The Canadian-American Paper Money Experience

1782 – Present



Parallels in the Systems

United States

- Private Banks from 1782-1866
- National Banks from 1863-1935
- Federal Government notes from 1861-1971
- Federal Reserve Bank system from 1913 to present

Canada

- Private and provincially-chartered banks from ca. 1792-1945
- Province of Canada1867
- Dominion of Canada from 1867-1934
- Bank of Canada 1935present.

The United States – State Chartered and Private Banks 1782-1866



The United States – National Bank Notes 1863-1935



The United States – Federal Government notes 1861-1971



The United States – Federal Reserve Bank notes 1913 – Present



Canada

The Early Years 1790s -1866

Agricultural Bank - Toronto



- In operation 1834-1837
- First bank in Canada to pay interest on deposits and offer checking accounts
- Substantial losses as the partners had "left the country."

Farmer's Joint Stock Bank-Toronto



- In operation from 1834 ca. 1854
- Had branch in Green Bay, Wisconsin
- Wound up in the 1840s only to be reopened by parties who flooded both Canada and the U.S. with notes.

La Banque Nationale – Quebec City



- In operation from 1860-1925
- Merged, becoming part of Banque Canadienne Nationale (today, the National Bank of Canada)
- "Habitant" pictured on left

Eastern Townships Bank

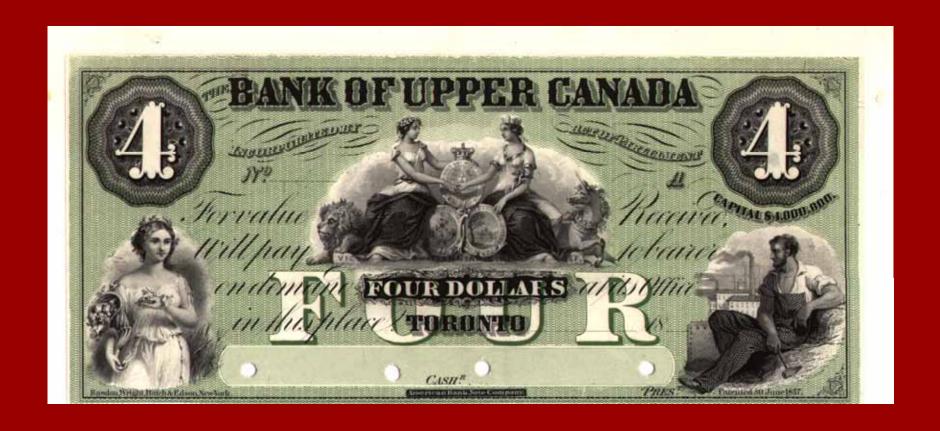


- In operation 1855 1912
- Merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1912

The Bank of Upper Canada - Toronto



- In operation 1821 to 1866
- Failed in 1866 due to imprudent real estate loans
- Heavy losses to depositors, stockholders, and noteholders



• A scarcer, but not uncommon, denomination for Canadian notes.

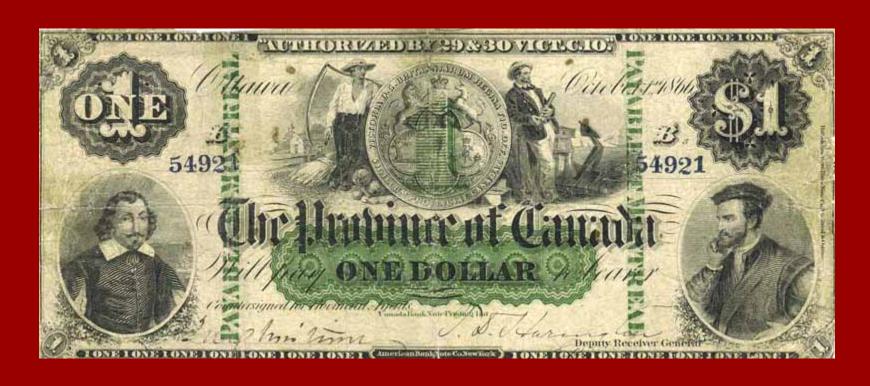


• Pictured at right is Prince Albert, Prince of Wales

Province of Canada notes 1867-1871

- First issued in January, 1867 and for a few years thereafter by the Dominion of Canada
- Denominations included \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$500
- Replaced by Dominion of Canada notes, starting in 1871

Province of Canada \$1 Issue



Dominion of Canada notes 1870-1934

- First issued in 1870 (25¢ issue)
- Denominations included 25¢, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000 (plus larger denominations for bank-to-bank transactions called "Bank Legals")
- Replaced by Bank of Canada notes in 1935
- The Dominion of Canada took a monopoly position in issuing \$1s and \$2s. Chartered Banks were first allowed to issue \$4s, although in 1880 they were further restricted to only denominations of \$5 or its multiples.

Dominion of Canada \$1 Issue



The "Golden Age" of Chartered Bank Note Issues

1870 - 1934

The Bank of Hamilton



- In operation from 1872 1923
- Merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1923
- Bank Act of 1871, banned denominations less than \$4. Several banks issued odd denominations (primarily \$4s, but also including a few \$6s and \$7s)
- In 1880, Chartered Banks were limited to denominations of \$5 and its multiples



Mechanics Bank - Montreal



- In operation from 1865-1879
- Run by unscrupulous owners, the bank paid only 57.5¢ on the dollar



Royal Canadian Bank - Toronto



- In operation 1864-1876
- Bad loan and banking practices led to a forced merger with the City Bank in 1876 to become the Consolidated Bank of Canada.



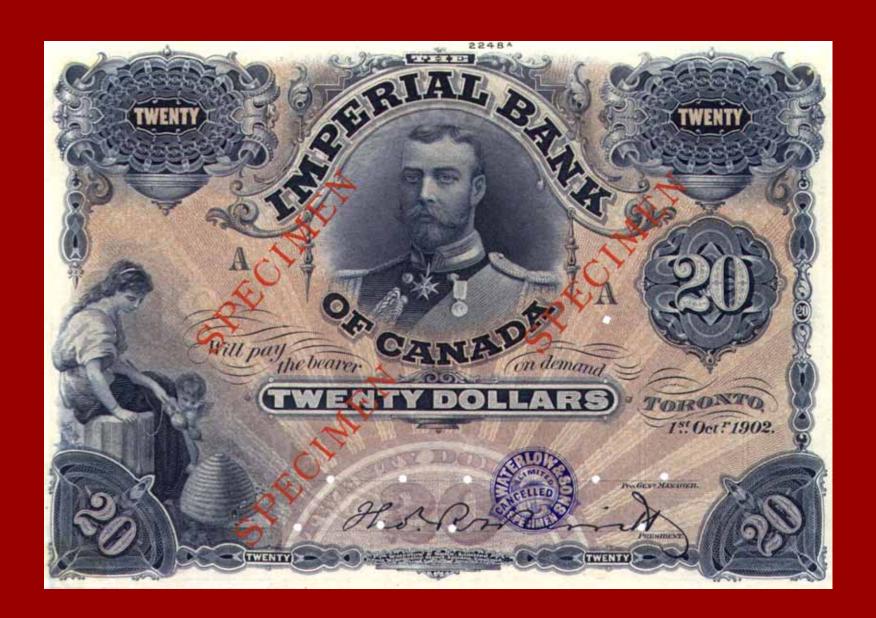
Imperial Bank of Canada - Toronto



- In operation from 1873-1961
- In 1961, merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce to become the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce



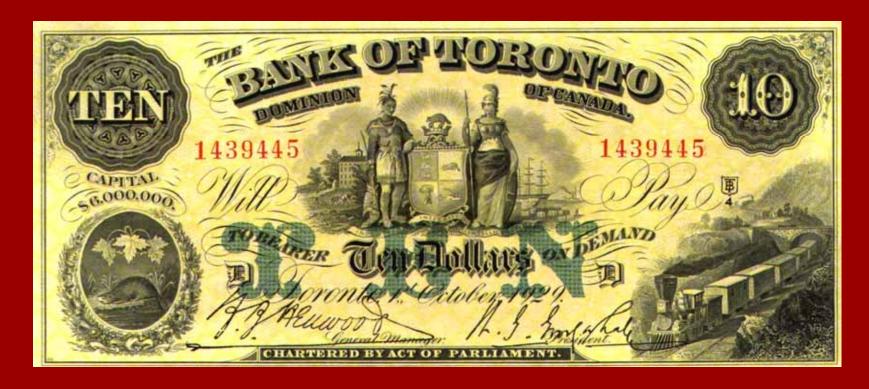








Bank of Toronto



- In operation from 1855-1954
- Merged with the Dominion Bank in 1955 to become the present-day Toronto-Dominion Bank





Union Bank of Newfoundland-St. John's



- In operation from 1854-1894
- Failed due to poor economy and bank run
- Notes were (and are) redeemable at 80¢ on the dollar
- \$2 denomination was ok since Newfoundland did not join the Canadian Confederation until 1949





Halifax Banking Company



- In operation from 1825-1903
- Merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1903

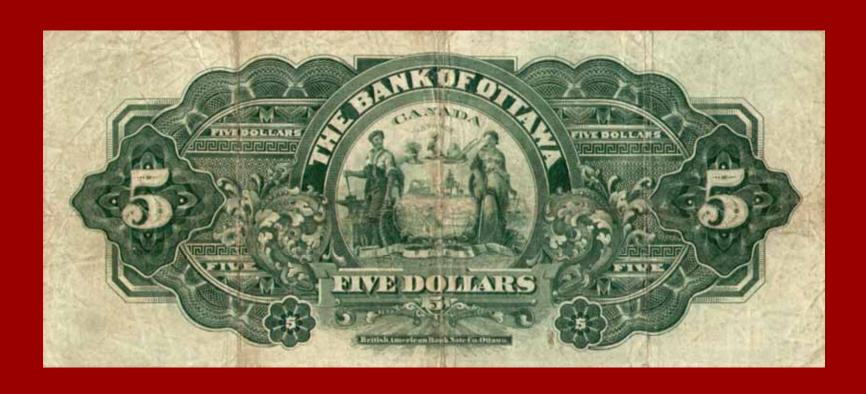




Bank of Ottawa



- In operation from 1874-1919
- Merged with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1919



Canadian Bank of Commerce-Toronto



- In operation from 1867-1961
- Merged with the Imperial Bank of Canada in 1961 to become the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce



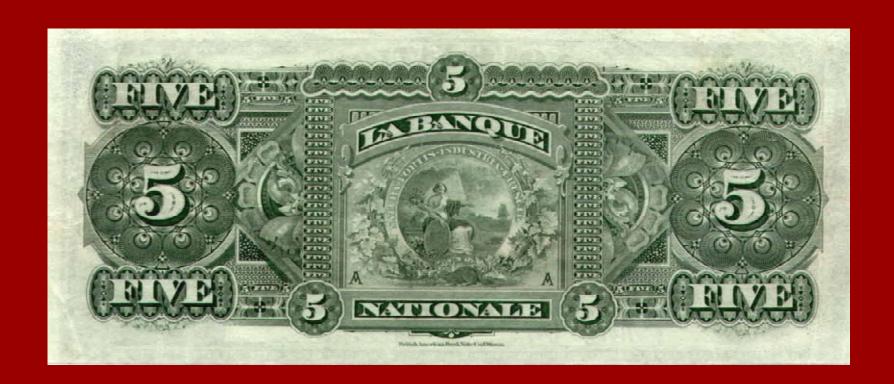




La Banque Nationale – Quebec City



- In operation from 1860-1925
- Merged into the Banque Canadienne Nationale in 1925



The Home Bank of Canada-Toronto



- In operation from 1903-1923
- Failed in 1923, paying off 35¢ on the dollar
- Monument honors the Battle of Ridgeway in 1866 Fenian Raid into Canada





"Mutual Improvement"



Metropolitan Bank-Toronto



- In operation from 1902-1914
- Merged with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1914

Bank of Hamilton

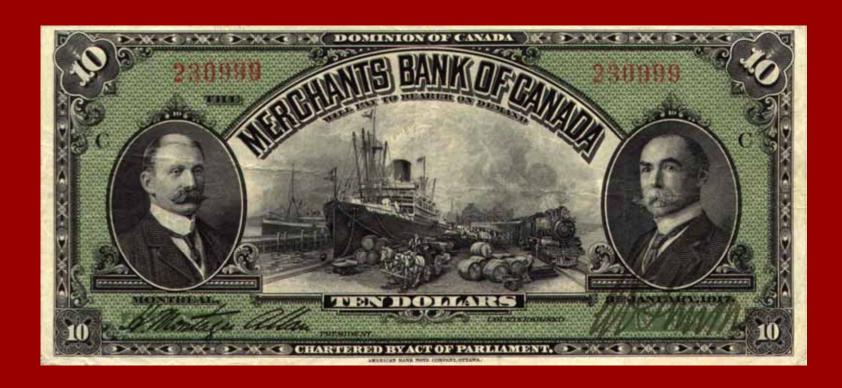


- In operation from 1872 1923
- Merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1923





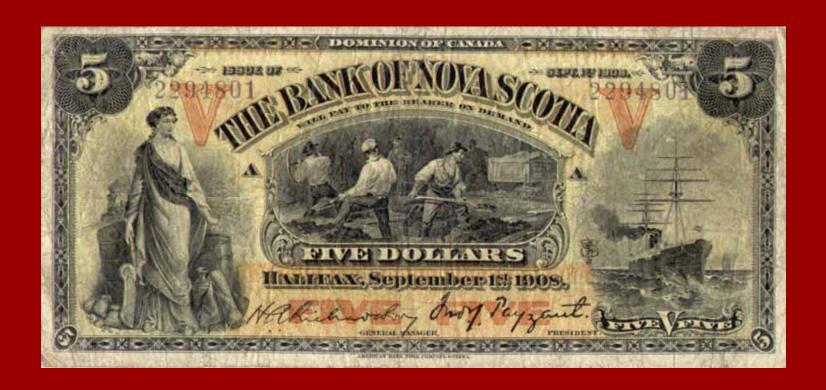
Merchants Bank of Canada-Montreal



- In operation from 1868-1923
- Sold to the Bank of Montreal in 1923 after suffering large loan and business losses



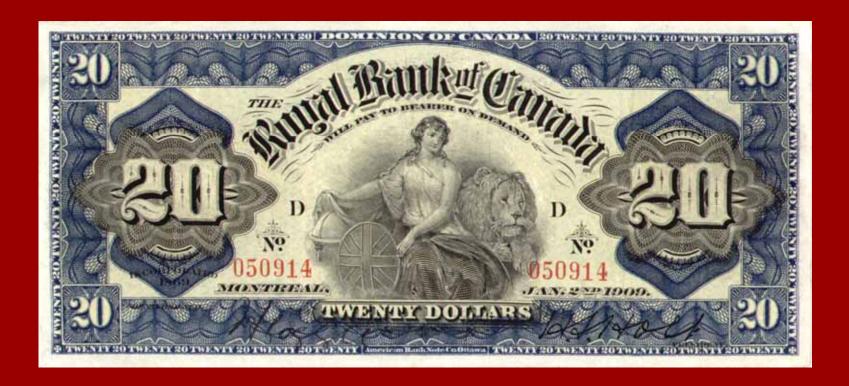
The Bank of Nova Scotia-Halifax



• In operation from 1832 to Present



Royal Bank of Canada-Montreal



- In operation from 1901-Present
- Today, one of the largest banks in the world



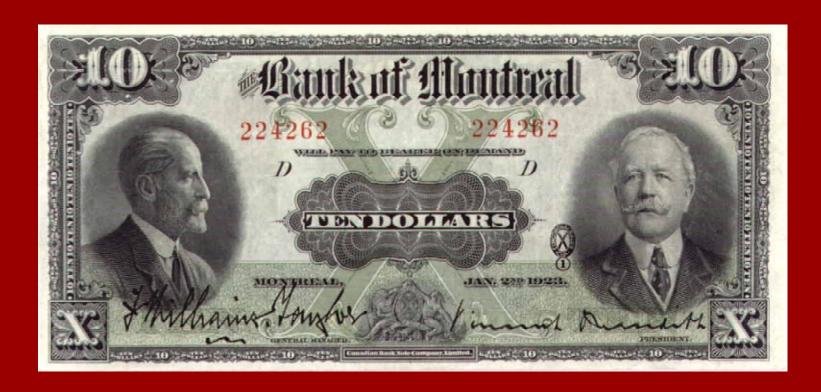


- The famous 1913 "Battleship Note" H.M.S. Bellerophon
- The Bellerophon participated in the Battle of Jutland but did not figure in any prominent way.
- Scrapped in the 1920s as a result of the Washington Naval Treaties

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The Bank of Montreal



• In operation from 1822-Present





The Final Years - Small Size Issues

1934 - 1943

The Dominion Bank-Toronto



- In operation from 1869-1955
- Merged with the Bank of Toronto in 1955 to form the Toronto-Dominion Bank
- Small size note designs were usually made up of "two old guys in suits"





Canadian Bank of Commerce-Toronto



• Some suggest that this series of Canadian Bank of Commerce notes is reminiscent of the Educational Series notes issued by the United States in 1896



The Bank of Canada 1935-Present

- Canada's Equivalent of the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States
- Took over exclusive issue of Canada's paper money
- Chartered banks were to reduce circulation and were prohibited from issuing new notes after January 1, 1945.
- The last issue was put into circulation in 1943 by the Royal Bank of Canada

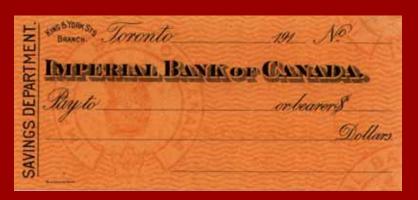
Bank of Canada Issues



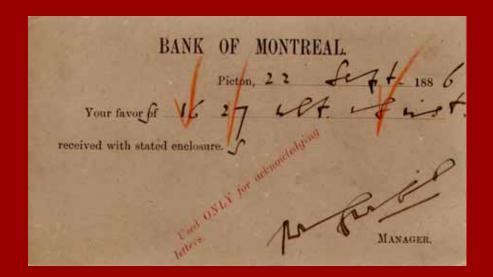
Other "Stuff" to Collect...

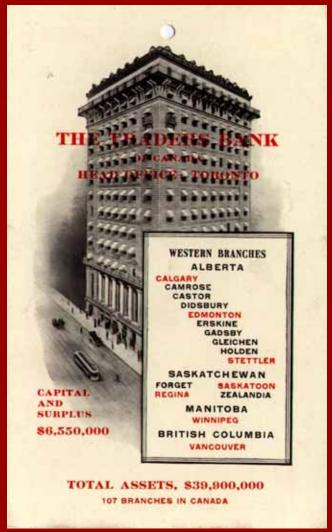
- Checks and drafts
- •Postcards and other postal history
 - Stereoviews
 - Bank tokens
 - Design approval material



















MONTREAL, JAN. 277 1913. COUNTRIESUNGED * ONE HUNDRED 100 ONE HUNDRED * (American Bank Note Co Ottawa) ONE HUNDRED 100 ONE HUNDRED * APPROVED Dee 14/12 Just



For Approval American Bank Note Co. Ottova.

Tuly 19/12/2

Further Reading...

- The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes, 5th Edition, R.J. Graham-Editor, 2006
- The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money, 19th Edition, R.J. Graham-Editor, 2007
- Canadian Paper Money Journal (CPMS)

"O Canada!...."



