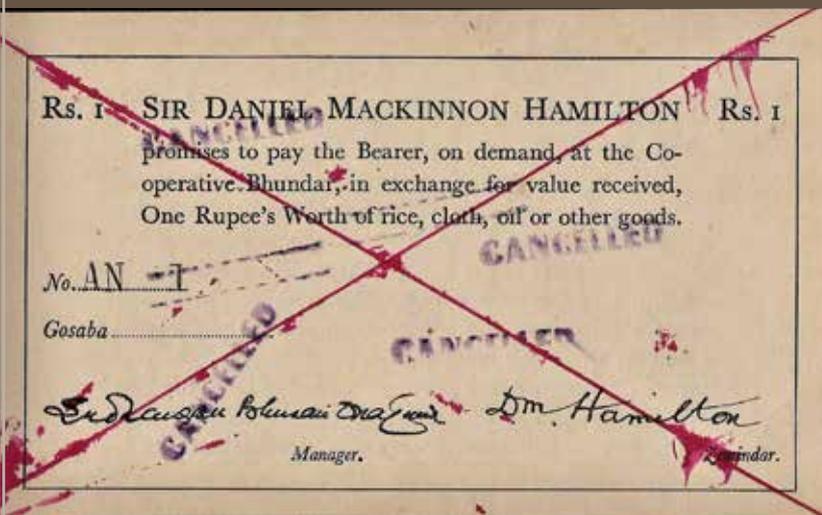


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**CANADIAN
BANKNOTES FOR
THE BRITISH
WEST INDIES,
1900-1950**



**BRITISH
TREASURY
FIRST ISSUE POUND
NOTES AUGUST 1914**

**THE CURIOUS CASE
OF THE GOSABA,
RANGABELI & SATGELIA
"ONE RUPEE" NOTE**



**THE JAPANESE
OCCUPATION
& ADMINISTRATION
OF TAIWAN**

Bank compared to three in the original Douglas catalogue. In particular the photographs of almost all of the private non-bank issuers are new to Scottish banknote catalogue history.

Each bank of issue has been allocated a two digit prefix, e.g. BA for the Bank of Scotland, and EB for the Eastern Bank of Scotland. Every date on notes is listed with the serial prefixes and the number of notes printed with that date. Realistic prices are given in three grades for more common notes, down to one price for rarer notes, and the designation of “RARE” for notes rarely, if ever, encountered for sale. Specimens, proofs, colour trials and replacements are all listed and priced separately. For

many older notes specimens or proofs are the only examples available to collectors. The challenge will be to update the prices over the years to come.

This is an essential resource for all collectors of Scottish banknotes, and highly recommended to any collector who appreciates rare and attractive banknotes with a wealth of information about each note. Whilst priced very reasonably, postage for the three kilogramme set can add to the cost, so you may like to order multiple sets for your friends and yourself and share the postage. *Paper Money of Scotland* can be ordered from Pam West (LM-079) at www.britishnotes.co.uk.

ONE RUPEE ONE HUNDRED YEARS 1917–2017

By Rezwan Razack (LM-214). Museum of Indian Paper Money, Bangalore, India. 2018. Softcover. Colour throughout. 144 pages. INR 500 (EUR 6.18, USD 7.04) or USD 12.00 (EUR 10.52).

Reviewed by Vsevolod Onyshkevych (10163-R).

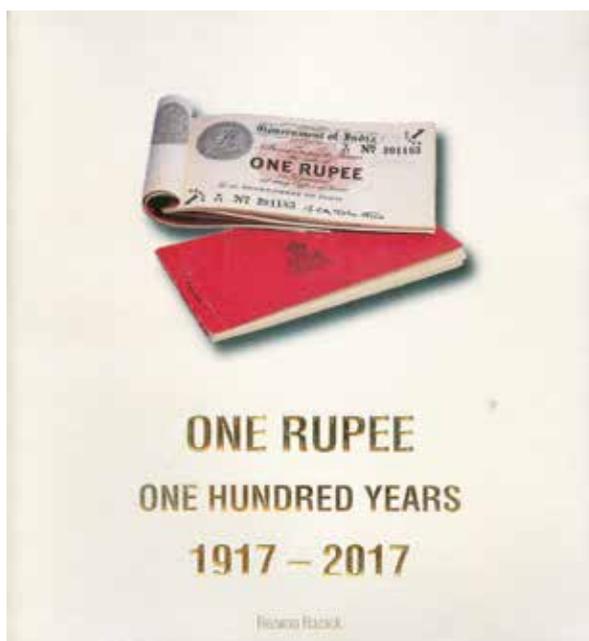
It is interesting that there was never a one rupee note in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries among any of the private banks in India. The lowest denomination was 4 or 5 rupees, and only a few banks had notes with that low a denomination. And when the Government of India started issuing notes in 1861, the denominations started at 10 rupees; in 1872 a 5 rupee note was added. The rupee was seemingly going to be a coin forever.

In November 1917 however, a shortage of coins forced the Indian Government to issue its first one rupee note to deal with this. Other measures included the U.S. Government melting down large quantities of silver dollars to sell silver bullion to India to mint more rupee coins. The Indian Government was quite concerned about acceptance and included an image of a one rupee coin on the note itself. Other popular innovations were the issuing of “booklets” of 25 notes (similar to a checkbook) and selling packets of 25 loose notes.

The one rupee note became popular and—no longer a form of emergency money—has been issued ever since. Even when the Reserve Bank of India was founded in 1935 and began issuing banknotes, the Government of India retained the right to mint coins and print the one rupee banknotes.

This is not a banknote catalog in the ordinary sense, even though it lists every variety, signature, replacement and specimen note of every known issue. Despite providing much detailed information, this is more of a coffee table book and history book.

Adding more color to the topic, Mr. Razack tells the story of the multivariate history of Indian money across different eras and issuers, through the lens of various other one rupee notes.



There are the Indian banknotes repurposed for use in Burma and Nepal (as well as those done so illegally, for which redemption was refused). Then, there are notes of several Princely states; of the four states issuing banknotes, Hyderabad and the dual states of Jammu and Kashmir both issued one rupee notes (the latter in 1876, so technically predating the 1917 Government of India note). A number of Princely states did have various forms of cash coupons but this was fractional currency, with the highest denomination being one anna. Sailana State did issue a sheet of 16 one anna “stamps” which did, thus, technically represent one rupee in circulation.

During World War II, the British had a number of internment camps for German, Italian and Japanese prisoners in India which issued money, including the one rupee denomination. During the 1971 India-Pakistan War, this was reprised.

French India (Banque de l’Indochine) and Portuguese India (Banco Nacional Ultramarino) also issued banknotes in these respective colonies. While these both started issuing notes in the 19th century, it was with higher denominations; not until 1919 did the French issue the first “une roupie” note, while the Portuguese issued the first “uma rupia” note in 1917.

Indian currency freely circulated in many Persian Gulf countries for many years (this being one reason many Arab countries