

The CANADIAN PAPER MONEY JOURNAL



Official Publication of
The Canadian Paper Money Society

Vol. 27, No. 3

July 1991

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Macintosh disk format, labelled with the name and version of the software used. File formats in Microsoft Word, Word Perfect or text (ASCII) are preferred. Authors who submit work on disk are urged to avoid unnecessary carriage returns, spaces, tabs and formatting. In particular, avoid using tabs or extra lines to begin paragraphs, and in tables use only one tab for each column.

Recent issues of *Canadian Paper Money Journal* should serve as a guide to the format of articles. Footnotes should be used sparingly and be listed at the end of the manuscript. The recommended format for bibliography for is as follows.

Allan, W D, ed (1989). *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes*. Toronto: The Charlton Press.

Kaslove, H (1990). Bank of Canada essay notes for the 1935 issue. *Canadian Paper Money Journal* 26: 102-110.

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Authors may make citations in the text either by clearly marked footnotes or by showing the author's last name, date of publication and page number in parentheses, for single (Kaslove 1990: 110) or multiple authors (Allan 1989: 141; McCullough 1984: 98-99).

Illustrations, wherever possible, should be black-and-white glossy photographs, preferably scaled to make the image either 4.5 inches or 5.4 inches in width. Even where this is not possible, please try to avoid photocopies of poor quality, extremely small images, or mixing illustrations of varying sizes. Photocopies never reproduce very well and so should be a last resort. Please do not send unsolicited original notes or artwork, as the Canadian Paper Money Society and its officers cannot be responsible for their safe return.

In addition to regular articles, we encourage the submission of short reports, reviews of books on Canadian paper money or banking, and 'fillers' consisting of short quotations or observations relevant to Canadian paper money, or short research notes or enquiries.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



I am very happy to congratulate Herb Bishop on his appointment as Honorary Vice President of the Canadian Paper Money Society, in recognition of his long and distinguished service to the society. Congratulations are also extended to Ted Leitch on receiving the Ontario Numismatic Association Award of Merit at Oshawa recently.

Once again, convention time is nearly upon us. The CPMS annual luncheon will be held at the Westbury Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, 26 July. Our guest speaker will be Jane Nokes, Corporate Archivist of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The annual general meeting will follow and the new slate of officers will be installed.

As my term of office nears its close, I would like to thank the executive members for their work on behalf of the society. At risk of omitting some individuals I would like to record my thanks publicly to some who have given generously of their time. Our journal has thrived under the management of our editor, Ted Banning. Dick Dunn has kept the organization running smoothly, and has always dealt with the large volume of correspondence with good grace. Walter Allan has been very helpful in numerous ways, including finding a new printer for the journal. Ron Greene, in managing the new issue service, has helped many of us secure matched sets of current notes and earned a good profit for the society.

I also extend my thanks to the other members of the executive for their services, and in particular Chris Clifton and Max Brail for their encouraging letters. I express the appreciation of the society to all those dedicated members who put many hours into research and writing into articles for the journal. Past president Graham Esler unhesitatingly agreed to head committees whenever asked, to decide literary award winners and to receive nominations. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, I would like to thank all the members, who are the very life and breath of the CPMS, for sending in renewals and for their participation. It has been a privilege to serve as president of the society for the past two years, and to have found so many friends among the members.

R J Graham,
President, CPMS

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

This month we are fortunate to have a wide variety of articles, two of which commemorate anniversaries. Ted Leitch discusses bond issues that financed the Fenian raids on Canada and New Brunswick 125 years ago, while Walter Allan gives us a summary of notes and vignettes that depict the original Dominion Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, 75 years after fire engulfed them in 1916. In addition, thanks to Ross Irwin, we have a glimpse at a money letter that gives us fascinating information about lost note issues of the 1820s, W G Burleigh discusses what seems to be the only surviving \$5 note of the Bank of Toronto dated 1859, and Walter Allan gives us his views on the last and final auction of material from the American Bank Note Company archives.

Of course, the annual CPMS general meeting and the annual convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association will soon be upon us, also. In these pages you will find Dick Dunn's report on the Society's finances and notice of the general meeting and luncheon (p 89). Further, Graham Esler provides the report of the nominations committee on p 91.

I hope to meet many of you in Toronto on 26 July, and to receive your suggestions on how to make further improvements to the *Journal*. Among the possibilities are a larger format, creating a newsletter to complement the *Journal*, and providing courtesy copies of the *Journal* to authors of feature articles. Please give me or a member of the new executive your thoughts on these issues.

Finally, I would like to thank Walter Allan, Stan Clute and Bob Graham for helping to make my job a little easier over the last year and a half.

□ EBB

FENIAN TROUBLES

Ted Leitch

During the Fenian troubles of 1866 two competing factions within the Irish nationalist brotherhood issued circulating bonds to finance their cause and they sold quite well. Now surviving examples of these bonds preserve the memory of the most recent invasion of Canada.

To understand these troubles it is necessary to look a few years beyond 1866. The Fenian Brotherhood was formed by John O'Mahony with the avowed purpose of giving political, financial and military aid to the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood (IRB), headed by James Stephens. Both Stephens and O'Mahony took part in an uprising in Ireland in 1848 that the British quickly put down. The authorities recognized O'Mahony as a leader in this rebellion, and offered a £100 bounty for him at the time he and Stephens escaped to Paris. In 1853 O'Mahony arrived in New York, where he began to form a revolutionary group in America, while Stephens, three years later, slipped back into Ireland. In 1858 Stephens followed O'Mahony's example and founded the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, with O'Mahony, who had helped to plan and finance it, as his reluctant deputy. In the same year the Fenian Brotherhood officially took shape, with each group of 820 members called a circle. Its name came from that of a band of ancient Irish warriors known as the Fianna. By 1863 the circles had a constitution, a cabinet and a five-person senate.

The two branches of this movement, and their respective leaders, were not united in their objectives. Stephens felt that the Fenians had no chance of launching an invasion of Ireland from its US base and believed that its main function was to raise funds for the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), which would be the instrument for the overthrow of the British. O'Mahony did not agree, and the two had many disagreements over the role of the American Fenian Brotherhood.

Meanwhile, John O'Mahony had another challenge in America. William R Roberts, a wealthy young merchant, felt that O'Mahony was moving too slowly. The Brotherhood had failed to get arms into Ireland, thus leaving the IRB powerless against the British. It was Roberts's idea to invade Canada in the hope of starting a war between the United States and Britain or, at least, to provide a strong base from which to launch an attack to liberate Ireland. O'Mahony disagreed with this plan and the rift between the two men split the Brotherhood.

Bond Issues

In February of 1866 both factions issued bonds. The Fenians did not have enough money to outfit an army, and the issues of bonds or scrip was an attempt to circumvent this. They successfully circulated quite a lot of it.

O'Mahony's five-dollar notes of "The Irish Republic" were redeemable six months after the anticipated independence of Ireland and paid no interest. The vignette on the left shows the allegorical figure of Erin who, with one hand, is



\$5 bond signed by John O'Mahony and Dorian Killian, dated March 17th, 1866 (photo: J Glover).

pointing to a sword lying in front of a US soldier while with the other she points to the far shores of Ireland. The right vignette is a portrait of Theobald Wolfe Tone (1763-89), an Irish revolutionary who negotiated with the French for an invasion in support of Irish rebels. The note is dated March 17th, 1866, shows the signatures of J M O'Mahony as "agent of the Irish Republic" and Bernard Dorian Killian as treasurer.

The ten-dollar certificate reads, "It is hereby certified that the Irish Republic is indebted to _____ or bearer in the sum of ten dollars redeemable six months after the acknowledgement of the independence of the Irish nation with interest from the date hereof inclusive at six percent per annum payable at the treasury of the Irish Republic." It is dated and bears the signature of J M O'Mahony. The portrait at right is that of Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1763-98), an Irish insurgent leader who died in prison of his wounds, while that at left shows T W Tone. The central vignette of Erin with a dog and US soldier is the same as that on the five-dollar note.

The \$20 certificate in this series is similar to the ten-dollar one and measures 10-1/2 by 7-1/8 inches. The vignette at the right is a portrait of Robert Emmet (1778-1803), an Irish martyr who was hanged for his part in the Rebellion of 1803. There are reports that bonds with denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500 were also printed. These certificates, like the five-dollar note, have dates preceding 2 June 1866, the day of the Battle of Ridgeway.

Most of the notes in the other series of bonds, issued by the senate or William Roberts's group, are slightly smaller, measuring 9-1/4 by 4-1/4 inches, and are known in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. All promise interest of 6% payable six months after Ireland's independence. The central vignette on each shows an eagle clutching a sword and flag above the words "Irish Independence." The Continental Bank Note Company of New York printed all the notes. According to their records a \$500 bond was prepared also, but there are no records to confirm that it was issued.



\$20 Bond of the Fenian brotherhood, signed John O'Mahony, with the portrait of Robert Emmet in the right vignette and that of T W Tone in the left one. The note measures 10-1/2 by 7-1/8 inches (photo: J Glover).

The ten-dollar bond has the right vignette of Thomas Davis (1814-45), an Irish republican writer, and the left one has the portrait of Theobald Tone that also appeared on the O'Mahony certificates.

The vignette on the right of the \$20 note has a portrait of Richard Montgomery (1736-75), an Irish American general who, during the American Revolution, led the invasion of Quebec in 1775 and captured Montreal. He died in the invasion. The portrait at left is of John Barry (1745-1803), the first US commodore and victor in important naval engagements of the Revolutionary War, including its last sea battle in the Gulf of Florida (1783), in which he repulsed three British frigates.

The \$50 bond has the portrait of Richard Montgomery at right and that of Lord Fitzgerald at left.

"This National Bond of the Republic of Ireland" for \$100, like the other notes in the Roberts series, is signed by Sullivan and Michael Scanlan, and is dated Oct. 29, 1866. The right portrait of Thomas Davis accompanies the left one of Lord Fitzgerald. The \$100 note measures 7-1/8 by 10-1/2 inches.

The Fenian Invasion

The end of the US civil war provided a great opportunity to the Fenians. By the end of the civil war, relations between Britain and the United States were still cool on account of British sympathies for the South and the "Northwest Conspiracy" to harass the North from the safety of British North America. In addition, one-sixth of all Union soldiers during the war had been Irishmen, and

one entire Fenian circle had joined the US army together to get training and to recruit more members for the Brotherhood. Most of the Fenians that would threaten British North America's borders were Irish soldiers who were civil war veterans.

William Roberts's plan was to use these veterans in a three-pronged attack on Britain's North American colonies from Vermont, New York and Chicago, all under the command of Thomas Sweeny, a former brigadier-general in the US Army.

The US and British governments both had spies in the Fenian movement and knew of its plans to invade Canada. Furthermore, a number of editorials in US papers of the first part of 1866 were suggesting that 400,000 disciplined soldiers could rid North America of British rule. When a large number of Fenians marched towards the United States' northern border the US government became concerned and prepared to prevent the violation of its neutrality. Having just finished a civil war it had no desire for any open confrontation with the British unless a quick victory could be assured. Newspapers on both sides of the border widely reported that there were thousands of troops stationed along the borders from Detroit to New Brunswick and that the US government was making little effort to curtail their activities. Consequently, in March, the Province of Canada called up 10,000 men to protect its borders.

In April of 1866 O'Mahony, realizing that he was losing the initiative to Roberts and his faction, consented to an invasion of Campo Bello Island off the coast of Maine and New Brunswick. The US Army under General George Meade intervened in the attempt and confiscated the Fenian supply ship. This venture cost O'Mahony \$40,000 and most of his followers then joined Roberts. When Stephens arrived in America he demanded O'Mahony's resignation and assumed his position in the movement.

By the end of May, following O'Mahony's failure on the east coast, many people thought the Fenian scare was over and questioned the expense and inconvenience of keeping the Canadian volunteers under arms. But on Friday, 1 June, the London Free Press reported that Brigadier-General T W Sweeney had a large number of drunken thieves and rogues at Buffalo waiting to invade Canada. This publication was on the streets of London at 5 AM and, by 7:30 AM, an extra handbill announced that a large force of Fenians had landed at Fort Erie. Intense excitement gripped Canadians as rumours spread that a fleet of 30 or 40 schooners had been sighted off Port Stanley, that there had been a battle and the volunteers had been forced to retreat, that the Fenians had advanced within ten miles of London, and even that the United States had declared war.

In actual fact, on 1 June, about 550 men under the command of Lt-Col John O'Neil had crossed the Niagara River at Buffalo and occupied Fort Erie, a village of about 600 inhabitants. They established their main camp at Newbeggin Farm, just north of Fort Erie, and held the ruins of the old fort as well as those of a corn mill that had burned down a few years earlier. The Fenians pulled up some of the track of the Grand Trunk Railway, that linked Fort Erie with the town of Ridgeway, commandeered a few horses from local farmers and seized other supplies, offering to pay for the supplies with their Irish bonds.

The Fenians expected to find allies in Canada when they declared that they were an Irish liberation army, but found that Canadian Irishmen, most of whom were Protestants, had little interest in the Catholic Fenian cause.

On Saturday, 2 June, the Fenians marched eight miles toward Port Colborne to engage the first of two Canadian columns. O'Neil's scouts had seen the force of 900 volunteers under the command of Col Alfred Booker, which had arrived by train at Ridgeway. The Fenians found a limestone ridge a few miles north of Ridgeway and waited for Booker and the Queen's Own Rifles to arrive.

The Battle of Ridgeway that followed lasted about one hour. The Canadian loss was six dead and 50 wounded, while the Fenians left six dead on the field. There was some confusion in the Canadian ranks and they retreated about two miles to regroup. The Fenians, on retiring to Fort Erie, found that 38 men of the Port Robinson Foot Artillery had occupied it and had to overrun them. They then put up guards and rested until about midnight, when a number of barges and small boats took most of them back to the US side of the Niagara River. Col Peacocke with the British regulars and Canadian volunteers swept up the remains of the invaders and captured 32 Fenians who had been left behind.

Hearing that Col O'Neil had taken a "fort" on the Niagara frontier spurred a large number of Fenians to head for New Brunswick's border. This news also prompted President Andrew Johnson to have General Ulysses S Grant arrest the Fenians and seize their arms and supplies. Yet President Johnson delayed issuing a proclamation denouncing the Fenian raiders until 6 June because there were four million voters with Irish backgrounds in the United States.

On 7 June Brig-Gen Samuel Spear led a contingent of 1000 to 1500 Fenians from Vermont to the village of Pigeon's Hill, not far from Montreal. They occupied three other villages near Pigeon Hill before withdrawing on the morning of 9 June. By this time there were 20,000 Canadian troops at arms and, when Gen. Spear and his men re-entered Vermont, the American border authorities arrested them.

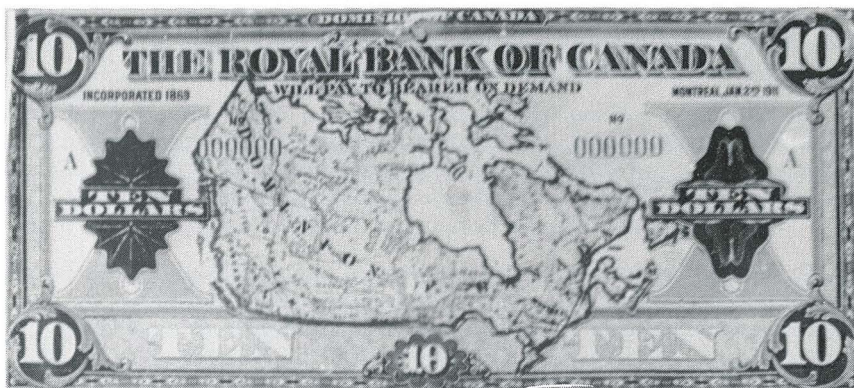
The first few days of June, 1866, were very exciting for the people of Canada and New Brunswick, but most were glad to see the end of the Fenian troubles.

It was also the end of some Fenian careers. John O'Mahony was persuaded to head the Brotherhood again in 1872, but enthusiasm for the movement had waned and it was too late for a revival. O'Mahony died in 1877 in a New York tenement, his last few years in poverty, illness and disappointment. By 1887 the Fenian Brotherhood ceased to exist. James Stephens was allowed to return to Ireland in 1891 and died ten years later.

The invasions did have some lasting effects, however. There was land reform in Ireland, and the threat of invasion encouraged New Brunswick to unite with Canada in the confederation of 1867.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the Bank of Canada, National Currency Collection, for providing access to some of the bonds described in this article.



Proof for a \$10 note of The Royal Bank of Canada, dated Jan. 2nd, 1911, from the last Christie's sale of the American Bank Note Company archives (W D Allan).

Highlights of the June Christie's Sale

(US funds, 10% buyers' fee not included)

DESCRIPTION	NO PIECES	REALIZED
The Bank of British Columbia, 1894 issue	41	\$10,000
Banque Canadienne Nationale, 1925-29	217	8,500
The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1917	297	17,500
The Bank of Hamilton, 1904 sheets	10	18,500
The Bank of Hamilton, 1904, 1909, 1922	55	21,000
Banque d'Hochelega, 1898-1911	171	12,000
The Bank of Nova Scotia, 1920s and 1930s	172	13,000
The Ontario Bank, 1888 sheets	5	9,500
The Union Bank of Canada, 1903-1921	139	15,000

(... continued from previous page).

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IN THE MARKETPLACE

CHRISTIE'S FINAL SALE OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY ARCHIVES

W D Allan, FCNRS

Christie's final offering of material from the American Bank Note Company archives last 5 June in New York comprised 360 lots, 44 of them Canadian. Attendance at the sale was smaller than at previous sales, with many average collectors not attending.

It was in fact an auction tailor-made for dealers, with large, poorly described lots. Many lots of Chinese, Canadian and Mexican categories contained hundreds of items, one of Chinese material surpassing 700 items, and one consisting of 297 Canadian pieces. In addition, the catalogue described the lots in only the most general terms, making it virtually impossible for anyone to bid who had not spent hours examining the offerings. Not surprisingly, a small number of bidders bought most of the material. Six bidders, including Walter Allan, Russel Kaye, Ian Lang, Charles Moore and Albert Rosen, purchased all the Canadian lots.

Canadian lots sold for sums ranging from \$420 (lot 672, Bank of Upper Canada, 2 pieces) to \$21,000 (lot 654, Bank of Hamilton, 55 pieces, many of them sheets). Many of them contained essays, photographs, progress proofs, trial colours and other items that were not described but added immensely to their value and desirability. Two lots, in particular, contained very interesting material. The largest lot (646), containing material for The Canadian Bank of Commerce, included a wealth of essays, models and progress proofs for the 1917 issue. One of these appeared on the cover of the April 1991 issue of the *Canadian Paper Money Journal*. Lot 666, with 178 pieces of the Royal Bank of Canada, contained a phenomenal essay of the \$10 1913 battleship (Bellerophon) note with a luxury liner as the centre vignette.

Also of interest were the miscellaneous lots (583-590). These contained two bankers' boxes full of thousands of engraved and lithographed items, including travellers cheques, drafts, labels, tickets, medicine labels, and die proof vignettes, many of them Canadian. After some collectors and dealers spent hours delving into this material, the lots sold at prices ranging from \$6500 to \$14,000, to the surprise of many.

Whether this sale will have been a dealers' bonanza remains to be seen. Certainly many rare and beautiful proofs, specimens, models, and essays will come onto the market in the weeks and years ahead, and this, I believe, can only stimulate collectors of Canadian notes to broaden their horizons in their pursuit and study of this fascinating field.



\$10 of the Bank of Upper Canada of the 1820s (photo: W Allan).

A MONEY LETTER TO THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF YORK, 1826

A money letter of 1826 that Ross Irwin has brought to our attention sheds some light on bank notes that circulated in eastern Upper Canada about 1825. These include \$2 and \$10 notes of the Bank of Upper Canada (at York) dated 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825, with signatures of Thomas G Ridout, cashier, and either W Allan or George Crookshank as president, that suggest that the Graphic Company printing may have begun before 1826. There is also an 1821-dated \$2 of the Bank of Montreal and an unlisted \$10 of that bank, presumably of the same Graphic Company issue, dated 1820 and 1822 and with the signatures of R Griffin and S Gerrard.

The letter to the Receiver-General of York, reproduced on this and the next two pages, is from Oliver Everts, apparently a postal inspector at Augusta, a small settlement north of Brockville in eastern Upper Canada. □ EBB

*"District of Johnstown
Augusta 7th February 1826*

"Sirs

"Inclosed [sic] I send thirty two pounds and five shillings Currency, in four, 10 dollar, one 5 dollar, and forty two, 2 dollar Montreal, Canada and Upper Canad [sic] Bank Notes on account of duties on Shop, Tavern and Still licences, issued in the District of Johnstown.

I have the honor to be

Sir

*your most Obedient
humble Servant*

*Oliver Everts
Inspector*

List of Money in Montreal, Canada, and Upper Canada, Bank Notes sent to the honorable John H'Dunn, Receiver General at York, on account duties on Shop, Tavern, and Still licences issued in the District of Johnstown

February 1826

No of each	No of each Note	Letter	Date of each Note	Bank	Cashier	President
10	1237	C	1 Nov* 1822	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
10	1280	...	1 Oct 1820	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
10	908	B	1 Nov 1822	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
10	5271	IA	Aug ^t 24 ... 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
5	590	B	1 Oct 1820	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	8357	IB	13 July 1824	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	19199	IA	1 Jan ^t 1825	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	Geo Crookshank
2	5739	IA	13 July 1824	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	12706	IB	19 Sept 1825	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	6844	IB	Nov 4 1823	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	11504	IA	1 Feb 1825	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	Geo Crookshank
2	1288	IA	July 1 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	6456	IB	Nov 4 1823	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	12864	IB	19 Sept ^t 1825	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	12898	IB	19 Sept ^t 1825	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	12843	IB	19 Sept ^t 1825	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	12866	IB	19 Sept ^t 1825	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	9158	IA	Aug ^t 4 1824	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	Geo Crookshank
2	3937	IB	Sept ^t 4 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	1686	IA	July 19 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	6767	IA	Nov 4 1823	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	2704	IB	Aug ^t 1st .. 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	3640	IB	Sept ^t 4 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	4774	IB	Dec ^r 20 ... 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	4298	IB	Aug ^t 4 1824	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	3780	IA	Sept ^t 4 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	12842	IB 18....	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	1040	IA	July 1st ... 1822	Upper Canada	Tho ^s g Ridout	W Allan
2	5308	T	7 July 1821	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	1155	Bb	1 July 1824	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	7448	Bb	1 July 1824	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	1386	Bb	1 July 1824	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	1308	Bb	1 July 1824	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	4147	B	7 July 1821	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	1844	Cc	1 July 1824	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	1971	Cc	1 July 1824	Montreal	R Griffin	S Gerrard
2	5621	..	1 Oct 18....	Bank of Canada	R Armour	Thos A Turner

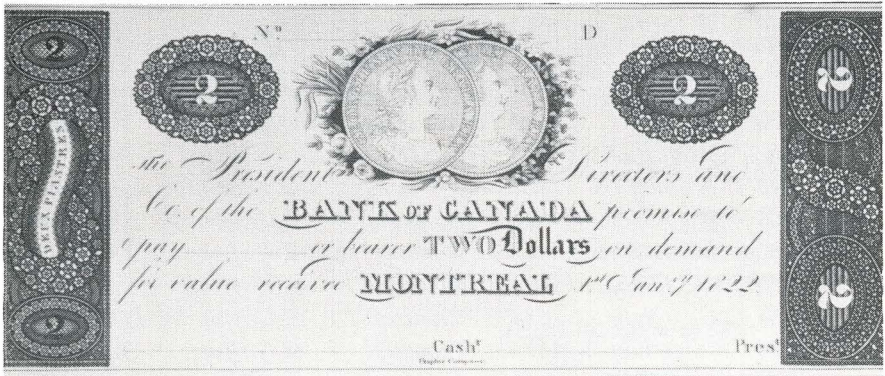
109 Dollars Carried over

List Continued

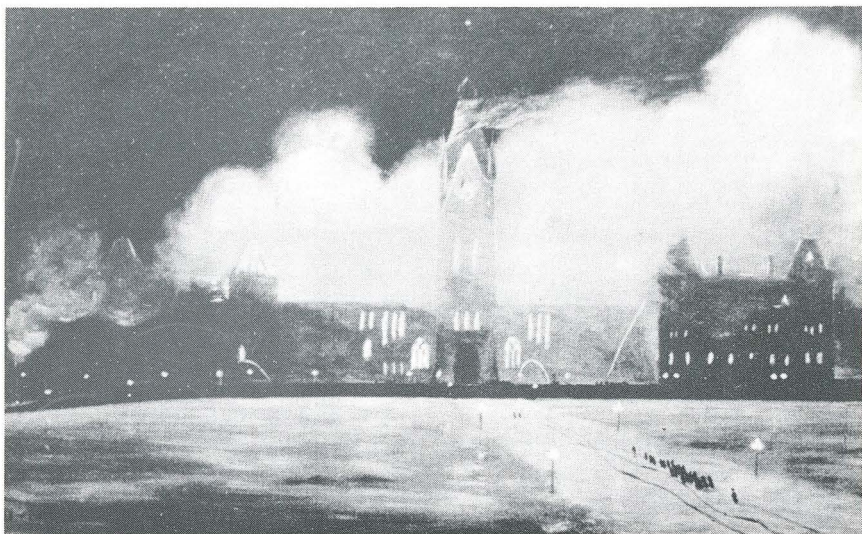
No of each Note	No of each Note	Letter	Date of each Note	Bank	Cashier	President
2	1672	D	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	774	C	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	6444	D	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	9681	D	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	5577	C	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	8298	D	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	6685	D	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	8645	C	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	5563	C	1 Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie
2	6345	D	Jan ^y 1822	Bank of Canada	R Armour	H Mackenzie

²⁰/₀₉ } 129 Dollars is thirty two pounds and five shillings, Curr^y

Oliver Everts
Inspector



\$2 of the Bank of Canada, 1st Jan^y 1822 (photo: W Allan).



The Burning of the Houses of parliament, 3 Feb 1916

THE BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

Walter D Allan, FCNRS

Seventy-five years ago, fire consumed the Centre Block of the Dominion Parliament buildings at 1:30 in the morning of 4 February 1916, with the loss of lives as well as rich historic memories. Fortunately, many Canadian notes preserve views of the destroyed Centre Block.

Background

Québec had been the capital of the Province of Canada until the Constitutional Act of 1791 divided the old colony into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with their capitals in Toronto and Québec respectively. The Imperial Act of 1840 reunited the two provinces and Lord Sydenham placed the seat of government at Kingston, but it was soon decided that Kingston was not a desirable place for the capital and, in 1843, Montréal became the new seat of government.

In April, 1849, the Assembly under Lord Elgin¹ passed the Rebellion Losses Bill. The Tories claimed that it compensated those who rebelled against the Crown in 1837. Violence broke out and about 1500 English-speaking Montrealers

¹See the portrait of Lord Elgin on the \$4 note of the Bank of Brantford.

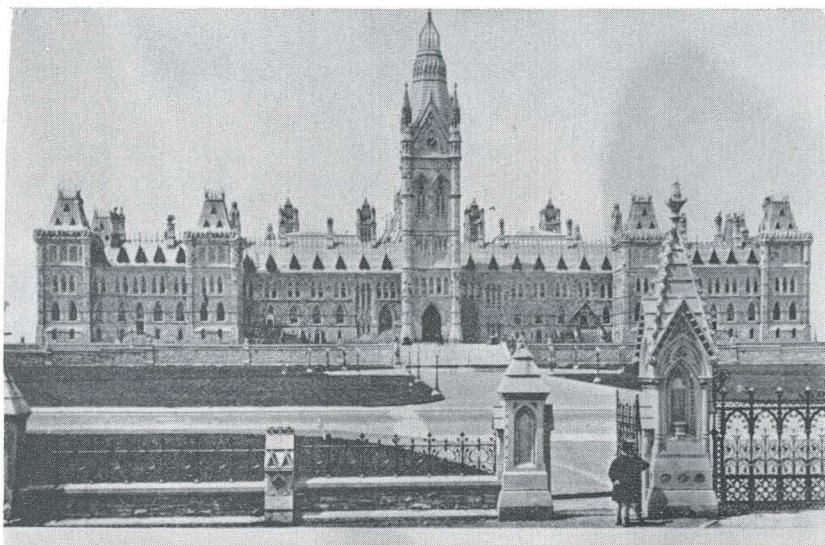
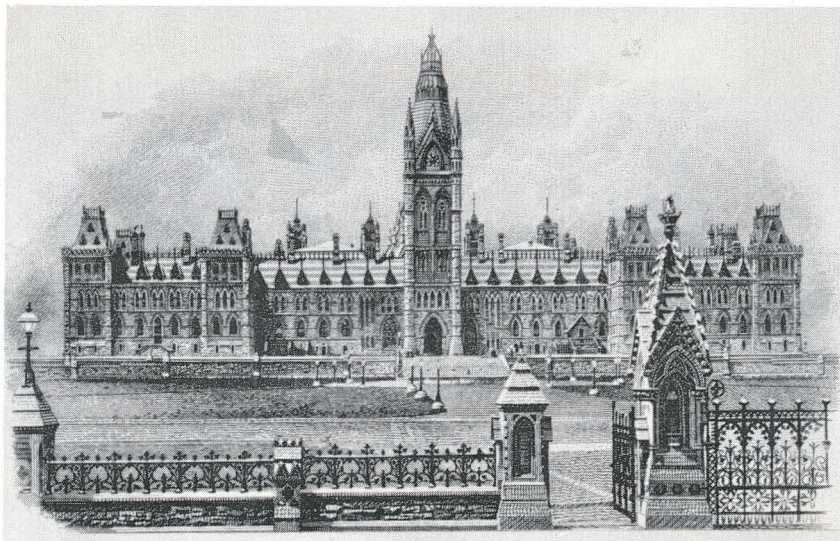


Photo of the Centre Block and gate (Edgar 1898; courtesy of R J Graham).



Die Proof vignette, Canada B-3, by the American Bank Note Co, Ottawa (W D Allan).



Back of the Dominion of Canada \$5 note, 1898-1911, employing the ABN vignette seen below, left (W D Allan).

broke into the Chamber and in the ensuing melée, fire broke out. The rioters kept firemen back, severed fire hoses, and hooted with delight as the buildings burned to the ground.

The Assembly then asked His Excellency to call Parliament alternately at Toronto and Québec every four years. This system failed to be satisfactory and, in 1857, a resolution passed asking Queen Victoria to select the seat of government. In 1858 her decision, guided by the advice of the Governor-General, Sir Edmond Head, was announced that Ottawa should become the capital of the Province of Canada. The Assembly, after much disagreement, finally affirmed this decision in February, 1859.

Ottawa's Parliament Buildings

Thomas Fuller designed the Parliament buildings for the new capital in the Gothic Revival style. Its walls would be of sandstone from the Nepean quarries, the dressings of Ohio sandstone, and the red arches of Potsdam sandstone from St Lawrence county in New York State.

The sod was officially turned on 20 December 1859, and the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) laid the building's cornerstone on 1 September 1860. The last session of Parliament at Québec took place in February, 1865, and the new buildings in Ottawa were ready for the last session of the Provincial Parliament on 8 June 1866.

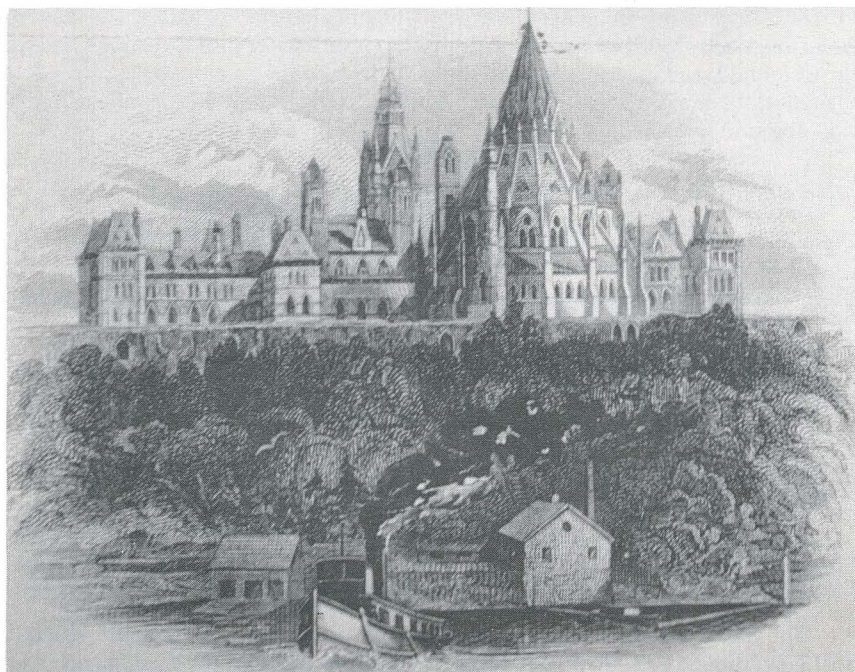
On 1 July 1867 the British North America Act took effect, providing for the confederation of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Ottawa buildings became the seat of the new Dominion's federal government.

The first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada opened its doors officially on 7 November 1867. Governor-General Lord Monck read the first speech from the throne while the first Prime Minister, Sir John A MacDonal, his cabinet, and coalition partners stood by.

(Continued on p 84...)



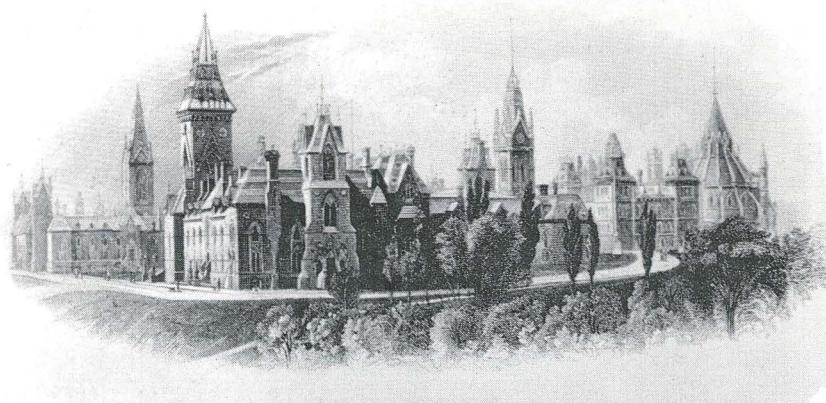
Photograph of Parliament Hill, Ottawa (Anonymous 1896).



Vignette no 271, "Parliament Hill", British American Bank Note Co, Ottawa (W D Allan).



Parliament Hill on Bank of Ottawa \$50, 1903 (W D Allan).



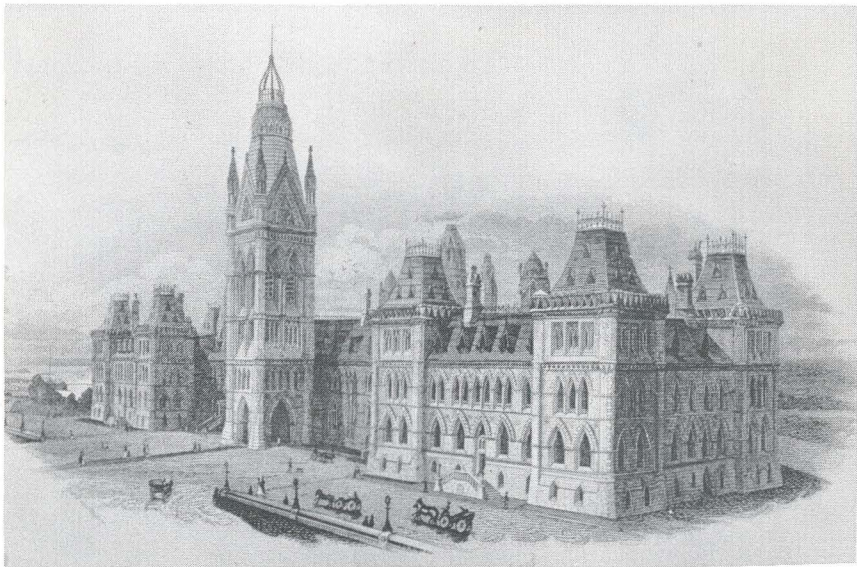
Die proof vignette used on the Crown Bank of Canada \$50 (W D Allan).



Parliament Buildings on the Crown Bank \$50 of 1901 (W D Allan).



Bank of Ottawa \$10, 1903, with a corner view of the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings (courtesy National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada).



Vignette no 211, "Parliament Building", British American Bank Note Co, Montreal (W D Allan).

Accolades for the new Parliament buildings were unanimous, with phrases such as "beauty of outline and truthful nobility of detail," "there are few buildings anywhere so pleasing to the eye, or that appeal more strongly to one's sense of dignity and beauty," and "it stands nobly on a magnificent river, with high overhanging rock, and a natural grandeur of position" (Edgar 1898).

(Continued on p 86...)



Corner of the East Block of the Parliament Buildings (right) on a Bank of Ottawa \$10, 1903 (courtesy of the National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada).

Partial List of Canadian Notes Depicting Old Parliament Buildings

Parliament Buildings — General View

- Dominion of Canada, \$100 issue of 1872
- The Bank of Ottawa, \$5 issues of 1895, 1900, 1903
- Dominion of Canada, \$1 issues of 1897, 1898, 1911, 1917
- The Crown Bank of Canada, \$50 issue of 1904
- Bank of Canada, \$1 issue of 1967
- Bank of Canada, \$5 issue of 1986 and \$10 issue of 1989

Parliament Hill from across the River or from the East

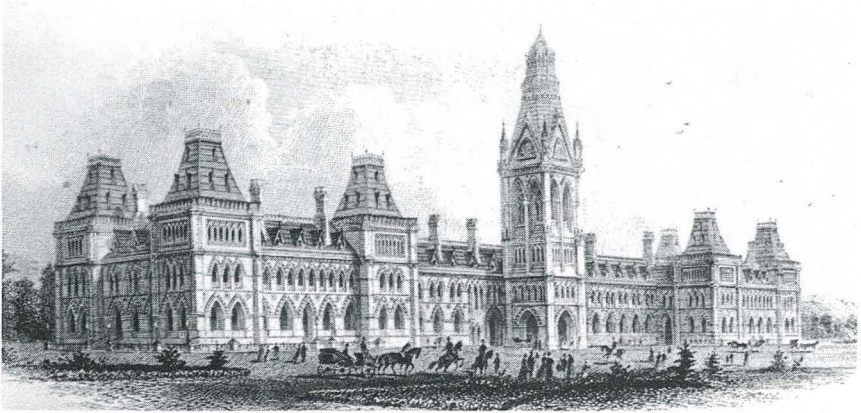
- Dominion of Canada, \$4 issues of 1900, 1902
- The Bank of Ottawa, \$50 issue of 1903

Parliamentary Library

- Dominion of Canada, \$1 issue of 1923

East Block

- The Bank of Ottawa, \$10 issues of 1895, 1900 and 1903
- Dominion of Canada, Bank Legal of 1896
- Dominion of Canada, \$5 issue of 1924



Centre Block on an engraving of unknown use (W D Allan).

Aftermath of the 1916 Fire

Reconstruction of the new Centre Block began soon after the fire. Mr Pearson, an architect from Toronto, took up the task of embodying the best features of new architecture while maintaining a semblance of the old.

The Duke of Connaught² laid the cornerstone on 1 September 1916. The new plans included the addition of an extra floor to the building. The Duke of Devonshire dedicated the central column of the main inner hall on 2 July 1917, and the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII)³, laid the cornerstone of the Tower on 2 September 1919. As before, construction employed Nepean sandstone extensively for the exterior. Tyndal limestone from the Winnipeg district was used in the interior.

On 26 February 1920 the new Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings opened. It is surprising that no views of this new Centre Block, as far as the author has been able to determine, ever appeared on notes of Canadian chartered banks, although of course it appears from the rear on Bank of Canada \$1 notes of the 1973 issue and in small size on the faces of the "Birds of Canada" issues of 1986 to date. □

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Bank of Canada, National Currency Collection, Ottawa, Ontario.

Edgar, J D (1898). *Canada and Its Capital*. Toronto: G N Morang.

Vignette collection, Walter D Allan, Oakville, Ontario.

²See the portrait of the Duke of Connaught on the Dominion of Canada \$2 note, 1914.

³See the portrait of HRH The Prince of Wales on the Dominion of Canada \$2 note, 1923.

Ex-Counterfeiter is Back in Jail

KITCHENER, Ont. — A 65-year-old Kitchener-area man trained as a counterfeiter by Intrepid, Canada's Second World War undercover organization, had another jail term added to his long record in the provincial division of the Ontario Court yesterday.

The court was told that Wilfred Fischer of Baden was so expert that the passports and travel permits he created for Canadian agents passed close German scrutiny. He also made 200 million counterfeit German marks.

Some time after the disbanding of Intrepid, Mr. Fischer was without a job and turned to counterfeiting, for which he has been jailed several times, the court heard.

On March 14, he was charged with possession of a restricted weapon, a handgun.

— Excerpted from *The Globe and Mail*, 29 May 1991.

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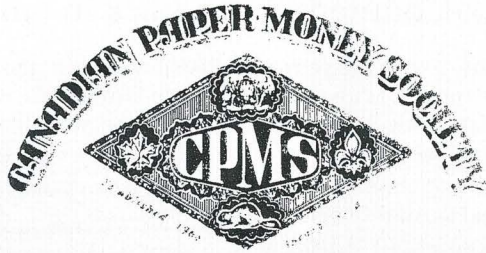
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SOCIETY AFFAIRS

New Members

The following people have applied for membership in the Canadian Paper Money Society.

994	Maxwel Capian	Calgary	Alberta
995	Hugh Alan Powell	Kenora	Ontario
996	Peter Damsma	Clinton	Ontario
997	Mike Shipley	Elmira	Ontario
998	Jim Chorley	Edmonton	Alberta
999	Michael B Sit	Vancouver	BC

Reinstated

605	Frederick H Perrin	Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania
-----	--------------------	---------------------------------

Missing Notes

BC—8, 1935 French \$10, Unc, no F 258131

BC—9b, 1935 English \$20 Unc, no A 014855

One of our members has lost the two notes above. They were sent by courier service, Air Canada Cargo, from Delta, BC, to Calgary, Alberta. The two notes were part of a shipment which had been tampered with en route. If anyone has any information regarding these notes, please contact the Secretary at Box 465, West Hill PO, West Hill, Ontario M1E 2P0. All correspondence will be kept in the strictest confidence.

Convention 91

The CNA convention will be held at the Westbury Hotel, Yonge St, Toronto, 23 to 28 July. The CPMS will be holding the following meetings at the convention.

Thursday, 25 July, 10 AM — Executive Meeting

Friday, 26 July, 12 noon — CPMS Luncheon, followed by our General Meeting and Elections for 1991-93.

I hope to meet many of our old and new members at the convention. If this is the first time you will be attending a convention, please sign up for these important meetings.

Dick Dunn, Secretary Treasurer □

The Canadian Paper Money Society

Balance Sheet, 31 December 1990

Operating

Chequing Accounts	\$5886.27	
Notes on hand	325.00	
	\$6211.27	\$6211.27
Life Membership Fund	10300.00	10300.00
		\$16511.27

Current Liabilities

Prepaid Membership Dues	\$3002.78	
Accounts Payable	120.00	
	\$3122.78	\$3122.78

Capital Funds

Life Membership Funds	\$10300.00	
-----------------------	------------	--

Retained Earnings Operating Accounts¹

Balance, 1 January	\$1586.13	
Surplus for 1990	1502.36	
Balance, 1 December	3088.49	\$3088.49
		\$16511.27

¹ Contributions to Life		
Membership Fund	\$10300.00	
Add Investing Earnings	936.75	
	\$11236.75	

Less Transfer to		
Operating Account	936.75	
Balance, 1 December		
1990	\$10300.00	

CPMS Statement of Receipts and Expenses

Operating Account for the Year Ending 31 December 1990

Revenue

Membership Dues	\$4900.00	
Interest from Life		
Membership Fund	936.75	
Bank Interest	1080.65	
Postal Donations	490.38	
Advertising	652.37	
Sale, Souvenir Sheets	995.00	
Sale of Medals	80.00	
Sale of \$1.00 Sheets	372.00	
New Issue Service	0.12	
	\$9507.27	\$9507.27

Expenses

Journal Printing	\$5504.46	
Journal Postage	981.15	
Office Expenses	168.28	
Office Postage	397.51	
Operating Expenses	938.66	
Bank Charges	14.85	
	\$8004.91	\$8004.91

Surplus for the Year \$1502.36

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Report of the New Issue Service for the Year 1990

The following is the report of the new issue service as at 31 December 1990 (not audited).

Deposits (Trust Accounts)		Society Funds	
Opening balance	\$4408.53	Opening balance	\$1265.23
Plus receipts	4515.02	Interest received	605.20
Less billings	3395.00	Plus billings	213.00
Closing balance	\$5528.55	Less expenses	212.88
		Closing balance	\$1870.55
 Represented by		 Reconciliation	
Funds in account	\$1545.55	Trust funds in account	\$5528.55
Notes on hand	325.00	Society funds in account	1545.55
Comments		Total funds in account	\$7074.10

1. The account is maintained at the Douglas and Fort St branch of the Canada Trust Co.
2. At the end of 1990 we had 43 subscribers to the service.
3. With falling interest rates and the withdrawal of a large amount on 1 January 1991 to buy \$100.00 notes we can expect a reduced income for 1991.

Nominations for the CPMS Executive

The following are the nominations for the executive of the Canadian Paper Money Society for the years 1991 to 1993.

- President Lubomir Wojtiw
- First Vice-President Walter D Allan
- 2nd Vice-President Terreny Fredericks
- Executive Directors Ian Marshall
- Jean-Pierre Paré
- Norman Williams

Regional Directors

- Atlantic Provinces To be appointed
- Québec Barry Uman
- Ontario Ron Zek
- Prairies & NWT Chris Clifton
- British Columbia Ronald Greene
- Eastern USA Frank Trask
- Western USA Charles Moore

J Graham Esler
Chairman, Nominating Committee □

"THE REAPER"

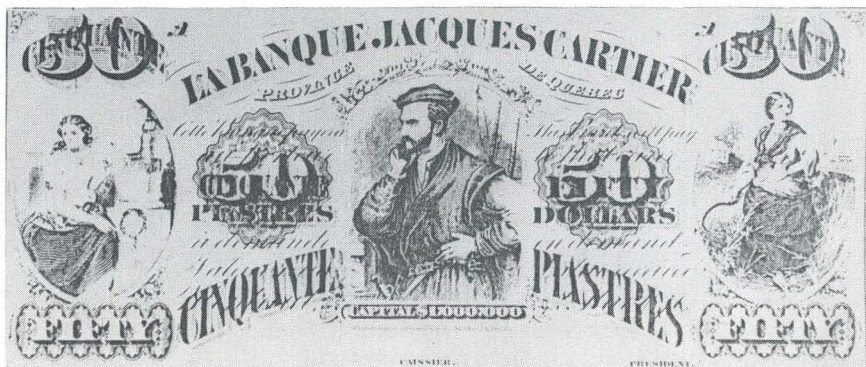
Walter D Allan, FCNRS

"The Reaper" was painted by Thomas Faed, who was born at Burley Mill, Scotland, in 1826. While still a boy, he painted the rustic scenery surrounding his home and the ragged boys who lived nearby. Later, his older brother, John, a painter of some eminence, fostered and encouraged the young Thomas at his home in Edinburgh. Here Thomas pursued his studies while under the tuition of Sir William Allan at the Edinburgh School of Design. By 1849, in his twenty-third year, he was made an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1853 he painted "Evangeline," one of the best known and most popular of his works. Two years later "The Motherless Bairn" contributed to his evergrowing popularity. In 1861 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy and, by 1864, he was a Royal Academician.



One of Thomas Faed's paintings (left) and (right) British American Bank Note Company's die proof vignette, "The Reaper" (W D Allan).

Thomas Faed's paintings typically had pastoral subjects, such as domestic life and incidents in rural or humble surroundings, while many others were of Scottish subjects, with titles such as "Burns and Highland Mary," "The Ayrshire Lassie," "The Last of the Clan," and "The Flower of Dunblane." His work is described as having harmonious colouring, with a vigorous and dramatic execution, while portraying a masterly delineation of character and unaffected pathos.



\$50 note of La Banque Jacques Cartier, 1870 (courtesy of British American Bank Note Company).



\$1 note of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, 1877 (W D Allan).



\$5 note of the Ontario Bank, 1870 (National Currency Collection).



"The Reaper" on the back of the Farmers Bank of Canada \$50 of 1907
(courtesy of British American Bank Note Company).

One of Faed's smaller works is a charming scene of a young Highland lass reaping grain in a field. The painting is the basis of "The Reaper" vignette which appeared on the \$1 note of the Bank of Prince Edward Island in 1872 and 1877. The engraver at the British American Banknote Company added the farmhouse, trees and train to the background. The painting fittingly illustrates one of Wordsworth's lyric poems which many of us will remember from our early school days.

THE REAPER

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland lass,
Reaping and singing by herself !
Stop here, or gently pass !
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain.
Oh, listen ! for the vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.

No nightingale did ever chant
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of travellers in some shady haunt
Among Arabian sands ;
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.

Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago.
Or is it some more humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day?
Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again ?

Whate'er the theme, the maiden sang
As if her song could have no ending.
I saw her singing at her work,
And o'er the sickle bending :
I listened motionless and still ;
And, as I mounted up the hill,
The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more. □

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Anonymous (1878). *The Faed Gallery*. Boston: James R Osgood and Company.



Unique \$5 note of the Bank of Toronto, 1859 (R A Hazzard).

A UNIQUE CANADIAN BOOKMARK

W G Burleigh

While attending a rural auction in 1977, a Brampton couple purchased a Victorian vanity which later yielded a hoard worth many thousands of dollars. The couple were refinishing the vanity when they heard a rattle in one of the drawers. Investigation revealed a secret compartment where they discovered four gold sovereigns of Queen Victoria, at the time worth \$250 each,¹ an 1878 two-dollar note of the Dominion of Canada, worth \$2000,² and a unique 1859 five-dollar note of the Bank of Toronto, worth a small fortune.³

Since the latter banknote was unlisted in any catalogue in 1977, Major Sheldon Carroll, then curator of the National Currency Collection at the Bank of Canada, was contacted to learn if any other specimen of the note had been reported. "As you say," Major Carroll replied, "this is an unlisted note. As the Bank had a \$1, \$2, \$4 and \$10 note dated 1859, we were always quite sure that there must have been a \$5 note dated 1859 as well. As far as I know, your note is the first one that has turned up." The present curator, J Graham Esler, gave

¹The prices quoted were current in 1977. The sovereigns bore the young portrait of Victoria, but neither the dates nor the mints were recorded.

²*The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money* (Toronto: Charlton Press, 1980), p 35. The Charlton catalogue lists the banknote as DC-15a.

³W D Allan, ed (1989), *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes* (Toronto: Charlton Press, 1989), p 347 now lists the note as 14-08 in four different grades — G, VG, F and VF — even though only one specimen has ever come to light. One should be equally skeptical about any attempt at evaluating a unique item that has never appeared at auction. Speaking of the British Guiana 1¢ black on magenta paper, D J Aggerberg, ed (1991), *Stanley Gibbon's Stamp Catalogue I: British Commonwealth* (London: Stanley Gibbon's Press), states on p 141, "Since only one example ... is known, no market value can be given." The stamp then sold for \$1 million (US).

a similar response after he was contacted in 1990. "In reply to your enquiry, yours is still the only example of a Bank of Toronto \$5 note dated 1859 which has surfaced ... we would be interested in obtaining it for the National Currency Collection."⁴

During the mid-19th century, Canadian banks issued their own paper money consisting of several denominations engraved on a single plate. A typical plate might consist of an arrangement of engravings for two \$1, a \$2 and a \$4, or three \$5 and a \$10 placed in a vertical column, one above the other. Two or three denominations were thus printed at the same time; the sheet was later cut and individual notes signed and numbered as the bank required them. This right of the Bank of Toronto and other Canadian chartered banks to circulate their own currency was only gradually curtailed over a 10-year period ending in 1945. In January of that 1950, the Canadian chartered banks paid out \$13,302,046.60, the sum of their notes outstanding, to the central Bank of Canada which then became liable for the outstanding chartered banknotes.⁵

As well as containing a unique item, the little hoard of four gold sovereigns and two paper notes also illustrates the relative importance of coinage over paper money in the commerce of 19th-century rural Canada. Today, Canada's nickel coinage serves as a means of reckoning petty day-to-day transactions, but in the 1880s when the hoard was probably hidden, gold served as a long-term store of value. The gold sovereigns, worth more than \$4.50 each in those days, represented the most valuable portion of the hoarder's cash. At the same time, by accepting and hoarding some paper money, the hoarder was indicating his or her faith in the bank's ability to meet its obligations. This confidence of the hoarder, a confidence shared by a growing number of Canadians, allowed paper money to assume an even greater commercial role towards the end of the 19th century.

The discovery of a unique Canadian banknote by the Brampton couple suggests the possibility that other rare Canadian or British coins or notes may be found in Victorian furniture. Banks were not always conveniently located in pioneer Canada, so that Victorians would sometimes hide cash in vanities or desks where it was safe from suspicious transients and prying servants. Our hoarder doubtless died before he or she could retrieve the money. The unique \$5 note of the Bank of Toronto eventually passed from the Brampton couple into the hands of R A Hazzard of Toronto, an amateur classicist and student of ancient coins, who used it as a bookmark in his library. He lost the banknote about 1984. □

⁴The letters were dated respectively on 15 November 1977 and 26 April 1990.

⁵R J Graham, et al (1989), *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money* (Toronto: Charlton Press, 1987), p 153.

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