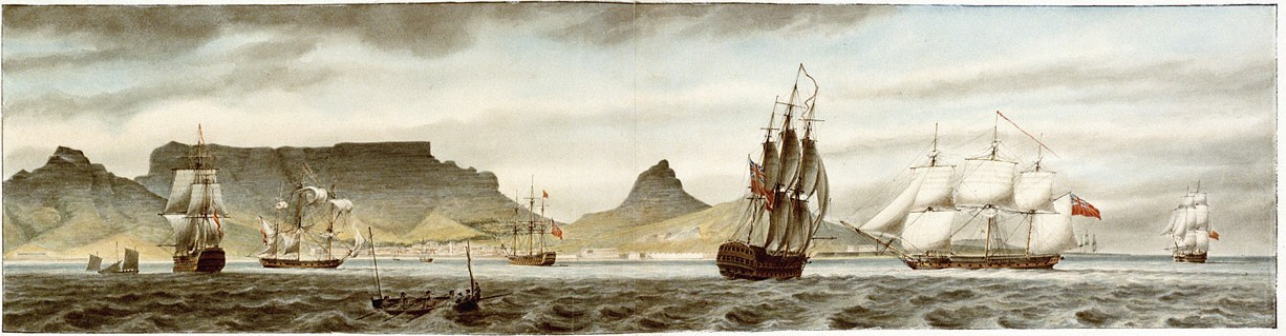


Cape Paper Money 1782 – 1831

A Pictorial Account & Catalogue



Pierre H. Nortje

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Introduction

The first paper money issued exclusively for use in South Africa was the so-called Van Plettenberg notes of 1782-1784. Baron Joachim Ammena van Plettenberg was the governor of the Cape of Good Hope from 11 August 1771 to 14 February 1785.

Intermittently, further issues (or series) followed, initially under the name of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) until the first British occupation of the Cape in 1795. From 1803 to 1806, the Cape was under the rule of the Dutch Batavian Republic and was then reoccupied by Great Britain.

Despite the two British occupations, the Cape continued until 1831 to issue notes in the Dutch denominations of Stivers, Skillings, and Rixdollars. However, the Dutch and English spellings of these denominations depicted on the notes differ, e.g., Schelling vs. Skilling and Ryksdaalder vs. Rixdollar.

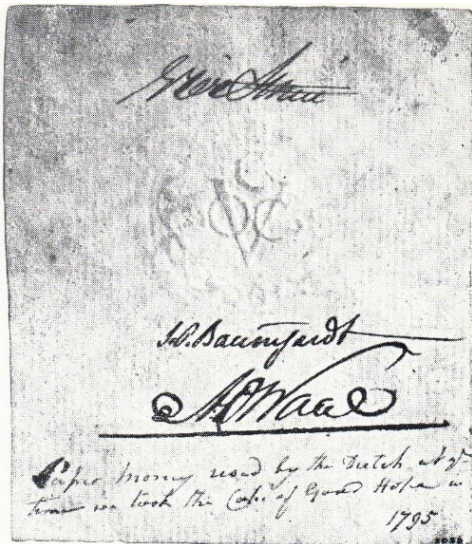
Of note is that there were 6 Stivers to the Skilling and 8 Skillings to the Rixdollar, thus 48 Stivers to the Rixdollar. In 1782, the Rixdaalder was worth approximately 4 British shillings but by the 1820s inflation forced it down to 1 shilling and 6 pence. Although silver Rijksdaalders were circulated by the Dutch in the 1600s as physical coins, the Cape Ryksdaalder was apart from the paper notes, a monetary term (not an actual coin) used in local accounting ledgers and verbal transactions of the period.

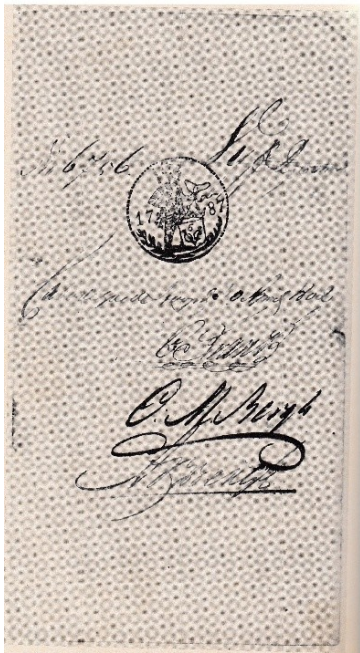
The last of these notes was issued in 1831 and replaced by sterling £ notes, and it was only in March 1841 that the last Dutch denominations ceased to be accepted by the banks. Incredibly, it is estimated that millions of these notes were printed over the years, so it must come as a surprise to learn that less than 100 notes are thought to still exist. From July 1831, Cape of Good Hope promissory notes were issued, but as they were of sterling £ denominations, they fall outside the scope of this paper.

The different issues / series

In his catalogue, *South African Banknotes & Papermoney Pre Reserve Bank* (2010), Brian Hern identifies **eight** issues / series:- here follows a short description of them (picture sources will follow in next section): -

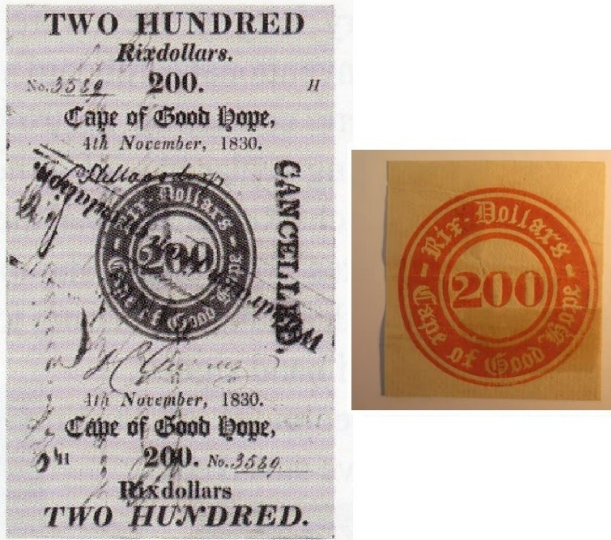
Issue	Dates	Government	Description
<u>First Series</u>	1782 - 1784	Dutch (VOC)	First issues on parchment and later issues on paper. Fiscal VOC monogram hand stamp (embossed) showing the date and denomination with signatures.
<u>Only a single drawing of one of these notes exists.</u> (A 2- Stuivers of 1782) signed by Olof Godlieb de Wet, William Ferdinand van Rhee de van Oudtshoorn and Pieter Diederick Boonacker. The notes were the following: - Stiver denominations of 6, 12, 24, and 36, and Rixdollar notes in multiples of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 60. Arndt notes that in June 1782, 2-Stivers notes had also been issued. See: https://www.wcnumsoc.com/south-africa-s-first-paper-money-issuanc			
<u>Second Series</u>	1788 - 1792	Dutch (VOC)	Fiscal VOC monogram hand stamp (embossed) showing the date and denomination with signatures.
<u>Only one clear picture of such a note exists</u> (6 Stuivers of 1791) although we know of at least a second note (12 Stuivers) that is recorded. The signatures on the note shown on the right are ...ewis and W.J. Oortesser? The written word at the top is eligible.			

<u>Third Series</u>	1793 - 1795	Dutch (VOC)	Fiscal VOC monogram hand stamp (embossed) showing the date and denomination with signatures.
<u>Only one clear picture of such a note exists</u> (24 Stuivers). Signed by J.P. Baumgardt and Arend de Waal. Below the signatures is written "<i>Paper money used by the Dutch at the time we took the Cape of Good Hope in 1795</i>". (In our view, this note could also be a note of the previous series that still circulated in 1795).			

<u>Fourth Series</u>	1797 - 1802	Great Britain	Oval hand stamp depicting an armoured knight with frozen date 1787. Hand written number with signatures.
<u>Three examples of this series are recorded</u> – two of which we have pictures – see one example on the right.			

<u>Fifth Series</u>	1804	Dutch Batavian Republic	Printed on various coloured cards with hand written number with signatures.
<u>Five issued examples and six unissued examples of this series are recorded – see one example on the right.</u> There are apparently a full set of these notes kept at the National Archives in The Hague in the Netherlands The denominations and denomination-letters are the following : - Rds. 500 (A), 400 (B), 300 (C), 250 (D), 200 (E), 100 (F), 75 (G), 50 (H), 40 (I), 30 (K), 25 (L), 20 (M), 10 (N), 5 (O), 4 (P), 3 (Q), 2 (R), 1 (S), ½ (T), ¼ (V) and 1/8 (W). Printed on blue, green, red and yellow card. (Not sure why J is missing). The ¼ refers to 2-Schillings and 1/8th to 1-Schelling denominations However, we could only locate six unissued notes in the National Archives in The Hague. We also could not determine if any other colours than the greyish white shown on the right were used. In his book History of South Africa (Vol.1, 1915) Theal says that virtually all the notes issued before 1804 were called up and destroyed. <i>“...Most of this paper was worn and nearly defaced, and some of it differed in style from other; so it was all called in, and new notes uniform in appearance, though varying in colour according to the amount represented, were issued in exchange. On this occasion a trifling sum was ascertained to have been lost, so that notes representing only 2 086 000 rixdollars were stamped.”</i>			
			The following document indicating the different denominations and their numbers was found in the National Archives in The Hague.

<u>Sixth Series</u>	1806 - 1825	Great Britain	Cardboard. Skilling denominations printed with denomination and date and then hand signed. Rixdollar denominations have a hand stamped figure of Britannica also indicating the denomination and then hand signed. Reprinted 90 times between 1806 and 1825.
Various examples of the 6th series still exist as will be seen later in this paper. For the Rixdollar denominations, pictures of the <u>Britannica handstamps</u> exist for the following denominations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 250, 300, 400 and 500. Of these 17 denominations, we have only 7 different denominations actually recorded being the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 200 rixdollar notes.			

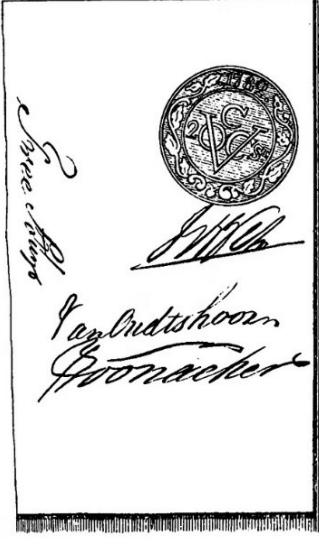
<u>Seventh Series</u>	1828 - 1830	Great Britain	Thin paper not carton as before. Red circular stamp in centre. Hand signed.
A handful of examples are recorded – some of the unissued notes are still in uncut blocks of two, three etc. Only black and white pictures exist of the issued notes. On the far right is a coloured picture of a red circular stamp that was placed in the centre.			

<u>Eighth Series</u>	1831	Great Britain	Fairly similar to the 7th series but oblong (not circular) centre.
<u>Only five examples are recorded.</u>			

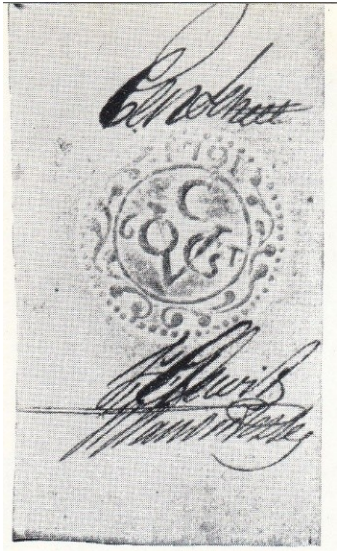
List of all known recorded issues

Only of a few of the issued notes are more than one example of a certain denomination and date recorded – they are all listed below. For some of the unissued notes of the 7th series, multiple copies of the same denomination and date are recorded – only one example of each is listed below.

Series 1 (1782 - 1784)

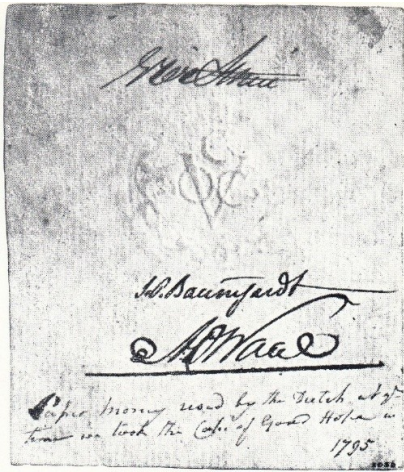
Number	Description	Source	
001	2 Stuivers 1782. Signed by: Olof Godlieb de Wet. William Ferdinand van Rheede van Oudtshoorn. Pieter Diederick Boonacker.	WCNS.	

Series 2 (1788 - 1792)

Number	Description	Source	
002	6 Stuivers 1791.	Shaw (1956) says this note was then in the collection of the Africana Museum, Johannesburg.	

Series 3 (1793 - 1795)

Number	Description	Source	
003	12 Stuivers 1794.	Shaw (1956) says this note was then in the collection of the Africana Museum, Johannesburg.	No picture

Number	Description	Source	
004	24 Stuivers 1795.	Shaw (1956) says this note was then in the collection of the Africana Museum, Johannesburg.	

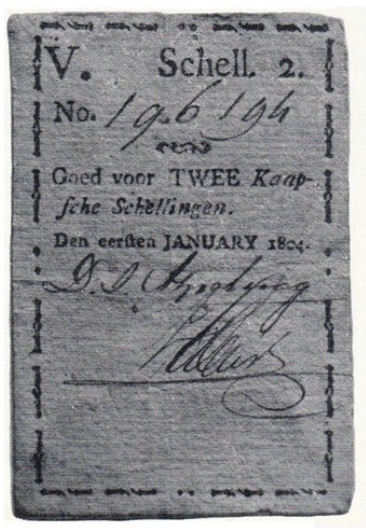
Series 4 (1797 - 1802)

Number	Description	Source	No picture
005	3 Rixdaalder 1801.	Bergman exhibited this note at the 2 nd SA Numismatic Convention in Cape Town in January 1964.	

Number	Description	Source	
006	5 Rixdollar 1802 numbered 6756.	Bergman exhibited this note at the 2 nd SA Numismatic Convention in Cape Town in January 1964.	

Number	Description	Source	
007	25 Rixdollar dated 21 March 1797 numbered 111. Lower half of note is missing.	Shaw.	

Series 5 (1804)

Number	Description	Source	
008	2 Schelling. Dated 1 January 1804. Number 196194.	Shaw.	

Number	Description	Source	
009	Pair of unissued 3 Ryks- daalders.	National Archives, The Hague, Netherlands.	

Series 5 (1804) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
010	Pair of unissued 5 Ryksdaalders.	National Archives, The Hague, Netherlands.	

Number	Description	Source	
011	5 Ryksdaalders. Dated 1 May 1804. Numbered 18799.	Bergman exhibited this note at the 2nd SA Numismatic Convention in Cape Town in January 1964. We believe that the note was in the collection of Dr. W.D.F. (Fana) Malherbe who died in 2018. A picture of the note is also shown in the book "Die VOC aan die Kaap 1652-1795" (2016).	

Series 5 (1804) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
012	5 Ryksdaalders. Dated 1 May 1804.	Shaw (1956) records that this note was then in the Cape Archives.	

Number	Description	Source	
013	5 Ryksdaalders. The South African Paper Money Catalogue of 1953 says the note is dated 1806 but we believe the date is 1804.	Cory.	

Series 5 (1804) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
014	Unissued 20 Ryksdaalders.	National Archives, The Hague, Netherlands.	

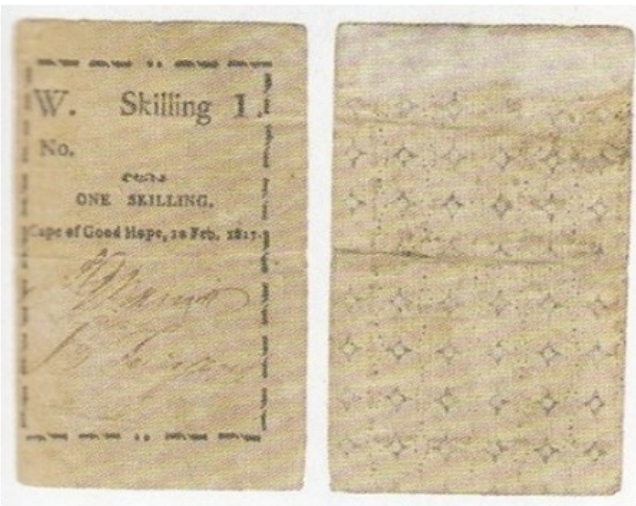
Number	Description	Source	
015	Unissued 25 Ryksdaalders.	National Archives, The Hague, Netherlands.	

Series 5 (1804) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
016	200 Ryksdaalders (1804?). Number looks like 427.	Pictorial History (Odhams Press 1938) We believe that this note was initially kept at the Western Cape Archives but was transferred in 2003 to the Iziko South African Museum in Cape Town.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825)

Number	Description	Source	
017	1 Skilling. 10 February 1817?	Hern.	



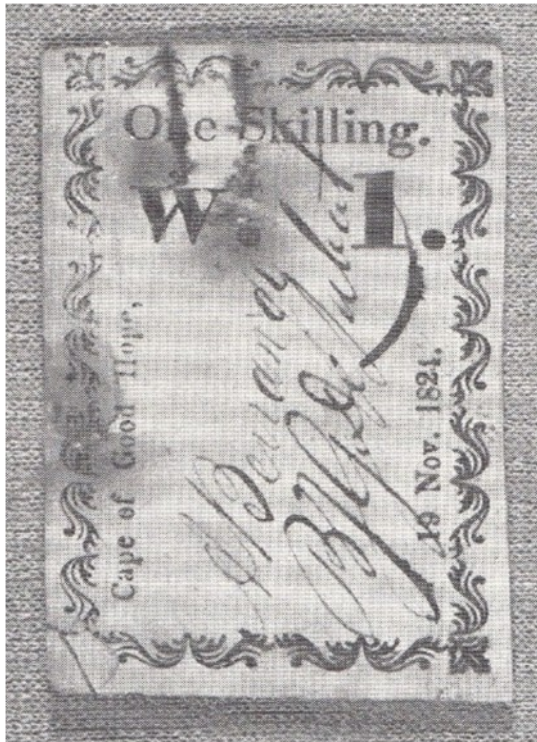
Number	Description	Source	
018	1 Skilling. 29 June 1821.	Spink.	



Number	Description	Source	
019	1 Skilling. 29 June 1821.	Spink.	

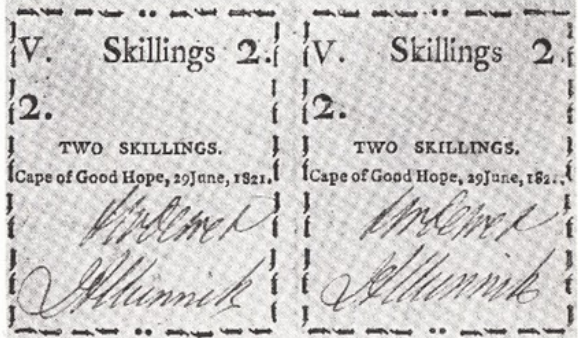


Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
020	1 Skilling. 19 November 1824.	Esterhuyse.	

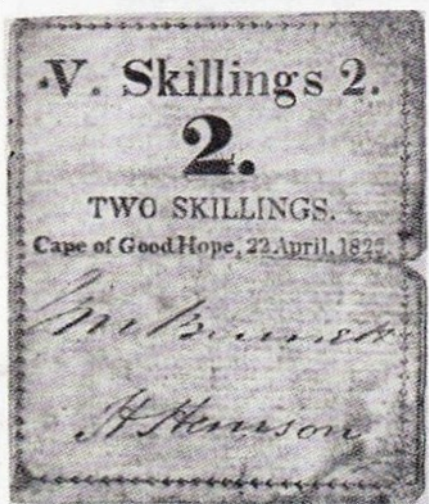
Number	Description	Source	
021	2 Skillings. 10 February 1815. Numbered 30099.	Engelbrecht.	

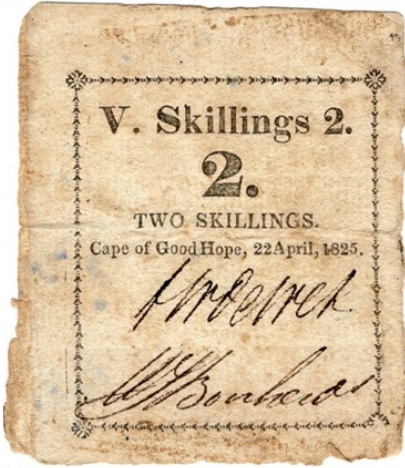
Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
022	2 Skillings. A pair dated 29 June 1821.	Hern. In 1953, this pair was recorded as being in the Africana Museum, Johannesburg. It would seem that Bergman exhibited this pair as well as a block of four at the 2 nd SA Numismatic Convention in Cape Town in January 1964.	

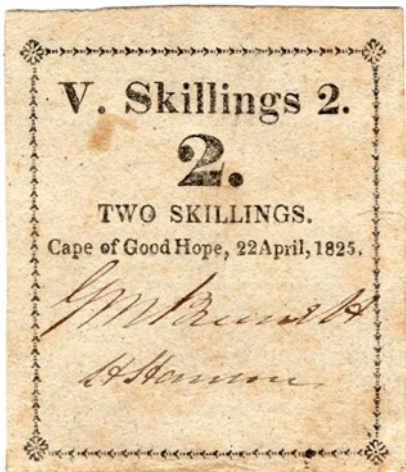
Number	Description	Source	
023	2 Skillings. (?) November 1824.	Cory.	

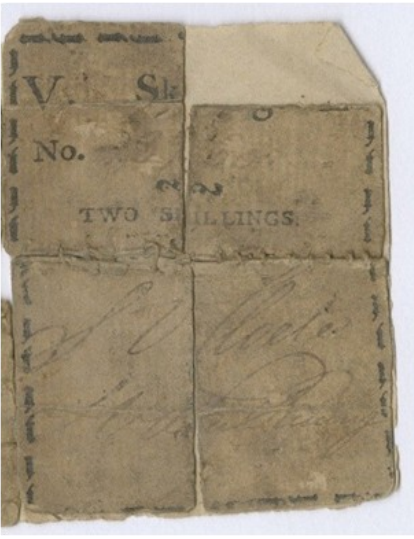
Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
024	2 Skillings. 22 April 1825.	Hern.	

Number	Description	Source	
025	2 Skillings. 22 April 1825.	Yiannakis.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
026	2 Skillings. 22 April 1825.	Yiannakis.	

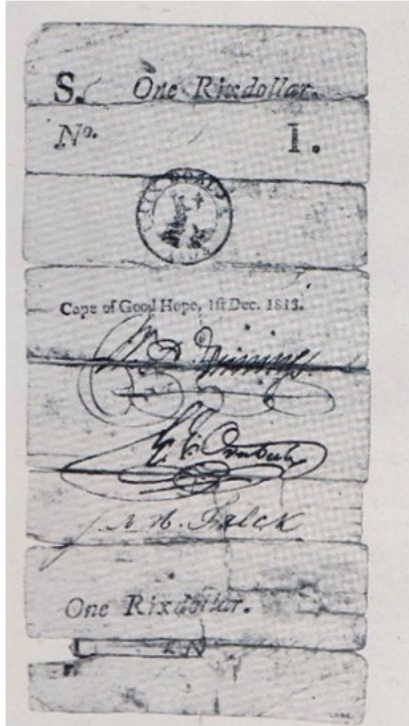
Number	Description	Source	
027	2 Skillings. Date unclear. Number possibly 1896. Width 47 mm and height 70 mm. Mounted with a 4-Skillings on a card.	Western Cape Archives. Reference: 1414/56 G.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
028	4 Skillings / ½ Rixdollar. 22 April 1825.	Esterhuyse.	

Number	Description	Source	
029	4 Skillings / ½ Rixdollar with date unclear. Width 65 mm and height 72 mm. Mounted with a 2-Skillings on a card.	Western Cape Archives. Reference: 1414/56 G.	

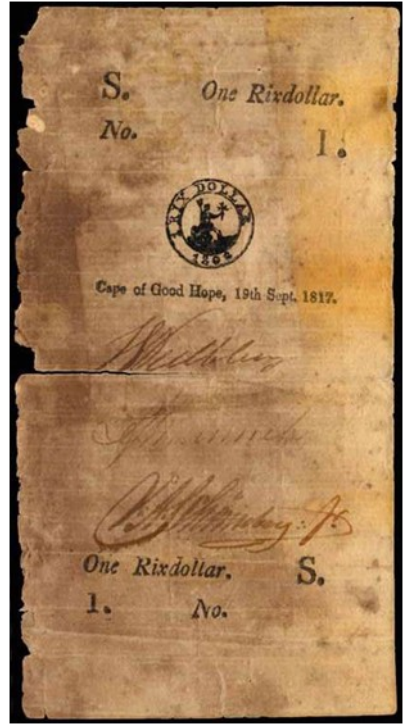
Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
030	1 Rixdollar. 1 Desember 1813. Numbered (?)1381.	Ploeger & Smith A.H., who noted in 1953 that this note was recorded as being in the Africana Museum, Johannesburg.	

Number	Description	Source	
031	1 Rixdollar. 18 December 1812 or 1817 (not clear).	Hern.	

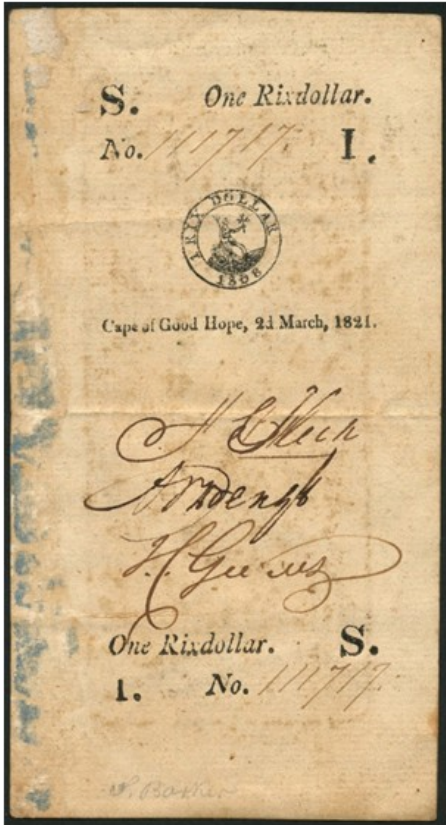
Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
032	1 Rixdollar 15 March 1816 (Bottom half missing).	Hern.	

Number	Description	Source	
033	1 Rixdollar. 19 September 1817.	Numismondo.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
034	1 Rixdollar. 11 September 1819.	Yiannakis.	

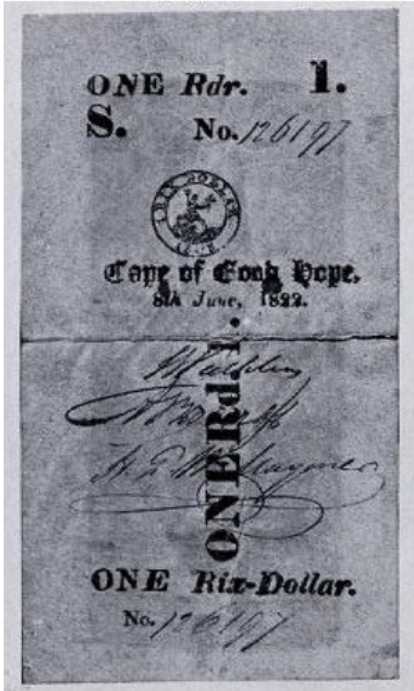
Number	Description	Source	
035	1 Rixdollar. 2 March 1821. Numbered 111717.	Spink.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
036	1 Rixdollar. 20 June 1821. Numbered 116782.	Yiannakis.	

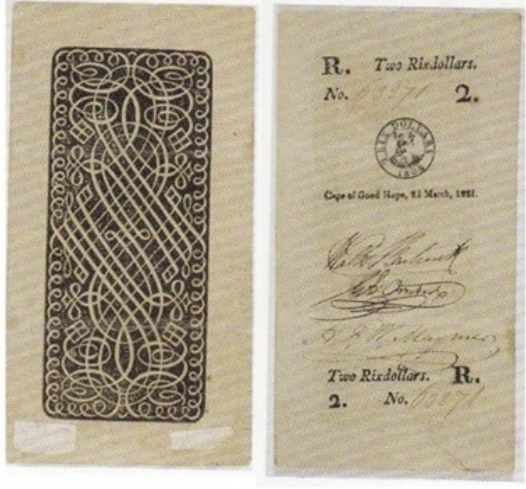
Number	Description	Source	
037	1 Rixdollar. 8 June 1822. Numbered 184901. Width 83 mm and height 152 mm. Thickness 0.28 mm. Torn in the mid- dle (2 halves).	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
038	1 Rixdollar. 8 Junie 1822. Numbered 126197.	Cory.	

Number	Description	Source	
039	1 Rixdollar. 18 July 1823. Number 149115.	Yiannakis.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
040	2 Rixdollars. 21 March 1821. Numbered 63271.	Hern. In 1953, this note was recorded as being in the Africana Museum, Johannesburg.	

Number	Description	Source	
041	2 Rixdollars. 2 May 1823. Numbered 80014.	Hern.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
042	2 Rixdollars. 22 April 1825. Numbered 99427.	Yiannakis.	

Number	Description	Source	
043	2 Rixdollars. 22 April 1825. Numbered 97990.	Hern. In 1953, this note was recorded as being in the Africana Museum, Johannesburg.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
044	3 Rixdollars. (?) August 1811. Numbered 10481.	Pictorial History (Odhams Press 1938). We believe that this note was initially kept in the Western Cape Archives but was transferred in 2003 to the Iziko South African Museum in Cape Town.	

Number	Description	Source	
045	3 Rixdollars. 4 November 1814. Width 66mm. Thickness 0.21mm. Bottom piece missing.	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Num-	Description	Source	
046	3 Rixdollars. 22 January 1819. Bottom piece missing.	Hern. In 1953, this note was recorded as being in the Africana Museum, Johannesburg.	

Number	Description	Source	
047	3 Rixdollars. 14 July 1820.	Spink.	

Number	Description	Source	
048	3 Rixdollars. 1 November 1822? Numbered 43575?	Hern.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
049	3 Rixdollars. 29 August 1823. Numbered 4919... Bottom part missing.	Esterhuyse.	

Number	Description	Source	
050	4 Rixdollars. 4 November 1814. Width 65 mm and height 105 mm but part of bottom off. Thickness	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G.	

Number	Description	Source	
051	5 Rixdollars. Numbered 51810. Date 21 st May 1814 (or 1824?). Width 69 mm and height 136 mm. Mounted on a card.	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
052	5 Rixdollars. The obverse is blank.	Yiannakis.	



Number	Description	Source	
053	10 Rixdollars. 5 February 1810.	Engelbrecht.	



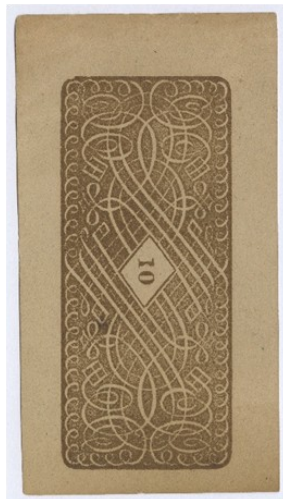
Number	Description	Source	
054	10 Rixdollars. 20 February 1811. Numbered 4383. Width 65 mm and height 129 mm. Thickness 0.2 mm.	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G.	



Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
055	10 Rixdollars. 1 November 1814.	Pictorial History (Odhams Press 1938). We believe that this note was initially kept at the Western Cape Archives but was transferred in 2003 to the Iziko South African Museum in Cape Town.	

Number	Description	Source	
056	10 Rixdollars 23 September 1818	Pictorial History (Odhams Press 1938). We believe that this note was initially kept at the Western Cape Archives but was transferred in 2003 to the Iziko South African Museum in Cape Town.	

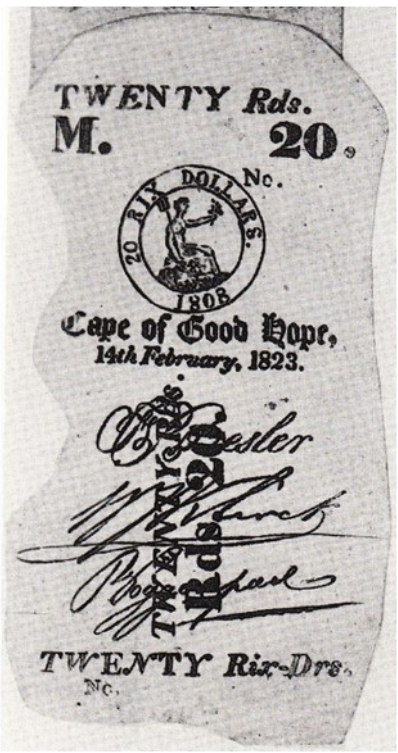
Number	Description	Source	
057	10 Rixdollars. The note has a blank obverse. There are <u>two</u> of these in the Western Cape Archives Width 82 mm and height 152mm. Thickness 0.27mm.	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G.	

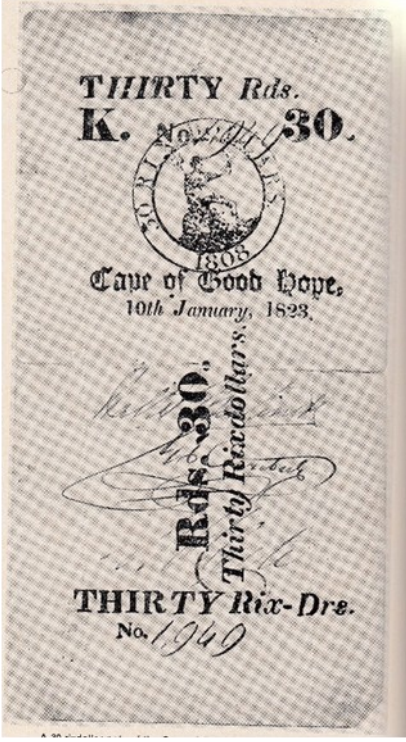
Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
058	10 Rixdollars.	Hern.	

Number	Description	Source	
059	20 Rixdollars. 5 August 1814.	Cory.	

Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
060	20 Rixdollars. 14 February 1823.	Engelbrecht.	

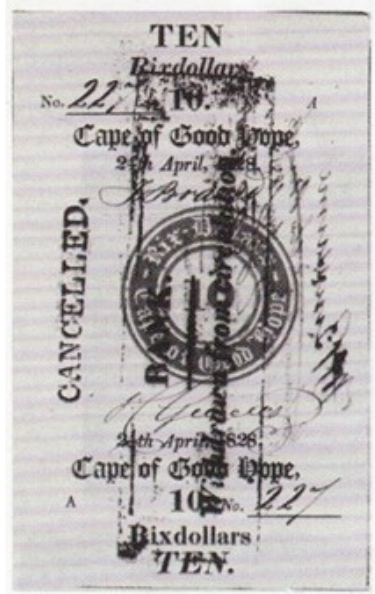
Number	Description	Source	
061	30 Rixdollars. 10 January 1823. Numbered 1949.	Bergman. He exhibited this note at the 2 nd SA Numismatic Convention in Cape Town in January 1964.	

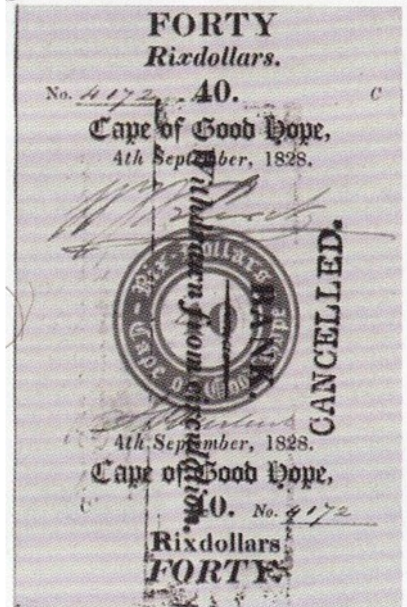
Series 6 (1806 – 1825) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
062	200 Rixdollars. 1 August 1825. Width 82 mm. Height 153 mm. Thickness 0.27 mm. Unissued.	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G.	

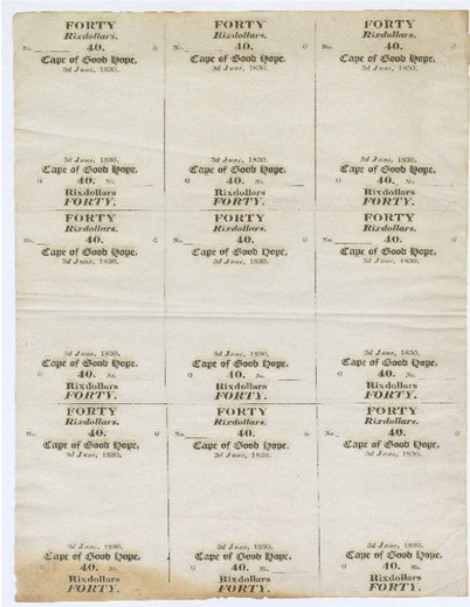
Number	Description	Source	
062	200 Rixdollars. 1 August 1825. Width 82 mm. Height 153 mm. Thickness 0.27 mm. Unissued.	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G.	

Series 7 (1828 - 1830)

Number	Description	Source	
064	10 Rixdollars. 24 April 1828. Numbered 227.	Hern.	

Number	Description	Source	
065	40 Rixdollars. 4 September 1828. Numbered 4172.	Hern.	

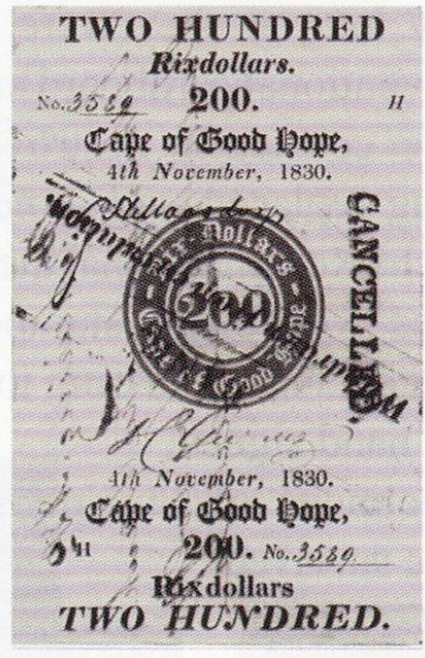
Series 7 (1828 - 1830) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
066	40 Rixdollars. 3 June 1830. Unissued. Width 82 mm and height 129 mm. Watermark J.GREEN & SON. Watermark only once shown on a block (not on each note).	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G. 3 x blocks of 9 notes each.	

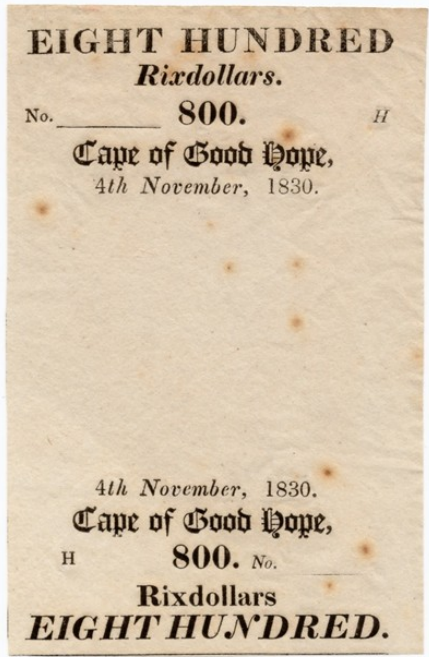
Number	Description	Source	
067	200 Rixdollars. 29 April 1830. Unissued. Width 82.5 mm and height 130 mm. Thickness 0.075 mm. Watermark J. GREEN & SON. A block of 9 has a watermark – not each row or note are watermarked	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G. 1 single note 1 block of 6 1 block of 9	

Series 7 (1828 - 1830) cont.

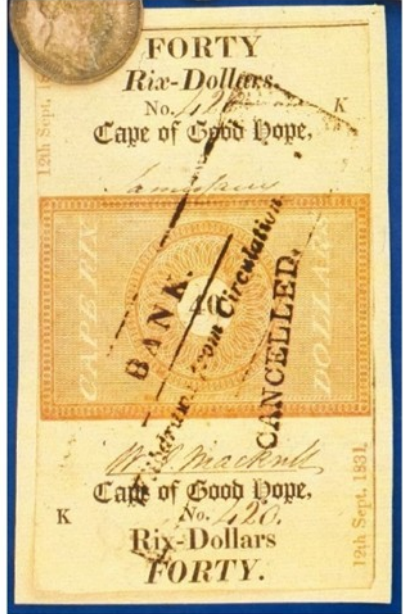
Number	Description	Source	
068	200 Rixdollars. 4 November 1830. Unissued. Width 82 mm and height 129 mm. Watermark only once shown on a block (not on each note) J WHATMAN TURKEY MILL.	Western Cape Archives. Reference 1414/56 G. 1 block of 3 1 block of 6 1 block of 9	

Number	Description	Source	
069	200 Rixdollars. 4 November 1830. Numbered 3589.	Hern.	

Series 7 (1828 - 1830) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
070	800 Rixdollar. 4 November 1830. Unissued.	Yiannakis. In 1956, a similar note was recorded as being in the Cape Archives.	

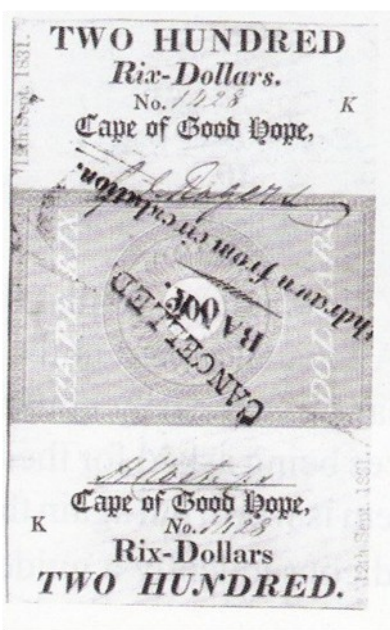
Series 8 (1828 - 1830)

Number	Description	Source	
071	40 Rixdollars. 12 September 1831. Numbered 420.	Carstens & Grobbelaar. (1988). In 1953, this note was also recorded as being in the South African Public Library in Cape Town.	

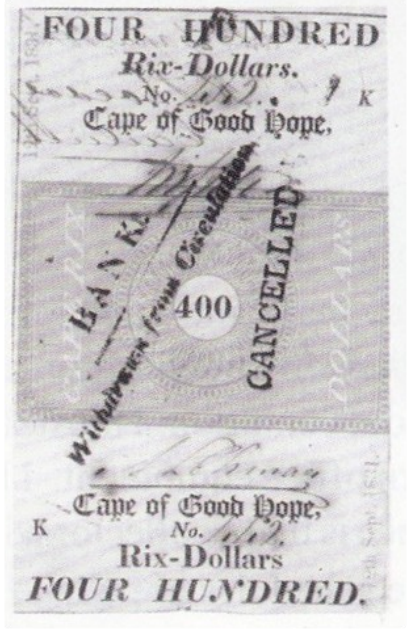
Number	Description	Source	
072	100 Rixdollars. 11 August 1831. Numbered 2054.	Engelbrecht.	

Series 8 (1828 - 1830) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
073	100 Rixdollars. 11 August 1831. Numbered 2080.	Hern.	

Number	Description	Source	
074	200 Rixdollars. 12 September 1831. Numbered 1428.	Hern.	

Series 8 (1828 - 1830) cont.

Number	Description	Source	
075	400 Rixdollars. 12 September 1831. Numbered ...2.	Hern.	

Additional pictures from the Western Cape Archives (Reference 1414/56 G).



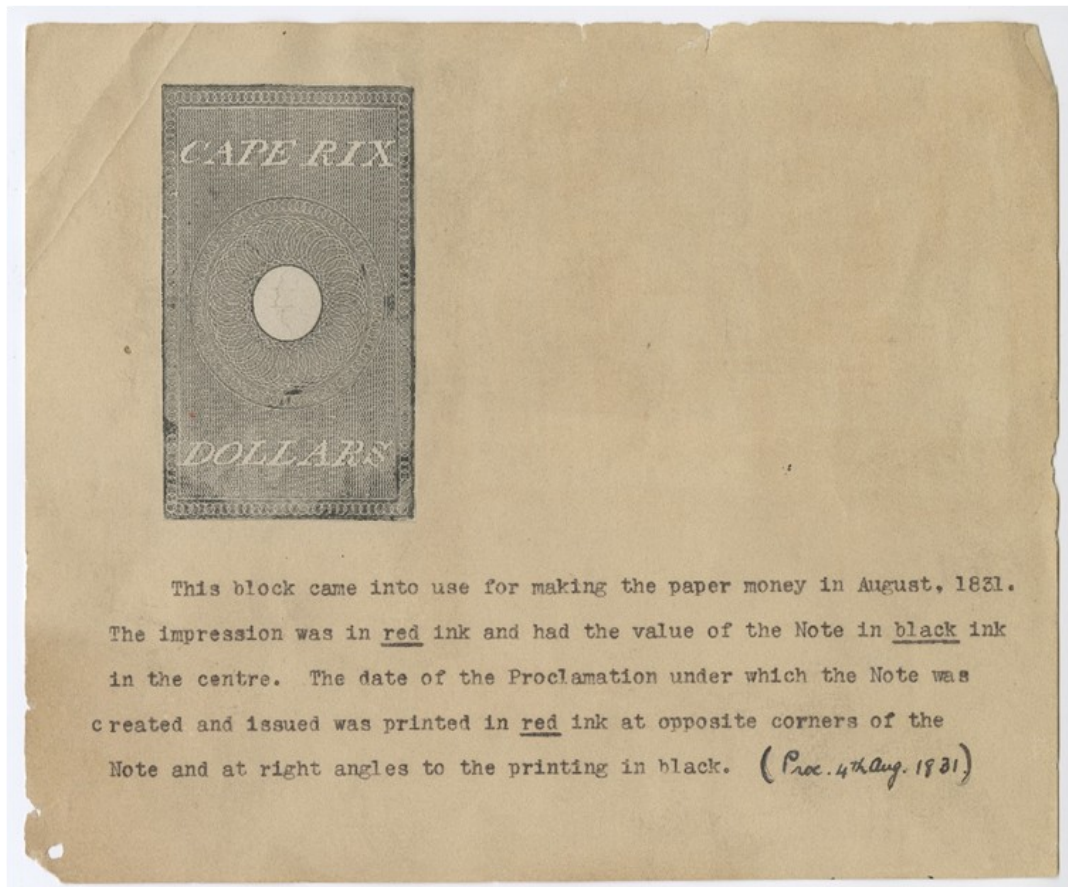
Circular stamps made by Halfhide Barnes & Co for Series 6 (1806 - 1825). The pictures of the actual seals are in the Cape Archives, but the whereabouts of the items themselves are not known. On the piece of paper, seals shown are for 1 Rixdollar (18 mm), 2 Rixdollars (20 mm), 3 Rixdollars (23 mm), 4 Rixdollars (24 mm), 5 Rixdollars (26 mm), and 10 Rixdollars (28 mm).



Circular stamps for 20-Rixdollar notes Series 7 (1828-1830). Each stamp is 40mm in diameter.



Circular stamps for 800-Rixdollar notes Series 7 (1828-1830). Each stamp is 40mm in diameter.



Information on a page regarding series 8 (1831).

Counterfeits

Many of our sources mention that notes were frequently counterfeited. Even with the first issues of 1782, counterfeits of the 3, 5 and 8 Rds. were reported on 3 September of that year and by 1785 it was announced that more forgeries were detected daily.

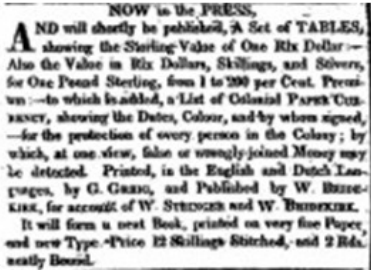
It would be difficult today to identify a counterfeit note based on the pictures we have without actually handling and inspecting the note itself. The following are descriptions we found published in the *South African Commercial Advertiser* issues of 16 December 1826 and 21 January 1829, respectively. The right hand column gives the English translation.

<i>Een korrespondent verzoekt ons de aandacht van het publiek te vestigen op de groote hoeveelheid vervalschte Vier Schelling stukken thans in omloop. De vervalschte zyn ligt van de goede te onderscheiden, wanneer men slechts acht slaat op de ongelykheid van de Letters uitsmakende het woord SKILLINGS, terwyl de laatste Letter, (S) zoo ver van de overige verwyderd is, en dat de naamteekening van den Heer Horne niet met het origineel overeenkomt.</i>	A correspondent requests that we draw the public's attention to the large number of forged Four Shilling coins currently in circulation. The forged coins are easily distinguished from the genuine ones by noting the irregularity of the letters making up the word "SKILLINGS," where the last letter (S) is so far removed from the rest, and that Mr. Horne's signature does not correspond to the original.
<i>Men heeft aan de Bank eene vervalsching der nieuwe dunne Papiere Geldmunt ontdekt. De stukken welke ontdekt zyn, zyn na makingen van de noten van Veertig Ryksdaalders, en zyn zoo echter te onderscheiden van twee-Papierde lykdoor-Watermark, in het Papier, welke voor de geheele kolom loopen. Zy zyn gemaakt op dun of geribd papier met eene doppelere plaat; de echte stukken op glad, of vollen papier en met gewoone letters. De woorden "Cape of Good Hope," onder aan de staaf, schuins in de Valsche-Noten: maar regt in de ware. Hy maande, J. D. Overbeek en R. Rogersen, zyn zeer naauwkeurig nagemaakt. De echte noten op eene gewoone Drukpers gedrukt zynde, zyn ruw op de rug, over den druk van de Letters; de valsche noten zyn volkomen glad, en zien er vuil uit, even als of zy in het drukken besmeerd zyn.</i>	A counterfeit of the new thin paper currency has been discovered at the Bank. The discovered pieces are made after the Forty-Rixdaaler notes, and are thus distinguishable from two-paper, watermarked pieces, which run along the entire column. They are made on thin or ribbed paper with a thicker plate; the genuine pieces are on smooth or solid paper and with regular lettering. The words "Cape of Good Hope," at the bottom of the bar, are slanted in the counterfeit notes, but straight in the genuine ones. These counterfeits, J. D. Overbeek and R. Rogersen, have been very accurately copied. The genuine notes, printed on a regular printing press, are rough on the back, due to the pressure of the lettering; the counterfeit notes are completely smooth and look dirty, as if smeared during printing.

Important notice regarding the 6th series

The South African Commercial Advertiser of 7 April 1824 ran an advertisement stating that a book would be published soon that, among other things, would provide a list of colonial paper currency, showing the dates, colours, and by whom it was signed. We could not locate a copy of this book and would encourage readers of this paper to assist us in finding a copy.

The full advertisement reads as follows: -

	<i>NOW in the PRESS.</i> <i>AND will shortly be published, A Set of TABLES, showing the Sterling Value of One Rix Dollar: - Also the Value in Rix Dollars, Skillings, and Stivers, for One Pound Sterling, from 1 to 200 per Cent. Premium:—to which is added, a List of Colonial PAPER CURRENCY, showing the Dates, Colour, and by whom signed, —for the protection of every person in the Colony; by which, at one view, false or wrongly-joined Money may be detected. Printed, in the English and Dutch Languages, by G. GREIG, and Published by W. BRIDEKIRK, for account of W. STRINGER and W. BRIDEKIRK.</i> <i>It will form a neat Book, printed on very fine Paper, and new Type.—Price 12 Shillings Stitched, and 2 Rds. neatly Bound.</i>
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Conclusion

This paper is neither an in depth study of the early banknotes of South Africa, nor a general account of the paper money found at the Cape during the period under discussion.

Its whole purpose is to serve as a pictorial account of all the known (recorded) notes issued between 1782 and 1831 in Dutch (not sterling) denominations. The only pictures excluded, with one or two exceptions, are of those of the unissued 7th series usually found in multiple blocks of which more than one exists.

Apparently, “good-fors” for lower denominations were also issued by private firms during that time, but we could not find a single picture or even a description of one of these notes.

Finally, we would like to encourage anyone interested in this subject, to search for pictures of notes issued during the period (that are not already pictured in this paper) and to please forward them to the author at Pierre@nortje.info.

Acknowledgements

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