

SARAWAK



1913 - 10 CENTS - OBVERSE

SARAWAK, SULTANATE of
BIRMINGHAM MINT

10 CENTS	18MM	.800 FINE	2.71 GRAMS
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1900	150,000
1906	50,000
1910	50,000
1911	100,000
1913	100,000
1915	100,000

^OV: Head of Charles Johnson Brooke, facing left, C. BROOK RAJAH above / • SARAWAK • below.

∇RV: Large 10 within rope circle knotted at the bottom, TEN • DATE • CENTS around / H (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: H = THE MINT, BIRMINGHAM, LTD.

ENGRAVER: Joseph Moore

REFERENCE: Y-10, SC-15, SR10, KM-9

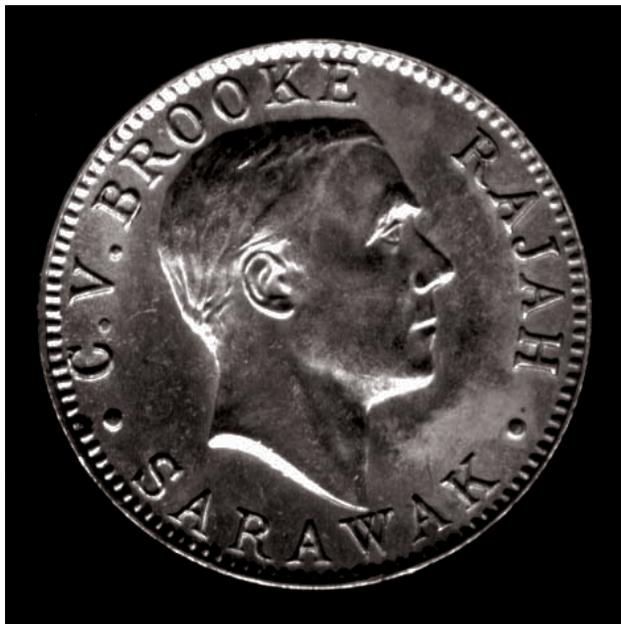
POPULATION: 1900 - 500,000

FOOTNOTE: Both issues of the 10 cents coins of Sarawak were ordered from The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. The coinage of Sarawak corresponded to similar silver subsidiary coins used by Crown Colonies of Hong Kong and Straits Settlements.



1913 - 10 CENTS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Sir James Brooke (1803-66), Rajah of Sarawak, was born at Coombe Grove, near Bath, on April 29, 1803, his father being in the service of the East India Company. After being educated at Norwich, he entered the East India Army in 1819, and after being seriously wounded in the Burmese War, he finally quieted the service in 1830. While traveling in the East he conceived the idea of putting down the plague of piracy in the beautiful islands of the Eastern Archipelago and bringing the blessing of civilization to the inhabitants. Needless to say, no one but a very remarkable man, and one filled with the spirit of adventure, would have ever thought seriously of carrying out such a project, but Brooke tried and succeeded. Inheriting 30,000 British pounds on his fathers death in 1835, he equipped a yacht, carefully trained his crew, and after preliminary cruises, sailed in October 1838 for Sarawak, on the North West coast of Borneo. On arrival he found some of the native tribes in revolt against the Sultan of Borneo. He assisted in putting down the rebellion, and was rewarded with the Title of Rajah of Sarawak. He immediately set to work to reform the province and his excellent government soon brought civilization and prosperity in its train. He pursued vigorous methods against the pirates, and the rigor of his crusade brought him into trouble with the British House of Commons, and he was charged with receiving 'Head-Money' for the pirates that were slain, but after inquiry he was exonerated. He was appointed Governor of Labuan when that Island was purchased by the British Government. He received the Honorary Decree of D.C.L. from Oxford and was created K.C.B. in 1848. In 1842 Muda Hassim, Sultan of Brunei, ceded Sarawak, an area of 42,000 square miles situated in north-west Borneo to Sir James Brooke. Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, who married the sister of explorer Harry deWindt succeeded his uncle in 1868. Sarawak a Malay Sultanate under British protection is located on the north coast of the Island of Borneo. The title of Rajah, the Hindu title for king, was conferred on Sir James Brooke by Rajah Muda Hassim.



1920 - 10 CENTS - OBVERSE

SARAWAK, SULTANATE of
BIRMINGHAM MINT

10 CENTS	17.4MM	.400 FINE	2.71 GRAMS
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1920 150,000

^OV: Head of Charles Vyner Brooke, facing right C. V. BROOK RAJAH above / • SARAWAK • below.

∇RV: Large 10 within rope circle knotted at the bottom, TEN • 1920 • CENTS around / H (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: H = THE MINT, BIRMINGHAM, LTD.

REFERENCE: Y-19, SC-16, SR15, KM-15

The British Commonwealth of Nation, Part 2, Asian Territories, F. Pridmore, London, 1965

A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint, James O. Sweeny, Birmingham, Englan, 1981

POPULATION: 1920 - 600,000

FOOTNOTE: Sir James Brooke was succeeded by his nephew Sir Charles Johnson Brooke on June 11, 1868, who in turn passed the title to his son Sir Charles Vyner Brooke. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke married Margaret Alice Lily deWindt in 1869.

FOOTNOTE: Population of Sarawak is estimated at 500,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs and the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms. Imports; tobacco, salt, kerosene oil, wines, and spirits. Exports; sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, etc. Trade is mostly with Singapore. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads besides bridle paths. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*



1920 - 10 CENTS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Sir James Brooke, a bachelor, had for many years been helped in the government of Sarawak by his two nephews. Charles Johnson, the second of these devoted his whole life to the service of the people of Sarawak. He first visited Sarawak in 1844 and a few years later left the Royal Navy to join his uncle in Sarawak as a District Officer. He had the unusual combination of character of a fighting man and an administrator. Taking part in many military excursions into the jungle against head-hunters he displayed bravery, resource and leadership and the unbound respect of the native Malayans and Duaks. As Sir James Brooke grew older, he gave Charles greater responsibilities. When the Rajah left Sarawak for the last time, Charles Johnson was appointed Head of Administration. He changed his name to Brooke and when the news of James Brooke's death reached Kuching, he was proclaimed the Second Rajah in 1868. He continued th rule Sarawak in the spirit of benevolent autocracy. His government remained popular with the natives. In 1883 and in 1885 Sultan Mumin sold additional territory to the Rajah. Additional provinces came under the rule of the Rajah in 1890 and again in 1905. The little state of Brunei with population of 40,000 was the only area to remain independent, with Sarawak on one side and North Borneo on the other. Charles Johnson Brooke, ruled Sarawak until 1917, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Vyner Brooke. Charles Vyner Brooke was born September 26, 1874. *New International Encyclopdria, 1910.*

FOOTNOTE: Sarawak, the English name from the Malay-Sarakaw meaning *the cove or bay* is situated on the west and north-west side of the Island of Borneo, and has a coast-line of about 300 miles, and an undefined semicircular sweep inland, area about 40,000 square miles. The soil, consisting generally of black vegetable mold, is peculiarly adapted to the sugar-cane, which grows readily even without cultivation; but the more important vegetable productions are cocoa-nuts, rice, and sago. The minerals include gold, antimony, and quicksilver, and diamonds are also found. The original inhabitants are Duaks, but are now very much intermixed with Malays and Chinese. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

FOOTNOTE: The currency of Sarawak is based on the Straits Settlements currency, 1 dollar = 2s.4d. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*