, substantially, only in the mint-marks. The 1817 issue consisted of Doits only. There has been much discussion as to what the Mint-mark on these Doits of 1814 represented: it has been described as "An infant in swaddling clothes" (Dutch "gebakerd kindje"; French "Un enfant au maillot"); a "Doll"; and an "Egyptian Mummy"; but it is now believed to have been intended to represent the "casque" or "helmet" surmounting the Arms of the Mint-master Mons. Suermondt under whom these Doits were struck. This is described in Dutch as "Het helmteeken van het wapen van den muntmeester Suermondt"; and in French as "Le cimier des armoiries du Maître de la Monnaie Suermondt". Mr. Schulman has kindly pointed out that in 1817 the Minister of Finance in Holland, in the course of a Report on the new Three Guilder pieces which were to be struck for European use, objected to the use on such by Suermondt of this strange mint-mark "like an infant in swaddling clothes" and asked that it should be changed: Suermondt, who seems to have been somewhat annoyed, offered to alter the mark to the representation of a "Mummy" but his suggestion was negatived and the "Flaming Torch" was eventually adopted by him. The minting of these Doits for Java was, as appears from the minutes of the Councils and Masters-General of the Mint, authorized in 1817; the coins seem to have reached Java about 1819 or 1820; the amount struck is uncertain but was not very large; they were very popular pieces but are not common now; they have a plain edge. They do not appear to have been forged (M. p. 202). They are dealt with by Moquette in his Article "De dubbele, enkele en halve duiten met het wapen van Utrecht, en het jaartal 1790, in de jaren 1817 tot 1840 | 3 geslagen". (pp. 198-204 and Pl. 10, ff. 245-255) (1907): see also pp. 6 and 7 of his Article "De Halve Stuivers, Duiten en Halve Duiten te Sourabaya geslagen in de jaren 1818 t/m 1826" (1908).

580. 1817. Doit. D.21.(B).
Obv. The Arms of Utrecht (see fig. 47).
Rev. The monogram "VZ"; date "1790" below; mint-mark

a "casque" above. The "casque" is shaped thus and varies

in size somewhat.

(W.K.L. 1433 : M.Pl. 10, ff. 247, 250, 251 : G.L. 827 : S.L. 200. 3s. 4d.).

Fig. 175.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

d) Half Stivers, Quarter Stivers and Eighth Stivers dated 1821-26 struck by Mons. Suermondt at Utrecht.

These coins form a compact group ; well executed and displaying little variation. The dates are :

Half-Stiver. 1821, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Quarter-Stiver. 1822, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Eighth-Stiver. 1822, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

The Half-Stivers were ordered to be minted by a Royal Decree dated May 26th, 1821 ; the Quarter and Eighth Stiver pieces by a similar Order dated May 3rd, 1822.

They are all struck of reddish copper and any pieces purporting to belong to this group of any other dates than the above (except 1836 for which see Group (f) below) or in lead, tin or any other metal may at once be pronounced forgeries. (M. p. 331).

The coins are fairly common ; they have a plain edge.

The series is dealt with by Moquette in his Article "De Halve Stuivers en onderdeelen in 1821 tot 1836 in Nederland voor Nederlandsch-Indië geslagen" (pp. 331-336 and pl. 12, ff. 275-282, ff. 285, 286, 287 (forgeries). (1907).

581. 1821. Half Stiver. D.25.5.(B).

Obv. The Crowned Shield bearing the Lion of the Netherlands : on left of shield the figures "½" and on the right the letters "ST" (i.e. Stiver).

Rev. In two lines "NEDERL(ANDSCH). INDIE" (i.e. Netherlands Indies) ; the date "1821" below ; below the date, the letter "S" (i.e. the initial of the Mint-master

Mons. Suermondt) : above the word "NEDERL", a five-rayed star.

The Half-Stiver pieces from 1821 to 1825 inclusive display hardly any variation except in trifling differences in the last two figures of the date. (M. p. 332).

(V. Pl. 203, f. 4 : N. & C. Pl. 9, f. 80 : M. Pl. 12, f. 275).

Fig. 176.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

582. 1822. Half Stiver. D. 25.5. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 581 save for date.
(S. L. 203. 6d).

583. 1822. Quarter Stiver. D. 21. (B).
Similar, generally, to the preceding but, of course, a smaller coin; and the figures "$\frac{1}{4}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{2}$" on the Obverse. Netscher and Van der Chijs figure (Pl. 9. f. 82) a Quarter-Stiver piece dated 1821 but Moquette (p. 331) points out that this representation of the date is a draughtsman's mistake.
(V. Pl. 203. f. 5. M. Pl. 12. f. 276 : S.L. 204. 6d).

584. 1822. Eighth Stiver. D. 18. (B).
Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin; and the figures "$\frac{1}{8}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{4}$" on the Obverse. The date figures on this piece and on the corresponding coins of 1823, 24, and 25 show some slight variation.
(S L. 208. 4d).

585. 1823. Half Stiver. D. 25.4. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 582 save for date. In the Batavian Museum (Bat. M.C. p. 81) is a tin forgery.
(S.L. 203. 6d).

586. 1823. Quarter Stiver. D. 21. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 583 save for date.
(Bat. M.C. p. 81 (tin forgery) : S.L. 204. 6d).

587. 1823. Eighth Stiver. D. 18. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 584 save for date. Moquette (p. 334 and Pl. 12. f. 281 a) records an example in which

the Reverse was struck on a (cut down) flan of a Quarter-Stiver piece.
(V. Pl. 203. f. 6 : N & C. Pl. 9. f. 85 : M. Pl. 12. ff. 281, 281 a, 281 b; S.L. 208. 4d).

588. 1824. **Half Stiver**. D. 25.6. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 582 save for date.
(Bat. M.C. p. 81 (tin forgery) : S.L. 203. 6d).

589. 1824. **Quarter Stiver**. D. 20.7. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 583 save for date.
(Bat. M.C. p. 81 (tin forgery) : S.L. 204. 6d).

590. 1824. **Eighth Stiver**. D. 18.5. (B).
Similar, generally to no. 584 save for date.
(S.L. 208. 4d).

Fig. 177.
From a coin in Writer's Cabinet.

591. 1825. **Half Stiver**. D. 25.5. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 582 save for date.
(Bat. M.C. p. 81 (tin forgery) : S.L. 203. 6d).

592. 1825. **Quarter Stiver**. D. 21. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 583 save for date. It shows some slight variation in the last two figures of the date.
(S.L. 204. 6d).

593. 1825. **Eighth Stiver**. D. 18.3. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 584 save for date.
(S.L. 208. 4d).

594. 1826. **Half Stiver**. D. 25. (B).
Similar, generally, to no. 582 save for date. It was frequently forged : Moquette mentions (p. 332) counterfeits dated 1838 with "J" below the date; and dated 1841 with "S" below the date. In the Grogan Collection, Lot 832, was a proof (probably of this date) in which only the Obverse was struck, the Reverse being incuse (i.e. punched in with the Die of the Obverse).
(S.L. 203. 6d).

595. 1826. **Quarter Stiver**. D. 21. (B). D. 23. (S).
Similar, generally, to no. 583 save for date (S.L. 20A.

6d : L. 205 (on large flan) 10d). It was often forged (M. p. 333). One interesting counterfeit is described and figured by Moquette (p. 374 & Pl. 17. f. 394) in which the Obverse is that of a One Cent piece and the Reverse that of a Quarter-Stiver of 1826 but with the "S" below the date written thus "2". But there was one set of counterfeits carried out as a practical commercial proposition to which it is necessary to refer in some detail. A very large quantity of pieces, extremely well executed, were, it is believed, produced at the famous Soho Mint at Birmingham; the establishment of Messrs. Boulton and Watt.

They were, it is said, made to the order of British Merchants in the Straits Settlements who, at that time and indeed since 1804, owing to the inability or reluctance of the Indian Mints to coin in copper anything but currency in Anna and its fractional denominations — which were unsuitable for circulation in Malaya, — had been having their own Token coinage manufactured in order to compete with the Dutch Doit (*vide* British Copper Tokens of the Straits Settlements and Malayan Archipelago by Lt. Colonel H. Leslie Ellis, Numismatic Chronicle, 1895, pp. 134-153); these tokens were also struck at the Soho Mint. Not content with their own tokens, they also caused the Quarter-Stiver of 1826 (and indeed also European Dutch Two-Stiver Silver pieces) to be imitated in large quantities and these counterfeits had a very free circulation in the wilder parts of the Dutch East Indies.

These English-made pieces were probably actually produced in about 1830-32 as Moquette has found a specimen struck on one of the British Tokens dated A.H. 1247 = A.D. 1830-31. There are two forms i.e. (A) with a diameter of 22 millimetres and (B) with a diameter of 20 millimetres. They are common and are almost exact copies of the genuine piece but are better made, more clearly struck and have on both Obverse and Reverse a

Fig. 178.
Genuine.

Fig. 179.
Spurious.

From coins in the Writer's Cabinet.

beaded circle close to the edge. Moquette suggests (p. 375) that the "S" below the date stands for "Soho"; but there is no good reason for such a supposition.

(Bat. M.C. p. 81 (tin forgery) W.K.L. 1438 : M. Pl. 12. ff. 285, 286, 287, 288 : S.L. 207. 6d).

596. 1826. Eighth Stiver. D 18. (B).

Similar, generally, to no. 584 save for date. In some, rarely found, specimens the Obverse is the same as in no. 590; but, in the majority of examples of this year, the Obverse is of a new and slightly different type notably in the design of the "Lion".

(M. Pl. 12. f. 282 : S.L. 208. 4d).

e) Doits of Utrecht type dated 1790 but struck in 1827 at Utrecht : mint-mark a five-rayed star lying between two dots.

These Doits were ordered to be minted by Royal decree dated April 16th, 1827. They are almost exactly similar to the Doits struck in 1817 and described here under the heading Group (c) : but the mint-mark is a star lying between two dots. In the centre of the shield is, as a rule, found a semi-circular gap in the lines.

597. Doit.

Obv. The Arms of Utrecht.

Rev. The monogram "U"; date "1790" below; above, the mint-mark i.e. a star *lying between two dots.*

Silver proofs are known but are of the highest rarity.

(M. Pl. 10. ff. 249, 253 : S.L. 201. 1s. 8d.).

Fig. 180.
From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

f) Quarter Stivers dated 1836 struck by Mons. Suermondt at Utrecht.

These pieces were made in consequence of an order placed in January 1836 by the Administration in Java with the Dutch Home Government for coinage to be made in the Netherlands and to be

sent out to the Dutch East Indies. The coins are very similar to the corresponding pieces struck between 1821 and 1826 and described here as Group (d).

They are not rare and are dealt with by Moquette in the same article in which he describes the earlier like issue.

598. 1836. Quarter-Stiver. D. 21. (B).

Similar, generally, to no. 583 save for date. It displays two principal variations.

A) In which the "S" of the "ST" is very large : the shield shows 7 or 14 billets.

(M. Pl. 12. ff. 277, 280 : G.L. 834 : S.L. 106. 1s. 8d.).

Fig. 181.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

B) In which the "S" is much smaller. The shield shows 6, 7 or 10 billets.

(Bat. M.C. p. 81 (tin forgery) : M. Pl. 12. ff. 278, 279, 280 : S.L. 204. 6d).

Fig. 182.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

The coins differ from those of 1826 in the details of the Crown. Forgeries are known and Moquette (p. 333) mentions one dated 1841.

A silver proof, with small "S" but details of the Crown differing from both vars. (A) & (B), formed Lot 190 of Schulman's February 1925 Sale and is illustrated on Pl. 3 no. 190 of the Sale Catalogue : it realized £ 2.1s. 8d. A very interesting specimen formed Lot 191 of the same sale. It is struck as a proof on a Cent of the Netherlands of 1821, traces of which are plainly visible ; it realized 5s. It is in the Writer's Cabinet.

g) Essays for Doits struck, mostly, in 1836.

This is a curious group composed of a number of well-executed and rather pretty pieces. Very little is really known as to their origin; but they are now, generally, considered to be essays (or work-proofs) produced by different engravers as designs potentially suitable for the Dutch East Indian Doit. Mr. Schulman also suggests that they were made with the idea of enabling the exact cost of minting Doits for the Netherlands Indies to be ascertained. They are no doubt fine examples of Dutch work. These essays are usually known as the "Swan", "Lion", "Basket" and "Pallas" Doits and never went into or were adopted for circulation. It was stated in the Fonrobert Sale Collection Catalogue that all (with the exception of the "Basket" Doit) were struck at Sourabaya in Java; but this is, without doubt, a mistake and it is fairly certain that they all emanated from Holland. Although well known they are all rare and some extremely so. Moquette mentions and figures a few in his Article "De Halve Stuivers en onderdeelen in 1821 tot 1836 in Netherland voor Nederlandsch-Indie geslagen" (*vide* p. 336 and Pl. 12. ff. 283, 284, 289.

They may be thus described.

"Swan Doit".

599. 1836. Essay for a Doit. D. 21.5. (B).

Obv. A Crowned Shield bearing a Swan, with wings outstretched, rising from waves: on the left of the shield, the figures "18" and, on the right, the figures "36".

Rev. In two lines "INDIE-NEDERL(ANDSCH); above, a six-rayed star; below, two six-rayed stars.

It is stated in the Fonrobert Sale Catalogue that there are two varieties of this piece (A) normal, and (B) in

Fig. 183.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

which the Swan is larger and has thicker flight feathers. In the few specimens which the writer has seen, no difference was visible.

(N & C. Pl. 27. f. 257 : G.L. 828 : S.L. 202. 1s. 8d. Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale L. 195. 4s. 2d.).

600. 1838. Essay for a Doit. D. 21.5. (B).

The same as the preceding save for the date; but the piece thus dated is of the utmost rarity.

(Schulman's February 1925. Sale. L. 199. and Pl. 3. No. 199. 16s. 8d.).

Fig. 184.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

"Lion" Doit.

601. 1836. Essay for a Doit. D. 22. (B).

There are two forms of this piece.

A). Obv. A Crowned Shield bearing the head and shoulders of a Lion looking to the left. On the left of the shield the letter "C" and, on the right, the letter "D". It is not known what meaning these two letters "C" and "D" connote. Mr. Schulman suggests that perhaps they might be the initials of the Engraver or even the first letters of "Coloniale-Duit" : "C" was used in Dutch writing up to 1830.

Rev. In three lines "SCHOON-NEDER-LANDE" (i. e. "Beautiful Netherlands"). The date "1836" below;

Fig. 185.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

above, a five-rayed star lying between two smaller six-rayed stars.

This is the rarer of the two forms and is of great scarcity.

(Fonr. L. 699 : M. p. 336 : Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L. 194. and Pl. 3. No. 194. 10s. 8d.).

B) Similar, generally, to the preceding but on the Obverse the Lion's design is slightly different; whilst, on the Reverse, there is no date, the date figures being replaced by a five-rayed star lying between two smaller six-rayed stars : the letters throughout are smaller and broader than in Form (A). This is also a very rare piece.

(M. p. 336 & Pl. 12. f. 284). Moquette thinks that these "Lion" Doits were struck at De Heus' Mint.

"Basket" Doit.

602. No date (?1836). Essay for a Doit. D. 21. (B).

Obv. A basket of flowers encircled by flowers and leaves.

Rev. In three lines the letters "MRCTH-WSOOCI-RTCWH": (these are meaningless and probably merely letters taken at random); above, a conventional design of floral nature and the same, reversed, below.

A very rare piece.

(M. Pl. 12. f. 289 : Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale L. 193. 8s. 4d.

Fig. 186.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

"Pallas" Doit.

603. 1836. Essay for a Doit. D. 21.5. (B).

Obv. As in no. 599.

Rev. A statue of the Greek Goddess Pallas Athene, helmeted, with spear in right hand and with the left hand resting on a shield. This is a piece of exceptional rarity and indeed, the rarest of the group.

(Fonr. L. 698 : Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale L. 197. & Pl. 3. f. 197 : 13s. 4d.).

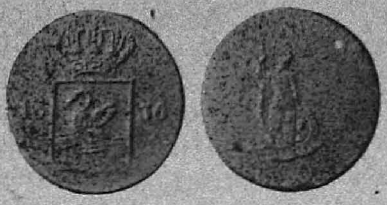


Fig. 187.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

KING WILLIAM II.

1840-49.

William the Second enjoyed a short but peaceful reign ; he had distinguished himself at the battle of Quatre Bras and was, indeed, wounded at the critical conflict of Waterloo. He died in 1849 being succeeded by his eldest son who ascended the throne as William III.

It seems, perhaps, a little doubtful if any coinage struck for the Dutch East Indies ought really to be assigned to the reign of William II. The rare Two-Cent pieces, produced in Java, of 1841 belong obviously to the series commenced in 1833 under William I and were, indeed, probably coined before the news of that Monarch's abdication had even reached the Far East : the same remarks also apply, but with greater force, to the Two and One Cent coins of the same series dated 1840; and these productions have already been described in that group. The Silver Guilders and Quarter-Guilders dated 1840 all bore the effigy of William I.

However, although authorized by Royal Decrees dated as early as January 27th and September 18th 1838, a great quantity of Double Doits and Doits were struck in Sourabaya and Batavia (from Dies made in and sent out from the Royal Mint at Utrecht) from the middle of April 1840 until the closing of the Mint at Sourabaya at the end of 1843; and it has been thought convenient and, perhaps, in some measure, chronologically accurate, to assign them to the reign of William II.

They wereof the old VC Utrecht type — so popular amongst the indigenous East Indian population — dated 1790 and almost identical with those — already described — struck in Utrecht in 1817 and 1827. The only substantial difference in appearance is that in this group the Mint-mark consists of a five-rayed star without — as exist in the coins of 1827 — flanking dots.

Only Double and Single Doits were struck for circulation and very rare Silver proofs of these are known : but proof Half-Doits in copper also have been discovered although they are most uncommon ; it is not quite clear where these proof Half-Doits were actually produced. It is not possible to state with accuracy the quantity of either denomination struck in 1840 or of the Double-Doits minted in 1841 as the returns include in those years the decimal pieces as well : but in 1841 single Doits of this group to the value of at least 1,134,352 Guilders were minted ; in 1842 Double Doits to the value of 1,655,710 Guilders and Single Doits worth 1,544,261 Guilders ; in 1843 Double Doits worth 1,357,858 Guilders and Single Doits worth 1,331,555 Guilders : a vast quantity. In April 1840 there were no less than eleven machines (four for Double Doits) turning out these pieces. Plenty of abraded specimens were to be found in the money-changers' boxes in Singapore during the Writer's residence there between 1914 and 1920. Both the Double and Single Doits were sometimes forged : but not often the latter (M. p. 202). All specimens, purporting to belong to this group, struck in yellow copper, tin or lead are counterfeit. They are dealt with by Moquette in his Article " De dubbele, enkele en halve duiten met het wapen van Utrecht, en hat jaartal 1790, in de jaren 1817 tot 1840/3 geslagen " (pp. 198-204 & Pl. 10 ff. 245, 246a, b, c, 248, 249, 254, 255). (1907).

604. 1840-43. Double-Doit. D. 26. 5. (B).

Obv. The Arms of Utrecht (see Fig. 47).

Rev. The monogram $\overline{\text{VC}}$; date " 1790 " below ; mint-mark, a five-rayed star above.

These coins were first produced in the week ending April 22nd 1840 (M. p. 203). These Double Doits show a good deal of minor variation ; notably in the date-figures (M. Pl. 10. ff. 246a, b, c). Sometimes there is a semi-circular gap in the lines in the centre of the shield (M. Pl. 10. f. 249). Silver proofs are known but are of great rarity. Counterfeits can usually be detected by differences

Fig. 188.
From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

in the length of line upon which the Arms rest (which properly is 18 millimeters), by a wrong number of lines in the shield (which rightly are 20) and by the paws of the Lions *not* all touching the shield and pediment. Some forgeries dated 1792 occur.

(M. Pl. 10. ff. 245, 246a, b, c; 249 : S.L. 182 : 8[d]).

605. 1840-43. Doit. D. 21.5. (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin. It shows some variation notably in the position of the star which is sometimes placed crookedly and not point upwards; the star is as a rule larger than that on the Doits of 1827 : also in the position of the base of the "V" of the monogram relative to the date i.e. 17$^{\text{v}}$90 or 1790. Silver proofs (Steph. L. 6834) are known but are very rare. Three varieties of this Doit occur all of which are extremely rare : these are : —

A) In which a Doit of 1817 has been used but the "casque" mint-mark has been overstruck by a star. (M. Pl. 10. ff. 248, 252) : even these were sometimes forged.

B) In which the mint-mark of the star has been struck twice. (M. Pl. 10. f. 254).

C) In which the Obverse has been struck with the design for a one Cent piece of 1837 (M. p. 386 & Pl. 19. f. 423). This is only known in proof state and, whatever

Fig. 189.
Normal form.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

Fig. 190.
Form A.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet from Mr. Moquette's Collection.

its origin or cause for being struck, was not put into circulation.

(Steph. L. 6834. (Æ. proof) : W-K.L. 1439 (Var. C) : M. Pl. 10. ff. 248, 252 (Var. A) ; f. 254 (Var. B) f. 255 (Die) : Pl. 19. f. 423 (Obv.) (Var. C) : S.L. 184. (Normal. F.D.C.) 1s. 8d. ; L. 185 (with traces of a beaded edge) 4s. 2d. ; L. 187 (Var. C) 8s. 4d.).

Fig. 191.
Form C.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

606. **1840-43. Half-Doit.**

Similar, generally, to the preceding but smaller. Only occurs in proof state and was never put into circulation. It is extremely rare. Moquette (p. 204) thinks it is possible that these Half Doit proofs were struck in the Netherlands as it does not appear clearly from the records in existence whether Dies for Half-Doits were actually sent out to Java.

(M. pp. 203, 204 : S.L. 186. 8s. 4d.).

Fig. 192.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

The Doit remained the copper Unit of Currency in the Netherlands Indies (by virtue of the Resolution of January 11th 1817) until the introduction in 1854 of the $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent values.

KING WILLIAM III.

1849-90.

King William the Third reigned from 1849 until 1890 when,

on his death in that year, he was succeeded by his only surviving child Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, the present Monarch. For all practical purposes the production of coinage in Java came to an end with the closing of the Mints there at the end of the year 1843; and, after that date, all currency for the Dutch East Indies was produced in the Netherlands where, shortly after the accession to the throne of William 1st, there had been, in the year 1815 established a Central Royal Mint at Utrecht.

No gold was struck for special use in the Netherlands Indies in the reign of William III; but, well executed, Silver pieces of novel design but of low denominations (Quarter, One Tenth and One Twentieth Guilder) were minted from 1854 and, rather irregularly, in later years. Side by side with these new pieces circulated the silver coinage produced for the Netherlands Indies in the reign of King William 1st; supplemented by much currency, such as $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Guilder Dutch coins, made, and primarily, for use, in the Mother-Country. As for the copper currency, much of the pre-dynastic money, as well as that struck in the reigns of the two first Kings, naturally continued in circulation; from which it was not officially withdrawn until the reign of Queen Wilhelmina. In addition, there was manufactured at Utrecht in the reign of William III a large quantity of copper coinage of attractive appearance and new type; this series commenced in 1855 and eventually comprised pieces of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent values.

It is interesting to obverse that, for the first time under Dutch Administration, inscriptions in Javanese script were placed on the coinage; though this had been done on the gold and silver pieces issued during the short British régime. It is also worthy of notice that, with slight modifications, the types of both silver and copper coinage issued under William III have been substantially followed up to the present day.

Probably, a very great deal of the coinage struck in this reign is still in circulation and specimens which have been in currency of most of the pieces can consequently be, generally, obtained without much difficulty at face value : there are, however, some coins which are distinctly uncommon : notably the silver 1/20th Guilder, which was too small in size to be of much practical utility and of which denomination no great quantity was minted.

Beautiful proofs on burnished flans can be obtained of many of both the silver and copper current coins of this reign for a few shillings each.

There exist some unique proofs in Gold of a few of the earlier coins some of which were specially struck for Mons. Stephanik.

This group was not touched by Moquette; but Netscher and Van der Chijs describe and figure a few of its earlier pieces. The mint-marks which appear on the coins of this reign are : —

A "Sword"; the mark of the Mint-master Mons. H.A. van der Wall Bake. This appears on all pieces up to and including 1860.

A "Hatchet" or "Battle-axe"; the mark of the Mint-master Mons. P.H. Taddel. This appears on all the pieces struck after 1860.

A "Caduceus" or "Mercury's staff"; the mark of the Utrecht Mint; it appears on all the coins of this reign.

It is, perhaps, desirable to refer to the procedure under which these changes in the currency of the Netherlands Indies were brought about.

In 1853 a Law to regulate the coinage in the Dutch East Indies was introduced into the Parliament of Holland; it was duly passed and was published on May 1st 1854. By this enactment the European Dutch silver coins were declared to be also standard and current in the Netherlands Indies; but specific silver pieces of One-Quarter, One-Tenth and One-Twentieth of a Guilder and Copper pieces of One and One-Half Cent values were ordered to be made for special use in the Dutch East Indies. On the 24th April 1855 a Copper coin of Two-and-a-Half Cents value was also directed to be struck for the Netherlands Indies. It may be here mentioned that by a Law passed in March 1877 the Dutch European Gold Ten-Guilder piece was declared standard and current in the Netherlands Indies.

As early as the year 1852, the Dutch Minister for the Colonies had enlisted the help of the well-known Numismatist — Professor Millies (vide Bibliography) — to advise as to the best design for the newly proposed Dies: and, with some alterations, his advice was adopted. The cutting of the Dies was commenced in April 1854 by Dr. van der Kellen, the Chief Engraver at the Mint. The design for the Obverse (i.e. that bearing the Coat of Arms) was actually engraved by a Mons. Schouberg.

The designs submitted and the essay and pattern coins struck, before the final type was adopted, were very numerous; but, with the exception of an *extremely* rare proof of a One Cent piece of 1855 (which seems to have got into Collectors' hands), these patterns appear only to exist in the Royal Mint at Utrecht.

Through the kindness of Mr. Schulman, the Writer is able to describe them; but it is not likely that any of them can be found elsewhere.

Silver.

The alloy of these silver pieces was, by law published on May 1st 1854, to be of the rate $\frac{720}{1000}$; the so-called "Levol" alloy.

The three denominations; i.e. Quarter, One-Tenth and One-

Twentieth Guilder pieces were struck in this Reign in the following years : —

Quarter-Guilder. 1854, 55, 57, 58, 82, 83 and 85.
One-Tenth Guilder. 1854, 55, 56, 57, 58, 82, 84 and 85.
One-Twentieth Guilder. 1854 and 55.

It will be at once noticed that there are two well marked periods of minting activity; i.e. from 1854-58 and from 1882-85. No silver coinage was struck in the interval between 1858 and 1882 as the supply was adequate. The One-Twentieth Guilder piece was never coined after 1855 as it was too small for convenient use.

The ordinary type of these pieces, as adopted for circulation, will be illustrated below; but Mr. Schulman has kindly pointed out to the Writer that there are some pattern coins at the Utrecht Mint which should be described: they must be compared, critically, with the figures of the coins adapted for circulation. They are not likely ever to be possessed by the private collector. These patterns may thus be described : —

A) Design for Reverse.

Within a circle, the value of One Quarter-Guilder in Malay-Arabic script : " Sa-per-ampat roupyah ". Around, the value in Javanese script : " Sa-prapat roupijih ". The caligraphy in quite different from that in the coin adopted for circulation.

B) Design for Reverse.

Similar to (A) but with changes in the Javanese inscription and with ornamental scroll-work between the words of the Javanese inscription : probably this ornamentation represents a " Lotus " Flower; a very suitable emblem for India. This coin is quite different from that adopted for circulation.

C) A rejected proof : *Obv.* Crowned shield with the Lion between " $\frac{1}{4}$ " and " G ". Off the left lower corner of the shield, a " Sword " (the mint-mark of the Mint-master Mons. H.A. van der Wall Bake) : Off the right corner, a Caduceus (i.e. Mercury's Staff) the emblem of the Utrecht Mint. The date appears below the shield.

Rev. As in (B) but with material alterations in the Malay-Arabic inscriptions.

D) A proof of the Reverse of (C) in *Lead*.

The three denominations ; — i.e.: Quarter, One-Tenth and One-Twentieth pieces were struck in quantity herewith given :

From 1854 to 1858 there were minted :

Quarter-Guilders.....	23, 200, 608 pieces
One-Tenth Guilders.....	38, 002, 500 pieces
One-Twentieth Guilders..... .	491, 960 pieces

From 1882 to 1885 the quantity struck was

Quarter-Guilders	4, 750, 000 pieces

One-Tenth Guilders..... 11,785,000 pieces

The three denominations are much of the same general design; the Obverse was engraved by Mons. Schouberg; the design of the Reverse was suggested by Professor Millies and engraved by Mons. D. van der Kellen.

The coins display on the Obverse the familiar Crowned Shield and Lion of the Netherlands, the value and date and the words "NEDERL(ANDSCH). INDIE" all in Roman character; and, also, the mint-marks.

On the Reverse are inscriptions giving in writing (not in figures) the value in both Malay-Arabic and Javanese script. All these coins bear a straight milled edge. The pieces dated in the 'eighties' are comparatively seldom met with and are much less common than those struck in the 'fifties'; for far less were minted in the group dated 1882-85. The gold proofs mentioned were — so far as the writer's information extends — struck especially for Mons. Stephanik by the authority and with the permission of the Minister of the Interior in the Netherlands.

607. 1854. Quarter Guilder. D. 19. 5. (B).

Obv. The Crowned Shield bearing the Lion of the Netherlands: on left of shield the figures "$\frac{1}{4}$" and on right the letter "G" (i.e. "Guilder"). Off the left lower corner of the shield lies the representation of a sword (the mint-mark of the Mint-master Mons. H.A.v.d. Wall Bake); off the right lower corner of the shield lies a representation of a Caduceus or Mercury's staff (the mint-mark of the Utrecht Mint). Below the shield, the date "1854". Above, and around, the Crown, the words "NEDERL(ANDSCH). INDIE" (i.e. Netherlands Indies).

Rev. Within a beaded circle showing seven exterior rays (this is sometimes described as a seven-pointed star) the inscription in Malay-Arabic script in three lines "Saper ampat roupyah" (i.e. meaning in the Malay tongue "One fourth Rupee"; the word "Rupee" is used in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies as designating the

Fig. 193.
From a proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

"Guilder"). Around and outside the circle and between the 7 rays or points the inscription in Javanese script "Sa prapat roupyah" (meaning in the Javanese language "One fourth Rupee").

(G.L. 837. (proof) 1s. 3d.: S.L. 209 (proof) 2s. 1d.).

608. 1854. One Tenth Guilder. D.15. (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin. On the Obverse the figures "$\frac{1}{10}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{4}$".

On the Reverse the Malay-Arabic inscription is in two lines only and enclosed within a plain line circle without any exterior rays; it reads "Sa per-pouloh roupyah" (i.e. One Tenth Rupee): the Javanese inscription, around and outside the circle, reads "Sa-para-sa-poulouh roupyah" (i.e. One Tenth Rupee). At the top of the coin, outside the circle and in line with the Javanese legend, is a small six-rayed star.

(G.L. 838 (proof): S.L. 212 (proof). 1s.8d).

Fig. 194.
From a proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

609. 1854. One Twentieth Guilder. D.13. (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin. On the Obverse the figures "$\frac{1}{20}$" replace the figures "$\frac{1}{10}$".

The Reverse, however, has the Malay-Arabic inscription in three lines; it reads "Sa per douwa pouloh roupyah" (i.e. One twentieh rupee). The Javanese inscription reads "Sa-para-rong-poulouh roupyah" (i.e. One twentieth Rupee). This is quite a scarce coin.

(N. & C. Pl.9.f.79 : Bat.M.C. p.81 : G.L. 838a (proof) : S.L. 215. (proof). 10d).

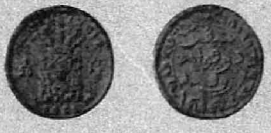


Fig. 195.
From a proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

610. **1855. Quarter Guilder.** D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 607 save for date.
(N.& C. Pl.9.f.77 : G.L.839 (proof)).

611. **1855. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 608 save for date.
(N.& C.Pl.9.f.78 : G.L.840 : S.L.213.6d).

612. **1855. One Twentieth Guilder.** D.13. (B).
Similar to No. 609 save for date. It is not common. A gold proof formed Lot 6893 of the Stephanik sale.
(G.L.840 : S.L.216.6d).

613. **1856. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 608 save for date.
(G.L.841).

614. **1857. Quarter Guilder.** D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 607 save for date.
(G.L.841).

615. **1857. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 608 save for date.
(G.L.841 : S.L.213. 6d).

616. **1858. Quarter Guilder.** D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 607 save for date.
(G.L.841).

617. **1858. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 608 save for date.
(G.L.841).

618. **1882. Quarter Guilder.** D.19.5. (B).
Similar, generally, to No. 607 save for date; but on the Obverse the mint-mark of a "Hatchet" (the mark of the Mint-master Mons. P.H.Taddel) replaces the "Sword" mint-mark of Mons. H.A.v.d. Wall Bake.
(G.L.842 : S.L.211.10d).

Fig. 196.
From a proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

619. **1882. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar, generally, to No. 608 save for date; but on the Obverse the "Hatchet" mint-mark of Mons. Taddel

replaces the "Sword" mint-mark of Mons. v.d. Wall Bake.
(G.L.842 : S.L.214.6d).

Fig. 197.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

620. 1883. Quarter Guilder.
Presumably similar to No. 607 save for date. The Writer has not seen any specimen of this coin which seems very rare. Mr. Schulman agrees that the coin of this date exists (Bat. M.C. p. 81 ; there is a specimen, also, in the Utrecht Mint Collection).

621. 1884. One Tenth Guilder. D.15. (B.).
Similar to No. 608 save for date. It is not common.
(Not in G. : Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L.220 (proof)).

622. 1885. Quarter Guilder. D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 607 save for date. A gold proof formed Lot 6891 of the Stephanik sale.
(G.L. 843).

623. 1885. One Tenth Guilder. D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 608 save for date. A gold proof formed Lot 6892 of the Stephanik sale.
(G.L.843).

Copper.

Three denominations of copper pieces were struck for the Netherlands Indies in this reign ; and in the following years :
Two and a Half Cents. 1856, 57 and 58.
One Cent. 1855, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60.
Half Cent. 1855, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60.
The three denominations were much of the same design as were the Silver pieces and their form and engraving were similarly designed and effected as were the Silver coins.
Some gold proofs were specially struck for Mons. Stephanik.
Mons. Schulman has kindly drawn the Writer's attention to a long series of patterns, existing at the Utrecht Mint, for these copper pieces.

It is necessary to refer to them; though, with one exception, none seem likely to appear in private collections.

Patterns.

Two and a Half Cents.

a) *Design for Reverse.*
"$2\frac{1}{2}$—CENT" in two lines within a beaded circle. Around, the value "$\frac{1}{40}$ Guilder".
Above, in Malay-Arabic script "Sa-per-ampat-pouloh roupyah" (i.e. One fortieth Guilder). Below, in Javanese script "Sa-para-patang-poulouh roupyah" (i.e. One fortieth Guilder). All within a wreath of oak-leaves.

b) *Design for Reverse.*
An inscription in five lines giving the value in Malayan script in two lines. There appears "$2\frac{1}{2}$ CENT"; a star above, and below, the value in Javanese script: and the whole of these inscriptions are surrounded by an oak-leaf-wreath.

c) *Design for Reverse.*
"$2\frac{1}{2}$ C" in the centre within an oak-leaf-wreath: the value around: at the right, reading from below upwards in Malayan script, the value; at the left, the Javanese inscription to the same effect.

d) *Design for Reverse.*
"$2\frac{1}{2}$ C" in centre; surrounded by the inscriptions as in (c): but the whole within an oak-leaf-wreath.

e) *Design for Reverse.*
In the centre, the value in Malayan script in two lines within a beaded circle; above, and between the beginning and the end of the Javanese value "a sceptre — $2\frac{1}{2}$ C — a sword". The Javanese script in larger characters than on the designs (a), (b), (c) or (d).

f) *Design for Reverse.*
The Malayan script is as in design (e) but without the beaded circle: and instead of the "sceptre" and "sword" there appear flowers with four leaves.

g) *Design for Twod-and-a-Half Cent Piece.*
Obv. The crowned shield between "18" and "55" within a beaded circle. Above "NEDERL: INDIE": "$2\frac{1}{2}$" below and "sword" at the left and "caduceus" at the right.

Rev. A normal design ; but the Malayan inscriptions within a beaded circle. The lettering of the Malayan script is heavier and the Javanese script smaller than in the current coin ; the flower or rosace is also smaller than in the piece adopted for circulation.

h) *Design for Two-and-a-Half Cent piece. (1856). A copper proof.*
Obv. As in (g) but with some alteration in the design. The shield and date are within a beaded circle. The mint-marks are at the foot of the shield. Above the shield, "NEDERLANDSCH—INDIE", below, "2½ Cent".
Rev. As in (g) : but there is an error in the Malay inscription.

One Cent.

a) *Design for Reverse.*
"I C" in centre ; surrounded above by the value one hundreth guilder in Malay-Arabic script : (i.e. "sa-peratous-roupyah") ; and, below, in Javanese script "Sa-para-satous-roupyah" ; meaning, again "One hundredth Guilder". All this lies within a wreath of oak-leaves.

b) *Design for Reverse.*
"I C", in centre ; above, the value in Malay-Arabic script in two lines ; below in two lines, the value in Javanese script all within a beaded circle.

c) *Design for Reverse.*
As in (a) but instead of "I C" is engraved "1 CENT".
d) *Design for Reverse.*
In centre, "1 CENT" ; at the right, the value in Malay-Arabic script reading from above to below : at the left, the value in Javanese script similarly to be read.

e) *Design for Reverse.*
In the centre, in two lines, the value in Malay-Arabic script : around, the value in Javanese script reading from right to left and divided by a star : all within a laurel wreath in the interval of which is "1 C".

f) *Design for Reverse.*
As in (e) but the Javanese script larger ; and in lieu of "1 C", a flower with four leaves.

g) *Design for Cent.*
Obv. The crowned shield of the Netherlands between the date

18-55; within a beaded circle. Above "NEDERL. INDIE"; below "1 CENT"; at the left, the "sword" mint-mark; at the right, the "caduceus" (or Mercury's staff).

Rev. As in (f); but the Malay-Arabic script heavier and within a beaded circle. The lettering of the Javanese inscription is smaller and there is an error in the last word.

h) *Design for Cent.*

Obv. Much as in (g) with some minor differences.

Rev. Similar to (g) but, instead of each of the mint-marks, is placed a star which is located within the beaded circle and at the lower corners of the shield.

i) *Design for Cent.*

Obv. As in (h).

Rev. Much as in (g); but the Javanese script is smaller and the flower also.

This seems to be the piece which has got into Collectors' hands and is described below as No. 624.

j) *Design for Cent.* Cartoon Proof.

Obverse as in (i): the shield larger and within a beaded circle. The inscription is "NEDERLANDSCH INDIE" and "1 CENT"; there are no stars.

Half-Cent.

a) *Design for Reverse.*

In the centre, "$\frac{1}{2}$" CENT within an oak-wreath; above, the value, in Malayan-Arabic script, "Sa-per-douwa-ratous roupyah" (i.e. One Two-hundredth of a Guilder); below, in Javanese script "Sa-para-rong-atous-roupyah" (i.e. the value "quarter guilder").

b) *Design for Reverse.*

In centre "$\frac{1}{2}$ Cent"; above, in two lines, the value in Malay-Arabic script; the Javanese inscription of value below, also in two lines.

c) *Design for Reverse.*

Much as in (b); but the value "$\frac{1}{2}$ C" is divided; the "$\frac{1}{2}$" is placed *above* the Malayan inscription and the "C" below the Javanese inscription.

d) *Design for Reverse.*
The Malay-Arabic inscription of value in *three* lines; the Javanese inscription around : above "½ C" between two stars.

e) *Design for Reverse.*
The Malay-Arabic inscription in *two* lines; otherwise as in (d); one star instead of two stars divides the Javanese inscription.

f) *Design for Half-Cent 1855.*
Obv. The crowned shield of the Netherlands between 18-55; all within a beaded circle. Above, "NEDERL. INDIE"; below, "½ CENT" which lies between the "sword" and "caduceus" mint-marks.
Rev. The value in Malay-Arabic script in three lines within a beaded circle : surrounded by the Javanese inscription of value in smaller but heavier letters and divided by a four-leaved flower.

g) A copper pattern of the current coin but rejected owing to a mistake in the engraving of the last word in the Javanese inscription.
The three denominations ; — i.e. : Two and a Half Cents, One Cent and Half Cent — were struck in this reign in quantity herewith given : —

Two and a Half Cents.....	80,029,886 pieces.
One Cent.....	407,906,245 pieces.
Half Cent.....	427,911,930 pieces.

The normal issues (together with one Pattern No. 624) may be thus described.

624. 1855. Pattern One Cent. D. 23.8 (B).
Obv. Within a beaded circle a crowned shield bearing the lion of the Netherlands. On left of the shield the figures " 18 " and on the right, the figures " 55 ". Off the left lower corner of the shield lies the " Sword " mint-mark of Mons. Wall Bake and off the right lower corner of the shield the mint-mark of the " Caduceus " of the Utrecht Mint. Below and outside the beaded circle and within a plain line circle lying close to the edge of the coin " 1 CENT "; in a corresponding position above, " NEDERL(ANDSCH). INDIE. " Within the circles at the centre-line on each side a five-rayed star.
Rev. Within a beaded circle the inscription in Malay-Arabic script in two lines " Saper ratoes roupyah " (i. e. meaning in the Malay language " One hundredth Rupee). Around and outside the circle the inscription in Javanese script

" Sa-parasatoes roupyah " (meaning in the Javanese language " One hundredth Rupee "). At the top of the coin, outside the circle and in line with the Javanese legend is a four-leaved floral rosette. This is only known as a pattern and is of remarkable rarity ; it was not adopted for circulation : the piece put into circulation is quite different. (Steph. L. 6755 : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale. L. 207 and Pl. 3. No. 207 : £ 1.13s.4d).

Fig. 198.
From a pattern specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

625. 1855. One Cent. D. 23.8 (B).

Similar, generally, to the preceding but differs markedly in the following respects.

On the Obverse in this coin : —

a) The arms are larger, the shield measuring 8 × 7.5 millimetres as against 6.5 × 6 millimetres.

b) The " billets " or " blocks " on the shield are rather differently arranged.

c) The mint-marks, lettering and figures are much smaller.

d) The legend at the top reads in full " NEDERLANDSCH. INDIE ".

On the Reverse

a) The diameter of the beaded circle measures 14.5 millimetres as against 15 millimetres in the pattern.

Fig. 199.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

b) The inscriptions are larger.
c) The rosette is smaller.
This was the design adopted for circulation. (G.L.844 : S.L.218. 5d).

626. 1855. Half-Cent. D. 17.5 (B).
Similar, generally, to the preceding but a smaller coin. On the Observe the figures "$\frac{1}{2}$" replace the figure "1".
On the Reverse the Malay-Arabic inscription is in three lines reading "Saper douwa ratoes roupyah" (meaning in the Malay language "One two-hundredth Rupee). The Javanese inscription reads "Sa-para-rong-satoes-roupyah" (i. e. One two-hundredth Rupee).
(N. & C. Pl. 9, f. 86 : G. L. 845. (proof)).

Fig. 200.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

627. 1856. Two and a Half Cents. D. 31 (B).
Similar, generally, to No. 626 save for date; but a much larger coin. On the Obverse, the figures "$2\frac{1}{2}$" replace the figure "1". On the Reverse, the Malay-Arabic inscription reads "Saper ampat pouloh roupyah" (i. e. One fortieth Rupee). The Javanese inscription reads "Sa-para-patang-poulouh roupyah" (i. e. One fortieth Rupee).
N. & C. Pl. 9, f. 81 : G. L. 846).

Fig. 201.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

628. **1856. One Cent.** D. 23.8 (B).
Similar to No. 625 save for date.
(N. & C. Pl. 9, f. 83 : G. L. 847 (proof) : S. L. 218. 5d).

629. **1856. Half Cent.** D. 17.5 (B).
Similar to No. 626 save for date. This is a very rare date.
(Not in G : Schulman's Feb. 1925 Sale L. 212).

630. **1857. Two and a Half Cents.** D. 31 (B).
Similar to No. 627 save for date.
(G.L.849).

631. **1857. One Cent.** D. 23.8 (B).
Similar to No. 625 save for date.
G.L.849 : S.L.218.5d).

632. **1857. Half Cent.** D.17.5 (B).
Similar to No. 626 save for date. A rare variety (A) occurs in proof state in which the Obverse is normal but the Reverse has not been struck with the proper Die but punched in with the Die of the Obverse.
G.L.849 : S.L.219.5d).

Fig. 202.
Variety A.
From a proof incuse specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

633. **1858. Two and a Half Cents.** D.31 (B).
Similar to No. 627 save for date. A gold proof formed Lot 6894 of the Stephanik sale.
(G.L.850 : S.L.217.5d).

634. **1858. One Cent.** D.23.8 (B).
Similar to No. 625 save for date.
(G.L.850 : S.L.218.5d).

635. **1858. Half-Cent.** D.17.5 (B).
Similar to No. 626 save for date. A rare date. Half-Cents of this date are known struck on a very thick " flan ".
(G.L.850).

636. **1859. One Cent.** D.23.8 (B).
Similar to No. 625 save for date.
(G.L.851 : S.L.218.5d).

637. **1859. Half-Cent.** D.17.5 (B).
Similar to No. 626 save for date. Half-Cents of this year are known with high edges.
(G.L.851 : S.L.219.5d).

638. **1860. One Cent.** D.23.8 (B).
Similar to No. 625 save for date. A gold proof formed Lot 6895 of the Stephanik sale.
(S.L.218.5d).

639. **1860. Half-Cent.** D.17.5 (B).
Similar to No. 626 save for date. A gold proof formed Lot 6896 of the Stephanik sale.
(G.L.851 : S L.219.5d).

QUEEN WILHELMINA

(1890 to the present day (1926).

Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, who was the only surviving child of King William III, was born on August 31st 1880 and succeeded her deceased father on November 23rd 1890. As she was then a minor, her Mother, Emma, the Queen-Dowager, acted as Regent until the year 1898 when the present Queen assumed the reins of Government. The Queen married, on February 7th 1901, His Royal Highness Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg : of this union there was but one child, a daughter, Princess Juliana of Orange Nassau and Duchess of Mecklenburg who was born on April 30th 1909 and is the heiress apparent. With the exception of two, excessively rare, pattern pewter pieces for Ten and Five Cents respectively which were produced in Batavia in the year 1914, no official minting of coinage by the Dutch has taken place in the Netherlands Indies during this reign.

On the other hand, in the course of this long and peaceful period, considerable quantities of coins were struck at Utrecht for the Netherlands Indies in order to meet the ever growing demand for currency in these immensely prospering Dutch Overseas Dominions.

These issues comprised pieces of silver, copper and nickel.

The silver coins have followed, with some modifications, the design of those struck under King William III and consist of Quarter and One Tenth Guilder denominations; they have appeared in more or less regular sequence from 1890 onwards : there is, at least, one interesting pattern which was not adopted for circulation.

The copper issues have also followed, with some variations, the designs started in the previous reign and comprise values of Two-and-a-Half, One, and One-Half Cents; they have been produced in necessary quantity at irregular intervals since 1896. A few, very rare, proofs in gold and silver and at least one extremely rare *pattern* in the latter metal are known.

A nickel Five Cent piece of quite novel design was produced in 1913 and in some subsequent years; like the coins of several other States which circulate currency in the Far East, these nickel pieces are centrally punched with a hole in order to enable them to be carried conveniently on a wire or string by persons who have no pockets.

It need hardly perhaps be mentioned that all coinage issued in this reign is still current and a choice collection can easily be acquired almost at face value : superb proofs on burnished flans can be obtained of many for a few shillings each.

The mint-marks appearing on the coins of this period comprise : —

A "Battle-axe"; the mark of the Mint-master Mons. H. L. A. v. d. Wall Bake (a relative of the previous Mint-Master of the same name). This appears on the coins up till and including 1909.

A "Battle-axe" and a "Five-rayed Star"; the mark of the officiating Mint-master Mons. G. Blum. This mark appears only on some of the coins of 1909.

A "Sea-Horse"; the mark of the Mint-master Dr. C. Hoitsema. This mark appears on the coins of 1910 and onwards.

A "Caduceus" or "Mercury's Staff"; the mark of the Utrecht Mint. This appears on practically all the coins of this reign.

The coinage of this reign will, as usual, be described in two divisions .

A) Struck in the East Indies.

B) Struck in the Netherlands.

A) *Struck in the East Indies.*

Pewter.

Mr. Moquette informed me, in 1920, that, in 1914, in consequence of shortage in copper currency, an issue of Tin coins representing values of Five and Ten Cents was contemplated. Dies were prepared at the Opium Factory at Batavia; but, as the scarcity of coinage was within a short time made good by a supply from Holland, the projected issue of these Tin pieces was never made.

The Die for the Ten Cent coin was destroyed and the specimens

NUMBER OF COINS STRUCK DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN WILHELMINA

	DUCATS	1/4 GUILDER	1/10 GUILDER	2 1/2 CENT	1 CENT	1/2 CENT	NICKEL 5 CENT
1891-1900	149.837	9.890.000	22.425.000	37.225.230	185.000.000	none	
1901	29.284	2.000.000	5.000.000	none	15.000.000	none	
1902	none	none	none	6.000.000	10.000.000	20.000.000	
1903	90.824	2.000.000	5.000.000	none	none	none	
1904	none	2.000.000	5.000.000	none	none	none	
1905	87.995	2.000.000	5.000.000	none	none	none	
1906	29.379	4.000.000	7.500.000	none	none	none	
1907	none	4.400.000	14.000.000	3.000.000	7.500.000	none	
1908	91.006	2.000.000	3.000.000	3.120.000	12.500.000	8.400.000	
1909	136.203	4.000.000	10.000.000	5.880.000 of which 1.860.000 are dated 1908	7.500.000	6.600.000 of which 1.600.000 are dated 1908	
1910	421.447	6.000.000	15.000.000	none	none	none	
1911	none	4.000.000	10.000.000	none	none	none	
1912	147.860	10.000.000	25.000.000	2.000.000	5.000.000	none	
1913	400.000	6.000.000	15.000.000	2.000.000	31.640.000	none	60.000.000
1914	246.560 before August 1st	10.000.000 before August 1st	9.600.000 before August 1st	22.000.000	42.600.000	50.000.000	none
1915	none	1.700.000	30.400.000	3.600.000	30.760.000	none	none
1916	116.997	4.300.000	none	2.400.000	16.440.000	10.000.000	none
1917	216.892	12.000.000	none	none	none	none	none
1918	none	none	19.600.000	none	none	none	none
1919	none	6.000.000	17.200.000	none	20.000.000	none	none
1920	293.389	20.000.000	51.200.000	19.520.000	57.000.000	none	none
1921	409.001	24.000.000	47.000.000	28.480.000	63.000.000	4.000.000	40.000.000
1922	49.837	none	none	none	none	none	20.000.000
1923	106.674	none	none	none	none	none	none
1924	84.206	none	none	none	none	none	none

struck from it were, with the exception of one example produced after the Die had already been damaged, all melted down : this unique piece is in the Batavian Museum.

The Die for the Five Cent coin was, however, preserved and, with a few specimens of coins struck from it, is also in the Batavian Museum.

These excessively rare patterns were described and figured (on a reduced scale) by the Writer in an Article entitled " Remarks upon certain Currency Notes, Coins and Tokens Emanating from Malaya During and After the War"; [Journal. Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society. No. 85. March. 1922. pp. 124-134 and Pll. 1-5]. They may be, here, thus described : they are composed of Tin with a little Lead.

640. 1914. Pattern. Ten Cents. D.27. Plain edge.

Obv. A Crown surmounting " 10 Ct "; below, in two lines, NEDERLANDSCH-INDIE". There are two cracks in the Die.

Fig. 203.
From the specimen in the Batavian Museum.

Rev. In the centre, the date " 1914"; above, in Javanese script, and, below, in Malay Arabic script, " One Tenth part of a Guilder " : the whole within scroll-work.

641. 1914. Five Cents. D.26.5 (B). Plain edge. A thick coin of 3 millimetres.

Obv. Within a beaded circle, a Crown surmounting " 5 Ct ". Outside the circle and around, "NEDERLANDSCH" above; and, below, " INDIE ". To left and in line with the legend, the mint-mark of a " Sea-horse " (i. e. that of Dr. C. Hoitsema, the Mint-master of the Utrecht Mint) ; similarly placed to the right a " Caduceus " or " Mercury's staff " (i. e. the mark of the Utrecht Royal Mint).

Rev Within a beaded circle, in Malay-Arabic script " One twentieth part of a Guilder " : outside the circle and around in Javanese script " One twentieth part of a Guilder " :

at foot and in line with the Javanese legend, the date "1914".

Fig. 204.
From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from Mr. Moquette's Collection.

B). *Struck in the Netherlands.*

It was mentioned, at the commencement of the observations upon the coinage struck during the period of the Kingdom of Holland, that some gold pieces (called "Ducats") were minted for trade bullion purposes for use, mainly, if not entirely, outside the Netherlands. These coins — of beautiful design — cannot be properly solely ascribed to the series of the Dutch East Indies coins with which the Writer is dealing; but it seems desirable to mention them as they have been so often introduced into and utilized in the East. These gold pieces were minted at Utrecht at first for private persons for trading purposes in Africa, Asia (i.e. Java and Turkey) and even for some eastern European countries: they were of certain fixed gold bullion value. Under the reign of Queen Wilhelmina, practically all these gold ducats were coined for Dutch Colonial Banks: such as "The Bank of Java"; "De Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank" and "De Nederlandsch Indische Escompto Maatschappy". No private firm or person could have such gold trade ducats minted for them unless he brought to the Mint 100 kilogrammes (this would mean 220 pounds weight) of gold.

They were issued in very considerable quantity. The Writer has ventured, in order to help students of this branch of Numismatics, to describe and figure a few: —

They were intrinsically worth 5.75 Guilders (9s.7d); they were *not* legal tender: they never really circulated as currency; and, indeed, at one time, were expressly banned as tender. [See Art. 2 of the Dutch Act of Coinage of India. 1912. "There shall be made a "Ducat of Gold without the character of legal currency"]. But these little gold pieces were used and absorbed in the Dutch East Indies in large quantities: and, no doubt, elsewhere, largely,

also. Some of these pieces are very rare and valuable. Proofs on burnished flans are obtainable, of some recent dates, but are rare.

As these pieces cannot really properly be ascribed specifically to the Dutch East Indies, the Writer has thought fit not to give them any specific numbers : but to mention their dates of this reign and to figure two. These gold pieces were struck in this reign in 1894, 95, 99, 1901, 03, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

They all have an obliquely milled edge.

The pieces dated 1908 (similar to all those of preceding dates of this reign and of this design) may be thus described : —

1908. Ducat. D.21.3. (B).

Obv. A Knight in armour standing facing to the right with sword in right hand and sheaf of arrows in left. On the left of the Knight's legs, the figures "19" and, on the right, the figures "08". On the left side of the Knight's helmet the mint-mark of a "battle axe" (i.e. the mark of the Mint-master Mons. H.L.A.v.d. Wall Bake) : on the right side of the Knight's helmet the mint-mark of a "Caduceus" (i.e. the mark of the Utrecht Mint). Legend around, "CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT" i.e. Through concord small things grow.

Rev. In a square frame, of double plain lines, each side of which is ornamented externally with scroll-work, the legend in four lines "MO(NETA). AUR(EA). REG(NI). BELGII AD LEGEM IMPERII" (i.e. "Gold coin of the Kingdom of Holland (struck) in accordance with the Imperial law").

(Schulman's Oct. 1921. Sale L. 161. 16s. 8d.)

Fig. 205.

From a specimen in the Writer's Cabinet from the Collection of the Baron de Sainte-Anna of Brussels.

The Ducat of 1909 is similar but bears the mint-mark of a "battle axe and a star" the mark of the officiating Mint-master Mons. G. Blum : this is a very rare piece.

The Ducat of 1910 is here figured.

1910. Ducat. D.21.3. (B). W.3.49. (S).

Similar to the preceding save for date: and the mint-mark of a "Sea-Horse" (that of Dr. Hoitsema) replaces the "Battle-axe" of Mons. Wall Bake.

(G.L. 883. (proof) £2.10.0; L. 884. £1: S.L. 252. (proof) £1.13.4. L.253. £1.5.0).

Fig. 206.
From a proof on a burnished flan in the Writer's Cabinet.

A proof specimen dated 1920 sold at auction at Mr. Schulman's sale for £1.10.0.

Silver.

The Dutch European silver pieces of the higher denominations i.e. 2½, 1 and ½ Guilder values were now current in the Netherlands Indies. Only silver coins of a "Quarter" and "One-Tenth" Guilder value were struck in this reign for special use in the Dutch East Indies; but these have been minted in many years; the dates are as follows: —

Quarter-Guilder. 1890, 91, 93, 96, 98, 1900, 01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21.

Tenth Guilder. 1891, 93, 96, 98, 1900, 01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20 and 21. Proofs on burnished flans of many of these dates are obtainable.

They approximate somewhat closely in design to those coins of similar value struck in the preceding reign; but the mint marks of the mint-masters are different and new types were introduced in 1903 and 1910: there is also a rare variety of the One-Tenth Guilder of 1908. There is a handsome Pattern (which is of great rarity) for a Quarter-Guilder piece of 1900; it displays the Queen's head but was never adopted for circulation.

All the silver coins of this Reign have a straight milled edge.

642. 1890. Quarter-Guilder. D.19.5. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 618 save for date. On the Obverse the "Battle-axe" mint-mark of Mons. H.L.A.

v.d. Wall Bake replaces the "Hatchet" mint-mark of Mons. Taddel. Of this date, 1.140.000 pieces were struck. (G.L. 852 : S.L. 220. 8d.)

Fig. 207.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

643. 1891. **Quarter-Guilder**. D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 642 save for date.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.223).

644. 1891. **One-Tenth Guilder**. D.15.1. (B).
Similar, generally, to No. 619 save for date. On the Obverse the "Battle-axe" mint-mark of Mons. H.L.A.

Fig. 208.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

v.d. Wall Bake replaces the "Hatchet" mint-mark of Mons. Taddel.
(G.L. 853 : S.L.223.5d.)

645. 1893. **Quarter-Guilder**. D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 642 save for date.
(G.L. 854).

646. 1893. **One-Tenth Guilder**. D.15.3. (B).
Similar to No. 644 save for date.
(G.L. 854).

647. 1896. **Quarter-Guilder**. D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 642 save for date.
(G.L. 855 : S.L.220. 8d.)

648. 1896. **One Tenth Guilder**. D.15.3. (B).
Similar to No. 644 save for date.
(G.L. 855 : S.L. 223. 5d.)

649. 1898. **Quarter-Guilder**. D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 642 save for date.
(G.L. 857 (proof) : S.L. 221 (proof). 3s.4d.)

650. 1898. One Tenth Guilder. D.15.3. (B).
Similar to No. 644 save for date.
(G.L. 858 : S.L. 223.5d.)

651. 1900. Pattern Quarter-Guilder. D.19.5. (B).
Obv. Within a beaded circie, the crowned head of the young Queen to left; Legend around "WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" (i.e. Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands).
Rev. As on Obverse of No. 642 save for date.
This is an extremely rare piece. It was not adopted for circulation.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale L. 236. £3.15.0).

Fig. 209.
From a pattern specimen on a burnished flan in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

652. 1900. Quarter-Guilder. D.19.5. (B).
Similar to No. 642 save for date.
(G.L. 861 (proof) : S.L. 222 (proof). 2s. 6d.)

653. 1900. One Tenth Guilder. D.15.5. (B).
Similar to No. 644 save for date.
(G.L. 862 : S.L. 224. 1s. 8d).

654. 1901. Quarter-Guilder. D.19.5. (B).
Similar, generally to No. 642 save for date : the "battle-axe" mint-mark is slightly larger.
(G.L. 864 (proof) 3s. 4d. : S.L. 222 (proof) 2s. 6d.)

655. 1901. One Tenth Guilder. D.15.5. (B).
Similar, generally to No. 644 save for date. The "battle-axe" mint-mark and the figures 1/10 are a little larger.
(G.L. 865 (proof). 2s. 6d. : S.L. 225 (proof) 1s. 8d.)

656. 1903. Quarter-Guilder. D.19. (B). W. 3.17. (S).
Quite a new type of Obverse.
The Crown is changed from the Royal to the Imperial type and is much smaller and rounder. The Lion is larger and with head thrown right back; the "billets" are larger and 14 in number as against 16. The mint marks are much smaller and the head of the "battle-axe" points

downwards instead of upwards. The "G" is much narrower. The words "NEDERL. INDIE" are larger.

Fig. 210.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

The Reverse is the same as in No. 642. Gold proofs of this piece are known.

(G.L. 868 (proof). 3s. 4d. : S.L. 233 (proof) 3s. 4d.)

657. 1903. **One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).

This coin follows the changes indicated above in the Quarter-Guilder piece of the same date. On the Reverse the star is considerably smaller than in the earlier One Tenth Guilder pieces. Proofs in gold of this piece are known.

(G.L. 869 (proof). 2s. 6d. : S.L. 236 (proof) 2s. 1d.)

Fig. 211.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

658. 1904. **Quarter-Guilder.** D. 19. (B).

Similar to No. 656 save for date.

(G.L. 871 (proof) : S.L. 234 (proof). 3s. 4d.)

659. 1904. **One Tenth Guilder.** D.15 (B).

Similar to No. 657 save for date.

(S.L. 238 (proof). 2s. 6d.)

660. 1905. **Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).

Similar to No. 656 save for date.

(G.L. 872 (proof) : S.L. 235 (proof). 2s. 11d).

661. 1905. **One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).

Similar to No. 657 save for date. But, the "battle-axe" mint-mark is a trifle larger.

(G.L. 873 (proof) : S.L. 239 (proof). 2s. 1d).

662. 1906. **Quarter Guilder.** D. 19. (B).
Similar to No. 656 save for date.
(G.L. 874 (proof) : S.L. 235 (proof). 2s. 11d.)

663. 1906. **One Tenth Guilder.** D. 15. (B).
Similar to No. 657 save for date.
(G.L. 875 (proof) : S.L. 239 (proof). 2s. 1d.)

664. 1907. **Quarter-Guilder.** D. 19. (B).
Similar to No. 656 save for date.
(G.L. 876 (proof) : S.L. 235 (proof). 2s. 11d.)

665. 1907. **One Tenth Guilder.** D. 15. (B).
Similar to No. 661 save for date.
(G.L. 877 (proof) : S.L. 239 (proof). 2s. 1d.)

666. 1908. **Quarter-Guilder.** D. 19. (B).
Similar to No. 656 save for date.
(G.L. 878 (proof) : S.L. 235 (proof). 2s. 11d.)

667. 1908. **One Tenth Guilder.** D. 15. (B).
Similar to No. 661 save for date.
There are two distinct varieties of this coin.
(A) The normal and (B) in which the shield is considerably smaller and the star on the Reverse much larger : this is very rare.
(G.L. 879 (proof). Var. A : S.L. 240 (proof). Var. A. 2s. 1d. : L. 241 (proof). Var. B. 12s. 6d.)

Fig. 212.
Form B.
From a proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

668. 1909. **Quarter-Guilder.**
Similar, generally, to No. 656 save for date : but there are two distinct varieties of this coin of this date: —
(A) On the Obverse the "Battle-axe" mint-mark of Mons. H.L.A.v.d. Wall Bake. 720.000 of these pieces were struck.
(B) On the Obverse the "Battle-axe" and "Star" of the officiating Mint-master Mons. G. Blum. 3.240.000 of these pieces were struck. Proofs are rare.
(S.L. 235 (proof). Form A. 2s. 11d.)

669. 1909. **One Tenth Guilder.**
Similar, generally to No. 661 save for date : but there

are two distinct varieties as in the case of the Quarter-Guilder of the same date : —

(A) With the "Battle-axe" mint-mark : 4.750.000 of these pieces were struck.

(B) With the "Battle-axe" and "Star" mint-marks : 5.250.000 of these pieces were struck : proofs are rare.

(S.L. 242 (proof). Form A. 2s. 1d.)

670. **1910. Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).

Quite a new type.

Obv. Struck with a very broad flange. Crown, again, of the Royal type much as in No. 656 but much smaller. Shield and Lion much smaller ; sword shorter and broader ; bundle of arrows in Lion's left paw spread out and ill-defined : "billets" differently arranged and obscurely shown but less in number : mint-mark at left a "Sea-Horse" (the mark of Dr. Hoitsema); the "Caduceus" much the same as in No. 656. Figures of value and the "G" very large and the date-figures and inscription "NEDERL. INDIE" also much larger.

Rev. The Malay-Arabic inscription in two lines and smaller script but reading the same. The Javanese inscription also in much smaller character.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L. 254).

Fig. 213.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

671. **1910. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).

This piece follows substantially the changes indicated above in the Quarter-Guilder coin of the same date. On the Reverse the Star is larger than in the normal preceding

Fig. 214.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

type and is as large as that in the rare Form B of 1908. In the Malay-Arabic legend the word "pouloh" now reads "sa-pouloh" but the meaning is the same.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L. 254).

672. **1911. Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).
Similar to No. 670 save for date.
(G.L.885 (proof) : S.L. 247 (proof). 5s. 10d.)

673. **1911. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 671 save for date.
(G.L.886 (proof) : S.L.249 (proof). 4s. 2d.)

674. **1912. Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).
Similar to No. 670 save for date.
(G.L. 889 (proof). 1s. 8d. : S.L. 248 (proof). 5s. od.)

675. **1912. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 671 save for date.
(G.L. 890 (proof) 1s. 8d. : S.L. 250 (proof). 4s. 2d.)

676. **1913. Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).
Similar to No. 670 save for date.
(G.L. 894 (proof). 3s. 4d. : S.L. 248 (proof). 5s. od.)

677. **1913. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 671 save for date.
(S.L. 251 (proof). 4s. 2d.)

678. **1914. Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).
Similar to No. 670 save for date.

679. **1914. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 671 save for date.

680. **1915. Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).
Similar to No. 670 save for date.
(S.L. 248 (proof). 5s. od.)

681. **1915. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 671 save for date.

682. **1916. Quarter-Guilder.**
Similar to No. 670 save for date.

683. **1917. Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).
Similar to No. 670 save for date.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L. 264).

684. **1918. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 671 save for date. The "Sea-Horse" mint-mark is a trifle smaller and lies rather more horizontally than in No. 670.

685. **1919. Quarter-Guilder.** D.19. (B).
Similar to No. 670 save for date.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof) L.265).

686. **1919. One Tenth Guilder.** D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 634 save for date.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.265).

687. 1920. Quarter-Guilder.
Similar to No. 670 save for date.

688. 1920. One Tenth Guilder. D.15. (B).
Similar to No. 634 save for date.

689. 1921. Quarter-Guilder. D.19. (B).
Similar to No. 670 save for date.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.266).

690. 1921. One Tenth Guilder.
Similar to No. 634 save for date.

Copper.

The three denominations of Copper coins issued in this reign were of somewhat the same design and of the same value as were those struck in the time of William III i.e.: — Two-and-a half cents, One-Cent and Half-Cent. The dates of issue were as follows: —

Two-and-Half-Cents. 1896, 97, 98, 99, 1902, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21.

One-Cent. 1896, 97, 98, 99, 1901, 02, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21.

Half-Cent. 1902, 08, 09, 14, 16 and 21.

Beautiful proofs on burnished flans of many of these pieces can, sometimes, be purchased. Some of the coins dated 1909 bear the Mint-mark of the Acting Mint-master Mons. G. Blom (i.e. a battle-axe and a star): this gentleman only officiated as Mint-master for a short period (March 1909 till September 1909).

A silver proof of the Half-Cent of 1902 is known but is of the highest rarity.

Apart from changes in the mint-marks (which occurred as the Mint-Masters changed) and other slight variations, there was a great alteration in the design of all three denominations in 1914.

691. 1896. Two and a Half Cents. D.31.5. (B).

Fig. 215.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

Similar, generally, to No. 627 save for date. The mint-mark of a "Battle-axe" (the mark of the Mint-Master Mons. H.L.A. v.d. Wall Bake), replaces the "Sword" mint-mark (the mark of Mons. H.A. v. d. Wall Bake.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L. 228).

692. 1896. **One Cent.** D.23.8. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 626 save for date. The "Battle-axe" mint-mark replaces the "Sword" as in the 2½ Cent piece of this date.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.228).

Fig. 216.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

693. 1897. **Two and a Half Cents.** D 31.5. (B).

Similar to No. 691 save for date.

(G.L.856).

694. 1897. **One Cent.** D.23.8. (B).

Similar to No. 692 save for date.

(G.L.856 : S.L.228. 4d.)

695. 1898. **Two and a Half Cents.** D.31.3. (B).

Similar to No. 691 save for date.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.231).

696. 1898. **One Cent.** D.23.8. (B).

Similar to No. 692 save for date. A very rare variety Form (B) occurs in a curious alloy known as "Chrysocalt"; this is only known as a pattern and was not adopted in use : nor can any difference be shown by an illustration : the metal has a pale greenish-yellow appearance.

(G.L. 859 (normal): Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. (Form B). L. 232. 3s. 4d.)

697. 1899. **Two and a Half Cents.** D.31.3.(B).

Similar to No. 691 save for date.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L. 234).

698. 1899. **One Cent.** D.23.8. (B).

Similar to No 692 save for date.

(G.L. 860 (proof) : S.L. 229 (proof). 1s. 8d.)

699. 1901. **One Cent.** D.23.8. (B).

Similar to No. 692 save for date. The mint-marks are slightly larger.

(G.L. 867 (proof). 6s. 8d. : S.L. 229 (proof). 1s. 8d.)

700. 1902. **Two and a Half Cents**. D.31. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 697 save for date; but the "battle-axe" mint-mark points downwards instead of upwards. Proofs in gold and silver are known.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L. 239 (proof)).

701. 1902. **One Cent.**

Similar to No. 699 save for date.

Proofs in gold and silver are known.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L. 239 (proof)).

702. 1902. **Half Cent**. D.17. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 639 save for date : the "battle-axe" (head downwards) replaces the "sword" of the earlier coin.

Gold and silver proofs, of very great rarity, are known.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale. L. 239 (proof); L. 240 and Pl. 3, No. 240 (AR. proof). £2. 18s. 4d.)

Fig. 217.

From a silver proof in the Writer's Cabinet from the Ferrari Collection.

703. 1907. **Two and a Half Cents**. D.31. (B).

Similar to No. 700 save for date.

(S.L. 226 (proof). 3s. 4d.)

704. 1907. **One Cent**. D.23.8. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 699 save for date : but the lettering and the figures on the Obverse are rather larger and the "battle-axe" mint-mark is slightly different; the blade being midway on the handle or shaft which is shorter.

(S.L.230 (proof). 1s. 8d.)

705. 1908. **Two and a Half Cents**. D.31. (B).

Similar to No. 700 save for date.

(S.L. 227 (proof). 3s. 4d.)

706. 1908. **One Cent**. D.23.8. (B).

Similar to No. 704 save for date.

(G.L. 880 (proof). 6s. 8d. : S.L. 231 (proof) 1s. 8d.)

707. 1908. Half Cent.

Similar, generally, to No. 702 save for date.

(S.L. 232: Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.252).

708. 1909. Two and a Half Cents. D.31. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 705 save for date : but the mint-mark off the lower left corner of the shield is a "Battle-axe and a small five-rayed star" (the mark of the Acting Mint-Master Mons. G. Blom). Mons. Blom only officiated as Mint-Master from March 1909 until 27th September 1909. The new substantive Mint-Master (Dr. Hoitsema) had *his* emblem a "Sea-Horse" approved by Royal Decree dated the 21st October 1909.

But the whole of the Copper coins issued in 1909 were struck prior to October 21st: none, of this date, bear either the mint-mark of Mons. H.L.A.v.d. Wall Bake or of Dr. Hoitsema.

Mons. Blom's "Battle-axe and Star" mint-mark appears, on Dutch East Indian Coins, only on the Quarter Guilder and One-Tenth Guilder Silver pieces and on the three denominations of Copper coinage of 1909. No less than 5.880.000 pieces of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent value of this year were minted; and none of the three denominations are, as current pieces, rare : but very few proofs were struck and these, on burnished flans, are undoubtedly quite valuable.

(G.L. 881. 5s. 0d. : S.L. 243 (proof). 4s. 2d.)

Fig. 218.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

709. 1909. One Cent.

Similar, generally, to No. 706 save for date : But Mons. Blom's mint-mark of a "Battle-axe and Star" replaces the "Battle-axe" of Mons. Wall Bake. No less than 7.500.000 of these pieces were struck. Proofs are very rare.

Fig. 219.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

710. 1909. Half Cent. D.17. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 707 save for date : but Mons. Blom's mint-mark of "Battle-axe and Star" replaces the "Battle-axe" of Mons. Wall-Bake. The figures "$\frac{1}{2}$" are rather larger.

No less than 600.000 of these coins were minted ; but proofs are very rare.

(G.L. 882. 3s. 4d. : S.L. 244 (proof). 1s. 8d.)

Fig. 220.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

711. 1912. Two and a Half Cents.

Similar, generally, to No. 708 save for date : but Mons. Blom's mint-mark (Battle-axe and Star) is replaced by that of Dr. Hoitsema (a Sea-horse).

712. 1912. One Cent. D.23.7. (B).

Similar, generally, to No. 709 save for date : but the mint-mark of the "Sea-horse" replaces that of Mons. Blom's "Battle-axe and Star".

(G.L.891 (proof) : 6s. 8d. : S.L. 245 (proof). 3s. 4d.)

Fig. 221.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

713. 1913. Two and a Half Cents. D.31.2. (B).
Similar to No. 711 save for date.
(G.L. 895 : S.L.246 (proof). 8s. 4d.)

Fig. 222.
From a proof specimen in the Writer's Cabinet.

714. 1913. One Cent.
Similar to No. 712 save for date.

715. 1914. Two and a Half Cents. D.31.3. (B).
Quite a new type.
Obv. The Crown is larger than in No. 713 and of a somewhat different design; it stands higher from the shield; and its cross at the top penetrates the beaded circle which separates the design from the legend. The Lion is of different design; the bundle of arrows in its left paw is spread out fan-wise; "billets" differently arranged, larger and less numerous. Lettering and figures of value much larger and extending all round the circumference. Date. 1914.
Rev. The beaded circle is somewhat enlarged and the Malay-Arabic inscription lying therein is in three lines in more academic script with full orthographic points; but reads the same. The rosette is much larger and circular in shape.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L. 262).

Fig. 223.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

716. **1914. One Cent.** D.23.7. (B).

Quite a new type. This coin follows to a large extent the changes introduced in the Two and a Half Cent piece of the same date. Compared with No. 712; on the Obverse the Crown is rounder and smaller and stands higher from the shield and its cross penetrates the beaded circle. The Lion is of the new type; the bundle of arrows spread out and the "billets" differently arranged and less in number. Lettering and figures of value much larger and extending all round the circumference. On the Reverse the beaded circle is considerably enlarged and the Malay-Arabic inscription is in more formal script with the orthographic points and, here, reads "Saper sa ratoes roupyah" (which has the same meaning as in No. 625 i.e. One hundredth rupee). The rosette is much larger and circular.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L. 262).

Fig. 224.
From a coin is the Writer's Cabinet.

717. **1914. Half-Cent.** D.17.1 (B).

Quite a new type. The coin follows to a large extent the changes introduced in the two preceding pieces. Compared with No. 710; on the Obverse the Crown and Shield are smaller; the Lion is of the new type with the bundle of arrows spread out and the "billets" are differently arranged. The lettering and figures of value are much larger and extend all round the circumference.

On the Reverse the beaded circle is enlarged; the Malay-Arabic inscription is in more formal script and with

Fig. 225.
From a coin in the Writer's Cabinet.

the orthographic points. The rosette is much larger and circular.

718. **1915. Two and a Half Cents.**
Similar to No. 715 save for date.
(S.L.256 (proof). 8s. 4d.)

719. **1915. One Cent.**
Similar to No. 716 save for date.

720. **1916. Two and a Half Cents.**
Similar to No. 715 save for date. Proofs are rare.

721. **1916. One Cent.**
Similar to No. 716 save for date. Proofs are rare.
(S.L. 257. 4s. 2d.)

722. **1916. Half Cent.**
Similar to No. 717 save for date.
(S.L. 258. 2s. 6d.)

723. **1919. One Cent.** D.23.7. (B).
Similar to No. 716 save for date.

724. **1920. Two and a Half Cents.** D.31. (B).
Similar to No. 715 save for date.

725. **1920. One Cent.** D.23.7. (B).
Similar to No. 716 save for date.

726. **1921. Two and a Half Cents.**
Similar to No. 715 save for date.

727. **1921. One Cent.**
Similar to No. 716 save for date.

728. **1921. Half Cent.** D.17.1. (B).
Similar to No. 717 save for date.
(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.262).

Nickel.

Coins of Nickel were a new departure in the history of the currency of the Dutch East Indies. By an enactment, dated April 18, 1912, a Nickel Five Cent piece for the Netherlands Indies was authorized. Such pieces were produced first in 1913. The centrally punched hole is, of course, a familiar feature in coinage of China and the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago: Half-Doits issued for the V.O.C. from the Dordrecht Mint in 1751 and 1752 and from Utrecht in 1754 were officially punched with a square central hole for use in the eastern portions of the Dutch Malayan dependencies.

729. **1913. Five Cents.** D.21. (B). Plain edge: a circular hole of 5 millimetres in diameter punched through centre.
Obv. Above the central hole, a Crown; encircling the hole and stretching above the sides of the Crown a wreath

of corn. Struck over the wreath at the left side of the hole a large figure "5" and on the right the letters "Ct". Below the hole, the words "NEDERLANDSCH INDIE". On the left of and slightly above the word "INDIE" the figures "19" and, in a like position on the right, the figures "13".

Rev. An elaborate scroll-work ornamentation on left and right of the central hole divides the face of the coin into an upper and a lower compartment. In the upper is an inscription in Javanese script reading "Sa-para-rong-poulouh roupiah" (i.e. One-twentieth Rupee). In the lower compartment in Malay-Arabic formal script with orthographic points the inscription "Sa per douwa pouloh roupyah" (i.e. One-twentieth Rupee).

(S.L.255.10d.: Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.260).

730. **1921. Five Cents.** D.21. (B).

Similar to the preceding save for date.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L.267.

Proofs of this piece are known in which the central hole has not been punched: but are very rare.

Fig. 226.
From a proof in the Writer's Cabinet.

731. **1922. Five Cents.** D.21.

Similar to the preceding save for date. Proofs are worth about 2s. 6d.

(Schulman's Feb. 1925. Sale (proof). L. 268).

THE END.

PROTAT BROTHERS, PRINTERS, MACON (FRANCE). — MCMXXIX

INDEX.

Pages

Synopsis of contents 4, 5

I. A) *Compagnie van verre te Amsterdam* (The Distant Company of Amsterdam) 1594-1602 9

B) *Compagnie van verre te Middelburg* (The Distant Company of Middelburg) 1597-1602 13

II. *Vereenidge Oost-Indische Compagnie* (The (Dutch) United India Company) 1602-1799 15

GOLD.

A) Struck at Batavia 17

a) First group 1686. Dutch European Gold Ducats counterstamped "B" 18

b) Second group 1690. Japanese pieces counterstamped with a Lion 19

c) Third group 1744-1748. First regular issue 22

d) Fourth group 1753-1761. Dutch European Gold Ducats counterstamped "Java" 24

e) Fifth group 1766. Second regular issue 28

f) Sixth group 1783-1785. Third regular issue 29

g) Seventh group 1796-1798. Fourth regular issue 31

SILVER.

Struck at Batavia 32

a) First group 1645. First regular issue 34

b) Second group 1686. Dutch European Ducatoons overstamped with "Dutch Rider" 36

c) Third group 1687. Stivers of Zeeland overstamped with Crest of that Province 38

d) Fourth group 1693. Indian Rupees of Surat overstamped with "Dutch Rider" 39

e) Fifth group 1747-1750. Second regular issue 40

f) Sixth group 1753. Persian Rupees counterstamped JAVA 41

g) Seventh group 1764-1767. Third regular issue 43

h) Eighth group 1782-1789. Fourth regular issue 44

i) Ninth group 1795-1798. Fifth regular issue 46

COPPER.

Struck at Batavia 47
a) First group 1644. Half-Stivers and Quarter-Stivers 48
b) Second group 1746, 1765 and 1783. Doits 49
c) Third group 1796-1798. Bonks 51

PEWTER.

Struck at Batavia 54
a) First group 1660. "Tangs" impressed with Crest of Batavia. 55
b) Second group 1796-1797. Doits 56
B) Struck in the Netherlands.
The Arms of the Provinces 60-62
a) Province of Holland.
Silver. Ducatoons 64
Copper. Doits 67
b) Province of Utrecht.
Silver. Ducatoons, Three Guilders, Guilders, Half Guilders ... 72
Copper. Doits, Half Doits 75
c) Province of Zeeland.
Silver. Ducatoons, Three Guilders, Guilders, Half Guilders 80
Copper. Doits, Half Doits 84
d) Province of Gelderland.
Silver. Ducatoons, Three Guilders, Guilders, Half Guilders 90
Copper. Doits, Half Doits 94
e) Province of Westfrisia.
Silver. Ducatoons, Three Guilders, Guilders, Half Guilders 98
Copper. Doits, Half Doits 105
f) Province of Overysel.
Silver. Ducatoons 113

III. *The Batavian Republic 1799-1806* 114
a) Struck in East Indies.
Gold. "Half" Rupees 116
Silver. Rupees, Half Rupees 118
Copper. One Stiver Pieces struck at Batavia in 1799 and 1800.. 121
— "Bonks" produced at Batavia from 1799-1806 123
— Doits struck at Sourabaya 1806 127
b) Struck in the Netherlands 128
1) Province of Holland. Doits 129
2) Gelderland. Doits 131
3) Westfrisia 132
Silver. Guilders, and parts 133
Copper. Doits, Half Doits 138
4) Overysel. Doits 141

IV. *The Netherlands Indies under French Administration 1807 to 1811* 144
a) Struck in East Indies 145
Gold. "Half" Rupee, Rupee 146
Silver. Rupee 146
Copper. Doits struck at Sourabaya 1807-1810 146
— "Bonks" produced at Batavia 1807-1810 148
— Stivers, Half Stivers and Doits struck at Sourabaya 1808-1811 150

b) Struck in the Netherlands 158
1) Westfrisia. Doits and Half Doits 159
2) Overysel. Doits 160

V. *The Netherlands Indies under British Administration 1811 to 1816* 161
Gold. "Half" Rupees 173
Silver. Rupees, Half Rupees 179
Copper. Stivers, Half Stivers, Doits 186

VI. *Kingdom of the Netherlands 1815 to present day* 193
King William I 1815-1840 194
A) Struck in East Indies :
Silver. Guilder 197
Copper a) The (erroneously designated) Pattern for a Rupee struck in Java 1228 A.H. = 1813 A.D. 199
— b) Half-Stivers (Double Doits), Doits and Half Doits struck at Sourabaya 1818 to 1826 202
— c) "Bonks" cut at Sourabaya 1818-1819 212
— d) Two Cents and Cents struck at Sourabaya and Batavia 1833 to 1843 214
B) Struck in Netherlands :
Silver. Guilders, Half Guilders 229
Copper a) Doits and Half Doits dated 1814-16 by M. de Heus at Amsterdam 235
— b) Doits and Half Doits dated 1816 struck by M. Suermondt at Utrecht 238
— c) Doits of VC Utrecht type dated 1790 but struck in 1817 at Utrecht. Mm. Casque 239
— d) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ Stivers dated 1821-26 struck by M. Suermondt at Utrecht 240
— e) Doits of VC Utrecht type dated 1790 but struck in 1827 at Utrecht. Mm. five-rayed star between two dots 244
— f) Quarter Stivers dated 1836 struck by M. Suermondt at Utrecht 244
— g) Essays for Doits struck mostly in 1836 246
"Swan" Doit 246
"Lion" Doit 247
"Basket" Doit 248
"Pallas" Doit 249
King William II 1840-1849 249
Double Doits, Doits, Half Doits 250
King William III 1849-1890 252
Silver. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$ Guilders 254
Copper. Patterns : $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents and normal issues 259
Queen Wilhelmina 1890 267
a) Struck in East Indies. *Pewter*. Pattern Ten and Five Cents 1914. 268
b) Struck in the Netherlands :
Gold. Ducat. *Silver*. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ Guilders 272
Copper. $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents 280
Nickel. 5 Cents 287