

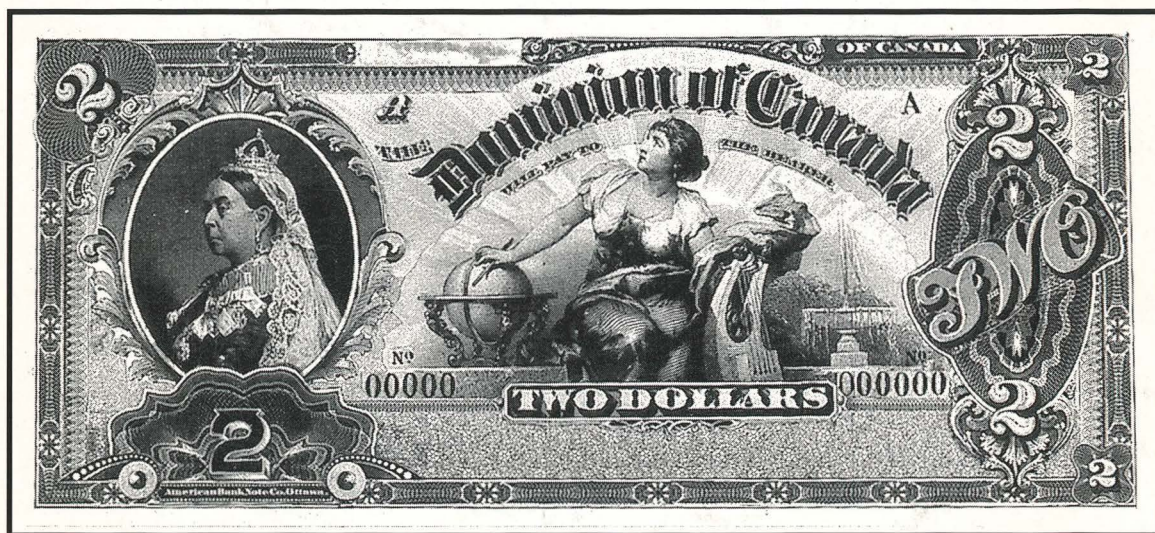
The Canadian Paper Money Journal

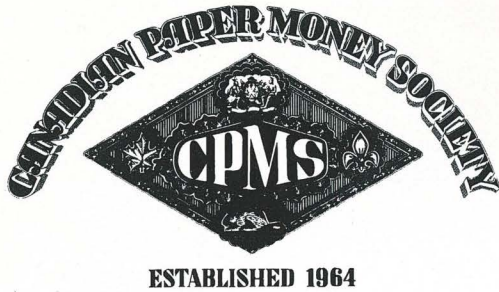
PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY

Vol 33

1997

Serial No 117





The Canadian Paper Money Journal

Publication of the Canadian Paper Money Society



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Recent issues of *Canadian Paper Money Journal* should serve as a guide to the format of articles. Dates are shown in day-month-year format except when part of quotations. Initials in people's names are shown without periods. Bolding and underlining should be avoided and italics used for foreign words and the titles of journals and books. Footnotes should be used sparingly and be listed at the end of the manuscript. The recommended format for bibliography is as follows.



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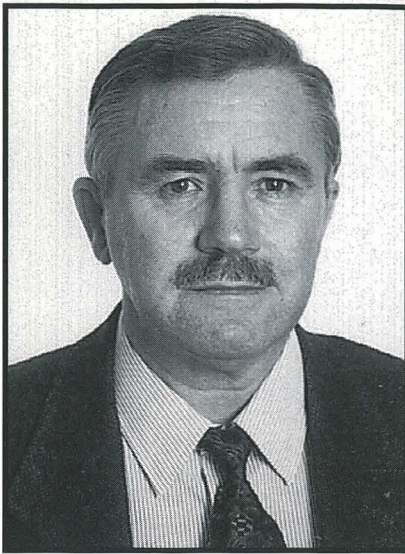
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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Congratulations to our editor, Ted Banning, for another excellent journal. Unfortunately this will be Ted's last journal for the CPMS; Ted has resigned as editor because of his increased responsibilities at the University of Toronto. His past dedication to the Society will be sadly missed.

Our past president, Geoff Bell, has appointed a committee to find a replacement for Ted; its members are Bob Graham, Dick Dunn and Paul Berry. Anyone who has any experience in editing and a willingness to serve as editor of our annual journal should feel free to contact any of the committee's members to arrange a meeting.

A special thanks to Bob Graham, our newsletter editor. It is hard to believe that Bob has produced 20 excellent newsletters during the last five years. Our research director, Walter Allan, also deserves to be congratulated for his dedicated work for the society.

In 1971 the society published a booklet entitled, *The Official Terminology Dictionary and Grading Guide of the CPMS*. It contains a brief history of the Canadian Paper Money Society up to that time, definitions of terms used to describe Canadian paper money, the CPMS's official guide to the description of the condition of paper money, and the constitution of the society. A committee has been appointed to update this publication and have it reprinted in the fall of 1998. The committee's members are Harry Eisenhauer, chairman, Bob Graham, Walter D Allan and Don Olmsted. If any member of the society has suggestions for this booklet, I hope he or she will feel free to write me or any of the committee's members as soon as possible, as we would like to finalize this project by the spring of 1998 so that we can approve it at the executive meeting in Edmonton next summer.

The financial position of the society is stable and the executive does not see any increase in dues in the near future. Donations, however, are most welcome and go a long way toward keeping us on a solid foundation.

Our BC director, Ron Greene, organized a meeting for all of the CPMS members in Victoria, and Ron and several other members had a very enjoyable evening. How about picking up this idea for regional meetings in Toronto, Edmonton, Montreal or anywhere else where we have a concentration of members? The International Bank Note Society holds several meetings every year in different cities and countries. These are held on a regular schedule, organized by local members and regional directors as "chapter" meetings. If any members of CPMS are interested in the idea of meetings for local "chapters," please get in touch with me or your regional director so that we can help you make arrangements to meet in conjunction with a local convention or coin show.

The CNA convention will be held in Edmonton in 1998, with the Edmonton Coin Club as host. The theme for 1998 will be the Klondike. Displays at the last few conventions have been rather scarce, so why not make an effort to enter a display in the Canadian Paper Money category in Edmonton next year?

As it is now the festive season, I would like to wish all of our members and their families a very Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year. When you are making your New Year's resolutions, why not include one to write an article for the newsletter or journal? We are always on the lookout for new material for our publications.

Dick Dunn

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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). **It is extremely important that these references be complete.**

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.



Well, it is hard to believe that this will be my last issue of the *Canadian Paper Money Journal*. I have learned a lot over the last eight years about editing, page layout and, of course, paper money and banking history. It has been a satisfying, if somewhat hectic, experiment that could not have had a worthwhile outcome without the efforts of consistent contributors, such as Walter Allan, Bob Graham, Ron Greene, and Chris Ryan. I would like to give particular thanks to Walter Allan, who has often helped me with the final layout (and especially checking those photo captions!), and Bob Graham, whose proof-reading has been exacting. Of course I am also thankful to the other authors who have chosen these pages in which to publish the fruits of their research and enrich our journal's variety, particularly for their tolerance of my sometimes demanding editorial intervention, and to the members who have patiently persevered through format changes and publishing delays while also supporting me with helpful and thoughtful comments or congratulations.

Once again I must apologize for the delay in getting this volume to you. The bulk of the editing and layout was in fact complete last summer, but I have had little time since August to get back to it and finish off those last few pages and photos. I hope the result has been worth the wait. This issue shows more fruits of Walter Allan's work with the voluminous archives of the British American Bank Note Company, and of Chris Ryan's careful archival work on the history of Canada's engraving companies. We also have another of Bob Graham's fine contributions on the history of a chartered

bank's note issues, this time the Bank of British Columbia, based on careful research in the archives of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

This time we also have an unusual piece submitted by Ron Greene, based on an autobiographical manuscript of a gentleman, Walter Boucher, who was a banker at the Molson's Bank from 1900 to 1917, when he took a job with the Royal Bank of Canada. The manuscript was written around 1970, but this is the first time it has been published, and it provides a fascinating glimpse into what it was like to be a banker in the early years of the twentieth century.

We have experienced quite a few major changes in the way banks operate, not only since Mr Boucher's day, but even in the year since I last wrote this column. New chartered banks have been arising, including one dedicated to providing service to First Nations communities and others that represent foreign banks. As I write this, the Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank have just announced their intention to merge, which would create the largest bank in Canada by far, one of the largest in North America, and might signal more changes to come.

I hope the new editor, whoever that should be, will get as much enjoyment out of working on this journal as I have experienced over the last eight years. If it lends some encouragement, I can also say that I have a couple of contributions in my files already for the 1998 issue. Please give the new editor the same strong support you have shown me.

EBB □



Face of the Dominion Bank Note Company business card (courtesy W D Allan).

The Dominion Bank Note Company Christopher D Ryan

In October of 1878, the same month in which the second contract between the British American Bank Note Company (BABN) and the Canadian government expired, a group of Montreal residents officially announced their intention to form an Ottawa-based steel-engraving firm entitled the Dominion Bank Note Company (DBN). The organizers included Levi Ruggles Church, a lawyer, Samuel Edward Dawson, a publisher and bookseller, George Alexander Drummond, esquire, Senator John Hamilton, a lumber merchant, and Richard White, a printer and publisher (Church 1878).

By the time of DBN's incorporation on 9 January 1879, the Montreal group had been joined by two New York engravers, Albert Galatin Goodall and George H Stayner (Aikins 1879). The Americans were, respectively, the President and Treasurer of the American Bank Note Company (ABN)(Goodall 1880).

During the course of 1878 and 1879, the supporters of DBN lobbied the Canadian government for its contract (Burland 1879a). Concurrent with this lobby, DBN also made serious overtures to BABN for an amalgamation of their respective enterprises. The prime advocate within BABN of this union was none other than William Cumming Smillie. BABN's other principal partner, George Bull Burland (see Ryan 1996a), was strongly opposed to any such proposal and very critical of Smillie's views on the matter. On 12 December 1879, Burland in Montreal wrote to Smillie in Poughkeepsie, NY, as follows.

Now as to our relative position, you seem as far away from a business view of it as I am from New York. I might as well argue that, because I take my seat in a railway car, I must go there, although there is neither fuel nor water in the locomotive. My part of the obligation is fulfilled and I am now able to do my half at any time. I have neither added to nor taken from it since we commenced. Your position would not be changed in the least, you get value for what you part with, and the difference is only imaginary. You neither alter your position nor influence. The fact is, you do not look at the matter from

a business point at all. It is mere feeling against myself. Very well, time will tell who is right. Just look at your inconsistency. You say, "take in the new Co.," you are willing to give stock — say for convenience of argument onehalf — very well, that reduces not only your capital but also your revenue onehalf; still at the same time you are so business-blind that you cannot see that my plan would have made your stock more secure, and the only risk you ran was the difference of the interest and the supposed earnings on your capital (that amount, whatever it might be, being perfectly safe and free from any risk). Cannot you see that there is no business in the position you assume, and for mere feeling you are willing to sink the whole ship? Be it so, we shall see how many of the passengers can survive, or are provided with life preservers. The responsibility be assured rests upon you and you alone.

My only reason for now writing on a subject which I am sick of explaining is to take out of your power to say you did not understand it, and thereby free yourself from the results (Burland 1879b).

Despite Burland's criticism and arguments, Smillie persisted in his support of the proposed amalgamation. Further correspondence on the subject occurred in March of 1880. Burland's letters to Smillie read,

Yours of 5th. is to hand, and I regret that you seem unable as yet to get out of the old track. You are still advocating amalgamation, without I fear thinking what effect it would have. Nor do you let me know what you really mean by it. Would you give up half your stock to amalgamate with the new Co.? I want you plainly to state your plan, so that I may understand what you think it best to do and to see it done. This will bring matters to the desired point. As it is, all I can make out is that you are quite willing to amalgamate with your friends, and would feel quite at home with them. So far you have not given me one business idea to work from; nothing but criticisms of my conduct and complaints that I do not keep you acquainted with the affairs of the Company. In order to have something definite, please give me a business plan of what you consider ought to be done under the present circumstances, what arrangements should be made and how the Company should be carried on in the future (Burland 1880a),

and,

Your favor of the 13th is to hand, and I can now fully understand your views as to amalgamation; and am very glad to know that the social position to be gained by such a change will be an equivalent to your mind for the loss of about half your stock and three fourths of the income. Come what may, I am opposed to amalgamation on any such terms, and, when it comes to that, will sell out altogether (Burland 1880b).

The importance of Smillie's advocacy is evidenced by a letter to him from the president of ABN, Alfred G Goodall. This communication of 24 January 1880 notes,

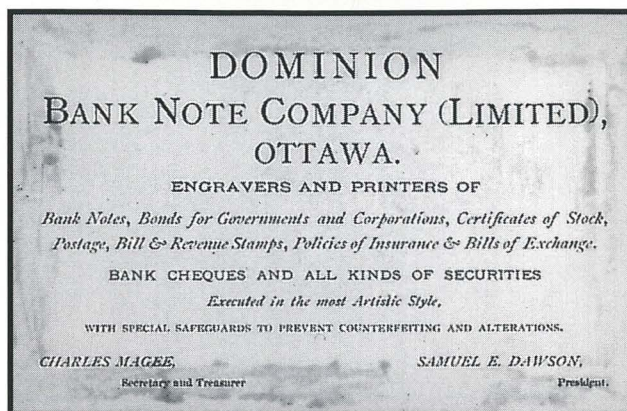
I have your favor of yesterday, relative to the Canadian business and beg to assure you that we appreciate the efforts you have made to try and prevent our being compelled to organize the New Company at Ottawa, but as Mr. Burland has declined to accept the offers made to him for a union of interests, we have but to accept the situation, go on with the business, and take our chances for the result. And you may rest assured that we will do our best for success.

In regard to prices we do not wish to make reductions well knowing from long experience the difficulty of having them restored, but as Mr. Burland stated to me that he could work for one or two years without profit, I can only say that others can do the same. We do not think it is the proper way for Mr. B. to meet the issue, but we accept it (Goodall 1880).

As indicated by Goodall's letter, Burland's opposition destroyed any possibility of an amalgamation and "forced" DBN to take steps to strengthen their campaign for the government contract. As part of this campaign, Goodall sought to undermine the reputation of the Canada Bank Note Printing Tint (see Ryan 1996b) as a guard against photographic counterfeiting. Specifically, Goodall used chemical and physical means to partially remove a portion of the design of a BABN-printed Dominion \$1 note. This altered note was presented to the Canadian government as part of a petition presented some time prior to June of 1880, probably in April or May. However, as experts that BABN consulted soon thereafter demonstrated, Goodall's method removed not only the patented green tint, but also the intermingled black printing, confirming the claims made for the tint. The black parts of the design were shown to have been subsequently repaired by careful retouching by hand (Burland 1880e; 1880g; Earle 1880a; Girdwood 1880). Thus, BABN refuted the aspersions that Goodall cast upon the effectiveness of the tint.

Interestingly, despite the private slurs made against the patented green tint, DBN invoked the tint's reputation in a public circular dated June 1880, which read,

This Company has been established for the purpose of introducing into Canada all the valuable improvements which have recently been adopted in the preparation of Bank Notes, Bonds, Certificates, Cheques, Stamps and other papers representing values and requiring to be protected against frauds of alteration or counterfeiting. The Company has the control for Canada of all existing patents and methods of any value which offer security against forgery or alteration. They



Back of a business card of the Dominion Bank Note Company (Limited), Ottawa, naming Charles Magee as Secretary and Treasurer and Samuel E Dawson as President (courtesy W D Allan).

are in position to use the "Canada Green tint" which has been so long and favorably known, together with several combinations of colors, devised especially to prevent photography and the production of imitations by scientific processes of recent invention.

For the protection of Cheques and Drafts, the Company offer sensitive inks and sensitive papers similar to those adopted in other countries, which will prevent the necessity and expense of ordering such forms from abroad (Hamilton et al 1880).

In addition to its private denigration of the Canada Bank Note Printing Tint, DBN made references in its petition to the existence of forgeries of the Dominion notes as a factor in their desire to establish a new banknote company. Burland countered the forgery spectre in a private statement addressed to the Canadian government in which he noted,

That in no country in the world has there been less counterfeiting during the last twenty five years than in Canada.

That it is an ascertained fact that counterfeiting has been carried on to a greater extent in the United States than in any other country in the world. Nearly all the paper currency of that country has been from time to time counterfeited, consequently the desire expressed by the "Dominion Bank Note Company" to benefit Canada through the "higher degree of perfection" attained by American Companies would not offer any substantial guarantee of immunity from counterfeiting, even by obtaining the services of the two gentlemen referred to in the 4th paragraph of said memorial, who are President and Treasurer of the "American Bank Note Company," which has executed the greater part of such work for many years in the United States. The "higher degree of perfection" now offered has never prevented the counterfeiting of Bank Notes in the United States. (See Health's and Dye's "Counterfeit Detectors.")

A[n] investigation at Ottawa, on behalf of the Government, fully established the fact that neither the work of the British

American Bank Note Company, nor the Company itself, was in any way blameable for the forgeries referred to.

It is a fact that the counterfeits of the Dominion \$1 Notes above alluded to, have all been traced to the city of New York, as the place where they were executed. The circulation did not suffer, the counterfeit having been early checked (Burland 1880d).

Burland's response to the DNB threat also included plans to increase BABN's expenditure on machinery and to acquire new staff, including engravers and artists, as well as the possibility of returning BABN to Ottawa and a threat to set up a firm in New York to compete with ABN (Burland 1880a; 1880c; 1880h; Earle 1880b; Smillie 1891). The net effect of Burland's efforts was the failure of DBN's campaign and the discouragement of its Canadian members. Thus, in November of 1880, apparently without the knowledge of ABN, the Canadians sold the entire stock of DBN to BABN. Along with the sale, BABN received the following written promise.

In consideration of your having purchased the whole of the stock of the Dominion Bank Note Company, we agree not to become interested in, or engage or give assistance to any person or persons or any Company, for the purpose of establishing or carrying on in Canada, the business of engraving and printing of Bank Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Stock, Postage, Bill and Revenue stamps of all kinds and other securities of similar nature, unless Mr. G. B. Burland is interested in and consents to the same (White et al 1880).

Smillie described details of BABN's absorption of DBN and the subsequent controversy in an 1891 document as follows.

From the first I declared to [Burland] that the Dominion Company had as good a right to exist as ourselves — the right of free competition; and acting on that right we might enter the New York field and compete with the firms whose artists it was intended should do the Dominion Company's work. He acted on the suggestion and immediately made public his intentions of opening an office in New York. Alarmed at the prospect of this invasion, the New York allies of the Dominion Company (men largely interested in the American Bank Note Company) dropped away. Their Canadian friends unable to go on by themselves were at once ready to sell out to us, Mr Burland alleging that the consideration asked was 100 shares of our stock, of a par value of \$10,000, and really worth much more. I accordingly parted with fifty of my shares, and Mr Earle, one of our four directors, with forty of his. Mr Burland refused to deliver as much as a share of his stock, so the balance of [it?] was paid in cash. Some months afterward [1881] we were astounded in discovering the real destination of our shares. Asking Mr Samuel E. Dawson, who had been president of the Dominion Company, how many of our shares had fallen to him, he replied, not a share. And further, that "the subject of stock had not ever been mentioned in the negotiations, and that the price paid his company by Mr Burland or his agent had not been \$10,000 but \$8,000!" The next word I received about the 90 shares came from Mr James Cunningham, auditor for the British American Company, and at all times the faithful

lieutenant of Messrs. Burland, Chamberlain [sic] and Lowe. He wrote me that the parties holding the shares, despite their handsome dividend, were determined to sell them on a certain date named. As an act of grace Mr Earl [sic] and myself were privileged to compete for their repossession. We had been paid part and were now free to offer as large a premium as we pleased! On behalf of Mr Earl [sic] and myself I promptly offered \$150 per share for the stock. I was, however, telegraphed by Mr Cunningham, that "the shares had been placed elsewhere," — where he did not say. I after learned from Mr Lowe that 48 of them had been transferred to him and at a price lower than I had offered. Resolved to be victimized no longer I sold out my interest in the Company and released myself from associations with dishonorable men (Smillie 1891).

The timing of the initial share transfer that Smillie mentions is confirmed by a letter of 22 November 1880 to Smillie, in which Burland comments,

Your favor is received. No rights are conveyed by the transfer, and it does not interfere with anything else. Mr. Earle has been in this morning and made the transfer, I am glad to say, in the most cheerful and satisfactory manner, having on account of Mrs. Gillelan, made it 40 shares, which was more than his share. I am waiting your action to get this thing complete before the Americans will have time to move in the matter, or in any way check us (Burland 1880i).

A significant omission in Smillie's 1891 account of the events surrounding the short history of DBN is his persistent support for the proposed amalgamation with BABN. This omission may have been a result of his eventual acceptance of Burland's arguments against the amalgamation. Evidence suggests that this conversion occurred at some time from April to June of 1880, with Smillie then agreeing to aid Burland in his schemes against DBN and their American allies. In a letter to Smillie dated 23 June 1880, Burland comments,

The remarks of your nephew only confirm me in my opinion. After doing their very best to destroy us, no doubt amalgamation would be pleasant to them. I am not yet done with Mr Goodall, and when I am, I have no doubt his influence will be small. With reference to the Canadians you may depend upon it my eyes are not closed. You had better keep up the idea of the new Co. and write to one or two engravers, (who you think will tell the Americans) asking them on what terms their services can be had for the new Co....

... In what way does your affectionate nephew think amalgamation is to benefit you? Is it from the large dividends the American pays, large salary, or premium on stock? If the latter, it will not be amalgamation, and how else he can show you a benefit is a mystery. I have no doubt they will try anything and everything before acknowledging a defeat in Canada and the prospect of a Company in New York (Burland 1880h).

In accepting the case against amalgamation and involving himself in the campaign to undermine DBN, Smillie had placed his trust in Burland, which soon thereafter was, in Smillie's opinion, betrayed beyond redemption. Burland's actions were more than Smillie could withstand, causing him

to terminate their 15-year business relationship. Thus, the events surrounding the 1880 absorption of DBN by BABN led directly to Smillie's 1881 withdrawal from BABN and his 1882 founding of the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company.

(Note: In 1923 another Dominion Bank Note Company was incorporated and subsequently submitted a bid for the government contract. Details of this company will be presented in a future article.)

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Bank of British Columbia Note Statistics

R J Graham, FRNS, FCNRS

I. EARLY ISSUES

The note registers of The Bank of British Columbia survive in three massive volumes in the archives of The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Every single note was recorded, and a bank official initialed a small rectangular space reserved for each note when it was redeemed and destroyed. The registers are not always as detailed as one might like especially where varieties, imprints, date changes and signatures are concerned. There are various marginal and other notations that throw some light on the notes of this bank, which are now so very rare that the surviving notes themselves are too few to give us an adequate grasp of the issues.

An excellent detailed and illustrated account of the history and notes of this bank was published by Victor Ross (1920), who had access to these registers and reported some of the important data from them. This contribution is intended to be nothing more than a very modest appendix to Ross' work.

Unsigned, undated notes called "note forms" in the registers were shipped from the head office of the bank in London, England to Victoria, where they were manually dated and signed in preparation for issue. First to be sent to Victoria from the London head office was a shipment of \$5 notes numbered 00001 to 04000, on 18 October 1862. The fact that the face value of this lot was \$20,000 reveals that the notes were individually numbered, not sheet numbered. No mention is made in the register of the "Victoria" and "blank tablet" varieties. However the four known surviving examples are all of the "Victoria" type, while the "blank tablet" variety has been observed on proofs only.

Not long after, on 28 November 1862, shipment of the following notes was recorded:

\$5	04001 - 20000
\$20	00001 - 02500
\$50	00001 - 00600
\$100	00001 - 00200

No issued \$100 of this type has survived. In fact, the last five outstanding were cancelled on 29 January 1873. Ross records that the Rixon & Arnold notes were printed on paper watermarked, "The Chartered Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island." This was the original name selected for the bank but it was soon wisely truncated to manageable length.

A ledger of Todd, Turner & Co in the British Columbia Archives (Gillespie Papers, A/E.C41/T56.3) lists details of a quantity of notes shipped from Williams Creek to Victoria with the Gold Escort. This document, dated 14 July 1863, gives us some idea of the extent of the bank's circulation as of that date. It records forty-five \$5 notes, the highest serial number being 05499, and eight \$20 notes with highest serial number 1000.

No indication is given in the records of the changeover from the extra-large size printings of Rixon & Arnold to the regular size notes printed by Wm Brown & Co. The latter were numbered sequentially with the former. However, based on the shipping dates of the note form shipments, I believe that those enumerated above constitute a complete listing of the extra-large Rixon & Arnold notes.

A further lot of \$5 notes, numbered 20001 - 40000, was sent on 1 September 1863. The bank had been receiving and issuing notes from Brown before this date, and it seems probable that these \$5 notes came from Brown as well. Having decided to discontinue the use of the extra-large size notes, it does seem unlikely that the bank would obtain any more of them months after introducing its notes in a format considered more normal by North American standards. Besides, Ross makes it very clear that Rixon & Arnold were given only a single order for notes.

Ross records the antipathy of the British Columbia residents, during the days of wealthy miners and exorbitant prices, against the circulation of notes of so insignificant a

Table 1. Quantities of Note Forms Sent to Victoria

<i>Date Forwarded</i>	<i>\$1</i>	<i>\$5</i>	<i>\$10</i>	<i>\$20</i>	<i>\$50</i>	<i>\$100</i>
1862:						
18 Oct.		4,000				
28 Nov.		16,000		2,500	600	200
1863:						
30 Apr.	10,000					
14 May	10,000					
16 July	12,000					
1 Aug.	12,000					
15 Aug.	15,000					
1 Sept.	3,000	20,000				
	7,000					
3 Oct.	2,000					
	12,000					
16 Dec.	20,000					
1864:						
29 Feb.		2,000				
15 Mar.		6,000				
31 Mar.		15,000	3,000			
16 Apr.		7,000	7,000			
1865:						
17 Mar.		4,000	4,000			
3 Apr.		8,000	6,000			
17 Apr.		8,000				
17 Aug.			4,000			
2 Sept.			6,000			
2 Oct.				5,000		
1869:						
17 Mar.				4,000		
17 Apr.					2,000	
1873:						
26 June			2,500	1,250	1,000	
1874:						
4 Aug.			2,000	2,000		
1875:						
2 July		4,000		1,250	1,200	
1876:						
31 July			2,500	1,250		
1877:						
1 July		5,000	2,500	1,250	1,000	
1879:						
27 Feb.		2,000	1,000	700		
TOTALS	100,000	101,000	40,500	19,200	5,800	200
(\$1,704,000)						



Figure 1. \$1 note of 30 June 1863, no 07565, printed by Wm Brown & Co. This note is stamped "NEW WESTMINSTER" vertically in blue (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).



Figure 2. \$5 of 1 June 1879, no A130041, printed by Wm Brown & Co (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).



Figure 3. \$20 of 1 June 1879, no C59816, printed by Wm Brown & Co (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).



Figure 4. \$50 of 1 June 1879, no D02832, printed by Wm Brown & Co (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).

In the second of the three huge note registers is found the inscription:

Last English issue engraved by W Brown & Co. dated 1st June 1879 begins here. Queen's head medallion in upper centre of note.

The book seems to have been kept in the London head office. When the bank in Victoria acknowledged receipt of note shipments, this was indicated by a red ink notation.

Like the preceding issue, notes were numbered individually rather than in sheets of four. The letter preceding the serial number is therefore not a check letter, but merely a denominational letter: A for \$5, B for \$10, C for \$20, D for \$50 and E for the \$100 denomination which was revived for this issue.

The first notes of the new issue, which started the numbering sequence over at 00001, were 6000 \$5 notes, A00001 - A06000 and 3,000 \$10 notes, B00001 - B03000 shipped on 11 July 1879, and 2,000 \$20 notes, C00001 - C02000, 1,000 \$50 notes, D00001 - D01000, and 500 \$100 notes, E00001 - E00500 shipped on 16 September 1879.

The last note forms of the 1879 issue to be sent to Victoria are:

\$5	shipped 18 Oct. 1893	A147501 - A149500
\$10	shipped 12 Oct. 1892	B101501 - B102500
\$20	shipped 18 Jan. 1893	C58001 - C60000
\$50	shipped 13 Dec. 1893	D22001 - D23000
\$100	shipped 19 Sept. 1891	E02001 - E03000

The intervening shipments, which are very numerous, are of insufficient interest to record here.

	Number of Notes Printed & Sent to Victoria	Number of Notes Redeemed & Destroyed
\$5	149,500	147,534
\$10	102,500	100,593
\$20	60,000	53,445
\$50	23,000	18,668
\$100	3,000	1,935
	(\$4,422,500)	

The destruction figures are incomplete, and additional notes may have been redeemed after the absorption of The Bank of British Columbia by The Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1901. The relatively larger numbers of \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes which apparently escaped possibly indicate instead that not all notes of these denominations were issued into circulation.

Some of the notes illustrated in Allan, ed (1990: 15) have numbers much higher than those reported above. Except for the \$50, which is a remainder note numbered D22501, all have been perforated "WB&Co" (William Brown & Co). These appear to be specimen notes with made-up numbers, all in the 90,000 range. Certainly the bank did not, and would



Figure 9. \$50 of 1 June 1894, specimen, printed by American Bank Note Co, with Royal Arms at centre (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).

6). The notes all have the engraved date, "Jan^y 1st 1894."

There were only two additional orders, the first for 25,000 \$10 notes received on 31 December 1897, and the last for 50,000 \$5 and 25,000 \$10 notes on 6 October 1899. The serial numbers of notes printed by the American Bank Note Co. were therefore,

\$5	00001 - 150000
\$10	00001 - 100000
\$20	00001 - 50000
\$50	00001 - 25000

Additional documentation relating to these final orders from the American Bank Note Company (New York) order book has become available and provides further information. An entry for 4 March 1897 indicates receipt of an order from William C Ward for 6250 4/on impressions of \$10 notes, numbered 50001 to 75000 in red on the face and repeated in large digits on the back. Sheets of paper measuring 14.25 by 27 inches allowed the printing of three 4/on impressions (12 notes) on each. The notes were then to be cut and trimmed singly, and put up in packages of 500.

The entry for 10 May 1899 is interesting. It records the instruction to ship the rolls for \$5 and \$10 notes, consisting of a face, tint and back for each denomination (two rolls for the \$10 tint), to the Ottawa branch of the American Bank Note Company. In addition, 12,500 impressions of the yellow litho undertint only for the \$5 and 6,250 like impressions for the \$10 were to be prepared and presumably sent to Ottawa for the completion of the printing. The National Currency Collection has face proofs of the \$5 and \$10 denominations bearing the American Bank Note Co. Ottawa imprint, and the final \$5 and \$10 notes produced for the bank probably had this Ottawa imprint as well.

Amalgamation overtook the Bank of British Columbia before all of the notes listed above could be put into circulation. Large quantities of new notes remaining in the vaults were probably incinerated

after the bank merged with The Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1901.

Surviving issued notes account for only a miniscule fraction of the amount outstanding according to Bank of Canada records. Reference has been made to loss of notes through the sinking of a ship, one of many maritime disasters which resulted in the unrecorded destruction of notes. Losses of other notes not accounted for undoubtedly occurred in the catastrophic fires which afflicted almost every major town in the colony.

Four lots of Bank of British Columbia material were offered in the third American Bank Note Company sale, on

List of Surviving Issued Notes

The issued notes of this bank known to have survived are concentrated in just three collections, two of them institutional and one private.

\$5	6 Jany 1863	00001	Rixon & Arnold	Victoria in Panel	CIBC
\$1	24 June 1863	00048	Wm Brown & Co		CIBC
\$1	24 June 1863	00051	Wm Brown & Co		Private
\$1	24 June 1863	07565	Wm Brown & Co	NEW WESTMINSTER	NCC
\$1	30 June 1863	14125	Wm Brown & Co		CIBC
\$5	31 Mar. 1864	89019	Wm Brown & Co		CIBC
\$5	1 June 1879	A113368	Wm Brown & Co	punch canc.	CIBC
\$5	1 June 1879	A130041	Wm Brown & Co		NCC
\$10	1 June 1879	B99373	Wm Brown & Co	punch canc.	CIBC
\$20	1 June 1879	C20840	Wm Brown & Co	black ser nos	Private
\$20	1 June 1879	C23108	Wm Brown & Co	punch canc.	CIBC
\$20	1 June 1879	C59816	Wm Brown & Co	black ser nos	NCC
\$50	1 June 1879	D02832	Wm Brown & Co	red serial nos	NCC
\$50	1 June 1879	D22501	Wm Brown & Co		CIBC
\$50	1 June 1879	D21459	Wm Brown & Co	punch canc.	CIBC
\$100	1 June 1879	E01677	Wm Brown & Co	punch canc.	CIBC
\$5	Jan. 1 1894	15407/D	ABN Co NY	punch canc.	CIBC
\$5	Jan. 1 1894	26694/D	ABN Co NY		Private
\$5	Jan. 1 1894	76058/D	ABN Co NY		NCC
\$10	Jan. 1 1894	13200/D	ABN Co NY		NCC
\$10	Jan. 1 1894	58814/D	ABN Co NY	punch canc.	CIBC
\$20	Jan. 1 1894	12697/D	ABN Co NY	punch canc.	CIBC
\$50	Jan. 1 1894	00351/D	ABN Co NY	punch canc.	CIBC

In addition, the following notes were ordinary unsigned, undated notes, cancelled for use as specimens for the BC government (by collectors of customs):

\$5	— 1863	4501	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	CIBC
\$5	— 1863	4506	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	Private
\$5	— 1863	4512	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	BCARS ¹
\$20	— 1863	501	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	CIBC
\$20	— 1863	506	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	Private
\$20	— 1863	512	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	BCARS
\$50	— 1863	101	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	CIBC
\$50	— 1863	106	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	Private
\$50	— 1863	112	Rixon & Arnold	Cancelled	BCARS
\$1	— 18—	00005	Wm Brown & Co	Cancelled	NCC
\$1	— 18—	00007	Wm Brown & Co	Cancelled	Private
\$1	— 18—	00010	Wm Brown & Co	Cancelled	CIBC
\$1	— 18—	00011	Wm Brown & Co	Cancelled	BCARS
\$1	— 18—	00012	Wm Brown & Co	Cancelled	BCARS

1. BCARS: British Columbia Archives and Records Service

Flashbacks from a Banker's Memory

Reminiscences of Walter B Boucher

Walter B Boucher

With an Introduction and Notes by Ronald A. Greene

Introduction

A copy of this manuscript has been in the family of Tom Rogers, of Charlottetown, for over 20 years. He felt that it should be published and was directed to me. I read the manuscript and agreed with him and so the search began. I was fortunate in that Don Steele, a good friend, had been in a senior position with the Royal Bank in Vancouver prior to his retirement and knew of Walter Boucher, who he said was a legend within the Bank. He also knew a now-retired banker, Jock Peddie, who had become a friend and fishing buddy of Walter's when the banker opened the Gibson's branch of the Bank. Walter was then living in retirement at Grantham's Landing, which is just outside Gibson's, itself just a short ferry ride from West Vancouver's Horseshoe Bay. In due course I was directed to Helen Clement, one of Walter's children. She and her husband Barry have been very helpful in providing some additional background to Walter's story and have provided all the family photographs used in the article.

Our first task was to determine the relationship between the Rogers family and Walter Boucher, who incidentally pronounced his name, "Bough-Cher." The link that was established was that Walter had courted Geraldine ("Ness"), the daughter of Judge Fitzgerald of Charlottetown before he met the woman who was to become his wife. On the other side, Tom Rogers' mother ("Babe") had been engaged to Ness' brother Roy, who was killed in the first World War. When or how Walter and Babe met is not known, but they kept up a correspondence for many years until death intervened. Walter wrote his autobiography in about 1970.

The family name originally was Crabb. A relative left Walter's grandfather a large inheritance on the condition that he changed his family name to Boucher. James George Boucher, the grandfather, was born in 1823 and educated at Harrow and Oxford, but followed no profession, being a gentleman. He built a large home and church on some fifty-odd acres of property at Cross-in-Hand, East Sussex. He gave the church and some 27 acres to the community. He passed

away in 1894. James George had four sons, each of whom went off in a different direction, one to South Africa, another to Australia, a third to New Zealand and Walter's father to Canada. It is believed that all four squandered their wealth and no money passed down from them to the next generation. Walter's father, also named James George, married Eva Johnstone in 1877. Their first child was born in 1879 and Walter Beresford Boucher arrived on April 20, 1885, the youngest of five children. Walter was born on the Isle of Man.

Walter married Mary Margaret (Daisy) Dowie on June 13, 1914. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Janet Dowie, originally from Greenock, Scotland. She was born in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, but the family moved to Lachine, Quebec. Daisy was the president of the first graduating class in home economics of Macdonald College at McGill. She was an outstanding athlete, captaining her college team in basketball and excelling at tennis. It was through their mutual interest in tennis that they met. Walter was said to be a handsome devil, just slightly less than six feet tall, with a charismatic personality. He also was a good athlete. In fact, he was good at most things that he did.

Walter and Daisy had five children. Betty was the oldest but she died at an early age. Beresford (Berry) was killed during World War II, Douglas is now living in West Vancouver, Audrey died around 1970 and Helen, the youngest, was born in 1929.

The Reminiscences

In 1890, while playing on the lawn in front of my Grandfather's home in Sussex, England, I overheard my father say to Mother that he had made final arrangements to move to Canada, and would first settle in Port Rowan, on Lake Erie. It was there that my maternal grandfather was the Anglican minister. Since I was only five years of age, little did I realize what a career I had in store for me.

Norwich, [sic, Norwich] Ontario, a short distance from Woodstock. I was only fifteen years of age, and the Manager and his wife who had no family couldn't have been kinder. As time went on they treated me almost as their son. They lived over the Bank with a grate in the floor over the vault through which they might check on any intruder after hours.

Starting salaries in those days were \$150.00 per year, and after three years, if satisfactory, one was promoted to the permanent staff with an increase of fifty dollars a year. Needless to say, at the end of my probation, I was delighted to hear from the Manager that I had passed the 'Test.'

At the turn of the century, it seemed to be the habit for all men, particularly farmers, to chew tobacco. One morning, while getting stamp-money from the Teller, I noticed an old farmer with a beard almost down to his waist, standing in front. When his turn came, he handed in a small piece of black paper full of holes. "Well," said the teller, "what have you here?" "You know, Boss, I hate to say it, but when I was out ploughing I stuck my hand in the wrong pocket for a chew, and had that five dollar bill half chewed before I knew it!" After examining it under a microscope, the Teller said, "As it has only one signature and one number, all you can expect will be half its value, two dollars and a half." All mutilated bills had to be sent to Head Office for redemption. In due time we got credit in that amount for the farmer. Turned out to be a pretty expensive "chew".

I had been six months in Norwich when my Father died. Mother wrote to ask me to apply for a move home to London. In due course my request was granted. Before I left, the Manager called me in to his office to give me a little fatherly advice. I was impressed when, in the interview, he presented me with a copy of handwriting that Head Office favored, saying, "You have the foundation of a good handwriting, and I am sure if you spend about fifteen minutes every evening, I believe it will pay you a good dividend." Little did I realize that by following his advice it would mean so much to my future career. There were no typewriters used in the Bank in those days, with the exception of one used for the General Manager and his assistant, so all other routine letters were written by hand.

To illustrate the value of money in those days in comparison with the present, the following episode is interesting:

The caretaker of our London office smoked a pipe. He had two and invariably would leave one on my desk, the one with the mouthpiece wrapped with string and the bowl worn down to half its original size. One night I went back to work and finding this on my desk I asked the caretaker if he would mind keeping his pipes off my desks as one could smell them ten feet away. I asked him what kind of tobacco he used.

"Well," he said, "when I go home Saturdays I always give my Missus my week's pay. She gives me ten cents for 'baccy,' which usually lasts me the week. I buy myself a plug of chewing tobacco. After the chew, I save the quids and put

them up on the roof to dry. They make the finest smokes you can buy."

"That's making ten cents go a long way," I said.

"Oh, that's not all," said he, pulling a small tin box out of his pocket. "You know, Mister, the ashes make the finest snuff in the world. Would you like to try some?" I declined, and he agreed to keep his pipes to himself.

After six months in London, I was transferred to Meaford, on Georgian Bay. One of the finest small towns in Ontario nestled between two hills, right on the waterfront. It was known as a grain port with two large elevators used to discharge grain from tremendous sized ships called 'whalebacks.'¹ More about that later.

The second evening I was in Meaford, I decided to go down to the office. Not long after my arrival, there was a knock on the front window. Looking up I saw a beautiful girl in a large picture hat beckoning me to come to the door. "Now, don't worry," she said, "this is not a hold-up. I'm just representing quite a large number of the young people in the town. We understand that you are a stranger here. We would like to make you feel at home. We are having a picnic down at the beach on Saturday afternoon, and would like you to come and meet us there." Naturally I accepted with pleasure, and had a wonderful time, meeting thirty-eight of my own age. From that day, Meaford was 'Tops.'

When a member of the Bank was moved to a strange town, he was allowed three days' stay at any hotel on his choice, to allow him to locate permanent lodgings. I found a good Scottish family who agreed to give me a nice bright room with three meals a day for \$14.00 a month. (Compare that with present-day 1970 prices!)

Shortly after I came to Meaford, the Merchant's Bank of Canada opened a branch there and their Junior and I became good friends. One day he told me he had heard of a Scottish couple who intended to take a couple of boarders and wanted me to go with him to find out if we could better the \$14.00 we were then paying. They agreed to give us a large double-bedded room with three meals a day for \$12.00 a month. At the same time, they said they had a daughter who was subject to epileptic fits, but guaranteed that she would not interfere with us in any way. Two dollars meant much to us when we were only getting \$25.00 a month each. In order to save cartage for our trunks, we borrowed a wheelbarrow and moved after dark.

The first night we were wakened around one o'clock by steps in the hall outside our room. Next morning we reported this to our landlady, who said, offhandedly, not to worry; she often wandered about the house at night but never interfered with anybody. Next night, however, she must have found a duplicate key for our room, and sneaked in without a sound.

¹ Whalebacks were so named because the deck over the hold was rounded off, presumably to enable the ship to shed heavy seas more easily.

denomination as \$1. The first shipment of \$1 notes left for British Columbia on 30 April 1863, and these were numbered 00001 - 10000. All \$1 notes issued by the bank were printed by Wm Brown & Co. According to *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes* (Allan, ed 1990), surviving notes are dated 24 June 1863 and 30 June 1863. In all there were 100,000 \$1 notes printed, and all were sent to the bank in 1863, the last of them leaving for Victoria on 16 December of that year. \$1 notes numbered 59501 - 60000 and numbers 61001 - 100000 were never signed, and were burned in 1875 after the bank discontinued that denomination. (The abandonment of the \$1 denomination appears to have been voluntary. The Bank of British Columbia did not come under the Bank Act until the passage of 48-49 Vic. C.83 in 1885.) Issued notes that had been redeemed and were destined for destruction were cancelled in Victoria, then shipped to the head office in London where they were burned. The note register shows that 99,042 of the \$1 notes, including the 39,500 which had never circulated, shared this fate. Very few of the remaining 958 now survive.

Numerous additional shipments of notes were received at Victoria over the next 15 years or so. Normally they arrived by steamer, but occasionally by overland express. (Overland from where was not stated: it certainly was not from London!) On 29 February 1864 the bank was sent \$5 notes numbered 40001 - 42000, then 42001 - 48000 on 15 March, 48001 - 63000 on 31 March, and so on. The final entry refers to 2,000 of them being forwarded to Victoria by overland express on 27 February, 1879. These were numbered 99001 - 101000. The total number of \$5 notes of the early issues shown in the register as having been destroyed is 100,248.

The \$10 denomination represents a curious omission from the Rixon & Arnold issue. The first \$10 notes were printed by Wm Brown, with engraved date 31 March 1864. The first lot received by the bank in Victoria were numbered 00001 - 03000. An entry dated 26 June 1873 was found for \$10 notes numbered 30001 to 32500. These, it is stated, had the engraved date 15 May 1873 and I believe these were the numbers of the first \$10 notes bearing that date. It is not known whether any \$10 notes were issued with an 1875 date as is found on the higher denominations. At any rate no \$10 notes were included among the \$20 and \$50 notes shipped 2 July 1875. It is known that \$10 notes numbered 32501 - 34500 were sent to Victoria on 2 August 1874 and numbers 34501 - 37000 on 31 July 1876. The final lot of \$10 notes of the "medallion" issue was forwarded to Victoria on 27 February 1879, and these were numbered 39501 - 40500. Destruction figures indicate a total of 40,213 of the \$10 notes officially cancelled and cremated.

The \$20 notes printed by Wm Brown began with number 02501. The dates on the note faces were probably engraved, but no complete listing of dates used with the corresponding note numbers is available. There is an uncharacteristically

helpful reference to a shipment of four thousand \$20 notes numbered 07501 - 11500, shipped per RMS (Royal Mail Steamer) of 17 March 1869, with the engraved date 23rd Jany 1869. The \$20 note with this date has been entirely lost to numismatics and is not listed in the Charlton catalogue. The next lot of \$20 notes, numbers 11501 - 12750, were shipped on 26 June 1873 in a mixed lot with some \$10 and \$50 notes, and arrived on 26 July. Again the note register is unusually helpful and tells us that the \$20 (and \$50) notes were dated 23 May 1873. Two shipments later, \$20 notes numbered 14751 - 16000 were sent to the colony on 2 July 1875 on the *Moselle*. They were printed on coloured paper (see "Experimental Papers," below). It is tempting to suppose that these were dated 23 May 1875, the only date surviving on a \$20 note of Brown's "medallion" issue. The final reference to this issue mentions 700 \$20 notes, numbered 18501 - 19200, forwarded to Victoria by overland express on 27 February 1879. Destruction figures show a total of 19,098 \$20 notes of the first issues cancelled and destroyed.

The "medallion" \$50 printed by Wm Brown began at note number 00601. These were issued very much later than the lower denominations of the same type. The first shipment of \$50 note forms was shipped on RMS *Shannon* 17 April 1869, and the note register makes it clear that these bore the engraved date, "23rd Jany 1869." They were numbered 00601 - 02600. Again, no note of this date is known to have survived. The next lot, numbered 02601 - 03600, were shipped on 26 June 1873 and these are known to have been dated 23 May 1873. None of these survive. A lot consisting of 1200 \$50 notes, numbered 03601 - 04800, was shipped on the *Moselle* on 2 July 1875. These were printed on coloured paper (see below). They were most likely dated 23 May 1875. The final shipment, consisting of 1000 notes numbered 04801 - 05800, was probably also dated 23 May 1875. Destruction records reveal 5,765 \$50 notes were cancelled and destroyed (see table 1).

EXPERIMENTAL PAPERS

Victor Ross (1920) relates that the first \$1 notes were printed on paper which did not hold up well in circulation, to the extent that distinct preference was shown for notes of a rival institution, The Bank of British North America. The Victoria manager suggested that "superior and more durable paper" be used. The note register contains a few notations which may be relevant. We find for 17 March 1865 a notation referring to a \$5 note numbered 70488 on pink paper, and again on 17 April a \$5 number 89019 is also on pink paper. These may have been part of an issue of "test notes." A reference to the shipment of 2 July 1875 is more direct and helpful:

These notes were printed on a new & improved paper - Bal'ce of which is held by Wm Brown & Co. viz.

pink paper for 10080 notes

buff paper for 5944 notes

The paper has been paid for in a/c 10/7/75.

The notes known to have been printed on the pink or buff paper were the following:

\$50	03601 - 04800
\$20	14751 - 16000
\$5	90001 - 94000

in addition to any subsequently printed by Wm Brown & Co. on the "Bal'ce" (balance) of coloured paper held.

Overprinted notes

A surviving \$1 note has NEW WESTMINSTER stamped vertically across the note at the left end, in blue ink (figure 1). A number of pages in the note register indicate "dated at New Westminster" or other location, and one would like to think that these notes were domiciled at the various locations by rubber stamp impressions. The difficulty is that the known stamped note does not correspond to the listing of notes "dated at New Westminster." Whatever the meaning, the following have been recorded:

Dated at Yale

\$5	53001 - 53300
	60001 - 62000
\$10	09501 - 10000
	21001 - 21500

Dated at New Westminster

\$1	19001 - 20000*
\$5	55001 - 60000
	62001 - 62500

Dated at Quesnelmouth

\$5	53301 - 54000
\$10	03001 - 09500

Other remarks pertaining to "Medallion" issues

No record of note dating of the Rixon and Arnold issues is provided in the note register. Nevertheless it seems reasonable

*The National Currency Collection holds \$1 1863 stamped NEW WESTMINSTER numbered 07565.

to discuss here the alleged 1862 \$5 note, Charlton #50-10-02, using information from other sources.

There is no evidence that any \$5 notes exist, or ever existed, with manuscript date 28 November 1862. The first notes issued by The Bank of British Columbia were \$5 notes dated 6 Jany. 1863, and released into circulation on that same day. (The first of these, note number 00001, still survives and is illustrated in Allan (ed, 1990: 13.) Ample evidence in support of this contention is found in the Victoria newspaper, *Daily British Colonist*, for 7 January 1863, which records:

Bank Notes. The Bank of British Columbia received by the last steamer the first instalment of their bank notes, and issued them for the first time yesterday. There is only one denomination—\$5 bills. Hereafter bills of greater value will be issued. These issues are printed on very good paper, rather larger in size than the ordinary bank bills issued in the Provinces and the States. The design bears in one corner a bust of the Queen, in the other corner '\$5'. On one end is a miner at work, on the othe[r] a ship; at the top is Britannia bearing the national flag, beneath an arch formed by the words, 'The Bank of British Columbia'. The centre or body of the note is written minutely all over with 'five dollars', and dated January 6, 1863 and signed by the manager, James Walker, Esq. Hitherto paper money has gained no favour in either colony; but we believe that the time is not far distant when the notes of our banks will be preferred to gold. As soon as they extend branches to the mines, after a gold escort is established, paper will enter largely into the circulating medium of the country (Anonymous 1863).

Twelve cancelled notes of each denomination of the Rixon & Arnold notes except the \$100, but including the \$1 printed by Wm Brown, were sent to the Government of British Columbia as "Specimens" for use by customs officers. The \$5, \$20 and \$50 notes were sent on 16 May 1863, while the \$1 notes followed on 23 June, suggesting that they were not available on the former date. These notes were numbered as follows:

\$1	00001 - 00012
\$5	04501 - 04512
\$20	00501 - 00512
\$50	00101 - 00112

At least five of the cancelled \$1 notes provided to the government still exist, number 00005 being illustrated by C S Howard (1951: 42), and number 00007 in the Charlton catalogue (Allan 1990: 50-12-02).

For an excellent account of these "specimen" notes from original official documents, please see Greene (1968-69).

\$162 of the bank's notes were lost on the *Brother Jonathan* according to a return of September 1865. The note numbers were unknown.

not, have close to 100,000 notes printed of the \$100 denomination!

There are several varieties of the notes of the 1879 issue: those with red serial number, shown on the face only, and those with black serial number on the face only, or repeated in enormous digits on the back. Unfortunately the note register is of very little help in determining the changeover numbers. In fact only a single reference to the change was noted. This had to do with the printing costs charged to the bank by Wm Brown & Co., 78/- per 1000 notes of the first variety, and £5 13/- (or 113/-) per thousand for note forms "improved by printing No. on back in large type." This notation occurred among others made between 1883 and 1887. If we can assume that the large serial number variety was initiated at the same time, we could place the changeover numbers within the following intervals:

\$5	between	A40001 - A70000
\$10	between	B30001 - B50000
\$20	between	C20001* - C30000
\$50	between	D07001 - D11000
\$100	at	E1001

The only other tid-bit of information relating to this issue that was spotted in the register is a reference to 475 notes with \$5,000 total face value which were destroyed in the burning of the steamer *E J Irving* on 27 September 1881.

III. THIRD ISSUE, ABN 1894

Information relating to the final issue of Bank of British Columbia notes begins in Note Register #2, under the heading, New Style sent by American Bk Note Co. N. York
Note Forms Sent to Victoria.

\$5 notes up to number 100000 were recorded in this volume. The rest of the 1894 issue was recorded in Note Register #3.

The first order for notes given to the American Bank Note Company was for 100,000 \$5, 50,000 \$10, 50,000 \$20 and 25,000 \$50 notes, having a total face value of \$2,750,000. The first shipment of \$5 notes to be received was sent on 19 May 1894, and consisted of notes numbered 00001 - 04000. \$10 notes numbered 00001 - 08000 were sent on 28 July 1894, \$20 numbered 00001 - 08000 on 24 August 1894 and \$50 numbered 00001 - 04000 on 9 August 1894. The notes were received in stages, with dispatch of the entire order completed by 8 October 1894.

While notes of this issue appear to have been given a check letter, it appears in every case to be a "D," and they were note-numbered just like all the other notes issued by this bank. The serial number was repeated on the back in enormous numerals similar to the later notes of the 1879 issue (figure

* \$20 number D20840 has black serial numbers (not repeated on the back) while number D59816 has black serial numbers, repeated in huge digits on the back.



Figure 5. \$5 note of 1 January 1894, no 76058/D, printed by American Bank Note Co. (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).



Figure 6. The back of the note shown in figure 5 is dominated by the note number repeated in huge digits (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).



Figure 7. \$10 of 1 June 1894, no 13200/D, printed by American Bank Note Co (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).



Figure 8. \$20 of 1 June 1894, specimen, printed by American Bank Note Co (National Currency Collection; photo by W D Allan).



Figure 10. Die proof vignette, Britannia, as used on \$5 and \$10 notes of the 1894 issue. The vignette has the imprint, Bank of British Columbia, die number C-525 [crossed out], V-44268 [added], American Bank Note Co. N.Y. (photo by W D Allan).

5 June 1991 (Christies 1991). These lots contained 93 items, including some sheets or partial sheets, which probably represent the only opportunity for a collector to obtain a note of The Bank of British Columbia.

The \$5 and \$10 backs shown in the Charlton catalogue (Allan, ed 1990: 50-16-02, 50-16-04), both numbered 23568 and both in amazingly new condition, are too good to be true. The National Currency collection holds \$5 and \$10 back proofs as well as \$20 and \$50 back proofs with the same number. Additional back proofs with this same number exist in a private collection. The \$5 note issued with this number is marked off in the ledger as having been cancelled and destroyed almost a century ago. It is believed that these proofs, and another \$20 back numbered 23456, were printed as record copies at the time the plates were destroyed.

Acknowledgements

Preparation of this paper was made possible through the cooperation of CIBC Archives, in providing access to the note registers. All of the photographs were contributed by Walter D Allan, as were copies of the relevant pages of the ABNCo order book. Valuable assistance was received from J Graham Esler and Paul Berry of the National Currency Collection and from the records of Major Sheldon S Carroll.

I am also indebted to Ronald A Greene who provided helpful comments and so much useful information from his records, such as the Todd, Turner & Co. ledger data as well

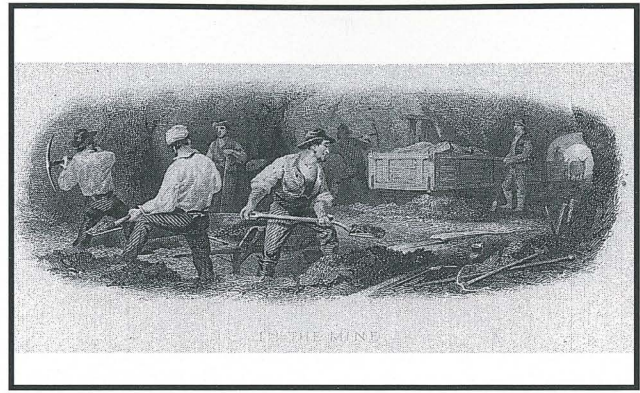


Figure 11. Die proof vignette, "In the Mine," as used on \$20 of the 1894 issue (photo, W D Allan).

as the *Daily British Colonist* article. The latter neatly disposed of the alleged \$5 issue of 1862 which had become troublesome since it did harmonize with documented facts about the Rixon & Arnold issue. Some of the data for the list of surviving notes were contributed by Ronald A Greene, National Currency Collection and Sheldon S Carroll records, and Harry Eisenhauer.

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A young Walter Boucher on a hunting trip (above), and (right) Walter Boucher in a dark suit, photos not dated



I was the youngest of five, and Mother naturally kept her eye on me during the trip to Canada. We came on the Cunard Liner, *Mongolia*, arriving in Quebec seven days after leaving Liverpool.

Much to my father's delight, he found Port Rowan a sportsman's paradise. It is situated on a bay four miles across to a wide sand beach bordering on Lake Erie, and twenty miles long to what was known as Long Point. On the North side of Port Rowan Bay, wild rice grew in abundance. In the fall wild ducks used to come in their thousands. One species, known as the Butterball, would eat so much rice they often couldn't fly. In those days one could shoot for the market, and many times I have seen hunters come in with over three hundred Mallards and Northern Red Heads. These they sold at fifty cents per 'brace.'

The Bay contained literally thousands of Black Bass, Perch, and Sturgeon. The average depth of the Bay was about twenty feet, with no pollution. I hear now [ca 1970] that it is covered with both reed-growth and pollution, with practically no fish.

Ice boating was the sport during the winter months, when the Bay was frozen over solid, with very little or no snow. My father had a special ice-boat built in Toronto for racing. One

fine day when conditions were perfect, Father asked me to go out with him to see if we could break a speed record established by a mechanic in town. His record was slightly over twenty minutes for a twenty mile run from our shoreline to a marker at Long Point. Father asked me to lie down on the outer runner, while he stretched out at the stern. When we really got going all I could hear was the roar of the runner as it touched the ice from time to time. These Ice-boats had three runners made of inch-square steel embedded in a two foot hardwood strip, with the sharp edge of the steel on the ice. When going full speed the outer runner was off the ice, swaying up and down with me trying to hold it down. We made two runs, and our best time was nineteen minutes, ten seconds — better than sixty miles an hour! I have often wondered if that time has ever been beaten. Without a doubt, Ice-boating is the most exhilarating sport known to man.

In 1897 we moved to London, Ontario, my father having bought control of a firm know[n] as the Locked Wire Fence Company.

After I finished my schooling in 1900 I decided to apply for a position in the Molsons Bank. I received a letter from the head office in Montreal accepting my application, and instructing me to report to the Manager of the Bank at

until eleven o'clock to the tunes of one of those big horned old gramophones. We boys were given a room in the attic while the farmer's wife looked after the girls on a lower floor.

By Sunday, the storm had abated somewhat but it was still snowing. Just under three feet had fallen since Saturday afternoon. The farmer insisted on us staying until Monday morning, to be on the safe side.

When the time came for us to leave, I asked the farmer how much we owed him. We were pleasantly surprised when he said, "Say, Son, don't insult us. Mighty glad to have you. By the way, at the end of every month we have a 'Hoe Down' in the barn, and if you ever can make it, come along. We'll be glad to have you."

We had a pretty good hockey team in 1903, and I had the good fortune to play defence with Bobby Rowe, who later became famous with the Portland Buckaroos.² We belonged to the Ontario Hockey Association, and since we had won our section that year, we played off with Owen Sound. That necessitated driving twenty-three miles.

In those days, a hockey team consisted of seven players. A game was four periods of fifteen minutes each, and there were no substitute players. Naturally we had to be in pretty good physical shape to stand a whole hour's play. The score at the end of the first period was one-all, at the second, two-all, and at the end of the third period it stood at three-all. Just a minute before the end of the fourth period, Bobby Rowe scored the winning goal for Meaford. Feeling ran so high that the Police wouldn't let us leave the rink until five o'clock next morning! As I have often remarked, the Ontario people of those days were the 'salt of the earth,' as far as kindness and friendship were concerned, but where sports entered the picture, all friendship ceased.

Early in 1903, I was moved to Waterloo, home of the famous Seagram's and two German breweries. It was quite a large German settlement, and many of the farmers couldn't speak English.

Arriving at nine o'clock at night, I found only one horse-drawn phaeton at the station. I asked the driver to take me to a good hotel. We were still allowed our three days' free hotel until we could find permanent lodgings. We arrived at a two-storey hotel, with hanging flower baskets all around the front of the building. After registering, I was escorted up to what looked like a comfortable, nice-looking bedroom.

After the somewhat long trip from Meaford, I decided to retire without delay. I woke around one o'clock scratching my neck and arms, but didn't dream I was being attacked by some insect. About an hour later, I jumped up, threw the bedclothes back, and found several bedbugs running for cover. I decided to sleep the rest of the night on the floor.

² It is strange that he should refer to the Portland Buckaroos as Rowe was one of the Renfrew Millionaires, who moved to Vancouver when the Renfrew team was disbanded. He was with the team when it won the Stanley Cup in 1913. Several other players of that team are well known to this day, Newsy Lalonde, Cyclone Taylor, Frank and Lester Patrick.

When I woke in the morning, and looked in the mirror I hardly knew myself. My left eye was completely closed, right cheek swollen, and neck so swollen I couldn't get on a collar. Here I was, to report for duty the first day at a new Branch of the Bank, hardly recognizing myself. I decided to make the best of it and go and report after breakfast. I asked for the proprietor but he wasn't up yet, so I went straight to the office.

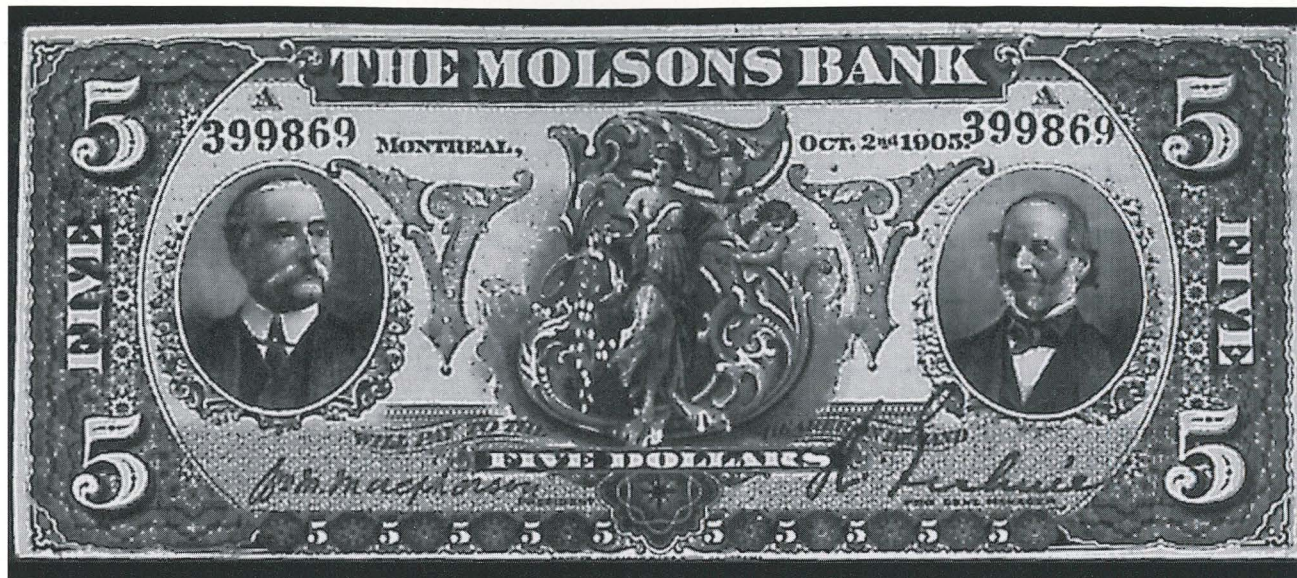
I knocked at the main and one of the staff came. As soon as he saw me he started to laugh. I told him this was no laughing matter and I wanted to see the Manager. When I was ushered in to his office, I was greeted with, "Well, I hear you are our new staff member from Meaford. Have you been out all night?" When I told him my story he couldn't believe it. When I drew out the bedbug I had wrapped in paper he just about blew his top. Calling a cab, he took me with him and away we went to the hotel. As luck would have it the owner had just come in. What the Manager said to him could not be put on paper. It ended with his demanding that I be given two week's free board with meals, in the best room in the hotel and free of bedbugs. Otherwise he would publish the affair 'High, wide, and handsome.' Needless to say, I was treated like Royalty for the whole two weeks.

Our Bank was located at the junction of two of the main streets, we on one corner, and three hotels with old-fashioned bars on the others. Two of these served fine German beer, made in the town, at five cents a glass. When we had to work at night we could send over and get a gallon of the finest for only twenty cents.

In about three months' time, the Manager called me in to say he had received a telegram to the effect that I was wanted in Head Office, and that he was instructed to have me report there as soon as possible. As I was on a salary of only three hundred and fifty dollars a year, and receiving the highest increases at that time, I told the Manager it was impossible to expect me to live in Montreal on my pay. He advised me to go, and felt sure something would be done for me on arrival.

In Montreal I went as soon as possible to report for duty. I found the building located downtown, the main banking office on the ground floor, with Head Office next floor up, connected by a small hydraulic elevator that literally crawled. The main office was in the shape of a large horseshoe, with the banking space in front and the staff at the back. Going up in the elevator with the funny little Irishman who operated it, I asked him "What are all those little white boxes at the foot of each member for?" "To squirt tobacco juice into," he said, "What do you think?" (Fantastic.)

In Head Office the Accountant met me, introduced me to the staff, and then briefed me as to my new duties. What a shock and surprise I got when he told me they had chosen me from all the branches to write their letters to those fifty-six branches! At that time, the Bank still only had the one typewriter for the General Manager. My thoughts naturally went back to my first Manager, whose advice on the practice



\$5 note of the Molsons Bank's 1905 issue. Walter Boucher's manuscript signature appeared below William Molson's portrait at lower right, above "For General Manager" (photo by xxx), printed by British American Bank Note Company .

his shoulder, would record the numbers required to open the safe. It had taken him over a month to get all the numbers. The vault in which the cash safe was located was also the repository where ledgers and other daily records were kept, so the Junior was always given the outside combination. This enabled him to have the ledgers and other books of importance in place before the staff reported for duty. With all the combinations now known, all he had to do was to pick the right time at night to commit the robbery. Eventually, he took the detective to a vacant lot and dug up the three galvanized boxes with just under one hundred thousand dollars. As one of the detectives remarked, had anything happened to that Junior before he showed us the money, it is doubtful if it would ever have been found.

Until 1935, all Canadian banks could print and issue their own circulation. The bank note company that printed our bills prior to that date would deliver them to Head Office in blocks of four bills to the sheet, and bearing only one signature. It was the custom to have a member of the staff sign the bills, so there were always two numbers and two signatures required on the bills before they were put into circulation. In order that the signatures would be uniform, they had a stand that held four fountain pens spaced apart on special hinges. When this arrangement was placed on the pad of bills, by signing only the lower bill, all three upper pens would follow suit. I was privileged to sign one hundred thousand dollars worth of these bills,³ and it was somewhat weird when signing only the lower one, to see the three upper pens doing the same.⁴

When the chartered banks first opened for business, they issued their own circulation, but as time went on, the bills became dirty and worn, so they had to be withdrawn. The question of their disposal arose. One of the major banks

decided to build a chimney flue extending from the basement up over the roof. When they had accumulated the first one hundred thousand dollars, the big day arrived for the first burning.

After double-counting them, and placing them in bushel baskets, senior members of the staff and directors gathered in the basement to witness this first burning. After the fire was started, it was noticed that the draft was so great that half-burned bills would disappear. Not much was thought of this until a messenger came running downstairs yelling, "Stop! Stop! Half-burned bills are flying all over the city!" It was then discovered that the contractors had not placed grates in the flue. Such a draft developed that literally blew out any fired bills before they had gone any distance. It was reported that the bank lost several thousand dollars because half-burned bills were found, camouflaged and returned as mutilated bills for refund.

³ In a note dated April 9, 1972 Walter indicated that he signed his name to the lower right hand corner of the note, where it said "for General Manager." As the date is ca 1905 and the issues of 1903 and 1904 both had the manual signature on the left, it had to be the 1905 issues that he signed (Allan 1989, ed: 490-28-02 or 490-28-04). At the time the note was written Walter said he signed \$950,000 worth of notes.

⁴ Walter's description of this device given April 9, 1972 is as follows: "...the fountain pen set up ... really fascinating. It was invented by one of their Staff and all the Banks used to rent it out, until the system changed to printing the name. There were four fountain pens on short shafts and swivels spaced so that each pen that is three of them settled in the right position. Then you wrote on the bottom one and all the others fell in line. Head office must have sent me close to a million to sign. They came in wads...I signed W.B. Boucher" An enquiry to the Archives of the Bank of Montreal failed to find this apparatus in their collection. Incidentally we were not much luckier in finding a surviving note signed by Walter Boucher.

I had operated every position in the bank except the receiving teller, so I went to the Manager one day and asked for that job. To my surprise, the first thing he asked was for my age. When I said twenty-seven, he said "Why, we have never had a teller under thirty-five years of age. Do you think you could really handle the job?" I told him I felt I could, so he promised to put it before the Board of Directors, and let me know: This is unheard of today. In fact, when I was manager I had several girls from eighteen years up, who were just as good tellers as any of the old-timers. In due course, the Manager called me into his office and asked again if I still thought I could handle the job of receiving teller. He said the Directors had agreed to his recommendation, and that I could take over the following day, as the present teller was resigning. To say the least, it turned out to be a "sweat" job. I started at 8:30 in the morning, and worked right through until 5:30 at night, with no coffee or lunch breaks.

In 1912, when I took this job, there were twelve chartered banks operating in Canada, all issuing their own notes. Each morning, we received all other banks' notes through the mail and local clearing house, which had to be sorted and made up into special envelopes to be exchanged for our notes from other banks.

During the month of March, one of our directors came to my wicket and asked me for twenty one-hundred dollar bills. He said, "I'm going over to the old country for a holiday, and coming home on that wonderful new liner, the *Titanic*. I don't expect to use all this money, by any means, so you will in all probability get quite a lot of it back". When we heard, on April fifteenth, of that terrible disaster, the sinking of the *Titanic* with the loss of fifteen hundred lives, my thoughts naturally rested on the welfare of our Director.⁷

family moved to Switzerland where Lothar and Joachim had tutors in English and French. In Autumn of 1910 the two boys sailed to Canada to spend a holiday with the Samuel Hamilton-Ewing family of Montreal whose daughter they had met in Switzerland. While in Canada Hamilton-Ewing found a job for Joachim with a bank. From here the biography diverges from the reminiscences as both Joachim and Lothar were said to have contracted Tuberculosis in 1912. Joachim recovered, but Lothar did not. Ribbentrop returned to Canada after a convalescence and moved to Ottawa in 1913 where he set himself up as an importer, of German wines among other things. He had an introduction to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. He was often amongst the guests at Rideau Hall where he was said to be popular as he was a good tennis and violin player. The Duchess would converse with him in German, her native language. We found nothing about Lothar and the lumbering business. Joachim von Ribbentrop became a supporter of Adolph Hitler and was appointed as the Reich's Foreign Minister. He was executed in 1946 for War Crimes following his conviction by the Nuremberg Tribunal.

We note that Bloch says, "In Ribbentrop's days of fame, a number of stories were published to the effect that he had been a German spy in Canada.... No evidence has ever been produced to support these fantastic allegations" (Bloch 1992: 8). Ribbentrop left Canada for New York the day War was declared. Lothar was too unwell and was subsequently interned. He was allowed to return to Switzerland on compassionate grounds where he entered a sanatorium. He died there in 1918 at age 26.

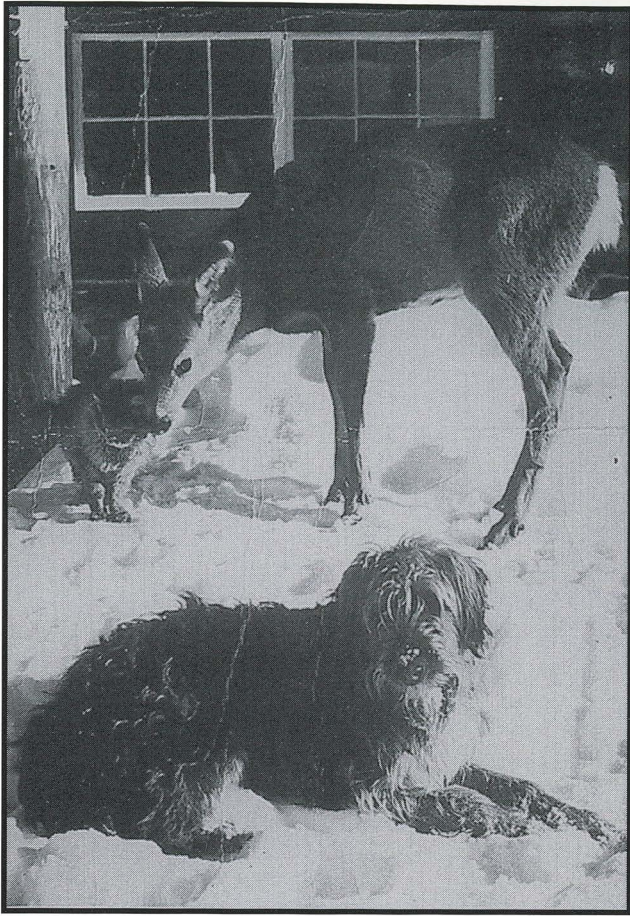
⁷The Director was Harry Markland Molson (1858-1912), the oldest son of William Markland Molson, who had made the Bank his career.

About a month later, the Manager came to me and said, "Here is Mr. Molson's pocket book." It was the same one into which I had seen him tuck the bills I had given him in March. It was found on his body the day after the accident; he was floating with a life-preserver on, and apparently had died of exposure. When we opened the pocket-book, we found nine of the bills I had given him, all stained with salt water. I was reminded of the last time I had seen Mr. Molson, when he remarked, "I'm sure you will get some of these back as I don't expect to use them all."

In all my forty-five years of banking, I realize how lucky I was not to have experienced a hold-up. The following episode, however, is interesting. We had the account of the McLaughlin Carriage Company, which manufactured horse-drawn carriages. Their accountant used to telephone me each Saturday morning about 8:30 o'clock to give me his payroll requirements. I would have it ready by ten when he called for it. One Saturday, I commented off-handedly, "I hope, Mr. Fleming, that you never get that payroll taken from you on your way back." "Not a chance," he said. It was winter time, and he wore a heavy overcoat. He showed me how he put the envelope into a large vest pocket, buttoned his coat over that, and his overcoat over all. "Well," said I, "that looks pretty safe, anyway, good luck to you."

In those days, street cars were all open, and went so slowly through the congested areas you could get on anywhere. The seats ran crosswise, the conductor was stationed in the rear, and would go along the running boards with his ticket box to collect the fares, which amounted to five cents, with transfer if required. I was stunned when, three weeks later, Mr. Fleming came to my wicket, white as a sheet showing me both his coat and vest slit open and the payroll gone. It appears he got onto a streetcar outside the bank. As he was paying his fare, a man butted his shoulder, saying "Oh, excuse me!" while another stepped on his toes. A third man cut open his coat and vest, snatched the payroll envelope, and all three leapt from the moving car and mingled with the sidewalk crowd within seconds. Pickpockets were as slick in those days as they are now.

The Federal Government used to issue twenty-five cent bills which were commonly known as 'shin plasters.' There was also four-dollar paper currency. Every teller in the chartered banks used to put these to one side, preferring to pay out silver for the 'sins,' and either one- or two-dollar bills for the fours. Eventually the Government ceased to issue either of these, they were so unpopular. It seems that in those early days, when one became proficient in his position, more and more and more work would be piled on until these positions became simply "sweat jobs," as the saying went. I had not long been a teller, when I was given control of all mutilated currency. My compartment, which measured about three feet by three feet [1 m²], would hold approximately \$100,000 in the various denominations. When the compartment filled up, one hated to open it on account of the



Pete's Airedale and the deer it adopted near Quesnel, British Columbia.

A few years after the depression and stock market crash of 1929, I was asked if I would accept the position of Honorary Treasurer of the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines, the largest Institute of its kind in Canada. I accepted, and this was the means of my meeting a marvellous group of men, Mining officials, prospectors, and campers of all kinds. I had always been fond of camping, fishing and shooting, and this gave me a wonderful opportunity to indulge my desires.

In order to obtain the first rudiments of the mining industry, I took an evening course that the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines gave that Fall. The course embodied every phase of mining, the lectures being given by professors at the University of British Columbia. Quite a few of those who took the course became wealthy, and one in particular became a millionaire, by going out into the hills of British Columbia and staking claims. While I never made a fortune in mining, I was so enthusiastic that I took the course twice!

While I began by reminiscing about banking, I cannot close without telling of two or three trips I had in this wonderful Province. While prospecting in the Bridge River

country on my holidays one year, I came across an old prospector named Osmond Ferguson, who lived in a log cabin on the shores of Gun Lake. When we started to make camp near his cabin, he said "Bring your sleep bags in and stay with me, instead of putting up your tent."

When we were settled after supper, he started telling us of some of his varied experiences. I asked him if he had any pack-rats. He said that no matter what he did by trapping and poisoning them, more would come. We asked if they really did pack stuff around. "By all means they do," he replied. "Anything they can lift with their feet and teeth. They're the goofiest and craziest four-footed rodent alive. As an example," he said, "to show you how they act, I'll fill this jam tin with four-inch nails and put it over there in the corner. We will see in the morning what has happened." In the morning, Mr. Ferguson showed us the empty tin, and then took us to the opposite corner of the room. There were all the nails in a neat pile, carried silently over in the night. Time after time, when Mr. Ferguson couldn't find something, he would look in the opposite corner, and there it would be. No wonder it is called a Pack Rat.

On one of my camping trips up the Cariboo Highway, near Quesnel, I met an interesting ex-forest ranger known as Pete. He was a good-natured individual with a passion for outdoor life, like myself. He lived on the shore of a small lake between Quesnel and Barkerville, renowned for the Gold Rush days of the 1860s. Pete's constant companion was a rough-haired Airedale, who invariably went with him in his pick-up to Quesnel or Barkerville. He was one of those exceptional dogs who seemed to anticipate every move his master made.

One day the dog did not accompany Pete, who when he returned at night was heartbroken to find the dog absent. Since it was dark nothing could be done until morning. Pete decided to start towards Quesnel and to check the side roads and trails on either side of the main highway. After lunch, following an unsuccessful morning, he headed towards Barkerville. Several side trails produced no results, so he decided to check one he knew the dog was familiar with, and on which he had seen deer signs earlier.

After Pete had travelled some distance, he thought he heard the dog whimpering. He went along a little further, and there saw the dog, curled up on a bed of moss. He had a tiny new-born doe tucked into his stomach, with his four legs holding her in tight for warmth. Pete could hardly believe his eyes, but there they were, having apparently been there all night.

Pete thought that his dog must have been up this trail after rabbits, and have come across the mother deer just after she had given birth. She must have run away when the dog came along, intending to return after the dog left. The young doe, about the size of a small fox terrier, hadn't the strength to follow its mother, so stayed where it was born. The Airedale, apparently sensing its helplessness, stayed with it all night.

and after breakfast we started off to inspect the claims I had come to check, at a distance of about two miles from the ranch.

At the claim, we found that the prospector had driven a ten-foot tunnel into a quartz body, which appeared to be similar in character to that found in the Pioneer country. Strewn around the floor and face of the tunnel, we found pieces of high-grade ore, spotted with gold. My friend nudged me, and whispered, "salted." For those unaccustomed to mining terms, this means that pieces of high-grade ore had been taken from some producing mine, and scattered by the prospector around his own claim, in hopes that a possible investor might pick up some, have these samples assayed, and finally invest. Nine times out of ten, such a salted claim is worthless. In this case, we took a couple of channel samples from the face of the tunnel for sampling and assaying, and picked up a few pieces of the high-grade ore off the floor for future reference.

We arrived at the Pioneer Gold Mine just before lunch, and were received by the manager, who invited us to lunch with him before going on our inspection tour. During lunch, I explained my mission, and showed him the high-grade ore I had picked up. He said, "Why, this looks like our ore! Where did you get it?" When we told him the name of the prospector at whose claim we had found it, he said that man had worked at Pioneer for several months, and then suddenly disappeared. Finally the poor fellow was arrested, and it was found that he had over two thousand dollars worth of high-grade ore in his possession. He was sentenced to two years. When the channel samples were assayed in Vancouver, the report I received indicated only a slight trace of gold.

After lunch the Manager took us down to the seventh level, which was as low as the company had mined at that time. It was large enough for tracks to be laid to carry ore to the elevators. This seventh level was much bigger than we had expected to see, so the Manager explained that it was to be an audit tunnel for offshoots from side to side as the ore found could be mined.

Several hundred yards down the tunnel, we heard drills working and saw silica dust coming out of a stope. The Manager started to curse the drillers, saying one of their strictest rules was never to start drilling until water was coming through the centre of the drills to keep down the dust. Many miners who have not abided by that rule have been invalidated for life by having their lungs plugged with silica dust, which acts like a species of cement.

As we approached the stope the drills stopped suddenly, and we heard a yell from the miners. To those unfamiliar with mining terms, a stope is an offshoot from the main tunnel, drilled to contact an ore body that might be found above the roof of the main tunnel. In this case, the company's geologist found traces of free gold in the roof of the main tunnel, and decided to put in a stope. The drillers had made an opening about fifteen feet up the sidewall, large enough for two men

with drills to enter. They had carried on up and over the main tunnel far enough to avoid any chance of a cave-in. The space they were working in was about twelve by twelve feet [15 m²]. When the three of us had climbed the ladder and entered the stope, the first thing the manager did was literally to give them Hell for operating their drills without water.

One of the drillers said to the Manager, "Just look what we've run into! We were so surprised to find this fantastic ore body that we couldn't stop drilling when the water stopped flowing through the drills!" Through the dust, we could see something the like of which my friend the geologist said he had never seen before. On one of the walls the drillers had uncovered, it was as though someone had taken a course salt cellar and sprinkled an area approximately two by six feet with gold. It was so valuable that the company put a guard on the deposit, and eventually took out over thirty thousand dollars from it.

After this eventful trip, we headed for home, picking up the Geologist's car at Williamson's ranch and towing it to Lillooet for repairs. I was duty-bound to be back at the Bank for Tuesday, but it was with deep regret that I had to refuse the offer of my friend to proceed with the further inspections, and on his terms of remuneration. The prospect he went on to inspect turned out to be a good one. A company was formed and the shares rose to ninety cents. A hundred thousand dollars would have been a nice jackpot for a father with five youngsters!

When I left my friend in Lillooet, he smiled, and asked, "by the way, are you a Banker or a miner?" I replied, "my first love is banking, but believe me, the mining industry has a wonderful bunch of marvellous men. Being Honorary Treasurer of the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines has been a pleasure that I shall never forget."

"One last question before you go," he said. "As manager of a branch of the Royal Bank, what would you say was the cause of your Bank making such remarkable strides in the past?"

"Well," I answered, "It could be put into just three words: Personality, Integrity, and Consideration."

"Good luck, and may the good Lord bless and protect you on your journey."

Postscript

This ends the reminiscences. During his time in Vancouver, Walter Boucher was responsible for major improvements to the Vancouver Lawn Tennis Club building and he played a major role in the Chamber of Mines' obtaining their headquarters building. He served as Honorary Treasurer of the Chamber until 1963.

After his retirement in 1945, Walter and Daisy purchased a house at Gibsons. He then was able to obtain a long lease on some beach-front property overlooking Howe Sound at

When she tried to get into bed with us it waked my partner with such a shock he jumped out, grabbed her by the arm and shoved her from the room. Then, apparently, she had one of her fits, tripped on the stairs and fell all the way to the main floor. By that time her mother appeared and took charge of the situation, apologising to us most profusely.

Needless to say, it didn't take us long to get out of that nightmare, and we got a full rebate of the money we had paid in advance. Luckily no one saw us wheeling our trunks down the street again.

One day, the Manager asked if I could row a boat. He said he had received some salmon-trout lures from a friend in Toronto and would like to try them out in the Bay. To his knowledge, no one up to that time had ever tried his luck. The following Saturday we went out and caught four lovely salmon-trout from four to six pounds each. From then on, everyone who could get a boat was out after them.

On August 30th the Manager told me I could take my holidays starting September first providing I could balance the current account ledger of which I was in charge. I worked until five o'clock in the morning to find a difference of two cents, which was the Manager's fault in comparing ledger postings.

Two days later I went down to one of the grain elevators and learned that a grain boat was expected in the following day. I applied for a shoveller's job. The manager was a customer of our Bank whom I knew very well. He said, "Why, Boucher, how old are you?" When I said I'd just turned eighteen, he said, "Do you know what kind of a job this is? We give you a shovel and a few pieces of cheese cloth to cover your face from the grain dust. Then you go down into the grain-pit, as we call it, and keep going all day and night with the exception of half an hour off for meals, which we supply. If the big air-shovels keep going without a breakdown, it takes from two to three days to unload, and the shoveller's job is to keep the grain shovelled towards the centre of the hold. Now, if you really think you can keep going for, say, three days, we'll give you a try. We pay fifty cents an hour, and just remember, keep shovelling or the foreman will be after you. By the way, I thought you were a banker?"

"Well," said I, "I'm on my holidays, and on \$25.00 a month, I have no money to go anywhere."

There were eight of us all spaced apart, and believe me, the noise of those shovels was deafening. The first twenty-four hours were not bad, but as the grain got lower in the hold the dust was terrific. We covered our faces with cheese cloth up to our eyes, but by meal time our eyelids were almost stuck together. At mealtimes we were able to have a shower and start all over again.

On the second evening, I was shovelling near a small opening in the deck. On looking up to daylight, whom should I see but our Bank Manager looking down. I tried to evade him by keeping my head down, but nothing doing. "What the

Hell are you doing down there?" he called. I yelled back up, "Trying to make a few bucks to go on my holidays!"

At the end of about sixty hours I became as one doped, just shovelling in my sleep, so to speak. Eventually, I came to and crawled up on a steel beam with my shovel and just passed out. The next thing I heard was "Where the Hell is Number Six?" Believe me, I fell off that beam down ten feet into the grain yelling, "Here's Number Six, still shovelling like Hell!" The last ten hours I was really not conscious of my whereabouts.

After the "all clear" whistle sounded, the foreman called us into the lunchroom, and told us to get into line for our pay, telling us we had done a good job. When I looked at my cheque amounting to \$36.00 I could hardly believe it to be true, yet there it was, thirty-six cold bucks for three days' work, even though it had been three days and three nights. Eleven dollars more than a month's pay at the Bank!

At my boarding house it didn't take me long to get into a hot bath and tuck into bed. I slept for eighteen hours straight. The landlady told me she came twice to see whether I was alive. I had a really good holiday, with a few dollars in my pocket. (I wonder what the Labour Unions would have to say about these conditions?)

In the winter, we could hire a team of horses and a sleigh for three hours on Saturday afternoon for fifty cents. We often took advantage of this and always asked a couple of girls to go with us. However, one Saturday afternoon that ended in our being stalled in a farmhouse overnight put a stop to such escapades.

This particular afternoon we had invited two of the most prominent girls in the town to accompany us. As it was an extremely cold afternoon, the liveryman gave us an extra two or three buffalo robes. We had gone about an hour when dark clouds appeared over the horizon, an omen of a snow storm, and perhaps a typical Ontario blizzard.

I said to our passengers "I don't like the looks of those clouds, and we are going to head for home." We hadn't gone half a mile when the blizzard struck. None of us had ever experienced such a storm. After a short distance it was so bad we could scarcely see the horses' heads. I was driving, and I turned to my friends and said, "We'll just have to hit the first farm house and ask for shelter. We just cannot make it."

Not long after that we spotted an open gate and in we went, although we could see no farm buildings near at hand. Suddenly the home appeared with its barn and outbuildings. When we drove up to the back, the farmer appeared and called, "Well, folks, you are lucky to find this place. Just go right in and the Missus will look after you while I bed down your horses. You won't be able to leave here until tomorrow at least, and perhaps not until Monday." Fortunately there was a telephone at the farm and [the] girls were able to tell their parents of their predicament.

The farmer's wife proved to be a motherly soul, and after she had given us typical grand farm supper, she let us dance

of that form of hand-writing certainly started paying dividends.

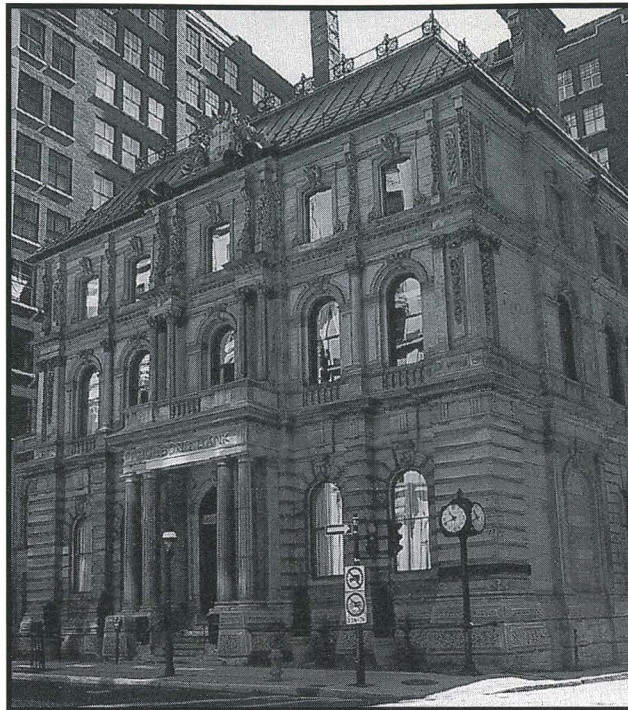
The system devised for recording outgoing letters was interesting, since there was no carbon paper in general use in those days. In each of the fifty-six branches, was kept a book of copying tissue and a hand-operated press. I wrote on the average, fifteen letters a day given to me in longhand. When completed and passed by the Accountant they had to be copied in the Branch copying book. This was done by placing a stiff waterproof sheet behind one sheet of the tissue, then sponging the tissue very lightly. The letter was placed behind the dampened tissue, the book closed, and placed in the hand press. This gave a complete copy of all correspondence in the bound book.

In place of present-day telephone communication, we had a one-inch galvanized tube running from floor to floor, with a hinged whistle at each end. These whistles were on springs that closed when they were not in use. To contact on at the other end of this device, you pressed back the whistle and blew into the open tube, which sounded the whistle at the other end. Thus, "the blower".

Our assistant General Manager had a high-pitched voice. His office on the ground floor was connected by tube to the upper floor. When he wanted information, he would blow three quick blasts and the accountant would almost fall off his stool in his haste to answer it. The Assistant Accountant invariably disappeared for fifteen minutes around nine o'clock, and one day during this period sounded the three quick blasts. When the Accountant answered everyone could hear the Manager say, "I want to speak to Mr Carr right away." The Accountant turned to me and asked, "Where is Mr Carr?" "Well," I replied, "You know where he goes every morning at this time." The Accountant spoke down the tube again. "I'm sorry, sir, but Mr Carr is out of the office just now." Back came the reply, "Go and tell Mr Carr to drop what he is doing and come at once!" Everyone in the office could hear the roar of laughter.

One of my duties was to make out all outgoing telegrams and receipts for the incoming ones. One morning a message came from our Frankfort, Ontario branch. I took it up to the Accountant and was asked to wait for an answer. When he opened it, all he said was "My, oh my!" As the General Manager was just coming from his office nearby, he heard the exclamation, and asked "What's gone wrong now?" The Accountant handed him the message, which read "Sorry to have to report that our Accountant shot himself five times, three days ago, and just passed away. Embezzled \$1200."

The General Manager, who was known as one of the toughest men in shoe leather, turned to me and said "What calibre revolvers have the Branches got?" I told him they were all .32's. He turned to the Accountant and said, "Call them all in and send out .38's. If a man can't finish the job with one shot, it's time we did something about it." Without another word he went back to his office. They sure were tough in those days.



The Molsons Bank Head Office in Montreal as it appeared in 1996 (photo by Ron Greene).

On another occasion, a telegram came in from our Winnipeg branch to say that when their cash safe was opened it was empty, but that the combinations had been turned off in the usual manner. All three large cash boxes, containing approximately one hundred thousand dollars, had gone. The Manager was so upset that apparently the first thing he thought of was to wire Head Office. I copied the return telegram, which read, "Borrow sufficient money from the other Banks to carry on, and then advise Burns Detective Agency to cover all members of the staff, to stay with them night and day. This must be an inside job if as you say all combinations were turned off as usual." I later worked under that Winnipeg manager, and got all the facts from him.

Winnipeg was a supply center for all Western branches, which meant that they had to keep a large supply of cash on hand. In those days, Time Locks were not invented, therefore those knowing the combinations could open the safe at any time, day or night. Since the advent of the time lock, at lockup time, the clock is set to open at, say, 8:30 AM, which meant that even though one knew the combinations, he could not open the safe.

When the ten detectives arrived, and stayed all day in the Bank, naturally it did cause some public comment. After eight days, the detective covering the Junior took him out on a real "Binge." At last he broke down and told the whole story.

It appears that every time anyone opened the combination, Junior would also have entered the vault, and glancing over

In 1907, I asked for and was granted a transfer down to main office to gain further experience. There was a staff of forty, with just one paying teller and two tellers receiving. By today's [1970] standards, there would be at least two paying and four receiving.⁵

We had no facilities for a hot drink at noon with our lunches, so the manager eventually agreed to install a gas plate. One of the tellers used to wait until all of the staff had their tea, and then went down and put a couple of tins of pork and beans into a saucepan with water. He would return and continue serving his customers. It may now be hard to believe that one could buy a fair-sized tin of beans for five cents, and two of these made a good meal. One day, this teller waited too long, and found the saucepan had boiled dry. When he touched the pan-handle, one of the tins exploded, shooting a stream of boiling beans against his forehead. He came screaming up the stairs, his head covered with these superheated beans. The poor fellow was in hospital for a month, and lost most of his hair. It was fortunate that his eyes had not been burned. On his return to the office, he was often greeted with "How's the Has Bean this morning?"

Shortly after my transfer to the main office, the Bank purchased its first adding machine. It was on a stand, and could be wheeled all around the office. A young member of the staff, an Englishman, became infatuated with it, and practiced all his spare time in its use. He asked if he might have complete charge of the machine. The Accountant reluctantly agreed. About a month later, the young Englishman disappeared. The Bank did everything possible to locate him. Finally the police in Quebec found him sitting on the curb on one of the main streets, pounding an imaginary adding machine's keys with his fingers. His job had proved too much for him, and he had finally to be placed in a Home.

To protect the Bank at night, members of the staff used to take turns sleeping on a wall-bed let down in front of the vault. Each took a two-week's stint, and was paid ten dollars. Every member of the staff wanted to earn the extra pay, but if one had a turn once in four months, he was lucky. One had to retire by nine o'clock at night, and there was no sleep after five in the morning because of the rumble of milk-carts rattling over the cobblestones just outside.

Working on one of the large hand-posted ledgers in Current Account next to the paying teller was an experience I'll never forget. He was a man in his late fifties who had been a teller for over twenty years. He had been offered the managership of a branch several times, but always refused, saying he liked his job and the people he served. To a few, however, he took a dislike. One in particular was a millionaire director who used to come to his wicket and hand in a five-dollar cheque to be cashed. The teller would always ask him how he would like to have it, and he invariably would say, "I think I'll have it in one's." When he received the bills, he

⁵ [Editor's comment: By 1997 standards there would probably be one teller and three machines!]

would finger each one as though it were a hundred dollars. When he left, the teller would say to me "Bouchie, if you ever become a millionaire, I hope you won't be such a B— of a tightwad!"

Every week or so, just before opening time, he would hand me ten cents to buy him a plug of Piper Heisdick chewing tobacco. He would cut off a piece about the size of a large pea, and put it in his cheek. There it would stay until after three o'clock, closing time, since he never took lunch. How he did this, no one knew.

The current account ledgers were composed of one thousand sheets approximately two by three feet in size. They would last just about six months, with five to seven hundred entries daily. Early in 1910, we heard that the Bank had accepted the applications of two English college graduates, and that they were to be trained in our office. We were surprised to learn that one of them was a German by the name of Von Ribbentrop, who had been to college in England, and the other named Cave-Brown-Cave had relatives in Montreal and Vancouver. Von Ribbentrop had a brother who went through to British Columbia and went into the lumber business. Von Ribbentrop was a young man of outstanding ability. He was so anxious to learn the Canadian banking system that he used to stay until the last man left the office at night. He spoke immaculate English, and gained the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. We got quite a shock as to his purpose in coming to Canada. Late in July before World War I, he told me he was going to apply for his holidays, commencing the first of August. Since he had been such a good worker, his request was granted. On August fifth, one day after war was declared, headlines in the Montreal papers read: "Spy captured in Quebec! Plans of St. Lawrence River through to Newfoundland! Native of Germany with college education in England named Von Ribbentrop employed for some time in the Molsons Bank, Montreal!" The strange part of this affair was that nothing more was heard from him until a letter came from him in Germany. He had apparently escaped in Quebec, and crossed the border into the United States. Since the United States had not then entered the War, he was able to obtain passage to Germany. In time, Von Ribbentrop rose to become one of Germany's foreign ambassadors but, unfortunately for him, he was one of four of Hitler's "Specials" and was hanged after the second war for his part in the massacres of the Jews.⁶

⁶ Joachim von Ribbentrop (1893-1946) was born in Wesel, Germany, studied in France and in England, and was appointed as Foreign Minister by Adolph Hitler. He was convicted of War Crimes at the Nuremberg Trials and sentenced to death. We have been unable to find anything about a brother in British Columbia.

According to Michael Bloch's (1992) biography, Ribbentrop was born in Prussia, second son of Richard Ribbentrop, a First Lieutenant. There was also a daughter, Ingeborg. Ribbentrop was not entitled to the noble "von" but arranged to be adopted in 1925 by Gertrud Charlotte von Ribbentrop, possibly a distant relative. His mother died in 1902 and the father remarried. After his father resigned from the service in 1908, the



Above, Walter Boucher, at left with the other players in the Dominion Tennis Championships of 1924. At right, card naming the tennis players for their exhibition match at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on 14 July 1924.

1924

LAWN TENNIS

Through the kindness of the players, an
EXHIBITION MATCH
will be played at the R.C.Y.C.

On Monday, July 14th, at 5 p.m.

Miss Marjorie Leeming, Lady Champion of B.C. and Oregon
and
Mr. W. B. Boucher, Canadian Pacific North-West Team
versus
Miss Florence Best, Lady Champion of Canada, 1923
and
Mr. W. F. Crocker, Champion of Ontario and Quebec, 1924

Limited seating arrangements will be provided. Members
desiring to dine at the Club on this date are
requested to make their reservations early.

DONALD G. BREMNER,
Secretary.

stench. When burning time came, I would notify the Manager, who would assemble the Inspectors around the Board Room table. Here they counted the bills and threw them into bushel baskets to be taken down to the furnace room. My compartment smelled much better.

After a couple of years as Teller, I was appointed Manager of the bank in Montreal West, about five miles out of the city [c. 1914 - 1915]. This was one of the best sporting towns in Quebec Province. The only other branch located there was the Royal Bank of Canada. My wife was an all-round sport, having captained the McDonald McGill basketball team, which for three successive years won the Eastern Canada championship, joined the bowling and curling clubs and won the club's championship two years running.

When we had been two years in Montreal West, we decided we would like to come West to Victoria, where my father-in-law had gone to retire. Since our Bank had no branch there, I applied to the Royal Bank, who agreed to give me a position in their main office in Victoria to learn their system.⁷ If, after a year, my services were satisfactory, I was to be given a branch of the bank in Victoria. To my delight,

I was given this branch in six months. Two years later [1920], I was moved to Vancouver, where I had charge of a branch for twenty-five years.⁸

⁸ Letter of 10 October 1917, from the Office of the General Manager, Royal Bank of Canada. He was offered a salary of \$1,400 per annum, with a living allowance of \$200 and a war allowance of \$150. According to his note of April 9, 1922 Walter met the chief of Staff of the Royal Bank in curling competitions and had become friendly with him. As Walter's branch had cut into the Royal's accounts in Montreal West, the Royal man knew Walter to be a good banker. The reply was affirmative when Walter approached him about the chance to get a job in Victoria with the Royal.

⁹ Letter of June 22, 1920 from C.W. Frazee, Vancouver supervisor, "For some time past we have felt that your talents are somewhat wasted at the Branch you are in charge of at present. We think there is an opportunity for you in Vancouver, to work up the business of one of our Branches here, and our Head Office have authorized a transfer. Before sending you an official advice, however, I would like to know if there is any reason why you could not move over here at once. Would you kindly let me know?"

He was at the Davie Street branch until he retired at the end of April 1945.

As Pete said, it was such an extraordinary and fantastic event he could scarcely believe it. However, he picked up the youngster and carried it back to the truck. He placed it, with the dog, on a bunch of sacks, and returned home. The family was delighted with the return of the dog, and took a great shine to the new member of the family. The great problem now was how to keep the youngster alive.

About halfway to Quesnel there lived an old-timer who kept goats. Pete decided to pay him a visit. The old-timer, after hearing the story, gave him a mother goat with an ample milk supply. The baby deer took readily to the goat's milk from a baby-bottle.

The doe grew until she weighed over a hundred pounds, during which time she and the dog and the family cat were constant companions. They slept together in a shed at the back of the house. Every morning, the dog and his pal would chase each other round the house until they seemed exhausted. Then the dog would stand over the cat and give her a morning licking-bath.

It is a strange fact that some animals, although born wild, will occasionally become domesticated. In this case, when the doe reached maturity, she became so tame that any member of the family could pet her like a dog, but she would have nothing to do with strangers. The family had difficulty keeping her out of the house, since she always took advantage of an open door.

One day a strange dog came onto the property. Instead of running away, the doe cornered him near the woodshed. She let fly with her front hoofs, like jackhammers. You may guess, without details, what happened to the dog.

As time went on, the deer used to wander away for short periods. The dog used to go with her sometimes. On one of these occasions, when they had both been gone long enough to cause anxiety, Pete went to look for them. He found them both together, the deer lying down and the dog licking at a wound near her ear. When Pete got them home, he found that the doe had been shot with a small-calibre rifle, the bullet having entered the back of the neck, and having come out at the base of the ear. The deer recovered completely, thanks perhaps to the dog's religiously licking the wound every morning. The bullet had evidently severed the tendon of the ear, which caused it always to hang down, while the other remained natural.

Eventually, Pete and his family moved from the area, and to the sorrow of all the family, the doe had to be left to her own resources. Two years later, when Pete had occasion to revisit the old homestead, behold the family friend running from the woods at the back of the house to meet the pick-up, the sound she knew so well. One ear was up, and the other hanging down. This is one of those fantastic wild-life stories only believable because of ones knowledge of the scene and of Pete.

Shortly after I had taken my second night course in Mining, a Prominent Vancouver businessman asked me if I



Walter and Daisy Boucher.

could go up into the Bridge River country to inspect some mining claims then being worked by a prospector who wished him to make an investment. I was free on the Easter Saturday coming up, so I agreed to go.

I packed my car with the usual camping equipment, and left Vancouver around four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, arriving at Williamson's ranch about midnight. At breakfast next morning, I met a prominent geologist whom I had known for some time. He also had driven from Vancouver to go on an inspection trip to the Pioneer Gold Mines, still twenty-five miles from the ranch. His car had broken down, and he could go no further as there was no garage within fifty miles. After we talked things over, he offered to go with me to inspect the prospector's claims if I would drive him to Pioneer Mines. If I would agree to go with him to inspect yet another prospect, he would give me half his fee for the inspection. That was to be two hundred thousand shares in a company that was to be formed if his report was satisfactory. As I had to be back in Vancouver by Tuesday after the Easter holiday, I told him I could only go with him to the Pioneer, and when we returned to the ranch I would tow his car down to Lillooet, about fifty miles. He gladly accepted my offer,

Grantham's Landing. This property is on an Indian Reserve and so was only available for lease, not purchase. He built a cottage on the beach, then the house into which they moved. As a handyman he could always get the job done, even if it was not always the most workman-like finish. In time he became the beach handyman and would do a lot of jobs for the summer residents. The house is still owned by the family.

He loved fishing and was good at it. He taught his children and many youngsters how to fish. He also learned how to prepare and deep-fry cod particularly well and would distribute this handiwork to the people on the beach. Often he would tell them the day before not to bring their lunch as he would provide it.

Unfortunately Daisy developed Alzheimer's disease. Walter looked after her as long as he could. She eventually passed away in 1969. He passed away November 20, 1978, aged 93.

Acknowledgements

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The Centenary of the Dominion of Canada Notes of 1897-98

Essays and Proofs

Walter D Allan, FCNRS

The Department of Finance of the Government of Canada advertised for tenders for the production of banknotes and other securities in 1896. There was considerable controversy over tenders from the current suppliers, the British American Bank Note Company (BABN) and the American Bank Note Company (ABN). The government agreed to accept the ABN tender on 8 January 1897, the contract to begin on 1 July 1897 and to last for five years and three months. The contract was signed on 9 March 1897.¹

It appears that ABN was advised to prepare models for \$1 and \$2 notes as early as mid-January, but the author has not found any correspondence that would confirm this. However, models for the new notes were produced about this time.

ONE DOLLAR MODELS FOR 1897

Face Models

The first model (figure 1), dated "July 2nd 1897," comprised lathework, title and counters, with a central vignette showing a seated Britannia figure with a lion at left and ships at right (Christies 1990: lot 550). At left, a portrait of Lady Aberdeen



Figure 1. Face model for a \$1, July 2nd 1897, of the Dominion of Canada (W D Allan, courtesy National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada).

appears and, at right, a portrait of Lord Aberdeen. Both portraits are cut-outs from photographs. The model is in black with green tint, the tint in the signature area being comprised of "the United States Manufacturing Company" in micro-letters. Some parts of the counters have been painted with a light green wash. The five zeroes at lower left and right are in red. A notation at the top left on the card backing reads, "Lumber scene substituted for the figure. Numbers to be above." This model is now in the National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada. The allegorical vignette of Britannia and the lion was used on a note of 50 mil reis of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil of 1890 (figure 13; Pick et al 1995: S643).

An entry on page 150 in an ABN order book, dated 23 March 1897, reads,

Dominion of Canada
\$1 Note
Engrave
Special portrait Lord Aberdeen } for face
" " Lady Aberdeen }
" Vignette Parliament House for back
Matrix die for face complete
" " " tint "
" " " back complete

An order card also has similar information:

\$1 and \$2
Same as their old notes
(countersigned) "J M Courtney"
for Minister of Finance
check letters - yes A B C D.
on \$1 face Lord & Lady Aberdeen
" Lumber scene
back - House of Parliament
on \$2 face Prince of Wales
Fishing Scene
back Agriculture vignette

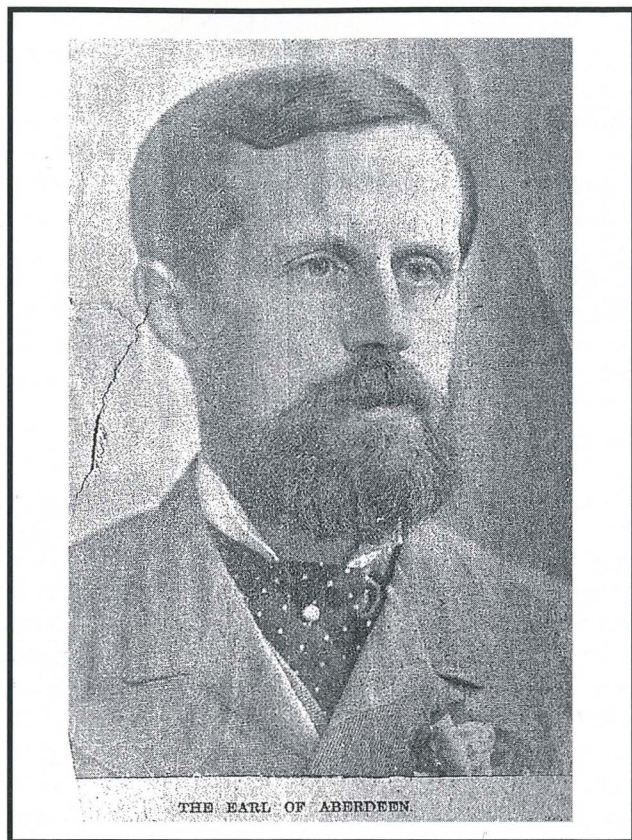


Figure 2. Portrait of the Earl of Aberdeen.



Figure 3. Photograph of the Earl of Aberdeen.



Figure 4. Photograph of Lady Aberdeen.



Figure 5. Photograph of Lady Aberdeen.

The Christies sale of 29 November 1990 contained several photographs (Christies 1990: lot 551) of the Earl of Aberdeen (figures 2-3) and Lady Aberdeen (figures 4, 5, 6). It appears that figures 3 and 5 were copied to produce the engraved portraits.

The next model (figure 7; Christies 1990: lot 551) has the engraved portraits, but the lumber scene is a photograph of an original wash drawing very similar in style to those painted

by the artist, De Cost Smith (see Allan 1997; Tomasko 1994). The lathework on the border and around the counters has been changed, the corner "1"s removed, but a "ONE" placed beneath each portrait. "Will pay to the bearer" has been added along the top of the lumber scene and "For Ministry of Finance" at the bottom right of the signature area. A wide, curved band of tint containing the words, "Dominion of Canada," consists of lines and micro-letters reading,



“BROWN BROTHERS.” The signature pantograph has a floral pattern and micro-letters reading, “Dominion of Canada.” There is room at the top for the serial “No” and there are six zeroes at left and five at right in red. The plate check letters have been enlarged and JM Courtney’s signature added. The “ONE DOLLAR” panel is painted. There are numerous other smaller alterations. Above the model, “ $7\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ ” is written in red, but the “ $\frac{3}{8}$ ” has been crossed out and “ $\frac{5}{32}$ ” added in pencil. At the bottom, “Approved Mch 18/97” is written in pencil.

Back Models

There are two models for the back of the \$1 note.

The first (figure 8) is printed in green with outlined counters. Its central vignette has a photograph of the central block of the Parliament buildings in grey with the sky in tan. Above is the title, “NCO DE AHUACHAI” in outlined letters on a curved, green band, all hand-painted. The imprint, “American Bank Note Company New York” is pasted on at the bottom. The title is like that seen on the 50-peso notes of Banco de Ahuachapam, El Salvador (figure 9; Pick et al 1995: S126). Notes of this bank are not known to have been



Figure 6 (above left). Photograph of Lady Aberdeen.
 Figure 7 (top). Model for the face of the \$1 of the Dominion of Canada, 1897, with “approved Mch 18/97” (W D Allan).
 Figure 8 (middle). Model for the back of the \$1 of the Dominion of Canada, 1897 (W D Allan).
 Figure 9 (above). 50 pesos of Banco de Ahuachapam, El Salvador (W D Allan).

issued. Some writing on the card at top left includes, “Buildg,” most likely an abbreviation for the vignette of the Parliament building.

The second model (figure 10) is similar to the last but with the vignette of the Parliament’s central block engraved. It is also in green with the vignette in black. The title at the top reads “ANCO DE VENEZUEL” painted in like the title



Figure 10. Model for the back of the \$1 of the Dominion of Canada, 1897 (W D Allan, courtesy National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada).

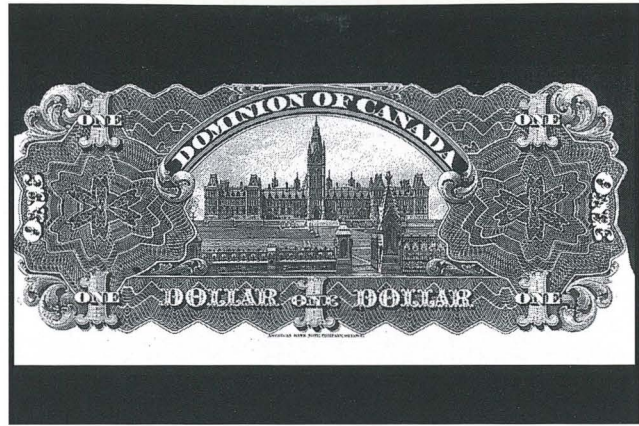


Figure 12. Proof for the back of a Dominion of Canada \$1 of 1897 or 1898 (W D Allan).



Figure 11. Face of the 20 Bolivares of Banco de Venezuela (W D Allan).



Figure 13. 50,000 reis of Brazil (W D Allan).

used on the Banco de Venezuela note for 20 Bolivares (figure 11; Pick et al 1995: S261). The large “1” counter at the left is missing. The imprint at the bottom now reads, “American Bank Note Company Ottawa.” Writing on the card at the top left that reads “Substitut [sic] Parlimnt [sic] Buildg” is initialled, “WSF” and dated in pencil, “Approved Mch 18/ 97.”

There were several proofs of the back design (figure 12) in green as well as one in unissued brown tint (Christies 1990: lot 553) that has “wrong color” written below.

The vignettes used for the \$1 note are the logging scene engraved by Robert Savage (Hessler 1993), “CANADA-B-4” (figure 14), Lord Aberdeen, “CANADA-A-3” (figure 15), and Lady Aberdeen, “CANADA-A-2” (figure 16), all with the imprint, “American Bank Note Co. Ottawa.” The back vignette is “PARLIAMENT BUILDING - OTTAWA / CANADA B-3” with the same imprint (figure 17). The die proof portraits and vignettes are all in black.

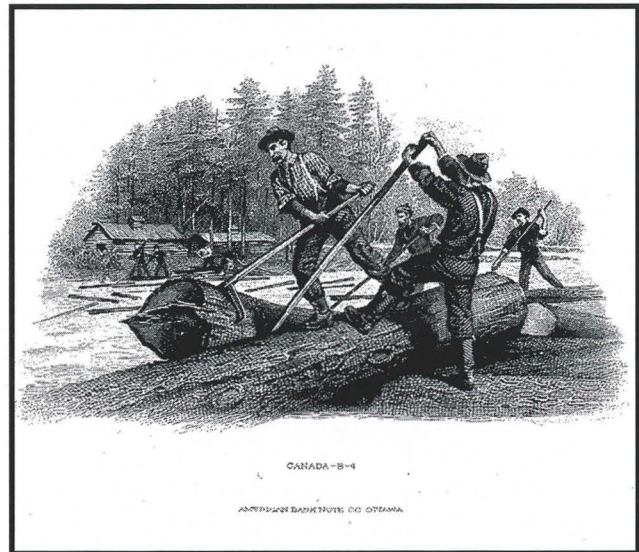


Figure 14. Vignette CANADA-B-4 of the American Bank Note Co, Ottawa (W D Allan).

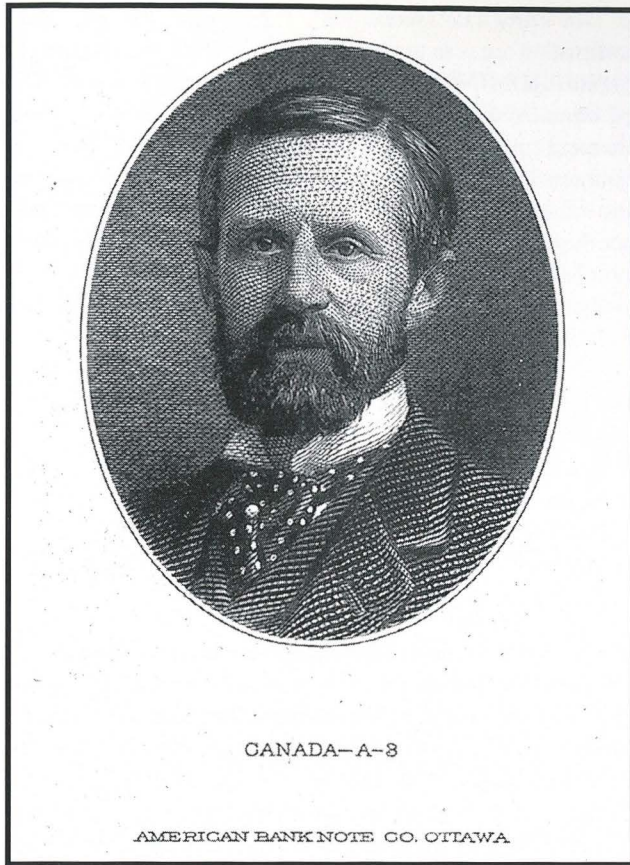


Figure 15. Vignette CANADA-A-3 (Lord Aberdeen) of the American Bank Note Co, Ottawa (W D Allan).



Figure 16. Vignette CANADA-A-2 (Lady Aberdeen) of the American Bank Note Co, Ottawa (W D Allan).

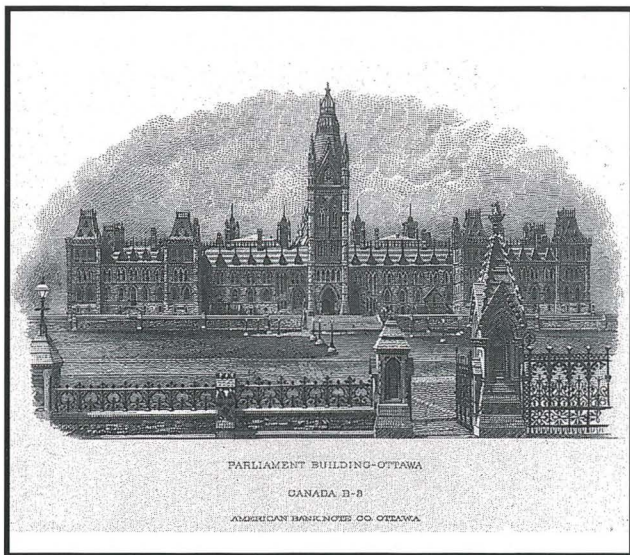


Figure 17. Vignette, PARLIAMENT BUILDING — OTTAWA, CANADA B-3 of the American Bank Note Co, Ottawa (W D Allan).

ONE DOLLAR OF 1898

Face

Soon after the issue of the 1897 \$1 and \$2 notes, some confusion arose among the public because both denominations shared the green colour. Consequently, it was decided to change the \$1 notes to a brown or tan colour. At the same time it was noticed that the large "1" counter on the back of the \$1 notes tended to show through the paper and disfigure the portraits on the face, so they were reduced in size and increased in number to five, and moved to the outside of the back design. These also had "ONE"s outlined over the numerals. A curved "ONE" was also added at each end. At the same time, modifications were made to the face, mainly in the border, which was made narrower and was made up of small "one dollar" and "1"s. The "Will pay to the bearer" was removed from its place over the vignette and placed instead to the left and right of the "ONE DOLLAR" panel.



Figure 18. Face proof for the Dominion of Canada \$1 of 1898 (W D Allan).



Figure 19. Approval proof for the Dominion of Canada \$1 of 1898 (W D Allan).

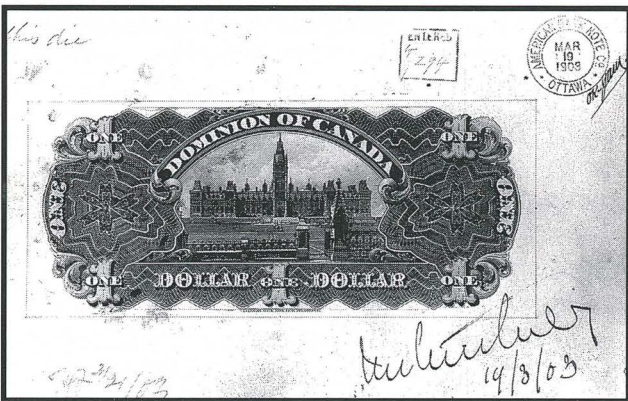
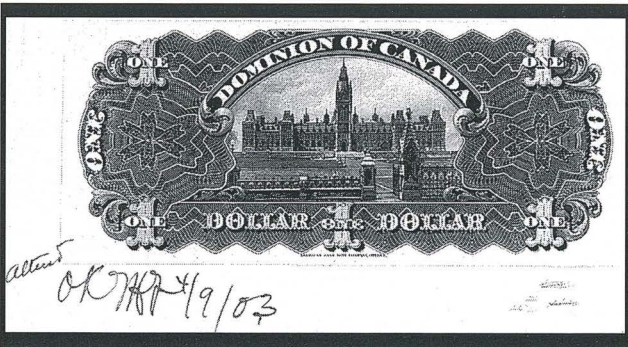


Figure 20. Approval proof for back of a the Dominion of Canada \$1 of 1898 (W D Allan).



An early face proof with olive green tint has small unfinished areas in the border, “THE” of the title is over the “D” of “DOMINION,” the countersignature and “for Minister of Finance” have not been added, and the small “1”s in a diamond pattern have not been added to the large “1” counters in the tint. The tint at the bottom does not extend past the left and right “ONE” counters (figure 18). One can easily see the differences when making comparison with an approval proof (figure 19) that has “OK FHT [Fred Toller] 6/27/98” written below. This proof also has the “American Bank Note Co. Ottawa” imprint.

Page 238 of an ABN order book, dated 24 March 1898, has the following.

- ABNCo Ottawa
- Dominion of Canada
- Engrave
- Face Die \$1 Note
- Tint Die \$1 Note (Peru Brown)
- Back Die \$1 Note

This probably indicates that the 1898 plates were engraved in Ottawa. Proofs of the face also exist with a red tint and a green tint in addition to the light brown tint. The face proof with the green tint has “tint may be incorrect Mar 1898” written on the card backing. Another face proof in green of the first type Series A has “alteration tint F196 March 1903” written below. Whether this refers to the later design change in the backs in 1903 is not clear.

Back

The first design for the back of the \$1 note of 1898 has the “ONE” counters at the right and left ends curved inward. A proof of this type (see figure 12) exists in dark brown. Another back proof with plate number F124 engraved above has “Wrong Color” written on it and is in red. A second type of back was designed with the “ONE” counters at the ends curved outward. An approval proof of this new back (figure 20) has Toller’s initials, “FHT” and “3/21/03” at bottom left, “J. M. Courtney / 19/3/03” at the bottom right, and includes an ABN stamp at top right dated “Mar 19 1903” and the approval, “OK JAM [J Machado],” beneath it. Another approval proof in green (figure 21) has written at bottom left in red ink, “Altered / OK FHT 4/9/03.” Additional back proofs exist in green and black, the latter with “1898 Wrong Color” written on the back.

Figure 21. Approval proof for back of a the Dominion of Canada \$1 of 1898 (W D Allan).

THE \$1 NOTE ISSUE

Some interesting correspondence between T H Freeland, Secretary and Manager of the American Bank Note Company, and Fred Toller, Comptroller of the Department of Finance in Ottawa, sheds light on orders for the new \$1 notes. One letter by Toller, dated 19 May 1897, reads,

The deputy Minister of Finance having been informed by you that it is the intention of the American Bank Note Coy [sic] to commence work in Ottawa on or about the 25th inst., I am instructed to request you will give the necessary orders to have the following notes commenced as soon as convenient, viz; -

Dominion Notes	ONES	150,000 Sheets	\$600,000
do	twos	50,000 Sheets	400,000

Please acknowledge receipt of this order and at the same time inform me when you think it probable the first bundle will be delivered, also how many bundles per week you think you can send us. This will give us some idea of the time it will take to fill the present order.

A reply from Freeland dated 22 May includes,

In reply to your inquiry as to when we think it probable the first delivery of said notes will be made, - I have to say that we expect to begin delivery on or about the first day of August next and that Mr J. K. Myers who is now in Ottawa, will arrange with you as to the quantity of notes which can be delivered to you weekly.

It is to be noted that this correspondence was taking place before the contract of 1 July had begun.

An ABN order book lists on page 11 orders received and bills rendered as in table 1.

The "Orders Received" for 1897 total 350,000 sheets and bills rendered (i.e., sheets delivered) total 274,000, while for 1898 orders total 682,000 and bills rendered 661,000. If one adds up the "Bills Rendered" column, which would indicate notes delivered, one can see that from September 1897 to September 1898, before the "Series B" notation, there were 600,000 sheets, or 2,400,000 notes. This matches exactly data in the standard catalogue (Allan 1996: 113).

In addition, a letter from Toller to the manager at ABN Ottawa, dated 21 June 1898, reads,

Referring to my letter of yesterdays [sic] date giving an order for 200000 sheets of ones and 75,000 sheets of twos I have to request you will please increase the ones by 16,000 sheets making the order you have now in hand as follows

100 000 sheets of ones old Series No. 500 001 to 600.000

216.000 sheets of ones new Series

75.000 sheets of twos...

This further confirms the changeover from "plain" to "series A" notes.

Another letter from Fred Toller to the manager at ABN Ottawa, dated 28 September 1899, reads,

4 Notes \$1 each.					
Orders Received			Bills Rendered		
1897	May	150.000	1897	Sep	31.000
	Oct	75.000		Oct	69.000
	"	25.000		Nov	106.000
	Nov	100.000		"	35.000
			Dec	33.000	
1898	Feb	50.000	1898	Jan	53.000
	Mar	116.000		Feb	23.000
	June	316.000		Mar	50.000
	Nov	200.000		May	68.000
				June	38.000
			July	10.000	
			"	32.000	
			Aug	50.000	
			Sept	2.000	
			" Series A	85.000	
			Oct	95.000	
			Nov	68.000	
			Dec	87.000	
1899	Jan	100.000	1899	Jan	73.000
	Feb	100.000		Feb	8.000
	Apr	150.000		Mar	69.000
	July	150.000		Apr	49.000
				May	35.000
				June	97.000
				Aug	83.000
				Sept	57.000
		Oct	69.000		
			Nov	52.000	
			Dec	73.000	
			" Series B	23.000	

Table 1. List from an ABN order book showing orders received and bills rendered for the Dominion of Canada.

In reply to your favour of the 27th inst' I beg to say that when the present series of Aberdeen \$1 notes A has reached No 1,000,000 you had better continue on with Series B 000 001 to 001000 unless you can suggest anything better. How would it do to number this series in red [crossed out] blue (above)?

A reply from Warren L Green, resident manager of ABN in Ottawa, dated 29 September 1899, reads,

I beg to acknowledge yours of the 28th. As there is no better way to designate the second million of notes, we will change the series letter to read series "B" and number the second million of notes from 1 upwards. I would not alter the numbers from red to blue as I believe the less change made on notes the better.

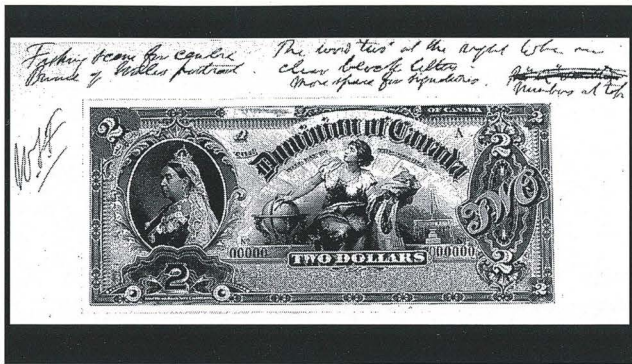


Figure 22. Face model for the \$2 note of 1897 (W D Allan).

Adding totals of “Bills Rendered” in the order book from the September 1898 “Series A” notation to December 1899, before the Series B notation, yields 1,000,000 sheets or 4,000,000 notes, as indicated in the standard catalogue (Allan 1996: 113).

Toller wrote another interesting letter to W H Freeland on 25 April 1898. In it he writes,

I am instructed to ask you to please forward to this department as soon as convenient all “back tint” and “Face tint” plates from which you have taken 55000 impressions, and to continue to do so from time to time whenever this number of impressions has been reached from the general plates being used.

It was apparently the Finance Department’s view that after printing 55,000 sheets a plate was sufficiently worn to prevent further clear, sharp impressions from being produced.

TWO DOLLAR NOTES OF 1897

Early in 1897, models for the face and back of a new \$2 note were prepared.

Face

The model for the face (figure 22; Christies 1990: lot 560) is composed of the title, “The Dominion of Canada,” lathework and counters, with a portrait of Queen Victoria facing left and a central allegorical vignette. The tint above the signature area is green and consists mainly of rays; the signature area itself is grey and consists of tiny hexagons and micro-letters that read, “The United States Manufacturing Company.” A small amount of green around the bottom of the portrait is composed of the same design and wording. Most of the “TWO” and “2” counters, except under the portrait, are outlined and coloured in with a green wash. Writing at the top left reads, “Fishing scene for centre / Prince of Wales Portrait.” Top centre reads, “The word ‘two’ at the right to be in clear black letters / more space for signatures,” while the wording at top right is, “The A’s omitted [crossed out]” and “numbers at top.” At left are W H Freeland’s initials, “WHF.”



Figure 23. Revised face model for the \$2 of 1897 (W D Allan).



Figure 24. Face proof for the \$2 of 1897 with the Courtney signature (W D Allan).



Figure 25. Specimen note of the \$2 of 1897 with the Boville signature (W D Allan).

The ABN order book on page 150, as with the \$1, has the following notation, dated 23 March 1897, that appears to refer to this model.

\$2 Note	
Engrave	
Special portrait Prince of Wales	} for face
“ vignette Fishing	
“ “ Agriculture for back	
Matrix die for face	
“ “ “ tint	
“ “ “ back	

The Christies auction of 29 November 1990 also featured revised models for this face (figure 23; Christies 1990: lot

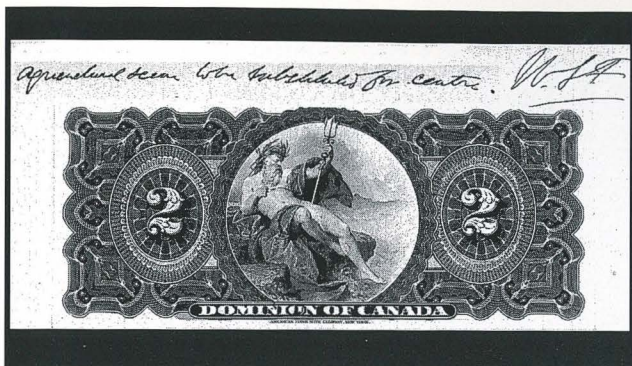


Figure 26. Back model for the 1897 \$2 (W D Allan).



Figure 27. Back model for the \$2 with different lathework and counters (photo by Zagon; courtesy National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada).



Figure 28. Back proof for the 1897 \$2 with plate imprint, "CANADA-F-39" (W D Allan).

561). On one the three corner "2"s have been replaced by lathework squares, the "2"s and "TWO" at right have been removed, a portrait of Edward, Prince of Wales, replaces that of Queen Victoria, and a photo of a drawing of men fishing replaces the allegorical vignette at centre. The bottom left counter elements are compressed and moved slightly to the left to leave more signature space, as recommended in the notation on the previous model. "WILL PAY TO THE BEARER" has been moved from above the central vignette

to the bottom of the fishing vignette. The "No" and red zeroes are moved to the top, the check letters have been lowered, and the border design is wider. The words, "Countersigned" and "For Minister of Finance" have been added along with J M Courtney's signature.

The green tint in the band containing "Dominion of Canada" is composed of lines and micro-letters that spell out "BROWNBROTHERS." Above this, the green is composed of micro-letters that read "DOMINION OF CANADA," while the signature panel consists of wavy lines.

Near the top of the card backing the dimensions are marked as " $7\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " with $\frac{5}{32}$ written over the " $\frac{3}{8}$ " in pencil. Below we have "approved Mch 18/97."

The ABN archive material contained no further face models but did have face proofs with the Courtney signature (figure 24) as well as specimen notes, Series G, with the Boville signature (figure 25). The green tint on these early proofs is somewhat brighter than on the later specimens.

A model for the 1897 \$2 back consists of lathework, two large "2" counters, a central vignette of "King Neptune" and the title, "DOMINION OF CANADA," all in green, the last painted in by hand in outlined letters (figure 26; Christies 1990: lot 560). Some of the design surrounding the "2"s is composed of micro-letters, as used on the \$1 models.

At the top of the card backing are the words, "Agricultural scene to be substituted for centre" with Freeland's "WHF" initials. The imprint pasted on below reads, "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK."

Another model for the \$2 back has lathework and counters that are all different from those on the last one, the "DOMINION OF CANADA" title is raised and curved above the new harvesting scene, a panel with "TWO DOLLARS" now appears at the bottom, and the imprint reads "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, OTTAWA" (figure 27; Christies 1990: lot 561).

Above the model is the notation "Make this an oval," with lines drawn to the "Dominion of Canada" frame. Below left we find written, "Approved (Excpt vign) / Mch 18/97" and below right, "Agricultural Vignette in place of this." Why these two notations about the vignette are there is puzzling, particularly in view of the fact that the harvesting scene is already agricultural.

Although this model is all in green, the first \$2 notes were printed with a red-brown back. Some of the back proofs in this colour have a plate imprint, "CANADA-F-39" engraved above (figure 28). This continued for the first 175,000 sheets, when the back colour was changed to dark brown for the remainder of the issue. No reason for this change has been found. There is one back proof with the lathework in dark brown, but the agricultural vignette is in red-brown. This was perhaps a trial proof with the red-brown vignette pasted onto a back that was otherwise all dark brown. This proof also has the F-39 imprint. The Christies sale also included \$2 back proofs in a slate-blue colour.



Figure 29. Die proof for "QUEEN VICTORIA C-71" (W D Allan).



Figure 30. 100 colones of Costa Rica of 1897 (W D Allan).

The \$2 vignettes

The portrait of Queen Victoria used on the first \$2 essay was cut out of a die proof (figure 29) with the imprint, "QUEEN VICTORIA / C-71 / AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. N.Y." Part of the same vignette was used on the bank legals for \$5000 in 1918 and 1924 (Allan, ed 1996: DC-35, DC-38). A photograph used as a model for this engraving was also in the 1990 Christies sale (Christies 1990: lot 544).

The central allegorical vignette, possibly representing knowledge and the arts, is one that was used on a 100-colones note of Costa Rica, dated "Jan 1, 1897" (figure 30; Pick et al 1995: P135).

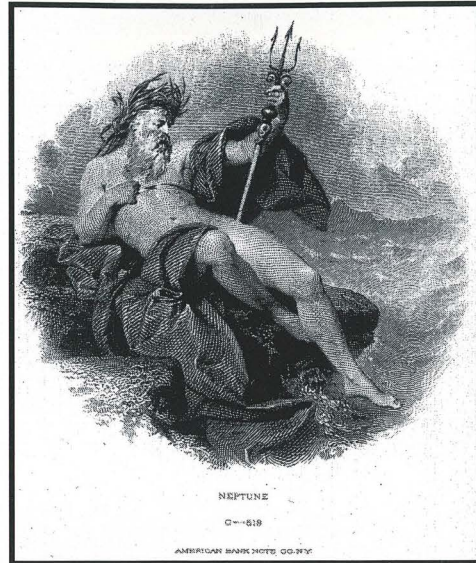


Figure 31. Die proof vignette of "NEPTUNE C-513" (W D Allan).

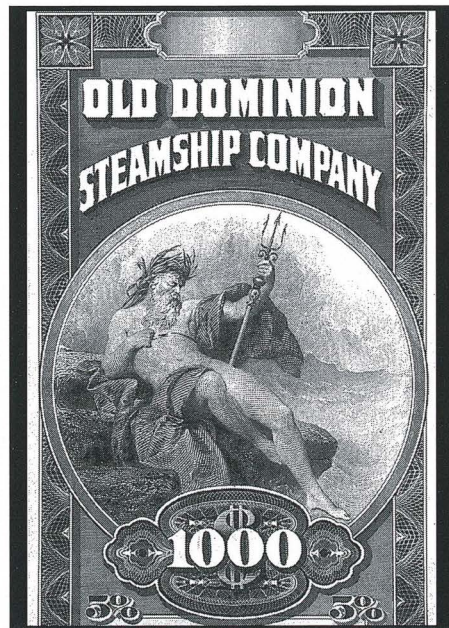


Figure 32. Neptune vignette on a \$1000 bond of the Old Dominion Steamship Company (W D Allan).

The back of the model for the \$2 note featured a seated bearded man with a trident. The die proof vignette for this has the imprint, "NEPTUNE / C-513 / AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. N.Y." (figure 31). This vignette was later given die number V44283. It was used on a 5% \$1000 bond of the Old Dominion Steamship Company (figure 32) as well as on a \$10,000 bond of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1916.



Figure 33. Photograph on which the vignette appears to have been based (W D Allan).



Figure 34. Vignette as used on note, with sash and medals moved (W D Allan).



Figure 36. Die proof with imprint (W D Allan).

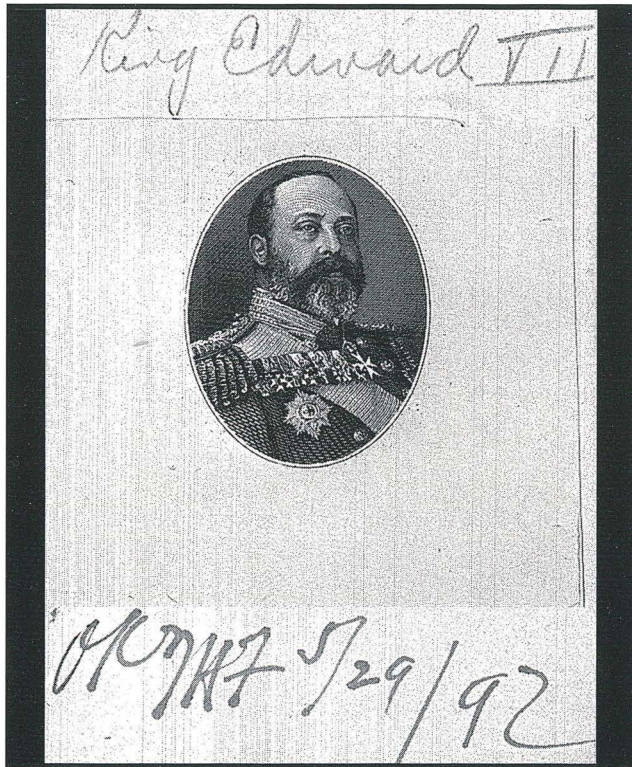


Figure 35. Die proof portrait "Canada A-4" of King Edward VII (W D Allan).

The final version of the \$2 face has a portrait of Edward, Prince of Wales, and soon to become King Edward VII. The \$2 model (figure 24) has a photograph of the prince pasted in place. This has the sash going from right shoulder across the chest. A photograph (figure 33) shows what appears to be an

original (reversed) version of this. The die proofs also have the sash in this position. The final note, however, has the sash coming downward from his left shoulder instead. His medals are also moved over to the left shoulder (figure 34), a rather interesting last-minute change. A die proof portrait without imprint has written at the top, "Canada A-4 / King Edward VII" in pencil and, below in red, "OK T.H.F. [Freeland] 5/29/97" (figure 35). The die proof with imprint (figure 36) reads, "CANADA-A-4 / AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. OTTAWA."

On one of the models for the \$2 the vignette of the fishing scene (figure 24) uses a photo of a wash drawing of the scene that later appeared on the note. This scene was later engraved and given the imprint, "CANADA-B-5 / AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. OTTAWA" (figure 37).

An early die proof of the agricultural scene that replaced the King Neptune vignette on the back shows the notation at the bottom left, "approved / J.M. Courtney / 12/5/97" in black and, at bottom right, "THF 6/15/97" in red (figure 38).

One die-proof impression, which has the imprint, "CANADA-B-7 / AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. OTTAWA," has written at the bottom, "all of the foreground is too close lined / and wants sharp touch work and general strength."

There are some differences between the B-7 die proof (figure 39) and the final vignette used on the note. There is clearly more wheat stubble below the farmer's feet and the wheat bundle at far left has been removed (i.e., actually erased), as otherwise a part of it would show on the note. A small part of the right side of the die proof has been cut off in the version that appears on the note.



Figure 37. Fishing scene, CANADA-B-5 (W D Allan).



Figure 38. Die proof of the agricultural scene (W D Allan).

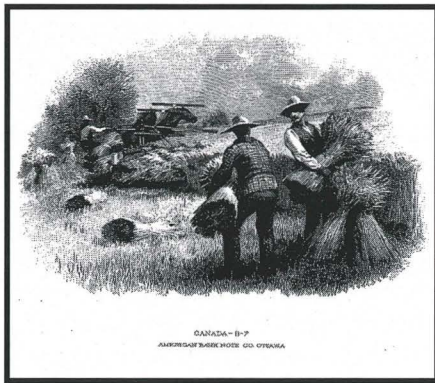


Figure 39. Vignette "CANADA-B-7" (W D Allan).

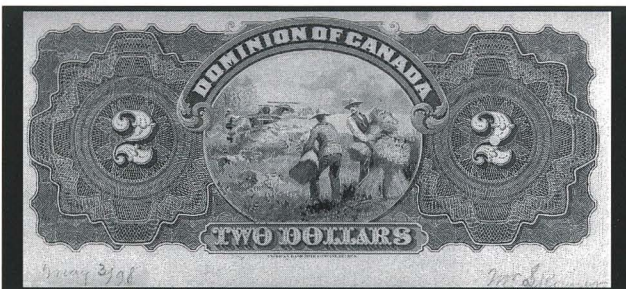


Figure 40. Back proof dated "May 3/98" (photo by Zagon; courtesy National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada).

One of the red-brown back proofs has some proposed alterations in the form of a white wash added on the vignette, the date, "May 3/98," and the name, "Mr Skinner." Charles Skinner (figure 40) was an engraver who worked for American Bank Note Company and Continental Bank Note Company before retiring in 1911.

The \$2 note issue

As with the \$1 notes, correspondence between T H Freeland, Secretary and Manager of the American Bank Note Company, and Fred Toller, Comptroller of the Department of Finance in Ottawa, sheds light on orders for the new \$2 notes. One letter by Toller, dated 13 September 1897, reads,

As you informed me some days ago that all the backs and tints are finished of the present order of \$2 notes and that there are only some ten or twelve faces to finish I have to request you will please put in hand as soon as possible fifty thousand sheets of \$2 notes. I shall be glad if you will see that we get three bundles of \$1 to one of two dollar notes as there will always be a greater demand for the former than the latter....

Page 13 in the ABN order book contains a record of orders received and billed for \$2 notes similar to that previously cited for \$1 notes:

Orders Received			Orders billed.		
1897	May	50.000	1897	Sept	25.000
	Sept	50.000		Oct	19.000
				Nov	7.000
				"	37.000
				Dec	12.000
1898	Feb	38.000	1898	Mar	19.000
	Mar	37.000		Apr	40.000
	June	75.000		May	2.000
	Nov	40.000		June	14.000
				Aug	30.000
				Sept	6.000
				Oct	8.000
				Nov	17.000
				Dec	10.000
[Total		290.000			246.000]

Both of these columns of orders received and billed (i.e., sheets delivered) pass the 175,000-sheet total where the backs changed from red-brown to dark brown, and no notations are present to indicate where this change took place.

Increasing note demand

A letter of 21 June 1898, previously quoted, referred to the old and new series and an increase in the current order. Another letter from Toller to the Manager of ABN, Ottawa, dated 13 July 1898, reads,

Referring to my letter of the 21st Ultimo I have now to request you will please give us as many bundles [a bundle was 1000 sheets] of notes per week as you possibly can, and not keep to the 12 bundles a week as specified. I am asked for notes from the Pacific to the Atlantic which I am quite unable to send and have to distribute these as best I can giving only part of what is asked for.

The demand for small-denomination Dominion notes continued to increase each year, and it would seem that ABN was unable to keep up with this demand. A letter from Toller on 5 September 1901 reiterates the problem:

If you have any way of increasing the number of bundles delivered weekly I must ask you to do it. The demand for small notes for June, July and August has been far greater than in any previous year and I fully anticipate Sept' and October will also be very large. We have issued from this office in the aforementioned three months two million two hundred thousand dollars in \$1 and \$2 notes....

You have delivered from 20 to 24 bundles a week which is perhaps as much as we can expect, still if by putting on some hand presses you can increase the number of bundles we shall be glad.

Seven months later, in a letter of 25 April 1902, Toller notes "the absolute necessity there is for giving us from now until October at least 36 bundles of notes per week." Not surprisingly, we find a similar letter six years later, dated "2nd July 1908," with the plea,

I must again urge upon you the necessity of seeing that this Department is supplied with a larger number of bundles per diem than we have been receiving. In March last I wrote you asking if 59 bundles per week would suit you and keep your presses fairly going. You replied that the matter was entirely satisfactory.

It appears that the government was always running short of money.

Raised notes

An interesting aspect of the 1898 \$1 notes was the attempt by unscrupulous persons to alter them to \$10. An example of one of these "raised" notes, with serial number 596042/A, turned up in the Leroy Ritter sale on 26 May 1973, described as "\$10 1898 signed Courtney ... only VG but exceptionally rare" (Mayflower 1973: lot 706). The lot was withdrawn when its true nature was revealed and it is now in the Bank of Canada Currency Museum (figures 41 and 42). On the face all the "ONE" and "1" counters were altered; on the back the numerals were coloured over and "TEN" and "10" added. A second example has the Boville signature, Series L, serial number 749308/B. This, as can be seen in figures 43 and 44, was a much poorer and cruder attempt, with only the major counters being crudely altered.



Figure 41. Face of a \$1 note raised to \$10 (W D Allan).



Figure 42. Back of same raised note (W D Allan).



Figure 43. Face of another \$1 raised note (W D Allan).

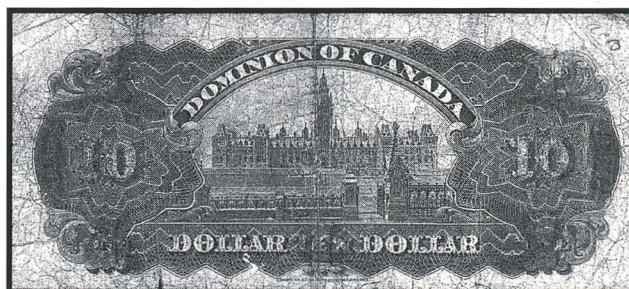


Figure 44. Back of last note (W D Allan).

...Continued on p. 48.



Dominion of Canada Essays, 1903

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Research Director, CPMS

Material that surfaced in the Christies sales of the American Bank Note Company archives now allows us to learn something more about Dominion of Canada essays of 1903 that were shown in an article on unknown essays (Anonymous 1978). The last items shown in that article were the face and back of a \$50 essay dated 1903 (figures 1 and 2). The back in figure 2 has the initials, "JH(P)," and the date, "6/9/02," along with the notation, "approved June 7/02." Some of the work on this appears to be pasted-on lathework, as surrounding the central "50."

In the Christies sale of 5 June 1991, there were eight large lots of miscellaneous engraved items, such as coupons, vignettes, tickets, passes, labels, drafts, and the like. One of these lots, no 589, contained two Dominion of Canada back proofs.

The \$50 back (figure 3) shows a different outlined "50" in the centre than the essay in figure 2, and has different lathework surrounding it. Large dollar signs have been added under the right and left counters. Some of the interior lathework surrounding the outer counters is missing and is replaced by double lines. The imprint beneath includes, "Company, Ottawa." Beneath the note impression we find written in manuscript at the left, "[order no] 0.758 / Cancel as per order / Dec 15/31," and the initials, "JPD." To the right, a plate cancellation stamp with order no 0.758, "Plate cancelled Dec 21/31," and "Cert. to office Dec 22/31" occur. The impression of the design is printed in green.

The second item, of even greater importance, was a partly completed back proof in the same general format as the \$50, but for a \$100 note (figure 4). The "Dominion of Canada" and large counters have not been completed. The cancellation directions and stamp are the same as for the \$50. A brown record sheet has "12/23/3 / Order No 0758, Dominion of Canada / Bank Notes / 1 imp. of \$50 back die, Can Dec 21/31 / ctf to office Dec 22/31 PV," and "1 imp. of \$100 back die,



Figure 1 (top of page). Essay for the face of a \$50 Dominion of Canada, 1903 (courtesy Bank of Canada, National Currency Collection, photo by W D Allan).

Figure 2 (above). Essay for the back of a \$50 Dominion of Canada, 1903 (courtesy Bank of Canada, National Currency Collection, photo by W D Allan).

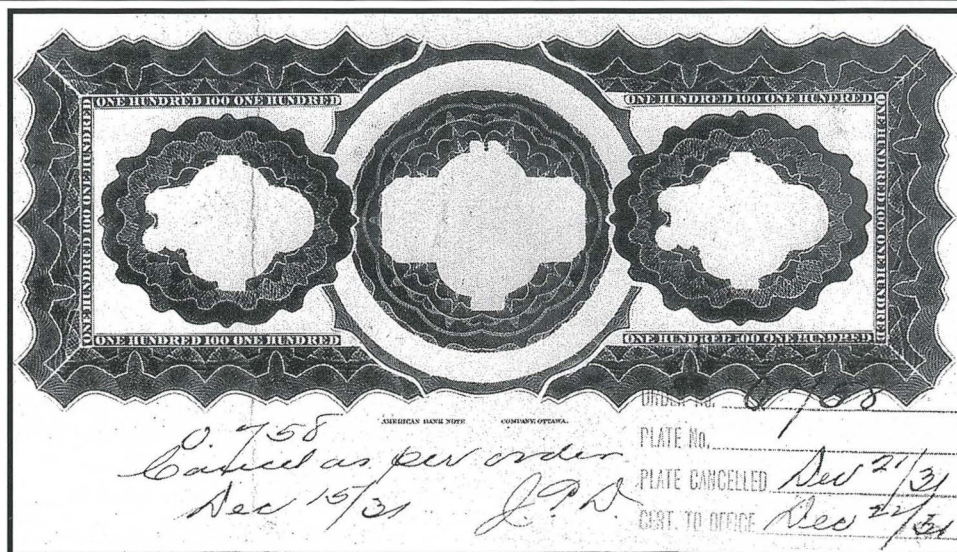
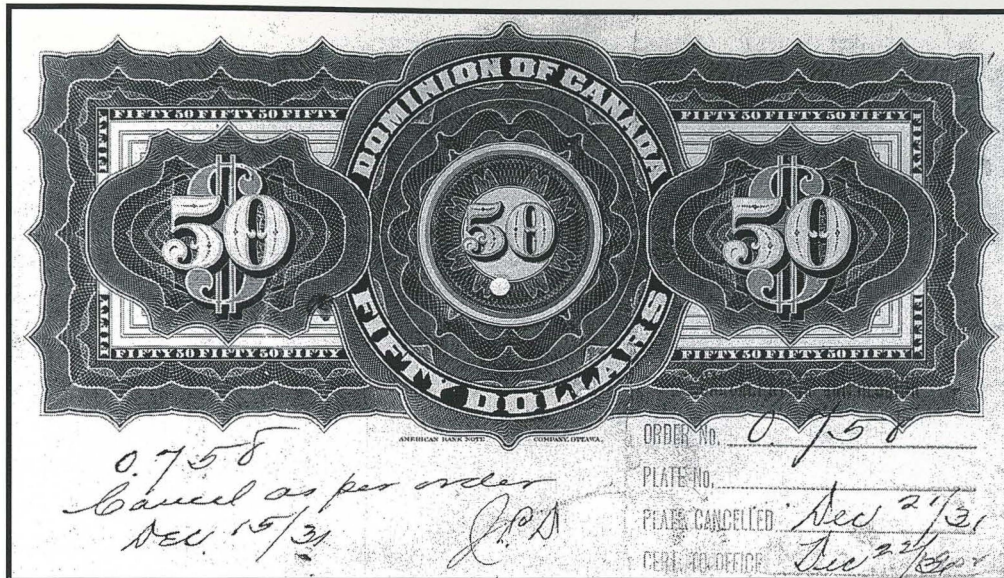


Figure 3 (top). Cancellation proof of back essay for \$50 Dominion of Canada, 1903 (photo, W D Allan, private collection).

Figure 4 (above). Cancellation proof of back essay for \$100 Dominion of Canada, 1903 (photo, W D Allan, private collection).

Can Dec 21/31 ctf to office Dec 22/31 PV,” and, in brackets, “Cancellation order.”

A letter from Fred Toller, Controller, Dominion Currency, dated at Ottawa, 17 March 1902, to J A Machado, Manager of ABN at Ottawa, reads,

I am anxious to get the Minister of Finance to sanction the issue of another Dominion of Canada \$50 and \$100 note and therefore write to ask if you are willing to make us a model of each with the understanding that when it is completed we are not obliged to accept these two models or any others if the Minister should decide that he will not have any more of these denominations put into circulation. Please reply to this at your convenience. I am frequently being asked for these notes and therefore it will be as well to have this matter brought up.

A reply from Machado to Toller dated 18 March reads, in part,

... will be very glad to prepare models for a \$50 and \$100 Dominion note.... We will be glad to receive any suggestions as to any subject for vignettes for the two notes.

No further models or correspondence has been found that is relevant to these essays, but this new information makes an interesting addition to the article published in 1978.

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Origin of Bank Note Vignettes

XIV

Treecutters — De Cost Smith

The lumber industry has been an important industry in North America for many decades, and this is reflected in the popularity of lumbering scenes on Canadian banknotes. Scenes of felling trees, sawing logs, and breaking up log jams on rivers have already been illustrated in a previous article (Tomasko 1994), which deals with the “rafting” vignette engraved after a painting by Henry Herrick and a log-sawing scene after a painting by De Cost Smith.

At some time during my examination and cataloguing of material from the American Bank Note Company archive, I had photographed another drawing of two men chopping down a tree. Perhaps not surprisingly, this drawing (figure 2) was also by the artist, De Cost Smith. This sepia-wash drawing was done on heavy card stock, now quite fragile, about 24 inches high by 30 inches wide. The De Cost Smith signature can be seen about one-third of the way down the left side.

De Cost Smith was born in Armenia, New York, in 1864 and died in 1939. As Tomasko (1994: 44) mentions, he spent time among the Sioux and eventually joined with E W Dering to produce “Sketching among the Sioux” in 1893, “Sketching among the Crow Indians” in 1894, and “With Gun and Palette Among the Red Skins” in 1895.

The American Bank Note Company in Ottawa produced a die proof engraved after this painting with the imprint, “CANADA-B-8” (figure 3), a three-quarter complete progressive and a final die proof (figure 1). The first use found for this vignette was on a Canadian tobacco revenue stamp for 200 cigars, series of 1897, which shows part of the tree and woodchopper on the right side of the vignette (figure 5). This revenue stamp, printed in green, is approximately one inch wide by 18 inches long and would have been affixed around a box of 200 cigars. The date of the engraving can further be verified in that “Canada B-7” engraving is the agricultural harvesting vignette used on the back of the Dominion of Canada \$2 issue of 1897 (Allan 1996: DC-14)

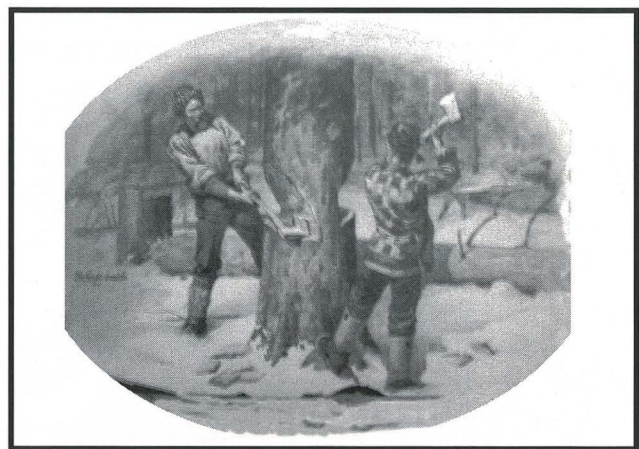
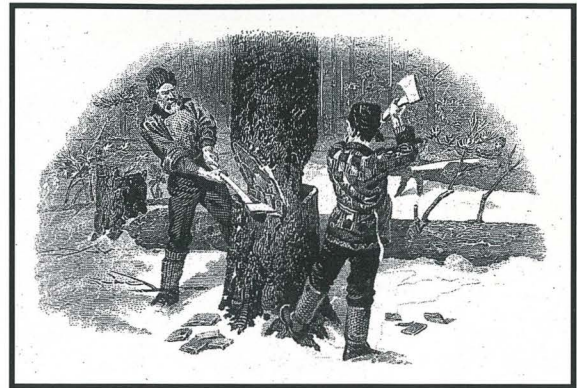


Figure 1 (top). Progressive die proof Canada-B-8 of ABN.
Figure 2 (above). Sepia-wash drawing by De Cost Smith (photo by W D Allan).

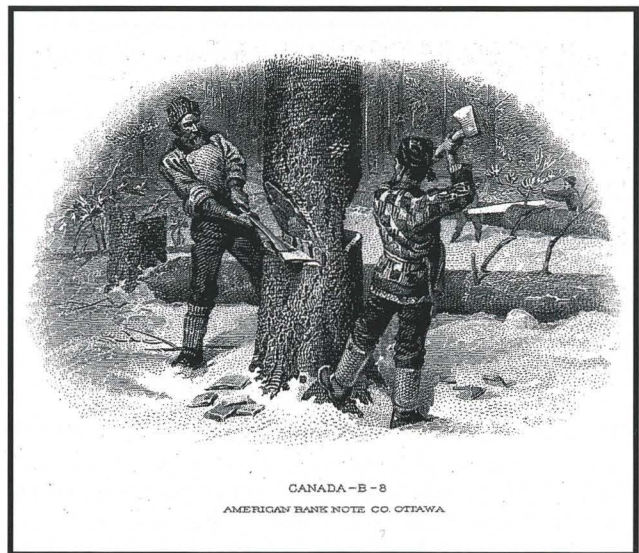


Figure 3. Final die proof with imprint, “CANADA-B-8” (photo by W D Allan).

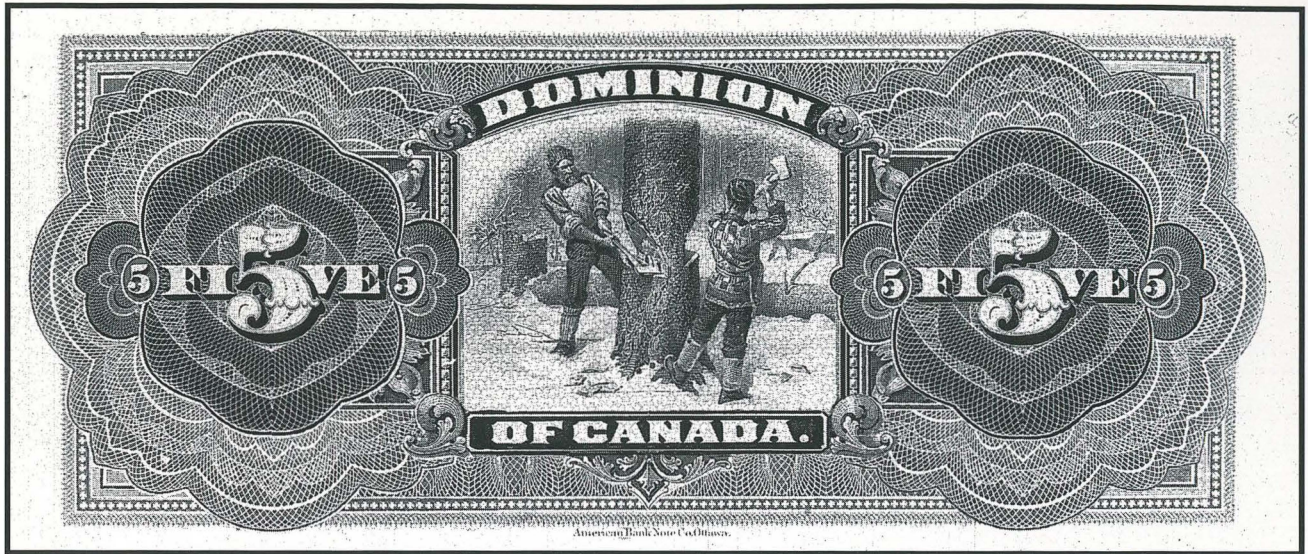


Figure 4. American Bank Note Company essay for a \$5 back of 1902 with a tree-felling scene, discovered in the East Block of the Parliament buildings in 1977 (photo by W D Allan, courtesy National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada).

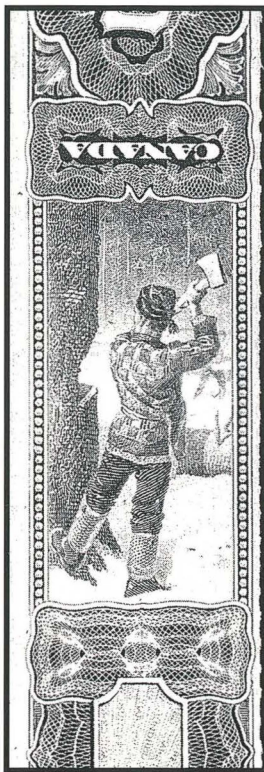


Figure 5 (left). Tree-feller on a tobacco revenue stamp for 200 cigars, series of 1897 (photo by W D Allan).

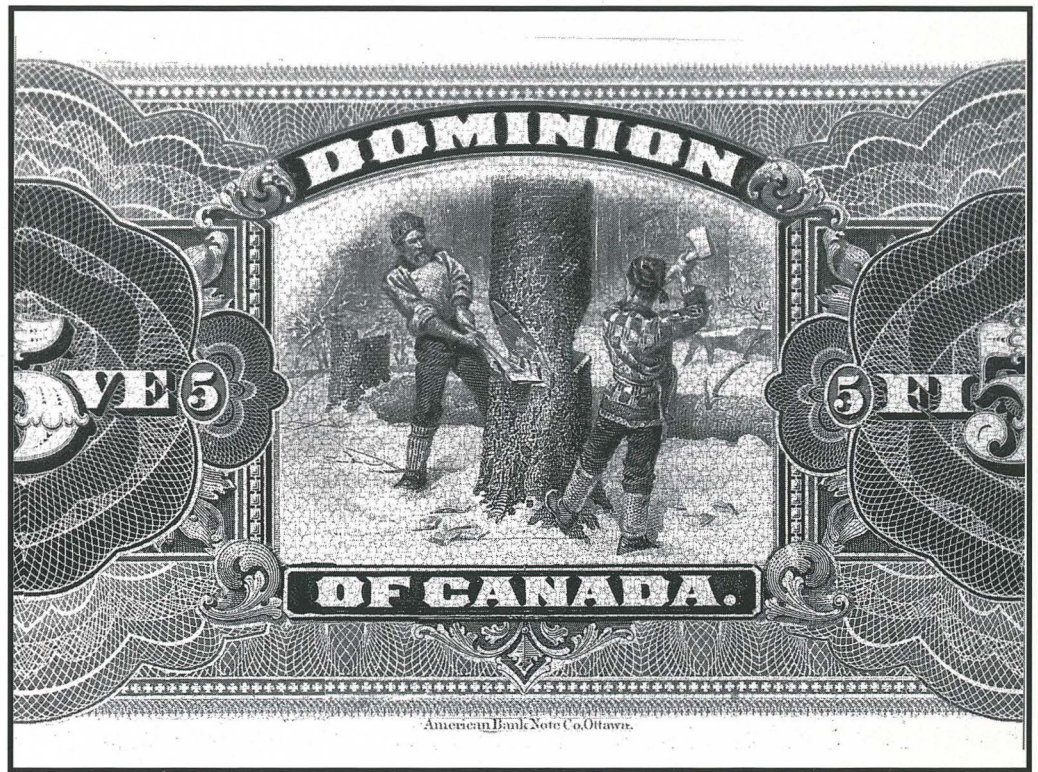


Figure 6 (right). Enlargement of the central vignette from figure 4 (photo by W D Allan).

and the "Canada B-9" engraving is the ship in the American locks at Sault Ste Marie as used on the face of the \$4 Dominion of Canada note of 1900 (Allan 1996: DC-16).

It was not until a few years ago, about 1977, that some exciting Dominion of Canada essays were discovered in the

East Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa (Anonymous 1978). Among these essays were several by the American Bank Note Company, including those for a \$5 note dated "Jan 2, 1902," with two proposed back designs. One shows a train vignette, the other the wood-chopping vignette

discussed here (figure 4, and enlarged, figure 6).

It is interesting to note that the axe-man in the background of the log-sawing vignette is wearing a checkerboard jacket that is very similar to that of the woodchopper on the right side of the vignette studied here. Compare figure 3 (die Canada B-8) with figure 7 (ABN die C-1324, V-43493).

We have then found a second engraving modelled on a painting by De Cost Smith. Perhaps more engravings based on his paintings will be found in the future.

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Continued from p. 43...

Acknowledgements

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Please direct any additional information on these essays to the author.

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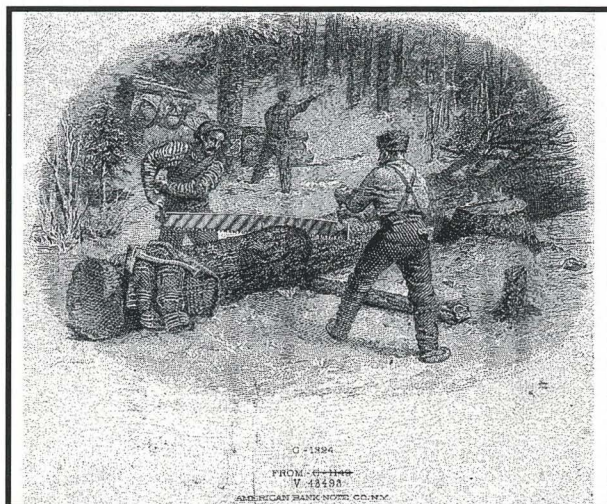


Figure 7. Woodchopper with checkerboard jacket (in background) (W D Allan).

