

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



### 1890 H - TEN CENTS - OBVERSE

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of  
BIRMINGHAM MINT

TEN CENTS	18MM	.800 FINE	2.71 GRAMS
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1872	230,000
1874	180,000
1876	120,000
1879	250,000
1880	235,000
1882	430,000
1883	610,000
1890	730,000
1897	390,000
1900	1,000,000

^OV: Head of Victoria wearing a diadem, facing left  
VICTORIA, left QUEEN, right / H (mintmark) under bust.

∇RV: Large 10 within circle of pearls • STRAITS  
SETTLEMENTS • above, TEN CENTS DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: H = RALPH HEATON & SONS, LTD.  
BIRMINGHAM

ENGRAVER: (obv) Leonard Charles Wyon

DESIGNER: William Theed

REFERENCE: Y-14, SSC-24, SS5, KM-11



### 1890 H - TEN CENTS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: *The Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the Straits Settlements* begins with the London issue of 1871 and continues through 1927 with coins struck at the Royal Mint, London, and Branch mint of Bombay along with coinage ordered from the private mint; Ralph Heaton & Sons, Ltd. of Birmingham. The listings are in mint order. Currency of Colony; The Straits Settlements dollar = 100 cents.

FOOTNOTE: Ralph Heaton & Sons - In 1860, the Heaton brothers erected a new mint in Icknield Street, Birmingham, and their title was changed to Ralph Heaton & Sons; in 1889 the firm was converted to a limited company under the title *The Mint Birmingham Limited*, with the mintmark H continued to be used.



Raffles entering Singapore



### 1910 - TEN CENTS - OBVERSE

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of  
BOMBAY MINT

TEN CENTS 18MM .600 FINE 2.72 GRAMS

1909	11,088,198
1910	1,657,216

^OV: Crowned head of Edward VII, facing right  
EDWARD VII left KING & EMPEROR right / DES. under bust.

∇RV: Large 10 within circle of pearls • STRAITS  
SETTLEMENTS • above, TEN CENTS DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **B** (incised below cross pattee of the crown) =  
BOMBAY

DESIGNER: (obv) DES. = George DeSaulles

POPULATION: 1911 - 714,069 including 240,206  
Malays, 369,843 Chinese and 82,055 natives.

REFERENCE: Y-21a, SSC-25, KM-21a

POPULATION: 1911 - 714,069 including 240,206  
Malays, 369,843 Chinese and 82,055 natives of India.

FOOTNOTE: King Edward VII is shown wearing the Imperial Crown and the Ermine Robe of State, the Collar of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. Edward VII ascended the throne in January, 1901, but according to custom, the coins dated 1901 continued to bear the effigy of Queen Victoria.

FOOTNOTE: In 1905 the price of silver began to rise, resulting in considerable hoarding. No ten cent coins were issued until the silver content was reduced from .800 fine to .600 fine with the issues dated 1909 and 1910.



### 1917 - TEN CENTS - OBVERSE

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of  
BOMBAY MINT

TEN CENTS 18MM .600 FINE 2.72 GRAMS

1916	600,007	scarce
1917	5,600,059	

^OV: Head of George V, facing left GEORGE V KING  
AND EMPEROR OF INDIA, B.M. in relief on truncation of the  
shoulder / • (dot mintmark) under bust.

∇RV: Large 10 within circle of pearls .STRAITS  
SETTLEMENTS. above, TEN CENTS DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = BOMBAY

MARK: • (dot) = denotes .600 finess

DESIGNER: (obv) B.M. = Sir Edgar Bertram MacKenna

REFERENCE: Y-34, SSC-26, KM-29

*The Catalogue of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei  
Coins (1700-1974) by Saran Singe, Kuala  
Lumpur, 1974*

FOOTNOTE: King George V is shown wearing the Imperial Crown and the Ermine Robe of State, the Collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and the Badge of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

FOOTNOTE: A 10 Cent currency note for the Straits Settlements was issued in 1917 to relieve the shortage of subsidiary coinage resulting from the rise in the price of silver during the World War I. Steps were taken to again debase the coinage by reducing the silver content from .600 fine to .400 fine with the issues starting with 1918.



### 1919 - TEN CENTS - OBTVERSE

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of  
BOMBAY MINT

TEN CENTS 18MM .400 FINE 2.72 GRAMS

1918	7,500,074	
1919	11,500,121	
1920	4,000,034	scarce

^OV: Head of George V, facing left GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA, B.M. in relief on truncation of the shoulder / + (cross mintmark) below.

∇RV: Large 10 within circle of pearls .STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. above, TEN CENTS DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

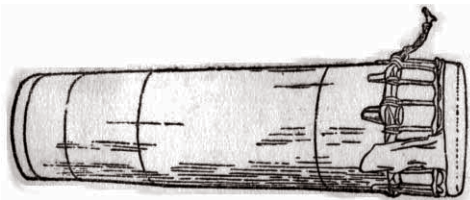
MINT: (no mintmark) = BOMBAY

MARK: + = denotes .400 fineness

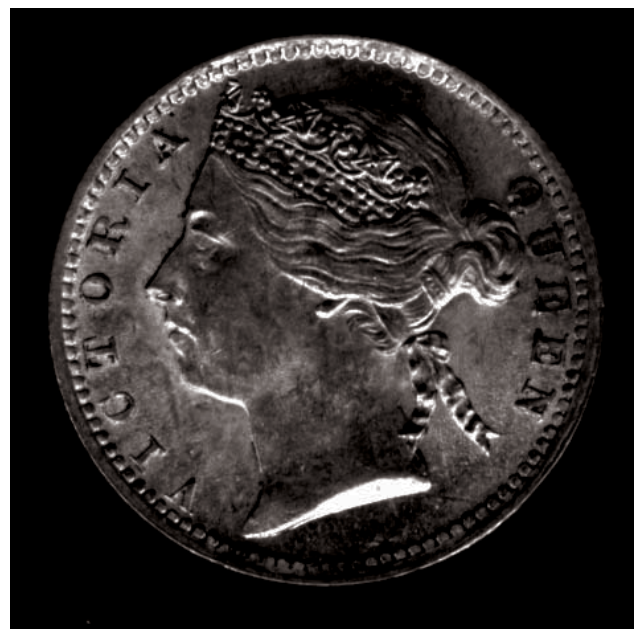
DESIGNER: (obv) B.M.= Sir Edgar Bertram MacKenna

POPULATION: 1918 - 801,548

REFERENCE: Y-34a, SSC-26, KM-29a



Malay drum



### 1899 - TEN CENTS - OBTVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Straits Settlements is a British Crown Colony in the Malay Peninsula comprising the settlements of Malacca, Singapore, and Penang which were incorporated under one government in 1826 and the administration transferred from India to the Secretary of State for Colonies.

FOOTNOTE: Singapore, a British possession, forming one of the Straits Settlements, and consisting of a small island, with numerous surrounding islets, off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait 2 miles to 1/2 mile in breadth. The principal island, which is elevated and well clothed in wood, is about 25 miles long and 14 miles average breadth, area 206 square miles. The climate is hot, the average summer heat being 84°, and the winter temperature 76°. Agricultural products include nutmeg, cloves, ginger, pepper, sugarcane, pumpkins, cucumbers, yams, sweet-potatoes, onions, garlic, and other vegetables. Singapore possesses all fruit-bearing trees of the Indian Archipelago. A delicate sea-weed called 'agar-agar' is an important article of commerce for China and the eastern markets. Tigers swarm in the jungles. Birds include pea-fowls, pheasants, partridges, etc. Amongst reptiles are turtles, tortoises, crocodiles, cobras and other serpents. The coast and rivulets abound with quantities of fish. - The town of Singapore is situated on a rivulet on the south side of the island. It is divided into three parts - the western, inhabited by Chinese; the central, by the Europeans; and the eastern, by the Malays. The central part is laid out in regular streets, lined with substantial brick houses. Here are the principal public offices, official residences, hotels, exchanges, and churches. The harbor is commodious, and is now being strongly fortified. A special dock for the use of the navy is also being constructed. Singapore is the great entrepot of southern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. The port is perfectly free; no duties are levied upon anything. Exports consist of tin, coffee, rice, sago, tapioca, pepper, nutmegs, rattans, gambier, sugar, bees'-wax, raw silk, gutta-percha, mother-of-pearl, etc. Imports from Great Britain include cottons, woollens, coals, iron, arms, wine, and various manufactures; and from Europe and the United States, wine spirits, liqueurs, manufactured goods, provisions, etc. Singapore is the capital of the Straits Settlements, and the residence of the Governor. Population - 1891 - 184,554. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of  
LONDON MINT

TEN CENTS 18MM .800 FINE 2.71 GRAMS

1871	248,000
1873	210,000
1877	160,000
1878	470,000
1881	460,000
1883	160,000
1884	1,240,000
1885	400,000
1886	790,000
1887	640,000
1888	1,075,000
1889	1,500,000
1891	1,380,000
1893	980,000
1894	1,640,000
1895	2,324,460
1896	2,255,540
1897	700,000
1898	1,960,000
1899	286,000
1900	2,960,000
1901	2,700,000

△OV: Head of Victoria wearing a diadem, facing left  
VICTORIA, left QUEEN, right.

▽RV: Large 10 within circle of pearls • STRAITS  
SETTLEMENTS • above, TEN CENTS DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

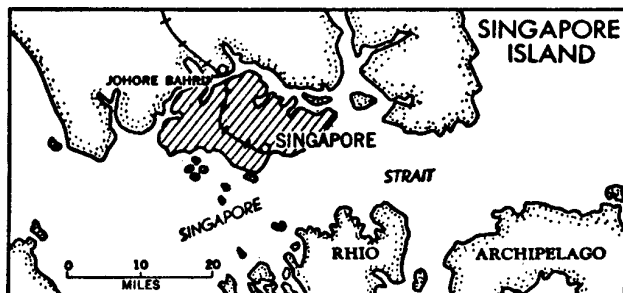
ENGRAVER: (obv) Leonard Charles Wyon

DESIGNER: William Theed

POPULATION: Straits Settlements - 1892 - 568,000,  
Singapore - 185,000 inhabitants

REFERENCE: Y-14, SSC-24, KM-11

FOOTNOTE: Singapore, free port and port of call for almost all  
steamers between Europe and the Orient is the world's greatest  
rubber market.



Map of Singapore



1899 - 10 CENTS - REVERSE

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of  
LONDON MINT

TEN CENTS 18MM .800 FINE 2.71 GRAMS

1902	6,118,735	
1903	1,401,265	scarce

△OV: Crowned head of Edward VII, facing right  
EDWARD VII left KING & EMPEROR right / DES. under bust.

▽RV: Large 10 within circle of pearls • STRAITS  
SETTLEMENTS • above, TEN CENTS DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

DESIGNER: (obv) DES. = George DeSaulles

REFERENCE: Y-21, SSC-25, KM-21

FOOTNOTE: Straits Settlements, a British Crown Colony on the  
Straits of Malacca, from which it derives its name, includes the  
Settlement of Malacca and Wellesley on the mainland of the south-  
ern portion of the Malay Peninsula, the adjacent islands of  
Singapore, Penang, and Dindings, together with the Keeling group  
and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean. The estimated area of  
the Colony is 1,542 square miles, and the population (1901 ) 572,249,  
capital Georgetown in Penang. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays  
and Chinese. The town of Singapore, with 162,547 inhabitants, is  
the seat of government. The ports are free and there is no cus-  
toms revenue. *International Year Book, 1901, New York.*

FOOTNOTE: The monetary standard of the Straits Settlements is  
the Mexican dollar equal to 46.4 Cents in United States money in  
1901. The Straits Settlements dollar is subdivided into 100 cents.  
*International Year Book, 1901, New York.*



### 1927 - TEN CENTS - OBVERSE

STRAITS SETTLEMENT, BRITISH CROWN COLONY of  
LONDON MINT

TEN CENTS 18MM .600 FINE 2.72 GRAMS

1926	20,000,000
1927	23,000,000

▲OV: Head of George V, facing left GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR OF INDIA, B.M. in relief on truncation of the shoulder.

▼RV: Large 10 within circle of pearls .STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. above, TEN CENTS DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

MARK: (none) = denotes fineness restored to .600 fine

DESIGNER: (obv) B.M. = Sir Edgar Bertram MacKenna

POPULATION: 1930 - 1,168,806

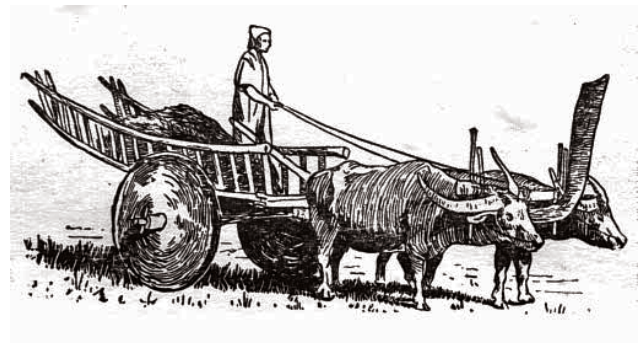
REFERENCE: Y-34b, SSC-26, KM-29b

FOOTNOTE: After 1920 the price of silver fell rapidly and in 1925 the decision was taken to restore the standard of subsidiary silver coins to that of 1907 which was .600 fine. The issue of 1926 and 1927 removed the mark under the bust which had denoted the change in fineness.

FOOTNOTE: A hundred years ago the Island of Singapore, owned by the Sultan of Johore on the mainland, was a deserted jungle save for a little fishing village. Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819 obtained it for the East India Company for a small fee and in two years the little trading center he established had a population of 10,000.



### 1927 - TEN CENTS - REVERSE



Malay bullock cart



A Malay boatman's home