

Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO



1929 - 25 cents - The Mint, Birmingham,Ltd - Obverse



1929 - 25 CENTS - REVERSE

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, PROTECTORATE of
BIRMINGHAM MINT

25 CENTS 18MM .500 FINE 2.83 GRAMS

1929 400,000

▲OV: Arms of British North Borneo Company with motto: PERGO ET PERAGO (I undertake and I accomplish) / H (mintmark) below.

▲RV: 25 / CENTS within circle of pearls, STATE OF NORTH BORNEO, around / • 1929 • below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: H = The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd.

REFERENCE: Y-6, BN9, P-1, KM-6

BN9 = A Numismatic History of the Birmingham Mint by James O. Sweeney, 1981.

P = The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Part 2 - Asian Territories by F. Pridmore, London 1965.

The Guide Book & Catalogue of British Commonwealth Coins by Jerome Remick, 3rd edition, Winnipeg 1971.

POPULATION: British North Borneo - 1930 - 257,804 principally Mohammedan settlers on the coast, aborigines in the interior, with some Chinese traders and artisans and about 550 Europeans, capital Sandakan with 13,826 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: In the interior the principal medium of exchange among the natives is the large earthenware jars, imported originally, it is believed, from China, which form the chief wealth both of tribes and individuals. The Encyclopedia Britannica, Eleventh Edition, 1910.

FOOTNOTE: The British Protectorate of North Borneo issued only this one year type of small silver in a unique denomination of 25 cents of the Straits Settlements dollar. The coins were struck by the Mint, Birmingham Ltd. in only .500 fine. The monetary unit of the State of North Borneo was originally the Mexican dollar equal to 100 cents. Later the dollar was meant to refer to the Straits Settlement silver dollar rated at 9 Straits Settlement dollars equal to 5 U.S. dollars gold.



Borneo House - 1902

FOOTNOTE: The Malay Archipelago, or Malaysia, includes the numerous islands and island-groups situated between southeastern Asia and Australia. Among the vast multitude of islands in Malaysia the largest are; Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, Java, Philippine Islands and Moluccas. The natives are strongly addicted to maritime pursuits, and are in many cases inveterate pirates, though a great deal of peaceful commerce of the Archipelago is in the hands of the Malay natives. The people are of a brown color, with lank hair; they wear little clothing, live chiefly on rice, fruit, and fish, and dwell bamboo houses, perched on pillars to raise them above the water.



Trading ship surrounded by junks

FOOTNOTE: British Protectorate on the northern portion of the island of Borneo, under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company which operates under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu and is a Royal Chartered Company. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kina Balu being 13,455 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle. On May 12, 1888 a formal Protectorate was proclaimed over the State of North Borneo. Although the Capital is Jesselton, the real seat of government of the territory called British North Borneo is in London, England at No. 37 Threadneedle St., the office of the British North Borneo Company, for the Court of Directors. *The Statesmen's Year-Book, London 1916.*