

ON DEMAND

New Jersey Currency

States 
of Jersey





Foreword

From the Treasury Minister, Senator Philip Ozouf

I am pleased to be able to introduce the first set of new Jersey bank notes for 21 years. The new designs highlight different aspects of the island's diverse architecture, history and culture and represent a fresh, new look for a new decade.

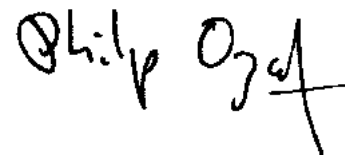
For the first time you can see the value of each note written in French as well as in Jèrriais. I hope this will contribute to the regeneration of Jersey's local language and help those of us who grew up in a Jèrriais-speaking household to reacquaint ourselves with our traditional language.

Each of the twelve parishes is featured in the new designs, and the back of each note carries the words États de Jersey as well as the parish crests. I am confident that everyone can find a favourite image from the wide range of striking designs in this new family of notes.

You will notice the new bank notes appearing in your

pocket from April 2010. They will gradually replace the old notes, which will be withdrawn from circulation in the usual way when they reach the end of their useful life. Until then the banks will be testing samples of the new bank notes in their dispensing machines to ensure we can withdraw Jersey currency from our cash machines.

It's always worth remembering that the island earns interest on the local notes in circulation. In 2008 this investment generated £3.7 million. So when you start noticing the new notes in your change, I hope you can find the time to appreciate the island's history and culture while also knowing that you are doing your bit for Jersey's finances.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Philip Ozouf". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

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The designs for Jersey's new set of bank notes highlight some of the best known examples of the island's architecture, history and culture. The front of the notes features the traditional hand engraved intaglio portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, based on a photographic portrait by Mark Lawrence, with the words States of Jersey and the crest beneath. The central vignettes on both the front and reverse feature important Jersey landmarks.

The reverse of each note carries the denominational value in numbers, in French and in Jersey's language, Jèrrias, as well as the words États de Jersey and the twelve parish crests. The notes also feature hand engraved images of various Jersey Round Towers: these defensive towers were

built around the coast between 1780 and 1800 to protect the island from invasion. Those featured on the new bank notes are:

- **Le Hocq Tower in St Clement on the £1 note,**
- **Archirondel Tower at St Catherine's Bay on the £5 note,**
- **Seymour Tower offshore in Grouville Bay on the £10 note,**
- **La Rocco Tower at St Ouen's Bay on the £20 note,**
- **Ouaisné Tower at Ouaisné Bay on the £50 note.**



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The Fresh Green £1 note shows the 'Monument to Freedom' sculpture in Liberation Square, which celebrates the momentous announcement of the liberation of the island from Nazi forces at the end of the Second World War. The reverse features the Neolithic ritual site of La Hougue Bie, which was built about 4,000 BC.

ONE POUND

UNE LIVRE

UN LOUIS



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The Sky Blue £5 note depicts two important Jersey houses: the sixteenth century National Trust property 'Le Rât Cottage' on the front, and 'Les Augrès Manor', the home of the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, on the reverse.

FIVE POUND
CINQ LIVRES
CHÎN LOUIS



ON DEMAND

The Burnt Sienna £10 note has the Hermitage at Elizabeth Castle on the front. This medieval chapel was built over the site where St Helier lived and died in the sixth century. The reverse of the note shows the unique Lalique glass sculptures in St Matthew's church, St Lawrence.

TEN POUND
DIX LIVRES
DGIËX LOUIS



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The Cool Violet £20 note depicts the Island's parliament building - the States - with the exterior view on the front and the interior on the reverse.



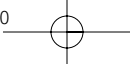
TWENTY POUND
VINGT LIVRES
VINGT LOUIS

ON DEMAND

The Cherry Red £50 note carries the impressive outline of the medieval castle of Mont Orgueil while the reverse features the houses on the island of La Marmotière in Les Écréhous.



FIFTY POUND
CINQUANTE LIVRES
CHÎNQUANTE LOUIS



Bank notes: a history



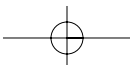
Although paper money was first recorded in China in the 7th century it was not accepted in Europe for another thousand years. In the 16th century European goldsmith-bankers began to accept deposits, make loans and arrange for funds to be transferred. When cash was deposited with them, they issued receipts and these became known as 'running cash notes'. These receipts were usually made out in the name of the depositor and promised to pay the money owed on demand. Sometimes they also included the words 'or bearer' and this allowed them to circulate in a limited way. These notes represented tangible wealth because they could be converted back into gold whenever required.

Bank of England

In 1694 King William financed his wars against the French by creating the Bank of England, which issued

notes in return for cash deposits. Just like the earlier goldsmith/bankers' notes, they carried the promise to redeem the note for bullion on demand and they were made out for the exact value of the deposit. In 1696 these 'bank notes' were restricted to sums of more than £50. During the first half of the 18th century, the Bank started issuing notes of fixed denominations and by 1745 these ranged from £20 to £1,000 (worth between £100,000 and £5,000,000 in 2009)

In 1759, Britain was heavily engaged in what has sometimes been termed the first world war - the Seven Years War. British forces were engaged against the French in Europe, in North America, in India, throughout the West Indies and in the Mediterranean. This resulted in a gold shortage so the Bank of England produced a £10 note. By the end of the century, at the outset of the French Revolutionary Wars in 1793, a £5 note had been introduced and four years later, due to a shortage of bullion, £2 and £1 notes were introduced.





Of course, users had to have confidence in paper bank notes; there had to be a belief that the notes would be redeemed for bullion whenever demanded. By flooding the market with forged notes, a country's economy could be weakened – and this is exactly what Jerseyman Philippe d'Auvergne did to France by flooding the market with millions of francs worth of forged paper assignats from his headquarters in Mont Orgueil Castle.

Gold sovereigns were reintroduced in 1821 once normality was restored.

It was not until 1855 that bank notes were fully printed – until then every note had to be signed by one of the Bank's cashiers. Printed signatures replaced the freehand variety and since 1870 only the Chief Cashier has had his name printed on the notes.

The link with gold was broken once again with the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. The Treasury issued 10/-

and £1 notes. When the gold standard was reintroduced in 1925 the Bank of England was obliged once again to exchange its notes for gold but only in multiples of 400 troy ounces (12440 grams) or more. Britain finally abandoned the gold standard in 1931 and bank notes became entirely fiduciary - that is wholly backed by securities rather than gold.

English Country Banks

The Bank of England did not have the monopoly on issuing bank notes in England and Scotland. Although Parliament passed Acts in 1708 and 1709, which prevented companies or partnerships of more than six people setting up banks and issuing notes, it did not extend to the many provincial bankers already in existence. These tended to be run by individuals or by families. In 1826 the Country Bankers' Act allowed joint-stock banks with more than six



partners to be set up, but these had to be situated more than 65 miles from London. In 1844 the Bank Charter Act prevented any new banks from issuing notes and the activities of existing banks were restricted. Gradually the Bank of England achieved a monopoly on issuing bank notes in England and Wales. The last private bank notes were issued in 1921 by the Somerset bank of Fox, Fowler & Co.

Jersey

Jersey's first bank was opened in 1797 by wine merchant Hugh Godfray and Company, who issued their own £1 notes. As other private banks were formed, Godfray's became known as the Jersey Old Bank.

Private banks mushroomed in the early part of the 19th century as trade grew between Jersey, Newfoundland and the wider world. Towards 1810 large amounts of low value



The Hand in Hand Bank 2/6 note highlights one of the problems with low value notes – they could only be exchanged in multiple equivalent of £1.

notes were put into circulation by local people and businesses because there was a shortage of silver. Eventually, in 1813, the Island authorities stipulated that notes had to be for at least £1 and each organisation issuing them had to have a regular office.

From five issuing offices in 1814, there were more than a hundred by 1817, although many had closed by the



following year. Although many of these early private banks grew from the expanding trade with Newfoundland, in 1808 Janvrin & Durell founded the Commercial Bank on the proceeds of a French sloop captured by their privateer, the *Vulture*.

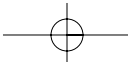
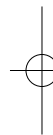


Wesleyan Methodist Country Chapels Bank, started to issue One Pound (British) notes in 1835 on paper incorporating a 'Provincial Bank' watermark. The notes were guaranteed by Arthur De Carteret, Le Brock, Falle, Neel, Le Neveu, Norman, Le Bas & Co.

In 1831 the States insisted that anyone issuing bank notes had to have two guarantors. These banks, and even churches and parishes, issued their own notes.

The private banks were succeeded by local joint stock banks. In the 1870s an economic recession caused the collapse of several of these banks and many local businesses and families were ruined.

The Jersey Joint Stock bank produced this note in 1860.





Although carrying the name Jersey Bank the States of Jersey did not issue notes until the Occupation. The Harbours Committee did issue a £1 note in 1874 to raise finance for capital works.

Surviving local banks were caught up in a wave of mergers in the 20th century that created the main clearing banks of today.

It is interesting to note that in the 1858 Jersey Independent Almanack & Directory it states that the 'Post Office Authorities are not allowed to take Jersey Bank

notes, French coin or Jersey copper coin in payment for Post Office Orders or Stamps'

Occupation

During the Occupation most of the silver coins circulating in the island disappeared as the occupying forces took them as souvenirs. The States were obliged to pass a special Currency Notes (Jersey) Law on 29 April 1941 which allowed the Finance Committee to issue up to £5,000 sterling in notes for two shillings. These had 2/- in blue lettering on orange paper and 50,000 were issued in June 1941.

One of the Blampied 10/- notes signed and dated by the artist





It soon became obvious that this was not enough so an amendment to the law was passed on 29 November 1941 allowing a further issue of notes of various amounts up to the value of £100,000. The artist Edmund Blampied engraved the plates and they were printed in the Island. These Blampied designed notes were issued between 1942 and 1945. The various denominations with the number of notes issued were:

 6d notes (840,000)	6 issues April & June 1942, January, May & October 1943 and Feb 1945
 1/- notes (200,000)	2 issues April & June 1942
 2/- notes (50,000)	1 issue April 1942
 10/- notes (26,000)	2 issues April & June 1942
 £1 notes (11,000)	2 issues April & June 1942

Once the island was liberated the States stopped issuing its own notes.

Modern notes

The States of Jersey only started issuing its own notes and coins on a regular basis in July 1963 and since then the series of notes has been replaced every twelve years or so.

10/-, £1, £5 & £10 from 1963

£1, £5, £10, £20 from 1976

£1, £5, £10, £20, £50 from 1989

£1, £5, £10, £20, £50 from 2010

Commemorative notes

In 1995 a special £1 note to mark the 50th anniversary of the Liberation of the Island was released and in 2004 another commemorative £1 note was released to mark 1204-2004, celebrating the 800th anniversary of Jersey's self-determination.

The benefits

When we use Jersey notes, the island earns interest on the money in circulation. This is because when the States of Jersey issues Jersey notes to local banks, the banks pay for the cash. This payment is then invested and in 2008 this generated £3.7 million for the island.

Trusting the system – Security

For the public to have confidence in the validity of bank notes, the Treasury has incorporated a number of security measures to make forgery more difficult.

The paper used for the notes is made of 100% cotton, which ensures strength and gives bank notes their characteristic feel. The paper also bears a watermark of the Jersey cow, and includes a Scroll™ thread, which shows a complex demetallised pattern when viewed against natural light.

Right One of the Assignats produced by the new French Revolutionary government in Paris in 1790 – or is it one of the forgeries produced on the orders of Philippe d'Auvergne in Jersey?

To reduce the number of notes with folded corners, Cornerstone™ has been used, which ensures maximum density of paper fibre in the four corners of the notes and so eases their use in cash machines.

For the first time, this new set of Jersey bank notes incorporates holograms. These can be seen on the top three denominations of the new family, the £10, the £20 and the £50. The hologram's central image changes according to the viewing angle. From some angles the island of Jersey can be seen, from others the States of Jersey crest. Each hologram has a repeating background pattern of La Corbière lighthouse intermixed with the denominational value, which switches colour as the hologram is tilted. The edges of the hologram are demetallised with the word Jersey.

And of course, all the new notes bear the signature of the Treasurer of the States, Ian Black, and each has its own unique serial number.

ASSIGNAT DE LA CRÉATION DU 29 SEPTEMBRE 1790.



DOMAINES NATIONAUX



Hypothéqués au remboursement des ASSIGNATS
par le décret de l'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE
des 16 et 17 Avril 1790, sanctionné par LE ROI.

ASSIGNAT DE *Cinq Cents liv.*

Il sera payé au Porteur la somme de cinq cents livres à la Caisse de l'Extraordinaire, conformément aux décrets des 16 et 17 Avril et 29 Septembre 1790.

J N 3537

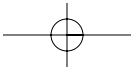
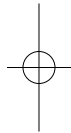
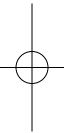
Cinq Cents

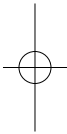
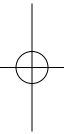
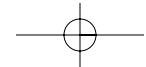
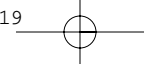
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CINQ CENTS LIVRES

500

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États de Jersey

