

DOMESTIC

EAST AFR. PROT
UGANDA
No 34593

C O
34593
R.P.
27 SEP 35

1905
7 Sept
previous Paper.

(Subject.)

New Subsidiary Coinage

Containing recommendations as to weights & gauges for brass and copper coins, & the weight of proposed 10 cent copper coin

Mr. Lili

We had been long pondering the fact remains that a "trial" preliminary report to have recommended performance and that the...
possibility of...
at the same...
to the question of...
weight of the...
I suggested that...
with a...
central...
the...
in the...
from the...
? W...
W.B.

See also 34637

John...
20/9/35

1/24/37
39
15/6

T.O.

before being covered?

WBS
137

H- J- B
137

Mr. Anderson:

I gather that the only legal question submitted to us is whether the Commission on the O.C. 1905 requires amendment

In 1928 there was no question of amending the O.C. because it does provide for 10 cent and 75 cent pieces which were the subject of discussion.

But it does not provide for 1/2 cent pieces which are now proposed and which require amendment according to RSA 15/1

WBS
at once

WBS
137

4-9-18
137/1

Mr. Andrews:

I gather that the only legal question submitted
to us is whether the Ohio (legislation) (Memorandum)
June 1905 requires amendment

In 1920 there was no question of amending
the OWC because it does provide for 10 cent
and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent pieces which were then under
discussion.

But it does not provide for $\frac{1}{2}$ cent pieces
which are now proposed and will require
amendment according to

137-15/1

WBS
at once

50,000 oct 50,000
all the 20, 57, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000

Completion 19th Sept
Mr. [Name] [Address]
inform [Name] [Address]

Dear [Name]
[Address]
C. [Name]
[Address]

Dear Goodwin
18 JAN 1906

Could you find out
for me whether the S. Africa
Currency Notes have yet
been sent out, & if not,
when they are likely to go?

(You letter D/E. of Aug/10/04
of 21 Sept. & our reply of
25 Sept.)

Yours

W. B. Doxey

The Report on the

With reference to Mr. Ellison's Memorandum, Letter to the Directors of the 1st and 20th of October, I submit a memorandum (by Mr. Denton's direction) of on the F.O. correspondence on the points involved. I am afraid it is rather long.

There are only three practical courses open to us:

- (1) To adhere to the proposal for the formal division of the empire, with the sovereign as legal tender.

- (2) To introduce a uniform currency, either with the Gold Standard (with a small local $\frac{1}{2}$ d. piece) or with the proposed West African penny and 20 shillings, but to be common to all organized

- (3) To retain the present system (Indian rupee and silver division, and Protectorate and Company's piece, with Indian piece for Uganda) either permanently or until we see whether the Indian or British and South African trade is going to predominate. The former, like Argentina

I discussed the matter with Mr. Rowing and Mr. Deane before he returns to South Africa, and I have also consulted Mr. Cotton, who has known some of the workings of the decimal system in the Eastern Colonies.

It seems to be agreed that both the sovereign and the rupee are required. There is agreement also for the former and, so long as fully 80 per cent of the capital and

behalf of the Cotton Producers.

note (2) the doctrinal denunciation
of the paper supports for London
and I can't see as to the
for the natives of C. Africa
there is any special difficulty
by involved

(3) As we have given of the found
piece for Uganda & the market
in as to be $\frac{1}{2}$ cent $\frac{1}{2}$ 200 lbs
paper the place of the
can be taken by the
age of a piece $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
a paper

At present there is a large
surplus of paper in the U.S.
from Treasury which they are
not able to get into circulation
& I cannot see any ground for
thinking that the surplus
will be more than
I am inclined to give up
the whole feeling of the necessity
in the market

leg. l. t. ...
as legal tender - to the
Treasury if there is any reason
why we should not coin our
own subsidiary coins
to get a supply of gold from
India for the ...

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1891 Sept

Mr. ...
There is a great amount of
opinion about the matter, but
I should be inclined to think that
what has been already settled with
the Treasury, who ought to be good
judges in the matter of the ...

H. J. R.

30/11

Memorandum on the correspondence relating to certain matters connected with currency in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates; viz:-

- (1) Deed of division of the rupee,
- (2) Introduction of the new coin as legal tender,
- (3) Introduction of English currency.

The state of the currency in 1902 was as follows:-

East Africa Protectorate

Indian coins:-

Silver pieces of the value of one rupee and 2.5 annas were in general circulation. Rs. 2,000,000 worth had been imported since 1895.

Indian copper was also tender but the piece (three pice, or 7 annas) was not used and that only rarely.

Company's silver:-

The rupee circulated, locally about 2,000,000 worth and had been coined. The subsidiary silver coin "Ferdinand" priced as currency.

Company's and Protectorate pice (copper):

The country was flooded with these coins, which were at a considerable discount. It was proposed to restore them to their par value by buying up large quantities at Government loss. The above constituted the legal tender, but Indian currency notes, Maria Theresa dollars, German rupees, and English gold found their way into the Protectorate in small quantities but were quickly exported again.

action in 1902

at London on 300
19 July 1902

Memorandum on the correspondence relating to certain matters connected with currency in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates; viz:-

- (1) Decadal division of the rupee,
- (2) Introduction of the sovereign as legal tender,
- (3) Introduction of English currency.

The state of the currency in 1902 was as follows:-

East Africa Protectorate

Indian coins:-

Silver pieces of the value of one rupee and 2/4 and 2 annas in general circulation. Rs. 2,000,000 worth had been imported since 1890.

Indian copper was legal tender in the place of the piece (three pieces of 1 anna) and was used and that only rarely.

Company's silver:-

The rupee circulated, but only about 25000 worth had been coined. The subsidiary silver coins were found "prices as current".

Company's and Protectorate piece (copper):-

The country was flooded with these coins, which were at a considerable discount. It was proposed to restore them to their par value by buying up large quantities of Government issues. The above constituted the legal tender, but Indian Currency Notes, Maria Theresa dollars, German rupees, and English gold found their way into the Protectorate in small quantities but were quickly exported again.

Col. Swainson no 216
to Sir [unclear] 1902

Uganda

Rupees (mainly Indian) to the value of £22,000
circulated (over 11/2 in Uganda proper and Unyoro
and in the neighbourhood of the Govt. stations
elsewhere.

Pice (£1,400) round the Govt. stations.

Cowries very general and accumulated in the hands
of the Govt. at great loss. Large quantities of
them were burnt for lime in 1901.

Beads, iron, wire, etc., also circulated.

The kind of coin wanted for the place was a
small, light, metal coin.

In the course of the circulation of the
money of the protectorate in the Uganda, which
out of the quantities of Indian and British
money in the country, the Government

steps should be taken with reference to the
currency of the protectorate on the same
footing as in British India unless it be
found inadvisable at the present time to
make the sovereign a legal tender.

Certain rupees and other coins should be
discontinued from the outset by all suitable
measures.

This view was communicated to the Commissioners
who were asked in report on the matter; the response
to Uganda (COB, 2000 to E.S.P. [unclear])

In this
context of whether the adoption of the
sovereign as legal tender, with a circulating
rupee coinage, might not be accompanied by
introduction of the Cayman money.

Memorandum
6 Oct 1902

10 Sep no 202
to Sir [unclear] 1902

CG Series no. 216
14 September 1902

Uganda

Rupees (mainly Indian) to the value of £33,000 circulated generally in Uganda proper and Unyoro and in the neighbourhood of the Govt. stations elsewhere.

Pice (£1,400) round the Govt. stations.

Currencies very general and accumulated in the hands of the Govt. at great loss. Large quantities of them were burnt for lime in 1901.

Lead, iron, wire, etc., also circulated.

The need of a coin smaller than the pice was generally felt.

In the year of the correspondence on the supply of coins in Uganda, the Commission considered the question of the issue of the stock of currency, and proposed that the

Proposed coinage
14 Oct 1902

steps should be taken to issue in Uganda and British East Africa, to pay the local currencies of the Protectorates on the same footing as in British India—unless it be found inadvisable at the present time to make the sovereign a legal tender.

German rupees and other coins should be discontinued from the outset by all suitable methods.

This view was communicated to the Commissioners and was asked to report on the matter; the demand to Uganda (copy sent to E.A.P.)

10 May 1902
14 October 1902

in this context it whether the adoption of the sovereign as legal tender, with a circulating rupee coinage, first and foremost by the introduction of the Govt. monetary

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system of dividing the rupee into 100 cents instead of into annas and pice.

(A marginal note on the draft shows that this was added at the suggestion of Mr. Bates, the Judge, and with the concurrence of Mr. Chalmers, whom Mr. Crowe consulted).

Sir Elliot replied:

"I do not think there would be any objection to making the sovereign legal tender, but Mr. Bates and myself would deprecate any change in the copper coinage. Although in theory I should much like to see the present division of the rupee into annas and pice replaced by a decimal system. Pice are at present the chief form of currency among the natives... and it is difficult to introduce another coin to displace their old coin, especially in the case of money."

The effect of the Uganda rule was that the British Government would relieve the load of the R.A.S. but that it was early for the introduction of the sovereign and that there was a local need for a coin smaller than the pice.

Mr. Gray was asked to add to the draft (Note Order in Council) provision for legalizing the sovereign and demonetizing Indian copper, with the intention of introducing a special copper coinage on the Indian model. In submitting the draft, Mr. Gray referred to the decimal question as follows:

"As I was in Ceylon when the decimal system was introduced there, I may be allowed to bear witness to the enormous benefit which that system brought to all classes of the community. The relations of Ceylon with India

no. 28, 21 Jan 1902

no. 120, 10 Aug 1902

Mr. Gray 17 Nov 1902

were at that time infinitely more complex than are those of East Africa at the present time. Besides the very large volume of European and native trade, the interests of the thousands of Indian coolies continually moving between the two countries had to be considered. Before the change was made objections were raised as to the probable disturbance of native confidence, and as to the power of the smaller country, to maintain a system differing from that of its great neighbour; but it may be said, also that from the date of the change not a dissension voice has been raised from any section of the Ceylon community.

The Ceylon currency offers less and still greater facilities than the Indian for the native traffic. The value of the rupee in India is 1/400 of the value of the rupee in Ceylon. (under the Order in Council of the 6th January 1892) according to the value of the rupee, the latter = 1/400 of the rupee.

I have felt inclined to offer these reasons for a conviction that, if the present opportunities are allowed to slip, hereafter it will in future be felt that the change was not made at a time when the Government had a comparatively "clear mind" and when the natives had little to quarrel with.

9/12/1903
 (1903) (1903)

The matter has been referred to the C.O. Our reply was to the effect that we were not aware of any difficulties having arisen to counteract the great advantages attending the decimal system adopted in Ceylon, but, with reference to the question of the sovereignty, that considerable interest

were at that time infinitely more complex than are those of East Africa at the present time. Besides the very large volume of European and native trade, the interests of the thousands of Indian coolies continually moving between the two countries had to be considered. Before the change was made objections were raised as to the probable disturbance of native confidence, and as to the power of the smaller country, to maintain a system differing from that of its great neighbour; but it may be safely said that from the date of the change not a dissenting voice has been raised from any section of the Ceylon community.

The Ceylon currency orders, 1882 and 1883, still greater facilities than the Indian for pecuniary matters. The smallest printed coin in India is 1/1000th of a rupee. Under the Order in Council of the 21st January 1882) supplying its people with 1 and 1/2 cent pieces, the latter - 1/400 of a rupee.

I have felt from time to time that, if the present opportunities are allowed to slip, hereafter will in future be felt that the change was not made at a time when the Govt. had a comparatively "clear slate" and when the nation was little or unburdened.

9/12/1903
(26)
1884 (96)

The matter was then referred to the C.C. Our reply was to the effect that we were not aware of any difficulties having arisen to counteract the great advantages attending the decimal system here in Ceylon, but, with reference to the value of the coinage, that considerably more

venience had been caused by the scarcity of silver as a result of gold sovereigns being made legal tender. "The Banks which had previously imported the rupees required for trade purposes have found it more economical to import gold, and the expense of importing rupees has been thrown upon the Govt."

It was decided, after consulting the Treasury to omit the provision for making the sovereign legal tender, and to refer to the Government of India the question of the legal tender of the gold sovereigns. With regard to the first point, the Treasury remarked that it was so premature to introduce the sovereign especially in view of the difficulties which were then in the way, and that, in any case, the Government of India, in introducing the gold sovereign, should be made to bear the cost of the same.

June 1900 and, more particularly, the report by Mr. Bowring which accompanied it, are the most important papers in the series. Mr. Bowring had issued a Circular for the purpose of ascertaining the local opinion on the point, and, although he expresses his disappointment at the small number of replies, they seem to be fairly representative of all sections of the community. He remarks

"The public generally, including both the paper, seized the opportunity offered by the proposed change to agitate for the adoption of the Metric System of pounds, shillings and pence. A variety of other alternatives were suggested such as

English pounds, florins and farthings,
East African Dollars and Cents,

English pounds, East African florins and

venience had been caused by the scarcity of silver as a result of gold sovereigns being made legal tender. "The Banks which had previously imported the rupees required for trade purposes have found it more economical to import gold, and the expense of importing rupees has been thrown upon the Govt."

It was decided, after consulting the Treasury to treat the proposal for making the sovereign legal tender, as to refer the question of a decimal rupee currency again to the Govt. With regard to the first point, the Treasury remarked that it was not prepared to introduce the sovereign, especially in view of the difficulties which it presented in Egypt, and that, in any case, it would not be willing to issue a half-sovereign as a legal tender.

June 1903 and, more particularly, the report by Mr. Bourne which accompanied it, and the most important papers in the series. Mr. Bourne had issued a Circular for the purpose of ascertaining the local opinion on the point, and, although he expresses his disappointment at the small number of replies, they may be fairly representative of all sections of the community. He remarks

"The public generally, including both the paper, seized the opportunity afforded by the proposed change to agitate for the adoption of the British system of pounds, shillings and pence. A variety of other alternatives were suggested such as

English pounds, Florins and farthings,
East African dollars and cents,
English pounds, East African florins and

an E. African coin equal to 1/10th.

florin,

English pounds and Indian silver and copper.

The Manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India is, however, in favour of the proposed change and concludes his letter with the following passage:-

"It has been said by some that the trade of this place being considerably wrapped up with India, calculations might be difficult as to accounts in annas and pice being converted into rupees. But really, in practice, the rupee is a common mode of the adjustment of the trade. Holding gold is a perfectly safe mode in India (and I speak from experience there) where the decimal system is practically unknown. I will have to do with India and not the slightest difficulty or inconvenience felt in the conversion of the rupee into annas and pice."

The only protest against the proposed change was made by a body of merchants who withdrew the motion from the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bowring here rebukes the claim of this body to represent the commercial community; he states that the leading and oldest established firms have refused to become members, and that, with two exceptions, none of no weight in the commercial life of Bombay--it consists of a number of Indian merchants. It is to be noted that all the Indians who answered the Circular were against the change and in favour of the existing state of things. Mr. Bowring continues:- "Under these circumstances I do not consider that much importance need be attached to the protest."

There is, as I have said, a strong feeling

in favour of the introduction of the English currency.

(1) On account of the greater portability of the silver rupee compared with the rupee.

(2) To bring us into line with the rest of our African possessions and with Great Britain.

(3) Because it is claimed that East Africa is to be developed by Englishmen and that the future of our trade lies with Great Britain and South Africa.

(4) To point out that (1) will be done by the note issue, (2) by the rupee only, and (3) by it affects (2), with which it deals.

This is in my opinion a question of the future of our African possessions and of our trade with Great Britain and South Africa. It would be well to consider the question of the introduction of the English currency in East Africa and Uganda. At present our trade relations with India are such that the retention of the Indian Rupee as our standard coin and as the Treasury has raised obligations to the English Government, it is a matter of tender consideration to introduce the English currency in whole or in part.

At present our trade relations with India are such that the retention of the Indian Rupee as our standard coin and as the Treasury has raised obligations to the English Government, it is a matter of tender consideration to introduce the English currency in whole or in part.

As a result therefore that for the present the Indian Rupee must remain as the standard coin in East Africa and Uganda, the question to be considered is whether in view of a possible change to the English system in the future it would be advisable to change our

in favour of the introduction of the English currency:-

(1) On account of the greater portability of the silver coin as compared with the rupee.

(2) To bring us into line with the rest of our African possessions and with Great Britain.

(3) Because it is claimed that East Africa is to be developed by Englishmen and that the future of our trade lies with Great Britain and South Africa.

(It points out that (1) will be met by the note issue, and that (2) will be met by the fact that (3), with which we are dealing).

It is in the opinion of the Committee that a small silver coin of the value of 1/4d. would be a most desirable addition to our currency, and that the issue of such a coin would be a most desirable step towards the simplification of our currency system. The issue of such a coin would be a most desirable step towards the simplification of our currency system. The issue of such a coin would be a most desirable step towards the simplification of our currency system.

At present our relations with India are undoubted, justify the retention of the Indian rupee as our standard coin, and as the Treasury has raised objections to the English silver coin being made a legal tender together with the rupee, I consider it would be preferable to introduce the English currency in whole or in part.....

Accordingly, therefore, for the present the Indian rupee must remain as the standard coin in East Africa and Uganda, the question to be considered is whether, in view of a possible change to the English system in the future it would be advisable to change our

substantive coinage.

Personally, I do not think it at all likely that it will ever be imperative for us to adopt the English system of currency. However much our trade with Great Britain may increase our trade with India is bound to continue to be very considerable, further if at some future time it might be considered convenient to legalise the English Sovereign in East Africa this could be done without interfering with the silver and copper coins.

Mr. Bourne also mentioned that some of the foreign firms actually use their books in rupees and decimals, and that the only real objection to the system was that the Sir C. Blount proposed in 1902, viz. the appearance of the British note and coinage in the country, but that these had been introduced and that the Government had been quick to

in the present case etc. which it could be if necessary and the introduction of country natives, and here is the habit of counting on their fingers and reckoning by tens.

Sir C. Blount had also changed his view he said in 1902.

The real important point which seems to be far to question is whether we should improve the rupee currency as suggested or introduce the British currency of pounds, shillings and pence, which may be stated in another way as whether our commercial relations in the future are likely to be mainly with India or with Great Britain and South Africa. There are no at present sufficient data for answering this question, and it is

subsidiary coinage.

Personally, I do not think it at all likely that it will ever be imperative for us to adopt the English system of currency. However much our trade with Great Britain may increase our trade with India is bound to continue to be very considerable, further if at some future time it might be considered convenient to legalise the English Sovereign in East Africa this could be done without interfering with the silver and copper coinage.

Mrs. Bowring also mentioned that some of the foreign firms actually want their money in rupees and decimals, and that the only real objection to the notes, which she and Sir Robert had raised in 1902, viz., the danger of devaluation, the possibility of a sudden fall in the value of the rupee, and the consequent loss of confidence, has been found to be unfounded.

She also mentioned that some of the Indian firms, in the greater number of which it continues to be the case, and under the impression of the natives, who are in the habit of counting on their fingers and reckoning by tens.

(1) Sir C. Macartney also changed his view on the 17th of 1902 to 1907.

The all important point which seems to me open to question is whether we should improve the rupee currency as suggested or introduce the British currency of pounds, shillings and pence, which may be stated in another way as whether our commercial relations in the future are likely to be mainly with India or with Great Britain and South Africa. There are not at present sufficient data for answering this question, and it is

The Treasury letter (1862, 10 Sept '62) also "considered in the opinion expressed by Sir Robert Peel and the Board that in the present circumstances of the Protectorate the adoption of sterling currency would offer no advantages sufficient to compensate for the immediate inconvenience and probable future difficulties which it would entail. In the event of large development in the trade relations of the Protectorate with this country and with sterling-paying Colonies the continuance of the rupee as the standard of the local currency will not prevent the requirements of that trade from being met."

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be urged that if this in so it would be well to wait a year or two and observe the course of development." He points out, however, the desirability of making at once any change that is to be made and, as the Indian trade was then the chief factor, he decided for the decimalization of the rupee. He did not attach much weight to the dissentient views and conclusions, still referred to the possibility of inconvenience in regard to Zambiar,

"As our copper is not at present current in Zambiar a further alteration will make no difference. The same arguments apply to relations with India where our copper is not accepted".

About the 31st the Board received a private letter from Sir James Spenser, advocating a decimal currency of some sort, and regarding a decimal division of the rupee, and a letter from the Colonial Chamber of Commerce, proposing the same, and stating that it would "revolutionize trade and raise all traders". The matter was referred to the Treasury, who considered that the opinion of Sir C. Elliot, Mr. Osborne as to the weight to be attached to the various local views must be accepted, and was then laid before Lord Lyndhurst, who spoke in favour of the immediate introduction of the decimal rupee coinage.

The matter was not again raised until an article by Sir C. Elliot appeared in the 18th Century for Sept. 1866. In it he said

"Finally, a matter of importance, which demands most careful consideration, is the coinage of the Protectorate. This at present consists of rupees, shillings and pence, and is

See also official

Statist
Vol. 10, p. 904

he urged that if this is so it would be well to wait a year or two and observe the course of development." He points out, however, the desirability of making at once any change that is to be made and, as the Indian trade was then the chief factor, he decides for the decimalization of the rupee. He did not attach much weight to the dissentient views and conclusions, with regard to the possibility of inconvenience in regard to Zambiar,

"As our copper is not at present current in Zambiar, further alterations will make no difference. The same argument applies to relations with India where our copper is not accepted."

At a later date the War received a private letter from Sir C. Elliot, advocating a decimal currency. The War, in the meantime, a division of the currency, and a telegram from the War Office, dated 10th August 1904, regarding the change, which would result in the issue of half and small coins. The War was referred to Sir C. Elliot, who considered that the opinion of Sir C. Elliot was to be relied on to be accepted, and was then laid before Lord Curzon, who decided in favour of the immediate introduction of the decimal rupee coinage.

The matter was not again raised until an article by Sir C. Elliot appeared in the 19th Century for Sept. 1904. In it he said:

"Finally, a matter of importance, which deserves most careful consideration, is the coinage of the Protectorate. This at present is in the form of rupees, annas, and pice, and is

See also official

Sept. 1904

The Treasury letter (1904, 10 Sept 04) also concerned in the opinion expressed by Sir Elliot and the Secretary that in the present circumstances of the Protectorate the adoption of sterling coinage would offer no advantages sufficient to compensate for the immediate inconvenience and probable future difficulties which it would entail. In the event of large development in the trade relations of the Protectorate with this country and with sterling-using Colonies, the continuance of the rupee as the standard of the local currency would not prevent the requirements of that trade from being met.

India, and it is proposed to replace it by rupees with decimal subdivisions, as in Ceylon which is certainly a change for the better as far as it goes. When the proposal was first made about two years ago, it was reasonable enough, as the commercial relations of the Protectorate seemed to be largely with India; but, as the discussion has been allowed to go on, and as meanwhile the European element had increased and relations with South Africa have grown closer, I think that if the Government made the possible introduction of British currency should again be considered.

In his article, and on a conversation with Mr. Arden, she pointed to the impasse which had been given to the subject through the introduction of British currency into East Africa and expressed the opinion that the absence of it in East Africa would be a great obstacle to the success of any generalized steamship company to push the traffic. Earl Darnley directed that the matter should be gone into. A letter was also received from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recommending the introduction of British currency as soon as the Protectorate were sufficiently advanced to warrant the change.

(L. Harvey 20/10/04)

A memorandum by Mr. Crowe pointed out that the decision had been arrived at chiefly on the subject given to it by Sir G. Elliot and Mr. Bowring in 1902 and on their view as to the weight of public opinion on the subject in the protectorate, and referred to the practical difficulty which would arise through the postponement of the much-needed currency notes if the Order in Council were delayed.

India, and it is proposed to replace it by rupees with decimal subdivisions, as in Ceylon, which is certainly a change for the better as far as it goes. When the proposal was first made about two years ago, it was reasonable enough, as the commercial relations of the Protectorate seemed to be largely with India; but, as the discussion has been allowed to drag on, and as meanwhile the European element has increased and relations with South Africa have grown closer, I think that if any change were the possible introduction of British currency should apply to the whole.

In this article, and on conversation with Sir A. Gordon, who pointed to the losses which had been given to British trade through the introduction of British currency into West Africa and expressed the opinion that the absence of it in East Africa would be a great obstacle to the success of any subsidized steamship company to push the traffic, Mr. Gore directed that the matter should be made info. A letter was also sent from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recommending the introduction of British currency "as soon as the Protectorate were sufficiently advanced to carry the change."

A memorandum by Mr. Gore pointed out that the decision had been arrived at chiefly on the support given to it by Sir G. Elliot and Mr. Barrin in 1902 and on their views as to the weight of public opinion on the subject in the Protectorate, and referred to the practical difficulty which would arise through the postponement of the much-needed currency notes if the Order in Council were delayed.

(A. Harvey 10/10/04)

(10)

delayed through the revision of the arrangements as to coinage. A telegram had already been sent to Sir D. Stewart in consequence of Sir O. Elliot's article, and he replied adhering to the rupee standard but recommending the legalization of the sovereign as "of greatest consequence to ~~the~~ ^{settlers} and traders".

The question of British currency was then dropped, but the Treasury were asked to formulate their views as to the legalization of the sovereign. They replied

January 29/04

"that it is impossible to predict in the absence of experience whether the causes which have led to this result in Ceylon would be equally operative in the Protectorates. As the local authorities appear to be strongly of opinion that the course of Protectorate trade requires the legal recognition of the sovereign, and that the advantages of its adoption outweigh any possible disadvantages, My Lords will not further press Their objection".

The Order in Council was finally issued on these lines.

W.B.S.
22.12.03

delayed through the revision of the arrangements as to coinage. A telegram had already been sent to Sir D. Stewart in consequence of Sir O. Elliot's article, and he replied adhering to the rupee standard but recommending the legalization of the sovereign as "of greatest consequence to ~~the~~^{the} ~~country~~^{the} and traders".

The question of British currency was then dropped, but the Treasury were asked to reconsider their views as to the legalization of the sovereign. They replied

January 24/09

"that the immediate introduction of the sovereign as part of the local currency of the Protectorates had appeared to them undesirable in view of the possibility that the same circulation might be inconveniently restricted, as had happened under similar regulations in the case of some of the Protectorates, and that it would be better to wait until the advantages of its adoption were more fully established."

It is not possible, however, to predict in the absence of experience whether the causes which have led to this result in Ceylon would be equally operative in the Protectorates. As the local authorities appear to be strongly of opinion that the course of Protectorate trade requires the legal recognition of the sovereign, and that the advantages of its adoption outweigh any possible disadvantages, the Lords will not further press their objection".

The Order in Council was finally issued on these lines.

W.S.S.
26.1.09



Handwritten notes or signatures at the top right of the page.

2nd October, 1905

Dear Sir,

With reference to what I said the other day about the proposed coinage...
I enclose a copy of a report on the...
... (the... started in... with Sir...
... Office.

The coins that are now current are Maria Theresa dollars, British India rupees and half and quarter annas, and rupees (and perhaps some half and quarter annas) and copper pieces of the late F.M.S.A. Company.

The order in Council of February 1905...
... introduced in Ceylon in 1898. This was nothing to recommend it...
... and is only current in a...
... little if any...
... It was introduced in Ceylon to give the Colony a revenue from her currency.

and possibly the same is, within my own knowledge, the case in the Protectorates. It is true that the local rulers, and the people, are naturally attracted to the local coinage which promises him revenue, and it is not at all likely to consider it from any wider point of view. It is the duty of the Home Authorities, the results of these small local coinages has rarely been justified, and the time inevitably comes when their existence gives great trouble. The whole situation in Africa shows that British sterling must eventually be the dominant currency. Why then take any step in our own possessions which must eventually be retraced? At this point the admission of the Protectorate Authorities that the Imperial currency must eventually be introduced (I am writing from memory on this point but I think their statements amounted to an admission) is very important, and, taken with its increase, and in all the other African possessions, is to my mind conclusive of the policy to be followed.



and possibly the same intention may have hadly
 influence the proposal for its introduction in the
 Protectorates. No doubt a proposal for such a
 step, like any other, must be strongly attracted to any
 standpoint which promises the greatest benefit and is not at all
 likely to consider it from any wider point of view. I
 think that this is the policy of the Home Authorities. The
 practice of these small local changes has rarely been
 justified, and the time inevitably comes when their
 existence gives great trouble. The whole situation
 in Africa shows that British sterling must eventually
 be the dominant currency. Why then take any step in
 our own possessions which must eventually be retraced?
 On this point the admission of the Protectorate
 Authorities that the Imperial currency must eventually
 be introduced (I am writing from memory on this point
 but I think their statements amounted to an admission)
 is very important, and, taken with its increasing use
 in all the other African possessions, is to my mind
 conclusive of the policy to be followed.

All the difficulties, as the recent
 circumstances, have arisen in settling in
 conformity with the proposal of a form of coin
 which will be economical in manufacture, distinctive
 in character and suitable for circulation.
 It would have been said in favour of the proposed subsidiary
 coinage in 1908 is believed to be not justified by the
 proposal now under consideration to introduce a
 subsidiary currency for Northern and Southern Nigeria
 and so on. The result of this currency is that while
 it meets the needs of the local traders it is not
 suited to the Imperial system. As far as I know, the
 currency of the Interior Trade of East Africa is not
 desirable to that of the Interior of West Africa. A
 currency which suits the one will suit the other, and
 could be financially more favourable to the Protectorates
 than the local coin, etc.

For these reasons I respectfully submit that
 it is desirable to re-consider the decision arrived at
 in 1908 and view the circumstances of the case as they
 stand.



stand in 1905. It is quite possible that the Authorities
of the Protectorates if they were cognizant of the
possibilities for West Africa might alter their opinion,
but in any case it seems to me that there are strong
reasons now for, if not introducing the Imperial currency
with an African penny and subsidiary coins, at least
maintaining the status quo.

Yours sincerely,

William Elliot Mackenzie

134

Air Charles Flett proposes the immediate introduction of the paper rental system combined with a note issue, and expresses his concurrence with the views contained in Mr Bowring's report. This report is extremely interesting, inasmuch as, written apparently in support of the paper rental system, it demonstrates the objections which this currency possesses even from the MINTA's local standpoint which Mr Bowring takes up.

If this proposal is sanctioned it will (i) be against the opinion of the general public of the Protectorates; (ii) involve grave difficulties in connection with the Postal system and a loss of Postal revenues; (iii) involve a further loss in connection with the conversion of the copper pieces in the local Treasury; (iv) impose upon this vast area which "every year is becoming more rapidly opened up" a subsidiary currency

which (a) is only known in Ceylon, a dependency with which
 as far as I can gather, there are no commercial relations,
 (b) which will not be successful or legal either now or in
 the future, and (c) which
 it may be necessary to discuss in the future in
 connection with the Indian system.

Apparatus for the production of such five
 ... of the National
 ... constituted now in favour
 of it. The object of the ... indifferent or hostile,
 ... and if ... doubtful
 ... may be,
 ... may not be
 ...
 ... still, ... this
 ... discussions in

... in
 ... to con-
 ... of British Africa apart
 from

from the Imperial possessions in the rest of that continent. South Africa uses the Imperial currency. The evidence taken before the West African Currency Committee indicates that the solution of the question in that portion of the continent is the introduction of the same currency modified to suit the small purchasing power of the natives. The subsidiary means of barter from the West Coast to the boundary of the East African Protectorate are practically the same viz. brass, ^{and} copper wire and cowries, and to impose two currencies, one practically unlimited, the other local and circumscribed, under the same flag, does not appear likely either to encourage trade or increase "the confidence of the native in the use of money".

The objections to the proposal are (i) that the present currency is inadequate, (ii) that the amount of inflation is considerable and likely to remain so, and (iii) the merits of the decimal system. It is unnecessary to discuss (i) which may be admitted. (ii) resolves itself into a mere question of account keeping (which

from the Imperial possessions in the rest of that continent. South Africa uses the Imperial currency. The evidence taken before the West African currency Committee indicates that the solution of the question is that a portion of the continent is the introduction of the same currency modified to suit the small purchasing power of the natives. The subsidiary means of barter from the West Coast to the boundary of the East Africa Protectorate are practically the same viz. brass, copper wire and cowries, and to impose two currencies, one practically unlimited, the other local and circumscribed, under the same flag, does not appear likely either to encourage trade or increase "the confidence of the native in the use of money".

The arguments in favour of the proposed are (i) that the present currency is inadequate, (ii) that the trade with India is considerable and likely to remain so, and (iii) the merits of the decimal system. It is unnecessary to discuss (i) which may be admitted. (iii) resolves itself into a mere question of account keeping (which

... (sent for the official partiality) so far
 ... concerned, inasmuch as the
 ... strictly limited, and the decimal
 system unknown in India and the ... of British Africa,
 and notorious to ... commercial advan-
 tage or source for it. With ... (ii) assuming
 ... in ... of the future trade
 ... India, it is ... Now its present condi-
 ... affected by the
 ... since India has adopted the
 ... legal tender.

The ... of the present currency being
 ... (1) in ...'s
 ... (ii) ... (iii) intro-
 ... stated the strong
 ... in my opinion ... highly in ...
 ... (iii) is ... but preferable to (1). (iii)
 ... the proper course to follow, and seems to
 ... justified by the following considerations. (a) The
 ... described in these papers as rapid, of the
 district

District opened up by the Bechuanaland railway. (b) the general development from the south and west towards the great central trade routes of Africa. (c) the public opinion in favour of it, (d) the condition of the existing currency, which would enable the change to be carried out more economically now than at any future time; (e) the natives will have no difficulty in getting accustomed to it than to the Ceylonese hybrid proposed by Sir Charles Macartney.

With regard to (1), it appears that some 2750000 Rs. (2680,000) has been imported from India up to June 1902, and some 103,000 Rs. coined and imported by the I.F.E.A. Company. The amount of Indian subsidiary silver in circulation is about 24,000, and that of the I.F.E.A. Co. practically nil. It appears that no reliable estimate can be formed of the amount of Rupees re-exported to India, but it is safe I think to estimate that the actual amount of silver currency to be dealt with would not much exceed 2600,000. There is practi-

district opened up by the Bombay Railway, (b) the general development from the South and West towards the great central trade route of Africa, (c) the public opinion in favour of it, (d) the condition of the existing currency, which would enable the change to be carried out more economically now than at any future time, (e) the natives will have no difficulty in getting accustomed to it than to the Ceylonese hybrid proposed by Sir Charles Macartney.

With regard to (d), it appears that some 975000 Rs. (2650,000) had been imported from India up to June 1902, and some 103,000 Rs. coined and imported by the I.E.C. Company. The amount of Indian subsidiary silver in circulation is about 24,000, and that of the I.E.C. Co. practically nil. It appears that no reliable estimate can be formed of the amount of Rupees re-exported to India, but it is safe I think to estimate that the actual amount of silver currency to be sent with would not reach a total 2600,000. There is practi-

by no means proper in circulation, and the Maria Theresia
 dollars in circulation can be easily exchanged at any time
 with the Italians. *The copper piece issued by S.B.A. by
 Protestants amount to some £20,000 of which only some
 is in circulation.*
 The Government however has an objection to British
 currency that the exchangeable value of the coinage
 which does not meet the requirements of the country. I
 think there is much force in this, and if the
 currency is altered :- I think I should suggest a copper
 subsidiary coin instead of shillings, and an additional
 coin equivalent to the original farthing or half. This
 would provide a currency with an exchangeable
 value as low as 20 coins on the Western
 Continent and about half that in the Uganda
 Protectorate. The natives on the Western side
 object to bronze but have been accustomed to
 copper, as are the natives of the Protectorate.
 There is no reason why these copper coins
 should not be perforated

Sir William Thomson, Secretary

20.9.03.

is no Irish paper in circulation, and the Maria Theresa
 dollars in circulation to be easily exchanged at Harar
 with the Shillings. The copper piece coined by J.B. & Co. by
 Protector amount to some £38,000 of which only some
 is in circulation.

Mr. Roberts however has an objection to British
 currency that the paper money will not be a farthing
 which does not meet the requirements of the natives. I
 think there is much force in this, and if British
 currency is adopted in Africa I would suggest a copper
 subsidiary coin, instead of brass, and an additional
 coin equivalent to the ordinary farthing of value. This
 would provide a currency with an exchangeable
 value as low as 25 coins on the Western
 Continent and about half that in the Uganda
 Protectorate. The natives on the Western side
 object to bronze but have been accustomed to
 copper, as are the natives of the Protectorate.
 There is no reason why these copper coins
 should not be perforated.

Sir William Williams-Murray



Dear Ambassador

In consequence of my withdrawal of
of the 2nd tender to you in the East African
Protectorate coinage, say I refer your attention to
the Director's letter dated 27 July to Cairo, a copy of
which has just been forwarded to me by the Secretary.

He says (1) "In introducing a new system
of coinage it is desirable to refrain from causing
complications, such as might arise, when dealing with
African natives, were too many new denominations of
coins to be simultaneously put in circulation."
Yet the natives will have to grapple with the new 20
and 25 cent pieces as well as the 2 and 4 annas Indian
coins, unless the latter are demonetised.

(2) No 5 cent pieces are to be coined at
present.

(3) The 1/10th cent piece is not required
in the East African Protectorate. - The Secretary of

State



20th October 1898.

*Accounting...
Hold the...
... 28-25*

Dear Antrobus,

In continuation of my unofficial letter of the 2nd instant to you on the East African Protectorate coinage, may I draw your attention to Mr Baring's letter dated 2nd July to C.O., a copy of which has just been forwarded to me by the Treasury.

He says (1) "In introducing a new system of coinage it is desirable to refrain from raising complications, such as might arise, when dealing with African natives, were too many new denominations of coins to be simultaneously put in circulation".

Yet the natives will have to grapple with the new 50 and 25 cent pieces as well as the 8 and 4 anna Indian coins, unless the latter are demonetised.

(2) No 5 cent pieces are to be coined at present.

(3) The 1/10th cent piece is not required in the East African Protectorate. - The Secretary of

State



state that it has not to coin it. *It is not possible to coin*
 Apparently then the new coinage is required
 to be silver, to three denominations viz. 1/2 penny,
 1/4 penny and 1/8 penny. The 1/2 penny has been sent
 to the Mint and 1/4 penny pieces. The 1/8 penny has
 been considered good. And yet it is a case of bringing
 them into circulation the present currency is to be
 abolished. Our best

I believe that in connection with Sir
 Frederick Lugard and Sir Egerton I shall be able very
 shortly to settle a subsidiary coinage for West Africa
 which will give a good profit to the colonies there,
 and consist of two denominations viz., a penny and a
 fourth of a penny, to which if necessary later, an
 intermediate coin can be added. These coins will be
 of a metal, of a convenient size and readily
 distinguishable.

Again I urge if you will not introduce
 special silver with this local subsidiary coinage, at
 least



State has decided not to do so. *Other excellent reasons.*
 And finally when the coinage is reduced
 to three denominations in bronze,
 or other metal or mixed metal,
 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent pieces. Now we
 may be considered good. And yet the
 idea of bringing
 into circulation any present coinage is to be
 abolished. Our bond

I believe that in consultation with Sir
 Frederick Lugard and Mr Egerton shall be able very
 shortly to settle a subsidiary coinage for West Africa
 which will give a good profit to the colonies there,
 and consist of two denominations viz., a penny and a
 tenth of a penny, to which if necessary later, an
 intermediate coin can be added. These coins will be
 produced, of a compact size and readily
 distinguishable.

Again I urge if you will not introduce
 silver with this local subsidiary coinage, at
 least



Yours hold your hand as you see how the letter goes
on the West Coast.

Yours sincerely,

William H. Hall - New York



CO
 34593
 Recd
 Sep. 27 1905

27th September 1905.

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Sir,

I am directed by the Master of the Mint to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Antabus' letter of the 14th September 1905 and with reference to the second paragraph thereof to point out that while the question of perforation had been dealt with by this Department in preliminary reports, the official letters of the Crown Agents and the Foreign Office, and respectively of the 17th February, and the 15th March 1905, with regard to the preparation of designs for the new coins of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and the question of perforation, which the latter letter has already stated that "the Government will be pleased to accept the design and and the metal proposed for the coins of the United Kingdom," thus allowing the Government to consider perforation. I am further directed to inform you that the submission of the designs for the coins to the Master of the Mint became subject to the views held by His Majesty on this subject.

With regard to the perforated half-cent piece which it is proposed to substitute for the one-tenth cent piece, I am directed to state that, as the coin is to be of the same weight as the Ceylon half-cent, and it is not desirable to reduce it further, the cost of producing one penny's worth in currency would be, including freight, at the present price of copper, about 21-22. If steel or nickel would probably be four times as great, and the only metal in which, at a reduced

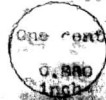
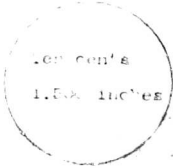


size, such a coin could probably be laid down in the protectorate, within its currency value, would be minimum. The number of half-cents per ton of bronze of the weight suggested, would be about 420,000 and the cost of manufacture would exceed the price of the metal.

With regard to the bronze ten cent piece, two copper discs are enclosed showing the weight, diameter and thickness of this coin if either of the weights suggested in the fifth para. each of the letter under reply be adopted. In determining the weight to be adopted it is desirable, however, to keep this as low as is compatible with a clear distinction between the ten and five cent pieces. The five cent piece is to weigh 291.5 grains, or 24 pieces to the pound avoirdupois and the one cent is also an even fraction, $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the above. It would be preferable to maintain this arrangement which is simple and convenient. Therefore, if a less difference is possible than that between 427.5 and 421.5 grains, the Master of the Mint would propose 388.5 grains as a convenient weight to adopt for this coin.

Under Article 8 (b) of the Order in Council the remedy must be in the proportion of the denomination of the coin to the five cent piece, that is 14.58 grains.

Should this coinage be proceeded with the diameters of the several coins recommended would be as shown below:



The design of the half-cent piece will be identical with that of the one cent piece and no alteration in the remedy allowance will be caused by the perforation.

Your obedient servant,

William G. ...

Secretary of State,
Postal Office,

34593
SEP 27 1935

P.O.
34543

Edw.
Uganda

198

31 January 1906

DRAFT.

to Mr. Prot. as 48

Sir, May

With reference to the

Chief Hayes Sade Co.

~~document from the~~
Foreign Office despatch

MINUTE.

- Mr. Boston 29/1
- Mr. Read 30 (29/1)
- Mr. Entolms 30
- Mr. ...
- Mr. ...
- Mr. Graham.
- Mr. W. O'Malley
- The Duke of Northborough.
- Mr. ...

no. 20 of the 17th of
February, 1905, I have
the honor to inform you
that I understand
that a first instalment

of the currency notes
which are to be
introduced in the
East Africa and
Uganda Protectorates
under the Order in
Council of the 10th of
February, 1905
will shortly be sent out to

5/1/06

West Africa by the
C.A. for the Colonies
I have accordingly
to request you to
communicate with
the Acting Commr.
of the Colonies as to
the date on which
the Order in Council
should be proclaimed
and Protectorate
in accordance with
Clause ~~22~~ 22. It
will not be possible
to bring into operation
at present that
part of the Order
which relates to
the new voyage, and
the proclamations
cannot be limited
to parts relating

East Africa by the
C.A. for the Colonies.

2. I have accordingly
to request you to
communicate with
the Acting Commr.
of Uganda as to
the date on which
the Order in Council
should be proclaimed
in each Protectorate
in accordance with
Clause ~~22~~ 22. It
will not be possible
to bring into operation
at present that
part of the Order
which relates to
the new voyage, and
the proclamations
need be limited
to the parts relating

with the note issue 199
and the legitimization
of the sovereignty.

3. The proclamations
should, after issue,
be sent home to me
for approval
in accordance with
Clause 25.

July 20 EAST.
34593 Uganda 200

31 January 1906

Sir, [unclear]

I am directed by the
Earl of Selkirk to request
you to inform the Honorable

Comr. of the Treasury

that, since the date
of the Order from the

Dept. of the 23rd of

August last, the
operation of the

introduction of the new
currency system laid
down in the Order in
Council of the 10th of

February, 1905, has for
the East Africa and
Uganda Protectorates

DRAFT.

Secretary to the
Treasury

MINUTE.

Mr. Portman 29/1

Mr. Read 30

Mr. Antroub 30

Mr. Cox.

Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Graham.

Sir M. Osmannoy.

The Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. Lyttelton.

2 dft.

he has been secured
officially
with the Deputy Master
of the Court. It is

understood that a
reply to that letter
has been deferred
pending the result
of the discussion

It has now been
understood that

and I have by
~~the~~ ~~means~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~means~~
interference with the

proposal to introduce
a change in the
law on the several
branches of the paper
which was agreed to
by the said Court
and the Secretary of
State for Foreign

be has been discussed
non-officially
with the Deputy Master
of the Mint. It is

understood that a
reply to that letter
has been deferred
pending the result
of the discussion.

2. It has now been
understood that the
proposal to introduce
a coinage system
based on the decimal
division of the rupee
which was agreed to
by the Lords Comptrol-
lers and the Secretary of
State for Foreign

Affairs. It has been
stated that it appears
however, that great
difficulties would be
experienced in manu-
facturing the proposed
one-tenth cent piece
which it was proposed
to introduce and in
Nagpur, and, after
consultation with the
Lords Comptrol-
lers of the
Protectorate, it was
decided to substitute
for this piece a
half-cent piece which
would also be proposed.
The Mint have proposed
that the weight of this
coin should be the same
as that of the corresponding
coin in Ceylon, i.e. 36.458
grains.

S. J. (London & Co.)

Affairs. It has been
stated that it appears
however, that great
difficulties would be
experienced in manu-
facturing the proposed
one-tenth cent piece
which it was proposed
to introduce and in
Nagpur, and, after
consultation with the
Lords Comptrol-
lers of the
Protectorate, it was
decided to substitute
for this piece a
half-cent piece which
would also be proposed.
The Mint have proposed
that the weight of this
coin should be the same
as that of the corresponding
coin in Ceylon, i.e. 36.458
grains.

be has been discussed
non-officially
with the Deputy Master
of the Mint. It is

understood that a
reply to that letter
has been deferred
pending the result
of this discussion.

It has now been
understood that the

had been by
~~the~~ ^{Committee}
~~the~~ ^{the}
interference with the

proposal to introduce
a coinage system

based on the decimal
division of the rupee

which was agreed to
by the Lords Committee

and the Secretary of
State for Foreign

Affairs. It has been
It appears 201

however, that great
difficulty would be
experienced in manu-

facturing the proposed
one-tenth cent piece

which it was proposed
to introduce and in

England, and, after
consultation with the

the Board of that
Protectorate, it was

decided to substitute
for this piece a

half-cent piece which
would also be proposed.

The Mint has proposed
that the weight ^{and remedy} of this

coin should be the same
as ~~that~~ ^{that} of the corresponding
coin in England, i.e. 36.458

Sir Egerton & Co. Smith!

phos

presented 91 grains
weighing

3. With regard to the
two cent piece, for
which no weight or
remedy allowance was
provided in the Order
in Council, the ~~Secretary~~
Master of the Mint has
drawn attention to the
fact that a coin of twice
the weight allotted to the
one cent piece would
be a convenience of large,
and has recommended
that a weight of 388 $\frac{1}{2}$
grains should be adopted,
with a remedy allowance
of 14.58 grains. His
Excellency has approved of
this recommendation.

His Lordship presumes
that an amending Order
in Council will be required
in order to provide for the

grams and 91 grain
respectively

3. With regard to the
ten cent piece, for
which no weight or
remedy allowance was
provided in the Order
in Council, the ~~Secretary~~
Master of the Mint has
drawn attention to the
fact that a coin of twice
the weight allotted to the
ten cent piece would
be a convenience of large
and has recommended
that a weight of 3.8888
grams should be adopted,
with a remedy allowance
of 14.58 grains. Lord
Lygon has approved of
this recommendation.

4. His Lordship presumes
that an amending Order
in Council will be required
in order to provide for the

DRAFT.

MINUTE.

Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Anthonys.
Mr. Cur.
Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Graham.
Mr. M. O'Mahoney.
The Duke of Marlborough.
Mr. Lyttelton.

introduction of the ²³²
new half-cent piece,
and he will be glad if
their Lordships will
give directions for the
preparation of the
necessary Order; which
will also, if they
think it desirable,
~~state the~~
set out the weight
and remedy allowance
agreed upon in the
case of the ten cent
piece.

5. In the meantime,
arrangements are being
made for the
preparation of designs
for the half-cent and
one-cent pieces, for
which special coin is

required owing to
the fact that the
coins will be prepared,
and the Commission
are also being
instructed to
proclaim under
22
clause 11 of the
Order in Council, those
parts of the Order
which relate to the
introduction of
Currency Notes and
the legal tender
of the same.
I have to add
that Lord Elyon will
be glad to be
furnished with a
copy of the Order
from the Secy. of

The 23rd of August
on the subject of
the accounting
arrangements to be
adopted in connection
with the new
currency system

MO
34593

EAP
Uganda

204

31 January 1906

DRAFT.

Deputy Master
of the Mint

MINUTE.

Mr. Bodouley 29/11
Mr. Keel 30
" " 30/12

Mr. ... Marlborough.

Hand 2.35

Sir,
~~Receipt~~
The delay in replying
to your letter of the
27th Sept. last
has, as you are aware,
been due to the
unfortunate circumstances
which have taken
place as to the
general question of
the new system of
coinage which is to
be introduced in
the East Africa and
Uganda Protectorates.
I am now directed
by the Earl of Epsom

2075

request you to inform
the Deputy Master
of the Court that
he ^{causes in} ~~has~~

~~remains in~~
with the proposal to
introduce a course
based on the decimal
division of the rupee
which was agreed upon
by the Lords Com in
of the Treasury and
the late S. of the
Foreign Affairs.

As the Lords of the Treasury
have signified to
make the necessary
arrangements for the
introduction of the
decimal coinage, it is
desired for the introduction
of the decimal coinage
and the necessary
arrangements of the same

weight and remedy ²⁰⁵
allowance as the
corresponding English coin,
and I am to request that
a design for this piece
and the recent piece
may be submitted for
Lord Elgin's approval.
His Lordship has promised
that ~~the~~ design will
provide for the
representation of the
King's Effigy on the
obverse, in accordance
with your letter of the
3rd of August, but I
am to draw attention
to your ~~letter~~ letter
of the 10th of
November, in which you
stated, in connection with
the proposed design of
subsidiary coinage that
it is recommended
that

adoption of a weight
of 388.8 grams
and a remedy allowance
of 14.58 grams

R. J. A.

DRAFT

MINUTE

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Astor.
- Mr. ...
- Mr. Lucas.
- Mr. Graham.
- Sr. H. Ommoney.
- The Duke of Marlborough
- Mr. Luttrell.

that the things should be
not placed on the coins.
With reference to this last
recommendation, I may
add that apart from
the great difficulties
caused by perforation
there are precedents in
the last and previous
years, which justify
the omission of the King's
effigy in view of
the ... the latter, it
is assumed that if any
difficulty is experienced
in preparing a design for
a perforated coin with
the King's effigy, the
objection, to the omission
of the effigy, may be raised on
your letter of the 3rd of
August do not apply.

4. With regard to the
retention of the ...
to you that had
your approval of the