

## LIGHTHOUSES ON WORLD PAPER MONEY



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## INTRODUCTION

For several years I have had the wonderful opportunity to visit the coast of North Carolina where there is one of the most famous landmarks in America. It is located north of Cape Hatteras Point on the Outer Banks and near the site of the 1585 “Lost Colony” of Roanoke, which mysteriously disappeared in this beautiful natural area.

On the Outer Banks, the coast changes ominously. North Carolina’s treacherous shore in the Cape Hatteras region has been called the “Graveyard of the Atlantic”. Long, thin barrier reefs run out to a point at Cape Hatteras, then turn sharply southwest to Cape Lookout. Farther south the entrance to Wilmington is marked by surf crashing on the menacing rocks of Cape Fear, a place where hurricanes strike with savage force.

The need for more apparent during eighteenth centuries, made by Columbus, The great distances European vessels unguided as they waters. I can imagine back one last time these great voyages, vast expanse of and peoples they were to leave behind. The consequences of these long journeys, made by water with little navigation aids was extremely dangerous work. Lighthouses were far



lighthouses became the seventeenth and after the voyages Magellan and others. covered by were essentially sailed into unknown these pioneers, turning before embarking on then thinking of the ocean, the countries

apart, there were no public buoys to guide the mariner, and almost nothing had been done to improve navigation.

By the time the Declaration of Independence was made in 1776, there were twelve U.S. coastal lighthouses, most of them in New England. In August 1789, the new United States Congress assumed control of and responsibility for all lighthouses including those to be built in the future (the first was Portland Head Light, completed in 1791).

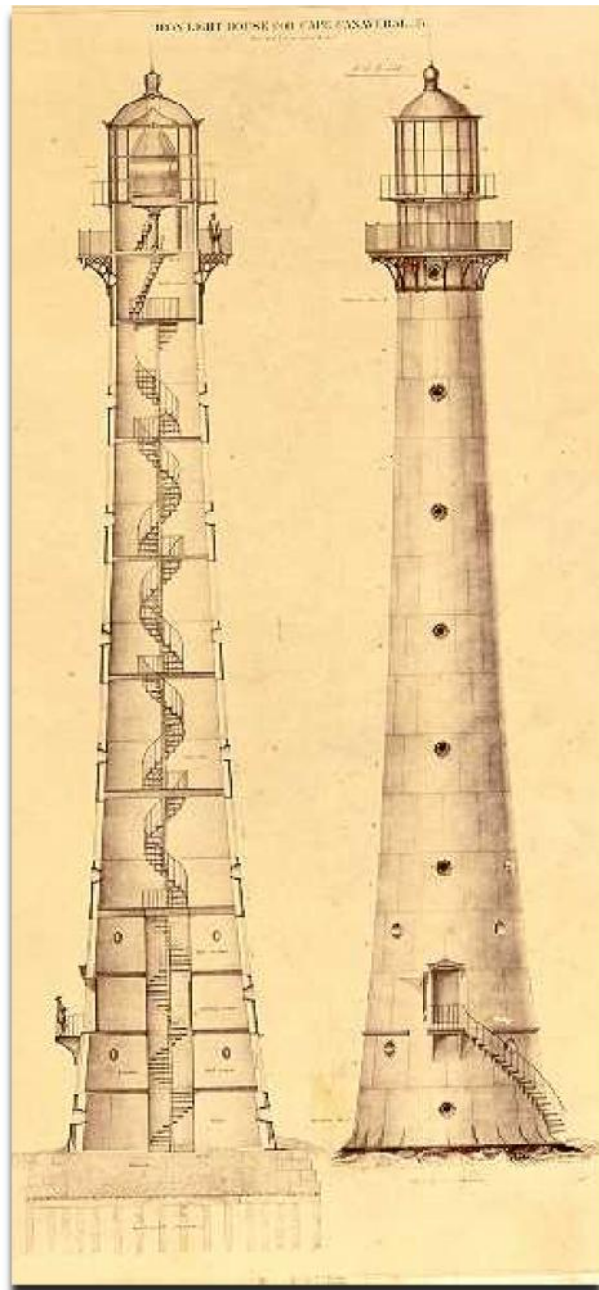
During the first twenty years of the Republic, Presidents Washington, Adams and Jefferson made all appointments within the lighthouse system personally. The number of beacons grew apace: in 1800 the United States had sixteen; by 1812 the young country boasted no fewer than forty-nine lighthouses.

The 207-foot black and white tower is the tallest on the continent, and, at the time of its building, was the tallest brick lighthouse in the world. Also, the waters around it -the shallow Diamond Shoals-are among the most dangerous. Indeed, this stretch of coastline, legendary as the site of thousands of shipwrecks.

Engineer Dexter Stetson erected the present tower at Buxton (1868-1870), and in 1873 the lighthouse was painted black and white in the spiral-band pattern that makes it such an effective day-mark and has a redbrick base. It is considered an excellent example of the standard brick design used throughout the nation in the 1870's.

However, since the tower's completion, the travails of the lighthouse were far from over: erosion began to threaten its stability. Initially when the tower was erected, it had been 1,500 from the ocean, but by the 1930s, that distance had eroded to some 300 feet and it confronted its greatest threat.

Then, the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse and adjacent historic structures was relocated to a site 2,900 feet to the southwest on this barrier island. The lighthouse began its journey after a nearly a year of planning and preparation, moving along a specially designed track and roller system using hydraulic jacks and an old house movers' trick: Ivory soap. The soap can be credited as the lubricant for the tracks and rollers that, along with careful





engineering and construction planning and design, allowed progress to exceed expectations. In 1999, the relocation was completed in 23 days –moving the lighthouse more than 200 feet on some days, when the expected distance per day was approximately 100 feet. The lighthouse is now safely positioned on its new foundation a four foot thick reinforced concrete mat measuring 60 feet x 60 feet, and the historic light station complex is once again open for visitors.

The first lighthouse of which we have definite knowledge was that of Pharos, in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. Alexander the Great founded the city that bears his name



on the extreme western side of the Nile Delta in 331 BC. The Pharos was justifiably known as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Built of stone, it was more than 400 feet tall, on a base larger than 300 square feet. Egyptians (probably slaves) brought wood and dung that were burned to create a fire at the base: convex mirrors then reflected the sun's rays and create a beam visible as far as 33 miles across the Mediterranean Sea. The Pharos was the largest and grandest

lighthouse ever built by human hands. During the first few centuries AD the Phoenicians and Romans also built lighthouses at numerous sites, ranging from the Black Sea, along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coast, to Britain. The Pharos lighthouse was displayed on Greek Imperial coins cast at the Roma mint between AD 81 and 192.

Like on Greek coins, an American lighthouse also had appeared on 25 cents coin. The quarter from Maine State shows the Bass Harbor Head Light minted in 2003. This is one of the most



picturesque of all American lighthouses, Bass Harbor Head Light stands on a rugged promontory at the eastern entrance to Bass Harbor, which is located at the southwest corner of Mount Desert Island. The 32-foot cylindrical tower was built in 1858 to mark the entrance to Blue Hill Bay and to guide vessels making their way into or out of Bass Harbor. There are over 100 lighthouses in the U.S. territory.

Since ancient times, mariners, and the ports they serve, have recognized the need for lighthouses to signal to ships at sea treacherous areas of shoals and rocks and to

provide a beacon marking the location of ports. Today, some of these lighthouses have been recognized as being so historic or important, they are featured on the currency of the countries owning them.

### BAHAMAS

#### Lighthouse on Abaco Islands & Nassau (P48; P55; P59; P61; P73; P73A)

Christopher Columbus first touched land in the New World on October 12, 1492, it was in the Bahamas; a group of islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba. He probably landed on the tiny island that is now called *San Salvador*.

The Abaco Islands form the northern most region and the third most populous island in the Bahamas and bears a resemblance to New England from which it attracts so many of its visitor residents. It is the home of the famous red and white striped historic candy striped lighthouse which was built in 1863. It has 101 steps to the top of the lighthouse and offers a spectacular 360-degree view of the turquoise Sea of Abaco, vast Atlantic Ocean and many surrounding Cays. This lighthouse is one of only three kerosene-powered lights in the world and is mechanically operated.



The Abacos have a long history of providing refuge from consumptive life in the United States. It was at Carleton Point, Abaco's first settlement, that 600 Loyalist refugees fleeing the newly-independent United States settled in 1783, and Grand Cay was once a favorite retreat of former U.S. president Richard Nixon. For about 150 years the islands were a favorite hiding place for pirates, ship wreckers, and smugglers. Now the Bahamas are a place where tourists go to enjoy mild temperatures and white, palm fringed beaches, as well as some of the best yachting and deep-sea fishing in the world. Skin diving and spearfishing are also excellent in the islands and attract visitors annually.



The lighthouse and the Abaco's settlement appear on \$10 L.1974 (1992) on back in the Bahamas.

Queen Elizabeth II portrait is at center with two flamingos at left on the face with a Caravel sailing ship as watermark. Both vertical and horizontal serial numbers are employed. Printed in Canada by BABN. the Central Bank of the Bahamas issued a similar design in 1996 but it was printed in England by TDLR.

In 2005, the Central Bank of The Bahamas issued a new \$10 note where appears on front an outline map of The Bahamas at left and the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at right and also herself as watermark and ascending serial numbers. The back depicts the Hope Town Lighthouse with Abaco at left and the coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. In 2009, a similar design was put into circulation but portrait of Queen Elizabeth II was replaced by Sir Stafford Sands at right and also himself as watermark. It has flamingos at left, with the back displaying the Hope Town Lighthouse at Abaco at center with dimensions of 156 x 67 mm.

On the face of \$50 (1984) note appears a lighthouse in Nassau at left and Her Majesty QEII at right. In 1992, a similar design was put in circulation but with serial numbers in horizontal at left and vertical at right. In 1996, a similar design again but with ascending serial number at left and regular serial number in vertical at right. On back all these notes shows the Central Bank building at center and were printed in London by TDLR. Dimensions are 156 x 67 mm.

## **BERMUDA**

### **St. David's Lighthouse & Gibbs Hill Lighthouse (P35; P38; P41 & P60)**

Bermuda was discovered by Juan de Bermúdez, a Spanish navigator, in 1503. British influence dates from 1609 when a group of Virginia-bound British colonists under the command of Sir George Somers was shipwrecked on the islands for ten months. The islands were settled in 1612 by 60 British colonists from the Virginia colony and became a crown colony in 1684. Internal autonomy was



obtained by the constitution in 1968.

St. David's Light is located on the Lighthouse Hill, St. David's Island, Bermuda. First lighted on November 3rd, 1879. St. David's Light was the second and final beacon to be built in Bermuda, the oldest British colony. Only 22 square miles in total area, Bermuda is made up of seven main islands that are located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. It was constructed to eliminate luring ships with other kind of lights to come too close to the reefs and get their bottoms torn out. Local folk were notorious for plundering cargoes. When the lighthouse defeated their illegal activities, they became fishermen and excellent pilots.

Cape Hatteras, North Carolina is the closest land, 600 miles to the west. Constructed of local limestone, the 55-foot red-and-white striped lighthouse was built at the easternmost end of Bermuda. Standing 285 feet above sea level, the tower guides vessels entering Castle Harbour from the Atlantic Ocean. It had been subject to changes



and improvements, so that in place of the original kerosene burners of the ordinary oil wick type, it has a hood petroleum vapor burner of modern type installed in June 1922. It has a range of 20 nautical miles. The picturesque lighthouse was recently refurbished. The view from the balcony is superb in its rugged beauty, looking towards the east, and its pleasing panorama of land and water looking westwards. It is opens to the public from May to September.

The Gibbs Hill Lighthouse is the taller of two lighthouses on Bermuda, and the first of only a few lighthouses in the world to be made of cast-iron. This is because at that time, steel still was not able to be bent. While it is certainly not extremely tall in lighthouse standards, the hill that it stands on is one of the highest of the island. The light on Gibbs Hill Lighthouse, therefore, is 362 feet high. Single-engined airplanes can see its flashes from over 100 miles away. The lighthouse has 185 steps to the top. Until 1964, most of the light was run by hand, but in June of that year, the whole system was automated and runs on electricity. It offers panoramic views of the entire coastline and the City of Hamilton and beyond.



In February, 1970, Bermuda converted from its former currency, the English pound, to a decimal currency, termed a dollar, which is equal to the U.S. dollar. On July 31, 1972, Bermuda severed its monetary link with the British pound sterling and pegged its dollar to be the same gold value as the U.S. dollar. The St. David's Lighthouse and view of the town of St. George is on back on \$5 (1970-1989) and the Gibbs Hill Lighthouse and map are on back on \$50 (1970-1989) in Bermuda. Both Elizabeth Queen II is on the face at right and tuna fish as watermark. In 2009, Gibb's Hill Lighthouse appears on 20 dollars (P-60) in a vertical format on back. Dimensions are 140 x 68 mm.

## CANADA

### “Sandy Hook” Lighthouse (P.S962d, CH.75-14-34)

The Canadian Bank of Commerce was established in 1867 in downtown Toronto, Upper



Canada in what would become the financial district. Its first series of banknotes were printed by the British American Bank Note Company (BABNC). Starting with the 1888 issues, the American Bank Note Company (ABNC) were given a contract to print their notes. The “Sandy Hook” lighthouse note was done in the classic

ABNC style with a cherub at left overlooking the “Sandy Hook” harbor where a lighthouse can be seen in the distance.

In 1961 the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank of Commerce, which as founded in 1875, merged and became the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC). At the time it had assets of \$4.6B and over 1,200 branches in Canada. In 1987 CIBC also became an investment dealer. In 1998 it formed a relationship with Loblaw's, one of Toronto's major grocery chains and they began offering instore banking services.

## CAPE VERDE

### Ilhéu dos Pássaros Lighthouse (P59; P64)

Cape Verde is an island country 350 miles off the west coast of Africa. Ilhéu dos Pássaros is an uninhabited islet near the north coast of São Vicente Island where there is a lighthouse on the island.

The Cape Verde 500 Escudos banknote features Amílcar Lopes da Costa Cabral on the obverse. Cabral was known as Abel Djassi and was one of the most influential leaders of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. He led the nationalist movement and the ensuing war of independence in Guinea-Bissau but was unfortunately assassinated in 1973, just before Guinea-Bissau's independence. He became an inspiration to revolutionary socialists and national liberationists world-wide.



The back image is of a harbor with the uninhabited Ilhéu dos Pássaros (Islet of Birds) in the distance. While not obvious from the image, it houses an active lighthouse with a tower height of 42 feet which was built in 1916. This lighthouse has been active since inception as a navigation aid. The Ilhéu dos

Pássaros lighthouse emits a white flash every 5 seconds and is visible for 9 nautical miles. It is managed by Capitania dos Portos, Serviços de Marinha.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### Faro de Colón (Columbus Lighthouse) (P140)

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) a Genovese sailor and explorer, died after four voyages to the New World, he was convinced that he had discovered a sea route to Asia. The son of an Italian weaver; but he found the harbor and wharves of his native city of Genoa much more interesting than his father's looms. He had at least two brothers. Christopher had little education and, only as an adult, learned to read and write.



Columbus's desire to sail westward was fueled in part by maps and writings of a Florentine humanist Paolo Toscanelli. When Columbus sailed in 1492, in three ships (*La Niña, la Pinta y la Santa Maria*) financed by the Spanish Kingdom, he finally reached land in the West on October 12 of that year. In the course of his own further voyages he explored much of what we know today as the Caribbean and parts of Central America.

Columbus landed on the island of Hispaniola (the second-largest island in the West Indies) in 1492. He was favorably impressed by the friendliness of the *Táinos* who greeted him; he was even more impressed by the gold they wore. In 1496, Columbus's brother, Bartolomé, founded the port city of Santo Domingo - the oldest city in the Western Hemisphere- on Hispaniola. Santo Domingo was called originally Santiago de Guzmán located on the island's southern coast. This city became the administrative capital for all of Spain's colonies in the Americas.



In 1992, during the celebration for the 500th Anniversary of Columbus's arrival in the Americas, the most significant part of the celebration was the *Faro a Colón*, or Columbus Lighthouse, the construction of which was first discussed in the mid-1800s. The design for the Columbus Lighthouse was chosen through an architectural international contest won by J.L. Gleave in 1931, but construction was not started until 1986.

The monument is a long horizontal cross, a half-mile in length, with walls slanting upwards to a height 120 feet. In the heart of the structure is a chapel containing the Columbus tomb, which contains his mortal remains. The most outstanding and unique feature is the lighting system composed of 149 searchlights and a 70-kilowatts beam that circles out for nearly 44 miles. When illuminated, the lights project a gigantic cross in the sky that can be seen as far away as Puerto Rico. The monumental lighthouse was inaugurated on October 6 1992, the day Columbus' remains were transferred from the Cathedral of *Santa Maria La Menor*.

*Banco Central de la Republica Dominicana* issued a commemorative note of 500th Anniversary of Columbus voyage (1992). Columbus' portrait appears at right and sailings ships at center in front. Columbus Lighthouse, placement of Cross of Christianity and map outline are at center on back. The coat of arms is at left. The denomination is 500 *Pesos Oro* and was printed in Canada by CBNC.

## GERMANY

### There are several “Notgeld” notes with Lighthouses (PUNL)

Germany issued emergency money, sometimes called “necessity money” after WWI during the period of hyperinflation. A very wide variety of issue themes were released

mostly by city banks, small towns and private companies throughout Germany, Austria and other European countries.



A few notgeld notes were identified picturing lighthouses but probably others exist in the ten of thousands of notgeld notes issued during the 1920's.

## GIBRALTAR

### The Europa Point Lighthouse (P26; P30)

Gibraltar is a British Overseas Territory located on the southern end of the Iberian Peninsula at the entrance of the Mediterranean. It has an area of 6.8 square kilometres (2.6 sq mi) and a northern border with Andalusia, Spain. The Rock of Gibraltar is the only landmark of the region. At its foot is the densely populated city area, home to almost 30,000 Gibraltarians and other nationalities. In the later 19th century there were major investments in improving the fortifications and the port.

The Europa Point Lighthouse, also referred to as the Trinity Lighthouse at Europa Point and the Victoria Tower or *La Farola* in Llanito, is a lighthouse at Europa Point, on the southeastern tip of the British Overseas Territory of Gibraltar, on the southern end of



the Iberian Peninsula, at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. Europa Lighthouse was inaugurated on 1 August 1841 in a brief ceremony witnessed by about 10,000 people. The first upgrade of the lighthouse occurred in 1864, when the single-wick lamp was replaced with a Chance Brothers four-wick burner, with further changes

in 1875 and in 1894 when the amount of light emitted was increased. A three incandescent mantle burner was added in 1905. Following further modernisation in the 20th century, the lighthouse was fully automated in 1994. Europa Point Lighthouse is operated by Trinity House. The cylindrical tower is painted white, with a wide red horizontal band in the middle. The lighthouse has a height of 20 metres (66 ft) and is 49 metres (161 ft) above the high-water mark, and has a white light that occults every ten seconds. The Gibraltar Amateur Radio Society operates from the lighthouse during the third weekend of August each year.

In Gibraltar, banknotes are issued by the Government of Gibraltar. The pound was made sole legal tender in 1898 and Gibraltar has issued its own banknotes since 1934. The notes bear an image of the British monarch on the obverse and the wording "pounds sterling", meaning that more retailers in the UK will accept them.

In 1995, the Government of Gibraltar issued a note of 10 pounds, where appears the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II; Coat of arms; Lighthouse Europa Point at center; Downwards firing cannon (depression gun carriage) invented by Lieut. Also, Koehler is in front of the Health Centre in Gibraltar. On back shows The Great Siege of Gibraltar 1779-83 - Oil-on-canvas painting "*The Sortie made by the Garrison of Gibraltar in the Morning of the 27 of November 1781*" by U.S. American artist John Trumbull with the portrait of Gen. George A. Eliott by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

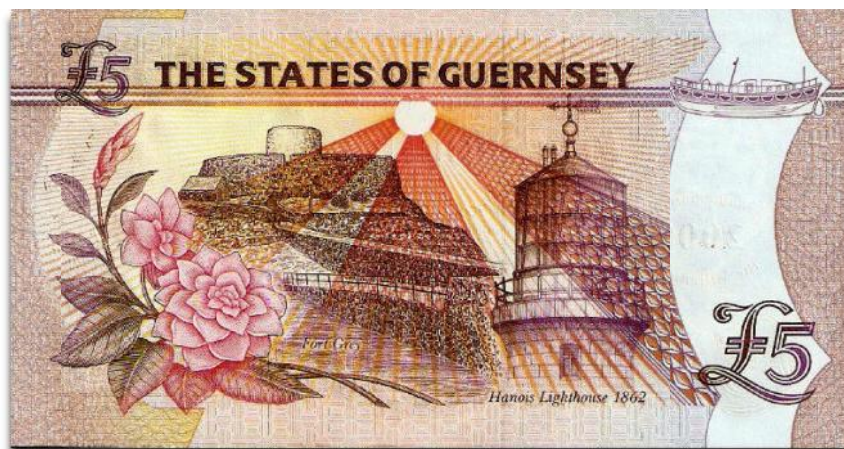
In 2002, a similar design was put in circulation with the same features on front. On back shows the Main Street or Casemates Square in Gibraltar. Butterflies. Barbary Partridge (*Alectoris barbara*). Portrait of Queen Elizabeth II is as watermark. All these notes printed in London by Thomas De La Rue & Company, Ltd. Dimensions 143 x 75 mm.

## GUERNSEY STATES

### Les Hanois Lighthouse (P56; P60)

Guernsey is a British Crown dependency in the English Channel off the coast of Normandy. As a bailiwick, Guernsey embraces not only all ten parishes on the Island of Guernsey, but also the islands of Alderney and Sark – each with their own parliament – and the smaller islands of Herm, Jethou and Lihou. Although its defence is the responsibility of the United Kingdom, the Bailiwick is not part of the United Kingdom, but, as its description suggests, a possession of the British monarchy. Consequently, though it lies within the Common Travel Area of the European Union, it is not part of the European Union.

Les Hanois is truly an exceptional lighthouse. It is located at southwest side of Island of Guernsey, western end of Channel Islands, England. Built in response to a spate of fateful shipwrecks the lighthouse has helped to prevent numerous maritime accidents since it became operational in 1862. Its construction method was trend-setting, making the tower immensely strong. It was the first to use photovoltaic cells as an electrical power source, and it was the last Trinity House rock tower to be manned.





The conical grate tower of 117 feet has a helicopter deck at top. This became the standard for wave swept towers around the world. This lighthouse has been the scene of personal tragedy and drama. During the 1939-45 war the tower fell under German occupation. But throughout its history it has also witnessed acts of bravery, folly and humor.

The pound is the currency of Guernsey. Since 1921, Guernsey has been in currency union with the United Kingdom and the Guernsey pound is not a separate currency but is a local issue of banknotes and coins denominated in pound sterling, in a similar way to the banknotes issued in Scotland and Northern Ireland. It can be exchanged at par with other sterling coinage and notes.

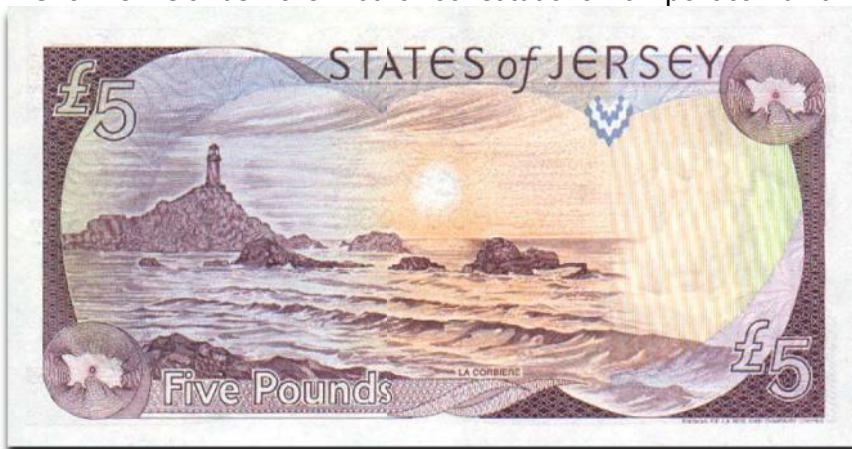
In 1996, the States of Guernsey issued a note 5 Pounds, which shows on back Les Hanois Lighthouse at right with Fort Grey at upper left. St. Peter Port Town Church is at lower left and Queen Elizabeth II with crown at right as watermark on the face.

In 2000, the States of Guernsey issued a new millennium note, showing a commemorative text at left and blue seal at lower center on front. Ascending vertical serial number with 'M' prefix. This note was released at face value and it also released in a simple folder with extra premium of 50 pence. All these notes printed in London by TDLR. Dimensions are 137 x 70 mm.

## JERSEY

### La Corbiere Lighthouse (P16; P21; P27)

The island of Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands. Although the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey are often referred to collectively as the Channel Islands, the "Channel Islands" are not a constitutional or political unit. Jersey has a separate



relationship to the British Crown from the other Crown dependencies of Guernsey and the Isle of Man. It is not part of the United Kingdom, and has an international identity separate from that of the UK but the United Kingdom is constitutionally responsible for the

defence of Jersey. The Commission have confirmed in a written reply to the European Parliament in 2003 that Jersey is within the Union as a European Territory for whose external relationships the United Kingdom is responsible. Jersey is not fully part of the European Union but has a special relationship with it, notably being treated as within the European Community for the purposes of free trade in goods

The lighthouse at La Corbiere is one of the most photographed landmarks in Jersey, a popular tourist site for its panoramic views, and at dusk a congregating point for many people who want to see the finest sunsets in Jersey. La Corbiere is the extreme southwestern point of Jersey in St. Brelade. The name means "a place where crows gather," deriving from the word *carbin* meaning crow.

La Corbiere Lighthouse was built in 1874, and was the first one in the British Isles. It was designed by Sir John Coode and was built of reinforced concrete. The lighthouse tower is 62 feet of high and the lamp stands 119 feet above high water spring tides. It is situated on a rock, which is a tidal island. A causeway links the lighthouse to shore at low tide.

La Corbiere Lighthouse features on the Jersey 5 Pounds (1989) note on back and the Jersey 20 pence piece. In 1993, The States of Jersey issued a similar design. Queen Elizabeth II, wearing cape but without crown is at right and a Jersey cow's head as watermark. Also, a bird appears at lower left. In 2000, a new issue with similar design shows La Corbiere Lighthouse at left and beach on back. All these notes printed in England by TDLR. Dimensions are 135 x 70 mm.

## LIBYA

### Italian Lighthouse of Sede Khrebeech (PNew)

The Sede Khrebeech Lighthouse is depicted on the obverse of the new Libya 50 Dinars dated 2013. A classic structure that attracts many visitors each year when political instability doesn't scare them away. Built on the Mediterranean Sea in the heart of the city of Benghazi, although its classic Italian design would be comfortable in Florence.

The reverse design features stone arch from the Tadrart Acacus (Mountains).



The Central Bank of Libya issued a new series of banknotes in 2012 with revised features, including the removal of the reference of the Gaddafi era "Jamahiriya" from upper right back, plus the use of English on the notes for the first time in decades. They also contain a new hologram security strip.

Libya continues to suffer from political instability with its currency under great pressure and economy collapsing from lack of oil revenues. There have also been a series of bank robberies which has hampered the Central Bank from issuing currency and the value of the Dinar has also fallen.

## LITHUANIA

### Klaipeda Lighthouse (P63)

The Klaipeda Lighthouse, built in 1796, is one of the first lighthouses erected on the in coast of the Baltic Sea the north-eastern side. Only a 4 m authentic base has survived until nowadays through 200 years of its history. During the World War II, the lighthouse was completely destroyed.

Existing Klaipeda lighthouse, rebuilt after WWII, began to shine in 1953. Full high of the tower is 49 m above the sea level (light is in 45 m high). The signal made a 3 seconds break every 3 seconds and it is visible from 33 miles. There was also a radio in the lighthouse, which was changed into the satellite navigation system in 1998. In 1990 after the restoration of statehood in Republic of Lithuania, the maintenance of the lighthouse

from the Russian military was taken over the Lithuanian Maritime Safety Administration.



After the separation from the Soviet Union, Lithuania reintroduced the 'Litas' in 1993. The Bank of Lithuania issued a set of banknotes (dated 1991) in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10,

20, 50 and 100 litų. Due to poor designs, these were found to be easily copied and a second series of notes was swiftly introduced in the following denominations: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 litų, with only the 100 litų notes of the first series remaining in circulation. 200 litų notes were introduced in 1997, followed by 500 litų in 2000.

This banknote of 200 Litu (1997) features a portrait of Vydunas (real name Vilhelmas Storosta, 1868–1953), a prominent Lithuanian philosopher, writer, poet, playwright, musician, pedagogue and culture educator. He was spreading idealistic philosophy and ideas of humanism through his works. Bank monogram is as watermark.

The back depicts the Klaipeda lighthouse (also is on 10 Marks of Memel in 1922) erected in 1796 and reconstructed in 1819. The lighthouse was 29.2 m high and its beams stretched up to 35 kilometers. The lighthouse was a symbol of the city and was popular among tourists. However, it has not survived and is not well known today. However, it is very likely that Klaipėda was chosen because Vilnius was featured twice, Kaunas once, and Klaipėda is the 3rd largest city of Lithuania. The designer was Rytis Valantinas and it is the only release. Printed by Orell Fussli in Zurich, Switzerland. Dimensions are 135 x 65 mm.

In 2010, the Klaipeda lighthouse was equipped DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) antenna operating at 500 km distance. For three centuries the lighthouse of Klaipeda faithfully serves for the marines returning to port.



## MACAO

### Guía Lighthouse (P59; P64; P90; P101 & P111)

The Province of Macao, a Portuguese overseas province located in the South China Sea 35 miles southwest of Hong Kong, consists of the peninsula of Macao and the islands of Taipa and Coloane. Macao from the Cantonese *A-Ma-Gau*, means 'City of God'. Also, it called the "Latin Orient" for its mix of Portuguese and Chinese cultures. Macao retains a centuries –old sense of adventure and intrigue. Its harbor is too shallow for today's heavy ships, so the few that still call there must lie offshore.



*Fortaleza da Guia* (in Portuguese) Light is located at fortress on Guia Hill, Macao Peninsula. This lighthouse is a white round masonry tower of 44 feet with red lantern and yellow trim. It became the first western-style lighthouse built on the China coast in 1865. After being damaged by a typhoon in 1874, the lighthouse was not in operation again until in 1910.

Macao's economy is based on light industry, commerce and fishing. For its emphasis on tourism and gambling is also known as "Las Vegas of the East". Cement, textiles, firecrackers, vegetable oils and metal products are exported. Macao is one of the few entirely free markets for gold in the world. In 1999, Macao was scheduled to become a special administrative area under China and is responsible for defense and foreign policy.

In 1981, *Banco Nacional Ultramarino* issued a new note of 10 Patacas. On this appears for the first time the Guia Lighthouse with a flag at right, replacing Bishop Carneiro. Bank seal with a sailing ship is at left and 19<sup>th</sup> century harbor scene (Praia Grande Bay) on back. In 1988, in a similar design, appears again Guia Lighthouse at right but with a black overprint at left. It was a commemorative issue of 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Grand Prix. On



back the checker flag and the legend of "Grand Prix Macau" are overprinted at center. Dimensions are 135 x 70 mm.

In 1990, a national building replaces the Guia Lighthouse in the same denomination. Later, *Banco da China* was created and in the new design of 10 Patacas appears in a different view of *Farel de Guia*

*Lighthouse*. Dates and denomination are in Portuguese and Chinese languages. Bank of China-Macao building is at left and lotus blossom at lower center on back. In 2001, with

a similar design but different colors was put into circulation. Dimensions are 140 x 69 mm.

In July 2007, an organization called the League of Guia Lighthouse Protectors filed a complaint to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre about the Macau government's wavering stance on the protection of the lighthouse and the construction of high-rise buildings in front of Guia Hill. In 2008, Banco da China issued a new 100-patacas note carried a modified view of the Guia Lighthouse at center-right on front and the Golden Lotus at left. On back shows the Bank of China skyscraper in Macau and the Sai Van Bridge. The Golden Lotus is as watermark; electrotype 100. Dimensions are 154 x 76 mm.

### MEMEL

#### North Mole Lighthouse (PUNL)

After the unification of Germany into the German Empire in 1871, Memel became Germany's most northerly city. Under the Treaty of Versailles after World War I, Klaipėda and the surrounding Klaipėda Region (Memel Territory) were detached from Germany and made a protectorate of the Entente States with the French becoming the provisional administrators.

The Memel 10 Mark notgeld note show here was issued by Handelskammer des Memelgebiets on 22.2.1922. There are two varieties of this note with different watermarks. The reverse pictures the lighthouse on Memel's (Klaipėda's) North Mole. It's height was estimated at 10 meters. Thought to have been built in 1884, it was destroyed in WWII.



### MOROCCO

#### Cape Spartel Lighthouse (P77)

Morocco released a new 200 Dirham design in 2012 which depicts the famous Cape Spartel lighthouse. The Central Bank of Morocco describes the reverse of the note as a "stylized view of the Port of Tangier-Med and the lighthouse of Cape Spartel in Tangier." This lighthouse was first illuminated on 15.10.1864 and has a height of 79 feet. It is still active and flashes every 20 seconds and can be seen for 30 nautical miles.



It has an interesting international history and was the subject of a convention signed at Tangier on 31.5.1865 between the United

States, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and The Sultan of Morocco concerning the administration and upholding of the Lighthouse at Cape Spartel.

The need for a lighthouse on the northern coast of Africa was important in this period in order to promote international commerce in Morocco and the Shereefian Majesty of Morocco pledged its construction. The convention required the signing parties to share the costs of operating the lighthouse with Morocco providing security.



## NETHERLANDS

### West Schouwen Lighthouse & Ameland Lighthouse (P98)

Holland's location at the mouth of great rivers on the western shore of Europe put it at the crossroads of coastal trade between Southern and Northern Europe and river borne trade to the continent's heartland. The Netherlands exports more cheese than any other country in the world. It is also the world's largest producer and exporter of flower and bulbs, many of which are shipped by airfreight across the oceans. Shipping and trade has long been



the core of Dutch prosperity.

A small country with a long maritime tradition, the Netherlands is also home to a large number of historic lighthouses. The West Schouwen Lighthouse is one of them and it was built in 1840. The 164 feet round brick tower with lantern and gallery, painted in a red and white spiral ("barber pole") pattern. For centuries, fire were lit atop brick towers to guide returning Dutch sailors, and even today the traditional Dutch word for a lighthouse is *vuurtoren* (fire tower). It is a fortune that this classic lighthouse, located in the Schouwen Island, escaped destruction during World War II.

There is strong interest in this country in lighthouses and their preservation, and many towers have been restored in recent years. For example, the lantern of the West Schouwen Lighthouse was replaced in 1979. In Netherlands there are over 200 lighthouses.

The West Schouwen Lighthouse appears in a vertical format on 250 Gulden (1986). The colorful beacon of the lighthouse is in a circle and, of course, this added an artistic vibrancy to this banknote. Also, a rabbit is as a watermark. In addition, appears





the Ameland Lighthouse with a map in hexagon, keeping the geometric design on the Dutch bank notes on back. Printed by Joh Enschede En Zonen. Dimensions are 160 x 76 mm.

The Ameland Lighthouse was built in 1880. This 55 meters high tower is located in the western dunes of Ameland have started. It is the last lighthouse, which have been designed by Q. Harder. The lighthouse has been founded on granite block systems. In 1905, the toren had a petroleum light and was the brightness 24,000 cd. In 1911, this light was replaced by an incandescent lamp what ensured that the brightness multiplied by five. In November 1923, it was electrified. After the war in 1945, the Ameland Lighthouse has been considered the strongest lighthouse in the Western Europe. Now is open to the public, who can enjoy a tour of the facilities, and the amazing view from the observation level.

In 2002, Netherlands, like other European countries adopted the Euro as its currency unit. The Dutch for centuries have earned their living from agriculture, commerce, shipping, fishing, and industry. All continue to play a role, but the contribution of each to the nation's prosperity has changed immensely in the last century.

## NORTH KOREA

### P'i Do Lighthouse (P41)

This lighthouse was established in 1905 by the Japanese to mark the entrance to the Taedong River. The current building was built in 1986, in the cold, monumental style favored by the North Korean government. This is North Korea's tallest (33 m; 108 ft.) and most powerful lighthouse. The light marks the actual entrance to the Taedong River and the port of Nampho.



North Korea has two coastlines; the east coast faces the East Sea (Sea of Japan) and the west coast faces the West Sea (Yellow Sea) and Korea Bay. The Nampho Dam or West Sea Dam, also known as the West Sea Barrage, is a barrage located 15 km west of the special city of Nampho, North

Korea. It is a huge, eight-kilometer-long (5 miles) system of dams, three lock chambers, and 36 sluices, allowing the passage of ships up to 50,000 tons. The dam closes the Taedong River off from the Yellow Sea. It was built from 1981 to 1986, with the resources of the whole country directed to this main construction project. The dam is considered a major accomplishment of North Korea, and is a commonly seen backdrop for North Korean television news broadcasts from Korean Central News Agency. It is also a typical stop for tour groups of international tourists, for whom there is a visitor center on P'i Do Island. There, films are shown in different languages about the construction of the dam and the locks.

In 1992, a redesign was carried out for North Korean banknotes, in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 won. Older notes were once again withdrawn. These notes were smaller and crisper than the previous issue and depicted more modern themes. The 5 and 10 won were again issued in 1998, along with a 500 won banknote the same year but were stamped rather than engraved reflecting poorer production quality.

On the note of 10 won (1992/1998) appear a factory worker and the coat of national arms at center-left. A winged equestrian statue - mythical horse and a couple riding it, called "Chollima" in Pyongyang, capital city of North Korea, at center-right. On back shows the Nampho Dam (flood gates) and the P'i Do Lighthouse. Dimensions are 135 x 65 mm.

A complete set of North Korean notes (P39-44) with overprints has been reported. Unfortunately, little is known about these notes other than that they appear to be the latest issued notes (dates range from 1992 to 2007) with a common overprint in Korean and the Western numerals 95. The literal translation of the overprint is "Great leader Kim Il Sung comrade birth 95th." Since he was born April 15, 1912, his 95th birthday would have been celebrated in 2007.

## NORWAY

### Vardø Lighthouse (P40)

Norway has a coastline which extends for 103,000 km so it is no surprise that lighthouses appear on their banknotes.

The 1,000 Kroner note of 1987 features playwright Henrik Ibsen on the obverse and the reverse is based on Peder Balke's painting "Lighthouse at Vardø." The Vardø Lighthouse is located on the island of Hornøya, near the town of Vardø.

The lighthouse was built in 1896 and is 66 feet tall and emits a white flash every thirty seconds. Its light can be seen for 26 miles at an altitude of 253 feet above sea level. Because of the midnight sun it is only lit from 12 August until 24 April each year.



This 1,000 Kroner note has now been replaced by P5 and ed 2001-2004 which features Edvard Munch on the obverse and a painting of Munch's called "The Sun" on the back.

In 2017 a new 50 Kroner notes is scheduled to be released which also features a lighthouse. It was designed by Oslo based

Metric Design Studio.

## ROMANIA

### Sulina Observer Lighthouse (P100)

Romania has roughly 250 km (150 miles) of coastline on the northwestern side of the Black Sea. The southern half of the coastline has the country's major port, Constanța, with its satellite ports Mangalia and Midia. The northern half is occupied by the large delta of the Danube River.

Romania became independent in 1878 after several centuries of control by the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire. The old lighthouse of Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube River, is the only lighthouse surviving from the Ottoman period. In recent years Romania has built three very tall, modern lighthouses, at Sulina, Constanța, and Mangalia.

Romania adopted 'Leu' as its currency unit for the first time in 1867. The name of the currency means "lion" and it is subdivided in 100 *bani*. After a monetary reform and the post-communist era, a new set of banknotes was put into circulation (200-5,000 lei). In 1992 was introduced the 200 lei note as the lowest denomination but it circulated just for one year because the inflation. At that time, it became the only denomination issued in the numismatic history of Romania.



On 200 Lei (1992) appears the portrait of Grigore Antipa (1867-1944), Romanian biologist; Paddle wheel steamer vessel (steamboat) "*Tudor Vladimirescu*"; Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) and the Old Sulina Observer Lighthouse in underprint at center. This lighthouse was once near the water, but because of extensive silting in the Danube delta over the years it is now far away from the Black Sea.

On back shows the map of Danube River Delta; Grey Herons (*Ardea cinerea*); fish; fishing net. Bank monogram "BNR" repeated as watermark. Also, appear the signatures of Mugur Constantin Isarescu as Governor and Dan Florescu as Cashier. Dimensions are 153 x 76 mm.

## RUSSIA

### Cape Bryusa Lighthouse, Vladivostok (P261)



Russian occupation of this coastal area began in 1728. Very few of the early lighthouses survived and most of the modern lighthouses on these coasts were built from 1917 thru 1991. This lighthouse is located on the Primorsky Krai on



## Lighthouses on World Paper Money

by Miguel Chirinos for NC-IBNS

Russia's far eastern coast, near the port of Vladivostok. It is near the village of Slavyanka on Cape Bryusa (Bruce). It is thought that the cape and the lighthouse were named for Jacob Bruce or perhaps after a British Admiral. The lighthouse was built in 1911 and is 30 feet tall.



Lighthouse banknote collectors will need a magnifying glass to locate this lighthouse. Pictured on the 1,000 Ruble note of 1995, the Cape Bryusa lighthouse is barely visible on the banknote but can be seen between two vertical rock outcroppings in the Vladivostok bay entrance.

## TAIWAN

**Eluanbi Lighthouse** (P1921, P1922, P1923, P1924, P1925, P1926, P1927, P1928, P1929, P1930, P1931, P1932, P1971, P1972)

The Eluanbi Lighthouse (鵝鑾鼻燈塔) is located on Cape Eluanbi on the southern tip of Taiwan. It was built in 1888 because of accidents caused by hidden reefs. Because of frequent raids by local aboriginal tribes, the lighthouse was fortified with trenches surrounding it and gun holes in the walls.



The lighthouse was damaged both during the first Sino-Japanese war and WWII. In 1962 it was re-built as a conical 72 foot building within a park with significant tourist sites, including

Haohan Rock, CangHai Pavilion and Deep Valley. The lighthouse is still active and flashes every 10 seconds and can be seen from 15 miles at sea. The lighthouse is managed by Ministry of Finance of the Republic of China (中華民國財政部) which is responsible for government revenue, taxation, treasury, government land properties, customs in Taiwan.



Taiwan has pictured the Eluanbi lighthouse on 14 different banknotes dated from 1915 to 1961.

## TURKEY

**Maiden's Tower Lighthouse** (P.180)  
**Rumeli Lighthouse** (P196)

The Maiden's Tower is located 200 meters off the shore of the Salacak district in Üsküdar on the Bosphorus straits near Istanbul. The Maiden's Tower has been used for



many different purposes, such as a tax collection area from merchant seaman, a defense tower and a lighthouse. After the conquest of Istanbul by the Ottoman Turks, the tower was pulled down and a wooden tower was constructed in its place. The wooden tower was destroyed by a fire in 1719. It was rebuilt from stone once again by the

head architect of the city, Nevşehirli Damat İbrahim Paşa. The cone-capped part of the tower was taken away and a kiosk fitted with glass replaced it. A lead-covered dome was later added to the kiosk. Rakım Efendi, a famous calligrapher, added an inscription with Sultan Mahmut II's signature on marble and placed it above tower's door. A lantern was added to the tower in 1857, and in 1920, the tower's light was a converted into an automatic lighting system.

During the cholera epidemic it was used as a quarantine hospital and radio station and in the Republic Period, it was again used as a light house for a little while. The tower was handed over to the Ministry of Defence in 1964 and then to Maritime Enterprises in 1982. It has undergone renovations and presently functions as a restaurant open to the public owned by a private company.



The Türkeli Feneri (Rumeli Lighthouse) can be seen at the tip of the Bosphorus entrance to Istanbul on the 1,000 Lire note of 1986, now withdrawn. It was built in 1856 is still operational and stands 98 feet high, has a range of 33 km and flashes every 12 seconds.

It was built by the French so as to provide safe navigation for French and British warships during the Crimean War. It was maintained by the French until 1933 when it was taken over by Turkey. Its light source is currently electric but it maintains a butane gas system for backup. The Rumeli lighthouse is open to the public.

## U.S.A.



**Cape Henlopen Lighthouse** (FR.PA.172, FR.PA.174)  
**Unidentified Lighthouse** (FR.NY1850.14b, FR.NY1850C.14b)  
**Unidentified Lighthouse** (P.UNL Fantasy 1,000,000 Dollars)

One of the earliest examples of a lighthouse being depicted on a banknote I have found is the 6 and 16 Shillings

Continental currency notes of 1775. These notes were issued by Pennsylvania with an image of the Cape Henlopen lighthouse located in Delaware Bay, Delaware close to the Pennsylvania border.

It was first lit in 1769 with funds derived from a series of Philadelphia lotteries. It was virtually destroyed by the British during the American Revolution and then rebuilt. Because of its tenuous location it was constantly undermined by drifting sand. In 1824 the Cape Henlopen Beacon was constructed about a mile from the lighthouse location, intended to supplement the lighthouse but was decommissioned in 1884.



The Cape Henlopen lighthouse was deactivated in 1924 and collapsed in 1926 after guiding vessels into Delaware Bay for more than 150 years.

The Ocean Bank of the City of New York operated from 1849-65 and became the later became the Ocean National Bank of the City of New York, charter number 1232. A \$5 "Obsolete" note dated 1855 is shown here where an unidentified lighthouse can be seen on the top right hand side. To date, there are no reported survivors from that National bank, making any related Obsoletes even more appealing. Neptune and a sailing ship are seen in the central vignette. A counterfeit example dated 7.5.1855 was recently auctioned by Heritage Auctions.



The final note is a fantasy issue of 1,000,000 Dollars dated 2003 which is identified as a beaconflight note – perhaps a reference to the first flight in North Carolina, USA? The reverse also features a "light at the end of the storm" lighthouse.

## Conclusion

These friends of the nautical shipping world have been around for many years. Beyond their noble purpose of warning ships to steer clear of shallow, rocky or otherwise unsuitable waters, they are often architectural challenges because they must be located in coastal areas that are often windy, prone to erosion and remote.

In the modern era, the first lighthouses were wooden structures that frequently washed away in major storms. The first lighthouse made of interlocking masonry blocks appeared in England in 1759, and remained the main structural component until concrete and steel began used in the twenty century. Some of them have served as sanctuary, for instance Bolivar Lighthouse in Texas became a shelter during the damaging storms of 1900 and 1915 for over 100 people.

Today, the lighthouse watchman has been replaced by electronic sensors and monitoring equipment. Some of them have sirens and horns, which are commonly used to provide audible warnings when a lighthouse and its beacons are obscured by bad weather. But because the range of their sound is also highly dependent on weather conditions, many lighthouses are also fitted with radio and radar beacons, which either



amplify a ship's radar or emit signals of their own that can be detected by navigators. Most lighthouses also have landing pads for helicopters.

Now, brighter electric-filament lamps, better lenses, and better reflectors have enhanced the ability of lighthouses to provide a gleaming light of hope and safety to the navigators. But in spite of these improvements, lighthouses days may be numbered as they are now being replaced by radio and satellite-based navigation systems.

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