

Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES



1941P - 1/4 GULDER - OBERSE

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
 PHILADELPHIA MINT

1/4 GULDER	19MM	.720 FINE	3.18 GRAMS
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(1941)	1941	31,688,000	frozen date
(1942)	1941	3,259,000	

▲OV: Within inner circle, Maleise inscription (Saper Ampat Roepijahs 1/4 gulden) Javaanse inscription between points of 7 point star (Sa Prapat Roepijah = 1/4 gulden).

▼RV: Crowned arms, NEDERL. INDIE. (Netherlands Indies) above, dividing denomination 1/4 and G(ulden) (palm tree) 1941 P (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: P = PHILADELPHIA

MARK: (palm tree) = For overseas Netherlands

REFERENCE: Y-15

POPULATION: 1940 - 60,731,025

FOOTNOTE: The Utrecht mint of the Netherlands struck all the home and colonial coinage except during World War II, when the American mints were called upon to produce coinage in the name of the Netherlands and coinage marked specially for colonial use, both for the West Indies and the Netherlands East Indies. The Netherlands East Indies listings start with Philadelphia, San Francisco and then Utrecht.



1941P - 1/4 GULDER - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The Philadelphia mint struck 31,688,000 in 1941 and 3,259,000 in 1942, all dated 1941 for a total mintage with the P and palm tree mark of 34,947,000.

FOOTNOTE: Netherlands East Indies have been Dutch possessions in Oceanica since the islands of Sunda and Western New Guinea were conquered by the Dutch East India Company which was organized in 1602 as a trading company. The company successfully ruled for almost two centuries until 1798 when the company was dissolved and the possessions were administered by the mother country, the Netherlands. The capital is Batavia.

FOOTNOTE: Java, an island in the Indian archipelago, the chief of the Dutch Colonial possessions. The population of the colony in 1890 amounted to 21,974,161 The native population belong to the Malay race, and are brownish-yellow in complexion, with long thick black hair. They are sober, patient, and industrious, but quick to avenge affront. The great mass are devoted to agriculture, living in villages each governed by a native chief. Most of the land belongs to the Dutch Government, which obtains a large revenue from the island. Till lately, (c. 1895), it was the custom to utilize the forced labor of the natives in what was called the 'culture system'. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, tea, tin, rice, cinchona, indigo, spices, tobacco, hides, and india-rubber. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

FOOTNOTE: The Netherlands East Indies comprise Java and Madura, Sumatra, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Borneo, Celebes, Molucca Islands, Timor Archipelago, Bali and Lombok.



NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
UTRECHT MINT

¼ GULDER 19.5MM .720 FINE 3.18 GRAMS

1854	11,460,000
1855	4,540,608
1857	2,400,000
1858	4,800,000

▲OV: Within inner circle, Maleise inscription (Saper Ampat Roepijahs ¼ gulden) Javaanse inscription between points of 7 point star (Sa Prapat Roepijah = ¼ gulden).

▼RV: Crowned arms, NEDERL. INDIE. (Netherlands Indies) above, dividing denomination ¼ and G(ulden) (sword) DATE (**mercurys**haft) (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**mercurys**haft) = UTRECHT

DIRECTOR: (sword) = Dr.H.A.Van Den Bake, 1846-74

REFERENCE: Y-6

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
UTRECHT MINT

¼ GULDER 19.5MM .720 FINE 3.18 GRAMS

1882	2,200,000
1883	800,000
1885	1,750,000

▲OV: Within inner circle, Maleise inscription (Saper Ampat Roepijahs ¼ gulden) Javaanse inscription between points of 7 point star (Sa Prapat Roepijah = ¼ gulden).

▼RV: crowned Arms, NEDERL. INDIE. (Netherlands Indies) above, dividing denomination ¼ and G(ulden) (hachet) DATE (**mercurys**haft) (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**mercurys**haft) = UTRECHT

DIRECTOR: (hachet) = P.H.Taddel, 1875-87

REFERENCE: Y-6

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
UTRECHT MINT

¼ GULDER 19.5MM .720 FINE 3.18 GRAMS

1890	1,140,000
1891	860,000
1893	2,000,000
1896	1,230,000
1898	3,000,000
1900	2,800,000
1901	2,000,000

▲OV: Within inner circle, Maleise inscription (Saper Ampat Roepijahs ¼ gulden) Javaanse inscription between points of 7 point star (Sa Prapat Roepijah = ¼ gulden).

▼RV: Crowned arms, NEDERL. INDIE. (Netherlands Indies) above, dividing denomination ¼ and G(ulden) (helletbaard) DATE (**mercurys**haft) (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**mercurys**haft) = UTRECHT

DIRECTOR: (helletbaard) = H.L.A.Van Den Wall Bake, 1888-1909

REFERENCE: Y-13

POPULATION: 1900 - 37,734,000 including 75,800 Europeans, mostly Dutch; about 537,000 Chinese, 27,000 Arabs and 17,000 other orientals.



1885 - ¼ GULDER - OBVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Helletbaard (halberd) - A weapon employed in medieval warfare, consisting of an axe-blade balanced by a pick, and having a pick-head at the end of the six-foot shaft. It was used between the thirteenth and sixteenth century by companies of so-called halberdiers. As it was an expensive weapon, the halberdiers were restricted to a select corps for the protection of the 'colors'. Mint Director Van Den Wall Bake used the halberd as his mark on the coinage of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies.

FOOTNOTE: The Coat of Arms of the Netherlands was adopted when Holland became a Kingdom in 1815, from the ancestral Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Orange-Nassau, which dates from the middle ages; in one paw the crowned lion holds a sword and in the other a bundle of arrows which symbolizes 'Strength in Unity' on a blue background.



1885 - 1/4 GULDER - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The capital of all the Dutch East Indies is Batavia, a city and seaport on the northwest coast of Java, on the north coast of the island. The old town was formerly surrounded with walls and fortifications. In 1808 the seat of government was transferred to the suburb of Weltevreden. A harbor has been constructed east of the city which is the principal trading center of the Dutch possessions in the East. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, spices, rubber, tobacco, copra, and tin. In 1811, while Holland was under Napoleon, Batavia was taken by the English, but was restored to its former owners in 1816. The town is situated on a wide, deep bay, the principal warehouses and offices, of the Europeans, the Java Bank, the Exchange, etc., being in the old town, which is built on a low, marshy plain near the sea, intersected with canals and very unhealthy; while the Europeans reside in a new and much healthier quarter. Batavia has a large trade, sugar being the chief export. Its inhabitants are chiefly Malay, with a considerable admixture of Chinese and a small number of Europeans. Population - Batavia - 1895 - 92,497.



Malay hut in the East Indies



1903 - 1/4 GULDER - REVERSE

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
UTRECHT MINT

1/4 GULDER 19MM .720 FINE 3.18 GRAMS

1903	2,000,000
1904	2,000,000
1905	2,000,000
1906	4,000,000
1907	4,400,000
1908	2,000,000
1909	4,000,000

▲OV: Within inner circle, Maleise inscription (Saper Ampat Roepijahs 1/4 gulden) Javaanse inscription between points of 7 point star (Sa Prapat Roepijah = 1/4 gulden).

▼RV: Crowned arms, NEDERL. INDIE. (Netherlands Indies) above, dividing denomination 1/4 and G(ulden) (helletbaard) DATE (**mercuryshaft**) (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**mercuryshaft**) = UTRECHT

DIRECTOR: (helletbaard) = H.L.A. Van Den Wall Bake, 1888 -1909

REFERENCE: Y-13

FOOTNOTE: Netherlands East Indies is governed by a Governor-General, assisted by a Council which is partly legislative and partly advisory, who retains all administrative and executive authority with certain legislative powers not in conflict with reservations of the Netherlands Home Parliament. Most of the land is owned by the government and most of the population are engaged in farming. Java is one of the worlds great coffee producers while kopok is extensively grown in central and eastern Java. Salt is a government monopoly. By 1930 the population of the Netherlands East Indies was 51,881,862 including 209,934 Europeans and 955,283 Orientals.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES UTRECHT MINT			
1/4 GULDER	19MM	.720 FINE	3.18 GRAMS

1910	6,000,000
1911	4,000,000
1912	10,000,000
1913	6,000,000
1914	10,000,000
1915	6,000,000
1917	12,000,000
1919	6,000,000
1920	20,000,000
1921	24,000,000
1929	5,000,000
1930	7,000,000

▲OV: Within inner circle, Maleise inscription (Saper Ampat Roepijahs 1/4 gulden) Javaanse inscription between points of 7 point star (Sa Prapat Roepijah = 1/4 gulden).

▼RV: Crowned arms, NEDERL. INDIE. (Netherlands Indies) above, dividing denomination 1/4 and G(ulden) (seahorse) DATE (**mercurys**haft) (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**mercurys**haft) = UTRECHT

DIRECTOR: (seahorse) = Dr.C.Hoitsema, 1909-1933

REFERENCE: Y-15

POPULATION: Netherlands East Indies - 1921 - 47,000,000

FOOTNOTE: Batavia is the capital and chief city of the Dutch colony of Java. No country has been bountifully endowed by nature than Java; no soil is more fertile and no climate more favorable to growing things. Although this island is one of the most densely populated sections of the world there is enough for everyone and to spare. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, bananas, and rubber plantations, interspersed with tapioca fields, coconut groves; forests of teak and other rare woods grow in a wealth and profusion, for Java fairly swarms with industrious humanity which builds its terraced gardens over her hillsides and almost to the summits of her volcanoes. Nor is it possible to exaggerate the excellence of the work of the Dutch colonists, who have constructed motor highways as fine as any in the world, good railways and modern sanitary towns throughout the island. The town of Batavia was founded by Jan Pietersz Coen in 1619, on the banks of the river Tjiliwong near the seashore. In the beginning the town extended to the south along the banks of the Tjiliwong, and only during the latter years of the 18th century and half of the last century did Europeans settle at the spot which is known as Weltevreden. Old Batavia, the Benedenstad or lower city, antedates Weltevreden by some two hundred years. It stands on a site near the sea and was built in old Dutch style, intersected by canals and with narrow streets. *The World Cruise of 1928.,Thos.Cook & Son.,1927.*



1937 - 1/4 GULDER - REVERSE

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES UTRECHT MINT			
1/4 GULDER	19MM	.720 FINE	3.18 GRAMS

1937	8,000,000
1938	12,000,000
1939	10,400,000

▲OV: Within inner circle, Maleise inscription (Saper Ampat Roepijahs 1/4 gulden) Javaanse inscription between points of 7 point star (Sa Prapat Roepijah = 1/4 gulden).

▼RV: Crowned arms, NEDERL. INDIE. (Netherlands Indies) above, dividing denomination 1/4 and G(ulden) (grapes) DATE (**mercurys**haft) (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**mercurys**haft) = UTRECHT

DIRECTOR: (grapes) = Dr.W.J.Van Heteren, 1933-42

REFERENCE: Y-15



Street in Batavia, Java



1942 S - 1/4 GULDER - OBVERSE

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
SAN FRANCISCO MINT

1/4 GULDER 19MM .720 FINE 3.18 GRAMS

1941	5,053,000
1942	32,000,000
1945	56,000,000

^OV: Within inner circle, Maleise inscription (Saper Ampat Roepijahs 1/4 gulden) Javaanse inscription between points of 7 point star (Sa Prapat Roepijah = 1/4 gulden).

∇RV: Crowned arms, NEDERL. INDIE. (Netherlands Indies) above, dividing denomination 1/4 and G(ulden) (palm tree) DATE S (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: S = SAN FRANCISCO

MARK: (palm tree) = For overseas Netherlands

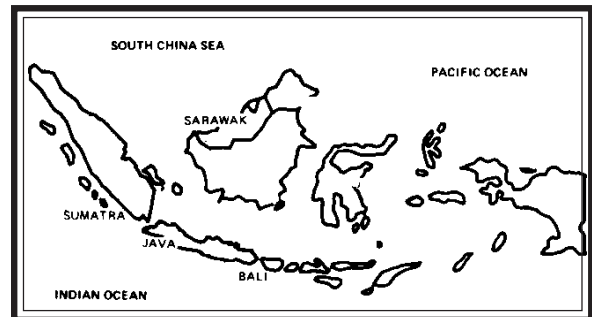
REFERENCE: Y-15

POPULATION: Netherlands East Indies - 1945 - 72,000,000 with capital Batavia with 435,184 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. Formerly the government or private landowners could enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly, and the remainder were abolished in 1914 in return for an increased poll tax. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*



1942 S - 1/4 GULDER - REVERSE



Netherlands East Indies - 1945

FOOTNOTE: After 300 years of Dutch rule, independence was gained August 17, 1945 as the United States of Indonesia, later to be renamed the Republic of Indonesia as it is known today.



Islander of East Indies -1902