

**A HISTORY
OF THE
REGULAR
BANKNOTE ISSUES
OF
SOUTH AFRICA.**

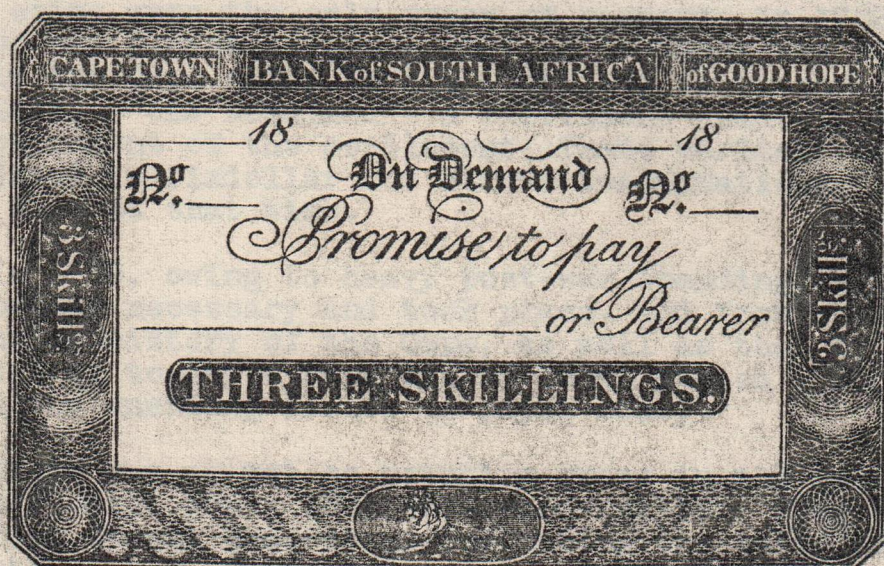
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A HISTORY OF THE REGULAR BANKNOTE ISSUES

OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BY

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1967

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A HISTORY OF THE REGULAR BANKNOTE ISSUES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Hostilities between the Netherlands and England at the end of the 18th century were largely responsible for the advent of banknotes on the South African scene. In the early days of the Cape barter was extensively used, but when this was not possible, coins were the only means of payment. In 1782 the Dutch Governor van Plettenberg was obliged to issue the first banknotes in the Cape owing to his inability to procure from the Netherlands - the homeland - a sufficient quantity of coin for the requirement of the settlement. These earliest banknotes were issued in rixdollar and stiver denominations, the currency of the Cape at that time.

In 1788, owing to heavy post-war spending, a further note issue became necessary and took place, and from then onwards the banking history of the Cape, as well as that of the other provinces of to-day's Republic of South Africa, can be traced through the unending issues of paper-money.

There was as yet no printing press in the Cape, hence all banknotes until about 1803 were hand-written. They featured a Government fiscal hand-stamp indicating the value, and the authority-date of the issue. After 1803 all banknotes were printed, yet for some time to come, they continued to show the fiscal hand-stamp.

Further issues were made, but the Cape Government was still the sole authority to issue banknotes, and this remained so even after the British administration had taken over from the Dutch. In 1831 the Cape rixdollars were replaced by the currency of Britain, i.e. the pound sterling, and again it was the Government which issued the first banknotes in the new currency. These notes did not remain in circulation for long. By 1852 most of them had been withdrawn and destroyed. Thereafter the Cape Government did not issue further banknotes on its own account.

The Lombard Bank was the first bank to be established in the Cape. It was a state bank and opened its doors in 1793 with the view to bringing additional money into circulation and thus assisting those who suffered from lack of currency. This bank had been entrusted with the issuing of the Government banknotes. In 1843 it closed, when it was forced out of business by the private banks.

As early as 1825 private enterprise had applied to the

Government for permission to establish a commercial bank in the Cape. After much Government opposition Mr. J.B. Ebdon, the original applicant, finally received this permission, and in 1837 he opened in Cape Town the first private bank under the name of Cape of Good Hope Bank.

As Governor Lord Charles Somerset had decreed in 1822 that no banknotes for less than 50 rixdollars (£3.15.-) were to be issued, the lowest denomination for any banknote circulating in the Cape until 1891 was £4. Banknotes of lower denominations can be found, but as they invariably turn up unsigned, it is quite obvious, that they never circulated. In fact, these appear to have been printed before actual permission had been granted to establish commercial banks. Two of the larger private banks did print £1 notes, but these were used for their branches outside the Cape.

As the hinterland developed and trade expanded, more private banks came into existence. Altogether some 30 odd sprang up between 1837 and 1882. Most of these issued their own paper-money, some only in one, others in more than one denomination. Resulting from various causes, often mismanagement, many of these failed and were short-lived. Three large trading houses as well as one mining firm issued their own paper-money between 1850 and 1860, in an endeavour to facilitate trade in the areas in which they operated.

In 1861 the first so-called Imperial (London registered) bank appeared in the Cape, this being the London & South African Bank, which opened up in Cape Town. Although this bank established a few branches in the Cape Colony, its life was short. In 1877 it was taken over by another Imperial bank, the Standard Bank of British South Africa Ltd., which had opened up at Port Elizabeth in 1863. Two other Imperial banks entered the Cape subsequently. All these new banks issued their own paper-money. With large capital behind them and properly conducted they made it their business to open up branches throughout the Cape, and to take over as many of the remaining private banks as was possible. By 1892, they, between them, had absorbed all but one of these, this being the Stellenbosch District Bank, established in 1882 and which still exists to this day.

At this stage it must be mentioned that a people of mixed blood, the Griquas who originally called themselves the Bastards, had moved in 1863 from the Orange River to Mount Currie, an area near Kokstad. Although they had become British subjects, they governed themselves through a Volksraad. This governing body resolved in 1867 to issue a paper currency for its own people. Although banknotes were especially printed for that purpose, nothing came of the venture and the notes

were never placed into circulation.

In the year 1891 the Cape Government promulgated a law to the effect that henceforth all banks wishing to issue banknotes would have to deposit securities with the Treasury to cover their proposed note issue. The many bankruptcies were the reason for this precaution. Once a bank had deposited this security it would receive from the Treasury Government-printed banknote forms in the desired denominations. On these so-called Cape Uniform Banknote forms a prominent space was left blank for the issuing bank to have its name and a number of signatures inserted. Hence from 1892 onwards until 1920 all banks issuing their own paper-money in the Cape used the same type of banknotes.

At the time of Union in 1910, three of the Imperial banks, joined by a comparative new-comer from the Transvaal, were the only survivors to issue paper-money in their own name in the Cape Province.

NATAL.

Let us now leave the Cape and turn to Natal. Right from the start, British money was legal tender there. However, in the second half of the 19th century a shortage of small change was experienced, consequently private tokens and good-fors made their appearance. A need for paper-money arose, yet the Natal Government never issued banknotes and left this matter in the hands of private enterprise.

It would seem that the first banknotes issued in Natal belonged to a firm of Pietermaritzburg traders by the name of Archbell, Lawton & Puckering. These notes were dated about 1852, but none appear to have survived. Thereafter, commercial banks followed this lead. When the Natal Bank opened its doors in Pietermaritzburg in 1854, it at once commenced issuing banknotes. The pattern of development thereafter was very similar to that in the Cape. Three private banks came to life around 1862, all having their own banknote issues. None of these undertakings lasted long. Another bank was planned but not established. The first Imperial bank to enter Natal was once again the London & South African Bank, which opened a branch there in 1862. The Standard Bank of British South Africa followed suit the year thereafter, having established itself previously in the Cape. Quite some time later the other Imperial banks came to Natal. Incidentally, the Natal Bank had, comparatively

speaking, a long life. It only disappeared from the scene in 1914, when it was taken over by the National Bank of S.A. Ltd.

No Government restrictions existed in Natal appertaining to the denominations of paper-money issues. Although towards the end of the 19th century some 10/- banknotes made their appearance, in the main only notes of £1 and up were placed into circulation in Natal.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (TRANSVAAL).

Now we must focus our attention on the Transvaal. Its banking history is most complicated. This, of course, is not at all surprising, when one considers that in a short space of time this country rocketed from agricultural poverty to great mineral and industrial wealth, and that it was furthermore the scene of a drawn-out and extensive war.

In the Republic's earliest days there was little cash in the country. Hence, business generally was transacted by barter. Soon it was found that actual money was required for the payment of accounts and salaries. The Government acted and in 1857 issued so-called "mandaten" (Treasury bills). As these, however, were not declared legal tender, they were not readily accepted and thus did not prove to be the answer to the problem.

At that time the Cape rixdollar - no longer the official currency of the Cape - was still used in the Transvaal, therefore the Government issued in 1865 a small amount of 5 and 10 rixdollar banknotes, which bore a 6% interest. These notes were now made legal tender and must be considered the first banknotes of the South African Republic. When in 1866 the pound sterling currency was adopted, the second paper-money issue took place, this time no longer bearing interest, and naturally in the new currency. It is of interest to note that for the first time the Republic's coat-of-arms as approved by the Volksraad in 1857, was featured on this rather crudely printed paper-money. For various reasons these banknotes depreciated in value, and once again, at least for a short time, trade was reduced to barter. In 1867 and 1868 a third and fourth issue of papermoney, respectively, were authorised and issued by the Government.

All these banknotes were printed on paper with the exception of the good-fors of the fourth issue, which, small in size, were printed on cardboard. The actual printing up to now

was done locally.

The fifth and last regular issue was placed into circulation in 1871, and the purpose of this was to replace all previous issues. On this occasion the banknotes were printed in England. In appearance they were a great improvement on the earlier, locally produced notes.

It is a point of interest that the President of the Republic, or in his absence the acting President, had to sign by hand every banknote with the exception of the so-called "little notes" of the fifth series, on which his signature appears in facsimile print. He had obviously good reason to be grateful, that the banknote issue of his country was only relatively small !

The first private bank to establish itself in the Republic was the Cape Commercial Bank, which opened a branch at Pretoria in 1873, followed by two other branches in the country. Owing to poor management and a trade recession in the Transvaal this bank failed in 1882. During its short life in the Republic it circulated its own banknotes there. In the meantime the Standard Bank of British South Africa had also opened up in the Transvaal, but only the Pretoria branch established in 1877 survived and continued to operate. This bank only closed its doors for a short period during the Anglo-Boer War.

In 1881 interests in the Netherlands established "De Nederlandsch Zuid Afrikaansche Vereeniging" with the aim to provide a banking service for the Dutch speaking people of the Transvaal. As a result of this "De Nederlandsche Bank en Crediet-Vereeniging voor Zuid-Afrika Bpkt." - the forerunner of to-day's Netherlands Bank of S.A. Ltd. - was founded in 1888 with its South African head-office at Pretoria. Banknotes were immediately issued. Soon further branches were opened within the Transvaal.

Besides the Standard Bank two other Imperial banks opened branches in the Republic. These were the Bank of Africa (in 1889) and the African Banking Corporation (in 1891), both of which issued paper-money in the Transvaal. Furthermore the Natal Bank of Pietermaritzburg and the Cape of Good Hope Bank of Cape Town operated in the South African Republic from about 1885 onwards and circulated their own banknotes there.

In 1890 a consortium of Dutch, German and British interests secured a banking concession from the Government. Thus a new bank "De Nationale Bank der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Bpkt." (National Bank of the S.A.R. Ltd.) was born and in 1891 commenced business at Pretoria. In accordance with the concession the National Bank was to act as Government banker. The Government in

turn undertook not to accept in any of its departments banknotes of other banks. Paper-money was issued and naturally, this was declared legal tender. These banknotes, all showing the bust of President S.J.P. Kruger, were beautifully designed. The National Bank grew rapidly and at the turn of the Century counted 33 branches in the Transvaal alone. Four private banks were established during 1895 and 1896, but at least two of these did not issue banknotes.

It now requires mentioning that during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) the South African Republic issued three series of Government Notes, which were to bear a 6% interest. Their purpose was to raise funds for the continuation of the war. The first series was dated Pretoria 28/5/1900, the second was issued at Pietersburg early in 1901 and the third "te Velde" (in the field) at Pilgrims Rest during the first half of 1902, immediately before the end of the war. However, as these were not regular bank-note issues, but must be considered emergency money, they have no place here. Likewise, the siege good-fors etc. issued in the Cape by the British Forces during the war, will not be described here. (Under this category fall the Mafeking siege good-fors). Suffice it to say that the above mentioned Government war issues were immediately repudiated by the British, and after the war they were not redeemed.

After occupation of the country by British Forces, the Netherlands Bank, the National Bank of the S.A.R. (which shortly after the war changed its name to National Bank of S.A. Ltd.) as well as the Imperial banks, which had been established there prior to the war, continued to operate in the Transvaal and flourished.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Once again we have to shift our attention, and this time to the Orange Free State. Here too, trade in the earliest days was mainly conducted by barter. There was very little money in circulation, and what money there was in the country, was either British coin or in the form of Cape banknotes. With the natural expansion of activities the need for local paper-money soon made itself felt. The first bank to meet this demand was the Bloemfontein Bank, which opened up in the Free State capital in 1862. The Fauresmith Bank followed suit in 1863. This bank was short-lived, though it was re-established at a later date. Also in 1863 two of the Imperial banks opened branches at Bloemfontein. The first of these was the Standard Bank, which at the end of the same year took over the Fauresmith Bank. The other was the

London & South African Bank, which however closed its Bloemfontein branch again in 1864. Strong competition developed between the local Bloemfontein Bank and the Bloemfontein branch of the "foreign" Standard Bank of British South Africa. The latter had suffered considerable losses in the Cape, which affected its business in the Free State. The Bloemfontein Bank became a large debtor of the Standard Bank, and so as to overcome the shortage of money and to help the indiginous Bloemfontein Bank out of its difficulties, the Free State Government decided to issue its own paper-money in 1865, which thereafter was then circulated through the Bloemfontein Bank.

This was the first Government issue of banknotes. Owing to the sudden appearance of a considerable number of Government banknotes, their value dropped sharply. The Government however acted level-headedly in this regard and refused to increase the issue to counter-balance the loss. This, and the finding of diamonds resulted in the value of the banknotes soon rising to par again. In 1866 the second - and last - Government issue took place but for completely different reasons. Part of this second issue was used to pay for the expenses incurred in the Basuto War. The balance was lent out to farmers at interest. Although the first banknotes of the first issue were locally printed, the balance of this and the second issue were produced in England.

An important development took place in the year 1865, when the Orange Free State "Volksraad" decreed that from the beginning of the next year no foreign banks be allowed to operate in the Free State unless they had obtained the Volksraad's permission to do so. By virtue of this decree the Standard Bank was ousted from the Free State in 1866 and it did not return to it until 1900, after the fall of Bloemfontein to the British Forces early in the Anglo-Boer War.

In 1873 the old Fauresmith Bank was re-established and once again it issued banknotes. In 1875 the Volksraad gave permission to the Oriental Bank Corporation, another Imperial bank, to open branches in the Orange Free State. Hence, in the same year, this bank established itself at Bloemfontein and almost immediately absorbed the re-established Fauresmith Bank. The Oriental Bank Corporation was taken over in 1879 by the Bank of Africa, which also had received permission to operate in the Free State and which continued to do so in the capital for many years. Both these banks issued their own paper-money in the Free State.

In 1877 "De Nationale Bank van den Oranje Vrystaat" was established in the capital, and in the same year it absorbed the old Bloemfontein Bank. This new bank issued its own banknotes and continued doing so when in 1900, after the fall of Bloemfontein, its name was changed to the National Bank of the Orange River

Colony. Also in 1900, the African Banking Corporation, and shortly thereafter the National Bank of S.A. Ltd., as well as the Netherlands Bank entered the - now - Orange River Colony and opened branches there. The National Bank of S.A. Ltd. took over the National Bank of the Orange River Colony in 1910. All these banks circulated their own banknotes in the Colony.

POST ANGLO-BOER WAR PERIOD AND UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

After the end of the Anglo-Boer War in 1902 a new picture emerged, and this manifested itself in all the four colonies. All private banks, with one or two exceptions, had been taken over either by the large Imperial banks, by the Netherlands Bank or the National Bank of S.A. Ltd. Even some of the original Imperial banks had dropped out.

In the year 1910, after the Union of South Africa had come into existence, there were only six banks left in the Union, which issued their own banknotes. The South Africa Act of 1909, on which the Union of South Africa was based, had failed to make provision for the consolidation of the banking laws. Hence the British colonial laws and regulations, which had existed in the four colonies prior to Union, remained in force. Except in Natal, no banknotes below £1 circulated. In 1917 a law was passed through the Union Parliament to the effect, that henceforth 10/- notes would be legal tender throughout the Union. This law was applied retrospectively so as to legalise the 10/- banknote issue, which the National Bank had put into circulation the previous year.

In 1920 a consolidating law - the Currency and Banking Act 1920 - was approved by Parliament. This provided for the establishment of the S.A. Reserve Bank, a semi-official bank. This institution, with its head-office at Pretoria, was opened in 1921. It immediately issued banknotes ranging from 10/- to £100, for circulation throughout the Union. This Act also stipulated that the other banks, which had hitherto issued their own banknotes, were not allowed to re-issue them after a certain date in 1922. This meant that the S.A. Reserve Bank had received the monopoly to issue banknotes in the Union of South Africa.

Also in accordance with the Currency and Banking Act 1920, and so as to conserve the specie supply of the country, the Treasury issued Union Gold Certificates ranging in value from £1 to £10,000. These certificates, with certain provisions, were legal tender, but they did not circulate for long.

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In 1961 South Africa changed its currency from pound sterling to rand and cents, and when in the same year the country became a Republic, the new currency was naturally retained. The S.A. Reserve Bank thereafter commenced withdrawing the old pound sterling currency banknotes and has replaced them with notes of the new currency.

PRINTING.

A few words should be mentioned on the subject of the actual printing of the banknotes referred hitherto. In general, all Government issues of paper-money were locally produced unless otherwise stated. This however was not the case with the banknotes issued by the private, the Imperial and the other large banks. Most of their notes were printed in England, and some of these show really most artistic and beautiful designs. In the middle of the 1860's however, a number of banks resorted to the use of locally printed paper-money, which in most instances was produced by a Cape Town firm of printers by the name of Saul Solomon & Co. Thereafter once again banknote-forms were imported from England. This state of affairs remained so until 1962, when a banknote factory was established in the Republic of South Africa. Ever since this factory has taken care of all the requirements of the S.A. Reserve Bank.

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LIST OF BANKS :

NAME :	HEAD-OFFICE :	DATES OF OPERATION :	REMARKS :
<u>PRIVATE BANKS OF THE CAPE :</u>			
1) Cape of Good Hope Bank	Cape Town	1837-1890	A) x) o)
2) Bank of South Africa	not established		o)
3) South African Bank	Cape Town	1838-1886	A) x)
4) Eastern Province Bank	Grahamstown	1838-1873	a)
5) Colonial Bank	Cape Town	1844-1877	B)
6) Port Elizabeth Bank	Port Elizabeth	1846-1873	a) x)
7) Frontier Commercial & Agricultural Bank	Grahamstown	1847-1869	A) x)
8) Western Province Bank	Paarl	1847-1891	b) x)
9) Union Bank	Cape Town	1847-1890	A)
10) Graaff Reinet Bank	Graaff Reinet	1848-1878	c) x)
11) Worcester Commercial Bank	Worcester	1850-1892	b) x)
12) Paarl Bank	Paarl	1852-1890	A) x)
13) Swellendam Bank	Swellendam	1852-1877	d) x)
14) Commercial Bank of Port Elizabeth	Port Elizabeth	1853-1863	d) x)
15) Cape Commercial Bank	Cape Town	1854-1882	A) x)
16) South African Central Bank	Graaff Reinet	1854-1873	a) x)
17) Beaufort Bank	Beaufort West	1854-1864	d) x)
18) Stellenbosch Bank	Stellenbosch	1854-1877	A) x)
19) Wellington Bank	Wellington	1857-1890	d) x)
20) Uitenhage Bank	Uitenhage	1858-1859	B)
21) Cradock Union Bank	Cradock	1858-1864	e)
22) British Kaffrarian Bank	Kingwilliamst.	1858-1863	d) x)
23) Queenstown Bank	Queenstown	1859-1873	a) x)
24) Somerset East Bank	Somerset East	1860-1877	B) x)
25) George Divisional Bank	George	1860-1869	A) x)
26) Fort Beaufort & Victoria Bank	Fort Beaufort	1860-1873	d) x)
27) Caledon Agricultural Bank	Caledon	1861-1878	d)
28) Montagu Bank	Montagu	1861-1868	B) x)
29) Colesburg Bank	Colesburg	1861-1863	d) x)
30) Albert Bank	Burghersdorp	1861-1874	d)
31) Malmesbury Agricultural & Commercial Bank	Malmesbury	1862-1878	d) x)
32) Kaffrarian Colonial Bank	Kingwilliamst.	1862-1891	b) x)
33) Agricultural Bank of Queenstown	Queenstown	1862-1872	A) x)
34) Stellenbosch District Bank	Stellenbosch	1882- (still in existence)	x)

NAME :	DATES OF OPERATION :	REMARKS :
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IMPERIAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE CAPE :

1) London & South African Bank	1861-1877	d)	x)
2) Standard Bank of British South Africa Ltd.	1863-	(still in existence	x)
3) Oriental Bank Corporation	1873-1879	f)	x)
4) Bank of Africa Ltd.	1879-1912	g)	x)
5) African Banking Corporation	1891-1920	d)	x)

OTHER BANKS OPERATING IN THE CAPE :

NAME :	ENTERED THE CAPE IN :
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1) National Bank of the S.A.R. Ltd. 1892

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IMPERIAL BANKS ENTERED :

NAME :	NATAL IN :	THE TVL. IN :	THE O.F.S. IN :
1) London & South African Bank	1862	-	1863 (-1864)
2) Standard Bank	1863	1877	1863 (-1866)
			1900
3) Oriental Bank Corp.	1879	-	1875
4) Bank of Africa	1879	±1889	1879
5) African Banking Corp.	mid 1890's	1891	1900

(For further information regarding these banks refer to the schedule "Imperial Banks operating in the Cape" on this page).

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NAME :	HEAD- OFFICE :	DATES OF OPERATION :	REMARKS :
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PRIVATE BANKS OF NATAL :

1) Natal Bank	Pietermaritzburg	1854-1914	g)	x)
2) Commercial & Agricultural Bank of Natal	Durban	±1860-1867	B)	x)
3) Colonial Bank of Natal	Pietermaritzb.	1862-1868	A)	x)
4) Durban Bank	Durban	1862-1877	B)	x)
5) London & Natal Bank	not established			o)

OTHER BANKS OPERATING IN NATAL :

NAME :	ENTERED NATAL IN :
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1) National Bank of the S.A.R. Ltd. 1896

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NAME :	HEAD- OFFICE :	DATES OF OPERATION :	REMARKS :
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COMMERCIAL BANKS OF THE TRANSVAAL :

1) De Nederlandsche Bank & Credit Vereeniging (later : Netherlands Bank of S.A. Ltd.)	Pretoria	1888-	(still in existence)
2) De Nationale Bank der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Bpkt. (later : National Bank of S.A. Ltd.)	Pretoria	1891-1926	h) x)
3) Barnato Bank	Johannesburg	1895-1897	B)
4) Robinson Bank	Johannesburg	1896-1905	B)
5) Transvaal Commercial Bank	Pretoria	1896-1925	j)
6) French Bank of South Africa	Johannesburg	1896-1900	B)

OTHER BANKS OPERATING IN THE S.A. REPUBLIC :

NAME :	ENTERED THE TVL. IN :	REMARKS :
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1) Cape Commercial Bank	1873	x)
2) Cape of Good Hope Bank	1885	x)
3) Natal Bank	1885	x)

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NAME :	HEAD- OFFICE :	DATES OF OPERATION :	REMARKS :
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PRIVATE BANKS OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE :

1) Bloemfontein Bank	Bloemfontein	1862-1877	j) x)
2) Fauresmith Bank	Fauresmith	1863	d) x)
} re-establ.	Fauresmith	1873-1875	a) x)
3) De Nationale Bank van den Oranje Vrystaat Bpkt. (later : National Bank of the Orange River Colony Ltd.)	Bloemfontein	1877-1910	g) x)

OTHER BANKS OPERATING IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE :

<u>NAME :</u>	<u>ENTERED THE O.F.S. IN :</u>
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- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1) National Bank of S.A. Ltd. | 1900 |
| 2) Netherlands Bank | 1900 |

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TRADERS ETC. ISSUING THEIR OWN BANKNOTES :

<u>NAME :</u>	<u>APPROX. DATE :</u>
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IN THE CAPE :

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1) Barry & Nephews, Swellendam | 1850 |
| 2) Mosenthal Brothers, Cape Town | 1854-1860 |
| 3) Phillips & King (or King & Co.),
Namaqualand | 1854-1860 |
| 4) Namaqua Mining Co., Cape Town | 1850 |

IN NATAL :

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1) Archbell, Lawton & Puckering,
Pietermaritzburg | 1852 |
|--|------|

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KEY TO "REMARKS" ON PAGES 10-13 :

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|----|--|
| A) | Failed |
| B) | Liquidated |
| a) | Taken over by Oriental Bank Corp. |
| b) | " African Banking Corp. |
| c) | " Cape of Good Hope Bank |
| d) | " Standard Bank |
| e) | " Eastern Province Bank |
| f) | " Bank of Africa |
| g) | " National Bank of S.A. Ltd. |
| h) | " Barclays Bank |
| i) | " Netherlands Bank |
| j) | " National Bank of the O.F.S. Ltd. |
| o) | Banknotes were printed but not issued |
| x) | Banknotes were issued for circulation. |

Banks established after the formation of the S.A. Reserve Bank are not included in the lists of banks appearing on pages 10-13.

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AS FOLLOWS :

UNDER THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY :

- 1) First V.O.C. series - approx. 1782 - in denominations of 12, 24, 36 stivers and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 rixdollars (later were added 2 and 6 stivers) - on parchment, later on paper - hand-written.
- 2) Second V.O.C. series - 1788-1791 - probably same as under 1).
- 3) Third V.O.C. series - 1793-1795 - probably same as under 1), but on card - printed.

DURING FIRST BRITISH OCCUPATION :

- 4) 1797 - Similar to 3), but 6 stivers now being the smallest denomination.

DURING THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC :

- 5) 1804 - in denominations of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 rixdollars - on card.

AFTER SECOND BRITISH OCCUPATION :

- 6) 1806-1823 - probably similar to 5).
- 7) 1828 - in various rixdollar currency denominations with circular red stamp - on paper.
- 8) 1830 - as under 7), but with oblong stamp.
- 9) 1831 in pound sterling currency denominations of £1, £5, £20, £50 and £100 - on paper.

BANKNOTES WERE PRINTED AS FOLLOWS FOR PRIVATE BANKS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CAPE, BUT NOT ISSUED FOR CIRCULATION :

- 1) Bank of South Africa - 18.. - 2, 3, 4 skillings and 1, 2, 3 rixdollars.
- 2) Cape of Good Hope Bank - 182. - 5 shillings.

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED AS FOLLOWS PRIOR TO 1892 BY PRIVATE BANKS AND TRADERS IN THE CAPE :

In denominations of :		£4	£5	£10	£20
1)	Cape of Good Hope Bank		x		
2)	South African Bank		x	x	x
3)	Port Elizabeth Bank		x	x	x
4)	Frontier Commercial & Agricultural Bank		x	x	
5)	Western Province Bank		x		
6)	Graaff Reinet Bank		x	x	
7)	Worcester Commercial Bank		x		
8)	Paarl Bank		x		
9)	Swellendam Bank		x		
10)	Commercial Bank of Port Elizabeth		x		
11)	Cape Commercial Bank		x	x	x
12)	South African Central Bank		x		
13)	Beaufort Bank		x		
14)	Stellenbosch Bank		x		
15)	Wellington Bank		x		
16)	British Kaffrarian Bank		x		
17)	Queenstown Bank	x			
18)	Somerset East Bank	x	x	x	
19)	George Divisional Bank		x		
20)	Fort Beaufort & Victoria Bank	x	x		
21)	Montagu Bank		x		
22)	Colesburg Bank	x	x		
23)	Malmesbury Agricultural & Commercial Bank		x		
24)	Kaffrarian Colonial Bank		x		
25)	Agricultural Bank of Queenstown	x			
26)	Stellenbosch District Bank		x		
27)	Barry & Nephews		x		
28)	Mosenthal Brothers		x		
29)	King & Co.		x		
30)	Namaqua Mining Co.		x		

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BANKNOTES OF THE FOLLOWING DENOMINATIONS WERE ISSUED IN THE
CAPE PRIOR TO 1892 BY THE IMPERIAL BANKS :

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1) London & South African Bank | - £5 |
| 2) Standard Bank of British South Africa Ltd. | - £5 |
| 3) Oriental Bank Corporation | - £5 |

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CAPE UNIFORM BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED AFTER 1891 ON BEHALF OF THE
FOLLOWING BANKS :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1) Standard Bank of S.A. Ltd. | } | In denominations of £1, £5,
£10, £20, and later, after
1916, also in 10/-. |
| 2) Bank of Africa Ltd. | | |
| 3) African Banking Corp. | | |
| 4) National Bank of S.A. Ltd. | | |

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BANKNOTES OF £1, DATED 1868, WERE PRINTED FOR THE VOLKSRAAD OF
NEW GRIQUALAND, BUT WERE NOT PLACED INTO CIRCULATION.

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BANKNOTES AS FOLLOWS WERE PRINTED FOR PRIVATE BANKS TO BE ESTAB-
LISHED IN NATAL, BUT WERE NOT ISSUED FOR CIRCULATION :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) London & Natal Bank Ltd. | - 186. - 10/-, £1, £5, £10. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED BY PRIVATE BANKS IN NATAL AS FOLLOWS :

in denominations of : £1 £5 £10 £25

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Natal Bank | x | x | x | |
| 2) Commercial & Agricultural Bank of Natal | x | | | |
| 3) Colonial Bank of Natal | x | x | x | |
| 4) Durban Bank | x | x | x | x |

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (THE TRANSVAAL) AS FOLLOWS :

- 1) First series - 1865 - 10, 5 rixdollars - on paper.
- 2) Second series - 1866 - £1, 5/-, 2/6d - on paper.
- 3) Third series - 1867 - £5, £1, 5/-, 2/6d - on paper.
- 4) Fourth issue - 1868 - £5, £1, 5/-, 2/6d - on paper,
good-fors of 1/-, 6d - on cardboard.
- 5) Fifth issue - 1871 - £20, £10, £5, £1 - on paper,
small notes of 10/-, 5/-, 2/6d, 1/-,
6d - on parchment-like paper.

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (THE TRANS-VAAL) BY THE COMMERCIAL BANKS AS FOLLOWS :

In denominations of : £1 £5 £10 £20 £50 £100

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) De Nederlandsche Bank & Credit Vereeniging | x | | x | | | |
| 2) De Nationale Bank der Z.A.R. | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 3) Cape Commercial Bank | x | x | | | | |
| 4) Cape of Good Hope Bank | x | x | | | | |

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE REPUBLIC AS FOLLOWS :

- 1) First series - 1865 - £20, £10, £5, £1 - on paper.
- 2) Second series - 1866 - £20, £10, £5, £1 - on paper.

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED BY PRIVATE BANKS IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE
REPUBLIC AS FOLLOWS :

In denominations of : £1 £5 £10

1) Bloemfontein Bank	x	x	x
2) Fauresmith Bank	x	x	
2a) " " (re-established)	x	x	
3) De Nationale Bank van den Oranje Vrystaat	x		

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL BANKS OUTSIDE THE CAPE
PRIOR TO 1900 AS FOLLOWS :

In denominations of : IN NATAL : IN THE S.A.R. : IN THE O.F.S. :

	10/-	£1	£5	£20	£1
1) Standard Bank	x	x			x
2) Bank of Africa	x		x		x
3) African Banking Corp.				x	

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED OUTSIDE THE CAPE FROM 1900 TO 1920 :

In denominations of : 10/- £1 £5 £10 £20

IN NATAL :

1) Standard Bank	x	x			x
2) Bank of Africa	x				
3) African Banking Corp.			x		
4) National Bank of S.A. Ltd.	x	x	x		x
5) Natal Bank				x	x

IN THE TRANSVAAL :

1) Standard Bank	x	x	x	x	x
2) Bank of Africa			x	x	x
3) African Banking Corp.	x	x	x	x	
4) National Bank of S.A. Ltd.	x	x	x	x	x
5) Natal Bank			x	x	x
6) Netherlands Bank	x	x	x		

IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY/FREE STATE :

1) Standard Bank			x	x	
2) Bank of Africa				x	x
3) African Banking Corp.	x			x	
4) National Bank of S.A. Ltd.	x	x	x		x
5) National Bank of the O.R.C.			x	x	x

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GOLD CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED BY THE TREASURY OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AS FOLLOWS :

1920 - In denominations of £1, £5, £100, £1.000, £10.000.

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED AFTER 1920 FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AS FOLLOWS :

S.A. Reserve Bank, Pretoria - 10/-, £1, £5, £20, £100 (later £10 added and £20 discontinued).

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BANKNOTES WERE ISSUED IN 1961 FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AS FOLLOWS :

S.A. Reserve Bank, Pretoria - 1, 2, 10, 20 Rand (later 5 Rand added and 2 and 20 Rand discontinued).

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IMPORTANT NOTE : It is more than likely that some banks issued their own banknotes, although they are not referred to as having done so on pages 10-18. Equally, some banks may have issued banknotes in other, additional denominations to those indicated on the same pages. But as no such banknotes appear in any of the major collections in South Africa, no positive proof of the above is available.

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THE EMERGENCY ISSUES OF THE ANGLO-BOER WAR
1899-1902.

As already mentioned on page 6, the banknotes brought into circulation by the South African Republic during the second Anglo-Boer War cannot be considered regular issues, nor can the good-fors issued by the British Military Forces during this conflict be termed anything else but emergency money. For the sake of convenience and easy reference, however, brief details of these issues are given herewith.

The South African Republic issued three series of "Gouvernement Noten" (Government notes) :

First series - Pretoria - dated 28/5/1900 - in denominations of £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100.

Second series - Pietersburg - dated 1/2/1901, 1/3/1901 or 1/4/1901 - in denominations of £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100.

Third series - "Te Velde" (in the field) at Pilgrim's Rest - dated 1/3/1902, 1/4/1902 or 1/5/1902 - in denominations of £1, £5, £10.

There are two different printings of the £1 and £5 notes of the first series. Only the Government notes of the first series are blind-embossed with the great-seal of the South African Republic. All this paper-money was to have carried a 6% interest, but as it was immediately repudiated by the British, it remained unredeemed.

The British Military Forces issued good-fors during the siege of Mafeking for use by the beleaguered towns-people and the garrison, as well as in a number of Prisoner-of-War camps for use by the prisoners.

The Mafeking siege notes consist of :

January, 1900 and February, 1900 issues	-	1/-
January, 1900 and February, 1900 issues	-	2/-
January, 1900 issue	-	3/-
March, 1900 issue	-	10/-
March, 1900 issue	-	£1

There are two printings of the January and February 1/-

and 2/- as well as the January 3/- notes. Two printings were also made of the 10/- good-fors. In one of these the letter "d" in "Commanding" was erroneously deleted. The designer of the £1 note was Col. Baden Powell, and approximately 700 of these were photographically produced. All these Mafeking siege notes are blind-embossed with the Bechuanaland one penny stamp.

Good-fors for the following Prisoner-of-War camps were issued :

Green Point Track Camp, Cape Town - in denominations of 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-, £1.

Bellevue Camp, Simonstown - in denominations of 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Other P.O.W. camps also issued good-fors, but as they were situated outside South Africa, they will not be described here.

In addition to the above there were a number of odd bank-notes issued by British Military Authority, for example those at Koffyfontein and at Upington. The latter were hand-written on unbleached calico or khaki material and as such are rather unusual.

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