

The
**Canadian
Paper Money Society
Journal**

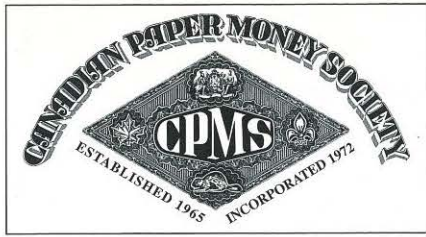
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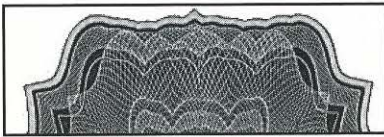
Serial No. 121





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Publication of the Canadian Paper Money Society



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Front Cover

Dominion of Canada \$2 1887.
Dominion of Canada \$4 1902.

Back Cover

The Ontario Bank \$10 1888.
Bank of London in Canada \$50 1883.

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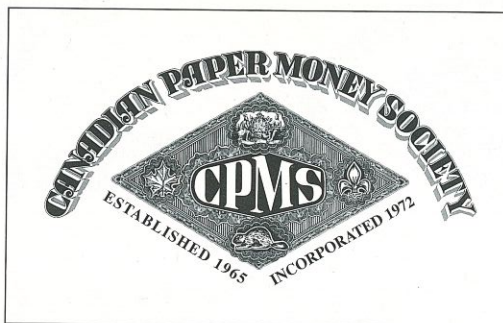
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The President's Message

Dear Friends:

The first year of your Current Executive's mandate has almost elapsed, and will have, at our Annual General Meeting at C.N.A. in Vancouver. From all reports this has been a good year for paper money enthusiasts. Your President has even picked up a few Bank of Nova Scotia notes for his slowly growing collection. As I mentioned in our quarterly Newsletter, I'm relatively new to this segment of the numismatic hobby, other than collecting cancelled cheques and scrip. My only regret is, at this point in time, that I did not commence collecting chartered bank notes a long time ago.

Robert Graham keeps us informed on many aspects of paper collecting in his excellent Newsletter and on your behalf I thank Robert for a job well done again this year. Personally I always look forward to its receipt quarterly. The Newsletter is the only contact many members have with the CPMS.

To Dick Dunn, without your services, the CPMS would be in dire straits indeed. Presidents come and go, but Dick is always there to keep us on the straight and narrow. Thanks Dick from all of us.

Walter Allan, as usual, has not let us down. This year again, just an excellent Journal! Walter on behalf of the members at large a huge THANK YOU! Where would we be without your generosity in sharing your knowledge, experience and time for the betterment of the hobby?

While we thank our editors we must remember those who submit articles for publication. The Editors would be hard pressed to provide us with such wonderful publications without your assistance, having said this; we could certainly use more submissions from members whose names are not as familiar as are others. Why is it that on the Contents page of both publications we see always the same faithful few authors? APATHY? Think about this please. Paraphrasing Winston Churchill, "so much is owed by so many to so few."

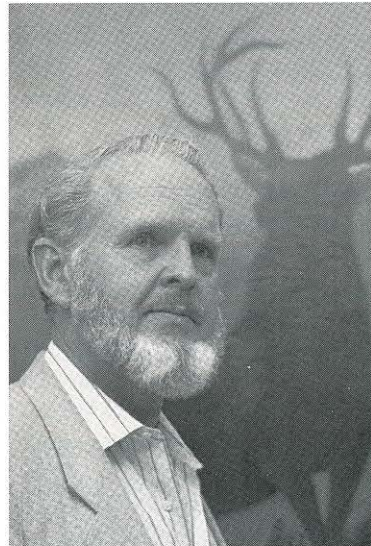
I do hope to see many of you at the Canadian Numismatic Association Convention in Vancouver this summer. I'm told it will be, as they always are, "the best ever." So book your flights, your hotel accommodation, bring your family and how about bringing something most of us forget when packing, AN EXHIBIT!

In closing I leave you with this message for your deliberation:

"Age appears to be best in four things-old wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read."

Francis Bacon Apothegms, No. 97.

**EARL J. SALTERIO, F.C.N.A., F.C.N.R.S.
President CPMS**



The Editor's Message

We have survived the millennium year and are looking forward to another year of acquiring notes and other fiscal documents for our collections. You will, no doubt, be studying these new items, as well as old ones, in preparation for displaying them or writing an article about them. Unfortunately we have no new authors this year and the suggestions made by our past President, Paul Berry, in his message in last years journal, have gone unheeded. When we no longer have a journal, members will ask, What happened? where is our journal? and the editor will reply! "where are the articles that you could have written"?

In any case Robert Graham and I have come through with enough material for this journal, although it is again only 36 pages. I wish to thank Robert for his great effort again this year.

Mr. Ron Schuster will again be helping with the formatting and layout and I thank him for an excellent job last year. We will again be having full colour covers.

If you have any comments or suggestions in regard to the journal, or are preparing an article, please feel free to contact me at any time.

WDA

PRODUCTION of THE DOMINION of CANADA \$4 NOTES of 1900-1902
By Walter D. Allan, FCNRS

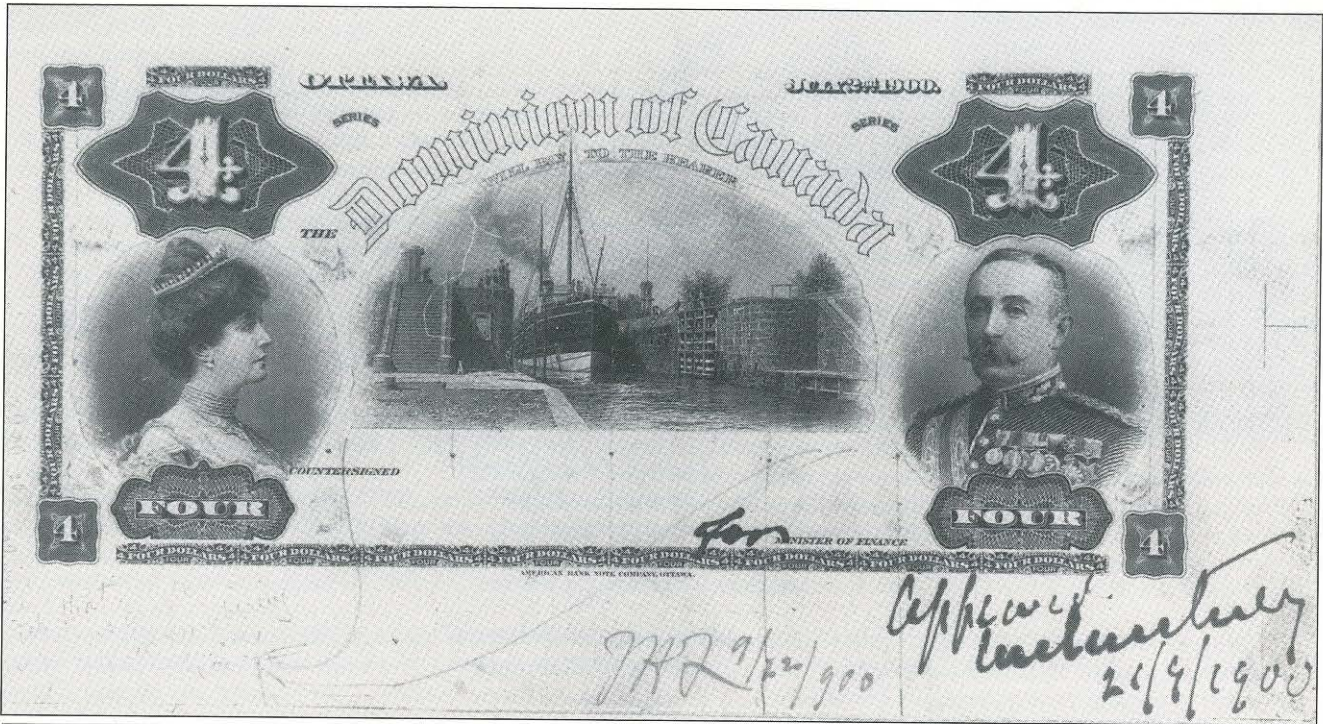


Figure #1

General information about the \$4 notes of 1900-1902 can be found in the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money*. Additional information has come to light from the Christies of New York archive sale of The American Bank Note Co. in 1990 and from papers located in the National archives of Canada and from other sources. The first correspondence relating to these issues follows:

Ottawa, May 21st 1900

Mr. J. M Courtney

Deputy Minister of Finance

Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I have received instructions from the Comptroller of currency to prepare a model for a \$4 note. I desire to call your attention to the paper upon which these notes were formerly printed and request that we be permitted to print these notes using the same paper which we are [?] currently using for the \$1 and \$2 notes as the paper formerly used has two faults which render it unsuitable.

In the first place it is too thin and in the second place it [?] tears along the line of the watermark.

Very Respectfully yours

W. L. Green.

Resident Manager. (1897—1901)

Subsequently instructions to prepare such a note were sent to the American Bank Note Co. in Ottawa. Their entry of July 5th 1900 follows:

Dominion of Canada

Engrave

Special vig. Portrait Lord Minto [Engraved in Ottawa]

" " " Lady "

Special vig. of bluff for back

" " " S.S. Athabasca in lock on face.

By July 28th the following were prepared;

die \$4 back (border)

die \$4 face date July 2nd 1900

" \$4 tint.

The portraits and vignettes will be examined later.

A basic model for the face of the note had been prepared and approved by J. M. Courtney on September 21st 1900 and by Mr. Fred Toller, Comptroller of Currency, on the next day. The portraits and lock vignette were pasted in place. The word "for" was written in front of Minister of Finance. In addition, in light pencil, at the left under the note is written "watch that you give us ample room for numbering," with lines drawn to the number areas of the note. The first order of notes totaling 55000 sheets was given in September of 1900 and 13000 sheets were delivered before the end of the year and an additional 42000 sheets were delivered in January 1901, with sheet numbers from 000001 to 055000. A further order of 50,000 sheets was made in late 1901 and these were delivered in two groups with sheet numbers 055000 to 084000 in January and 084000 to 105000 in February 1902.

In the meantime the error of having used a view of the American locks at Sault Ste Marie had been discovered



Figure #2

and a new vignette of the Canadian locks with the steamer *United Empire* had been engraved.

A proof of a 1900 \$4 note has some notations on it. Above the note is written "Alter the small figures 4 in each corner also" with a tiny x and a line drawn down to the tiny 4 in the top part of the "4 four dollars 4" design in the border. At the bottom is written "Alter numerals 4" with initials of Fred Toller. At the bottom right is written "Approved 21/1/1" with signature of J. M. Courtney. (Fig. 2) Exactly what Mr. Courtney was approving is not evident, especially at this late date when notes had already been printed and no evidence of any alteration to the tiny 4s can be seen.

Two proofs with the new lock vignette inserted into the 1900 design, both without tints, are known. One has written at the top in red ink "Jany 2nd 1902". and at the bottom in red ink "change date" with initials of Fred Toller and date "1/31/02" (Fig. 3) The second proof is similar with the date July 2nd 1900 crossed out and above it written "Jany 2nd 1902." At the top left is Fred Tollers' initials, and at the bottom right is "approved J.M. Courtney 31/1/02" and at bottom left is "OK Jam Jan. 31/02" (J. A. Machado, Resident Manager of A.B.N. Co. Ottawa). (Fig. 4).

The next proof found, without tint, has the new date inserted and has written below in blue crayon "OK, FHT, 2/1/02" (Fred Toller) (Fig. 5). Another proof of the 1900 issue has written on it "Do not give this note out, the vignette is wrong showing wrong side of lock". At this time an order for 11000 sheets of this new note was printed and delivered in Feb. 1902 with sheet numbers 000001 to 011000. More notes were delivered in March,



Figure #4



Figure #3

April, November, December 1902 and January 1903 to a total of 110,000 sheets.

Meanwhile , an interesting letter was sent by Mr. Fred Toller on Nov. 14th 1902 to the Manager of the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa as follows:

Dear Sir:

Referring to my letter to you of the 22nd October last, ordering a further supply of \$4 notes amounting to 50.000 sheets I have now to request that you will increase this order by 11.000 sheets, making a total of 61.000 sheets.

I now wish to confirm in writing the verbal instructions given you regarding the change in the present \$4 notes, which has been approved by the Honourable , the Minister of Finance, viz:

by taking out the two counters in the right and left hand top corners, and substituting there for the word, "four", also by placing two counters in the bottom right and left-hand corners.

You will please furnish this Department, in addition to the orders now in hand, with 115.000 sheets of \$1 Notes, and from this time until further instructed to the contrary, you will please deliver to this Department , 20 bundles of Notes per week, thereby making a reduction of 16 bundles every week.

Including this order of \$1 Notes, we shall have to receive from you the following Notes,

Ones	189.000 sheets
Twos	70.000 sheets
Fours	<u>61.000 sheets</u>
Total	317.000 sheets



Figure #5

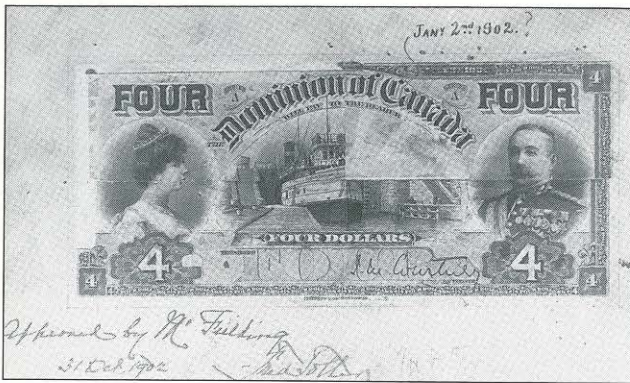


Figure No. 6

As requested by you, I will take an early opportunity of speaking to Mr. Courtney regarding the proposed faces of the fifty and one hundred dollar notes, but as Mr. Fielding will be absent from the city for some little time, I do not anticipate anything will be decided until his return.

I will also ask about the multi-color being used on the backs.

Yours truly,
FRED TOLLER
 Comptroller,
 Dominion Currency.

P.S. I think you had better continue the same date we have on the \$4 Notes, viz: 2nd January 1902.

The first part of the letter refers to the additional 61,000 \$4 notes. These when added to the 49,000 printed at the first part of 1902 bought the total up to 110,000 sheets. Mr. Toller then refers to the change in design of the \$4 note and an additional order of \$1 notes (of the 1898 issue). He then mentions the proposed \$50 and \$100 notes. (See article *CPM Journal* 1997 about the Dominion Of Canada essays 1903).

A model for the new design was found in the archive sale having various elements pasted on to the frame of the 1900 note. The portraits and lock vignette are all pasted on, as well as the Dominion of Canada title and the new Fours at the top and new 4 counters at the bottom corners. A double green line now separates the pantograph from the top portions of the note. The date has been crossed out and "Jany 2nd 1902" written above it with a question mark. Below the model is "Approved by Mr. Fielding" and dated "31 Oct., 1902" and with the signature "Fred Toller" and to the right, very faintly, the initials "FHT" and date "11/17/02." (Fig. 6). Also found was a completed proof with tint that has "For Approval" stamped above the note. To the right of this stamp are initials "JMC" (J. M. Courtney) the date "Feb 2nd/03" and initials "JAM" (J. A. Machado). Beneath the note is written "OK letter 2/3 FHT 2/6/03. The proof has the engraved signature of J. M. Courtney the same as on the 1900 issue and the 4s at top 1902 issue. (Fig. 7).

A proof without these notations was also present (Fig. 8 and see cover). The final design was approved by



Figure No. 7

Mr. Fielding

Final Design for 1902 \$4 notes

The model for the revised design of the \$4 note has some major changes, the most obvious being that the portraits have been moved upward almost 1 centimeter to just below the new FOUR FOUR counters since these take up less room than the previous 4 4 counters, while at the same time the new 4 4 counters at the bottom corners are higher than the old FOUR FOUR counters. The FOUR DOLLARS under the ship has had a pointer like design added at each end. The flourishes around the word THE before DOMINION of CANADA have been removed. The flourishes between OTTAWA and the date at the top have been altered and the beads etc. removed. The small four triangles to the left of OTTAWA and right of 1902 have had the design inside removed. The curved words "SERIES" on both sides at the top have been moved slightly more toward the centre. It is interesting to note that on the first two types of the \$4 notes there is a very tiny letter H in a tiny circle under the very small "FOUR" in all the border panels except the two over the American Bank Note Company imprint. The crossbar on the H is missing in some cases they are present under all the "FOUR"s on the third issue. The purpose of these is not known.

Nothing further was done for the next few years until a letter to T. C. Boville, Deputy Minister of Finance from J. A. Machado at ABN Co. Ottawa, On August 20th, 1910 which reads:

Dear Sir: -

Referring to our conversation regarding the \$4 Note, we beg to hand you herewith three (3) impressions, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, showing the original Note and the subsequent alterations, No. 3 being the latest one, which was approved by Mr. Fielding some years ago. As you know, we have not printed any of these notes for a long time.

Yours respectfully,
 Jose A Machado [Signed]
 General Manager.

A shortage of Dominion notes in 1911 led to a rush order



Figure No. 8 and see cover.

for more \$4 notes. These were printed with deliveries of 20,000 sheets in July 1911, 61,000 sheets in August, 313,000 sheets in September and 15,000 sheets in October. The sheet numbers continued from the 110,000 of the last issue up to 519,000. These were the last \$4 notes printed as no more were needed. Designs for a new \$5 note had already been prepared dated Jan, y 2nd 1902 and another design was prepared dated July 2nd 1906. It was not until April of 1912, however, that a final design for a new \$5 note was approved.

A memo was prepared by ABN Co. on Oct. 4th, 1912 concerning the rush order:

MEMO regarding rush order for \$4. Dominion of Canada Notes during the Summer of 1911

ENGRAVING, OVER-TIME, EXTRA SPOILAGE AND BALANCE ON HAND: -

"No \$4. Notes had been delivered since early in 1903. At about that time the design of the faces and tints was altered, and new engravings were prepared. No face and tint plates were laid down, however.

When the currency stringency came in the summer of 1911, we had on hand two back plates which were engraved in 1902, and in order to meet the urgent need, and with a view of having as many presses printing as possible, in order to deliver the notes at the earliest possible date, we worked over-time and engraved six additional back plates, making eight in all; eight tint plates, and twenty-four face plates.

Please note that eight plates of each kind were sufficient to print the quantity of Notes desired, if the same could have been printed at the ordinary rate. The additional face plates were absolutely essential in order to meet the situation.

In view of the fact that the Dominion 4's will no

longer be issued, these extra face plates will be of no further value, and we should receive compensation for them at the rate provided for in the contract.

Compensation also should be provided for the over-time work required in order to meet the needs of the Department, as well as for the extra spoilage of work, incident to the crowding and hurrying of the various operations of printing, drying, numbering, finishing etc.

In connection with our other work we have found from experience that in order to cover the cost of over-time, which amounts to time and a quarter, we have to add about 10% to the regular cost of the work.

This memo continues for about another 2 ½ pages outlining the details of spoilage and number of good sheets remaining on hand.

It can be seen that ABN Co. was quite concerned with all these additional expenses. A letter from Mr. Machado to Mr. T.C. Boville on Nov. 19th 1912 summarized their concerns and submitted their account

Dear Sir: -

Referring to our conversation, we beg to hand you herewith our account covering in part the unusual expenses incurred in order to meet the extraordinary and sudden Currency demand during the Summer of 1911, as well as the value of the incompletd portions of the orders on hand for \$4 Notes when work on same was discontinued.

For your information we beg to hand you also a memo dated October 4th 1912, explaining in detail the way in which we have arrived at the amount of our invoice.

Summing up the matter, you will remember that this Currency demand arose very suddenly, and it was imperative that the largest possible quantity of \$4 notes be prepared and be made available for the use of the Banks



Figure No. 9

at the earliest possible moment. By working day and night, and by preparing sufficient printing plates so that



Figure No. 10

we could utilize for the above work all of our power presses, that we had here, in addition to several more that we were able to secure from our New York Company, the desired result was accomplished.

As it is not the intention of the Department to issue any more \$4 Notes, it is fair to make some compensation for the extra quantity of Plates prepared, as well as for the unusual spoilage due to the hurrying of all the different processes, and for the over-time work and the

partially completed work on order at the time when the emergency was passed and work on the Fours was discontinued.

Trusting that the above will have your approval,
Yours faithfully,
Jose A Machado [Signed]
Vice-president.

A letter from S. P. McCavour, Comptroller of currency, July 30th 1924 to Assistant Receiver General, Regina, Sask. Includes there were two notes issued in the \$4 series. The first one had a cut of the (Soo) Locks. After the note was issued, it was discovered that the cut was taken from a picture of the American soo. This note was recalled from circulation and a cut of the Canadian soo was put on the bill that was issued.

This is the end of correspondence found regarding the \$4 notes.

The new face plates produced had the signature of T. C. Boville engraved on them instead of J. M. Courtney. Notes like the plate proof shown in Figure 8 and on the cover were never printed. The proof plate number for the 1900 issue face was F-144 and for the face for 1902 issue F-165 and for the back proofs was F-142. These numbers are found on proofs about 1/8 inch above the top edge. A number of proofs of the final issue with the Boville signature were in the archive sale (Fig. 9).

Portraits, Vignettes and Pantograph

Lord and Lady Minto;

Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmound was born in London July 9th 1845 and died March 1st 1914. He served as military secretary to Governor General Lord Lansdowne and then as chief of staff to Gen. Frederick Middleton during the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. He became Earl of Minto in 1891 and was Governor General of Canada from Nov. 12th, 1898 to Nov. 18th 1904. He was Viceroy of India from 1905 to 1910. More im-



Figure No. 11



Figure No. 12



Figure No. 13

portantly he is remembered for his role in passing the Reform Bill in India which led to the gradual extension of self-government. "It was the general practice, when possible, to honour these men (the Governor-Generals) and their wives, by issuing notes, with their portraits on them, during their last year in office." Such was the case with the Earl of Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Minto married Mary Grey in 1883.

Lord Minto's portrait appears on the right of the note and Lady Minto's on the left. Photographs of Lord and Lady Minto were in the ABN Co. archives. The first shows Lord Minto standing in full uniform in a formal setting. (Fig. 10) and then a cut down version from the waist up (Fig. 11) from which his portrait was engraved. The die proof portrait has "LORDMINTO/CANADA-A-7/AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. OTTAWA" (Fig. 12). It has written on the back "approved by J M Courtney 23/10/1900" Similarly portraits of Lady Minto were present. The first is a full length portrait in a formal dress in a formal setting facing to the right. (Fig. 13) The next is a similar portrait facing left but showing less jewelry (Fig. 14) and the last, a cropped version of the first, (Fig. 15) from which



Figure No. 14

the engraving was made. The die proof portrait has "LADY MINTO/CANADA-A-6/AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. OTTAWA"(Fig. 16) which has written on the back "approved by J M Courtney 23/10/1900. Die A-6 was engraved by Charles Goodeve for an order of July 5 1900.



Figure No. 15

Figure No. 16

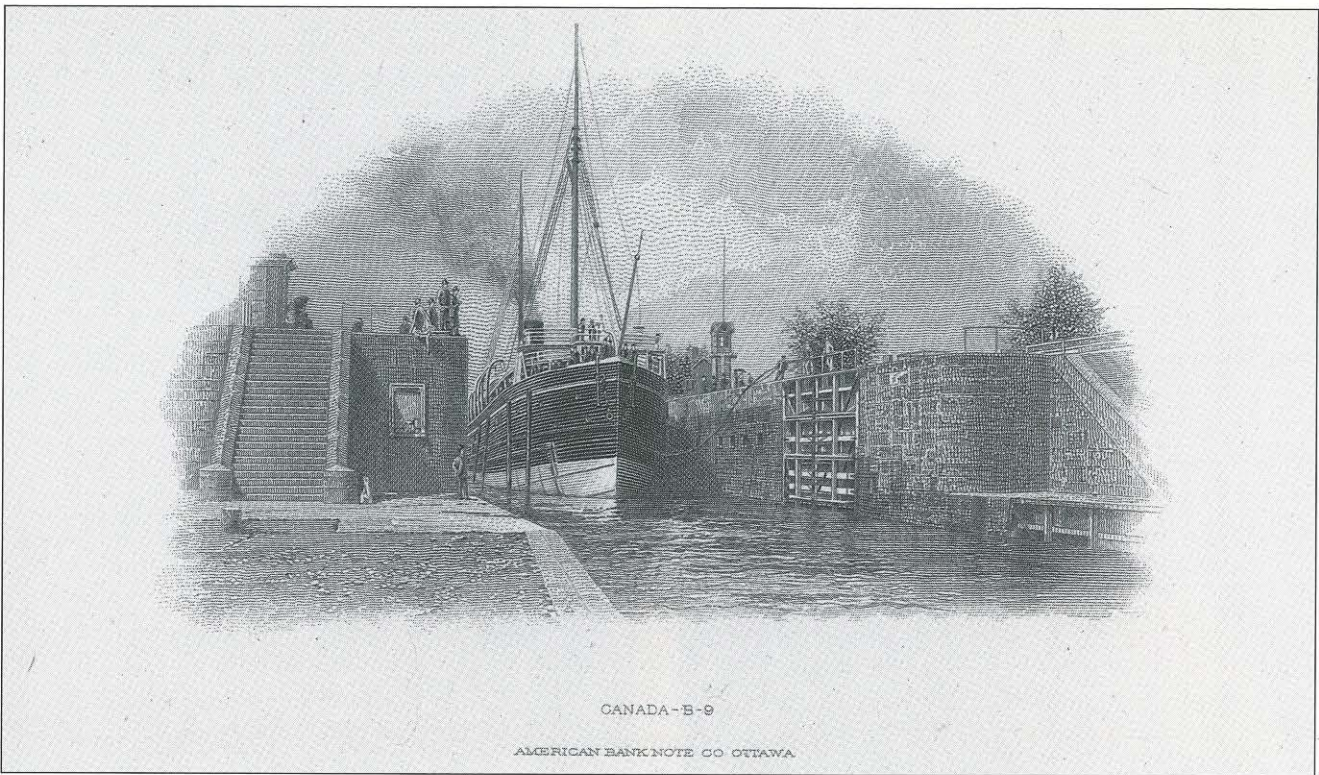


Figure No. 17

Sault Ste. Marie Locks

Sault Ste Marie is situated on the north bank of the St. Marys river that flows from Lake Superior into Lake Huron. The St. Marys river has rapids that drop six meters between the two lakes. The North West Co. had overcome the rapids with a lock and boat canal by 1798. The lock system was destroyed by American forces during the war of 1812. The Americans completed a new lock system on their side of the river by 1855. This deflated Canadian enthusiasm for building a Canadian lock and meant that Canadian boat traffic from Lake Huron to Lake Superior had to travel through an American lock.

A Canadian lock was begun in 1889 and finished in 1895 with a chamber 274 meters long and 18 meters wide. It was officially opened on Sept. 7th 1895 with the passage of a new Canadian passenger steamer the *Majestic*, which was a passenger and freight propeller ship built in Collingwood in 1895. This opened an all Canadian waterway from the Atlantic to the head of the Great Lakes.

The electricity to power the locks was produced in a powerhouse adjacent to the lower exit of the lock. The powerhouse can be seen at the top of the steps at the right on the Canadian lock vignette, and on a postcard (Fig. 19). The A.B.N. Co. Archive sale included die proof vignettes of the American lock with the S. S. Athabasca at the exit. It has the imprint "CANADA-B-9/ AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. OTTAWA" (Fig. 17). A new lock vignette with the S. S. United Empire was engraved and substituted in the 1902 notes. No die proofs of the Canadian locks were

found, although it may be die B-10. A postcard of the new vignette scene is almost identical to the Canadian lock vignette except the ship S. S. Kewatin can be seen leaving the lock (Fig. 18)

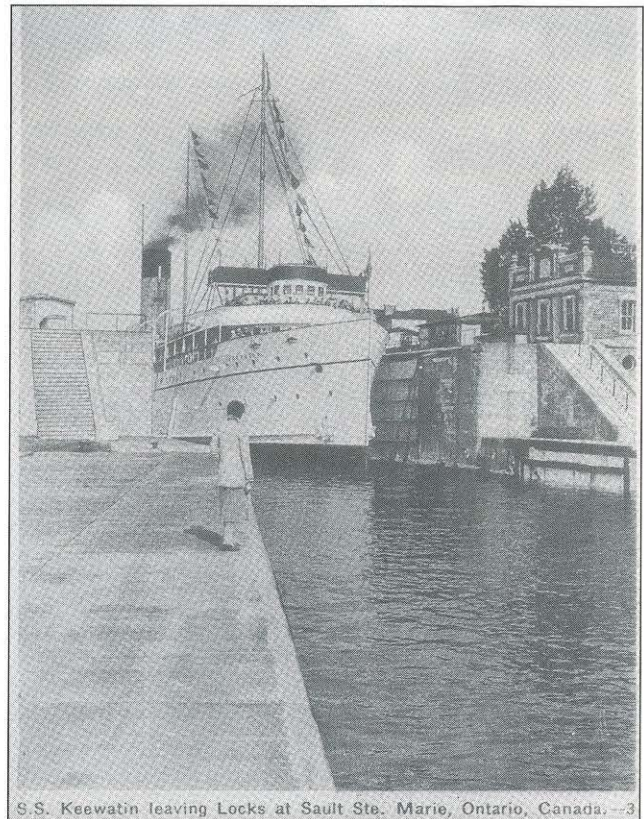


Figure No. 18



Figure No. 20

United Empire

The United Empire (Fig. 20) was built in Sarnia by the Parry & Dyble Shipyard for Mr. James Beatty. She was launched with difficulty on Nov. 1st 1882. She was 260' long, 36' wide and had a depth of hold of 15' and constructed of white oak and steel. She had 61 state-rooms on the upper deck. By 1904 the ship needed major

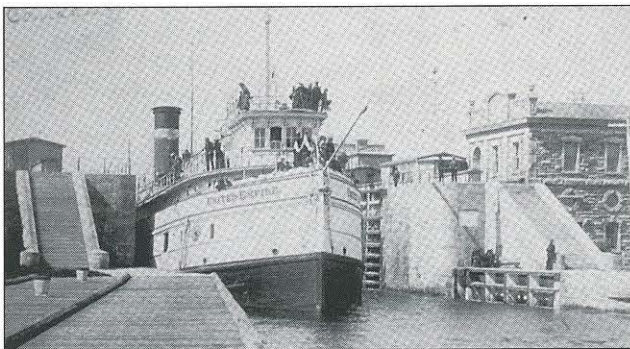


Figure No. 20A

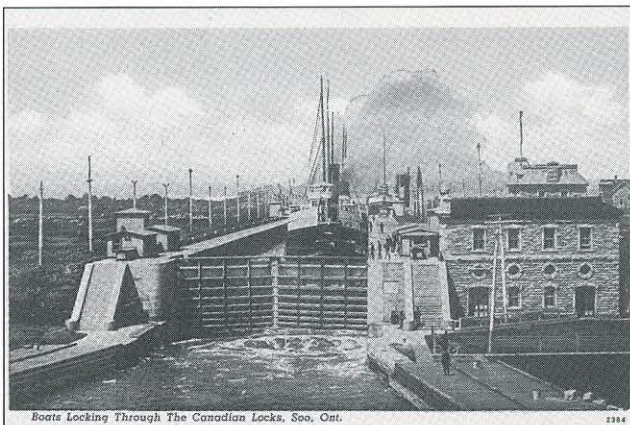


Figure No. 19

repairs. These were finished in 1905, and the ship was renamed the Saronic. It survived "The Big Blow" of 1913 but in 1916 ran aground on Cockburn Island and caught fire. Later the hull was salvaged and made into a barge the J. J. Kennedy. (ref. *The Beatty Boats* by Mary Wheeler). A manifest of the Steamer United Empire shows a round trip ticket from Sarnia to South-

ampton was \$4.00 and to Port Arthur \$17.00. A passenger and goods register of the United Empire for seasons 1883-87 was donated by the Beatty family to the Lambton Heritage Museum, RR2, Grand Bend On. N0M 1T0. The Museum has a \$4 note of the 1902 Boville issue sheet No. 136249, on display with the register.

An original photograph of the locks with the United Empire at the exit was in the A.B.N. Co. archives (Fig. No. 20A) It has written at the top left "Canada B 9". Whether a second die B-9 was made or it was numbered B-10 is not known as no B-10 die proof vignette has been located.

ATHABASCA.

The Athabasca was a Canadian Pacific Railway Co. freight and passenger steamer. It was built by Aiken & Mansel, Glasgow, Scotland in 1883, made of steel, and was 290' long by 38' wide. It arrived in Owen Sound in 1884. It was used only for package freight after 1916. It steamed the Great Lakes until 1947 when it was scrapped in Hamilton. (Fig. 21).

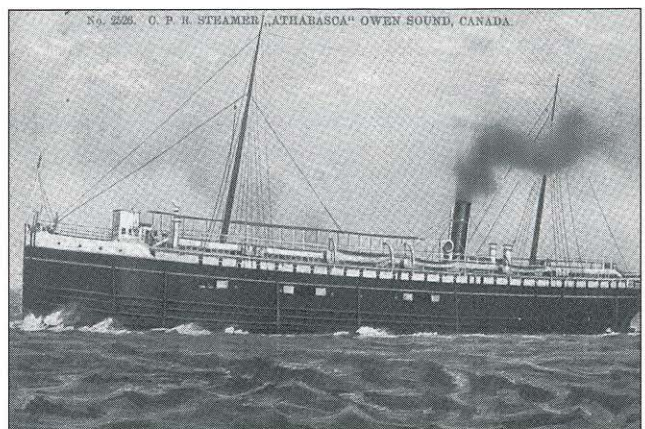
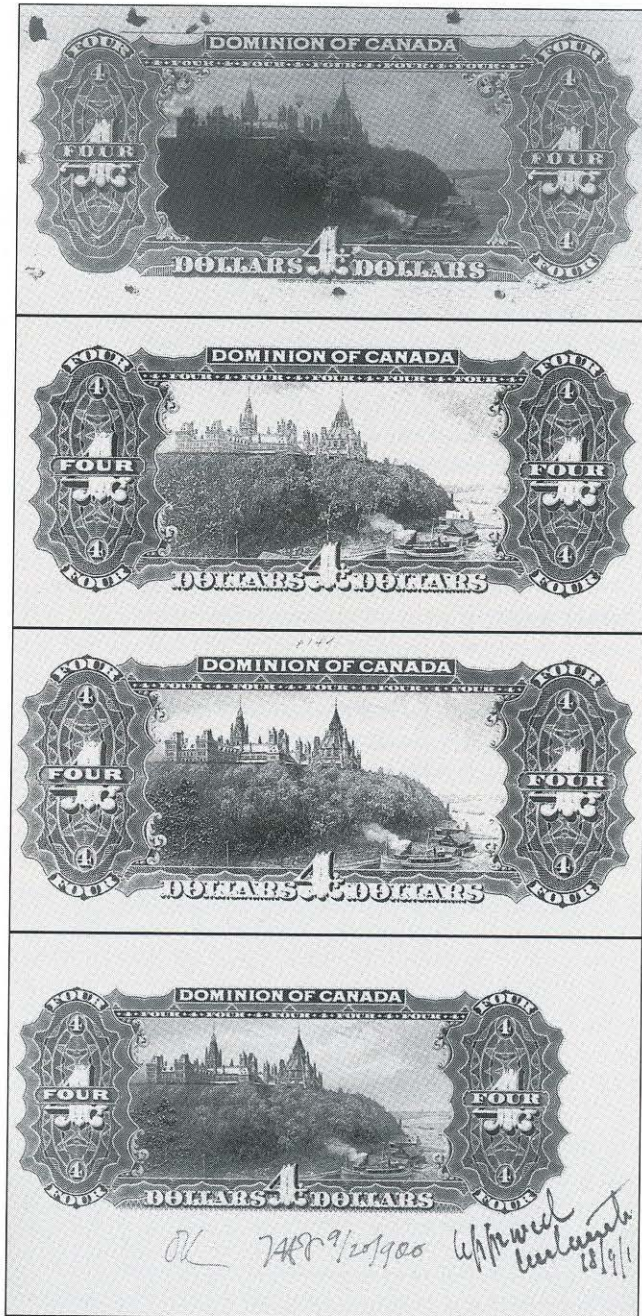


Figure No. 21

Pantograph

The green tint in the signature areas is generally made up of small design elements or micro letters forming a pattern or words or a combination of both which are repeated across the signature area. Usually it has the name of the bank, institution or issuing authority. This repetitive design is called the pantograph. This design on the 1900 \$4 issue and the first 1902 \$4 issue consists of interlocking double circles with "DOMINION OF CANADA" in tiny letters between the two rings of each circle. In the spaces between the circles are a repetitive pattern. The pantograph on these notes continues upward to



Figures No. 23, 24, 25, 26.

above the sheet numbers. The top portion of the notes in open spaces has green rays spreading out as if from a central portion of the note and form the balance of the tint. The tint consists of all the green areas on the face of the note. The third issue with "FOUR"s at the top has a different pantograph consisting of double line ovals adjacent to each other with "DOMINION" at the top and "OF CANADA" beneath with a small design element in the space between. The pantograph is separated from the top part of the note by a double green line which extends right and left to the borders except where the portraits or counters are situated.

The Back Design

Directions for the \$4 issue included "Engrave special vignette of bluff for back." As stated previously a die for the back (border) was ready by July 28th 1900. The first model for the back was included in the ABN Co. archive material and it shows the general appearance of the design with the central vignette a pasted on photograph of Parliament Hill. It shows the Parliament buildings and Library of Parliament at the top of a bluff with ships and boathouses below. The FOUR over the large 4 counters is in fancy letters, one of the small 4s at the bottom left is missing (it may have fallen off), and the imprint is pasted on at the bottom. (Fig. 23) Another model was found which has the FOUR over 4 in plain block letters. The flourishes to the right and left corners of the vignette have been altered so that they don't protrude as far into the vignette. The fill in design along the bottom and behind the DOLLARS-4-DOLLARS at the bottom has been removed. The vignette has been engraved although some portions, such as the boathouse roof, have not been completed and the parliament buildings are very light (Fig. 24). The next progressive proof has the Parliament buildings much darker and the boathouse finished. The sky is still light and the bottom border design unfinished. (Fig. 25). It does have the plate proof number F142 written above. The next proof shows the design completed, including along the bottom border and has written underneath OK FHT 9/20/900 and Approved J M Courtney 19/9/1 (Fig. 26). The approval signature of Mr. Courtney again seems to be in retrospect as the notes had already been printed for almost a year. The next proof seen has the entire note darkened, including the sky which now clearly shows the clouds and it has the plate number F-142 engraved above (Fig. 27). It is interesting that no die proofs of the back vignette have been found and in fact there may not be any. An interesting group of three progressive proof impressions (Fig. 28, Fig. 29, Fig. 30) of the centre part of the back show distinct stages in the engraving of the back vignette similar to those seen on the previous proofs. It would appear that these are similar to, and replace, the usual progressive die proof vignettes found for other notes and that the successive stages in engraving the back were done directly on the plate. This is the first example of this that I have encountered. The

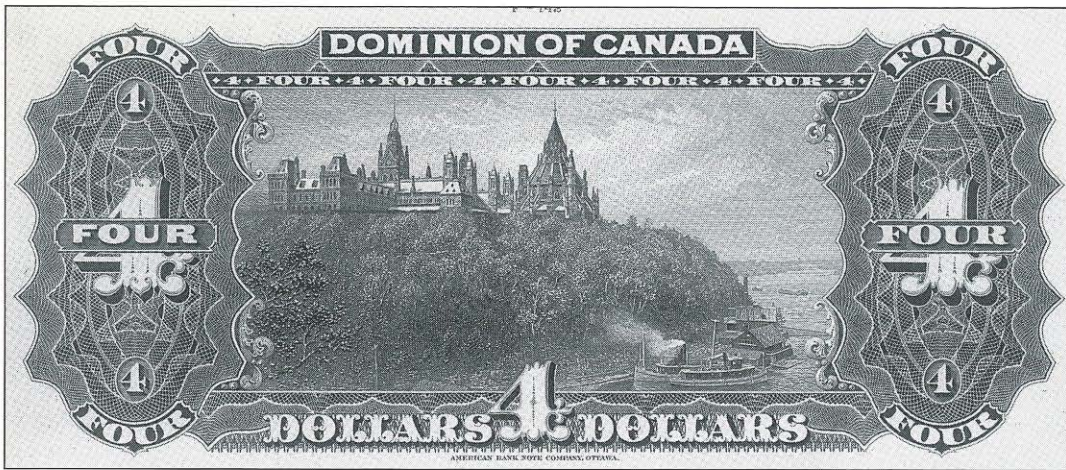
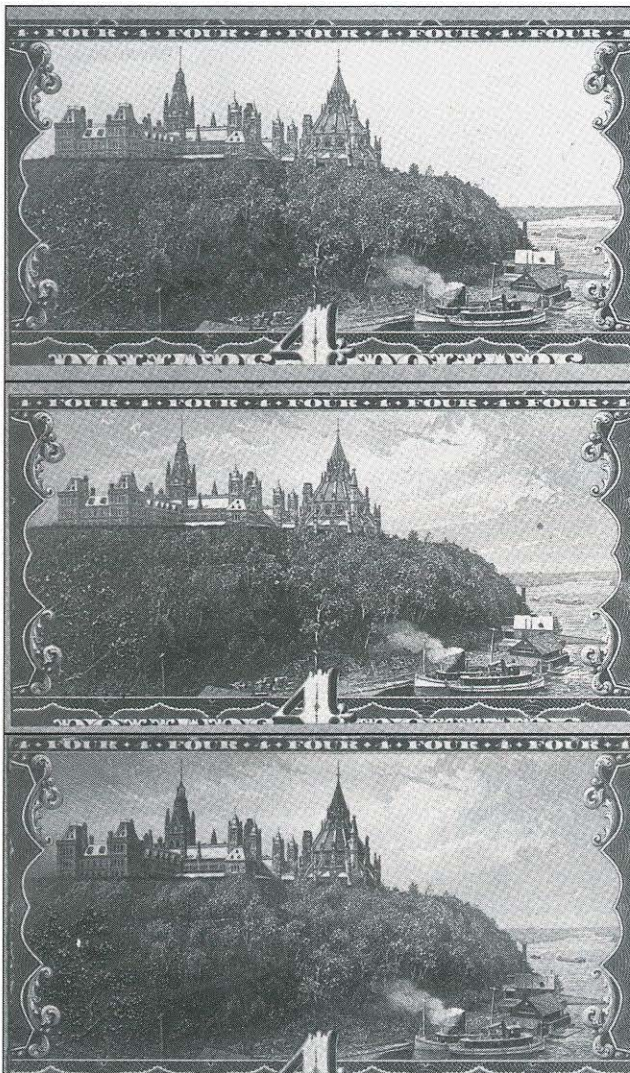


Figure No. 27



Figures No. 28, 29, 30.

back design, entirely in green, was used for all three issues of the \$4 notes. There was one back in the archive sale in black. A similar vignette of "Parliament Hill" was engraved by The British American Bank Note Co. and is

die No. 271 (Fig. 31) The top portion of this vignette, showing the Parliament buildings, was used on the \$50 notes of The Bank of Ottawa 1891 and 1903 issues.

This concludes this study of the Dominion of Canada \$4 issues of 1900-1902. One can hope that more information will

come to light at a future time and that this will be a source of enjoyment for some and an incentive to others

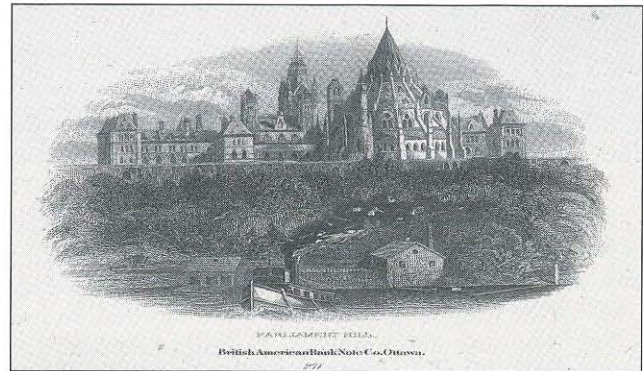


Figure 31.

to pursue further research into this fascinating issue.

Bibliography:

"Correspondence between the American Bank Note Co. and the Finance Department of the Government of Canada," [1900-1912], on file in the *National Archives Of Canada*.
 "Production material auctioned from the American Bank Note Co. archives" *Christies of New York*, 1990.

Many items shown are from my personal collection of notes and photographs.

Acknowledgements:

The author thanks Jim Haxby for assembling copies of Finance Department records in The National Archives in Ottawa without which much of this article would not have been possible. Thanks also to Christies of New York for allowing me to photograph many production items and proof notes before the Archive Sale in 1990. Thanks as well to Mr. Bob Tremain of the Lampton Heritage Museum for the photograph of the United Empire register. Thanks also, to Mr. Paul Berry, curator of the National Currency Collection in Ottawa and to Mr. Mark Tomasko, a noted authority on engraving and vignettes as well as Mr. Don O'Brien for proof reading. Please direct any additional information concerning these issues to the author.

GLEANINGS FROM THE GORE BANK NOTE REGISTER

by R. J. Graham, FRNS, FCNRS



The Gore Bank, one dollar issue of 1856. Authors collection.

The Gore Bank opened its doors in 1836, and was in dire straits by the time it was absorbed by The Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1869 (ratified by Act of Parliament in 1870). The head office was in Hamilton, and a small network of branches was eventually established in southwestern Ontario.

The notes of the Gore Bank are very rare and seldom available. Fortunately the note register has been preserved. The bank used a single set of designs, printed by New England Bank Note Company from three different plates, over a third of a century. While this approach may have seemed to offer the advantage of economy, it resulted in the note issue having an increasingly old fashioned appearance, and failure to keep pace with anticounterfeiting developments was to cost the bank dearly.

The three kinds of plates had the following layouts:

\$1.1.1.1, check letters A, B, C, D

\$2.2.2.2, check letters A, B, C, D

\$4.4.10.10, check letters A, B, A, B.

Oddly, a sheet of four notes was referred to as a "half sheet" in the note register, while an uncut pair of \$4's or \$10's was termed a "quarter sheet". The notes were sheet numbered, and numbering was generally continuous, with one exception, probably the result of a blunder on the part of the bank note company, which will be explained when encountered in the statistical material to follow.

The prolonged issue of unchanging designs was punctuated by variation at least in the ways in which the notes were completed prior to issue. Initially provided with manuscript dates forming a very long list, later notes had one of three engraved dates. Likewise the name of the "payee", at first one of a wide variety of manuscript names, gave way to a selection from only four engraved names. These transitions occurred in the year 1850. A few years later, the sheet numbers changed from manuscript numbers applied at the bank to printed numbers added by the bank note company.

The data to be presented are for the most part in harmony with the dates, payees and sheet numbers of surviving notes. Some of the few exceptions may be attributable to attempts to decipher manuscript details on worn and faded notes.

However analyzing the note register is not particularly easy, and it is possible that entries were not made, or errors of interpretation have crept in. The register is a somewhat chaotic document, with entries being made from both ends of the book, and mingled with destruction records. What follows is my best attempt to sort it out.

Starting at the back of the note register, and inverted, is found a list of twenty-six shipments of notes in all, received at the bank between May 1836 and July 1867. For the earlier shipments, details are sometimes provided of how the parcels of notes were delivered to Hamilton, from the printing company in Boston. Probably a considerable portion of the traveling was done using the waterways, facilitated by canal systems then recently constructed, in the absence of decent roads. Later, as a railway network began to be developed and transportation became simpler, nothing is said



The Gore Bank, two dollar issue of 1852 courtesy Bank of Canada collection. Photo J. Haxby

about how the shipments were delivered.

The sheets of notes were signed by the cashier and president, of course, prior to being cut into single notes and issued. The other manuscript details of numbering and dating were taken care of by various individuals, who also signed their names in the spaces for the payee. The names of these individuals, by whom the notes were "filled in", were recorded in the note register.

1. The first shipment of notes, with which the bank would have begun its operations, was received in May of 1836. The seven parcels were shipped out of Boston, in two boxes, which traveled to Hamilton with one of the bank's original directors, Edmund Ritchie. Signing began on 6 June and was completed three days later. This shipment consisted of a mere 100 sheets of \$1 notes, and 7,000 sheets of \$2's. The officers who filled in the sheet numbers and dates, and thus signed as "payee", were R. Street, H. Jackson and W. J. Murphy.

2. On 20 August 1836 the second shipment of the bank's notes arrived, which consisted of six thousand sheets of \$1's and a further four thousand sheets of \$2's. These ten parcels, in one box, were shipped to Messrs. John Ward & Co., the Gore Bank's agent in New York, from NEBN, and they were there picked up by Rev. Alexander Gale, of Hamilton, for the remainder of the journey. The \$1's must have been badly needed at this point. Certainly, they began to be signed and readied for issue within days of arrival, while the \$2's were set aside until early September. The task of filling in the sheet numbers, dates and payee names again fell to Street, Jackson and Murphy, with the later addition of J. Stokoe (or possibly Stokes). Signing began on 23 August 1836, and the last of the notes of this shipment were not completed for issue until 4 Feb. 1840.

3. The third shipment was again sent to Ward's in New York, where James Hughson picked it up and brought it to Toronto. There it was detained by a Mr. Carfrae, and finally delivered to the bank in Hamilton, by A. N. McNab, on 17 October 1836. It consisted of six thousand sheets of \$4's, (2/on), the first of that denomination to be received by the bank, which had until that point done business with \$1 and \$2 notes only, and a further two thousand sheets of \$1's (4/on). Completing the manuscript details again fell to Street, Jackson, and Murphy, the payees, with Stokoe beginning his work at the start of the Steven-Ferrie signature combination (1 Feb. 1840). Signing this shipment spanned the interval from 18 Oct. 1836 (they got to work on the \$4's right away) to 2 Oct. 1840.

4. The fourth shipment was received on 15 Nov. 1836. It was brought from Ward's in New York to Hamilton by the cashier, Andrew Steven. The \$10 notes finally arrived with this lot, so for the first time the bank could circulate all four of its denominations. Signing of the \$10's began the very next day, and miraculously, one of these first \$10's survives. The bank received at this time two thousand sheets (2/on) of \$10's, fifteen hundred sheets of \$4's and \$10's (two of each on a sheet), and 7,900 sheets of \$1's. The last notes of this shipment to be signed were not completed until 10 Mar. 1841. In charge of filling out the notes were the same gentlemen, Street, Jackson, Murphy, and, later, Stokoe. One parcel of notes (parcel #32) consisted of 900 sheets of \$1 notes, 4/on. These were never signed or numbered, and on 26 Oct. 1841 they were destroyed by burning. No reason for this action was provided in the note register.

5. The date of arrival of the next printing order is not known, however we are given the information that the notes were sent with Edward Jackson, another of the original directors, in two trunks. Containing \$438,000 altogether, it was the largest order of notes ever received by the bank. A white trunk contained 16,000 sheets of \$1 notes, 4,000 sheets of \$2's, 2000 2/on sheets of \$4's, and 4,500 sheets of \$4's and \$10's (two of each on a sheet). A brown trunk held



The Gore Bank, four dollar issue of 1852, counterfeit, Authors collection.

a further 3,000 sheets of \$1's, 20,000 sheets of \$2's, and 3,500 2/on sheets of \$4's. Signing began on 3 Jan. 1839, which gives us the latest date when the shipment could have arrived, and extended over many years. Names of the payees, who filled in the notes, were R. Street, J. Stokoe, H. Jackson, W. Steven, Thos. Stokoe, C. H. Stokoe, F. Kennedy, W. Griffin, "C. A. H." (Hamilton), F. Suter (?) and H. S. Strathy. (The latter appears to have been at the beginning of a long and interesting banking career with a number of institutions, including Canadian Bank of Commerce, Federal Bank and Traders Bank.)

6. A much more modest shipment arrived via John Ward & Co., New York, and Edmund Ritchie, on 30 Nov. 1841. It consisted of 4,000 \$4.4.10.10 sheets, and another 1,000 \$10.10 sheets. J. Stokoe, H. Jackson, R. Street, Thos. Stokoe and R. Street were the payees.

7. The next lot reached the bank over several stages. NEBN shipped the notes from Boston to Ward's in New York; Hon. Elias Ransom brought them on to Buffalo, where Henry B. Ritchie picked them up for delivery to Hamilton. The shipment consisted of 10,000 \$4.4 part sheets and arrived on 30 Sept. 1845. R. Street, F. Kennedy and J. Stokoe filled in these notes.

8. John Young, of Hamilton brought another 20,000 \$4.4 part sheets from Ward's to the bank. We do not know when they arrived, but signing commenced on 1 Feb. 1850 - and was completed in less than five weeks. C. A. Hamilton, F. Kennedy, W. Griffin and R. Street were payees.

9. This shipment marks the introduction of notes with fully engraved dates. Payee names appear to have been printed by inserting slugs into the plates. The parcels were received on 14 Sept. 1850; the notes were all dated 2 Sept. 1850. Included were 4,000 sheets of \$1 notes, 5,000 of \$2's and 5,000 2/on sheets of \$4's. W. Griffin, F. Kennedy "by R.P.S.", C. A. Hamilton and W. Griffin were payees, who now had only to number the notes.

10. All notes of this shipment also had engraved date 2 Sept. 1850, and were received on 15 Oct. 1850. The 5,000 sheets of \$2 notes and 5,000 2/on sheets of \$4's were numbered by R. Street, W. Griffin and "R.P.S. per F. K" (Kennedy), the payees.

11. This lot of notes began the Sept. 2 1852 engraved date. Consisting of 2,000 sheets of \$2's and a like number of 2/on sheets of \$4's, the shipment arrived on 16 Oct. 1852. Payees were R. Street, R. Street per F.K., and W. Griffin.

12. A shipment of 4,000 sheets of \$2 notes, and 2,000 2/on sheets of \$4's, was received on 18 Nov. 1852. All bore the engraved date 2 Sept. 1852. Payees were W. Griffin per F.K., W. Griffin per R.P.S., F. Kennedy, F. Kennedy per R.P.S. and W. Griffin.

13. A package of 4,000 2/on \$10 notes arrived on 6 Dec. 1852, with W. G. Crawford as payee.

14. On a later day in December 1852, not recorded, the bank received 4,000 2/on sheets of \$4 notes, all with payee W. Griffin, and 2,000 sheets of \$2's, all with W. G. Crawford as payee. These notes had the engraved date 2 Sept. 1852.

15. In April 1853 a shipment arrived of 4,000 2/on sheets of \$10 notes. These were dated 2 Sept. 1852. W. G. Crawford was named as payee, some of the notes being numbered by R.P.S., some by H.H.S., and some by Crawford

himself.

16. The note register records the important comment that all notes in this shipment, received on 18 Oct. 1853, had been numbered by the printing company. The package contained 500 2/on sheets of \$10 notes (payee W. G. Crawford) and 3,000 2/on sheets of \$4 notes (payees W. G. Crawford, W. Griffin). The payees no longer had any writing duties to perform so far as filling in the notes was concerned. The note register records the word "double" in connection with the \$10 notes in this shipment and those to follow, which appears to indicate that the sheet number was printed twice on these notes.

17. The bank received 4,500 2/on sheets of \$10 notes, numbered 23,501 to 28,000, with W. G. Crawford as payee. They were dated 2 Sept. 1852 (engraved).

18. A further 7,000 2/on sheets of \$4 notes arrived on 30 Jan. 1854. They were dated 2 Sept. 1852, and named W. Griffin as payee. Printed numbers ranged from 62,501 to 69,500.

19. On 11 May 1854 the bank received 7,500 sheets of \$2 notes, the date not specified but it was 2 Sept. 1852. All had the name W. G. Crawford printed in the payee space, and bore printed numbers 52,001 to 59,500.

20. The bank obtained a large shipment of its higher denominations on 14 Sept. 1854, 10,000 2/on sheets of \$10 notes and 7,500 2/on sheets of \$4's. The \$10's had the name of W. G. Crawford engraved as payee, and the \$4's had W. Griffin. The \$4's had printed numbers 69,501 to 77,000. (A \$4 note with sheet number corresponding to this shipment is illustrated in Victor Ross, *The History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce*, Vol. 1, opposite page 240 - but it looks very much like a counterfeit.)

21. More of the higher denomination notes were received on 11 Oct. 1855 - 2,000 2/on sheets each of \$10 (38,001 - 40,000) and \$4 notes (77,001 - 79,000). All were printed with the name W. G. Crawford as payee. The note register records that the \$10's had double numbers and the \$4 had single numbers.

22. On 3 Nov. 1855 a shipment arrived consisting of 3,000 2/on sheets of \$4 notes (payee Griffin), 5,000 2/on sheets of \$10 notes (W. G. Crawford) and 8,000 sheets of \$1's (Griffin). The \$4 notes were numbered 79,001 to 82,000 (single numbers), the \$10's 40,001 - 45,000, and the \$1's 82,001 - 90,000. The latter were incorrectly numbered, as explained below in the detailed listing of \$1 notes.

23. A further lot of 2,900 sheets of \$1's (C. A. Hamilton), numbered 38,101 - 41,000, and 2,500 sheets of \$2's (W. G. Crawford), numbered 60,501 - 63,000, was received on 9 June 1856. Some of the \$1's were destroyed, unissued, as will be discussed below. These and all subsequent notes are believed to have been dated 2 June 1856.

24. A very short time later, on 20 June 1856, there arrived 4,000 sheets each of \$1 notes (41,001 - 45,000) and \$2 notes (63,001 - 67,000). Engraved payees were C. A. Hamilton on the \$1's and W. G. Crawford on the \$2's.

25. There quickly followed a further delivery of \$1 and \$2 sheets on 2 July 1856. The 5,000 sheets of \$1's, payee C. A. Hamilton, were numbered 45,001 - 50,000; 3,000 sheets of \$2 notes, payee W. G. Crawford, were numbered 67,001 - 70,000.

26. The final delivery of notes consisted of 5,000 2/on sheets of \$10 notes, and arrived on or about Confederation Day, 1 July 1867. The notes were numbered 45,001 - 50,000 and the engraved payee was W. G. Crawford.

It will be observed that notes were generally completed for circulation in bundles of one thousand sheets, or occasionally five hundred, although the first shipment of \$1 notes to the bank, curiously, consisted of only one hundred sheets. Dates when this mind-numbing chore was undertaken tended to be clustered, with often lengthy gaps before it had to be confronted again.

\$1.1.1.1 A.B.C.D. NEBN, BOSTON

<u>Numbered</u>	<u>When Signed</u>	<u>Cashier</u>	<u>President</u>
1 - 100	6 June 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
101 - 1,100	23 Aug. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
1,101 - 2,100	2 Sept. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
2,101 - 3,100	7 Oct. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
3,101 - 4,100	2 Apr. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
4,101 - 5,100	3 Feb. 1840	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
5,101 - 6,100	4 Feb. 1840	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
6,101 - 7,100	6 Feb. 1840	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
7,101 - 8,100	2 Oct. 1840	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
8,101 - 9,100	4 Nov. 1840	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
9,101 - 10,100	5 Nov. 1840	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
10,101 - 11,100	6 Nov. 1840	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
11,101 - 11,600	6 Jan. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie



The Gore Bank, 10 dollar issue 18??, courtesy Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Photo J. Haxby.

11,601 - 12,100	6 Jan. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
12,101 - 13,100	7 Jan. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
13,101 - 14,100	9 Mar. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
14,101 - 15,100	10 Mar. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
15,101 - 16,100	4 Oct. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
16,101 - 17,100	9 Nov. 1843	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
17,101 - 18,100	9 Feb. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
18,101 - 19,100	4 Mar. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
19,101 - 19,600	18 Sept. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
19,601 - 20,100	3 Oct. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
20,101 - 21,100	10 Oct. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
21,101 - 22,100	26 Oct. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
22,101 - 23,100	6 Jan. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
23,101 - 24,100	4 Feb. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
24,101 - 25,100	2 Oct. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
25,101 - 26,100	1 Dec. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
26,101 - 27,100	1 Nov. 1849	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
27,101 - 28,100	1 Nov. 1849	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie

Printed dates and payees begin here. No record was found of \$1 notes dated 1 Mar. 1850, as reported in the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Chartered Bank Notes*. It is conceivable that the duplicated entry for 1 Nov. 1849 above is an error, and ought to be 1 Mar. 1850.

28,101 - 32,100	2 Sept. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
32,101 - 33,100	6 Feb. 1851	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie

Notes numbered 28,101 to 38,100 probably all had the engraved date 2nd. Sept. 1850. The various dates given in the note register for these sheets indicate the date upon which the signing was done, I believe, not the date on the notes.

33,101 - 34,100	8 Feb. 1851	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
34,101 - 37,100	4 Jan. 1853	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
37,101 - 38,100	9 Jan. 1853	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie

It is believed that all notes numbered 38,101 to 50,000 carried the engraved date 2nd June, 1856. The signing dates were not recorded.

38,101 - 40,000		A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
40,001 - 41,000		A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie

A notation in the note register states that the bundle of sheets numbered 40,001 to 41,000 must be burnt, because they had been signed by the late President, Colin C. Ferrie. The burning took place on 15 Jan. 1861.

Ferrie was only 48 years old when he died in November of 1856. He was succeeded by the long time cashier, Andrew Steven, as president of the bank.

41,001 - 45,000	Wm. G. Crawford	A. Steven
45,001 - 50,000	Wm. G. Crawford	A. Steven
82,001 - 89,000	Wm. G. Crawford	A. Steven
89,001 - 90,000	W. G. Cassels	R. Park (for President)

The large gap from sheet number 50,000 to 82,001 is not remarked upon in the note register but it is not too hard to see what was happening. The high numbered \$1's were received from the bank note company on 3 November 1855, but they should have been numbered 32,101 to 40,100. Those sheets were actually received by the bank *after* sheets 82,001 to 90,000. Obviously a mistake had been made by the bank note company in numbering the notes. The same shipment contained \$4 notes numbered as high as 82,000, and somebody at NEBN who wasn't very alert began numbering the \$1's where the \$4's left off! It can be seen by comparing the signatures to the historical record of bank officers that these miss numbered notes were not issued immediately, but were held in the bank vaults for years and years. The first 50,000 \$1 sheets were all signed before the erroneously numbered sheets began to be put into use.

\$2.2.2.2 A.B.C.D. NEBN, BOSTON

<u>Numbered</u>	<u>When Signed</u>	<u>Cashier</u>	<u>President</u>
1 - 1,000	6 June 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
1,001 - 5,000	8 June 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
5,001 - 7,000	9 June 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
7,001 - 10,000	2 Sept. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
10,001 - 11,000	6 Sept. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
11,001 - 12,000	2 Oct. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
12,001 - 13,000	2 Nov. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
13,001 - 14,000	4 Nov. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
14,001 - 15,000	4 Sept. 1843	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
15,001 - 16,000	22 Sept. 1843	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
16,001 - 17,000	9 Nov. 1843	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
17,001 - 18,000	9 Dec. 1843	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
18,001 - 19,000	9 Jan. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
19,001 - 20,000	6 Feb. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
20,001 - 21,000	6 Mar. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
21,001 - 22,000	9 Mar. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
22,001 - 22,500	16 Sept. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
22,501 - 23,000	17 Sept. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
23,001 - 23,500	1 Oct. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
23,501 - 24,000	2 Oct. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
24,001 - 24,500	18 Oct. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
24,501 - 25,000	19 Oct. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
25,001 - 26,000	2 Dec. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
26,001 - 27,000	22 Jan. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
27,001 - 28,000	3 Feb. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
28,001 - 29,000	12 Aug. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
29,001 - 30,000	14 Aug. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
30,001 - 31,000	1 Sept. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
31,001 - 31,500	3 Nov. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
31,501 - 32,000	6 Nov. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
32,001 - 33,000	18 Dec. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
33,001 - 34,000	10 Feb. 1847	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
34,001 - 35,000	1 Nov. 1849	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie

Engraved dating follows from this point. \$2 sheets numbered from 35,001 through 45,000 have engraved date 2 Sept. 1850. Those numbered 45,001 through 60,500 have engraved date 2 Sept. 1852. Printed sheet numbers began with sheet number 52,001. Dates are not specified for \$2 sheets 60,501 onward but are believed to be engraved 2 June 1856.

35,001 - 45,000	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
45,001 - 60,500	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
60,501 - 61,000	Wm. G. Crawford	A. Steven
61,001 - 62,000	W. G. Cassels	R. Park (for President)
62,001 - 63,000	Illegible (for Cashier)	T. McCracken (for Pres.)



Cheque to the cashier of The Gore Bank. Walter D. Allan collection.

63,001 - 65,000	Illegible (for Cashier)	J. M. Adam (for Pres.)
65,001 - 67,000	Illegible (for Cashier)	T. McCracken (for Pres.)
67,001 - 68,000	W. G. Cassels	R. Park (for President)
68,001 - 70,000	W. G. Cassels	E. Martin

\$4.4 A.B NEBN, BOSTON

Numbered	When Signed	Cashier	President
1 - 1,000	18 Oct. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
1,001 - 2,000	20 Oct. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
2,001 - 3,000	2 Nov. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
3,001 - 4,000	7 Nov. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
4,001 - 5,000	7 Dec. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
5,001 - 6,000	10 Dec. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
6,001 - 7,500	1 Apr. 1837	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
7,501 - 10,000	3 Jan. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
10,001 - 11,000	23 Feb. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
11,001 - 12,000	26 Feb. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
12,001 - 13,000	27 Feb. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
13,001 - 14,000	3 Oct. 1840	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
14,001 - 15,000	8 Jan. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
15,001 - 15,500	1 Mar. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
15,501 - 16,500	6 Mar. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
16,501 - 17,500	9 Apr. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
17,501 - 18,500	9 Dec. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
18,501 - 19,500	2 Mar. 1842	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
19,501 - 20,500	1 May 1842	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
20,501 - 21,500	10 Jan. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
21,501 - 22,500	1 Oct. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
22,501 - 23,500	10 Oct. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
23,501 - 24,500	20 Oct. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
24,501 - 25,500	22 Oct. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
25,501 - 26,500	3 Nov. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
26,501 - 27,500	4 Nov. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
27,501 - 28,500	18 Dec. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
28,501 - 29,500	22 Dec. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie

29,501 - 30,500	24 Dec. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
30,501 - 31,500	26 Dec. 1845	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
31,501 - 32,500	1 Feb. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
32,501 - 33,500	6 Feb. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
33,501 - 34,500	8 Feb. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
34,501 - 35,500	9 Feb. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
35,501 - 36,500	20 Feb. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
36,501 - 37,500	23 Feb. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
37,501 - 38,500	26 Feb. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
38,501 - 39,500	28 Feb. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
39,501 - 40,500	1 Mar. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
40,501 - 41,500	4 Mar. 1850	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie

Engraved dating follows from this point. \$4 sheets numbered from 41,501 through 49,500 have engraved date 2 Sept. 1850 (of which none, apparently, survive). Those numbered 49,501 through 89,000 have engraved date 2 Sept. 1852. Engraving the name of the payee began at sheet number 59,501, where printed sheet numbers also began.

41,501 - 49,500	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
49,501 - 82,000	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
82,001 - 89,000	Wm. G. Crawford	A. Steven

\$10.10 A.B NEBN, BOSTON

Numbered	When Signed	Cashier	President
1 - 1,000	16 Nov. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
1,001 - 2,000	8 Dec. 1836	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
2,001 - 3,000	20 Jan. 1837	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
3,001 - 4,000	1 Mar. 1837	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
4,001 - 5,500	1 Apr. 1837	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
5,501 - 7,000	3 Jan. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
7,001 - 8,000	1 Feb. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
8,001 - 9,000	4 Feb. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
9,001 - 10,000	6 Feb. 1839	A. Steven	J. M. Whyte
10,001 - 11,000	9 Dec. 1841	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
11,001 - 11,500	20 Jan. 1842	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
11,501 - 12,000	21 Jan. 1842	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
12,001 - 12,500	3 Feb. 1842	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
12,501 - 13,000	8 Feb. 1842	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
13,001 - 14,000	26 Feb. 1842	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
14,001 - 15,000	12 Mar. 1844	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie

All \$10 notes listed below bore the engraved date 2nd Sept. 1852. Sheet numbers were printed on the notes by the printing company starting with sheet number 23,001. The numbers were apparently printed on the notes on both the left and right sides, the note register making reference to "double numbers" for this denomination.

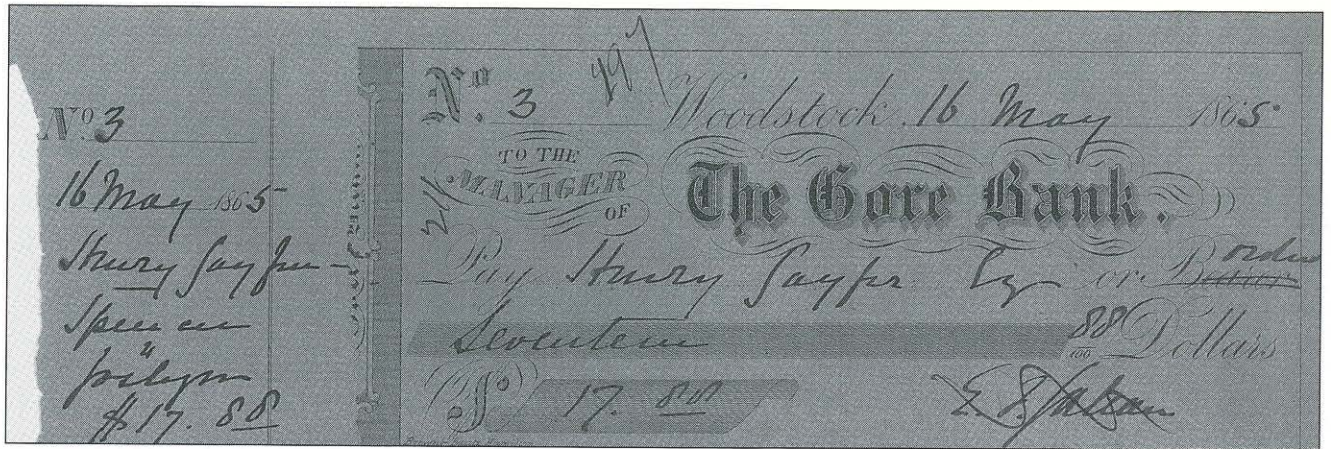
15,001 - 45,000	A. Steven	Colin C. Ferrie
45,001 - 50,000	Illegible (for Cashier)	T. McCracken (for Pres.)

DESTRUCTION OF REDEEMED NOTES

The note register contains thirty-six "destruction certificates" documenting the numbers of notes cremated at various times. The earliest of these is dated 28 July 1841, when 11,908 \$1's, 18,323 \$2's, 2,579 \$4's and 413 \$10's were consigned to the fireplace. The next burning did not occur until 6 Mar. 1844. Beginning in 1864 the frequency of burning increased markedly, with up to half a dozen cremations occurring annually. The last entry was dated 5 Feb. 1869.

There is perhaps little to be gained by recording in detail the statistics arising from each of the thirty-six burnings. However the totals are a little more interesting. The note register appears to indicate that these are: 197,423 \$1's, 236,994 \$2's, 173,948 \$4's and 71,287 \$10's. Of greater interest are the corresponding number of sheets, when compared to the numbers of sheets of each denomination issued:

Denomination	Sheets Burned	Sheets Printed
\$1	49,355.75	58,000
\$2	59,248.5	70,000
\$4	86,974	82,000
\$10	35,643.5	50,000



Cheque to the manager of The Gore Bank on blue paper. Authors collection.

Clearly the destruction of a great many notes was not recorded in the note register. It may be that many more were burned subsequently by The Canadian Bank of Commerce after the merger. Also it is possible that bundles of unissued notes were burned without being recorded. There is at least a suspicion that at least one burning went unrecorded, since the totals given to 1861 slightly exceed the actual totals from the cremation certificates found to that date. The 1861 totals were used, however, in obtaining the figures given above.

Certainly there are not thousands of issued Gore Bank notes extant today. There are perhaps two dozen at most, including those in private and institutional collections but excluding the relatively plentiful counterfeits.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the cremation totals is the fact that the number of \$4's redeemed and destroyed exceeds, by a considerable margin, the number printed! This demonstrates emphatically the damage done to the bank by the very clever counterfeits of that denomination. They remain to bedevil collectors today.

FOR FURTHER READING

Victor Ross, *The History of The Canadian Bank of Commerce*, Vol. I, pp 163 - 249. (Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1920)

C. F. E. Carpenter, "The Gore Bank", *CPMS Journal*, Vol. II, no. 1, Jan. 1966, pp 5 - 7.

R. J. Graham, "The Decline of The Gore Bank", *CPMS Journal*, Vol. 28, no.2, spring 1992, pp 37 - 42.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This paper was made possible by May Isaac and Jill ten Cate, CIBC Archives, who graciously provided access to The Gore Bank note register. Walter Allan reviewed the manuscript and provided some of the illustrations.



Dominion of Canada two dollar cancelled proof issue of 1887. Courtesy of B. A. Bank Note Company, Photo W. Allan

THE 1887 LANSDOWNE \$2 - A PADDED GOVERNMENT CONTRACT?

by R. J. Graham, F.R.N.S., F.C.N.R.S.

During the 1870's and 1880's there was an epidemic of counterfeit notes pushed into circulation in Canada. Principally affected were certain notes printed by the British American Bank Note Company. The Bank of British North America \$5 1877, Canadian Bank of Commerce \$5 and \$10 1871, Dominion Bank \$4 1871 and Ontario Bank \$10 1870 were all extensively counterfeited, and all had been designed, engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Company. Dominion of Canada notes were not exempted. British American Bank Note Co. had the exclusive contract for all government security printing from 1868 until 1897. The \$11870 notes of the first Dominion of Canada issue, payable at Toronto, were counterfeited so successfully that new \$1 and \$2 designs were prepared, the 1878 Dufferin issue. Otherwise, the attractive Jacques Cartier one dollar and the Wolfe and Montcalm two dollar notes might have continued to be printed and issued for another decade or more. When these were superseded by the 1878 Dufferin notes, the counterfeiting did not end by any means. The new target for the forgers was the \$2 denomination portraying Lord Dufferin, and two slightly different counterfeit plates were prepared. The illegitimate progeny of these plates were so numerous that they now greatly outnumber genuine examples in numismatic collections.

Once again the Finance Department ordered a new issue, this time of two dollar notes only, in an attempt to control the problem. The government's main objectives were to have a note issue which would defy

the counterfeiters, and to have the notes made entirely in Canada. In mid-summer of 1887 the order was given to BABN to proceed with preparations for a new issue of \$2 notes, so that the \$2 Dufferin notes could be withdrawn from circulation. The firm was given a contract to produce the new notes with the portraits of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, with entirely new work being stipulated.

For that work the contractor submitted an elegantly hand-written bill dated 1 October 1887, for the astronomical total of \$7,625.(1)

Designing, Engraving & Preparing 10 Original Lathe Cuttings @ \$250 \$2,500

Engraving 10 Original Dies @ \$100 1,000

1 Die "Fig. 2" 50

1 Die "Fig. 2" Tint 75

1 Die for Face 150

1 Die for Back 200

2 Original Scroll Dies @ 100 200

3 Lathework Dies @ 50 150

2 Borders Dies @ 75 150

2 Lettering Dies @ 150 300

2 Portraits @ 350 700

1 Vignette 500

1 Roll No. 1 4 Pieces Lathe work - cut for back 100

1 Roll No. 2 1 Corner - unfinished 25

1 Roll No. 3 2 Borders & 4 Check Letters 50

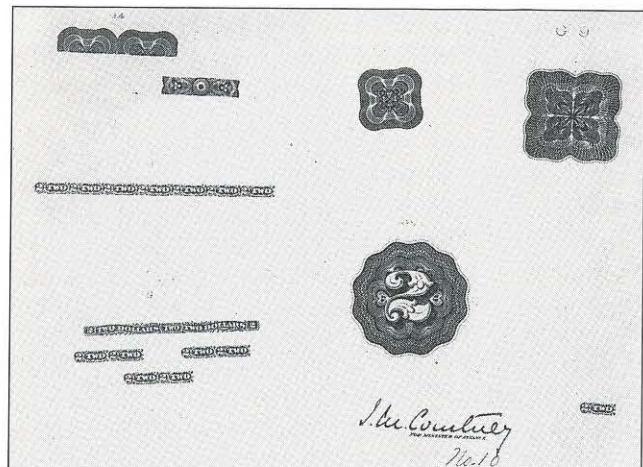
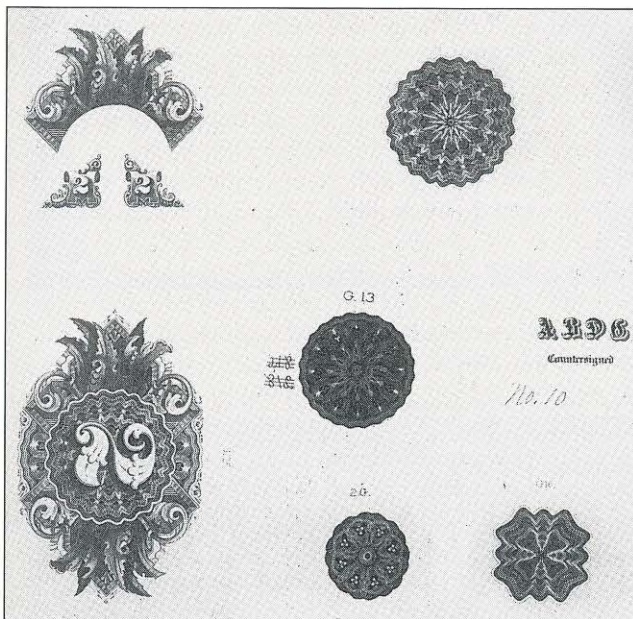
1 Roll No. 4 1 Counter - unfinished - finished & Scroll 75

1 Roll No. 5 2 Borders 50

1 Roll No. 6 2 Do. Cuts for Backs. 6 Pieces 100

1 Roll No. 7 2 Do. Cuts for Backs. 3 Pieces 75

1 Roll No. 8 2 Do. Cuts for Backs. 3 Pieces 75



Lathe work and counters courtesy of Public Archives of Canada.

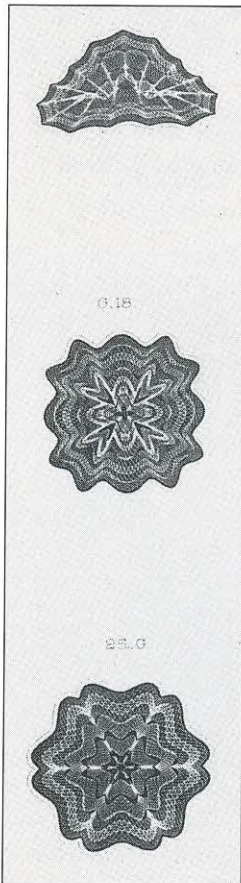
1 Roll No. 9	Countersigned	50
1 Roll No. 10	"Two Dollars" sig "for Minister of Finance" & 2 Corners	100
1 Roll No. 11	Tint	150
1 Roll No. 12	Back	150
1 Roll No. 13	Unfinished (2) counter - Lathe work Cuts 2 Pieces	50
1 Roll No. 14	4 Pieces of Lathe work cut	100
1 Roll No. 15	Blank	----
1 Roll No. 16	Title "Two Dollars" Ottawa July 2, 1887	100
1 Roll No. 17	Vignette Counter (2) unfinished	100
1 Roll No. 18	"Two"	50
1 Roll No. 19	Border & Imprints for back	50
1 Roll No. 20	Heads of Lord & Lady Lansdowne	100
1 Roll No. 21	Ends of Note	<u>100</u>
		\$7,625

Deputy Minister of Finance, J. M. Courtney, deferred payment. There would be a sharp contest before the matter was finally settled.

The government requested a dozen die proofs of Lord and Lady Lansdowne's portraits for presentation to Lansdowne, who from 1883 to 1888 was Governor-General of Canada. Burland refused to provide them until the BABN imprint had been added, but officials were reluctant to present them with this "commercial message" attached. The solution was to enclose the vignettes in a frame which covered up the imprint. (2)

By mid-March 1888 the face plate was within a week of completion, after which a proof would be printed and submitted for final approval. At that time the back plate had not been done. (3)

While the work remained unfinished, Burland could hardly

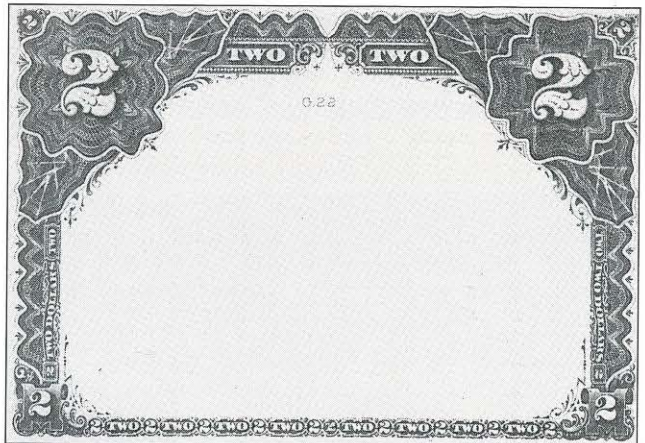


expect to be paid. Courtney had been poring over the invoice received the previous October, and marked a number of items considered questionable. Burland responded with an itemized list of engraving "made special" for the \$2 note, the cost totaling \$1,725.(4) In the end, a compromise figure of \$1,590 was paid for this portion of the invoice. (5)

Then, in the early spring of 1888, the revelations of a "whistle blower" caused a storm to erupt which severely taxed relations between the department of finance and British American Bank Note Company.

On 16 April 1888, Thomas D. Tims, Financial Inspector at the Department of Finance, received a cryptic telegram from one H. Harvey, who wired, "When will you be in Montreal - important - answer." Having no idea who Mr. Harvey was, Tim's replied, "Impossible to say - better write." After another cloak-and-dagger exchange of messages, Tims traveled to Montreal, where he found Harvey was proprietor of *The Trade Review*. Harvey did not wish to be mixed up in the matter any further but arranged to have Tims meet "the whistle-blower". At an appointed time, at Mr. Barbeau's office (Barbeau was Assistant Receiver General - Courtney's eyes, ears and representative - in Montreal) where they had agreed to meet again, Harvey presented Atwood Porter to Tims. Tims and Porter knew each other already, for the latter had been Superintendent at British American Bank Note. Porter explained that his employment at BABN was about to end. Tims recorded the details of their meeting:

" He then went on to state that for a long time



Lathe work, counters and back image courtesy of Public Archives of Canada.



past he had felt ashamed of being to a certain extent an unwilling party to the fraudulent manner in which portions of the government work had been executed by order of Mr. Burland.

On pressing for more explicit information he said he particularly referred to portions of the designs purporting to be genuine lathe work which had been done partly by lathe and worked up by a graver - that a considerable part of the so called lathe work used on the \$2 Dufferin note that had been counterfeited was not genuine but had been changed by hand to give it the appearance of new work - hence the facility with which it had been imitated by the counterfeiters.

In reply to my inquiry as to how the work he referred to could be tested, he said this could easily be done by an experienced lathe operator, but that a comparison of the original pattern directly produced by the lathe with the patterns used on the note, if made with a powerful glass, would easily satisfy any person that certain alterations had been made by hand. In fact, he added 'I have had to make myself, by order of Mr. Burland, alterations with the graver on patterns which I had already condemned as unfit for use'.

I saw Mr. Porter again on the 20th and the 21st when he produced impressions of portions of the \$2 Dufferin note in proof of his previous statement that they had been altered by hand after they had been condemned as what is technically known in the business as 'rotten work'.

Mr. Porter further condemned the entire system followed in the company's establishment. He asserted that there was nothing to prevent a fraudulent over issue of notes; that there three or four holders of keys to the vaults where plates and dies were kept; and finally that there were no proper checks exercised on the work.

He also said that some of the lathe work on the new notes was of an inferior description, such as no respectable company would use or attempt to pawn on their customers - that the man who worked the lathe was simply an ordinary machinist who was chiefly engaged in repairing tools, etc.

Mr. Porter, I desire to add, gave the foregoing information under a promise that it should only be communicated to the Deputy Minister of Finance and not otherwise used until after he had left for New York where he had arranged to go with his family about a week later on, fearing that Mr. Burland might have him arrested on a charge of defamation, etc. and put him to serious inconvenience."

Porter professed himself willing to give his statement in writing, and to cooperate with the government in its investigation. (6) He put his charges in the form of an affidavit, and sent it to the Minister of Finance, Sir Charles Tupper, on 14 May 1888.(7) Tims reported to his boss, J. M. Courtney, on his meetings with Harvey and Porter, in the form of a confidential memorandum. Tims' recommended course of action,

which was followed, was to have Burland supply impressions from the dies for patterns used on the new notes, which could then be submitted for independent examination in order to enable the finance department to arrive at "more correct conclusions". (8)

Courtney, meanwhile, had been keeping the minister, Tupper, informed in all aspects of the matter. Courtney had taken it upon himself to inquire of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) in Washington what it charged to have the plates made for a new note, and had been informed by the Controller there that the prices ranged from \$1,200 to \$1,500. (Actually, these were a bit low. The Chief of the Bureau later sent the prices for engraving the 1888 Silver Certificates, which ranged from \$1,481 to \$2,027.(9)) Armed with the earlier information at least, Courtney had a very stormy interview with Burland, who "after a big row" withdrew his bill and substituted another for some \$1,700, which was again deferred payment. Courtney then addressed the charges made by the former superintendent at BABN, Atwood Porter, and was sufficiently convinced to write to the minister,

"The terms of the contract are that the work shall be in the highest style of engraving, and it is perfectly evident that Mr. Burland is playing fast and loose with us."

Courtney was torn between the need to order the notes as soon as possible in order to have them available when large numbers of Dominion notes would be needed in late fall and early winter for "moving the crops", and his desire to complete the investigation into Porter's allegations. He suggested that the minister, "see Sir John Macdonald and authorize Mr. Bowell, who knows more about printing and engraving than I do, to take up the matter with the view of making full enquiries. This should be done immediately. I may add that there is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the Banking community with Mr. Burland and his work, and counterfeits of B.N.A. and Commerce bank notes have gone into circulation. The Bank of Commerce I have recently been told have taken their work away from him and are now getting their notes engraved in New York." (10)

Courtney could very well still have been "hot under the collar" from his last contretemps with Burland. For whatever reason, at the end of his letter he brought up the radical idea of having the printing contract given to New York, which meant the American Bank Note Company. There are several reasons why the government would make such a move only with reluctance. Government policy was to nurture Canadian industry and business. The American Bank Note Company, in the minds of many, was seeking a monopoly of the security printing business so it could run up its prices as high as it liked. Finally, Burland was a loyal supporter of the governing party in Ottawa, although one hopes that his personal politics did not weigh too heavily in policy decisions.

Tupper was succeeded in the finance portfolio by George E. Foster on 29 May 1888. He sent Foster an undated memo giving his views on the Burland affair: "I have partially investigated this matter & wish you & Mr. Thompson to give it careful consideration. I do not think we should come hastily to the conclusion that Mr. Burland is to blame & I think Mr. Courtney is now of that opinion." (11)

How did Courtney come to revise his opinion of Burland? The ensuing investigation probably had a lot to do with it. Burland informed Courtney in June that the requested die proofs were ready, and that he would be glad to attend the investigative committee Tupper set up, "to give any explanation necessary with reference to the charges of our lately dismissed employee". (12) Burland addressed a more formal letter to Courtney the next day enclosing a copy of the new note, as approved by Courtney and Tims. The back, he claimed, was the safest of any note yet issued by the government. He then launched the predictable litany of his fine reputation and long service, injury to his company's reputation, and the unfounded and malicious complaints of a disgruntled former employee. Fearing the prejudice of the New York engravers, Burland pleaded that if a third party referee were needed, that it should be the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, since he was completely removed from the field of competition and more likely to be impartial. Showing his claws a little, as Porter knew he would, Burland expressed his outrage that BABN could be depreciated in the eyes of its customers by "the mere statement of an irresponsible person living outside the power of our laws to reach him or make him responsible for any injury that might be done to us." (13)

Thomas Tims accompanied the Secretary of State, J. A. Chapleau, to the United States to investigate the Burland business. The plan was to go first to New York for a few meetings, one of them with Atwood Porter, then proceed to Washington to interview the experts at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Tim's encountered a good deal of frustration with the delay in getting the die proofs from Burland, which were to be sent on to him in Washington, and the illness contracted by Mr. Chapleau while at New York, which prevented his participation in the investigation. Burland had taken the precaution of communicating with BEP Chief Graves before Tim's arrival, and the latter subsequently found the engraving staff very anxious not to assist him, fearing that they would never find employment with BABN should their jobs in Washington be terminated. They agreed reluctantly to cooperate when Tims vowed that their names would never be revealed. Tims found a consensus of opinion that the new \$2 note was not first class work. The lathe patterns, though not condemned, were considered to be badly transferred. The shading lines under the heading "Dominion of Canada" were considered bad owing to their being made too "bitter" by the

acids used.

In expressing their opinions, which Tims believed were given in a spirit of fairness, the experts freely admitted that they often found fault with each other's work, and that some of the notes printed by the Bureau were not above hostile criticism. Contrary to what Atwood Porter had to say about using a graver to improve lathe patterns, this was actually a common practice, although it had to be undertaken by a very skillful hand.

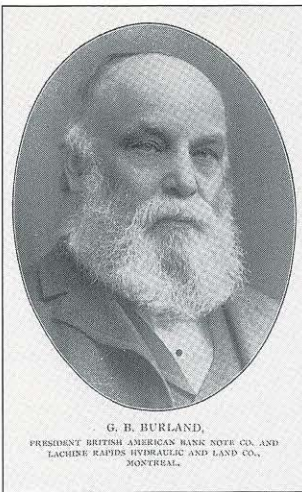
One of the experts expressed the opinion that the portraits of Lady and Lord Lansdowne had been engraved by different artists. He asserted that he recognized the portrait of Lord Lansdowne as the work of Mr. Goodeve of Montreal. The other, if he was not mistaken, was the work of a New York engraver, whose name was given but unfortunately not recorded.

Tims was shown the Jacques Cartier vignette as engraved by Alfred Jones of New York, considered to be a first class piece of work. BABN made a reduced copy for the back of the Lansdowne \$2 note, and their copy was condemned as inferior by the experts who examined it. He further learned that one of the principal patterns used on the Dufferin note (which had proven so susceptible to counterfeiting) had been made twenty years earlier, and thought it might be wise to check whether it had been employed on other notes in the meantime. (14)

Tims reported his findings to Courtney in a confidential letter, and Courtney in turn passed the information along to the minister of finance. He wrote a covering letter which offers his own insights and may be worth reproducing here in its entirety:

"Memorandum on the Enquiry respecting the Lansdowne \$2 Note

I enclose copy of a report from Mr. Thomas D. Tims in relation to the above named note. The report is general but it appears from information derived at Washington that the lathe patterns appear to have been badly transferred and the shading lines under the heading "Dominion of Canada" are considered bad. I think Mr. Burland had better be called to Ottawa and have this part put straight. Mr. Tims further states that it is the opinion of experts at Washington that the portrait of Lady Lansdowne was the work of a New York engraver. He gave me the name and I may add that some time ago, when Mr. Burland's establishment was under the survey of the Customs Officers in consequence of a suspicion that he was infringing the Customs laws, it was found on examination of his books that this man, who is believed to have engraved the portrait of Lady Lansdowne was under police surveillance in New York and Mr. Burland was distinctly told by myself in my room and in the presence of his son that whatever might be the consequences these notes were to be engraved in Montreal. Mr. Tims, it will be noticed, also states that the vignette Jacques Cartier is a copy on a reduced scale of an engraving by Mr. Alfred Jones. This certainly should not be paid for as a new



work of art. (In the end, Burland's price for the engraving the Cartier vignette was beaten down from \$500 to \$425, part of the compromise earlier referred to.) It would be worth while to ask Mr. Burland whether the pattern used on the Dufferin \$2 note referred to as having been made 20 years ago has been used for any other notes. I think also that it would be well to communicate with the U. S. Treasury asking them to send us a pro

forma statement of the cost of a U. S. note, so that we may be in a position to judge what should be paid Mr. Burland. I may add that while in Montreal last week I went over to Mr. Burland's temporary premises. They are in the top of the Gazette building and to my eyes the building seems a regular fire-trap. I am very anxious that this matter should be settled at once as we must have notes to meet the moving of the crop and the sooner the order is given and the notes are executed the easier I will feel, as I do not wish to give out any more work than is absolutely necessary until the Establishment is moved to Ottawa." (15)

Burland was challenged to respond to at least some of the criticisms to which the new note was subjected. He denied that there was anything wrong with the "bitter" shading lines under the title; the lines were all perfectly clear and solid, and the critics must have been wrong, he said. Another meeting on the subject with Courtney was offered. (16)

In the end, it would appear that Mr. Atwood Porter's testimony was largely discredited. While in Washington at the BEP, Thomas Tims was given the clear impression that neither Bureau Chief Graves nor Chief Engraver O'Neill thought very highly of Porter. O'Neill suspected he was being used by the New York engravers to further their own ends. Both flatly contradicted Porter's assertion that the graver was never used in lathe work. They agreed that, on the contrary, every pattern was finished with a graver. (17)

BABN continued to supply the country's security printing for another nine years or so. Burland charged too much, or tried to; he may have taken certain short cuts and he produced work that didn't always reach the highest standard of the industry. But the \$2 Lansdowne note of 1887 was a complete success - with its two-colour back, *it completely baffled the counterfeiters!*

REFERENCES

1. BABN account to Department of Finance, 1 Oct. 1887, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
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Portrait at top left of G. B. Burland from Men of Canada 1901-2 Authors collection
Die proof number 69, portrait of G. B. Burland. W. D. Allan collection.

NAC RG 19 v. 3043

3. Tims to Courtney, 16 Mar. 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3043
4. George B. Burland to Courtney, 11 Apr. 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
5. Memorandum, NAC RG 19 v. 3653
6. Tims to Courtney, 21 May 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
7. Atwood Porter to Tupper, 14 May 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
8. Tims to Courtney, 21 May 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
9. E. O. Graves to Courtney, 9 July 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
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11. Tupper to Foster, ND, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
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13. Burland to Courtney, 13 June 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
14. Tims to Courtney, 30 June 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
15. Courtney to Minister of Finance, 25 June 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
16. Burland to Courtney, 30 June 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920
17. Tims to Courtney, 15 June 1888, NAC RG 19 v. 3083 file 5920

ORIGIN OF BANK NOTE VIGNETTES XVIII

THE CALMADY CHILDREN AFTER SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE

Walter D. Allan, FCNRS

Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769-1830) began drawing portraits of well-known people, including royalty, before he was twelve years old and while in his teens many of his most famous paintings were produced. In 1823 he met Mr. Charles Calmady's daughters, dark haired five year old Emily and golden haired Laura Anne who was three. Lawrence thought they were so pretty that he offered to paint them for much less than his customary fee.

The artist liked his painting of the Calmady children so much that it prompted him to remark, "This is my best picture, one of the few I should like to be remembered by." The painting was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1824. This painting, measuring about two and a half feet square, has had an outstanding popular appeal for more than a century. Today, it hangs in The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City (Fig. 1)

Sir Thomas did several preliminary oil sketches of the daughters and these were considered, by some, to be vastly superior to the final oil painting. These early sketches were turned into prints. For example, Peter Maverick (1780-1831) copied an initial oil sketch to make a lithograph in 1829 which showed just the heads of the two sisters. (Fig. 2)

Earlier the study for the painting was popular-



Figure No. 1 The Calmady Children courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

ized when in 1825 an engraving was published, by British printmaker Frederick Christian Lewis (1779-1856). The print became known on this side of the Atlantic where it received accolades. Quickly the engraving by Lewis was lithographed by J. Pendelton of Boston and re-issued as *The Sisters*.

Engravers at the American Bank Note Co. (ABN Co.) recognized the painting as an ideal subject for a vignette and it was engraved by Mr. Ourdan, with final touches by Alfred Jones, as Die No. 60 (Fig. 3). Joseph P. Ourdan (1828—1881) was an engraver who worked for the National Bank Note Co., Continental Bank Note Co. and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing .

The aim of many banks was to make their notes and other financial documents as attractive as possible. They often used regional scenes and activities, patriotic emblems, as well as cute little children, who were often portrayed with various pets such as rabbits, puppies and birds. The Calmady girls were so attractive that no pets were required. This can be readily observed in that many banks chose the vignette to enhance their bank notes as well as drafts, cheques, and other fiscal documents.

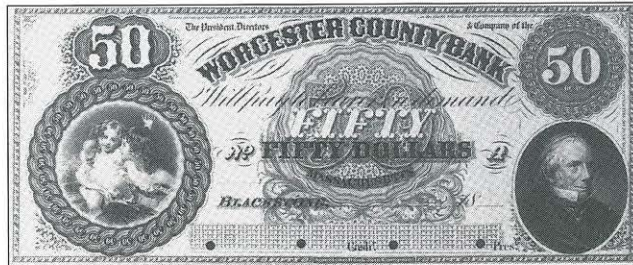
A few of the notes that were used by United States banks include;
The Worcester County Bank \$50 Blackstone MA 1860s



Figure No. 2



Figure No. 3



Figures No. 4, 5, 6.

Haxby MA-90 G30a (Fig. 4).

The Neponset Bank \$20 Canton MA 1860s Haxby MA-

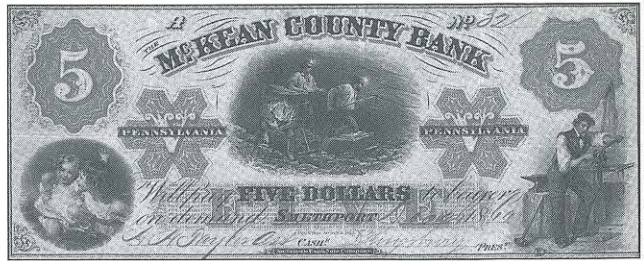


Figure No. 7

460 G34a (fig. 5). The Mount Holly Bank \$1.25 Mount Holly NJ 1862 Haxby NJ-330 G18a (Fig. 6). The McKean County Bank \$5 Smethport PA 1860s Haxby PA-625 G8a (Fig. 7). The Bank of the City of Petersburg



Figure No. 8

Petersburg VA 1860s (Fig. 8) (City notes are not included in Haxby catalogues).

The vignette was used on College currency such

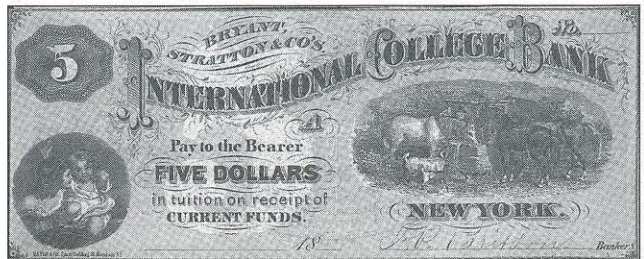


Figure No. 9

as, Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s International College Bank \$5 New York Shingoe the NY-1020-5. (Fig. 9).



Figure No. 10

The Calmady Children was used on numerous Drafts of the United States such as; Ohio, Vinton County Bank, McArthur, draft 1871 (Fig. 10) Illinois, Merchants and Farmers National Bank, Quincy, draft 1872 (Fig. 11) Indiana, Citizens State Bank of Huntington, Huntington, draft 1870s (Fig. 12).

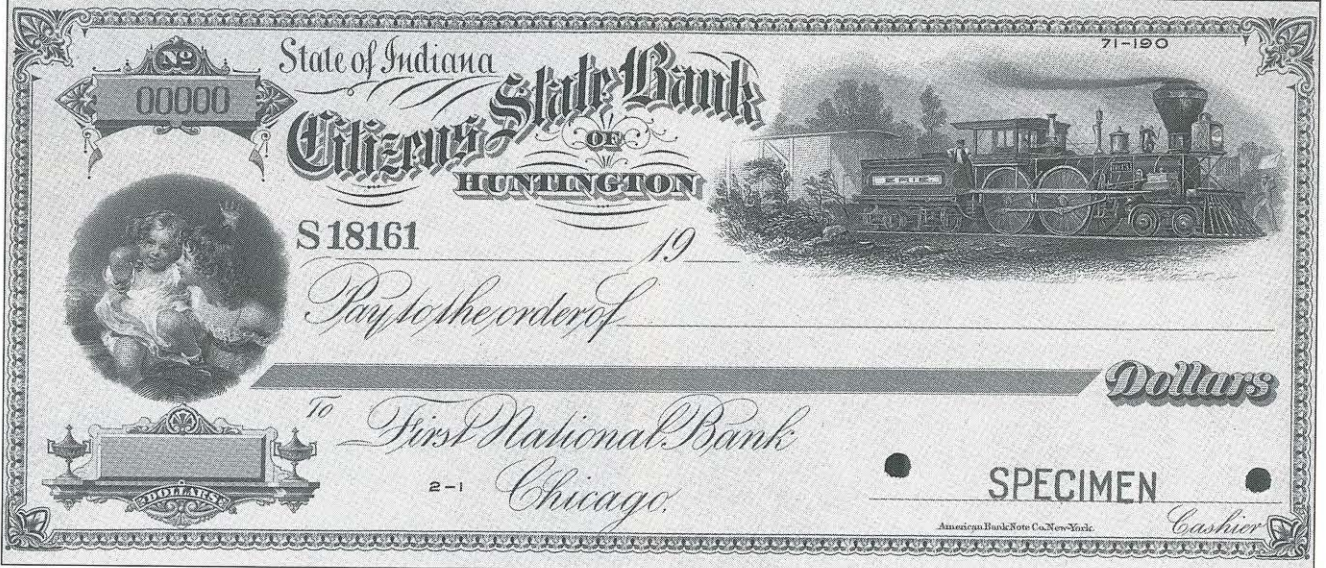
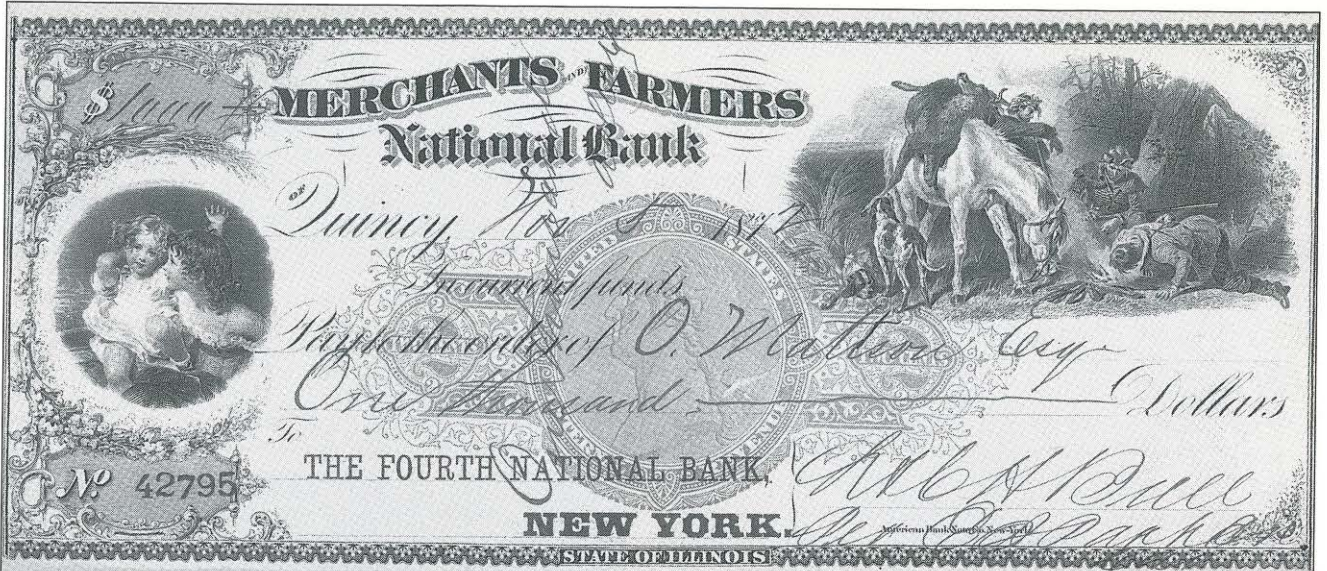
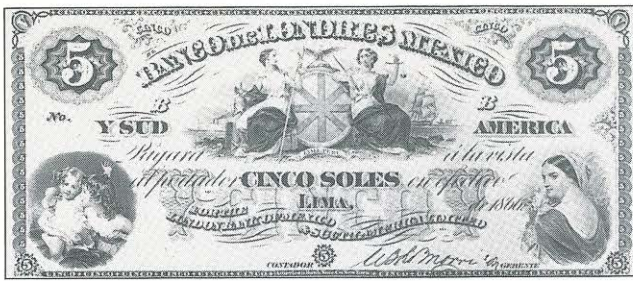


Figure No. 11, 12.

The vignette was also used on many notes from South America, such as;



Bolivia, El Banco Nacional de Bolivia 20 Bolivianos 1983 P S208 (Fig. 13 above).
 Columbia, Banco de Barranquilla 100 pesos 1870s P S237 (Fig. 14 at right).
 Columbia, Banco Internacional 50 pesos 1884 P S 564 (Fig. 15 at right).



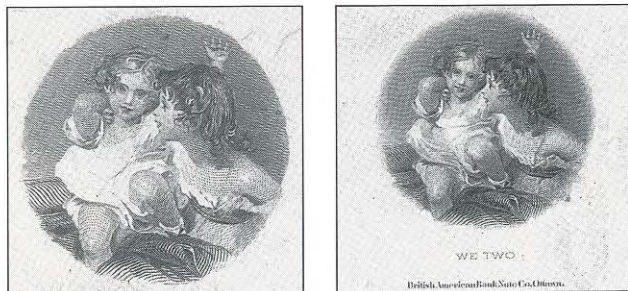
Peru, Banco de Londres Mexico y Sud America 5 soles 1860 P S273 (Fig. 16 above).



Uruguay, El Banco Montevideo 1 peso 1866 P S353 (Fig. 17 above).

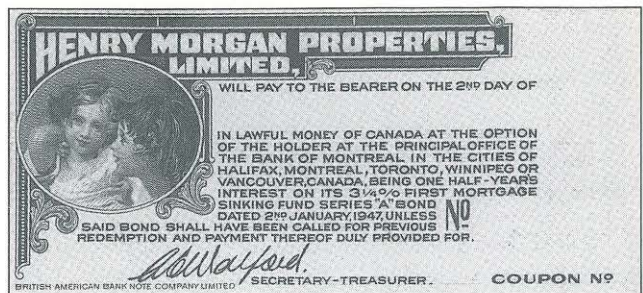


The Calmady Children vignette was used on only one Canadian note, the Ontario Bank \$10 issue of 1888 and can be found in the top left corner P S1283, Charlton 555-18-02 (Fig. 18 above).

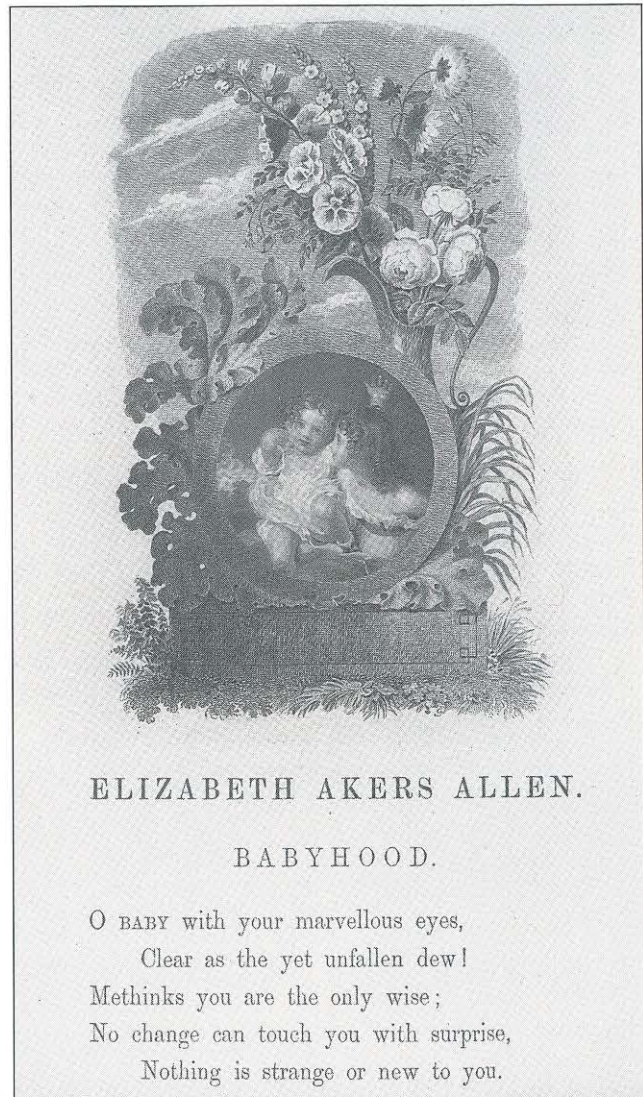


Figures No. 19, 20.

The Calmady Children painting was engraved by The British American Bank Note Co. Ottawa in 1891 as die No. 287 ant titled "WE TWO". as can be seen in a progress die proof (Fig. 19) and a final die proof (Fig. 20). The only use found for the vignette is a slightly altered version of the engraving in which the hand above the girls head has been removed and the top portion used



in 1947 in a small oval bond coupon of Henry Morgan Properties, Limited (Fig. 21 above).



Finally, the vignette was used in a book of poems by women published in 1875 over a poem by Elizabeth Akers Allen called *BABYHOOD* (Fig. 22 above) and as a book illustration titled *INFANCY* (Fig. 23) engraved by Thomas Kelly (book title not known). It was also used as an embellishment for a bond (Fig. 24) and on a share certificate in 1871 of The South Carolina Loan and Trust Company (Fig. 25).

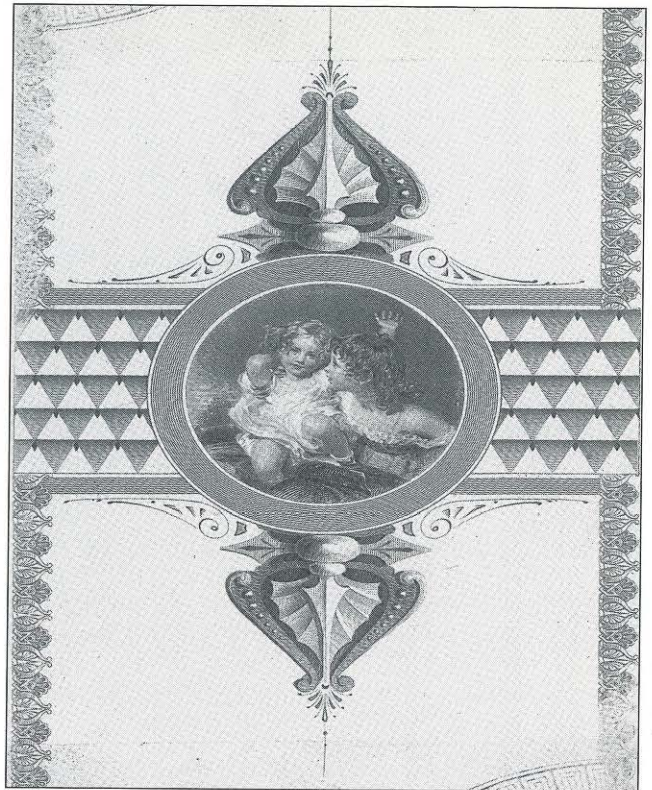


Figure No. 23.

There have been numerous other uses of the vignettes but the ones shown would seem to suffice to show the wide popularity of this charming painting. This treatise is another in a series of articles showing *The Origin of Bank Note Vignettes*.

Acknowledgements:

Many thanks to Mark Tomasko for his help in identifying engravers and to Mr. Donald O'Brian for providing the Peter Maverick lithograph.



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W. D. Allan (ed.) *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes*, 3rd edition Charlton Press, Toronto 1996.



Figure No. 24 top right.

Figure No. 25 left.

ORIGIN OF BANK NOTE VIGNETTES XIX

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS after J. F. HERRING I

Walter D Allan, F.C.N.R.S.

John Frederick Herring (1795-1865) was born in Surrey, England. He began his career by painting horses on the sides of coaches. After an interlude of being a coach driver his sketches were being noticed by prominent people and he began to receive commissions to paint their horses. He, at first, limited himself to painting racehorses and for years he painted the winners of the St. Legere race at Doncaster as well as a series of Derby winners. At the same time he was painting a series of stable scenes. He received commissions to paint horses for both George IV and Queen Victoria and was appointed animal painter to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

He finally gave up painting horses and turned to rural and agricultural scenes including numerous versions of horses' heads. It is one of these latter that is the subject of this essay.

Society of Friends was painted in 1848 and engraved in 1849 by T. L. Atkinson and published by

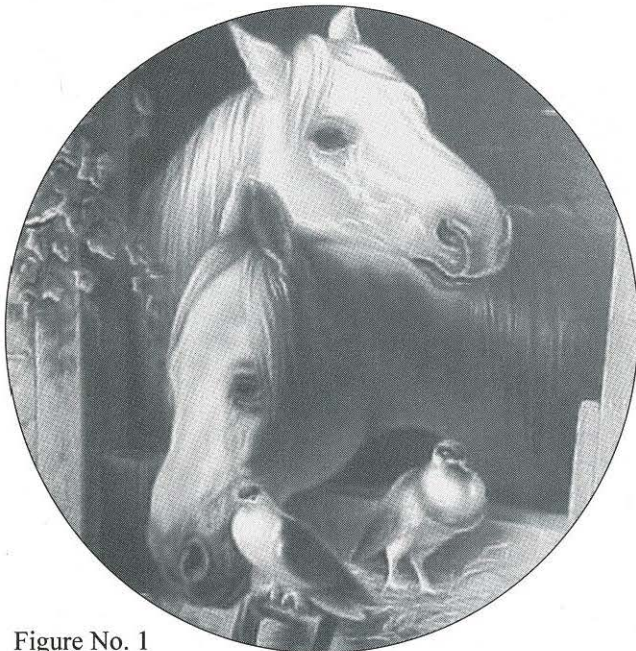


Figure No. 1

H. Graves & Co. It was 23 ½ inches circular. The author has a beautiful pastel of this painting which shows the heads of a white horse above the head of a brown horse with two colourful pigeons below, all in a friendly attitude (Fig. 1).

The painting had wide appeal and was popularized in America by Perry Pictures (Fig. 2 above right) whose prints were widely circulated across the country.

The painting was engraved from a print by Henry S. Beckwith an engraver who was employed by A.B.N. Co., Continental and Homer Lee Bank Note Companies.



Figure No. 3

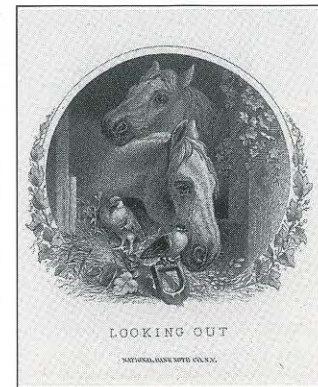


Figure No. 8

He created many drawings that were used to engrave bank note vignettes including *STABLE WINDOW* for the American Bank Note Co. in 1863 as die No. 459, (Fig. 3). The vignette was used on a number of notes of South America and Mexico such as;

Argentina, Otero y Ca, 10 pesos Bolivianos 1867 P S1990 (Fig. 4).

Chile, Banco de la Union, 20 pesos 1881 P S465 (Fig. 5).

Mexico, El Banco Mejicano 5 pesos 1883 P S148 (Fig. 6).



Figures No. 4, 5, 6, 7.

Peru, El Banco de Londres y Mexico y Sud America 100 Soles 1872-75 P S276 (Fig. 7).

The painting was also engraved in mirror image with a fancy border by the National Bank Note Co. and titled *LOOKING OUT*, (Fig. 8). The date, and engravers name have not been found. It was used on a bond end panel of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Co. in 1883 by American Bank Note Co. Figure No. 14 Courtesy Mark Tomasko.

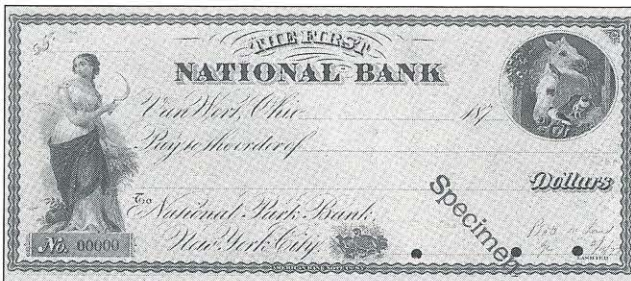


Figure No. 11



Figure No. 9

The painting was also engraved by the British American Bank Note Co. in 1876 as die No. 175 without a border and was titled *SOCIETY OF FRIENDS*. (Fig. 9) It was used on one Canadian bank note, The Bank of London in Canada \$50 issue of 1883 P S1837, Charlton 405-10-08P. (Fig. 10).

Another use of the American Bank Note Co. vignette was on a draft of the First National Bank, Van Wert, Ohio in 187-s. (Fig. 11).

The image was also used on an advertisement of The Walter A Wood Mowing and Reaping Co. Hoosick Falls New York in 1890, printed by Knapp & Co. New York (Fig. 12) and on a note of C. K. Dutton, producer and Manufacturer of Naval Stores, Dutton, Florida in 1875 as a receipt for two dollars worth of services rendered by the bearer. It was printed by The Major Knapp Eng. Mfg & Lith. Co., New York. (Fig. 13). The British American Bank Note Co. vignette was copied by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore and a lithographic version was used on a cheque of The Howard Bank, Baltimore in 1877 (Figure No. 15) The final use found was on a desk calendar of the B.A. Bank Note Co. on the back of the page for June of 1989 which states "Engraved in 1876". (Fig. 16).

This is another in the series "Origin of Bank Note Vignettes" articles with the vignette *SOCIETY OF FRIENDS* by J.F. Herring Sr.

References:

Oliver Beckett, *The Life and works of J. F. Herring Senr*



Figure No. 10 Courtesy of B. A. Bank Note Co.
Photo W. D. Allan

WALTER A. WOOD

Binders (Single Apron)
Mowers
Horserakes
Reapers

Manufactured only by
Walter A. Wood
Mowing & Reaping Machine Co.
Hoosick Falls, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Address
Walter A. Wood, M. & R. M. Co.
Hoosick Falls, N.Y.

Branches in the principal cities of the world

LOCAL AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

Figure No. 12 and Figure No. 14 at right.

and his Family, J. A. Allen & Co. Ltd., London and New York 1981
Colin R. Bruce 11, Neil Shafer, Standard Catalogue of World Paper Money Vol. 1, 8th edition, Krause Publica-

Approved
Hoskey

No.

THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE

RAIL ROAD COMPANY

Mortgage Bond

\$1000

Redeemable
Interest payable
June 1st 1904
1st JUNE & 1st DECEMBER

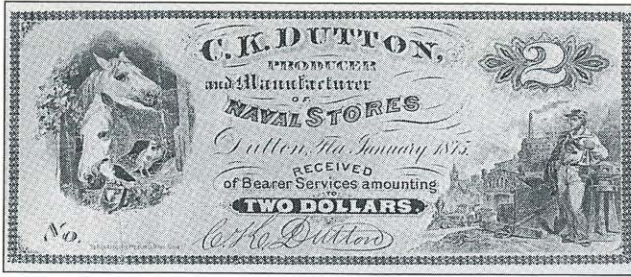


Figure No. 13

tions, Iola Wisconsin 1998.
 W. D. Allan (ed.) The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes, 3rd edition Charlton Press, Toronto 1996.

Hessler, Gene (1993) *The engravers line*, Port Clinton, Ohio, BNR Press.



Figure No. 15

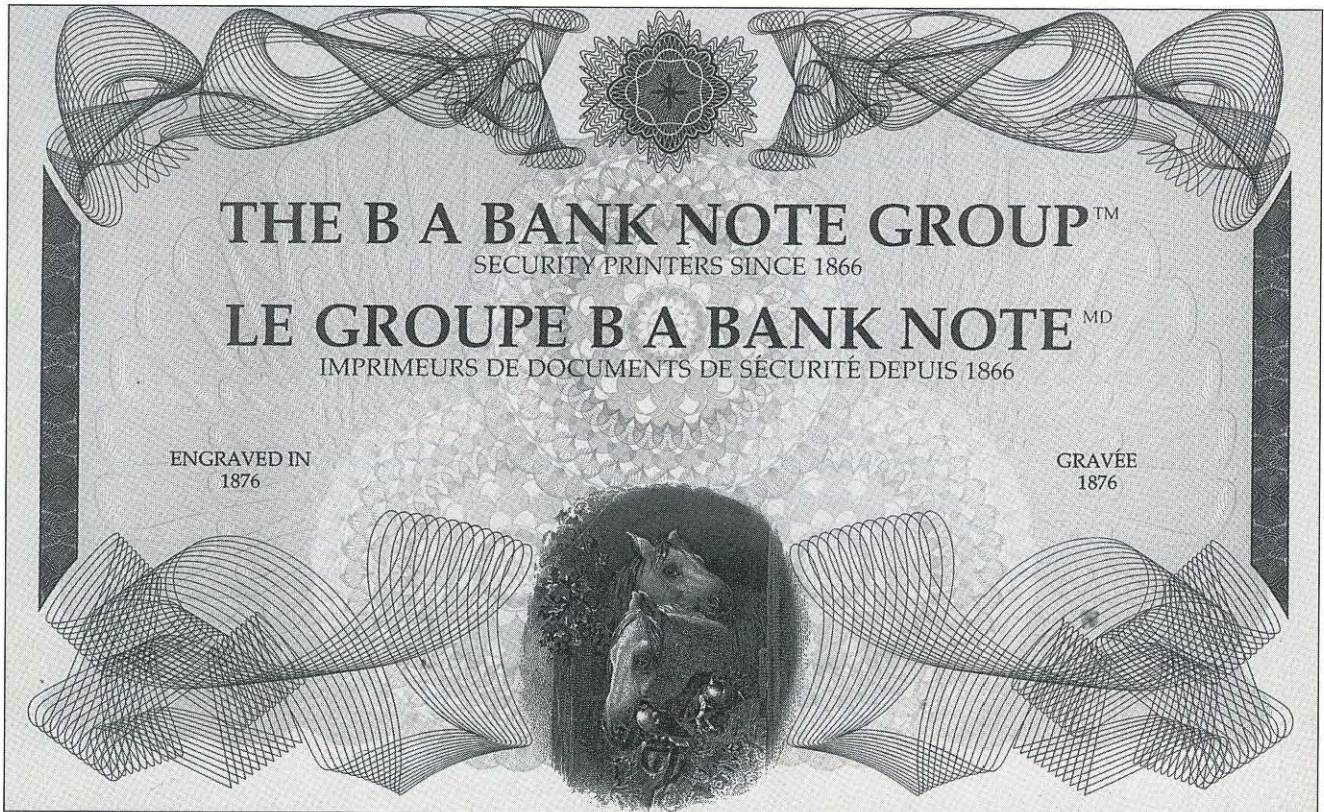


Figure No. 16