

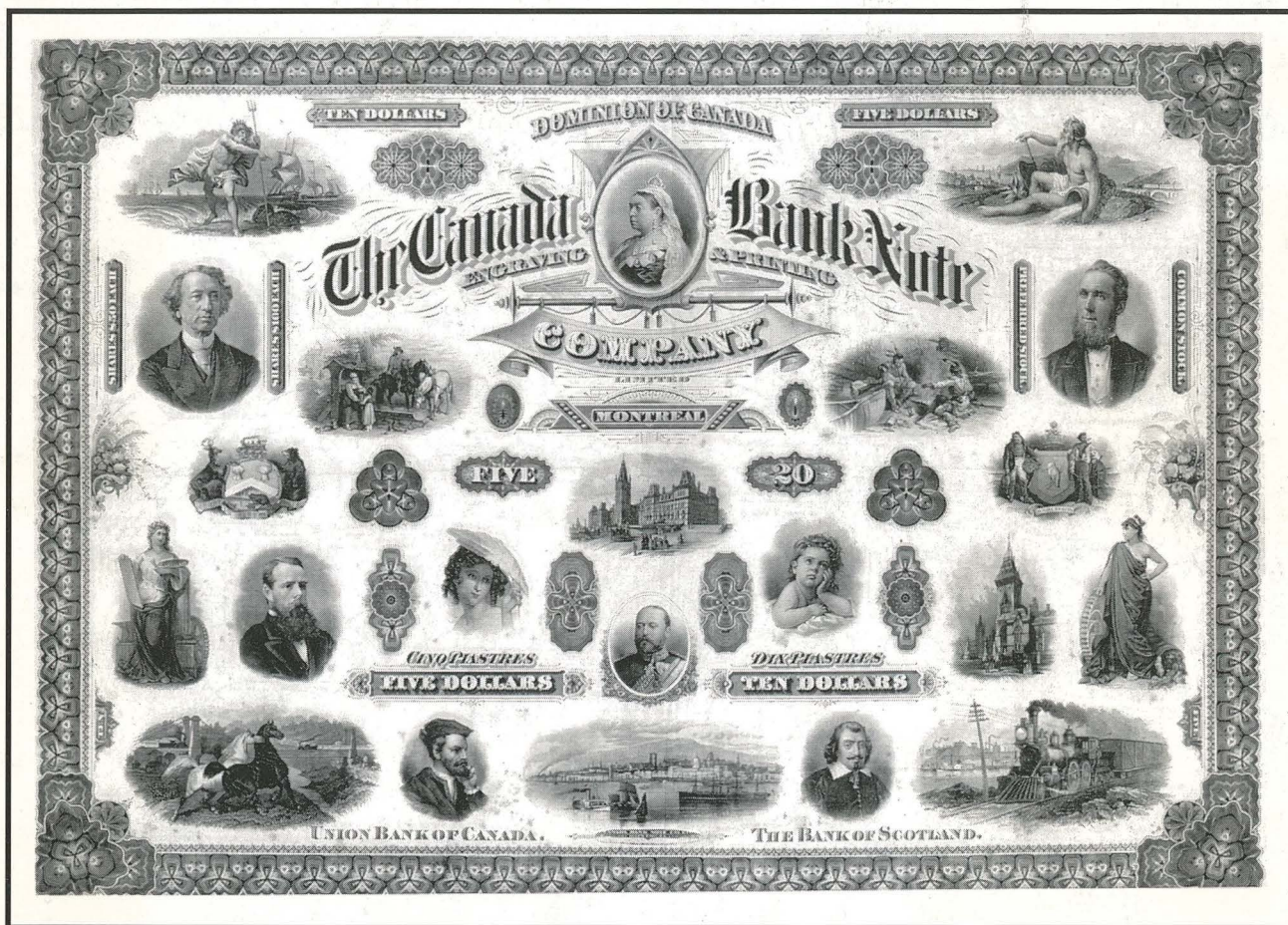
# The Canadian Paper Money Journal

PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY

Vol 34

1999

Serial No 118





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Publication of the Canadian Paper Money Society



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ISSN 0045-5237

The *Canadian Paper Money Journal* is published annually by the Canadian Paper Money Society, PO Box 562, Pickering, Ontario L1V 2R7. It is mailed to all members who pay \$25 per year (in Canada) or US\$25 (United States and elsewhere) and life members who have contributed \$375. Opinions expressed in articles published in the *Canadian Paper Money Journal* are the authors' and do not represent the views of the Canadian Paper Money Society or its editorial staff.

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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This Journal has been produced by our Editorial Committee Walter Allan, Chris Ryan, Bobb Dyer and myself, I would like to thank everyone for their help in producing our Annual Journal for 1998, also Ted Banning for completing some of the ground work before he left for Europe, without their many hours of labour we would not have another first class C.P.M.S. Journal. However we still need a permanent Editor. Anyone who would like to find out more about this position please get in touch with me or any other member of the C.P.M.S. Executive.

Our Newsletter Editor Bob Graham has provided us with another year of excellent newsletters. In addition Ron Greene our B.C. Director continues with the new issue service. Thank-you for a super effort in helping the C.P.M.S. maintain the high quality organization that it is today.

1999 will be a busy year for the C.P.M.S. as we have several projects that we would like to finalize at the executive meeting in July, the revised Constitution for the C.P.M.S., and the revised Grading Guide for C.P.M.S. Members of the grading committee are Harry Eisenhaur, chairperson, Walter Allan, Bob Graham, and Don Olmsted, thanks gentlemen for a task well done. Copies of the revised Grading Guide and the revised Constitution are enclosed along with your Journal please take

time to read them both as they are very important and will be presented to the Executive for their approval or rejection, if approved they will be presented to the membership at the General Meeting and voted on. 1999 is also an election year for the C.P.M.S., our election chairperson for 1999-2001 is Walter Allan. Walter will be accepting nominations for the various positions that will be vacant during this term of office. All information regarding the elections will be published in the next newsletter.

We would like to see some of our younger members become involved in the C.P.M.S. executive so that the society can continue in the future. This can only happen if we encourage our younger members and get them involved in the everyday operations of the society. The C.N.A. will be holding their convention at the Four Points Sheraton Hotel in Kitchener, Ontario this year, July 22- 25 and I hope to meet many of our members at the C.P.M.S. Luncheon and The General Meeting. I would like to take this opportunity to wish you and your family all the best for 1999, may you have a great year and add many of those hard to find items to your collection.

Dick Dunn,  
President, CPMS

# THE CANADA Bank Note Engraving AND Printing Company

Christopher D Ryan, FCNRS



Figure 1

As discussed in a previous paper, the circumstances surrounding the 1880 absorption of the Dominion Bank Note Company by the British American Bank Note Company (BABN) caused William C Smillie to quit the latter company in 1881.<sup>1</sup> Smillie, however, was not to remain inactive for very long as he soon set about establishing a new firm, the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company (CBNEP) (see figure 2), in competition with his former colleagues at BABN.

## The Abortive Toronto Years

In June of 1882, William C. Smillie and a group of associates officially announced their intention to form a new bank note company in Toronto, Ontario, under the title of the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company.<sup>2</sup> A Dominion charter of incorporation was issued for CBNEP on 21 August 1882. The 14 September announcement of the charter noted the following individuals as comprising the new company: William Cumming Smillie, an engraver from Poughkeepsie, New York, George Frederick Cumming Smillie, an engraver from Plainfield, New Jersey, Henry Lyman, a merchant, William Henry Leslie Marston, an engraver, and Thomas Johnson Gillelan, an engraver, all from Montreal.<sup>3</sup>

By October of 1882, CBNEP commenced operations in the Toronto General Trust Company Building at 27-29 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Once established, the Company then approached selected individuals (whose identities are unknown to the author) with a view to obtaining both investment capital and patronage of corporations and provincial governments.<sup>4</sup> A circular dated 1 November 1882 and addressed to these persons explained the reasons for the Toronto location of the new company.

... The very large number of new manufacturing and other corporations that have recently been organized a large proportion in Ontario warrants the belief that there is a sufficiently large volume of business to support a healthy competition, in which the experience of Mr. Smillie and his staff with all the latest known improvements in machinery, etc., gives the new Company every prospect of advantage. In organizing in the Province of Ontario it has been had in view the prospect of securing the patronage of the Ontario and North-West Provinces, as well as the Dominion Government, by placing the bulk of the Stock in the hands of a limited few, whose local connections would be likely to influence provincial and corporate work.<sup>4</sup>

The success of the campaign is not known, but it was likely somewhat less than ideal as CBNEP was forced to completely suspend its operations after just six months. In a document written some years later, Smillie commented that



Figure 2

this abandonment had been caused by a “weak heartedness” on the part of his “associates” and chronic chills and fevers suffered by himself and his family.<sup>5</sup> A general lack of support from corporate and government bodies would explain the “weak heartedness” of Smillie’s partners.

The extent of work performed by CBNEP during its short 1882/83 operating period is not known to the author. A letterhead (figure 2) domiciled at Toronto is shown here as well as a card (figure 3) with samples of CBNEP lettering. The card includes at its right end various Toronto imprints for the Company (see enlargement in figure 4).

What became of Smillie’s partners is also not entirely known to the author. An 1888 list of BABN shareholders indicates that T J Gillelan had returned to that company.<sup>6</sup> An entry in Gene Hessler’s 1993 encyclopedia, *The Engraver’s Line*, indicates that G F C Smillie had returned to (or perhaps had remained in) the United States and worked for the American Bank Note Company until 1887.<sup>7</sup>

### The Move to Montreal and the Competitions for the Government Contact

In late 1884, W C Smillie was approached by George E Desbarats of Montreal with a view to combining the latter’s lithography business, G E Desbarats & Co., with the then dormant CBNEP. The authorized capital of the reincarnated CBNEP remained at \$100,000 with 50% of the shares being



Figure 3

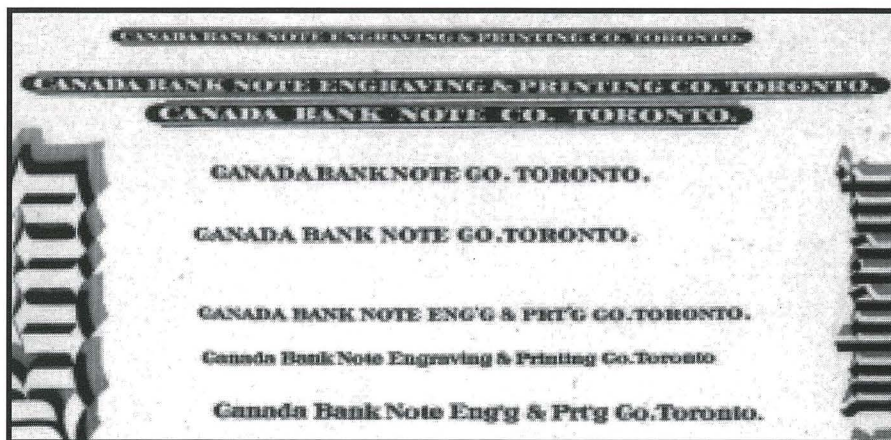


Figure 4

held by Smillie and 50% by Desbarats and his partner, G H Drechsel. The new company took over all of the assets and liabilities of the financially troubled G E Desbarats & Co., with Smillie agreeing to pay off all of the debts of the old firms. Desbarats served as President of the new enterprise, Smillie as Vice-President and Drechsel as Secretary-Treasurer. Desbarats and Drechsel were also joint managers, as Smillie did not take up residence in Montreal instead remaining in Poughkeepsie, New York.<sup>5, 8, 9, 10</sup>

Reconstituted, CBNEP removed to Montreal and occupied the premises of G E Desbarats & Co. at 526 & 528 Craig Street. Under a date of 3 November 1884 the Company issued the following circular.

The Canada Bank Note Company has the honor to announce that it is now prepared to execute orders for Bank Notes, Bonds, Debentures, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Cheques, and all other Forms of Steel Plate Engraving and Printing.

The Company is fully equipped in every respect, with the most modern appliances, including the finest Geometric Lathe in America, and is prepared to apply Engraving on Steel to commercial and social purposes, owning a valuable invention which will allow such work to be done in a very superior manner at a moderate cost.

The Company will also make a speciality of Railroad Printing, having secured the services of first class Designers and Engravers, so that Canadian Railway and other Companies, Manufacturers and others, need no longer go to the States for attractive Show Bills, etc.

The Map Engraving Department comprises facilities for doing Maps by Lithography, on Zinc, and by the Wax process.

The Company will continue to work the beautiful Artotype process carried on hitherto successfully by George E. Desbarats & Co., and will also continue the Chromo-Lithography, General Engraving and Artistic Type Printing, for which the firm has become famous.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.<sup>8</sup>

Thus, CBNEP was now reorganized not only as a steel-engraving firm, but also with significant lithography and general-printing facilities.

Excluding the undated card (figure 3), the above circular, along with a simultaneous document issued by G E Desbarats & Co., represent the earliest references (known to the author) to the use of the title "Canada Bank Note Company" as the short form of the firm's official name. Subsequent documents indicate that the two labels remained in concurrent use for the remainder of the Company's lifetime.

Now established in Montreal, the next important task for CBNEP was to secure the patronage of the Dominion government. The Dominion's latest contract with BABN was set to end on 22 April 1886, continuing past that date until a six-month notice of final termination was issued. In October of 1885, Desbarats wrote to the Minister of Finance asking that the required six-month notice be immediately given to BABN so that the contract would expire as of 22 April. In his letter Desbarats also promoted the superior, counterfeit-resistant

work of CBNEP which, he stated, could be had at prices less than were being charged by BABN.<sup>11</sup>

Desbarats' 1885/86 campaign for the government contract included a July 1886 audience with the Treasury Board and a detailed circular letter dated August 1886.<sup>12, 13</sup>

This circular presented the following case for CBNEP.

In connection with the question of Dominion Currency, Bonds, Postage Stamps and Postal Cards, Inland Revenue and Customs Stamps, for the supplying of which our Company is anxious to secure the contract, we beg to request your kind consideration of the following points:

The Canada Bank Note Company, chartered in 1882, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, is fully equipped with the most perfect and modern appliances to produce artistic and safe money documents. It is in the strictest accordance with the protective policy of the Government, and with the enlightened views of its members regarding Art and Industry, to foster and support our Company, so as to secure a healthy and permanent competition in a field hitherto held as a monopoly, and to form a reliable basis for the increase of resident art talent in the country.

Our experience must produce, in the first place, a higher standard of art and a finer class of engraving, both of which are much needed in Canada; and in the second place, a reduction in the prices hitherto charged for Bank Note Engraving and Printing.

That the rival company has supplied the bulk of the bank notes and other money documents to the country in the past, is surely no reason for a continuance to them of the contract, especially if their work has been proved to be inferior.

That it has been poor is proved by the fact that a large number of notes engraved by them have been successfully counterfeited, for instance: Dominion of Canada \$1; Dominion of Canada \$2; Maritime Bank \$5; Maritime Bank \$10; Bank of British North America \$5; Ontario Bank \$10; Banque Nationale \$10; Merchants Bank \$10; Canadian Bank of Commerce \$5; Canadian Bank of Commerce \$10. They have not, as bound by their contract, employed the highest style of art; the Dominion Notes being very inferior to similar work executed in the United States.

Should we be granted the contract, we intend to have the Dominion engraving equal to any in the world, and all the notes, etc., protected from forgery by a combination of the finest vignette work with plentiful and varied Geometric Lathe work executed on our premises, as well as by a generous use of microscopic and intricate cycloid and letter tints which defy the counterfeiter's skill.

By employing a permanent staff of Artists and Engravers of the highest attainments, we will add to the wealth of the country and avoid sending to the States, as our competitors have been doing, for the portraits and vignettes that may be required.

We have offered to take the contract at a reduction which would save twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum to the Government; but if tendering by schedule, we will, in view of recent improvements in plate printing machinery, be prepared to show a still greater reduction in prices.

Should we be fortunate enough to secure the contract in a competition based on quality of work and moderation in prices, we are willing to move our head-quarters to Ottawa; but, should our competitors prevail, we still hope the Government will grant us the contract for Stamps and Postal Cards, following the example of the U.S. Govt., which though possessing an Engraving Bureau at Washington, has found it good policy to give out the Stamps, Post Cards, and Postal Notes to be printed by three distinct New York Companies.

Our very existence may depend on the action of the Government in this matter, as there is an avowed determination in the old Company to crush out all competition; and every means fair and otherwise is resorted to with that end in view.

The numerous forgeries alluded, to show that the so-called "Patent Green" has been no barrier to the forgers; nor has it been any protection to the public, as forged bills are invariably detected by defects in engraving, printing, numbering, or paper; not by chemical tests of the ink. It has moreover been demonstrated that this ink can be removed, as can other inks. That it is of no practical use, is proved by the abstention from its use by the American Bank Note Companies, who are all acquainted with its properties, as well as by the United States Government on the National Currency. But if the Government wish us to use it, we can do so, as it is neither secret nor covered by patent.

We conclude by hoping that every Member of the Privy Council will favor to the utmost an honest, economic and artistic execution of the contract, and in the interests of art, progress, and competitive industry, will help The Canada Bank Note Company to get a share, if we cannot have the whole, of the Government contract.<sup>14</sup>

However, CBNEP's efforts in July and August were to be in vain as government officials had already been intent upon granting a new contract to BABN. This is noted by a 26 June 1886 memo from J M Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance.

This Contract expires absolutely in October next. By its terms the present contractor is liable to be directed to remove from Montreal to Ottawa to perform the business under the direct supervision of Government officers. I consider it should be necessary in granting a new contract that the work should be performed here, and that this condition above quoted should be enforced. . .

A tender has been received from Mr. G.E. Desbarats, President of the Canadian [sic] Bank Note Co. offering to do the work at 20% below the prices heretofore paid by the Government and to do the work at Ottawa.

The present contractors, The British American Bank Note Company, have not as yet sent in a tender but they have shown a desire to arrange terms upon a reduced basis as shown by the recent revision with the Postmaster General. There are no other Note Companies in Canada.

The British American Company have performed for about twenty years, and if they are prepared to come to Ottawa and reduce their prices I am disposed from past experience to recommend the continuance of the contract with them.

I would recommend that the price for Inland Revenue Stamps be revised to make them as far as possible analogous to the price paid for Postage Stamps and that the prices to be paid for the work performed for this Department be reduced 15%.<sup>15</sup>

On 5 July 1886 the Privy Council approved recommendations that a new contract, pending amendments suggested by the Treasury Board, be granted to BABN. Subsequently, on 3 August 1886 the Council formally awarded the new, amended contract to BABN.<sup>16</sup>

The "tender by schedule" offered by CBNEP in its August circular was indeed submitted to the government. This had been done in response to what Desbarats stated were the express invitations of the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Treasury Board. However, in advance of this submission,

the contract had been awarded to BABN, and CBNEP's tender by schedule was returned unopened. Desbarats and Smillie were understandably upset at being denied a proper opportunity to bid for the government work.<sup>12,17</sup> In 1888 Smillie complained to the Secretary of State that "the Gov't has done us as competitors a great wrong in ignoring our tenders and at the same time using our confidential statements of rates against us. . . ." In the same letter, Smillie also stated that "by unfair influences of a personal nature, emanating from those in the Gov't service, competition [for BABN] is systematically excluded."<sup>18</sup>

As compensation for the loss of the contract, Desbarats asked that CBNEP be "granted the engraving and lithographing required for maps, plans, cheques, illustrations, and other work by the Emigration, Public Works, Post Office and Militia Departments and the Geological Survey, and such maps for the Department of the Interior as cannot be executed in the lithographing office of the Department. . ."<sup>19</sup> However, this request was not honoured. An examination of figures presented in the *Annual Report of the Auditor-General* shows that CBNEP did not become the government's principal provider of lithographic work. Specifically, the amounts paid to CBNEP were \$2462.05 in the fiscal year 1886/87, \$2722.25 in 1887/88, \$716.80 in 1888/89 and \$375.00 in 1889/90. In comparison to these figures, the amounts paid to other lithographing firms over the same period were significantly higher. Notably, Burland Lithographic of Montreal was paid \$23,039.83, \$23,524.56, \$4120.26 and \$19,133.46, respectively. Mortimer & Co. of Ottawa was paid \$9187.21, \$14,416.75, \$11,347.50 and \$4335.85. George Cox of Ottawa was paid \$3418.03, \$4721.70, \$5312.10 and \$2321.00.<sup>20</sup>

Interestingly, CBNEP did supply the government with a few items that should have come within BABN's contract. As detailed in the *Annual Report of the Inland Revenue Department*,



Figure 5A

these items included certain types of revenue stamps, notably the lithographically-printed "removal permit" stamps (figure 5A & 5B). The permit stamps were being produced by George Desbarats, starting in 1883, prior to the 1884 absorption of his firm into CBNEP.<sup>21</sup>

With the 1886 contract set to end in October of 1891, CBNEP once again petitioned the government in March of 1891 for "a fair share of the work required by the Government departments".<sup>22</sup> While the requisite notice of termination was duly given to BABN in April, the length of the parliamentary session precluded (for reasons unknown to the author) a call for formal tenders until October of that year. Tenders were received



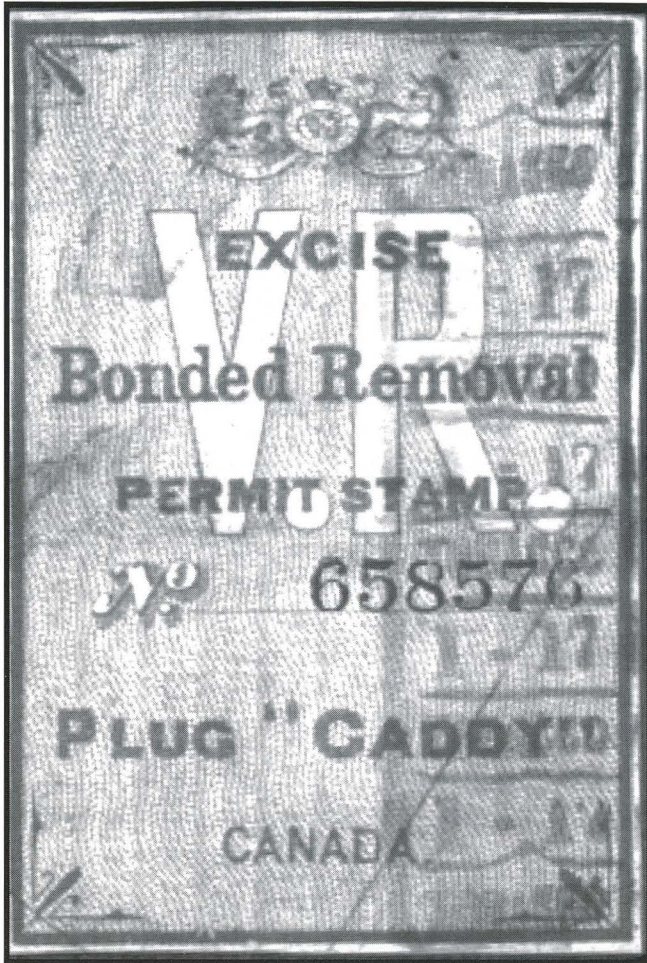


Figure 5B

from both BABN and CBNEP on 13 October and submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Privy Council.

On 22 October 1891, the last day of the 1886 contract, in what seems to be an blatant attempt to manipulate the situation to their advantage, BABN informed the Government that it was immediately terminating all work on government orders and dismissing all employees engaged in such work. That very same day, government and BABN officials met and the latter were informed that all orders on hand were to be completed and delivered within one month's time. The government also asked for a six month extension of the old contract pending a decision regarding the new contract.

On 23 October BABN replied that it would consent to an extension only on the condition that the current tenders be withdrawn and new ones submitted within 15 days, the decision of the government to be made within another 15 days thereafter. In view of the low stocks of stamps and unissued currency notes on hand, and fears as to the speed with which CBNEP could deliver replacement supplies, government officials felt it necessary to agree to BABN's conditions.<sup>23, 24</sup>

The intaglio and lithographic postage-stamp essays illustrated (figure 6) may date from circa October 1891 and the competition for the government contract. On 27 October Drechsel telegraphed the following message to the Deputy Minister of Finance: "By dint of quadrupling our exertions I have already saved one-half of the time I thought would require - shall see you with complete proofs tomorrow. Can start presses ditto and deliver on time."<sup>25</sup>

The assignment of Drechsel's "proofs" as the postage-stamp essays is based on two points. First, stocks on hand in Ottawa of one, two and three-cent postage stamps were



Figure 6

specifically mentioned in a Finance Department report as very low, estimated as of circa 23 October at only a three-week supply. Second, fears were expressed by certain government officials that CBNEP would not be able to supply sufficient quantities of the stamps in time to avoid shortages.<sup>24</sup> It seems logical that Drechsel would have been inclined to show that CBNEP could deliver ample supplies of what was most critically required.

New tenders were submitted by BABN and CBNEP on 7 November 1891. Analysis by the Finance Department indicated that, over a five year period, the two offers were “very nearly equal, with, if anything, a slight advantage in favour of the Canada Bank Note Co.” However, the contract was granted by the Privy Council to BABN on the basis of its years of “satisfactory” work and the expenses it had incurred in erecting new premises in Ottawa after years of operating in Montreal.<sup>26,27</sup> Once again, CBNEP had failed in its pursuit of the Dominion government contract.

## Decline and Dissolution

Repeated failures to secure the government contract were not the least of CBNEP’s problems. According to Smillie, poor management by Desbarats and Drechsel was slowly destroying the company and draining its financial resources, such “resources” being Smillie’s own pocketbook. As time passed, Smillie became CBNEP’s principal creditor. Writing in circa 1894 he noted the following:

The first year audit of [CBNEP’s] business by Mr. P.S. Ross disclosed the fact that the debts of G.E. Desbarats & Co. instead of being about \$17,000 as was stated, was \$28,000 and odd. Notwithstanding, as I had agreed to pay off the liabilities of that firm, for the better appearance of the C.B.N.C., I went on and paid all. So that by Dec. 1885, I had paid in solid cash over \$90,000. Desbarats & Drechsel had become so accustomed to think me obligated to furnish anything the circumstances required, and I confess, I had lost my commonsense in allowing them to continue drawing under the impression that there must soon be an end of the need; so much work as then was on hand, and the constant assurances from both of that we were getting to see daylight. At last, I was alarmed by the stand taken by both partners against giving me any other acknowledgement of indebtedness than the entries on the books of the Co., when I demanded notes with interest. Mr. Desbarats at last yielded on my saying I would have to see what rights I had at law. When I took this stand, they together agreed to give me notes from time to time, adding interest to new notes, but never paying anything in either principal or interest.

In being so painfully impressed with the ruinous character of the management I concluded to get rid of Mr. Desbarats as probably the most hopeless and least useful of the two men assuming Drechsel of value as [a] canvasser. I paid Mr. Desbarats \$2,500 to go out leaving us in possession of some 200 shs. of his stock. The difference between that and his original [illegible] having been given to his son William.<sup>5</sup>

As would be expected, Desbarats had quite a different view of his buyout by Smillie. In a 1890 document Desbarats commented that “the loss of the [1886] contract was also to me the loss of my position and connection with the Canada Bank Note Company, which I was frozen out of, because I scorned to use any but straight business methods in striving to attain the end in view”.<sup>12</sup>

Desbarats’ departure from CBNEP occurred some time between November of 1886 and June of 1887. In the latter

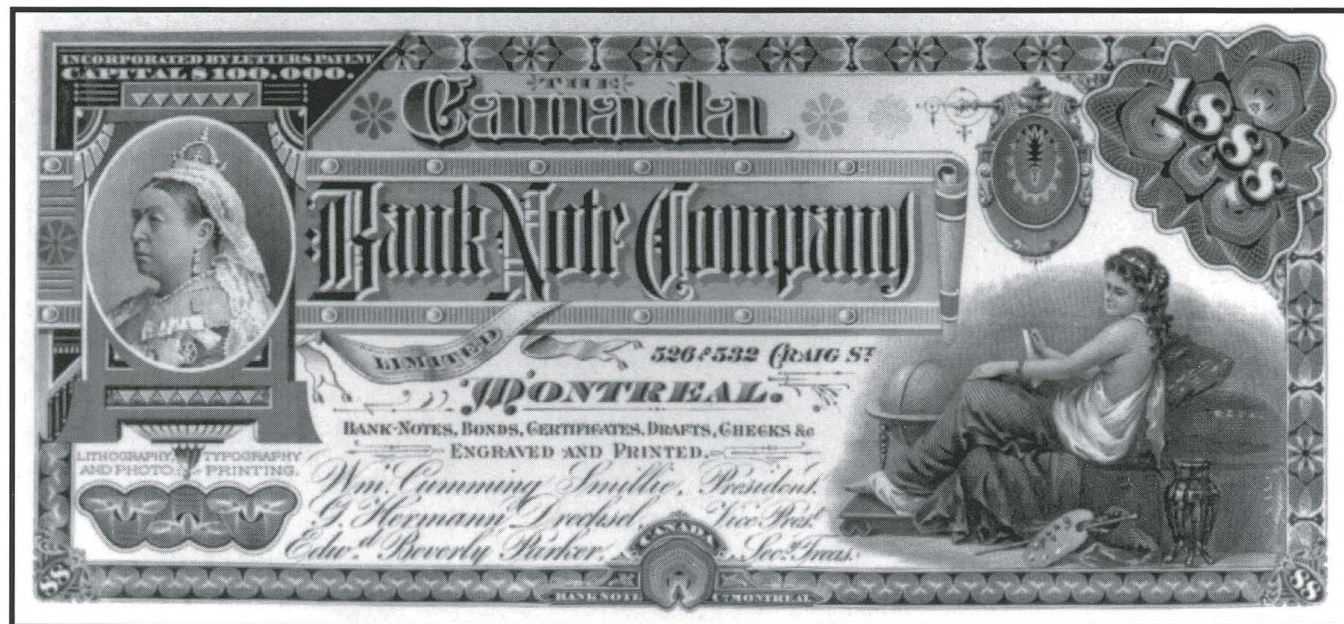


Figure 7 Advertising card 1888, photo by Zagon Courtesy Bank of Canada Collection

month he formally announced his “withdrawal” from CBNEP and the operational readiness of his new lithographing business.<sup>28</sup> At about the time of Desbarats’ departure, W C Smillie became President of CBNEP with his nephew, G F C Smillie, as Vice-President and Drechsel remaining as Secretary-Treasurer.<sup>10</sup> In January of 1888 G F C Smillie was replaced as Vice-President by Drechsel, with E B Parker now serving as Secretary-Treasurer.<sup>29</sup> These changes are evident in an 1888 business card (figure 7). The entry for G F C Smillie in *The Engraver’s Line* states that he worked at CBNEP from April of 1887 through March of 1888.<sup>7</sup>

However, the reorganization of the management appears to have not remedied the situation. In commenting upon the new state of affairs, W C Smillie noted the following.

The departure [of Desbarats] made little if any improvement. I insisted on occasions occasions [sic] that Mr Drechsel shd. be instead at the office and see his men at work in time. I maintained there was a needlessly large number of employees in the litho. dept. and entirely too lax discipline in regard to time & tobacco. The drink habit also did us great harm to such an extent that one & another wd. manage to leave the premises by the back door during working hours. After cutting down Mr. D’s salary, or wages more properly, for both he & Mr. Desbarats want to take their pay each Saturday (to make sure), he started a game of representing Mr. Elmenhorst as desirous of sending him to Japan as the representative of the Montreal Sugar Refinery to reside, on the strength of which I employed Mr. Baker of New York as manager who proved of no advantage whatever, to whom we paid \$2.00 per week more than to Mr. Drechsel, whose rate we had reduced to \$38 per week which was also regarded as disgraceful on the Co’s part; as less than he could live on, and so it seemed to be, for the book keeper was frequently compelled to learn from [illegible] in whose accounts [illegible] [illegible], that Mr. D. was in their debt and they refused to pay. . .

[Drechsel’s] conduct was so thoroughly unbusinesslike that, having lost all hope of recovery, I was willing to sell to him on such terms as I did assuming that if Mr. Elmenhorst helped him as he represented he wd. [Drechsel] wd. be under the guidance of his benefactor, which of itself must prove a great advantage to the Company.<sup>5</sup>

According to Lovell’s Montreal Directory, Drechsel and Parker remained as Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, until at least mid-1890. (Note that the 1890 advertising card shown (figure 8) does not bear the names of any of the officers.) Some time in or shortly after July of 1890, W.R. Elmenhorst became Vice-President with Drechsel reassigned as Managing-Director and Smillie remaining as President. This reorganization is reflected in a 1892 business card (figure 9) and resulted from the July 1890 sale by Smillie of his stock in CBNEP to Drechsel. Payment for the stock was to have consisted of periodic cash payments. However, when such payments became due, Drechsel would, in lieu of cash, occasionally give Smillie promissory notes, reconfirming him as CBNEP’s largest creditor.<sup>5, 22, 30</sup>

CBNEP’s financial difficulties did not abate with the change in ownership. If anything, the condition of the company worsened. In a December 1891 report to Smillie, Elmenhorst and a new member, Romeo Prévost, Drechsel described the state of the company’s affairs as follows:

As the accompanying extracts from the ledgers will show, the business of the Co. has not been satisfactory. This has been due to various causes, viz. insufficient capital, heavy payments in capital a/c to [reduce] B. Pbl. due W.C. Smillie, depreciation of the Litho. & Typo. business as a consequence of our competition and our failing to obtain the Govt. contract. I shall try in the following, to show in what manner



Figure 8

these four causes made themselves felt, to demonstrate their immediate origin and, finally, to point out what is now necessary, to put the business on a substantial and paying basis.

First, anent the working capital of the Co., I beg to remind you, that the sum of \$10,000 cash was paid into the business in the month of June of last year. That sum was deemed sufficient (and had been settled upon as such) as a result of the joint deliberation of the President, Mr. Smillie, the Secy. Treasurer, Mr. Parker and myself. No doubt, with strict economy and an increasing business, it would have been, but, unfortunately a number of unforeseen circumstances occurred, which impaired the new working capital at the very outset. First, as a consequence of the delay, caused in the arriving at Mr. Smillie's decision to sell his interest to me, a sum of \$2300 had to be met immediately, and further, the sum of \$1700 had to be paid in taking up the notes of the firm of the Dominion Illustrated Pub. Co. who became insolvent, and out of whose estate this Co. realized but \$36.00! Thus, within a few months, the new capital was reduced to but \$6000. And finally, the cash reduction of the Co's promissory notes in favor of Mr. Smillie, proved altogether too heavy an undertaking. This brings me to the second item in my Report. . . . I have tried to the best of my ability, but in vain, to counteract this extraordinary drain on our resources by curtailing the working expenses, but in order to secure a greater share of the country's business for this Co., new expenses had to be incurred, which was thought to be a wise course to pursue in the particular shape that it was incurred, viz: the engagement of Mr. Cole; the best known traveller in our line of business.

I have now arrived at the third item of my Report, the degeneration of the Lithographic, type and Artotype branches of the business. Mr. Cole, who had been the most successful traveller for several years, of the Burland Co., which concern he left owing to some altercations with the Manager, came to us at a salary of \$1200, and a 3% commission on the net proceeds of his sales. He showed me that he had done business for the Burland Co. to the amt. of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually, and from his promise, that he would prove a valuable acquisition and a means for our Co. to increase its volume of business & thus its profits. I was mistaken. Mr. Cole has been quite unsuccessful as a traveller, and, moreover, added a weekly outlay in cash of about \$50.00 for travelling expenses to our already burdensome payments, and he explains his lack of business by over-competition in the trade, ruinous cutting of prices and kindred reasons. I can myself bear witness to the truth of these statements, and for that very reason suffered Mr. Cole to continue & try the harder to obtain work from the outside lest our presses might remain idle. However, it was not to be accomplished, and the little he did obtain in consequence of my instructions to keep up the prices, he contracted for rates that left no profit; but not infrequently proved a loss. It was thus that instead of increasing our turning over to at least \$100,000 annually, we remained about stationary, viz: at \$60,000 and this under a heavier working expenditure. At the expiration of Mr. Cole's year, I calculated his connection with the Co. had actually cost us a few thousand dollars.

During the several months of discouragement and stagnation, I never lost sight of the one great hope for this concern, viz: the obtaining by it of the printing the Govt. currency etc. With the greatest care and difficulty, the scheme was worked to secure what everybody considered the very best chances in Ottawa, due chiefly to Mr. Elmenhorst's powerful aid and the indefatigable work of Mr. Prévost a friend who proposes to join the Co. All this is so well known to any [listener] however, that I think it unnecessary to describe at length my hopes and final discomfiture, unless it was to mention, the impending action of the Government made me extra watchful of the

condit. of the Co., and that it effectually prevented me during the last six months, closing up all those departments of the business which were a source of loss. Knowing the systems of strategy adopted by our powerful opponent & competitor for the Government contract, I refrained sending away help, lest it might be construed into an evidence of our weakness. . . . . I have to draw your attention to the last important feature which must be mentioned, as being one of the factors of the Co's financial troubles. I refer to the want of banking facilities. As we have been placed in the past, notwithstanding the verbal agreement between our bankers and the Co., we have never been able to count with certainty upon their discounting all our customer's paper, nor upon being permitted to overdraw occasionally, when we were turning out some order that could not be realized for a time. I often found myself utterly unable to meet the demand for Bls. Pble. and wages, when I had customer paper for double the amt. wanted, without being able to raise funds by discounting the same, and had it not been for the kindness of our Vice Prest., [Mr. Elmenhorst,] or in some instances Mr. Smillie's, I should have been unable to meet the Co's obligations. As it is, the Co. stands heavily indebted to these gentlemen [illegible] and to prevent [once] for all the reoccurrence of this condition, I beg that you will assist me to secure for the Co. a limited line of discount, to the extent of which, I might always count upon discounting customer's paper, from \$15,000 to \$20,000.<sup>30</sup>

As part of the above report, Drechsel proposed a six point plan to revive the ailing company. The plan was as follows:

1. The closing of the lithography and typography departments, with the exception of a single press to make litho-transfers from steel-plates.
2. A move to a new location, with lower rent, insurance and utility costs.
3. A reduction in the number of office staff.
4. A reduction in general expenses by limiting the company's business to intaglio and related work.

These four items were represented by Drechsel as yielding an annual saving of 36% on the then annual working expenses of \$44,450.

The fifth item in the plan was a five-year postponement of payments against the principal of the debt held by various banks on the endorsements of Smillie (\$25,000) and Elmenhorst (\$20,000). The last item was a loan of a further \$15,000 to cover expenses for the first quarter of 1892 and all outstanding accounts owed.<sup>30</sup>

The extent to which Drechsel's plan was implemented is not entirely known. What is known is that Smillie agreed to take up the payments to the banks on the debt endorsed over to them by him. Elmenhorst appears to have refused a postponement of the payments on the debt endorsed by him. The latter is implied by a comment made by Smillie to the effect that the last of this particular portion of the debt was paid off in 1894. Also according to Smillie, \$13,000 of the \$15,000 requested by Drechsel was provided by Elmenhorst, Smillie and Prévost.<sup>5</sup>

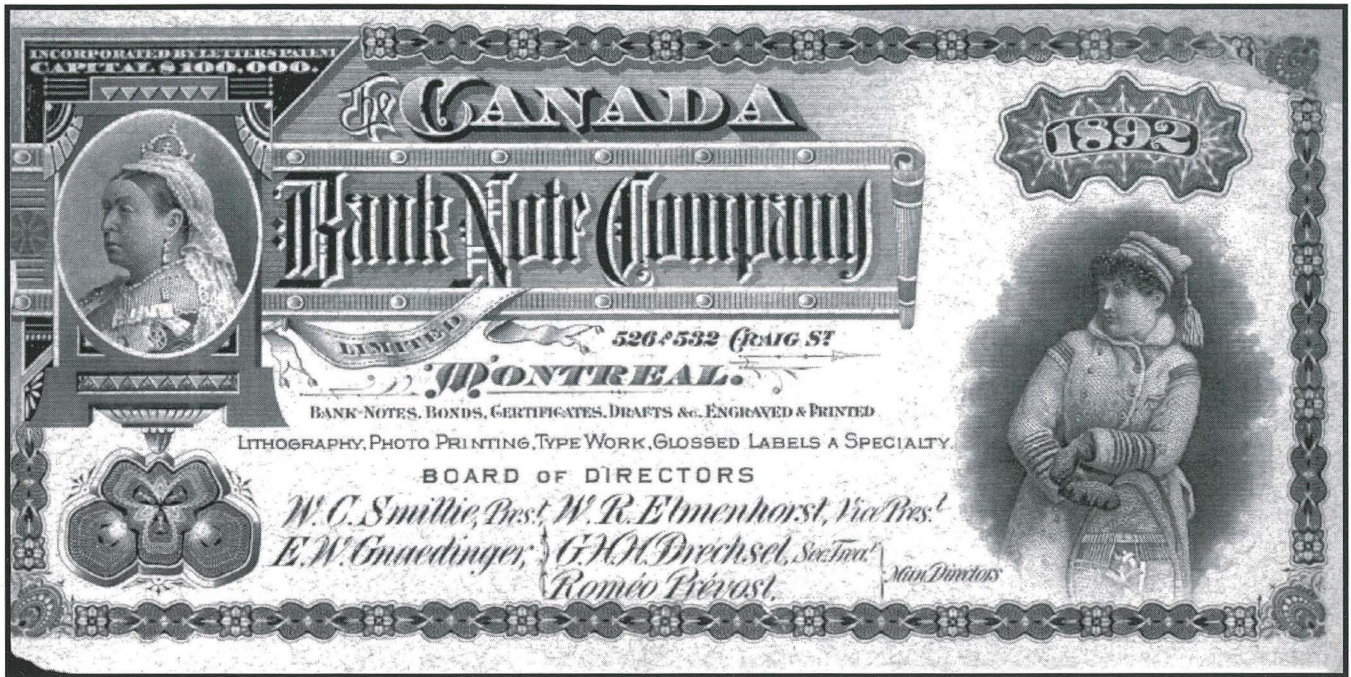


Figure 9

As to the streamlining of the company's operations, a search of the annual Lovell's *Montreal Directory* indicates that, as of the 1892 edition, references to lithography and typography were deleted from CBNEP's entry. In addition, its address is reduced to "526 Craig Street" from "526, 528, 530, and 532 Craig Street." Thus it appears that the company did indeed limit itself to intaglio and related work after 1891. However, the reduction of services evidently occurred only after the production of the 1892 business card illustrated (figure 9). This card still mentions lithography and photoprinting, as well as the extended Craig Street address.

In spite of Drechsel's efforts, CBNEP's troubles continued. By March of 1894 the firm's debts stood at about \$73,000 against assets valued at about \$109,000. In the latter part of that month, the press reported that a meeting was held in Montreal in which an offer of 50 cents on the dollar was made by the company and accepted by its creditors.<sup>31, 32</sup> However, CBNEP soon defaulted on this agreement and on 13 April 1894 Smillie received, as petitioner, a court order under the Winding-up Act liquidating the company.<sup>33</sup> The Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, after years of struggling, was no more.

## Epilogue

Under the provisions of the liquidation order, a meeting of CBNEP's creditors was held on 2 May 1894 to confirm John

N Fulton as liquidator. On 11 June Fulton issued a notice of the sale of the company's assets as grouped into four lots entitled, respectively, "plant," "merchandise," "machinery" and "furniture and fixtures." Tenders, accompanied by a \$500 deposit, were to be submitted by noon on 18 June.<sup>34</sup>

At the very least, the "machinery" and "merchandise," which are presumed to have included existing dies and plates, were purchased by BABN. The minutes of the 4 September 1894 meeting of BABN's Board of Directors noted that the company had "purchased the assets of the defunct Canada Bank Note Co except the book-debts for the sum of \$25,890.55

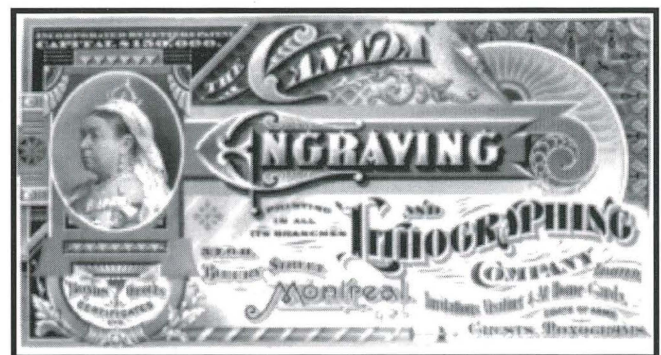


Figure 10

of which sum \$15,000 had been charged to the head office & the balance to the Lithographic Branch."<sup>35</sup> The lithographing equipment was subsequently sold to a new company whose formation was announced on 14 August 1894 by the solicitors

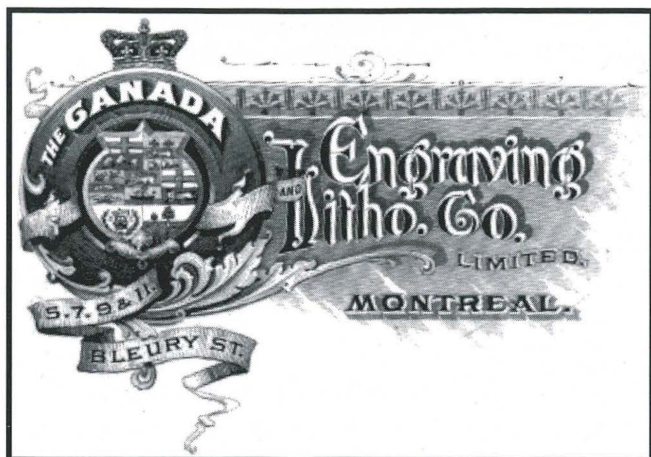


Figure 11

for George B Burland and associates.<sup>36, 37</sup> Chartered on 24 December 1894, the new Canada Engraving and Lithographing Company (CELC), presented itself in its listing in the Montreal directory, and in its billheads, as the successor to CBNEP, the Burland Lithographic Company and the "litho. & printing branch" of BABN.<sup>10, 38, 39</sup> (See advertising card figure 10.) The payment by CELC for the remnants of CBNEP and the other companies took the form of shares in CELC which were distributed amongst BABN shareholders.<sup>37, 40</sup> CELC was located on Bleury Street in the former premises of Burland-Lithographic. (See letterhead figure 11.) The 526 Craig Street premises of the defunct CBNEP were now occupied by a manufacturer of paper boxes.<sup>10</sup>

Burland-Lithographic had gone into liquidation in 1892. This company was purchased by G B Burland on 7 June by virtue of his successful bid in an auction of 10 May and sold by him to BABN, becoming its lithographic branch.<sup>40, 41</sup> Burland-Lithographic was the November 1879 successor to the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company. Burland-Desbarats was chartered in November 1874, merging the unincorporated firm of Burland, L' Africain and Company with the recently bankrupt George E Desbarats.<sup>10, 42, 43, 44, 45</sup>

Desbarats withdrew from an active role in the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company some time in late-1876 or early-1877, but remained a shareholder until 1878. By June of 1877 he had established the firm that would later be absorbed into CBNEP.<sup>10, 44, 46, 47</sup>

Desbarats' bankruptcy had occurred in early 1874. According to a detailed statement dated 11 March 1874, the claims by creditors against Desbarats' estate amounted to an astonishing sum of \$395,332.<sup>48</sup> This previous financial failure lends strong support to Smillie's negative opinion of Desbarats' ability as a manager.

In 1874 Smillie, then a Montreal resident, was one of the first directors of the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, being replaced as such in 1875.<sup>10, 43, 45</sup> Thus, in 1884 Smillie should have been aware of Desbarats' 1874 bankruptcy.

Given a knowledge of Desbarats' fiscally murky past, and what he viewed as the continuous mismanagement of CBNEP by both Desbarats and Drechsel, one can only imagine the determination with which Smillie had sought to undermine Burland's monopoly in the intaglio business in Canada. It is unfortunate, aesthetically and otherwise, that Smillie did not succeed to a greater extent than he did.

## Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Bob Graham for the references to items in the Monetary Times and for the copies of the documents from the National Archives of Canada RG 19, Volume 3053, File 3821 and Volume 3083, File 5921B. The latter documents provided key information about the 1891 competition for the government contract. Thanks are also given to Walter Allan for the illustrations he kindly provided and for the minute from the 1894 meeting of BABN's Board of Directors.

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NOTE: All illustrations are from the Walter D. Allan collection except 5A and 5B, Chris Ryan collection and figure 6 from the *Essays and Proofs of British North America* published by the Essay Proof Society and figure 7, courtesy Bank of Canada Collection.



# The Canada Bank Note Co.

## A Pictorial Review

Walter D Allan, FCNRS

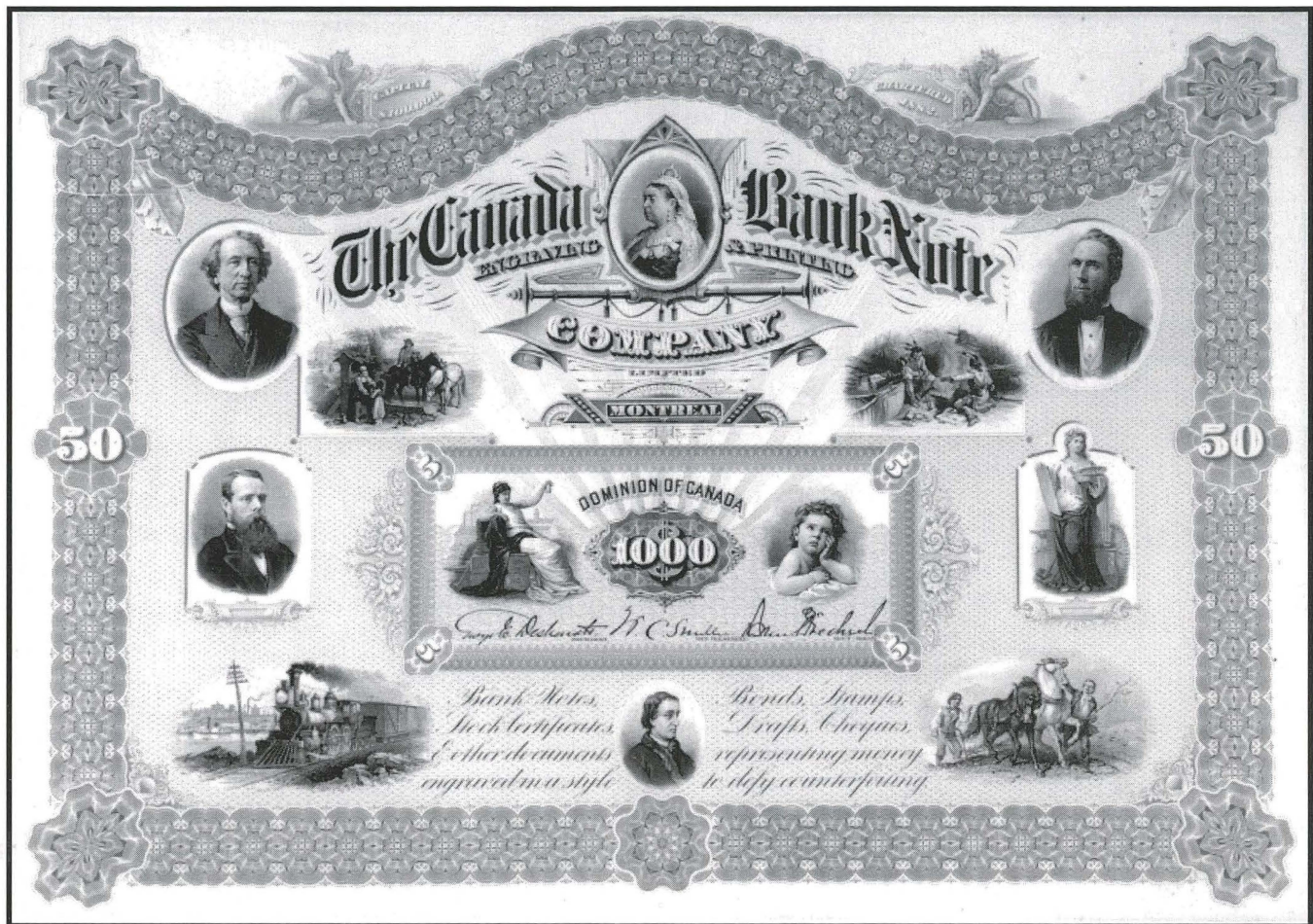


Figure 1 Canada Bank Note Co. advertising sheet #1 Photo by ZAGON, courtesy of the Bank of Canada Currency Museum

The short existence of the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co (1882 to 1894) and their unsuccessful attempts to obtain the Canadian Government contracts will partly explain the relatively small number of dies engraved and also the limited amount of work, both banknotes and other fiscal documents, that was produced. The apparent mismanagement, assumption of debt and lack of sufficient capital (see Ryan 1998) all contributed to the firm's demise.

The company produced at least 22 portrait dies and 94 vignette dies which were of excellent quality, at least equivalent to those being produced by its two main competitors, the British American Bank Note Co (BABN) and the American Bank Note Co (ABN). An early engraved sample sheet (large #1) in figure 1, which included five portraits and 7 vignettes,

was assembled on a large, 30 by 42 cm handsomely laid out sheet. This item portrayed the first five portraits produced by the company and included Queen Victoria, Sir John A MacDonal, Hon Alex McKenzie, Sir George Stephen and De Maisonneuve — an impressive group intended to appeal to a wide variety of statesmen, politicians and merchants of the period.

An early business card of the Canada Bank Note Company with Queen Victoria's portrait lists Geo Desbarats as Pres, W C Smillie as V Pres and G H Drechsel as Sec Treas (figure 2). This card, printed in black on an off-white stock, was produced before the 1887 departure of Geo Desbarats. A letter, dated October 15th, 1885, has the same officers noted and includes the following text:



Figure 2 Business Card - Victoria Left.

The Canada Bank Note Company is fully equipped for the engraving and printing of Bank Notes, Bonds, Debentures, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Drafts and all other forms of steel plate work.

It is the interest of every Financial Institution in the Dominion to support this Company so as to establish a healthy and permanent competition in a field where a rival company has hitherto held a monopoly. Lower prices and better work will be the result.

This result will not be obtained by taking advantage of any temporary reduction in prices which the establishment of the Canada Bank Note Company may lead the other company to make with a view to starving out the new concern.

But it will be achieved by giving a liberal share of patronage to the Canada Bank Note Company at moderately and permanently reduced rates which will allow the two companies to live. We ask for a trial order, and remain

Yours respectively

The Canada Bank Note Engraving & Printing Company Limited

Various samples of engraved numerals and lathework have been pasted on as a border to the letter (figure 3).

A letterhead domiciled at Toronto with date 188- is the only engraved item found from there thus far (see figure 2 in Ryan 1998). A small card with samples of headings includes at its right end eight different imprints of the company with the Toronto domicile made in preparation for Toronto business (see figure 3 in Ryan 1998). A similar letterhead of the same date as the Toronto piece is domiciled at Montreal and includes the same three officers as in the letter quoted above. This letterhead has die V-1 "The Arts" to the left (figure 4).

The next business card, dated 1888, has Smillie as Pres't, Drechsel as Vice Pres and Edw'd Beverley Parker as Sec'y Treas (see figure 7 in Ryan 1998). It has portrait die P-1 at left and vignette die V-40, "Science," at right.

A further business card appears to have been produced in 1890 and includes portraits of Queen Victoria and Champlain. It has an elaborate border and a green pantograph tint of "CANADA BANK NOTE CO LIMITED" which outlines the date 1890 (see figure 8 in Ryan 1998). Sometime after mid-1890 (see Ryan 1998) W R Elmenhorst became Vice-President and G H Drechsel became Sec Treas, who along with E W Gnaedinger and Romeo Prévost became the managing directors. This can be seen on a business card similar to figure 2, but printed in green on beige card (figure 5).

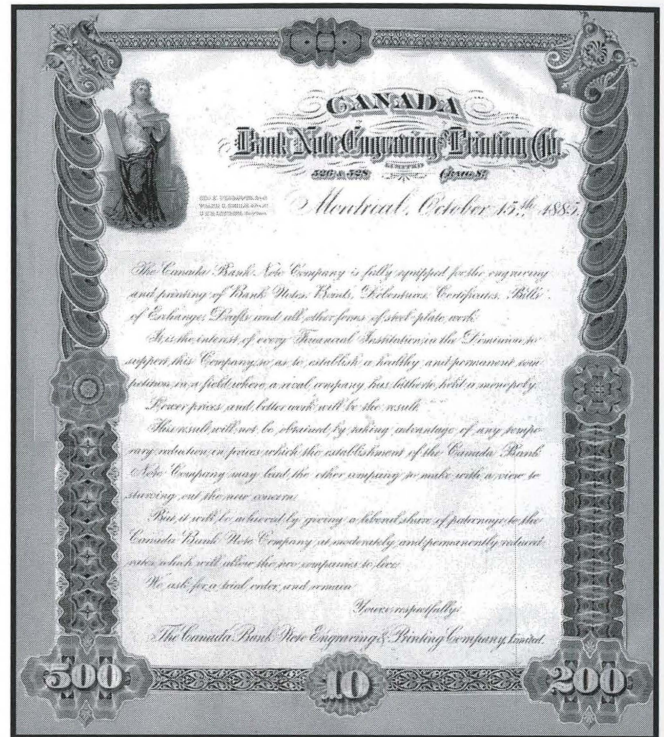


Figure 3 Canada Bank Note Co letter 1885.



Figure 4 Letterhead

Another business card was produced early in 1892 with officers as above. This still included "lithography, photo printing, type work, glassed labels a specialty." It is printed entirely in blue on heavy paper with the charming vignette of "THE PRETTY SNOWSHOER," die V-38, at the right end, Queen Victoria at left and the date 1892 at the top right. The

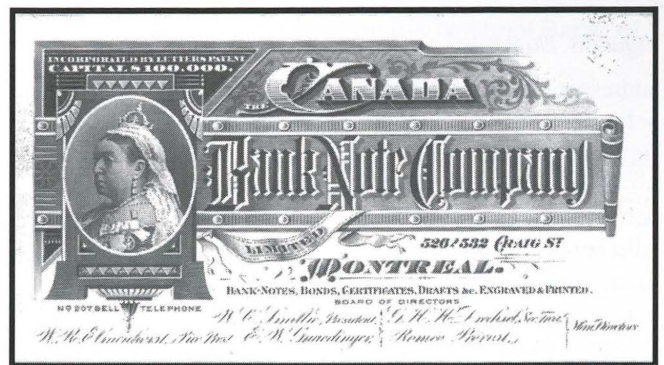


Figure 5 Business Card in Green



Figure 6

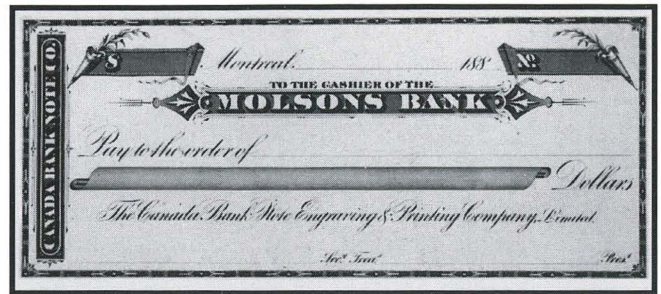


Figure 7

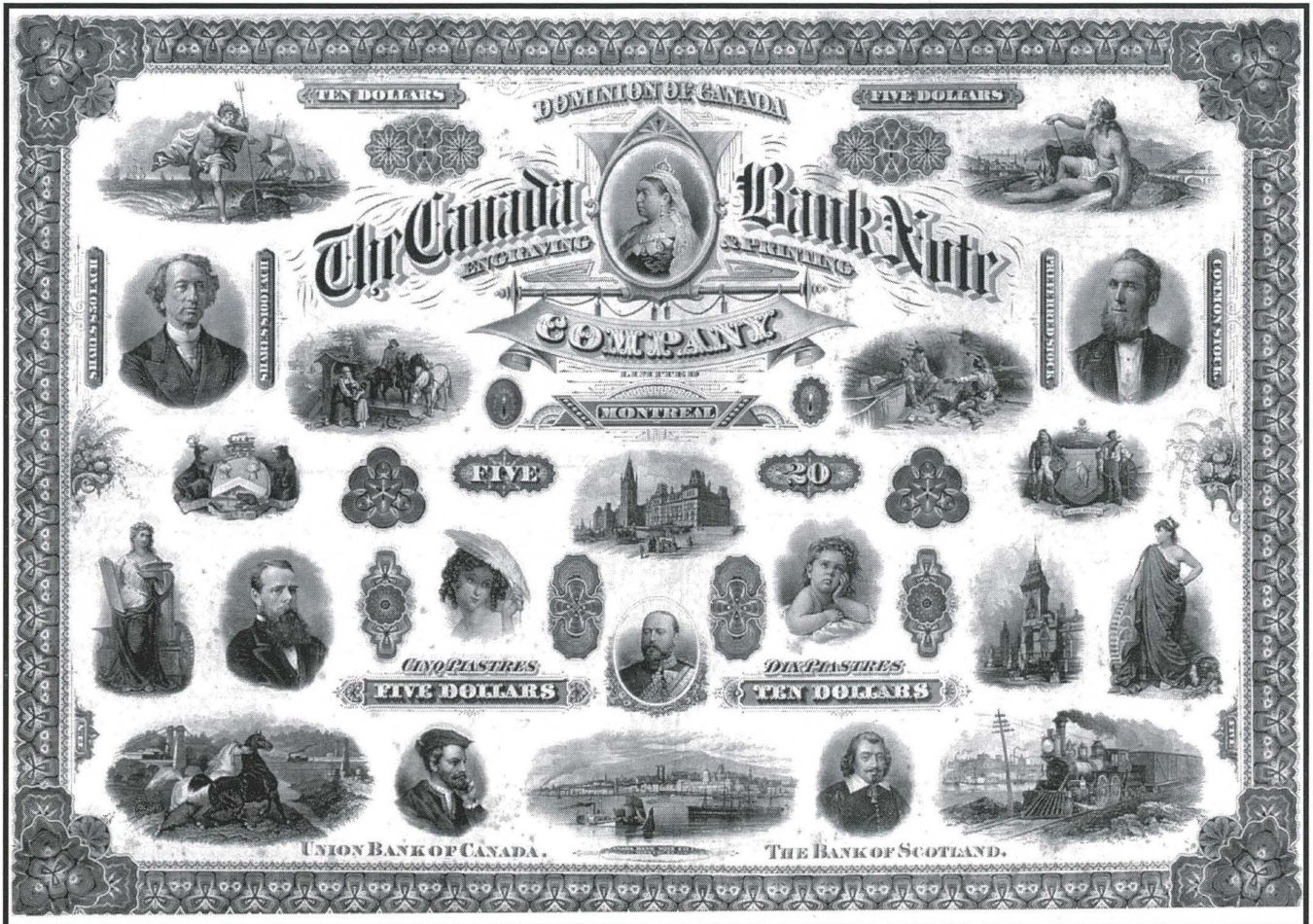


Figure 8 Illustration courtesy of Mr. Mark Tomasko

address is still 526 to 532 Craig St, and so this is apparently just before Drechsel's six point remedial plan was to begin (see figure 9 in Ryan 1998).

In describing his remedial plan Drechsel also refers to certain difficulties with the banks with regards to their "discounting all our customers' paper, nor upon being permitted to overdraw occasionally" (CPMJ Ryan 1998). It would appear that the Company had two banks. In lieu of other evidence, this is indicated by two engraved Company cheques both dated 188-, one drawn on La Banque du Peuple and

printed with an olive or green tint, the second on the Molsons Bank (figures 6 & 7). Whether these documents were being used concurrently is not evident but does seem unlikely.

Sometime while the business cards in figures 2 and 5 were being produced a second large sample sheet (large #2) in figure 8 was also produced. This item was considerably more elaborate in regards to portraits, increasing from 5 to 7, and in vignettes, increasing from 7 to 15. Only two of these sheets are known, recently found as part of an engraver's estate. One of these has numerous written comments or labels beside most of the

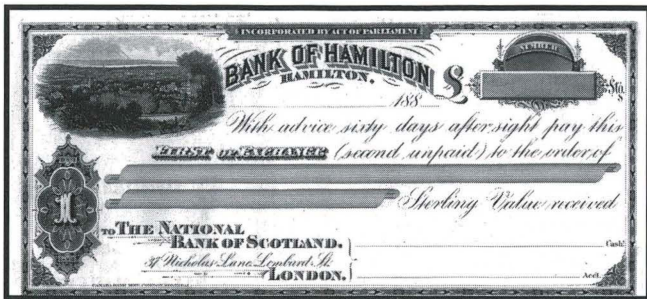


Figure 9

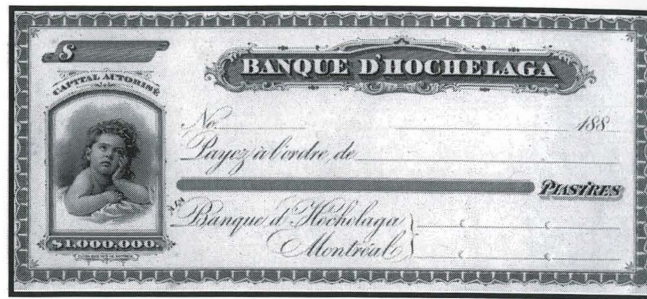


Figure 12

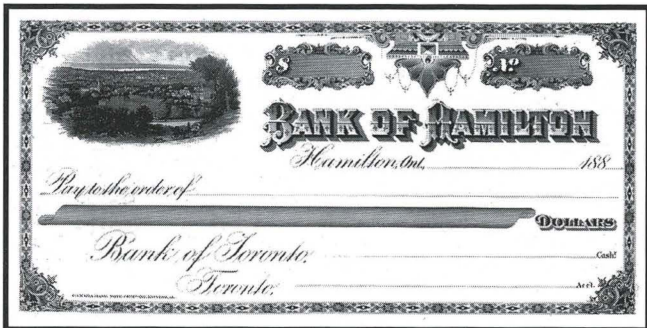


Figure 10

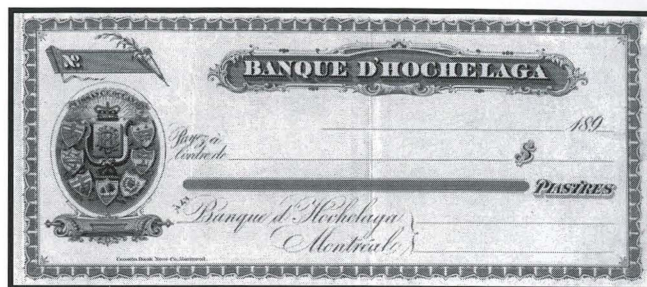


Figure 13

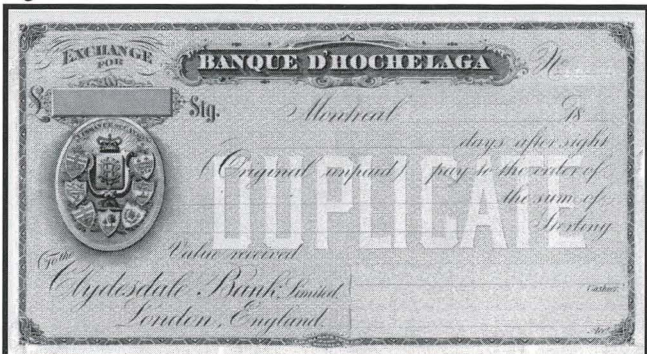


Figure 11

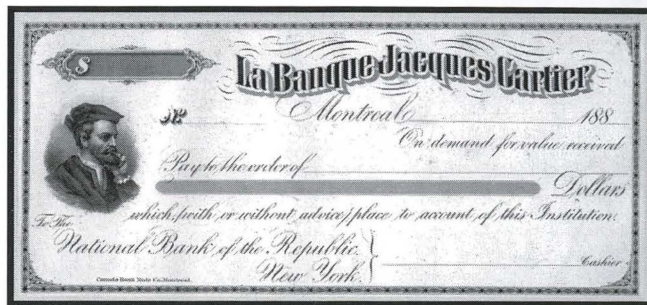


Figure 14

engravings. A comment centrally located says "On no account allow anything but black, and that the best, to be used in printing this sheet. W C S." These initials are those of William Cumming Smillie. A number of vignettes used on this sheet (V-41 "Juanita," V-31 "Eastern Block, Ottawa") have higher numbers than those used on the other sample sheet which used vignettes only up to number 16, "The Old Well." So it would appear that this sheet was produced quite some time after the first sheet seen in figure 1.

## Production of Banknotes and Related Items

The Canada Bank Note Co produced banknotes dated from 1885 to 1892. The notes in chronological order are as follows, with their related fiscal documents listed beneath each bank.

- 1885
  - The Commercial Bank of Manitoba (CH-170- 02, 04)
- 1886
  - La Banque Jacques Cartier (CH-390-14-02, 06, 08, 10)
    - plus an 188- cheque drawn on the National Bank of the Republic, New York.
  - The Union Bank of Canada (CH-730-02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 10)
    - plus an 188- draft and 1st and 2nd of exchange, drawn on the Alliance Bank Limited, London, E C.
- 1887
  - The Halifax Banking Company (CH-335-22-02, 06, 08)
  - The Bank of Hamilton, Dec 1 (CH-345-14-02)



Figure 15

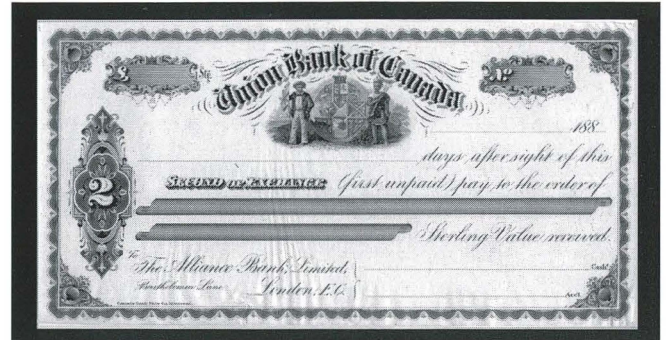


Figure 16



Figure 17

plus an 188- draft drawn on the Bank of Toronto, Toronto, as well as an 188- 1st and 2nd of exchange, drawn on the National Bank of Scotland, London, and on the National Provincial Bank of England, London 189-.

1889

- La Banque d'Hochelaga (CH-360-14-02, 04, 06, 08, 10)

plus an 18— draft, original and duplicate, drawn on the Clydesdale Bank, Limited, London, England (green paper), an 188- cheque drawn on Montreal with die V-12, an 189- cheque drawn on Montreal (pink paper), an 189- credit circulaire.

- La Banque Jacques Cartier (CH-390-14-04, 12)

- La Banque Ville-Marie (CH-785-02, 04, 06)

1890

- The Halifax Banking Company (CH-335-22-02, 06, 08)

1892

- La Banque de St. Hyacinthe (CH-645-12-06)

- The Bank of Montreal (CH-505-42-04, 08)

Some of the fiscal documents used by the above banks are shown in figures 9 to 16.

It can be seen that the Canada Bank Note Co produced bank notes for only eight different banks and possibly a tint plate for the Banque du Peuple issues of 1885 (CH-575-20-06-02, 04, 06). The most attractive of these notes, especially colourwise, were the 1889 issues of the Banque d'Hochelaga which were printed with two or three tint colours (see figure 17) and the Union Bank of Canada 1886 issues.

Additional fiscal documents, cheques, drafts and bills of exchange were produced for the following banks:

- The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal 18— to Mess's Lazard Frères & Cie, Paris on buff paper.

- The Central Bank of Canada, Toronto 188- drawn on

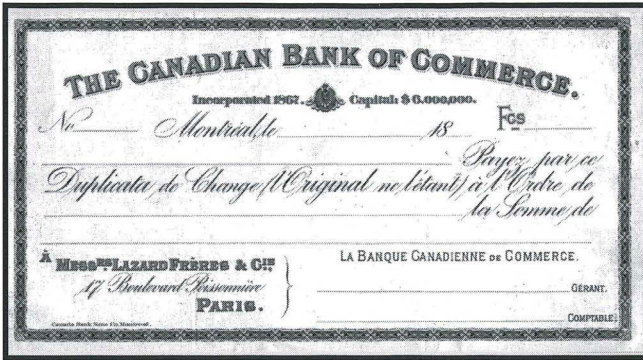


Figure 18

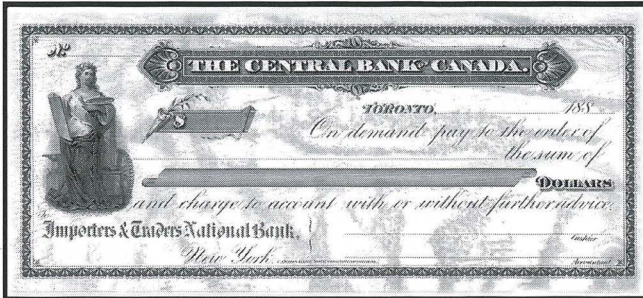


Figure 19

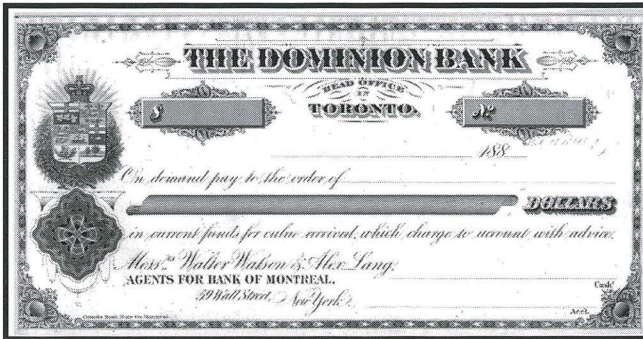


Figure 20

- the Importers and Traders National Bank, New York and on The American Exchange National Bank, Chicago, both with vignette V-1 at left.
- The Dominion Bank, Toronto 188- drawn on Mess'rs Walter Watson & Alex Lang, Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New York, vignette V-19 at left, and 1st and 2nd of exchange, Toronto, 188- drawn on the National Bank of Scotland, London, with vignette V-19 right and V-46 at the left.
- The Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto 18— cheque, litho, brown on buff paper, and partly engraved cashier's cheque, grey on white paper.
- The Bank of London in Canada draft drawn on the Molsons Bank and a similar draft drawn on the Bank of London in Canada 188-, both printed in brown on

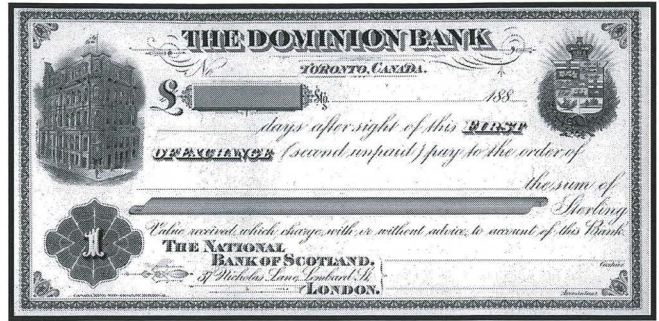


Figure 21

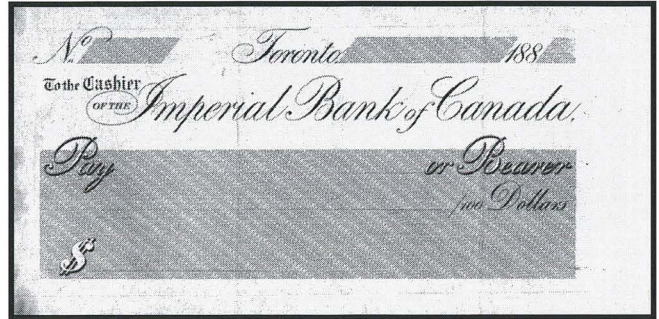


Figure 22

- white paper with vignette V-44 at the top and a fancy cartouche at the left end enclosing the Bank's name in a circle.
- The Bank of New Brunswick, Saint John, 189- deposit receipt lithographed black on buff paper and buff coloured pantograph design.
- The Ontario Bank, Toronto 188- 1st and 2nd of exchange drawn on The Alliance Bank, Limited, London E C, black on white with green tint and vignette V-24 at top centre.
- The Quebec Bank 18— drafts, one on the Quebec Bank, the second on Agents of the Bank of British North America, 52 Wall St, New York, both black on brown paper with vignette V-18 at top centre and 1st and 2nd bills of exchange 188- in sterling, drawn on the Bank of Scotland, London, black on white with V-18 at top-centre.
- The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto 188- 1st and 2nd of exchange in sterling, drawn on the National Bank of Scotland, London, with vignette V-13 (Royal Arms) at top-centre, black on white.

Examples of the above can be seen in the eleven illustrations (figures 18 to 28).

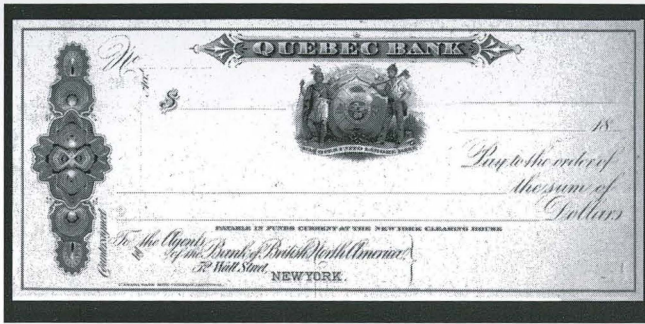


Figure 23

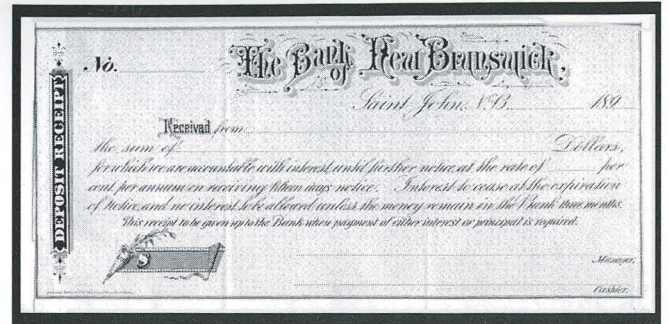


Figure 26

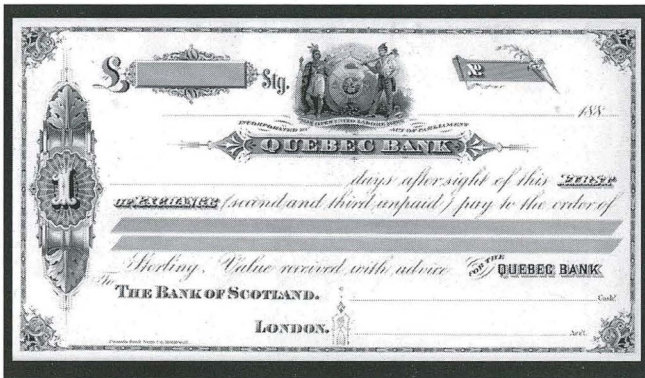


Figure 24

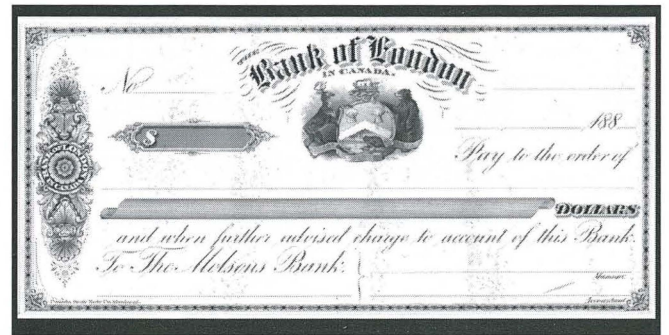


Figure 27

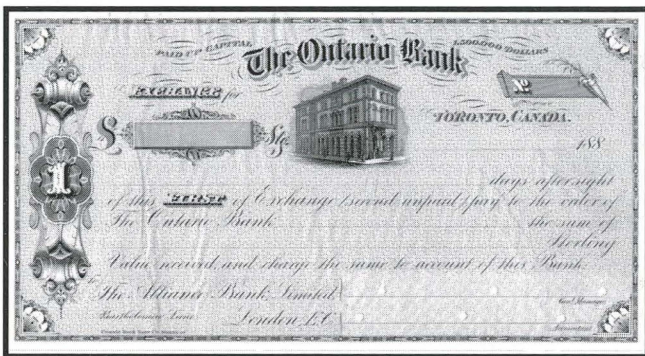


Figure 25

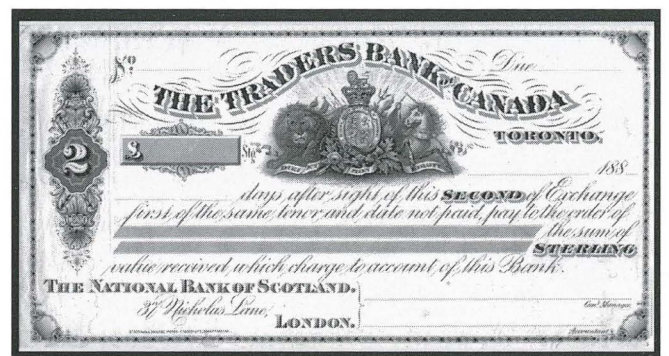


Figure 28

## Government Production

A number of items were prepared for various Government departments, some of which were essays prepared as examples when the company was attempting to obtain the Government contracts. Stamp essays were produced in 1891 with a Queen Victoria portrait — see die listings P-12, P-19, P-20 (and Ryan 1998.) Attractive Dominion of Canada government note essays were prepared: a one-dollar face dated 1886, a two-dollar face and two backs for 1886, and a four-dollar face and back for 1891. These were shown in the Canadian Paper Money Journal of January 1978 but pictures are included here for completeness (figures 29 to 34). The Company produced a

two-dollar pantograph “Dominion / OF CANADA / TWO / 2,” (figure 35) which was used on five of the six note essays, the four-dollar back having no pantograph.

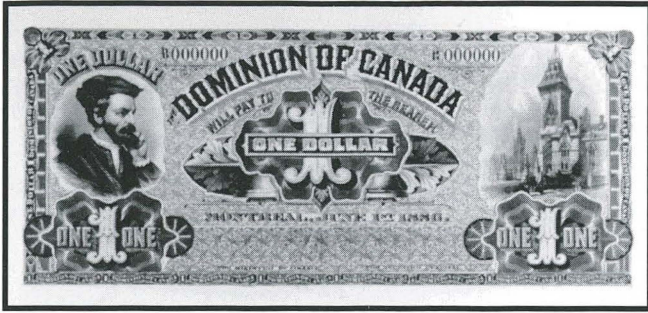


Figure 29



Figure 32

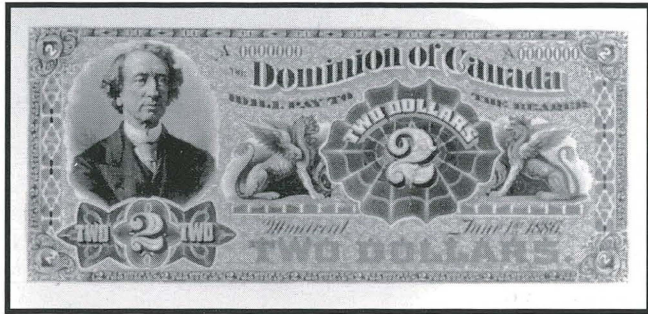


Figure 30

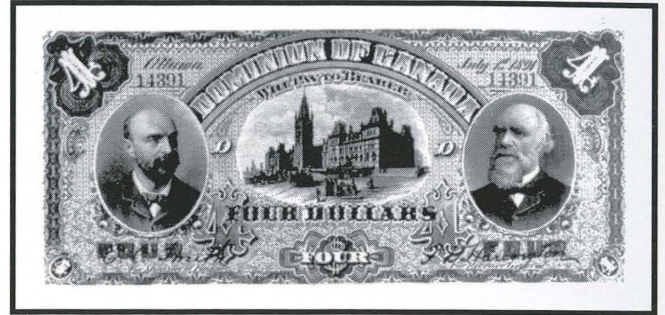


Figure 33

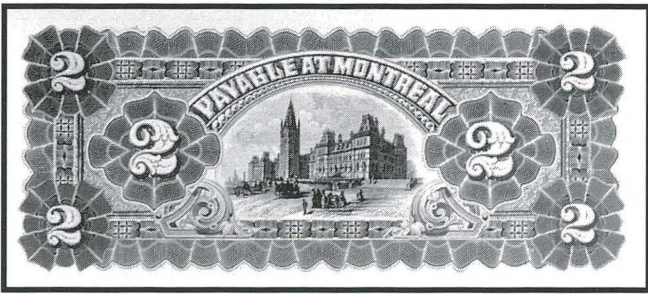


Figure 31



Figure 34

Pantographs (micro-sized letters and numerals) were of course produced for the faces of all eight banks listed previously. Another example of a pantograph for the \$10 Banque J'Cartier

(NOTE: Figures 29-34 photographs by W. Allan, courtesy the Bank of Canada Collection.)

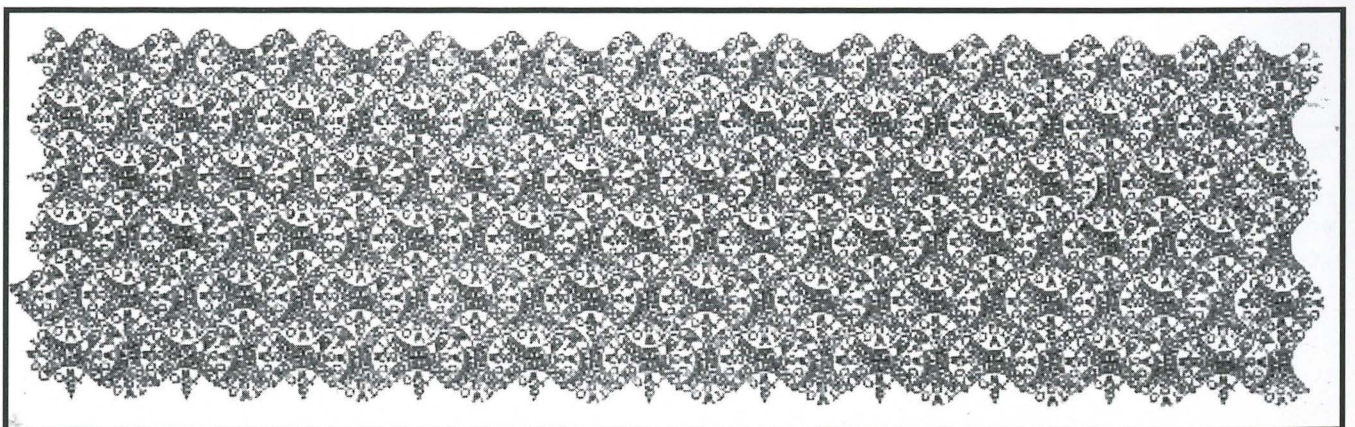


Figure 35



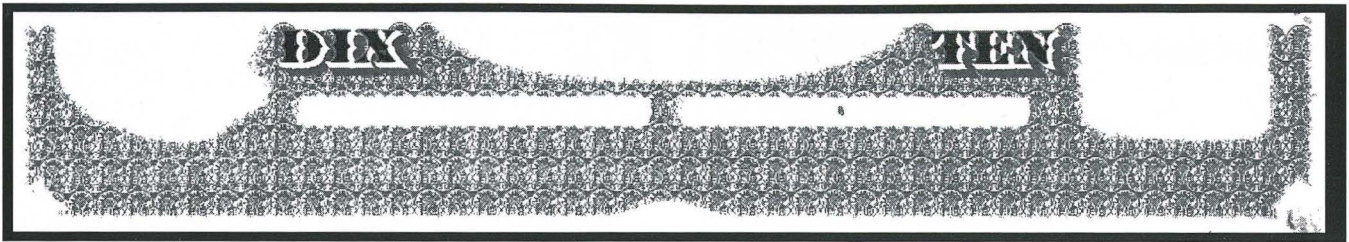


Figure 36

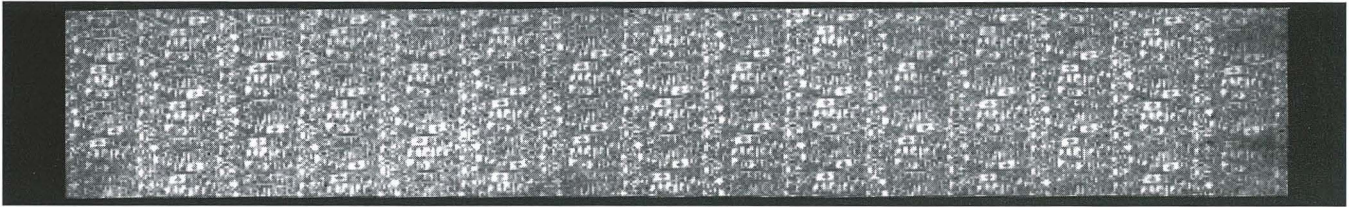


Figure 37



Figure 38

notes is shown here (figure 36) as well as one for a \$50 Bank of New Brunswick note (figure 37). The use of this last item is unknown.

Several more Government items were produced including:

- A Department of Militia and Defence certificate for 320 acres of Dominion land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, 1885 (figure 38).

- A Province of Manitoba 5% \$100 bond issue of 1885 and payable in 1910 (figure 39).

- A Dominion of Canada Department of the Interior \$100 bond for the purchase of Dominion lands was prepared for 30th June 1886 (figure 40).

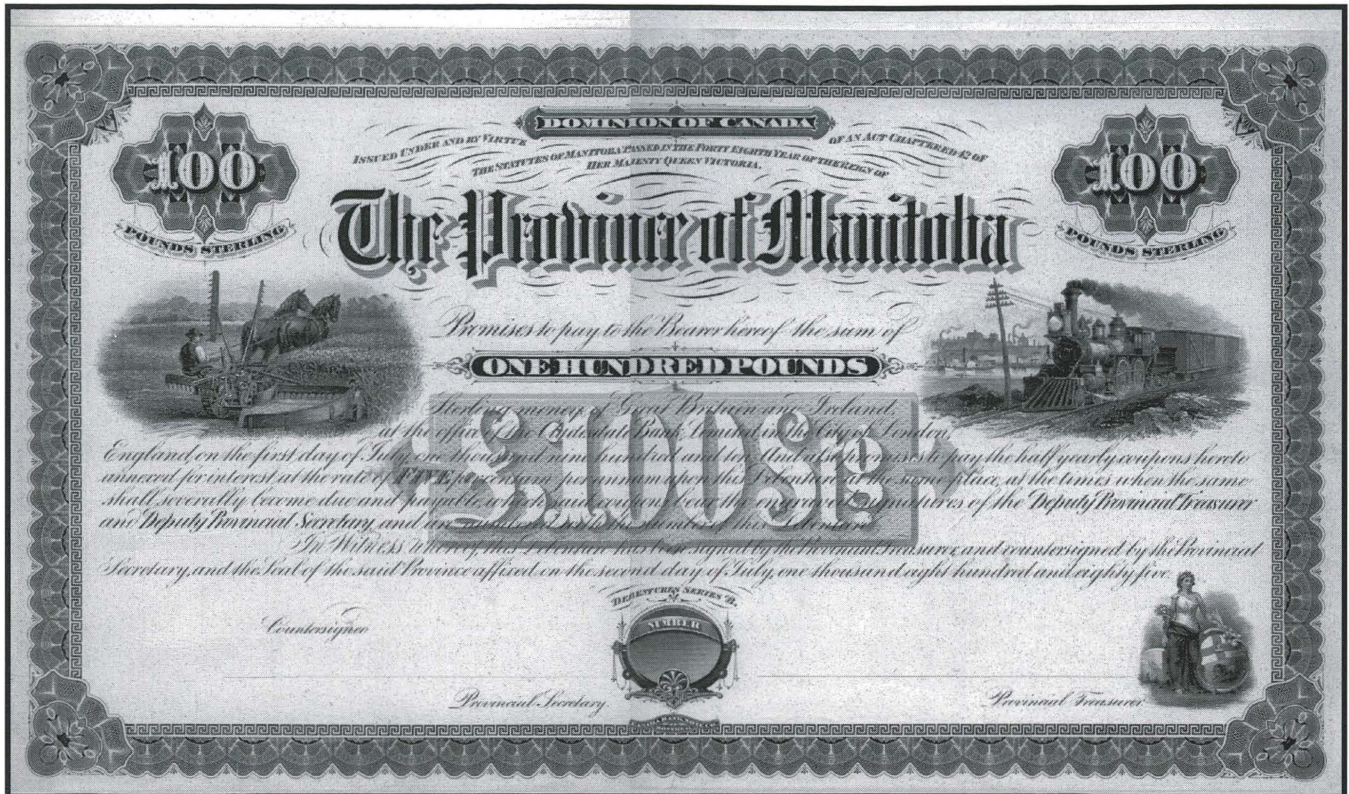


Figure 39

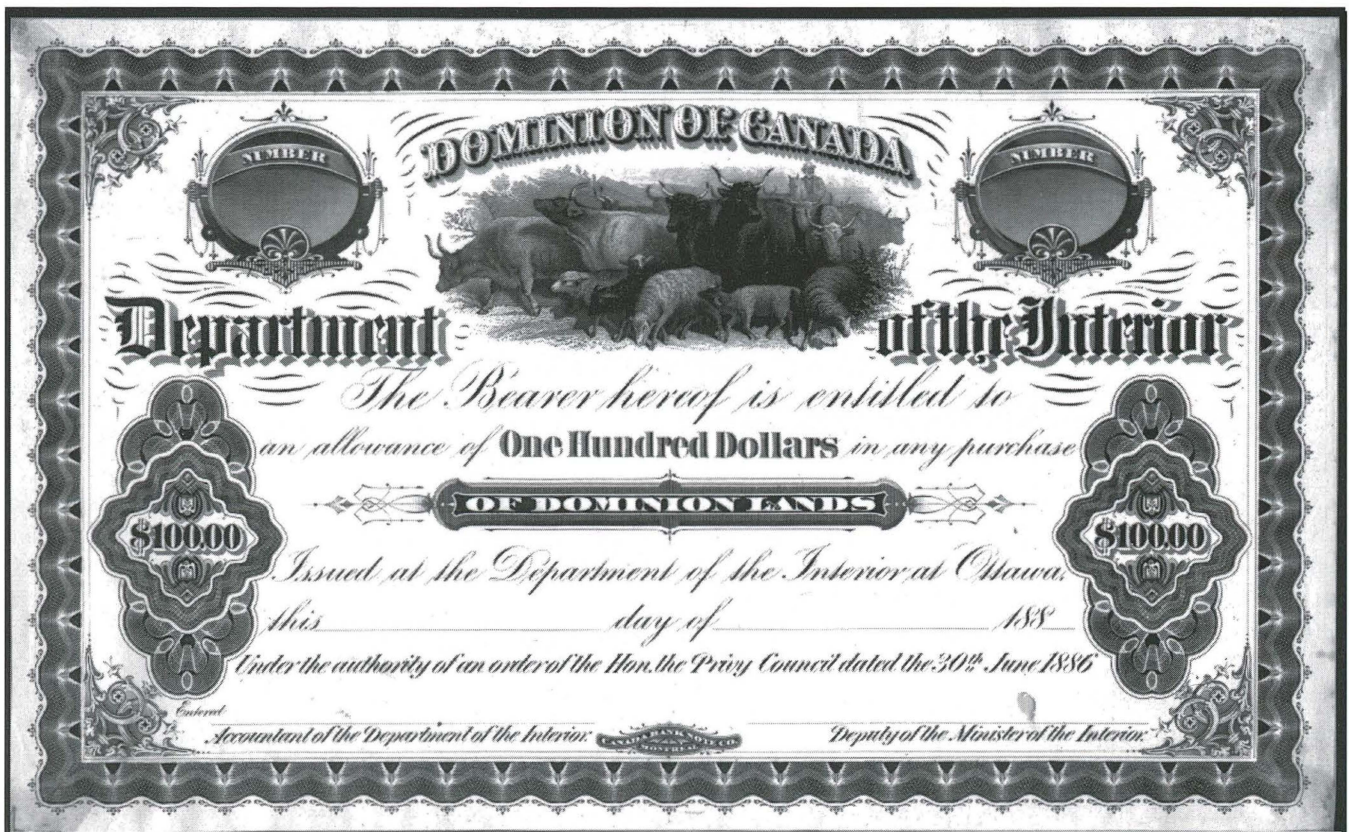


Figure 40

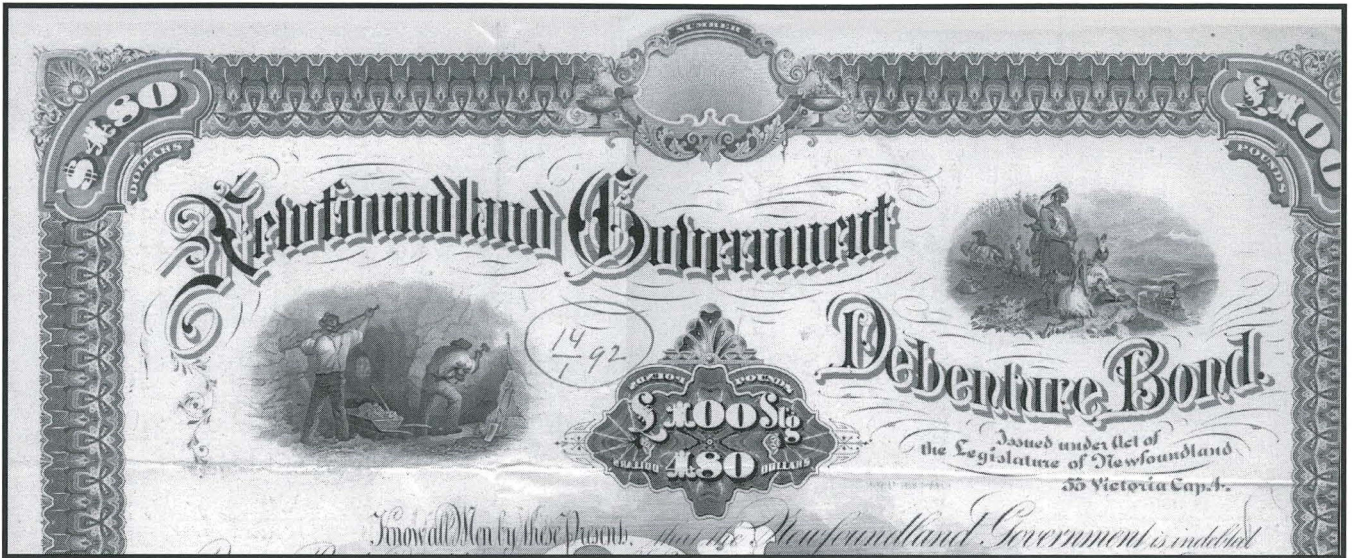


Figure 41

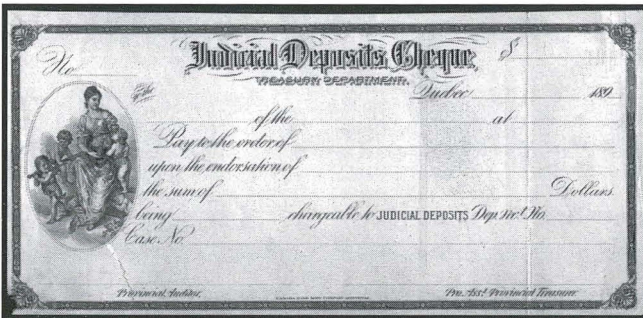


Figure 42



Figure 45

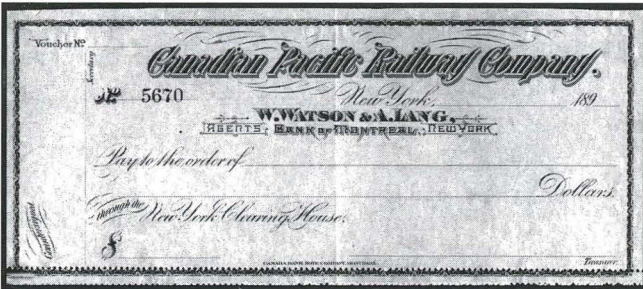


Figure 43

- A Newfoundland Government 3 1/2% debenture bond for £100 or \$480 due Jan 1st, 1941, with yearly interest coupons (figure 41).

- A Quebec Government Judicial Deposits cheque on the Treasury Department 189- with vignette V-76 (figure 42).

## Commercial Work

The Canada Bank Note Company was active in the pursuit of commercial work which may have equaled or surpassed the quantity of work produced for the Banks and Government departments. There are three main types: railway, insurance

and electric, as well as a group of miscellaneous commercial firms. A few items from each of these groups will be illustrated.

## Railway Production:

- The Canadian Pacific Railway Company 189- draft, New York, drawn on W. Watson & A. Lang Agents, Bank of Montreal, N Y (figure 43).

- The Great Eastern Railway Company \$500 bond 1888 with vignette V-6.

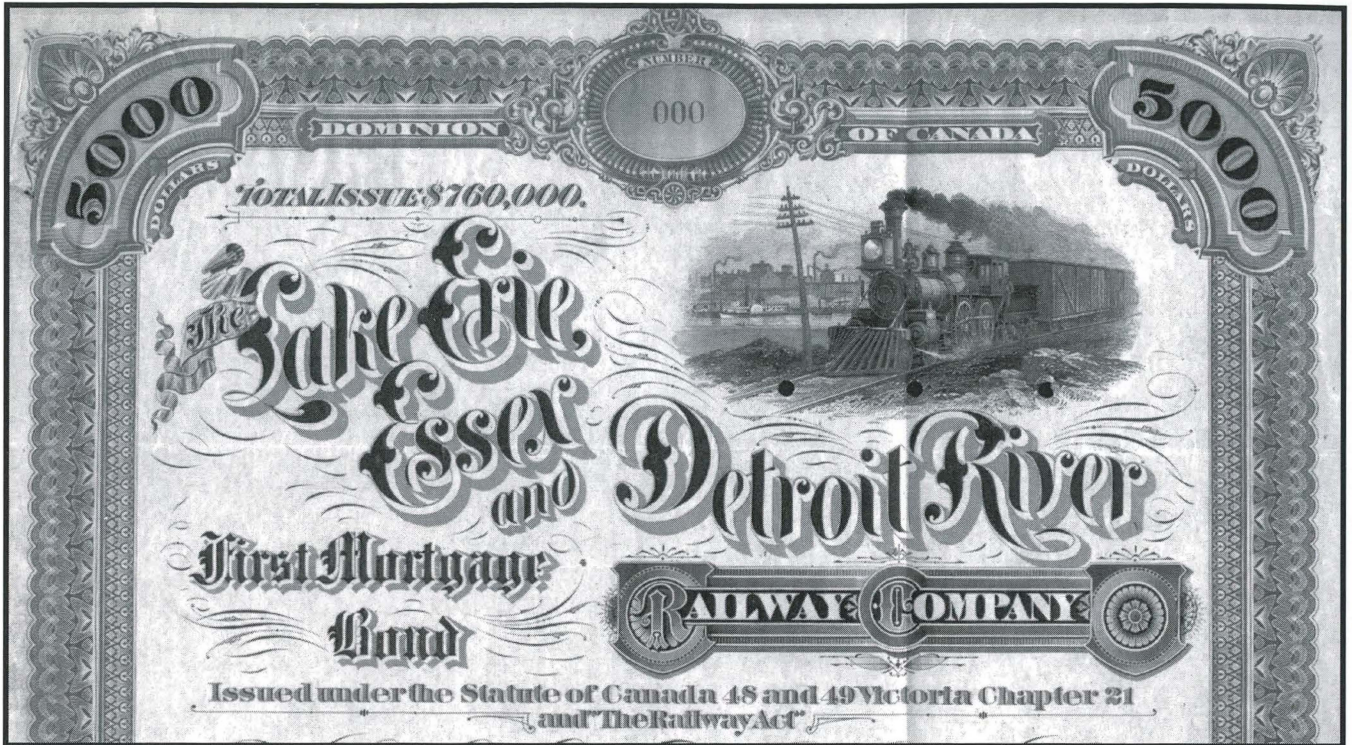


Figure 44



Figure 46

- The Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway Company, Windsor 1889, 6% \$5000 bond with vignette V-6 (figure 44).

- Montreal Street Railway Co "good for one trip" ticket. Vignette is a small, horse-drawn street railway car (figure 45).

- The Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company £200, London or Toronto, 1887 with vignette V-34 (figure 46).

- The Ontario and Quebec Railway Company \$100 share certificate, Montreal 1884 with vignette V-66 and V-17 (View of Montreal.)



Figure 47

### Insurance Companies:

- The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, vignette C-12.
- The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada \$2000 insurance bond. Has vignettes V-13, V-17 and V-66.
- The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, Montreal, fire policy heading with vignettes V-15, V-17, and V-19 (figure 47).
- The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada heading for 1888 calendar with portrait P-8 (Henry Lyman) (figure 48).
- The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co Limited, Montreal 189- policy heading with vignette V-90 and a large steel safe at centre (figure 49).
- The Glasgow and London Insurance Company of Great Britain, Canadian branch Montreal, policy heading with thistles through vignette V-22 (Arms of Scotland) (figure 50).
- The Royal Insurance Co of Liverpool, Eng 1890, Canadian branch Montreal, calendar heading with Royal Arms vignette altered from vignette V-13.
- The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, insurance certificate 189- partly lithographed with two engraved vignettes V-82 and V-83.
- The Western Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada, vignette unknown.

**CITIZENS**

1888

HENRY LYMAN, President

**Insurance Company**

FIRE ACCIDENTS

JANUARY

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28
30	31				

**of Canada**

Figure 48

The **GLASGOW AND LONDON** Insurance Company

WEST GEORGE ST. GLASGOW. LOMBARD STREET. LONDON. OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CANADIAN BRANCH  
GLASGOW & LONDON BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Figure 50

DOMINION OF CANADA

1000 First Mortgage 1000 First Mortgage

**THE LABRADOR COMPANY**

INCORPORATED IN CANADA

1000000

Figure 51

Policy No. \_\_\_\_\_

THE We hold thee Safe

**DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE CO. Limited**

Head Offices Montreal, CANADA.

SUM ASSURED \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Premium \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Term \_\_\_\_\_  
From 189 \_\_\_\_\_  
To 189 \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 49

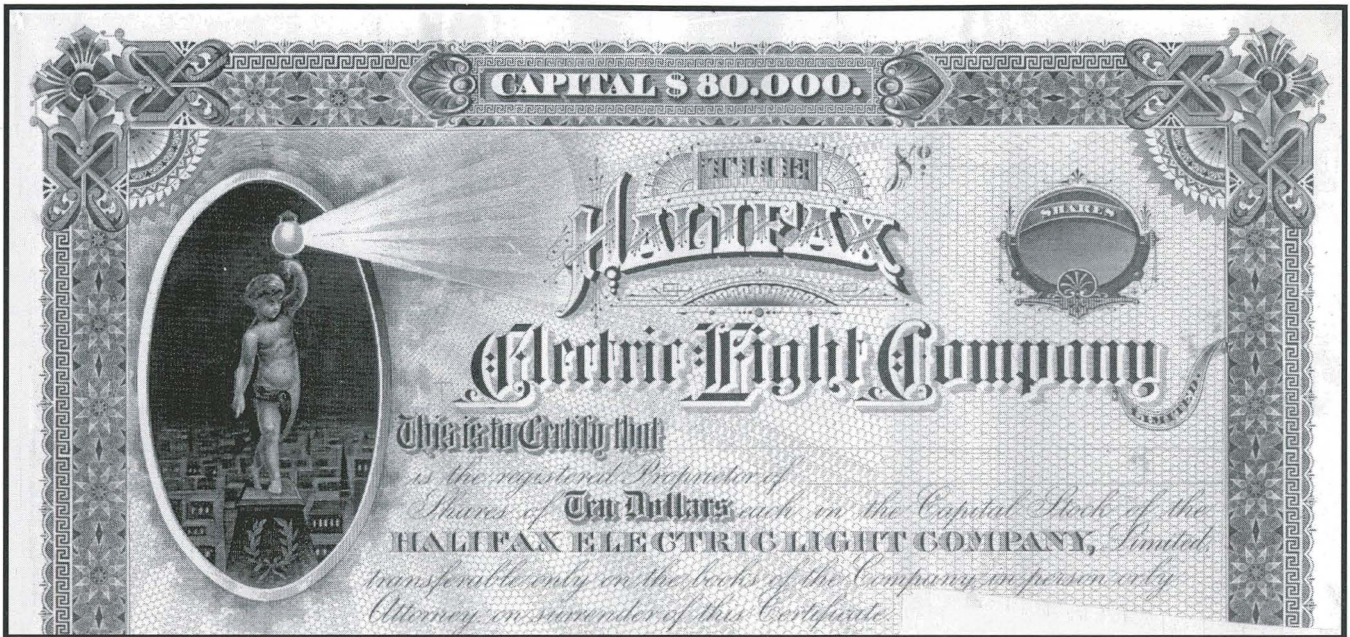


Figure 52

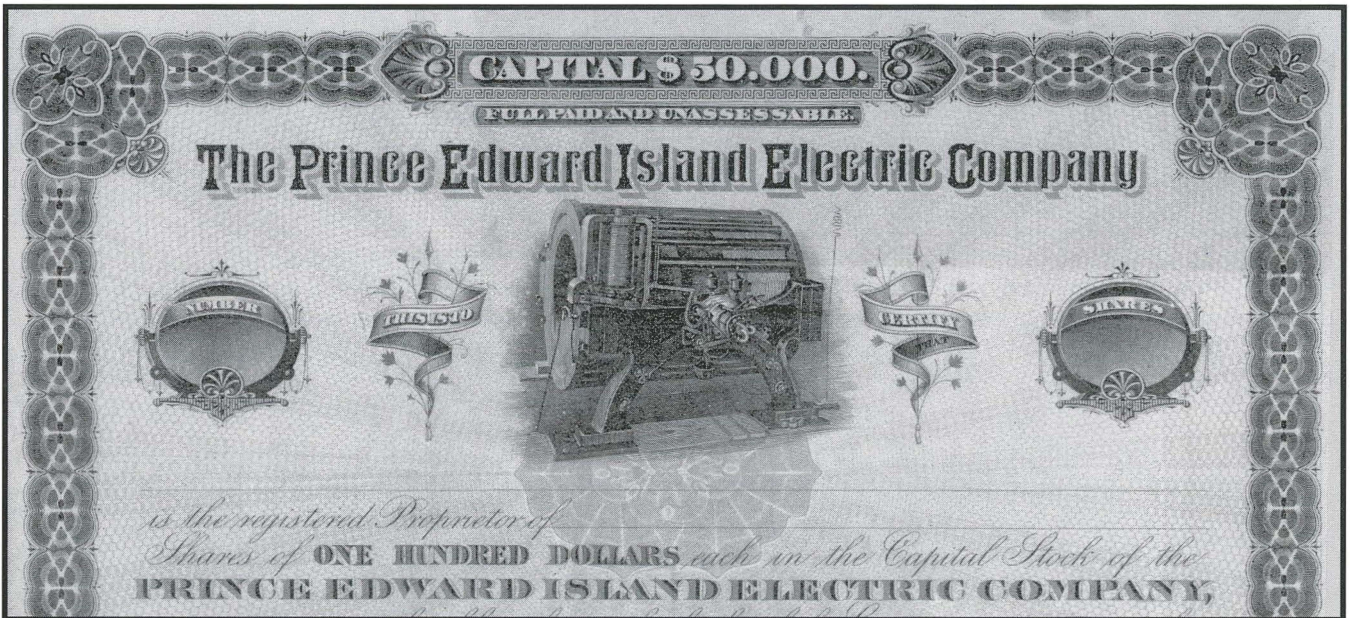


Figure 53

#### Mining Companies:

- Thetford Asbestos Mining Company \$100 share certificate, Thetford Mines, Quebec 18—, lithographed certificate with a yellow tint and no vignettes.
- The Labrador Company, Montreal 1885 \$1000 first mortgage, executed by George Alexander Drummond and Andrew Allan, has vignette V-4 (figure 51).

#### Electric Companies:

- The Halifax Electric Light Company Limited, Halifax, \$10 share certificate by Canada Bank Note Co Litho, Montreal. Vignette of child shining a light high above buildings, black with blue tint (figure 52).
- The Truro Electric Company, Truro N S, \$10 share certificate lithographed with vignette V-39 (Dynamo), a shining lantern and orange tint.
- The Prince Edward Island Electric Company, Charlottetown, \$100 share certificate, lithographed with vignette V-39 and orange tint (figure 53).

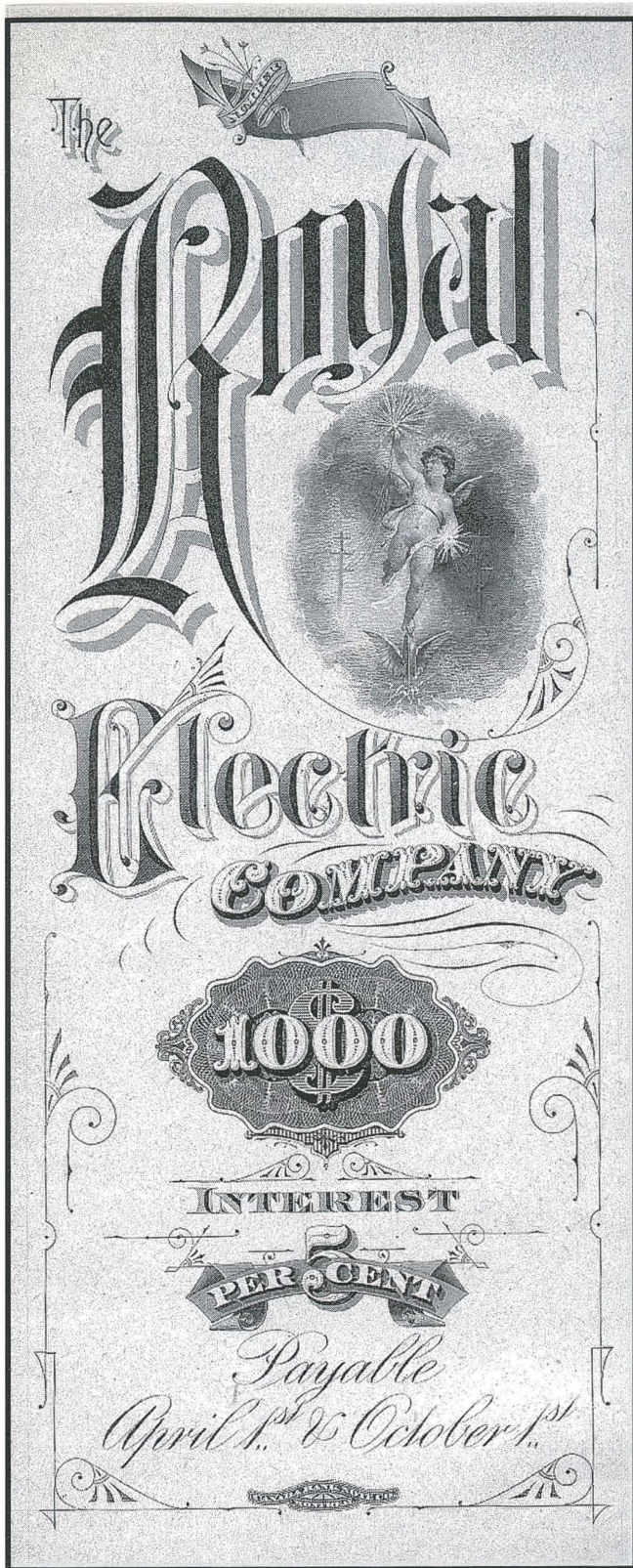


Figure 54

- The Royal Electric Company 5% \$1000 bond end panel with vignette V-69 (Electricity) (figure 54).



Figure 55

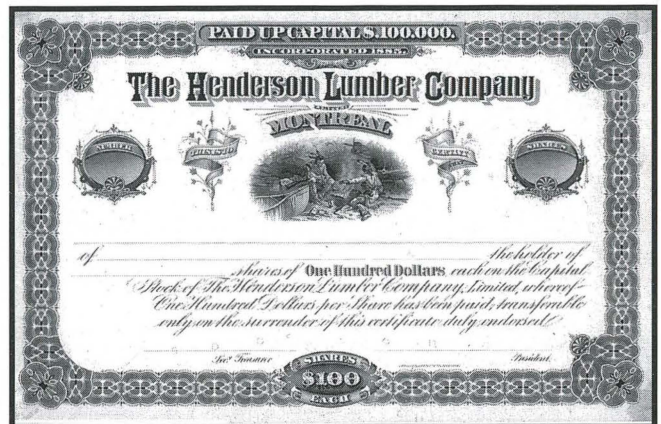


Figure 56

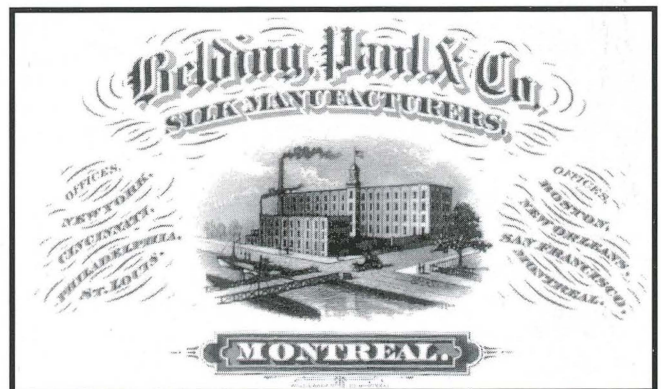


Figure 57

Miscellaneous Companies, Large Size Items:

- The Corticelli Silk Company Ltd \$100 share certificate with vignette V-81 (Silkworm on Leaf) (figure 55).
- The Henderson Lumber Company Limited, Montreal \$100 share certificate with vignette V-8 (Indian Camp after F O C Darley painting) (figure 56).
- Société Bienveillante St. Roch, Quebec, large membership certificate with vignette V-84.





Figure 58



Figure 59

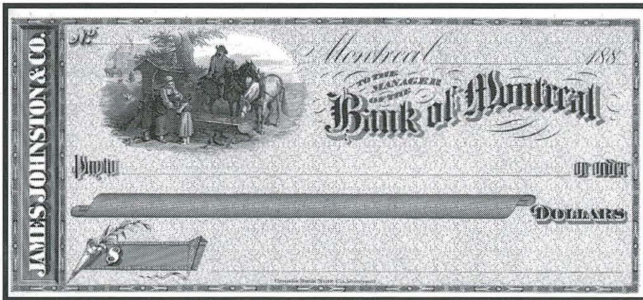


Figure 60

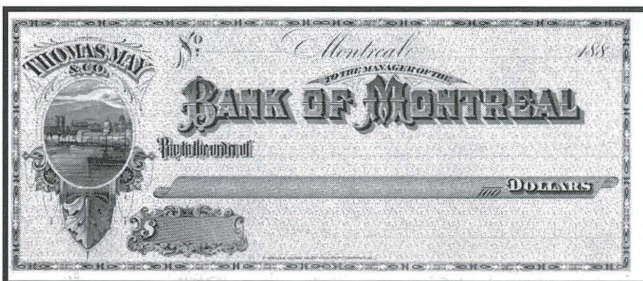


Figure 61

#### Miscellaneous Small Size Commercial Items:

- Belding, Paul & Co, Silk Manufacturers, Montreal letterhead with vignette V-56 (figure 57).
- The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, possibly a stock certificate heading, has vignettes V-75 (Electricity which looks somewhat like telephone wires) and V-94 ("Atlas.") (figure 58).



Figure 61A



Figure 61B

- Dominion Commercial Travellers Association, Montreal, membership or discount card, 1887 (figure 59).
- James Johnson & Co., Montreal, 188- cheque with vignette V-16 (The Old Well), drawn on the Bank of Montreal, Montreal (figure 60).
- Thomas May & Co, Montreal, 188- cheque drawn on the Bank of Montreal, blue pantograph with part of vignette V-17 (View of Montreal) (figure 61). Also Spring Opening 1892 with vignette P-15 (figure 61A) and Fall Opening 1892 with vignette V-73 (figure 61B).
- Thomas May & Co, Montreal, engraved Fall Opening, August 27th, 28th, 29th 1889 with vignette V-41 (Juanita) (figure 62).
- Parry Sound Colonization Railway, Reid and Hubbard Contractors, Montreal 189-, letterhead with vignette V-34 (At the Station) (figure 63).
- Robert Mitchell & Co, Montreal, manufacturers of gas and electric light fixtures, meters, brass goods etc, business card with vignettes V-48 and V-49 (figure 64).
- W E Sanford Manufacturing Company Limited, Hamilton, 188- promissory note with vignette V-38 (The Pretty Snowshoer) (figure 65).

(Illustrations of some of the above are in figures 57 to 65.)



Figure 62



Figure 64



Figure 63



Figure 65

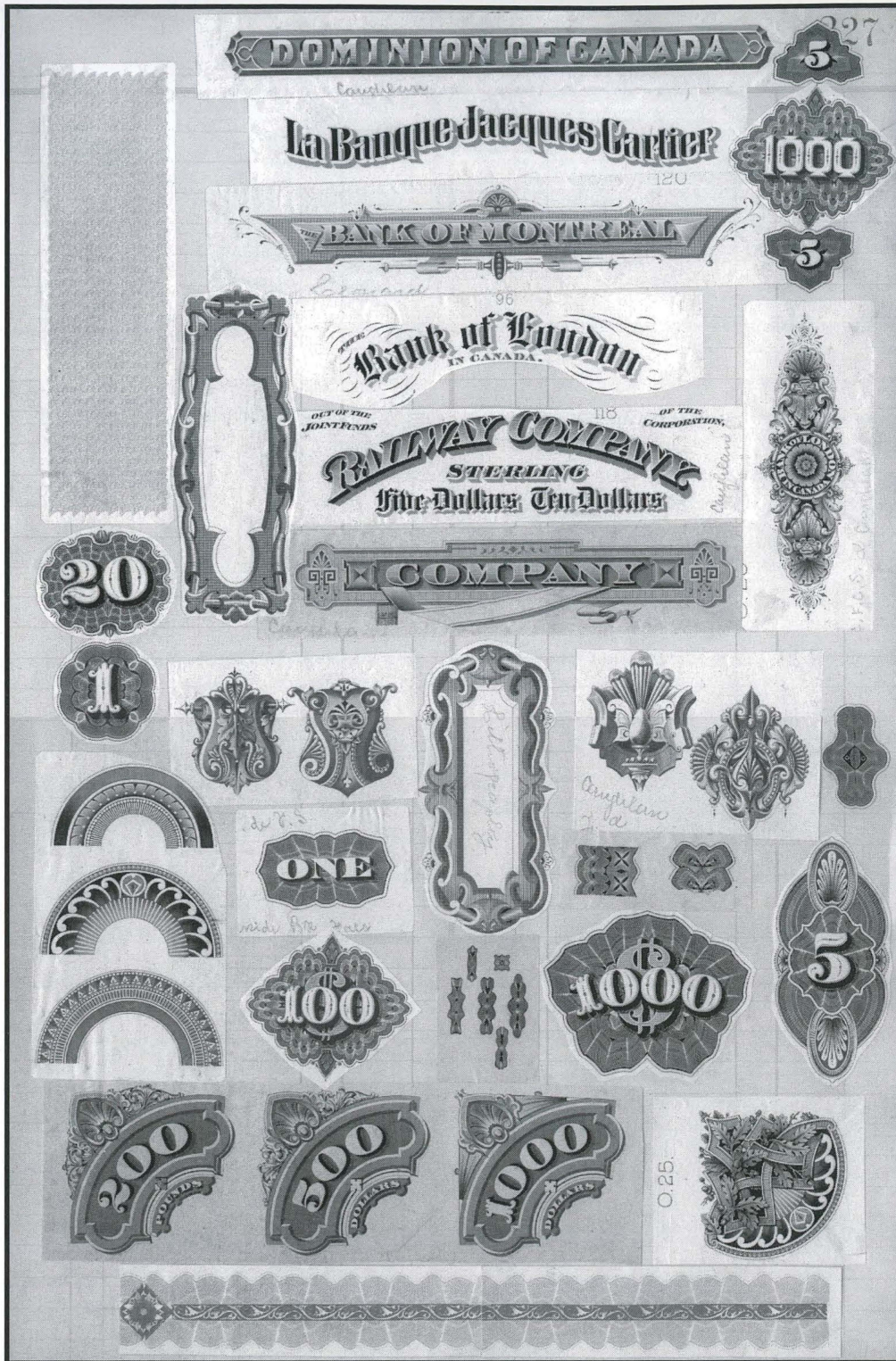


Figure 66

A sheet of engraved and lithographed titles, counters, etc., including Bank of London in Canada cartouche at right and a Summerside Bank pantograph in brown by BABN as used in olive on the Banks \$10 1900 issue.

**TO PHOTOGRAPHERS**  
Photo plate printing for the Trade

Photo Illustrations  
for Sample Books  
Price Lists etc.  
PORTRAITS  
to accompany  
publications  
Views from Nature

ARTOTYPE  
PRINTING  
PRESS

TRADE PRICES	
per 1000	
on Artotype paper	
Carte de Visite	\$25 <sup>00</sup>
Cabinet (4x6)	35 <sup>00</sup>
8x10 ins.	50 <sup>00</sup>
10x14 ins.	80 <sup>00</sup>
12x16 ins.	100 <sup>00</sup>

**CANADA BANK NOTE CO. LIMITED** 526 & 528 CRAIG ST. **MONTREAL**

Figure 67

## Artotype

The Canada Bank Note Co's main business was steel plate engraving and printing, and to a lesser extent lithography. When George E Desbarats approached W C Smillie in 1884 to join forces, the combined company included Desbarats' lithography and artotype business. A circular of 1884 (see Ryan article) included "The Company will continue to work the beautiful Artotype business" etc.

The artotype or collotype process involved printing from a sensitized gelatin plate from which photographic quality prints could be produced very economically. A large artotype advertisement (23x30 cm) was prepared by Canada Bank Note. It shows a man's portrait, possibly the cellist Anatoly Brandukov as well as a winged child taking a picture, an artotype printing press and trade prices for artotype prints (figure 67).



Figure 68 (Above)

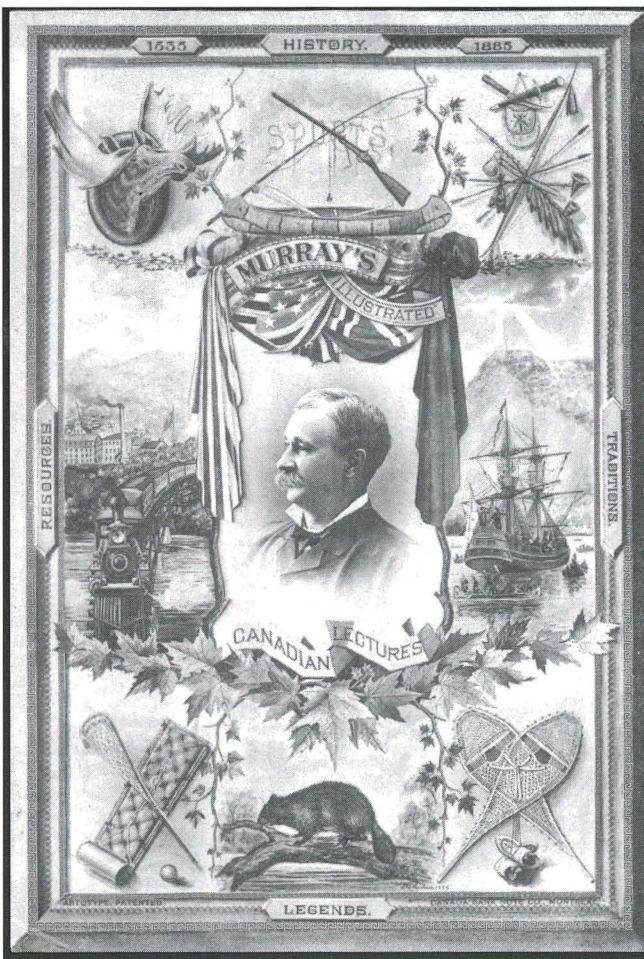


Figure 69

A large print of a painting by Wm Notman & Sons, showing aspects of a winter carnival, was produced by "Artotype, Geo. E. Desbarats & Co." (figure 68) in 1883.

An illustrated page for Murrays Illustrated Canadian Lectures as painted by JNE Marchand in 1885 was reproduced by artotype with an imprint of "Canada Bank Note Co, Montreal" (figure 69). Another large print (33x24 cm) after a photo by Henderson shows a steel bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway over the St Lawrence River at Lachine. This bridge was built at the Lachine Works of the Dominion Bridge Company (figures 70).

An interesting aspect of this last print is that it was engraved by Canada Bank Note in reverse as die V-60 (figure 71). This vignette was probably used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

## Stamps

Essays for stamps were prepared in 1891 in denominations of one, two, three, five, ten and fifteen-cent. These are discussed in Chris Ryan's article. The central portrait of Queen Victoria was Canada Bank Note Co's die P-21. For illustrations of these stamps see Ryan's article.



Figure 70

## Miscellaneous

There are four basic sources for all of the material discussed and illustrated in this paper. First, the British American Bank Note Co vignette book and other large scrap books, filled with thousands of examples of their, and Canada Bank Note Co, engraved work including scrip, numerals, titles, banknotes and other commercial work. I was allowed to photograph this material many years ago through the courtesy of Mr Dick White and Mr R Blandford. The second source is my personal collection of Canada Bank Note Co die proof vignettes.

The third source was a scrapbook assembled by Walter De Forest Smillie. He was the adopted son of William Cumming Smillie. He was a letter engraver who worked for many years for La Compania Sud Americana de Billets de Banco in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He returned home about 1912 and died November 30th, 1914. In *The Engraver's Line*, Gene Hessler states that Walter D F Smillie was with the American Bank Note Co as early as 1878 and perhaps as late as 1890. Walter D F Smillie's large scrap book was filled with banknotes, bonds, stock certificates, etc. I obtained the book many years ago after numerous pages had been removed. I would estimate that about one-half of the pages were Canada Bank Note Co material, the balance being American Bank Note Co and South American Bank Note Co. It would seem that Walter D F

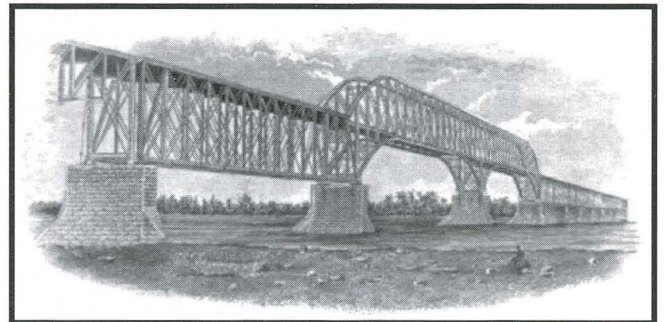


Figure 71

Smillie at some time after 1882 came to work for his father at Canada B N Co before going to Argentina.

The fourth source comprised a group of over 300 light-blue scrapbook pages. It is possible that these pages were a record of Canada Bank Note Co production kept by W C Smillie, although none of the pages or items are dated. This source contained many of the cheques, drafts, stock certificates, as well as all of the Artotype material, which are illustrated in this article. In addition, it included a number of pages of lettering, numerals, etc, some of which have "Walter De F" written beside them.

Almost all of the illustrations in this review, except vignettes, are from the last two sources. The following three pages are examples from the light-blue scrapbook pages.

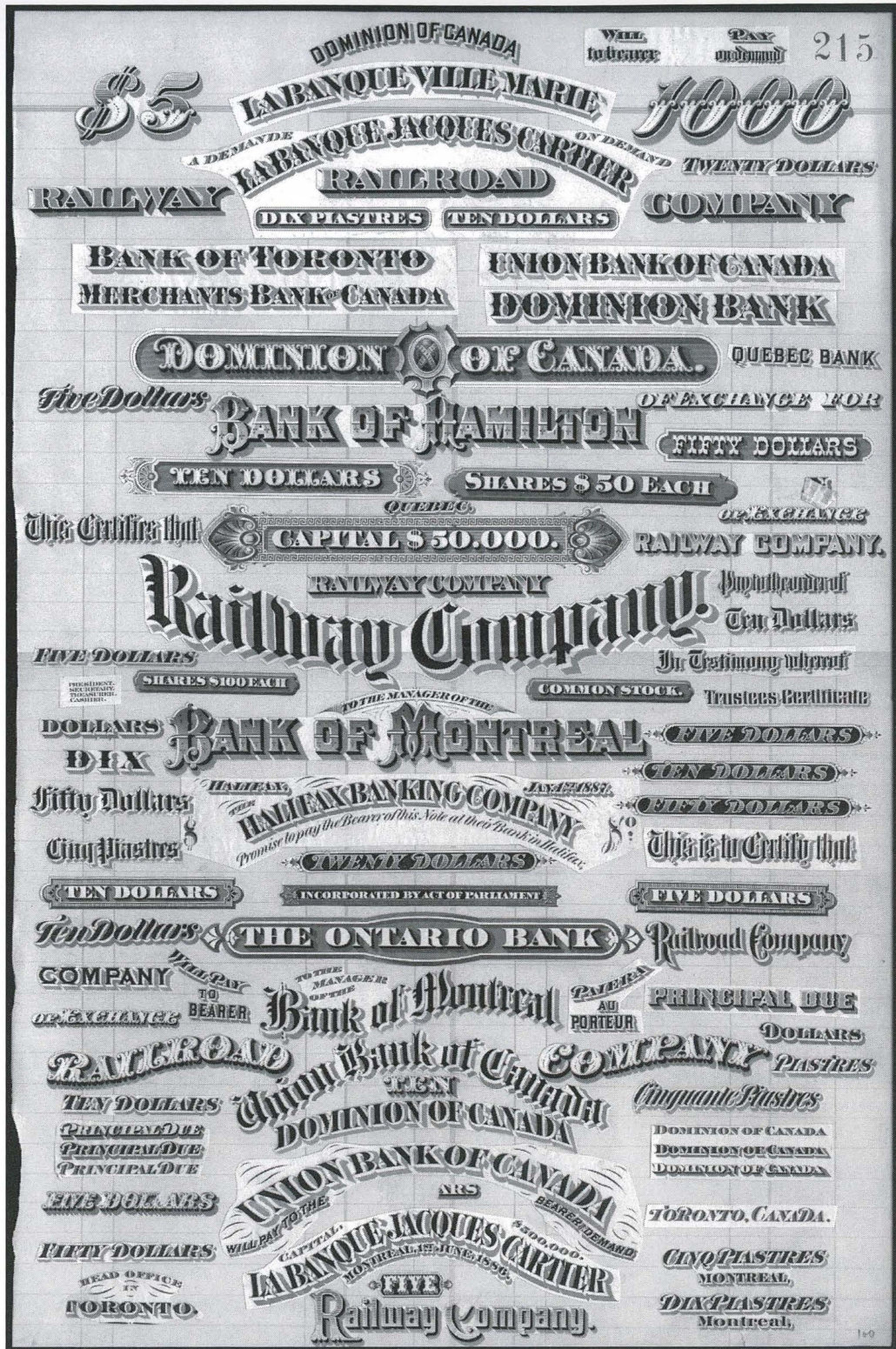


Figure 72

The first (figure 72), page 215, of the blue pages, shows different styles and sizes of letters for headings and other lettering.





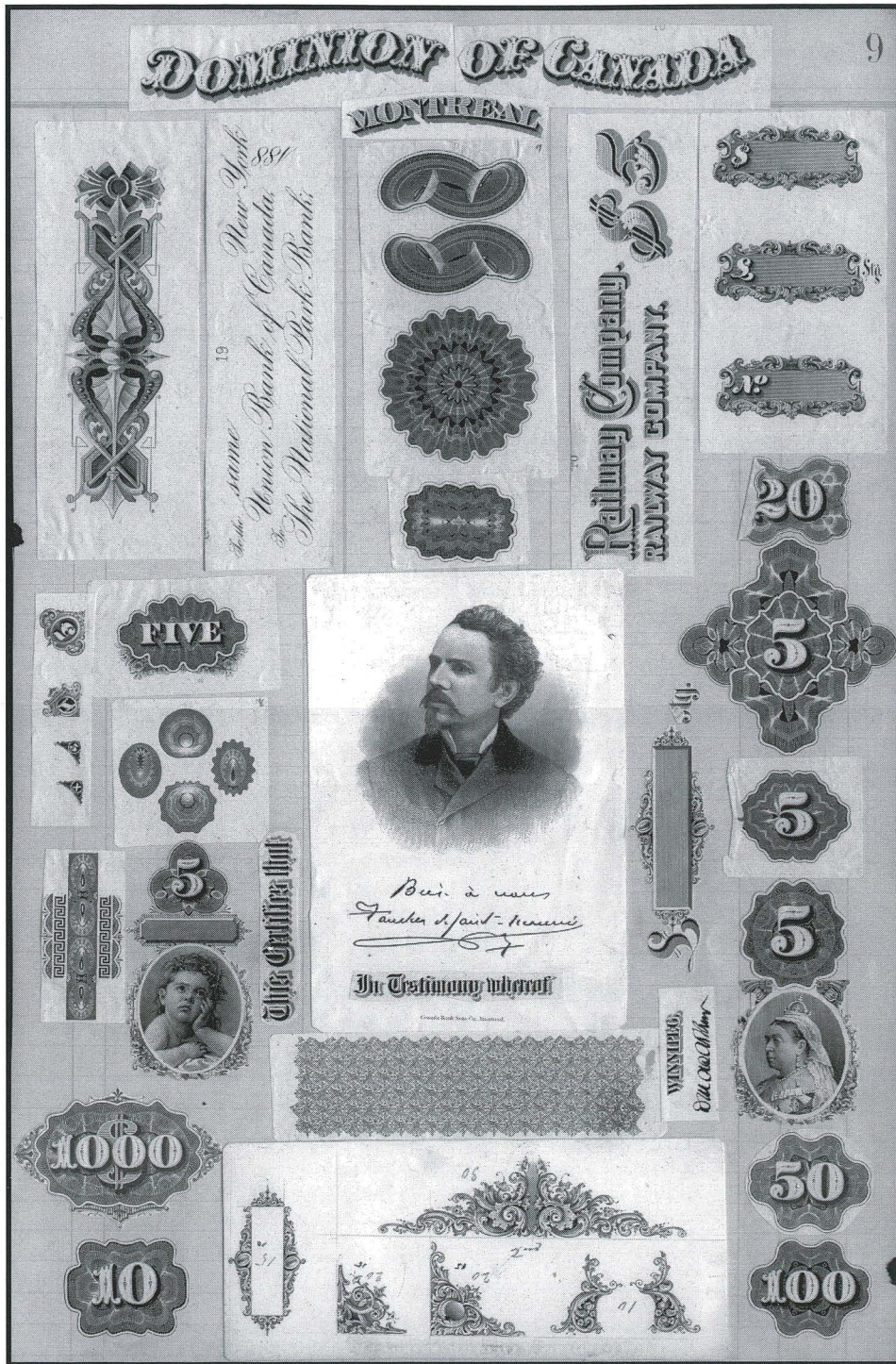


Figure 74

The third page (figure 74), page 9, includes counters, end and corner pieces, panels, titles and an engraved portrait of Monsieur Faucher de Saint Maurice. Faucher & Son were importers and dealers in hardware, carriage trimmings, charcoal and wood. It also includes Queen Victoria (die P-1) and a pantograph panel in blue of the Dominion of Canada TWO/2 used on the note essays mentioned earlier.

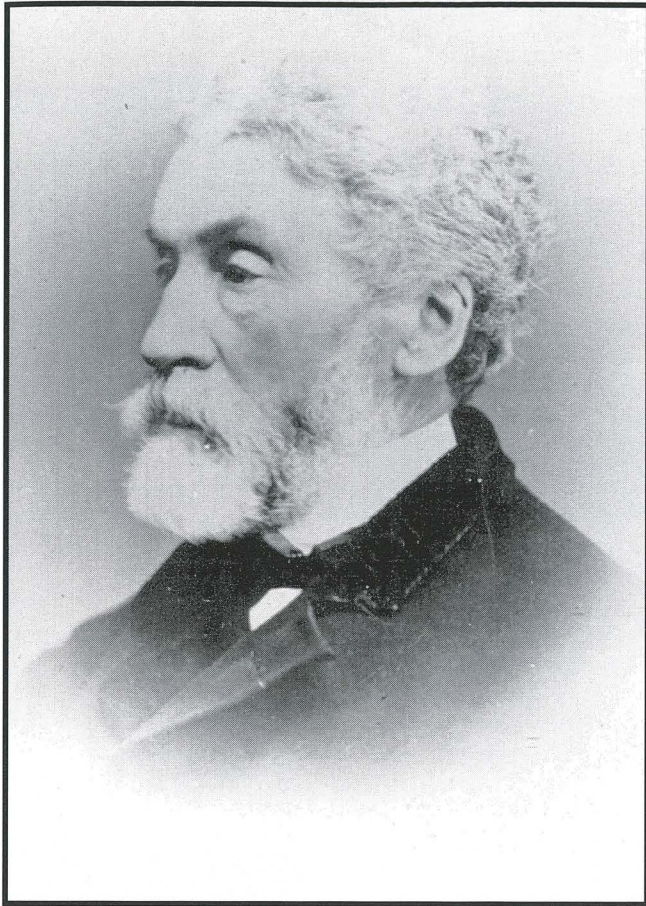


Figure 75 William Cumming Smillie, 1813-1908

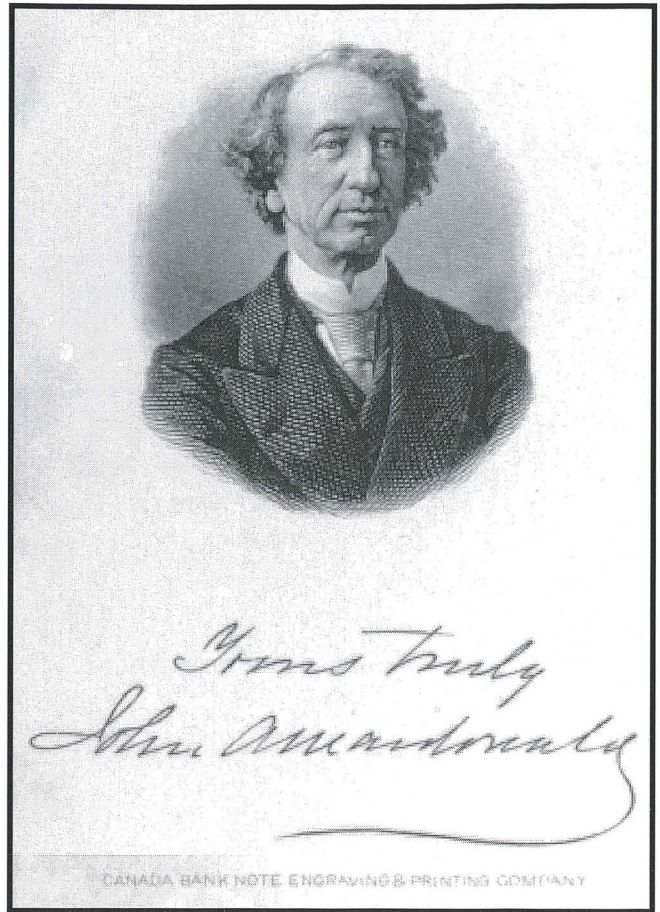


Figure 76

It is unlikely that further articles after this and Chris Ryan's will be forthcoming in the near future in regards to the Canada Bank Note Co, so it seems appropriate to include as much material as possible. Illustrations of the banknote production can easily be found in standard catalogues so few are included here. There are three portraits and twenty-five vignettes for which usage has not yet been found. Some of these are shown here in hopes that some reader will recognize them and report their usage.

It would seem remiss if a portrait of W C Smillie were not included so it is presented here (figure 75), and one of the best Canada B N Co portraits, that of Sir John A Macdonald (P-3) (figure 76). This one with his signature below was used in the fourth volume of *The Scot in British North America* by W J Rattray, Maclear and Company, Toronto, 1880. This portrait was also used on the \$5000 Bank Legal of 1896 (CH-DC-32) and the \$10 Bank of Canada notes in 1971 and 1989. Quite a number of Canada B N Co dies were later used by BABN on issues of certain bank's notes and on some Dominion of Canada issues such as that mentioned above and the \$500 Bank Legal of 1896 (CH-DC-30.)

This brings to a close this pictorial review of the Canada Bank Note Co. The author would appreciate any comments or additional information concerning this company.

The following are some of the portraits and vignettes for which a use has not been found. Any assistance in documenting their use would be greatly appreciated by the author.



Figure 79 die P-14



Figure 80 die P-22

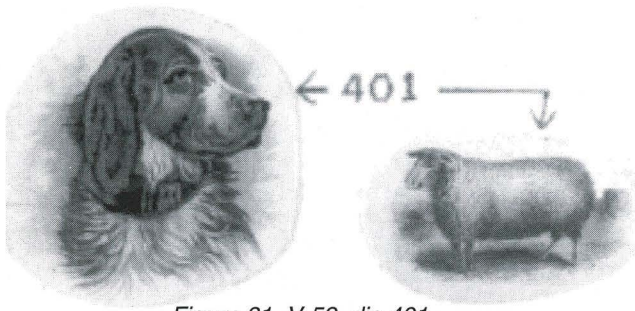


Figure 81 V-59 die 401



Figure 82 V-58 die 400



Figure 84 V-30 die 370



Figure 83 V-52 die 393



Figure 86 V-95 die 437

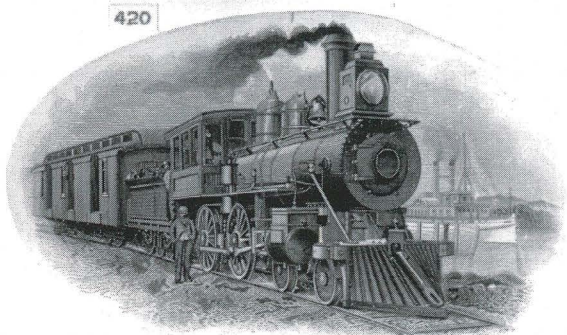


Figure 85 V-78 die 420



Figure 89 V-86 die 428

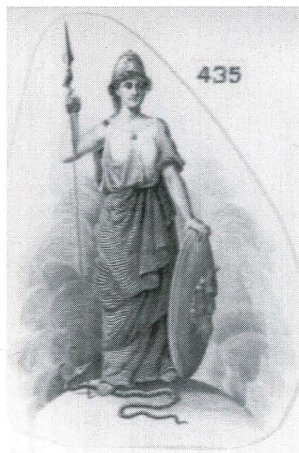


Figure 87 V-93 die 435

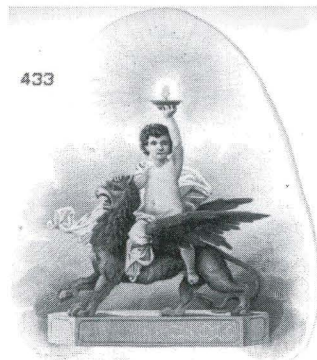


Figure 88 V-91 die 433

The following pages are listing of the Canada Bank Note Co portrait and vignette dies, with the corresponding British Bank Note Co. die numbers with their use and comments.

## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. PORTRAIT DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
P-1 Used for:	117	"THE QUEEN"	(Queen Victoria, cracked die) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2)
P-1 1/2 Used for:	118	"THE QUEEN"	(Queen Victoria, same as P-1 die) - The Commercial Bank of Manitoba \$5 note, 1885 - Union Bank of Canada \$5 & \$10 notes, 1886 - Department of Militia & Defense, Land Bond, 320 Acres, 1885 - Canada Bank Note Company advertising card, 1888
P-2 Used for:	119	HON. ALEX MCKENZIE	(Prime Minister, 1873-1878) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2)
P-3 Used for:	120	SIR J A MACDONALD	(Prime Minister 1867-1873 & 1878-1891) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Dominion of Canada \$2 note essay, 1886 - Dominion of Canada \$5000 bank legal, 1896 (used by BABN) - front plate in book: <i>The Scot in British North America</i> , W J Rattray, Maclear & Co, Toronto, Vol 4, probably 1884.
P-4 Used for:	121	(Sir) "GEORGE STEPHEN"	(President of the Bank of Montreal, 1876 to 1881) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2)
P-5 Used for:	122	"DE MAISONNEUVE"	(Landed in Montreal in May 1642, first Governor of Montreal.) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Dominion of Canada \$1 note essay, 1886
P-6 Used for:	123	"JACQUES CARTIER"	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Dominion of Canada \$1 note essay, 1886 - La Banque Jacques Cartier \$5 & \$10 notes, 1886-1889 - La Banque Jacques Cartier demand draft payable to the National Bank of the Republic, N Y, 188-
P-7 Used for:	124	"CHAMPLAIN"	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Canada Bank Note Company advertising card, 1890 - Banque d'Hochelaga \$10 & \$100 notes, 1889
P-8 Used for:	125	"HENRY LYMAN"	(President of Citizens Insurance Co. & a principal in the CBN Co.) - Citizens Insurance Company of Canada Calendar, 1888
P-9 Used for:	126	"Mr STUART / PRES'T BN'K OF HAMILTON"	- The Bank of Hamilton \$5 note, Dec 1, 1887

## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. PORTRAIT DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
P-10	127	"D. MAISONNEUVE N° 2"	(Portrait has "MAISONNEUVE / 1642" at bottom.)
Used for:	- La Banque Ville-Marie \$5, \$10 & \$20 notes, 1889		
P-11	128	"H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES"	
Used for:	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Banque d'Hochelega \$20 & \$50 notes, 1889		
P-12	129	2¢ POSTAGE	
Used for:	- Probably the 2¢ stamp essay of 1891		
P-13	130	"PROGRESS GOULET BROS"	
Used for:	- Cigar label		
P-14	131	PHOEBE	
Used for:	- Unknown		
P-15	132	"ROSE BUD"	
Used for:	- Thomas May & Co, Montreal spring opening announcement		
P-16	133	"SIR DONALD A SMITH"	(looking right)
Used for:	- Dominion of Canada \$4 note essay, 1891 - Bank of Montreal \$50 & \$100 notes, 1892		
P-17	134	"E.S. CLOUSTON"	(looking left)
Used for:	- Dominion of Canada \$4 note essay, 1891 - Bank of Montreal \$50 & \$100 notes, 1892		
P-18	135	SIR W V WHITEWAY	(Prime Minister of Newfoundland 1878-85, 1889-94 & 1895-97)
Used for:	- Unknown		
P-19	136	CANADA POSTAGE	
Used for:	- Possibly the essays of 1891		
P-20	137	CANADA POSTAGE	
Used for:	- Possibly the essays of 1891		
P-21	138	"THE QUEEN"	(Small size, as used on the postage stamp essays of 1891)
P-22	139	"FLORINDE"	(Woman with very fancy feather hat)
Used for:	- Unknown		

## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. VIGNETTE DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
V-1 Used for:	339	THE ARTS	
			- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. letterhead, 1885 - Union Bank of Canada \$100 note, 1886 - Central Bank of Canada demand draft, Toronto, 188-
V-2 Used for:	340	"SUSPENSION BRIDGE"	(Black & white horses, bridge in background.)
			- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Banque d'Hochelega \$20 note, 1889
V-3 Used for:	341	"WATER GOD"	(Water rushing out of an urn held by a seated man.)
			- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2)
V-4 Used for:	342	"NEPTUNE"	
			- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - The Labrador Company, Montreal, \$1000 first mortgage bond, 1885
V-5 Used for:	343	REAPER	
			- The Province of Manitoba £100 debenture, 1885 - Union Bank of Canada \$10 note, 1886
V-6 Used for:	344	CPR ENGINE	
			- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - The Province of Manitoba £100 debenture, 1885 - The Great Eastern Railway Co. £500, 5% bond, 1888 - The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company Nova Scotia \$500, 6% bond - The Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway Co. \$5000, 6% bond, 1889 - The Northern & Pacific Junction Railway Co. £200 bond, back panel
V-7 Used for:	345	"PAST & PRESENT"	(After F O C Darley)
			- La Banque Jacques Cartier \$10 note, 1886 - Banque d'Hochelega \$100 note, 1889 - Newfoundland Government £100, 3 1/2% debenture bond, 189-
V-8 Used for:	346	INDIAN CAMP	
			- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - The Commercial Bank of Manitoba \$5 note, 1885 - The Henderson Lumber Company Limited, Montreal \$100 share certificate
V-9	347	"CERES"	(Cracked die, see die V-9 (348) below.)
V-9 Used for:	348	"CERES"	
			- The Province of Manitoba £100 debenture, 1885 - The Commercial Bank of Manitoba \$5 & \$10 notes, 1885

## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. VIGNETTE DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
V-10 Used for:	349	PRAIRIE - REAPING	- Dominion of Canada, Department of Militia and Defense 320 acre bounty bond for Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, 1885 - The Commercial Bank of Manitoba \$10 note, 1885
V-11 Used for:	350	PLOWING	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Union Bank of Canada \$20 note, 1886- Banque d'Hochelaga \$10 note, 1889
V-12 Used for:	351	"CHERUB"	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Union Bank of Canada \$50 note, 1886 (CH730-10-08P) - Banque d'Hochelaga cheque, payable at Montreal, 188-
V-13 Used for:	352	"ROYAL ARMS"	- The Traders Bank of Canada 1st and 2nd of exchange in sterling on the National Bank of Scotland. - partial on Citizens Insurance Co of Canada \$1000 insurance bond
V-14 Used for:	353	A.F. RANDOLPH & SONS BLDG. (Lumber & provision merchants,	- bond heading and 188- letterhead. Fredericton, N B)
V-15 Used for:	354	"OPULENCE"	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Union Bank of Canada \$20 note, 1886
V-16 Used for:	355	"THE OLD WELL"	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 1) - Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - La Banque Jacques Cartier \$5 note, 1886 - James Johnson & Co. cheque on Bank of Montreal, Montreal, blue tint, 188-
V-17	356	VIEW OF MONTREAL	(Damaged die)
V-17 Used for:	357	VIEW OF MONTREAL	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada fire policy heading - The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada \$1000 insurance bond - partial on Thomas May & Co. cheque on Bank of Montreal, Montreal, blue tint, 188- - La Banque Ville-Marie \$5 note, 1889
V-18 Used for:	358	"QUEBEC BANK ARMS"	- Quebec Bank 1st & 2nd of exchange sterling on Bank of Scotland, London, 188- - Quebec Bank cheque drawn on Agents of the Bank of British North America, 52 Wall St., New York
V-19 Used for:	359	DOMINION ARMS	- The Dominion Bank 1st & 2nd of exchange, Toronto, 188- - The Dominion Bank, Toronto draft to Messrs Walter Watson & Alex Lang, Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New York

## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. VIGNETTE DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
V-20 Used for:	360	"THE HERD"	
			- Union Bank of Canada \$5 note, 1886 - Dominion of Canada, Department of the Interior \$100 bond, 1886
V-21 Used for:	361	"QUEBEC CITADEL"	
			- Union Bank of Canada \$5, \$10, \$20 & \$50 notes, 1886 - Union Bank of Canada demand draft, 188-
V-22 Used for:	362	ARMS OF SCOTLAND	
			- The Glasgow and London Insurance Company of Great Britain, bond heading. - Ditto on a cheque, Montreal 188-, drawn on the Molsons Bank, and in a reduced size as a letterhead.
V-23 Used for:	363	"LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER" building	
			- La Banque Jacques Cartier \$5 note, 1886
V-24 Used for:	364	ONTARIO BANK BLDG	
			- The Ontario Bank, Toronto 1st & 2nd of exchange, green tint & pantograph, 188-
V-25 Used for:	365	"FORTUNE"	
			- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Union Bank of Canada \$100 note, 1886
V-26 Used for:	366	MINING	
			- Newfoundland Government 3 1/2% debenture bond, 189- - Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Nova Scotia \$500 bond, vignette split, right-half used at top-left and left-half used at top-right of bond
none Used for:	367	WOMAN WITH FLOWERS	(Possibly a BABN die.)
			- Unknown
V-27 Used for:	none	"HAMILTON"	(View from Mountain, not in BABN vignette books.)
			- Bank of Hamilton \$5 note, Dec 1, 1887 - Bank of Hamiton 1st & 2nd of exchange sterling on National Bank of Scotland - Bank of Hamilton cheque drawn on Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 188-
V-28 Used for:	368	"UNION BANK OF CANADA" ARMS	
			- Union Bank of Canada demand draft, 188- - Union Bank of Canada 1st & 2nd of exchange sterling on The Alliance Bank Limited, London, 188-
V-29 Used for:	369	SHIP	(Allan Line steamer)
			- Banque d'Hochelega \$5 note, 1889 - La Banque Ville Marie \$10 note, 1889
V-30 Used for:	370	FRIGHTENED HORSES	
			- Unknown



## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. VIGNETTE DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
V-31 Used for:	371	"EASTERN BLOCK, OTTAWA"	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Dominion of Canada \$1 note essay, 1886 - Dominion of Canada \$500 bank legal (by BABN), 1896
V-32 Used for:	372	DUFFERIN BRIDGE & EAST BLOCK	- Dominion of Canada \$2 note essay, back, 1886
V-33 Used for:	373	PARLIAMENT BLDG.	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Dominion of Canada \$4 note essay, face, 1891 - Dominion of Canada \$2 note essay, back, 1886
V-34 Used for:	374	"AT THE STATION"	- The Northern & Pacific Junction Railway Co. £200 bond, 1887 - The Parry Sound Colonization Railway, letterhead and cheque, 189-
V-35 Used for:	375	"HALIFAX"	- Halifax Banking Company \$5, \$10 & \$20 notes, 1887-1890
V-36 Used for:	376	"HALIFAX BANKING CO." ARMS	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Halifax Banking Company \$5, \$10 & \$20 notes, 1887-1890
V-37 Used for:	377	"FISHING"	- Halifax Banking Company \$5, \$10 & \$20 notes, 1887-1890
V-38 Used for:	378	"THE PRETTY SNOWSHOER"	- The Canada Bank Note Company, Montreal advertising card, 1892 - W E Sanford Manufacturing Co. Ltd., three types of drafts - W E S Manufacturing Co, Hamilton 188- draft
V-39 Used for:	379	"DYNAMO"	- a lithographic version on The Truro Electric Company \$10 share certificate. - a lithographic version on The Prince Edward Island Electric Company \$100 share certificate
V-40 Used for:	380	"SCIENCE"	- Canada Bank Note Company advertising card, 1888
V-41 Used for:	381	"JUANITA"	- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Union Bank of Canada \$50 note, 1886 (CH730-10-09P) - Thomas May & Co., Montreal fall opening announcement, 1889
V-42 Used for:	382	"CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO" BLDG.	- The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton policy heading
V-43 Used for:	383	RAFTING	- Banque d'Hochelega \$50 note, 1889

## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. VIGNETTE DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
V-44 Used for:	384	"BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA" ARMS	
			- Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company Ltd. sample sheet (large N° 2) - Bank of London in Canada draft on London, 188- - Bank of London in Canada draft on Molsons Bank, 188-
V-45 Used for:	385	"CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. ARMS"	
			- The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton policy heading
V-46 Used for:	386	DOMINION BANK BUILDING (Flag flying left)	
			- The Dominion Bank, Toronto 1st & 2nd of exchange, 188-
V-46A Used for:	387	"DOMINION BANK BUILDING" (Flag flying right)	
			- Unknown
V-47 Used for:	388	MOLSON BANK ARMS	
			- Unknown
V-48 Used for:	389	"MITCHELL FACTORY"	(at St. Cunegonde) (manufacturer of brass goods) letterhead and large business card
		- Robert Mitchell & Co.	
V-49 Used for:	390	ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.	(Office & showroom, corner of Craig & St. Peter Streets)
		- Robert Mitchell & Co. (manufacturer of brass goods)	letterhead and large business card
V-50 Used for:	391	"CANADA ARMS"	(1882 arms of the Canada Bank Note Co.)
		- Canada Bank Bank Note Co letterhead 189-	
V-51 Used for:	392	BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA ARMS	
			- Banque d'Hochelaga back of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 & \$100 notes, 1889 - Banque d'Hochelaga bill of exchange, original & duplicate to Clydesdale Bank, London, England, green tint - Banque d'Hochelaga cheque payable at Montreal, pink paper
V-52 Used for:	393	FARMER, HORSE & DOG	
			- Unknown
V-53 Used for:	394	MOOSE HEAD	
		- Dominion of Canada \$4 note essay, 1891	
V-54 Used for:	395	WOMAN WITH SICKLE	(cracked die)
V-54 Used for:	396	WOMAN WITH SICKLE	
			- Unknown

## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. VIGNETTE DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
V-55 Used for:	397 - Unknown	"THE HARVESTER"	(Man carrying corn stalks.)
V-56 Used for:	398 - Business card	BELDING, PAUL & CO. BLDG.	(Montreal silk manufacturers.)
V-57 Used for:	399 - Unknown	"MARINE"	(Sailing ships)
V-58  Used for:	400 - La Banque de St. Hyacinthe \$20 note, 1892	GIRL WITH LAMB (THE SHEPHERDESS)	(A re-engraved and reduced version of BABN die 166)
V-59  Used for:	401 - Unknown	"DOG'S HEAD" (LANDSEER) & PIG	(Dog's head is similar to Banque Jacques Cartier \$20 note, 1870)
V-60 Used for:	402 - Unknown	LONG BRIDGE	(Steel bridge over St. Lawrence at Lachine)
V-61 Used for	403 - Unknown	GOATS	(PRIDE OF THE HEATHER)
V-62 Used for:	404 - La Banque de St. Hyacinthe \$20 note, 1892	"COMMERCE" (MEDEA)	
V- 63 Used for:	405 - Unknown	SAILOR & CAPSTAN	
V-64 Used for:	406 - Unknown	COAL ELEVATOR	
V-65 Used for:	407 - Credit Circulaire of Banque d'Hochelaga, Montreal 189-	HOCHELAGA ARMS	(Like die V-51 without defined border)
V-66 Used for:	408 - The Ontario and Quebec Railway Company stock certificate, 1884 - Union Bank of Canada, back of \$5 and \$10 notes, 1886 - Dominion of Canada \$2 note essay, 1886 - La Banque Ville-Marie \$20 note, 1889 - The Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada \$1000 policy	TWO GRIFFINS & PANEL	
V-67 Used for:	409 - Unknown	TWO GARGOYLES	
V-68 Used for:	410 - Union Bank of Canada \$100 note, 1886 - The Halifax Banking Company, backs of \$10 and \$20 notes	SPHINX WITH WINGS	

## CANADA BANK NOTE CO. VIGNETTE DIES and USAGE

CBN N°	BABN N°	TITLE ("actual")	(Comments)
V-69	411	ELECTRICITY	(Child on winged wheel, holding sparking wires aloft)
Used for:		- The Royal Electric Company 5%, \$1000 bond heading - The Bell Telephone Company of Canada bond(?) heading	
V-70	412	BANK OF MONTREAL ARMS	
Used for:		- Bank of Montreal \$100 note, 1892	
V-71	413	RESTING	(Children with cattle & sheep)
Used for:		- Unknown	
V-72	414	"BANK OF MONTREAL" BLDG.	
Used for:		- Bank of Montreal, backs of \$50 & \$100 notes, 1892	
V-73	415	Part 1. FARM SCENE Part 2. PLOW & SHEAVES	(BOY WITH CORN)
Used for:		- Part 1: Thomas May & Co Fall Opening, September 1892 announcement.	
V-74	416	NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT SEAL	
Used for:		- Newfoundland Government 3 1/2% debenture bond, 189-	
V-75	417	ELECTRICITY	(Flying woman with light)
Used for:		- Unknown	
V-76	418	ALLEGORY	(Woman with three children)
Used for:		- Judicial Deposits cheque, Treasury Department, Quebec, 189-	
V-77	419	BEAVER	
Used for:		- Unknown	
V-78	420	"THE LOCOMOTIVE"	(Large train & cars)
Used for:		- Unknown	
V-79	421	MILK MAID	
Used for:		- Unknown	
V-80	422	BEAVER	(Like die V-77 but larger background)
Used for:		- Unknown	
V-81	423	SILKWORM	(On leaf.)
Used for:		- The Corticelli Silk Company Ltd. \$100 share certificate	
V-82	424	CHARIOTEER	(QUADRICA)
Used for:		- The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, policy	
V-83	425	BUILDING (SUN LIFE)	
Used for:		- The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, policy	

# CANADA BANK NOTE CO. VIGNETTE DIES and USAGE

## CBN N° BABN N° TITLE (“actual”) (Comments)

V-84 Used for:	426 - membership certificate in Societe Bienveillante, St. Roch	BIENVEILLANTE SOCIETE, ST. ROCH ARMS	
V-85 Used for:	427 - Unknown	“RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION”	(Men with pick & shovel having a smoke, train, etc.)
V-86 Used for:	428 - Unknown	INDIAN WITH RIFLE	(RED CLOUD)
V-87 Used for:	429 - Unknown	ROYAL CROWN	
V-88 Used for:	430 - Unknown	“ELECTRIC CAR”	(Toronto Railway Co.)
V-89 Used for:	431 - Unknown	“THE ROYAL ELECTRIC CO’S BUILDINGS”	
V-90 Used for:	432 - The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., Montreal, policy heading, 189-	HAND HOLDING LANTERN	
V-91 Used for:	433 - Unknown	GRIFFIN & CHILD HOLDING LIGHT	
V-92 Used for:	434 - Unknown	IRISH COAT OF ARMS	
V-93 Used for:	435 - Unknown	GUARDIAN	(Woman with spear & shield, stepping on snake)
V-94 Used for:	436 - Bell Telephone Co. of Canada bond or share certificate, much later usage.	“ATLAS”	(Atlas with world on his shoulders)
??? Used for:	437 - Unknown	DUET	(BABN die 1003 is this die re-engraved in reverse)

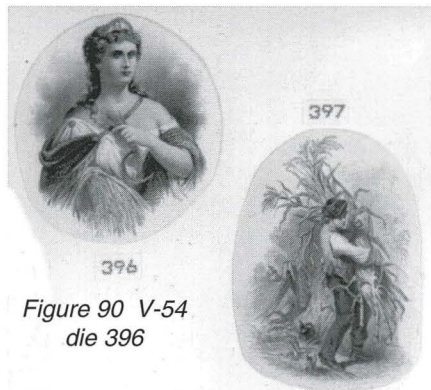


Figure 90 V-54  
die 396

Figure 91 V-55 die 397

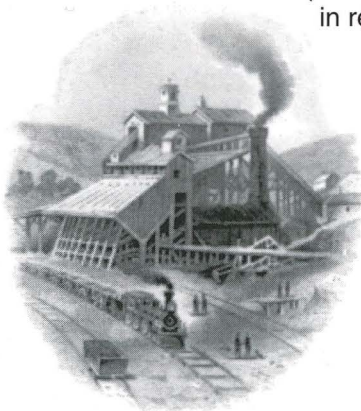


Figure 92 V-64 die 406

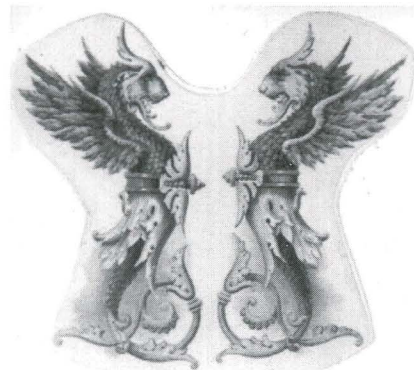


Figure 93 V-67 die 409

# THE WATERLOW ISSUE OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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

In the early years of the twentieth century, the London, England security printers Waterlow & Sons aggressively sought obtain a share the Canadian banknote printing business. In this they were initially quite successful, obtaining contracts from a number of Canadian chartered banks, probably by offering very competitive prices for their work. However in the long term they failed to retain any of their Canadian business, all of the banks involved reverting to North American printing firms (except for The Bank of British North America, which was still using its 1911 Waterlow note issue when it was absorbed by The Bank of Montreal in 1918).

The Waterlow notes of the various banks featured attractive, bold designs although it may be admitted that the engraving was not as finely executed as the work of most of the firm's major North American competitors. The Waterlow notes were colourful, sometimes strikingly so. The notes Waterlow produced for The Imperial Bank of Canada, dated 1902 to 1910, are the most popular of this bank's issues among collectors, although only the \$5 and \$10 denominations are obtainable as issued notes. This reality is unfortunate for the collecting fraternity. A set of designs for another Waterlow issue, some of them dated 1914, was prepared but never put into production. These essays are illustrated in the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes* (second and third editions). The Imperial Bank of Canada returned to British American Bank Note Co. for its issues of 1915 to 1920, and its notes from 1923 onward were printed by Canadian Bank Note Co.

Although the first Waterlow notes for The Imperial Bank of Canada were dated 1 Oct. 1902, they were not issued for circulation until the fall of 1903. A circular from Head Office dated 18 Sept. 1903 informed the branch managers that a supply of new \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 had been received, and it was the intention of the bank to replace previous issues with them. Managers were instructed to countersign the new \$5 and \$10 notes forwarded to them without delay, but it was emphasized that "under no consideration are they to be placed in circulation until you are specially instructed to do so by Head Office". The \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes were of an extra large size, the managers were informed, "to emphasize the difference between such denominations and the 'fives' and 'tens'".<sup>(1)</sup> In other words, they were made extra large (7 3/4 inches by 5 3/8 inches) to affirm to the holder that they were indeed in possession of unusually large amounts of money, for the times. Managers were asked to forward estimates of the number of large notes required, and these would be signed at Head Office before being delivered to the branches.

The new notes were not long in circulation before trouble arose. Complaints were received that "outsiders" had been deceived by the ornate I in IMPERIAL in the bank name on the face of the \$10 note, and tendered the \$10's as \$1 notes. Such stupidity seems incomprehensible, but documentary evidence assures us that there were actual cases. Managers were asked to report any such incidents coming to their attention, and to comment on whether they considered the new



Figure 1. Face of Imperial Bank of Canada \$10 1902, Waterlow "Specimen". The large, ornate first I in IMPERIAL resulted, however improbably, in confusion with \$1 notes and the issue was withdrawn. No issued notes are known to have survived. National Currency Collection, photo by Zagon.



Figure 2. Back of Imperial Bank of Canada \$10 1902, Waterlow "Specimen". Photo by Zagon.

notes satisfactory. In the meantime, they were instructed to retain any of the old \$10 notes (1875 issue) which were still fit for circulation, in case of need, and to return only worn notes to Toronto.<sup>(2)</sup>

Two days later General Manager D. R. Wilkie had had enough of the controversy over the new \$10 notes, and announced his decision to withdraw them from circulation.

Branches were told to retain their accumulations of the Waterlow \$10 notes for the present, but to pay out old \$10's exclusively if possible. Branches in Ontario would receive new stocks of the BABN \$10 notes (dated 1875) immediately, and other branches would be supplied as soon as possible.<sup>(3)</sup> An ample supply of the older issue was available by March 1904, when Wilkie ordered that all Waterlow \$10's were to be cancelled

with a PAID stamp and forwarded to Head Office.<sup>(4)</sup> The withdrawal of these Waterlow \$10's was so completely successful that no issued example is known today.

The five dollar notes of the Waterlow issue were distributed while the turmoil over the ten's was still fresh, the western branches being supplied first. Older issues of the denomination were to be returned to Toronto as soon as the new notes were ready for circulation.<sup>(5)</sup>

Waterlow was informed of the complaints about its first printing of \$10 notes, which became known as the "1' issue", and prepared a modified design with a less prominent I in IMPERIAL, and "10" counters on every corner of the face. A supply of the revised \$10's was available for distribution to the branches by April 1905. Whether the issue date printed on these notes was also revised or remained 1902 is not known. The Chief Inspector, W. Moffat, explained that the bank intended to replace former issues of this denomination with the revised Waterlow printing, adding hopefully, "I shall be glad to know that the new note is satisfactory in every respect."<sup>(6)</sup>

General Manager D. R. Wilkie was having doubts about the entire Waterlow issue in 1906. Opinion was divided, and he polled his branch managers for their views:

"There appears to be prejudice on the part of several of the officers of the Bank against these Notes, particularly against the larger denominations. I should therefore like to have your candid opinion upon the notes themselves, their appearance, quality, popularity and general usefulness. Since the issue has been made the circulation of twenty dollar bills of the Bank has decreased; there is a slight increase in the circulation of fifties and a good increase in the circulation of hundreds. On the one hand I am told that the large notes are too large for the convenience of customers and on the other hand we have applications for these large notes from customers and even from strangers who esteem them highly. After consultation with your Tellers please let me have your opinion on the whole Waterlow Issue and particularly upon the larger denominations, and upon each denomination separately."<sup>(7)</sup>



Figure 3. Face of Imperial Bank of Canada Double-Sized \$20, 1902. This extremely rare and equally handsome issued note appeared as lot 36 in the New Netherlands sale of May, 1977. It was acquired by the late Amon Carter, and is now in the National Currency Collection. Photo by Zagon.





Figure 4. Back of Imperial Bank of Canada Double-Sized \$20, 1902. Photo by Zagon.

Apparently the extra large twenty dollars received poor reviews, for we find Wilkie a short time later putting a stop to their issue. Only the old issue \$20 notes were to be paid out, except in cases where the customer specifically requested Waterlow \$20's or where the normal-sized BABN notes (dated 1876) were unavailable.<sup>(8)</sup> An order was forwarded to BABN for a new issue of their regular size \$20 notes of the old design, but dated 1 May 1906.

The bank continued to issue its Waterlow notes in the other denominations for about another decade. New issues of the \$10, \$50 and \$100 were prepared dated 2 Jan. 1907, following a new Waterlow \$5 issue dated 1 May 1906. The two highest denominations remained in the double size format. A final Waterlow issue of \$5 and \$10 notes, dated 1 Jan. 1910, entered circulation in large quantities and these notes remain fairly readily available to collectors today.

### The Waterlow Specimen Note Quandary

J. Graham Esler, Chief Curator and Head of Museum, Bank of Canada, has pointed out that the issued Imperial Bank of Canada \$20 1902 in the National Currency Collection (illustrated) differs in its colours from their example stamped, "Waterlow & Sons / Limited / Cancelled / Specimen". Since the purpose of specimen notes is to acquaint branch managers, assistant receivers general or other officials with the characteristics of genuine notes, it is clear that such productions cannot really be specimens in the traditional sense at all. Mr. Esler has also very graciously provided information in the form of a letter by W. McCreath appearing in the British publication *Coin News*, quoting James Douglas who considers the pieces as examples of Waterlow's work for promotional purposes. This very illuminating letter is as follows:

Dear Editor:

I wish that auction houses and dealers would refrain from describing banknotes bearing the Waterlow seal and marked "specimen no value", as colour trials or specimens—they are neither. I quote from Volume 2 of 20th Century Scottish Banknotes by James Douglas, page 67:

"Waterlow" notes, including those of this bank [The Commercial Bank] and of other banks here and overseas are found marked "Specimen—of no value" or in similar terms with and without the Waterlow name. These are not Specimen Notes in the strict definition of the term. They were produced by the company as examples of their work, probably for promotional purposes and were not commissioned by the banks concerned. As such they are NOT listed here, reference to Specimen Notes being restricted to those specifically ordered for that purpose by the banks and which form part of a particular issue. Usually these promotional notes appear in colour combinations which differ from those of the issued notes and have been described as "colour trials" in dealers lists. This is an incorrect description. Promotional notes of this kind are nevertheless of interest, but collectors should be aware of their proper status.

These notes should be described in lists and catalogues as printer's proofs, printer's specimens, printer's off-colour promotional notes, or similar.

W. McCreath



## REFERENCES

All Imperial Bank of Canada Head Office documents quoted in this article are from the collection of the Public Archives of Manitoba.

- (1) Head Office circular No. 611B, 18 Sept. 1903
- (2) Head Office circular No. 627B, 16 Dec. 1903
- (3) Head Office circular No. 628B, 18 Dec. 1903
- (4) Head Office circular No. 636B, 22 Mar. 1904
- (5) Head Office circular No. 629B, 28 Dec. 1903
- (6) Head Office circular No. 682B, 12 Apr. 1905
- (7) Head Office circular No. 749B, 1 Mar. 1906
- (8) Head Office circular No. 753B, 23 Mar. 1906



Some rare Imperial Bank Waterlow die proofs formerly Walter D Allan collection, now in National Currency collection. Photo Jim Zagon

# Origin of Bank Note Vignettes XV

## Red Jacket after Eastman

Walter D Allan, FCNRS

### Red Jacket and the Seneca

In an area extending from the St Lawrence to the Mississippi a number of Indian tribes joined together. The Mohawks were joined by the Oneidas, followed by the Onondagas, the Senecas and the Cayugas. This allied group were called the Iroquois or Five Nations. The Tuscaroras from Carolina joined about 1712 to form the confederacy of the Six Nations. This group, when referring to themselves, applied the name Aquanushioni, meaning united people. Sagoyewatha ("He-keeps-them-awake") or Red Jacket was born about 1756 at Old Castle, now part of the town of Seneca. His original name was O-Te-Ti-Ani ("Always ready"). The name Sagoyewatha was conferred upon him in later years on his election as Sachem (leader or chief) and refers to his commanding power as an orator. His anglophone name "Red Jacket" was supposedly acquired after a British officer presented him during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) "with a richly embroidered red jacket, which he took pride in wearing." During the War of 1812-15 Red Jacket was at first neutral but eventually served with the Americans.

### Red Jacket – Orator

The circumstances of the Indians as a whole were in rapid decline. The encroaching settlers and misguided treaties caused many natives to despair, their circumstances and way of life in rapid decline. It was then that Red Jacket "stood forward as a patriot defending his Nation with fearless eloquence and denouncing its enemies in strains of fierce invective or bitter sarcasm (2: 5). Governor De Witt Clinton stated about Red Jacket: "Within a few years an extraordinary orator has arisen among the Senecas." "He has attained the first distinctions in the nation by the force of his eloquence" (1, V, 101). "The Indians were asked not only to sell their country, but to embrace a new religion, to change their occupations and domestic habits, and to adopt a novel system of thought and action." "It was at this crisis that Red Jacket stood forward, the intrepid defender of his country, its customs and its religion, and the unwavering opponent of all innovation. He yielded nothing to persuasion, to bribery, or to menace, and never to his last hour, remitted his exertions, in what he considered the noblest purpose of his life" (2: 5).

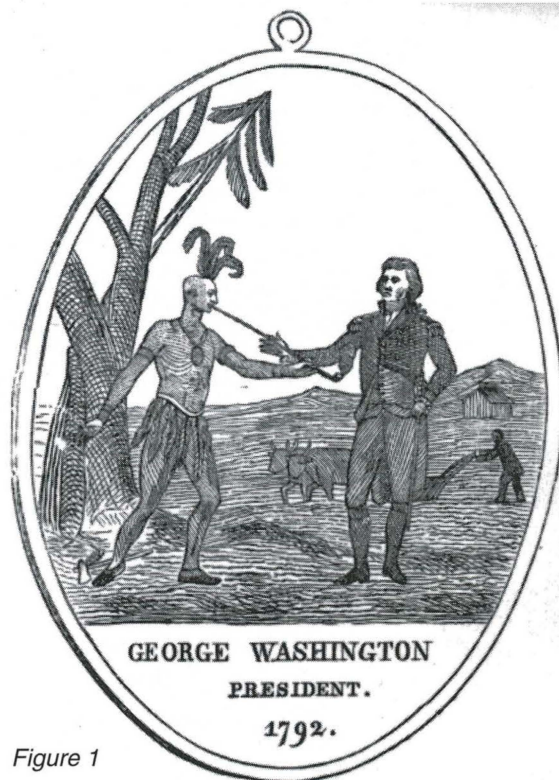


Figure 1

### Red Jacket's Passing

Red Jacket died January 20th, 1830. "In his dying injunctions to those around him, he repeated his wishes respecting his interment: Bury me,' said he, by the side of my former wife; and let my funeral be according to the customs of our nation. Let me be dressed and equipped as my fathers were, that their spirits may rejoice in my coming. Be sure that my grave be not made by a white man; let them not pursue me there!" (2: 12) His wishes were not followed.

### Red Jacket's Medal

The medal which appears in most paintings of Red Jacket was given to him by George Washington at the conclusion of the Philadelphia Conference in 1792, when he and fifty of the Iroquois chiefs visited Philadelphia. Thereafter, Red Jacket

preserved the medal with great care and took much pride in wearing it (figure 1). "He had studied and comprehended the character of Washington and placed upon this gift a value corresponding with his exalted opinion of the donor" (2: 13). Red Jacket had the word "President" removed and replaced by "Red Jacket." This alteration can be seen in a portrait by Charles Bird King (1785-1862) (figure 2).

## Red Jacket on a Canadian Banknote

A die proof portrait of the Indian Chief with the imprint Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York (figure 3) has the name "Red Jacket" engraved beneath it. This portrait was used on the Bank of Toronto \$4 note of July 3, 1856 (CH-715-10-06) and subsequently on the \$4 note dated July 2, 1859 (Ch-715-14-06). This issue had various domiciles overprinted on the notes, the one shown here (figure 4) has the BARRIE overprint. This later issue has the American Bank Note Co imprint. A proof note of the 185-issue is known and an issued note 05539/A is recorded. All of these \$4 issues are rare. Other known notes include the following: without overprint 63568/A; with BARRIE overprint 69026/A, 70795/A and 69277/?; with COBURG overprint 49978/A; and with MONTREAL overprint 52585/A.

## Source of the Engraving

A number of paintings of Red Jacket were produced by different artists including C B King (see above), George Catlin, Robert Weir and Seth Eastman. The engraving used on the notes appears to have come from the latter, Seth Eastman. His portrait of a seated Red Jacket with an axe at the right has a portion of Niagara Falls at the left (figure 5). Red Jacket chose Niagara Falls as a background; "the chief had confided to him [Catlin] that he believed his spirit would hover around table rock after death. The same background appears in a portrait of Red Jacket by Robert W Weir" [and by Seth Eastman] (Antiques Magazine, August 1948, p. 101). A close up of Red Jacket's bust from the Eastman painting in reverse shows the similarity (figure 6). The banknote engraving, however, shows Red Jacket with an earring (see figure 3). Eastman's painting was engraved by C Burt (1823-1892). Charles Burt was a noted banknote engraver who worked for a number of different companies including RWH&E and the American Bank Note Co. He engraved vignettes used on several Canadian notes, and may have engraved this portrait of Red Jacket for banknotes. Seth Eastman (1808-1875) was a noted painter. He graduated from West Point in 1831 and was stationed with his regiment



Figure 2

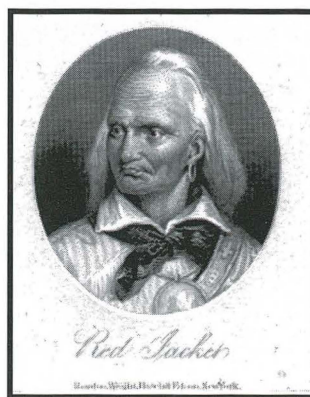


Figure 3



Figure 6

in the western states. A number of his Indian life paintings are in the Capitol Building, Washington. This banknote portrait was also used on a number of United States obsolete notes such as \$3 The Missisquoi Bank, Sheldon, Vermont 1859 (Haxby's VT-225-G12a) (figure 7). It can also be found on a \$5 State of Indiana back proof in blue, whose use is unknown (figure 8). In conclusion, Red Jacket also appears on another Canadian note, which will be discussed at a future time, as well as on other United States notes, cheques and stock certificates the portraits from other sources.



Figure 4

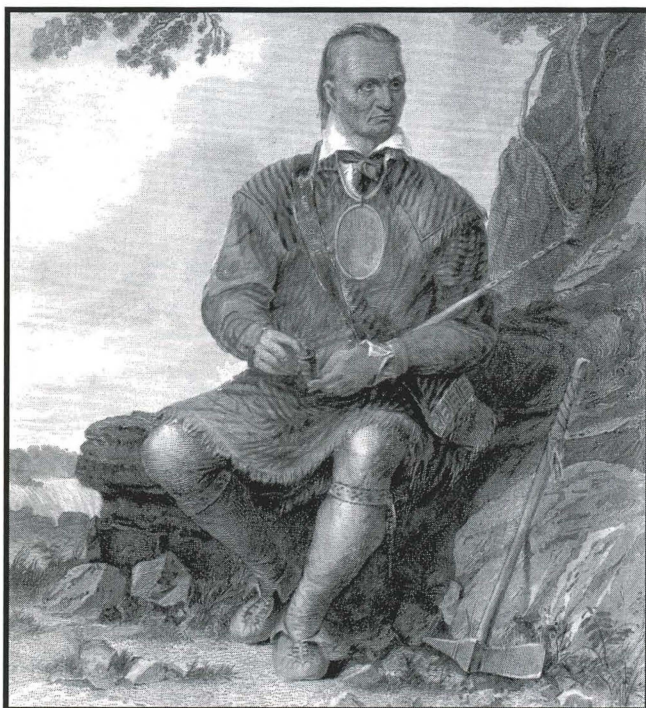


Figure 5



Figure 8



Figure 7

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Publication of the Canadian Paper Money Society

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