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## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

### TYPE 1: OVAL HANDSTAMP WITH MANILA IN CENTRE

NO PICTURE AVAILABLE

### TYPE 2: TWO SINGLE LINED OVAL HANDSTAMP

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA ON TOP. DATE IN CENTRE.  
AUSTRALIA & CHINA ON BOTTOM



### TYPE 3: SINGLE LINED OVAL HANDSTAMP

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA IN CONTINUOUS PATTERN.  
BLANK CENTRE



### DETAILED COMPANY PROFILE

*The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (or simply The Chartered Bank) was a bank founded in London in 1853 by James Wilson following the grant of a Royal Charter from Queen Victoria. It opened its first branches in 1858 in Calcutta and Bombay and then Shanghai.*

*The following year, it opened a branch in Hong Kong and an agency in Singapore on February 19, 1859, with David Duff as the first agent. In 1861, the Singapore agency was upgraded to a branch. In 1862, the bank was authorised to issue bank notes in Hong Kong, a privilege it continues to exercise to this day. Over the following decades, it printed bank notes in China and Malaysia. The bank's expansion continued through the 1860s to the 1900s, leading it to open branches across Asia. The bank's traditional business was in cotton from Mumbai (Bombay), indigo and tea from Calcutta, rice in Burma, sugar from Java, tobacco from Sumatra, hemp in Manila and silk from Yokohama. It played a major role in the development of trade with the East which followed the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, and the extension of the telegraph to China in 1871.*

*Although first represented in Manila by a mercantile firm (name not known), a branch of this firm initially opened in Manila in 1872, and formally in April 1873, with James Somerville as the agent. In 1883, a sub-branch opened in Iloilo, although it was closed in 1885. In 1890, W R Brown was an agent in the Manila branch. The firm was present into the 20th century. It was partially responsible for the fall of the Russell, Sturgis and Company in 1876.*

*In the early 1900s, the bank opened offices in New York and Hamburg. When it established its New York branch in 1912, Chartered Bank became the first foreign bank to be issued a license to operate in New York. The bank's office in Yokohama, Japan was destroyed by the Great Kanto earthquake in 1923, which killed a number of its staff.*

*In 1927 the bank acquired P&O Bank, which had offices in Colombo, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Canton. P&O Bank also owned Allahabad Bank. Chartered Bank merged in P&O Bank, but continued to run Allahabad Bank separately until the Government of India nationalized Allahabad in 1969. The bank was greatly affected by the Second World War.*

*In 1957, the Chartered Bank acquired the Eastern Bank, giving it a network of branches in Aden, Bahrain, Beirut, Lebanon, Qatar and the UAE. It also bought the Ionian Bank's Cyprus Branches.*

*Chartered Bank merged with the Standard Bank of South Africa in 1969, and the combined bank became the Standard Chartered Bank. Both companies were keen to capitalise on the huge expansion of trade and to earn the handsome profits to be made from movement of goods from Europe to the East and to Africa.*

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