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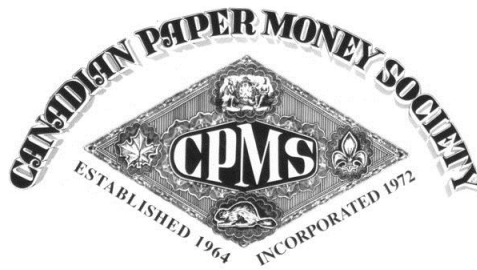
Vive la Reine!

Bradbury, Wilkinson Die Proof Vignettes, courtesy Walter D. Allan

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Applications for regular membership in the society published in the last issue of the *CPMS Journal* have now been accepted.

APPLICANTS

The following have applied for regular membership. Unless objection is filed against any applicant within thirty days, they will be accepted and so recorded in the next issue of the *CPMS Journal*.

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Dick Dunn
CPMS Secretary-Treasurer
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Things have been quite exciting here in the executive suites of the CPMS. The December 2011 *CPM Newsletter* was the last official newsletter, as we make the transition to the new quarterly *Journal*. Bob Graham and Brent Mackie have continued to manage this transition with expert efficiency. You will note that the volume number of the *Journal* has been set such that we have left space to complete our commitment to produce the remaining annual journals as material becomes available. Bob Graham has kindly found the time to produce an index for the newsletter, so anyone who wishes to bind their newsletters will be able to include a full index at the end.

Plans are also moving ahead for our annual luncheon meeting to be held in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association's annual convention in Calgary on July 13th. Our guest speaker will be Stanley Clute, an entertaining numismatist who is well known for his numerous educational articles published in *Canadian Coin News*.

We are also planning for a review of the CPMS dues structure at the meeting in Calgary. This review will take into account the various needs of members regarding *Journal* access. Some members prefer online access to the *Journals* while others prefer to have the *Journal* mailed to them in hard copy. If you have comments or suggestions on this topic, please email me at president@cpmsonline.ca.

My busy schedule with work and my master's program continues and therefore I have not been to any coin shows in quite a while. Hopefully this will change and I will be able to see more members at the various shows. I do plan to be at the Ontario Numismatic Association convention at the Holiday Inn in Kitchener, ON April 13-15. The CPMS will host a meeting there on Saturday April 14, 2012, from 1 pm to 4 pm. The program is still in creative development stage. This is usually an informal meeting and many people will bring items from their collection for "show and tell". If you do bring material, please ensure that you can transport your items discreetly and safely to avoid any losses. Hope to see you there.

Michael Zigler
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EDITORIAL

Welcome to your "new" quarterly publication! In our lead article, Don Roebuck shares his work on unconventional skip intervals on anomalous \$10 Journey notes. As the serial numbers advance in pairs down the sheet, the "Noah's Ark" analogy conjures up the right mental image. Cliff Beattie has been tracking down some rare \$1 bank notes, and offers an illustrated register of his findings. It would appear that "unique" may be a better description than "rare", if no additional examples come to light. A friend of Ron Greene provided him with an image of an unfamiliar "bill of commerce", illustrated and described in this issue.

Jared Stapleton has given thorough coverage to recent market conditions and auction results. Gilles Pomerleau reports a number of new insert replacement ranges, and Brent Mackie keeps us up to date with the latest prefix observations.

We were confronted with the grim prospect of a very thin issue to begin the year, so your editor worked feverishly though late February and early March to write up available research on the Sovereign Bank of Canada. As has happened before, more than once, the article was more than sufficient to fill all the empty pages, and part of it has been held for June.

I extend thanks to all who helped with this issue, including Walter Allan, Stephen Bell, Dick Dunn, Troy MacDonald and Michael Zigler.

Deadline for the next issue of the *CPM Journal* is 1 June 2012

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**SERIAL NUMBER LAYOUTS FOR THE ANOMALOUS RANGES
IN CBN'S 36/ON CANADIAN JOURNEY \$10'S**
by Don Roebuck

Introduction

In my last article (in the December 2011 *CPM Newsletter*), I showed that CBN's 36/on Birds of Canada \$20's, and *most* of CBN's 36/on Canadian Journey \$10's, used an unconventional serial numbering system (that is, one that was not of the traditional, skip-numbering type), whose first sheet looked like this:

10K NA			
0000000	0000500	0180000	0180500
0020000	0020500	0200000	0200500
0040000	0040500	0220000	0220500
0060000	0060500	0240000	0240500
0080000	0080500	0260000	0260500
0100000	0100500	0280000	0280500
0120000	0120500	0300000	0300500
0140000	0140500	0320000	0320500
0160000	0160500	0340000	0340500

(I have given the numbers in normalized form, that is, starting at 0000000.)

This system gives rise to cycles of 360,000 notes. Within each cycle, all the (normalized) serial numbers from 0000000 to 0019999 whose last three digits are in the range 000 to 499 will be in position 1 (in the order of English writing), all the s.n.'s from 0000000 to 0019999 whose last three digits are in the range 500 to 999 will be in position 2, all the s.n.'s from 0020000 to 0039999 whose last three digits are in the range 000 to 499 will be in position 5, and so on. The s.n. sequence proceeds down columns 1 and 2, and then down columns 3 and 4 (unlike the s.n. sequence in a traditional system, which proceeds in the order of English writing). I called this type of system the Noah's Ark system (for *why* I gave it that name, see my last article) – and I'm calling this *particular* Noah's Ark system the 10K NA system, because, in each cycle, there are 10,000 notes in each position. And this system rolled right through the prefix boundaries.

I concluded my last article by saying that there might be other ranges of Bank of Canada notes that used an unconventional serial numbering system. And, since there are anomalous ranges in CBN's 36/on Journey \$10's, that is where I began my search.

(I've put the position number layouts for these notes in an appendix, because you may want to refer to them.)

The Ranges and the Serial Number Layouts

The 270 notes in my records from FEE 0480000 (which is where these 36/on Journey \$10's began) to FEH 9719999 – that is, in the first 109 cycles of 360,000 – are consistent with the 10K Noah's Ark system, but the fourteen notes in my records in cycle 110 (FEH 9720000 to FEJ 0079999) are not. (But I'm still calling it “cycle” 110 because, as we shall see, the 10K NA system resumes at FEJ 0080000.)

But according to the *Charlton Standard Catalogue* (24th ed., p.344), FEH 9.000M to 9.972M is a sheet replacement range. This range of 972,000 notes consists of two complete cycles (cycles 108 and 109) of the 10K NA system, plus an extra 252,000 notes – and 252,000 is exactly seven-tenths of 360,000. So I tried what I shall call the 7K NA system on the twelve notes in my records in this *portion* of cycle 110 (FEH 9720000 to 9971999), and it worked. (To see if a particular serial numbering system works on a particular note, you normalize the serial number – in this case, you can do it by subtracting 9,720,000 – and see if the normalized s.n. would have been in the same position in the s.n. layout that the back position number occupied in the back p.n. layout.) And here is the first sheet of the 7K NA system:¹

7K NA

0000000	0000500	0126000	0126500
0014000	0014500	0140000	0140500
0028000	0028500	0154000	0154500
0042000	0042500	0168000	0168500
0056000	0056500	0182000	0182500
0070000	0070500	0196000	0196500
0084000	0084500	0210000	0210500
0098000	0098500	0224000	0224500
0112000	0112500	0238000	0238500

That leaves me with two notes in the remaining three-tenths of cycle 110. But these two notes are both in the first third of that range, from FEH 9972000 to FEJ 0007999, and they are consistent with the 1K NA system, which is:²

1K NA

0000000	0000500	0018000	0018500
0002000	0002500	0020000	0020500
0004000	0004500	0022000	0022500
0006000	0006500	0024000	0024500
0008000	0008500	0026000	0026500
0010000	0010500	0028000	0028500
0012000	0012500	0030000	0030500
0014000	0014500	0032000	0032500
0016000	0016500	0034000	0034500

And that leaves the last two-tenths of cycle 110 (FEJ 0008000 to 0079999), for which I have no data, so there is nothing I can say about it.

I have no notes in my records in cycle 111 (FEJ 0080000 to 0439999), but the 136 notes in my records in cycles 112 to 213 (FEJ 0440000 to FEM 7159999) are consistent with the 10K NA system. Then I have no notes in cycle 214 (FEM 7160000 to 7519999), but the thirteen notes in my records in cycles 215 and 216 (FEM 7520000 to 8239999) are consistent with the 10K NA system.³

Then I have five notes in the range FEM 8240000 to 8383999 that are consistent with the 4K NA system:

4K NA

0000000	0000500	0072000	0072500
0008000	0008500	0080000	0080500
0016000	0016500	0088000	0088500
0024000	0024500	0096000	0096500
0032000	0032500	0104000	0104500
0040000	0040500	0112000	0112500
0048000	0048500	0120000	0120500
0056000	0056500	0128000	0128500
0064000	0064500	0136000	0136500

And I have two notes in the range FEM 8384000 to 8491999 that are consistent with the 3K NA system:

3K NA

0000000	0000500	0054000	0054500
0006000	0006500	0060000	0060500
0012000	0012500	0066000	0066500
0018000	0018500	0072000	0072500
0024000	0024500	0078000	0078500
0030000	0030500	0084000	0084500
0036000	0036500	0090000	0090500
0042000	0042500	0096000	0096500
0048000	0048500	0102000	0102500

Then the 10K NA system resumes, seven-tenths of the way through “cycle” 217 (so at this point I'm going to stop giving cycle numbers), and I have 144 notes that are consistent with this system in the range FEN 8492000 to FEN 0651999 (comprising six cycles of 360,000 notes).

The next note in my records, FEN 0939953 (48/21) presents a problem. It's consistent with a 10.5K NA system, for a range of 378,000 notes, from FEN 0652000 to FEN 1029999, but a 10.5K system would, I think be very odd (even for these very odd notes). But this note is also consistent with a range of 18,000 notes from FEN 0652000 to FEN 0669999 (which *might* have used a 0.5K NA system, but I can't say, because I have no notes in that range), *followed* by a range of 360,000 notes from FEN 0670000 to FEN 1029999 that used the 10K NA system, and this seems to me to be a good deal *less* odd, so this is what I'm proposing.⁴

Then I have 34 notes in the range FEN 1030000 to 1245999 that are consistent with the 6K NA system:

6K NA

0000000	0000500	0108000	0108500
0012000	0012500	0120000	0120500
0024000	0024500	0132000	0132500
0036000	0036500	0144000	0144500
0048000	0048500	0156000	0156500
0060000	0060500	0168000	0168500
0072000	0072500	0180000	0180500
0084000	0084500	0192000	0192500
0096000	0096500	0204000	0204500

Then the 10K NA system seems to resume again, for two cycles (FEN 1246000 to 1965999), but I have only one note in each cycle.

I have no data for the next 360,000 notes (FEN 1966000 to 2325999), but then I have nineteen notes in the range FEN 2326000 to 2505999 that are consistent with the 5K NA system:

5K NA

0000000	0000500	0090000	0090500
0010000	0010500	0100000	0100500
0020000	0020500	0110000	0110500
0030000	0030500	0120000	0120500
0040000	0040500	0130000	0130500
0050000	0050500	0140000	0140500
0060000	0060500	0150000	0150500
0070000	0070500	0160000	0160500
0080000	0080500	0170000	0170500

Then I have one note in the range FEN 2506000 to 2577999 that is consistent with the 2K NA system.⁵

2K NA

0000000	0000500	0036000	0036500
0004000	0004500	0040000	0040500
0008000	0008500	0044000	0044500
0012000	0012500	0048000	0048500
0016000	0016500	0052000	0052500
0020000	0020500	0056000	0056500
0024000	0024500	0060000	0060500
0028000	0028500	0064000	0064500
0032000	0032500	0068000	0068500

Then I have two notes in the range FEN 2578000 to 2685999 that are consistent with the 3K NA system.

I have no data for the next 360,000 notes (FEN 2686000 to 3045999), but then I have nine notes that are consistent with the 10K NA system in the range FEN 3046000 to 3765999 (comprising two cycles of 360,000 notes).

And I have no data for the last 360,000 of these \$10 notes, in the range FEN 3766000 to 4125999.

Summary and Comments

Putting all of this together, we have:

<u>Range</u>	<u>NA System</u>	<u>Notes in my Records</u>	<u>Notes in Range</u>
FEE 0480000 - FEH 9719999	10K	270	39,240,000
FEH 9720000 - FEH 9971999	7K	12	252,000
FEH 9972000 - FEJ 0007999	1K	2	36,000
FEJ 0008000 - FEJ 0079999	?	0	72,000
FEJ 0080000 - FEJ 0439999	?	0	360,000
FEJ 0440000 - FEM 7159999	10K	136	36,720,000
FEM 7160000 - FEM 7519999	?	0	360,000
FEM 7520000 - FEM 8239999	10K	13	720,000
FEM 8240000 - FEM 8383999	4K	5	144,000
FEM 8384000 - FEM 8491999	3K	2	108,000
FEM 8492000 - FEN 0651999	10K	144	2,160,000
FEN 0652000 - FEN 0669999	?	0	18,000
FEN 0670000 - FEN 1029999	10K	1	360,000
FEN 1030000 - FEN 1245999	6K	34	216,000
FEN 1246000 - FEN 1965999	10K	2	720,000
FEN 1966000 - FEN 2325999	?	0	360,000
FEN 2326000 - FEN 2505999	5K	19	180,000
FEN 2506000 - FEN 2577999	2K	1	72,000
FEN 2578000 - FEN 2685999	3K	2	108,000
FEN 2686000 - FEN 3045999	?	0	360,000
FEN 3046000 - FEN 3765999	10K	9	720,000
FEN 3766000 - FEN 4125999	?	<u>0</u>	<u>360,000</u>
		652	83,646,000

All of the notes in my records were found, several years ago, in bundles of circulated \$10 notes that I got at my bank in Toronto, so I don't have very many notes in the serial number ranges that were originally distributed in other parts of this very large country. Moreover, while I started by recording *all* the 36/on Journey \$10's that I found in these bundles, at a certain point I decided to *add* to my records only those notes that were in the lowest FEE's (because I was trying to determine where these notes had started), or in the higher FEH's, the higher FEM's, and the FEN's (because I was particularly interested in the anomalous ranges).

As a result, there are some fairly large gaps in my records. (The two largest are from FEJ 2703014 to 6274072, and from FEL 9630413 to FEM 4388530.) When these gaps were in the middle of long ranges of 10K notes, I thought it safe to assume that the notes in these gaps were also 10K. But when they were adja-

cent to a non-10K range, or to a sheet replacement range, I thought I should be more cautious, and that is why there are seven question marks in the above table. (But I suspect that, with more data, it would be possible to consolidate most, or all, of the five question-marked 360,000-note ranges with the adjacent 10K ranges.)

In this article, I have been very careful to say that my data in a particular range are “consistent with” such-and-such NA system. But as a working rule, except in the problematic case discussed above, I always looked for the *largest* NA system that was consistent with my data, thinking that this solution had the best chance of being the correct one. So in some ranges, where I have very few notes, there may have been another possible solution, in which the range I have proposed was divided into two or more parts, so I may have made a mistake or two along the way.

Nonetheless, there is, I would say, an overwhelming amount of evidence that CBN used a *family* of NA systems for these notes (in the above table, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 5K, 6K, 7K, and 10K) – just as we have a family of skip-numbering systems, with different skip-numbering intervals (and, therefore, different numbers of notes in each position in each “ream”).

Appendix: Position Number Layouts for These Notes

	Face				Back			
19	31	28	47	22	23	42	27	
45	33	42	36	33	13	30	37	
43	15	30	10	46	10	24	12	
25	29	35	13	44	29	35	39	
48	20	34	17	28	18	16	21	
27	26	24	40	14	17	47	20	
11	39	44	23	15	40	25	38	
46	21	49	22	32	31	26	36	
38	37	41	14	34	41	45	11	

Notes

1. In my original article on these notes, in the March 2004 *CPM Newsletter*, when I was operating on the assumption that the numbering machines were rotated (or at least quasi-rotated), I said that, in the anomalous FEH range, the n.m.'s “probably advanced one row after some reams and two rows after others”. I can now see why my data led me to this bizarre conclusion. In the 10K system, each of the twenty odd-numbered n.m.'s would have printed 500 s.n.'s in each position in columns 1 and 3, and each of the even-numbered n.m.'s would have printed 500 s.n.'s in each position in columns 2 and 4, for a total of 10,000 s.n.'s in each position. But in the 7K system there would have been only fourteen n.m.'s in each position. Here, for example, are the n.m.'s (all odd-numbered) that would have appeared in column 1:

<u>Row</u>	<u>N.m.'s</u>
1	1 - 27
2	29 - 39 and 1 - 15
3	17 - 39 and 1 - 3
4	5 - 31
5	33 - 39 and 1 - 19
6	21 - 39 and 1 - 7
7	9 - 35
8	37 - 39 and 1 - 23
9	25 - 39 and 1 - 11

So n.m. 1, for example, would have turned up in rows 1, 2, and 3, and then would appear to have advanced *two* rows to row 5, and so on.

2. I shall take this opportunity to give an example of my reasoning. The two notes are FEH 9972863 (28/23), which, from its back p.n., is in position 2, and FEH 9974677 (42/13), which is in position 6. Normalizing (in this case, by subtracting 9,972,000), the two s.n.'s become 0000863 and 0002677. Having found that the previous twelve notes were consistent with the 7K system, I thought that *these* two notes would likely be

consistent with the 1K, or the 2K, or the 3K system. Now, here are the s.n.'s in positions 2, 6, and 10 on the first sheet of these three systems:

	1K	2K	3K
position 2	0000500	0000500	0000500
position 6	0002500	0004500	0006500
position 10	0004500	0008500	0012500

So the first s.n. would be in position 2 in all three of these systems, but the second s.n. would be in position 6 only in the 1K system (while in the 2K and 3K systems it would also be in position 2).

3. According to the *Charlton Standard Catalogue*, FEM 7.524M to 8.226M is a sheet replacement range. These range boundaries have a certain plausibility, because, by subtraction, they give a range of 702,000 notes, and 702,000 divides evenly by 36. But that would leave 4,000 notes between the end of cycle 214 and the beginning of this replacement range, and 4,000 does *not* divide evenly by 36. (Or, if you prefer, since I have no data for cycle 214, that would leave 364,000 notes between the end of cycle 213 and the beginning of this replacement range, but 364,000 doesn't divide evenly by 36 either.) Also, I have a note FEM 8230775 (38/11), which is *above* 8.226M, that, from its sheet position (36), appears to belong to this group, rather than to the next group. So I wonder if this sheet replacement range was actually the *whole* of cycles 215 and 216 (FEM 7.520M to 8.240M), although not all of these 20,000 sheets may have been used for that purpose. (Of course, the basic assumption in all of this is that there are no gaps in the numbering.)

4. This note is *not* consistent with the 10K NA system starting at FEN 0652000, because this would place it in back position 24, instead of back position 20. It *is* consistent with an 11K NA system starting at FEN 0652000, but then this range would go to FEN 1047999, which would include my *next* note, FEN 1036943 (28/23), which, being in back position 2, has to be in a different group. (Note that the 0.5K NA system would be a skip-numbering system with an interval of 500, except that the serial numbers would be in a non-standard order on the sheet.)

5. According to the *Charlton Standard Catalogue*, FEN 2.502M to 2.583M is a sheet replacement range. As in the case of the sheet replacement range in FEM, the fundamental problem here is the 4,000 note discrepancy between my FEN 2506000 and the Catalogue's FEN 2.502M, because 4,000 does not divide evenly by 36.

**IN MEMORIAM
GWEN MCDONALD**

Sadly, we have to mention the passing of Gwen McDonald, widow of W.H. (Bill) McDonald. Gwen passed away on December 30th, 2011. She left behind her daughter Barb (Mike), three grandchildren and a great-granddaughter born just weeks after Bill had passed away earlier in the year (May 2011). Gwen suffered badly from arthritis in her later years and was confined to a wheelchair after a bad fall a few years ago. Through the heroic efforts of Barb she was able to live in her own home until a few months ago, and then moved to an apartment in Peterborough which had a level access for her and she was closer to her grand-children.

Gwen was the perfect example of a great woman behind a great man. She was supportive of Bill's efforts in the CPMS and later the Classical and Mediaeval Numismatic Society. She was a regular at the Chedoke Society meetings. Outside of numismatics Gwen was a tireless volunteer who received the City of North York Mayor's Medal in recognition of her many years of service to several different organizations. She later did a lot of the work in Marlcourt books, which Bill and Gwen founded. She was also a gracious hostess and always enjoyable to be with.

Ron Greene

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ARE THERE ANY MORE OF THESE \$1.00 NOTES?

by Cliff Beattie

After reviewing various registries of \$1.00 Canadian Chartered bank notes it became clear certain chartered banks have very few notes listed. Many of the registries have only one or two known notes. Therefore, in order to determine if any other notes exist in collections, I am seeking assistance from fellow collectors to provide information on any notes of which they are aware, for the following bank note registries. The two banks selected are The Canada Bank, Toronto, Canada West, \$1.00 issue of 1855 and the Commercial Bank of Montreal \$1.00 draft issue of 1836.

I hope that any collectors having examples of these notes will forward the information on their notes to the *CPMS Journal* Editor.

The Canada Bank, Toronto Canada

1855 \$1.00 Falls	Proof sheet	Unc	National Currency Collection, ABNC Archives Sale (Lot 240)
1855 \$1.00 Bridge	Proof sheet	Unc	National Currency Collection, ABNC Archives Sale (Lot 240)



Commercial Bank of Montreal - Draft Issue of 1836

1836 \$1.00 Remainder #7988 VG with hole National Currency Collection



1836 \$1.00 Proof sheet Unc Torex Sale (Feb. 2007, June 2006, Oct. 2005);
 1992 TICF Sale, 1991 ONA Sale,
 1990 ABNC Archives Sale (Lot 275)



**HISTORY AND NOTES OF
THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
by R. J. Graham, F.C.N.R.S.**

Early in 1901, a group calling itself the Canadian National Bank, of Toronto, sought incorporation as a chartered bank operating in Canada, with an initial capital of one million dollars.¹ A bill to that effect made its way through the legislative process. Whether the original name was thought to intrude too much on La Banque Nationale, or was considered likely to be confused with a United States national bank, or implied a connection with government that did not exist, the name was changed to the Sovereign Bank of Canada in the Parliamentary committee stage.² The authorized capital was two million dollars, of which one million would be the paid capital. Shares in the Sovereign Bank, with par value of \$100, were offered at a 25% premium, all to be called up within the first year, so that bank had a substantial reserve almost immediately.³

It was remarked that when the stock of the Sovereign Bank was being subscribed, it was understood that a syndicate of wealthy Americans had taken a large interest in the bank. Concern was expressed that foreigners would have a potent voice in the affairs of the bank.⁴ The *Monetary Times* reported that about a third of the capital stock of the bank was in American hands, although no one individual held over 250 shares. The bank took the unusual step of setting up an advisory committee in New York, and it was believed to have a useful connection with J. Pierpont Morgan branches in New York, Great Britain and France. The bank anticipated a share of American business, including “a brisk exchange business”.⁵

An organizational meeting of shareholders was held on 23 April 1902 in Toronto. H. S. Holt of Montreal was elected president of the bank, Randolph Macdonald and James Carruthers vice presidents, and Alexander A. Allan, Archibald Campbell, M.P., John Pugsley, all of Toronto, Peter McLaren, Perth, Senator McMillan, Alexandria and Henry Wilson of New York rounded out the board of directors. It was announced that the bank would open for business on 1 May, and the previously announced appointment of General Manager Duncan M. Stewart was confirmed.⁶ Still in his early thirties, Stewart had banking experience in both Canada and the United States. Thought of as a capable and energetic man, he had been most recently been an inspector in the Royal Bank of Canada.⁷ Prior to his brief career with the Royal Bank, he had worked for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Stewart sounded the right note when he pledged that all Sovereign Bank employees should give “prompt attention and courteous treatment” to their customers, a point in which it was noted that some bank clerks were notoriously lacking.⁸

The bank made a good showing in its first year, with a net profit of over \$51,000, but no dividend was declared. Most of the profit was transferred to the reserve fund to replace start-up expenditures, a further \$5,000 written off the bank premises account, and a meagre \$1,351 carried forward. It was fully expected that quarterly dividends would be paid regularly, beginning in July 1903.

By the end of its first year the bank boasted twenty-one branches, many of them in Ontario small towns. The bank opened for business with offices only in Toronto, St. Catharines and Stouffville. Over the course of the year branches were added in Amherstburg, Clinton, Crediton, Exeter, Harrow (where the former A. E. Sinasac private bank was bought out), Havelock, Markham, Milverton, Montreal, Montreal West End, Mt. Albert, Newmarket, Ottawa, Perth, Stirling, Sutton P.Q., Unionville and Waterloo P.Q. All were said to have met expectations. The manager of the new Clinton branch was H. T. Rance, formerly a partner in the private banking firm McMurchie & Rance, of Blyth.

In his address to the shareholders, meeting at the Toronto head office on 9 June 1903, bank president Herbert Holt announced that the subscribed capital stood at \$1.3 million, practically all of it paid up. There were 810 shareholders who owned an average of 16 shares each, an unusually wide distribution. “Scrupulous care” had been used in granting loans, Holt maintained, so the bank was running an exceptionally sound business. Duncan Stewart followed, delivering an eloquent, if self-congratulatory, speech.



**Herbert S. Holt,
First President of the
Sovereign Bank of Canada.
Portrait on Royal Bank
of Canada \$5, 1927.
Grasping and mean spirited,
Holt epitomized the flint-
hearted capitalist. The an-
nouncement of his death was
greeted with cheers at a Mon-
treal baseball game in 1941.**

Elaborating on Holt's remark on the policy of cautious lending, Stewart revealed that the bank had actually declined 440 commercial accounts, totalling some \$3.5 million, in its first year, as well as a large body of private individuals seeking loans without offering security. Over the year 8,006 customers deposited over \$3.25 million. The bank had in excess of \$850,000 of its handsome notes in circulation, and had assets of over \$1.7 million in call and short loans, and a further \$2.7 million in current loans and discounts in Canada. The bank was well fortified with cash reserves, mostly in the form of Dominion notes, which helped build public confidence. The shareholders seemed to be satisfied, even though no dividends had yet been paid, and the board of directors were all re-elected.

Stewart also praised the 103 employees that had been hired up to that time, and his words are interesting:

"...to secure good men, it was necessary to take them from other banks, and we were naturally obliged to pay them higher salaries than they received from the institutions they left. Your president and directors, however, fully agree with me that incompetent men are dear at any price, and we feel sure that you will not object to the staff being well paid...There is no more painstaking, obliging and generally satisfactory staff of bank officials in Canada than those who have the honour to serve your institution."

A large and increasing business was being done with the United States, Stewart added, with the American directors and shareholders bringing some good prospects. Toward the close of his paean, Stewart dealt with some allegations concerning the practices of the Sovereign Bank:

"The bank now has a very satisfactory clientele, but this has not been secured by cutting rates, or the adoption of any other form of illegitimate competition, such as some persons would lead you to suppose. I think, if any refutation of such charges were necessary, it is to be found in the statement of profits which has been laid before you today, as it would have been impossible for the bank to have made such a showing had we resorted to these methods to secure business. I may further mention that the profits of this bank for the past year have been made in the ordinary way of banking business, and not from sales of securities, underwritings, or other speculations."⁹



Portrait of Duncan M. Stewart, engraved by American Bank Note Co. for a proposed \$20 issue, 1906. The order was cancelled after Stewart's fall.



*Sovereign Bank of Canada, \$5 1902
Typed signature of H. S. Holt, left
Author's collection*

The bank continued to grow aggressively in its second year. Some of the communities receiving branches were Aylmer, Belmont, Claremont, Dashwood, Frelighsburg, P.Q., Hensall, Ottawa Market and Zurich.¹⁰ A preferred strategy in 1904 was to buy out existing private banks. The A. W. Carscallen private

bank, Marmora, was taken over in January. The Sovereign Bank had already opened a branch there a few months earlier. Its manager, A. P. Smith, was promoted to another branch and James Parker, formerly employed by Carscallen's bank, was made manager of the Marmora branch.¹¹ The following month, the private banks of Clay, Sharpe & Co. of Burk's Falls, Ontario, and Col. Gilmour, Stanbridge East, Quebec, were bought out and made into new Sovereign Bank branches.¹² Early March saw the business of J. A. Halsted at Mount Forest taken over. George Reid, who had been with Halsted & Co. for eighteen years, was hired to manage the branch there.¹³ Three more branches were announced in June 1904, two of them formerly private banks. Jacob Fuller's bank in Thedford, Ontario, became a branch while remaining under Fuller's management. The E. A. Westland & Co. bank at Wyoming was purchased to become a branch in that town. A new branch at Thessalon, under the management of W. A. Parker, completed the trio.¹⁴ By June 1905 the bank had added branches or sub-agencies at Arkona, Dunham, Galt, Linwood, London, Monkton, Niagara, Rockland, St. Jacobs, Toronto Market and Tweed. London branch was scheduled to open on 1st May 1904, in premises on Dundas Street. F. E. Karn, formerly of the Exeter branch, was put in charge.¹⁵ Expansion continued, with new branches in Teeswater reported in July 1905 and Thorndale in September.¹⁶ In May 1905 the Italian Government selected the Sovereign Bank as its financial agent for Canada, by which means the bank was empowered to issue orders and letters of credit payable at every post office in the Kingdom of Italy.¹⁷

General Manager Stewart, as has been seen, took every opportunity to praise the staff who worked for him, and to encourage team spirit. He was supremely innovative, and broke new ground by calling a conference where the senior executive officers met with Ontario branch managers on the Victoria Day holiday, 1904, at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. After a full day of discussion and information exchange, the bankers were treated to a fine dinner. The remarkable sight of thirty-six bankers giving up their holiday to talk business, according to the *Monetary Times*, said "a good deal for the loyalty and the 'esprit de corps' existing in the bank." It is also quite remarkable that only one person in the gathering was over forty years of age!¹⁸ The bank received value from these gatherings, and they were continued annually.

The bank reported earnings of almost \$120,000 as of 30 April 1904, at the end of two years in operation. \$65,000 of this was distributed in quarterly dividends, payments having begun 15 August 1903, providing an annual return of 5% on \$1.3 million of paid up capital. Note circulation was approaching \$1.1 million, and if the circulation account continued to grow at that rate, an increase in capital would be needed in the not too distant future, the circulation being limited by statute to the amount of paid up capital. Total assets were reported of just over \$8.6 million, an increase of almost 50% in a single year.¹⁹

Herbert S. Holt left the board toward the end of 1904, apparently without any explanation to the public. He became a director of the Royal Bank of Canada very shortly after leaving the Sovereign Bank, and accepted the presidency of the Royal Bank when the position became available in 1908. Randolph Macdonald was elected the new president of the Sovereign Bank, and A. A. Allan replaced Macdonald as first vice president. James Carruthers also retired from the board. General Manager Stewart and W. K. McNaught were elected directors to fill the vacancies, and Stewart was named second vice-president in recognition of his services to the bank.²⁰

... THE ...

SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000 Subscribed Capital, \$1,300,000
Reserve, \$350,000
H. S. HOLT, PRESIDENT

Head Office, Toronto Executive Office, Montreal

Branches:

Amherstburg	Hensall	Perth
Aylmer	Markham	St. Catharines
Belmont	Marmora	Stirling
Burk's Falls, Ont.	Milverton	Stouffville
Claremont	Montreal	Sutton, P.Q.
Clinton	" West End	Thedford
Crediton	Mount Albert	Thessalon
Dashwood	Mount Forest, Ont.	Toronto
Exeter	Newmarket	Unionville
Frelighsburg, P.Q.	Niagara	Waterloo, P.Q.
Harrow	Ottawa	Wyoming
Havelock	" Market Branch	Zurich, Ont.

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New York—J. P. Morgan & Co., The National Bank of Commerce, The Standard Trust Co., of New York.

London, Eng.—J. S. Morgan & Co., The London Joint Stock Bank Limited.

Paris—Morgan, Harjes & Co. **Berlin**—Dresdner Bank.

D. M. STEWART, GENERAL MANAGER,

Sovereign Bank Advertisement
Houston's Annual Financial Review, 1904.

Continued on page 18

REPLACEMENT NOTE UPDATE

by Gilles Pomerleau

The following is a list of all new or modified replacement note ranges since *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money*, 24th edition 2011. Changes since the last listing in CPMN are in bold type.

Sheet Replacements

\$5	AAT	2.640M - 2.680M	\$20	EUW	9.720M - 9.990M	\$100 EKF	1.080M - 1.440M *
\$5	HPG	9.720M - 9.990M	\$100	EJY	9.720M - 9.990M	\$100 EKF	4.320M - 4.680M
\$5	HPY	9.720M - 9.990M	\$100	EKA	5.040M - 5.400M *	\$100 EKG	2.160M - 2.520M *
\$5	HPZ	9.720M - 9.990M	\$100	EKB	9.720M - 9.990M *	\$100 EKG	7.920M - 8.280M *
\$5	HAB	3.240M - 3.600M	\$100	EKC	9.720M - 9.990M *		
\$20	EUJ	9.630M - 9.990M	\$100	EKD	5.400M - 5.760M		

Single Note Replacements

\$5	AAC	7.100M - 7.101M	\$20	EUW	9.455M - 9.456M	\$100 EKC	7.163M - 7.164M
\$5	AAD	2.780M - 2.781M *	\$50	FMN	3.280M - 3.281M	\$100 EKF	3.976M - 3.977M *
\$5	HAB	0.033M - 0.034M	\$50	AHA	8.987M - 8.989M	\$100 EKF	3.984M - 3.985M *
\$10	BTG	5.427M - 5.428M	\$50	AHH	6.429M - 6.430M *	\$100 EKF	4.000M - 4.001M *
\$10	BTW	1.672M - 1.673M *	\$100	EJS	2.571M - 2.572M	\$100 EKF	4.176M - 4.177M *
\$10	BTW	1.755M - 1.756M	\$100	EJS	2.666M - 2.667M	\$100 EKG	0.581M - 0.582M *
\$10	BFH	6.385M - 6.386M	\$100	EJV	0.627M - 0.629M	\$100 EKG	8.362M - 8.363M *

* Ranges are new or modified since Gilles' January 2012 list

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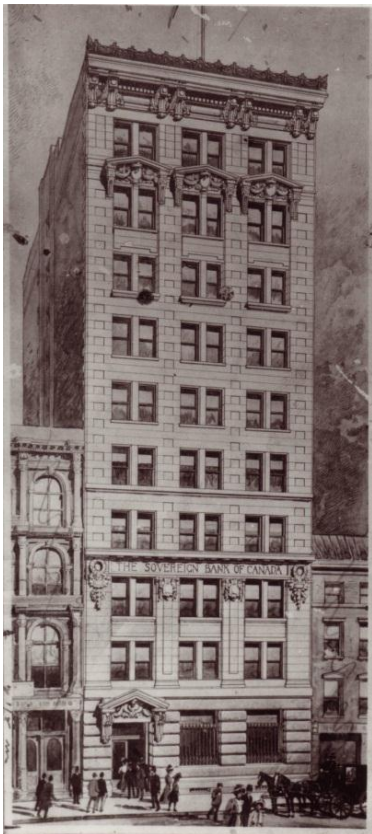
Continued from page 16

By the time the bank completed three years in business it had notes in circulation nearing \$1.2 million, and new stock had been allotted to provide for an increase in capital to allow for further expansion of the circulation. The 3,250 newly created shares had been substantially oversubscribed, with applications received for nearly 5,000 shares, which Duncan Stewart considered the greatest possible compliment to the management of the bank. Net profits for the 1904-05 fiscal year of \$140,000 provided for dividends totalling \$65,000 and a \$50,000 contribution to the reserve fund, which consequently stood at \$400,000. This was achieved in spite of a hard winter and rather disappointing crops, in an economy which was still to a large extent agricultural. *The Monetary Times* congratulated the bank on achieving so much in only three years, and stated, "the enterprising methods of the general manager certainly bring 'results' in no mean measure."²¹

Deposits now exceeded \$8.3 million, and total assets grew by over \$3 million in the third year of operations, to over \$11.6 million. The new president, Randolph Macdonald, pleased the shareholders at the third annual general meeting by announcing an increase in the dividend rate from five to six percent per annum. As always, the employees were complimented on their zeal, their energy and their ability, while the general manager reiterated that the staff were the best assets the shareholders possessed. Vice President Allan told the meeting that the board always took pleasure in granting money for the annual conferences, which promoted team spirit and advanced the interests of the bank. For their part, the shareholders enthusiastically offered votes of thanks to the staff and directors, and re-elected the board. Mr. Stewart was sent to Britain and Europe for three months during the year to further the interests of the bank in financial centres there.



***Randolph Macdonald, Second President
of the Sovereign Bank of Canada.***



***The Sovereign Bank building in Montreal
From a photograph of a drawing
Image courtesy Walter D. Allan***

The financial statement showed a massive increase in the bank premises account, resulting from the purchase of a site in Montreal and the construction of a ten-storey building. The ground floor was given over to the Montreal branch, while the next was occupied by the general manager and his staff.²² This was a peculiar arrangement, since the head office was at least nominally in Toronto. The top eight floors were rented out to others, providing a return to the bank of five per cent. In 1906 it was reported that there were no vacancies, and all tenants were under lease. The vaults were built underground to provide maximum protection in case of fire.²³ The lovely old building still stands, at 388-390 rue St-Jacques.

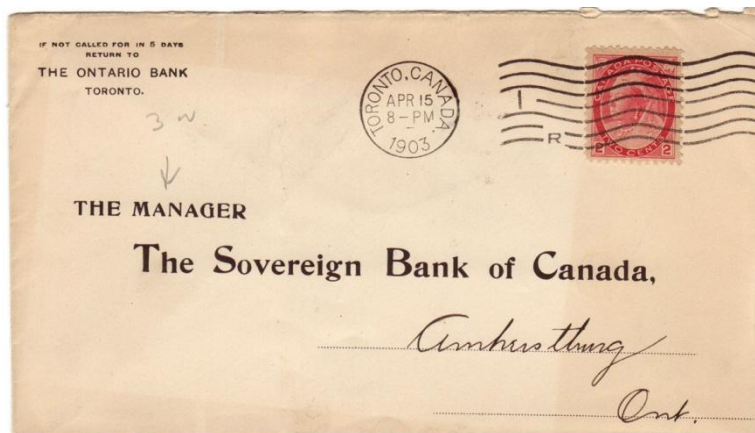
A special meeting of shareholders was called for 1 Mar. 1906, to obtain their approval for an application to double the authorized capital, to \$4 million. This was not immediately required to prevent the circulation from being confined, as that figure remained well within the existing capital limit. Rather, it was an affirmative response to a proposal from the Dresdner Bank of Germany to invest largely in the increased capital. Canadian shareholders were requested to postpone their purchases of new shares, to which they almost unanimously agreed. The German institution proposed to buy 15,625 of the new shares at \$130,²⁴ the \$30 premium providing a major increment for the reserve fund. The federal government "blue book" showed the Dresdner Bank holding 7,000 shares at the end of 1906.²⁵ Either the proposed purchase was pared down, or the other 8,625 shares were redirected.

At the annual general meeting held on 12 June 1906, President Randolph Macdonald announced that the paid up capital had soared to over \$3.5 million, through the Dresdner deal and new stock issued in Canada. Vice President A. A. Allan explained that by becoming a “big bank” through the large capital increase, the bank was able to attract business from insurance companies and other large corporations that would not ordinarily patronize a smaller bank.

To take advantage of the favourable economic climate of the early 1900s, the bank continued to expand its branch network in Ontario. London obtained a branch on Dundas Street on 1 May 1905, with F. E. Karn, formerly of the Exeter branch, in charge.²⁶ Other branches opened in the 1905-1906 fiscal year brought the total to sixty-eight:

Baden	Essex	London East	South River	Berlin (now Kitchener)	
Goderich	Millbank	Teeswater	Brucefield	Huntsville	New Dundee
Thorndale	Chatham	Ilderton	Penetanguishene	Walton	

The opening was announced of a branch in the small community of Formosa in the early summer of 1905,²⁷ but there was no mention of it in the list of new branches at the 1906 annual general meeting, so possibly the report was in error, plans for the branch were cancelled, or it was operated on a reduced schedule as a sub-agency. In early June 1906 it was reported that the Sovereign Bank had bought up the Telford & Company private banking business in Owen Sound, and that the new branch would remain under the joint management of W. N. and P. C. Telford²⁸. An office was opened in New York in May, 1906 to handle collections there. Other agency business then came in, sufficient to pay the operating expenses of a major branch with nine employees.²⁹ In August 1906 a branch was opened in Brampton.³⁰



Envelope which once carried a letter from the Ontario Bank to the Amherstburg branch manager of the Sovereign Bank.

The 1905-1906 fiscal year brought record profits in excess of \$187,000. This was augmented by a windfall of almost \$768,000 premium on new stock, much of it purchased by the Dresdner Bank. Dividends paid at the annual rate of six per cent accounted for almost \$103,000, \$10,000 was written off the bank premises account, and a whopping \$830,000 went into the reserve fund, bringing it to \$1.23 million. This was a remarkable achievement for a bank that had only been in operation for four years. The directors even appropriated \$1,500 for donations to hospitals and the South African Memorial Fund. “Contributions to such public objects are both necessary and desirable, and need no defense,” Stewart said. “All we desire is the shareholders’ approval of them, and I am sure we will always have this so long as such donations are confined to moderate amounts.”

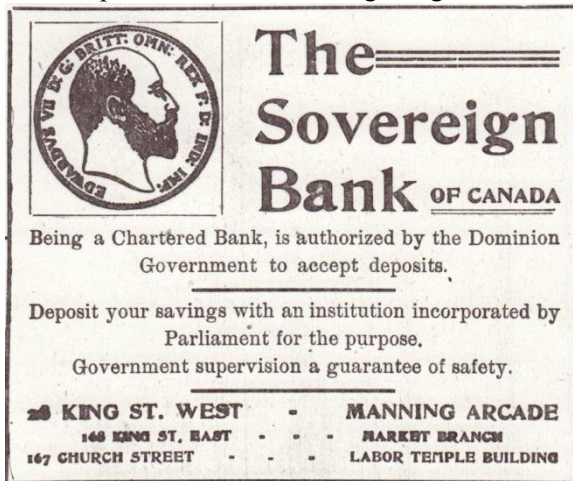
General Manager Stewart presented figures showing how the business of the bank had more than doubled within the previous two years:

	1904	1905	1906
No. of officers on the staff	151	247	358
No. of depositors	17,710	26,725	37,532
No. of discount customers	3,531	6,185	7,364
Total number of customers	21,241	32,910	44,896

Even so, more prospective borrowers were turned away than not. Stewart revealed that of 2,893 applications for discounts (loans) in the previous year, 1,714 were declined.

The rapid growth of the bank was illustrated in another way, for the gratification of the shareholders. When the bank opened in 1902, it ranked 32nd out of 32 banks in size. By the end of the fourth year, in 1906, it stood 15th in terms of assets (then standing at \$18.5 millions), and 6th in terms of paid-up capital. At the conclusion of the meeting there were the usual votes of thanks and hearty congratulations all around. Hon. James Young suggested that the rate of branch expansion might be a little excessive, but said, “I . . . am convinced that in Mr. Stewart we have a most capable and efficient manager. I may say of him that he is most

aggressive in getting business, and yet conservative in handling it.” Another shareholder commented on the “active and intelligent interest taken by the local managers of the Sovereign Bank in bringing industries to their respective town and thus getting business for the bank.”



Sovereign Bank Advertisement
Aggressive in advertising as in other ways,
the bank implied a special relationship with
the government that did not exist. Other
banks protested, and Deputy Minister
of Finance J. M. Courtney gently urged
the Sovereign Bank to desist.
The coin shown is the obverse of a British
£1 gold piece, known as a “sovereign”.

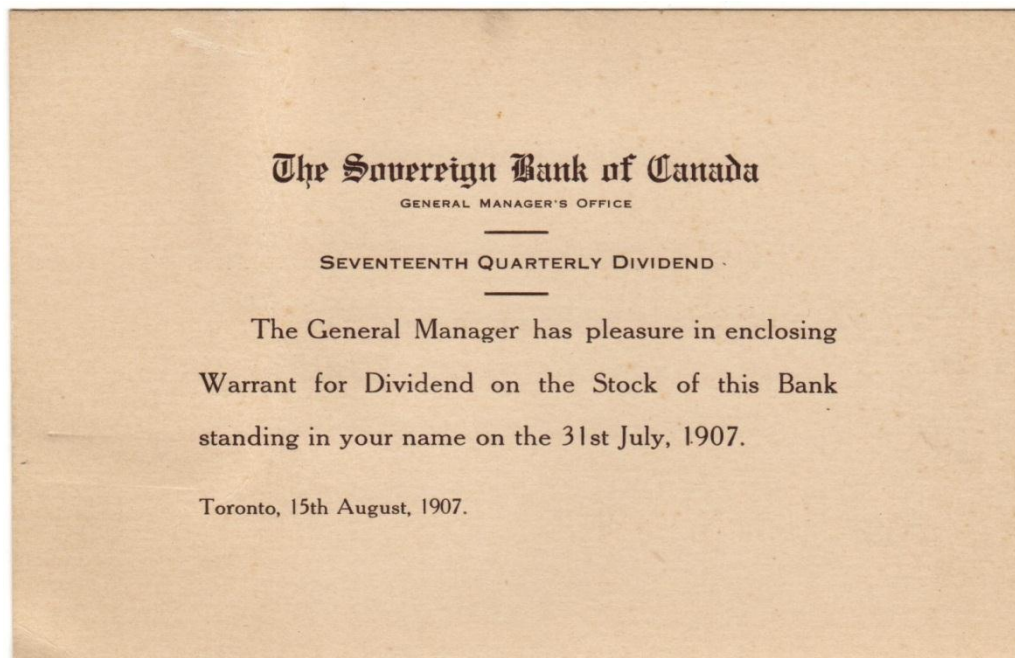
the St. Catharines branch inspired a passerby to toss off a joke that the “bank was busted”. This grew into a rumour that the bank was connected to the changes in the Penman Company, which became wildly exaggerated. A heavy run on the branch resulted but the bank was well supplied with cash and met every demand. The branch remained open until late at night while customers withdrew their deposits, many of them in the thousands of dollars. In an attempt to reassure them, the local shareholders and commercial institutions deposited quite freely.³⁴ The Sovereign Bank also played a role in a large movement of gold from London, England, to Brazil. In December 1906 it was reported that the bank withdrew \$250,000 in gold coin from the New York Sub-Treasury, for shipment to South America, on behalf of a leading bank in London.³⁵

The bank took the step of publishing a semiannual statement in November, 1906, which indicated that its rapid growth had by no means decelerated. Again the bank appeared to make a remarkably good showing. With the recent increase in capital, the circulation soared to over \$2.8 million, with plenty of room for further growth as the paid up capital was barely under \$4 million. The number of branches had increased to fifty-five, with a further twenty-two sub-agencies, in Ontario and Quebec. They were not tempted to follow the other banks west, finding the competition there excessively keen. Despite the short-lived blip at St. Catharines, the bank at this point had been entrusted with over \$15.5 million of the public’s savings. Total assets surpassed \$25 million, of which a generous 40% were classified as quick assets, including a hefty stockpile of cash. This feature made it appear that the bank was safer than its counterparts, perhaps almost impregnable.

Conventional wisdom had it that younger banks were prone to give too many loans on too little security, and the opening of far too many branches was “a sure road to multiplying undesirable risks.” As the Sovereign Bank marched forward from success to ever greater success, its experience seemed to leave the concerns of stodgy older bankers in its dust – but was that success more apparent than real? The Sovereign Bank was plagued by few doubts about its golden future. A piece of prime Toronto real estate at King and Bay Streets was purchased for the construction of a large office building. The Monetary Times commented encouragingly, “the Sovereign Bank has always had large ideas of its future – which is often first essential to the attainment of a large future.”³⁶

As the meeting was nearing its close, Vice President A. A. Allan rose to put in the customary good word about the staff, and favoured broadening the annual Victoria Day conferences to include more of the employees, in addition to the managers. President Randolph Macdonald then put the motion formally. The directors were then elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Wilson of New York quietly disappeared from the board, and Albert E. Dymont, M.P., was added. There were no other changes, and six of the original nine directors still remained.³¹

The Sovereign Bank took a hand in some major dealings in 1906. Duncan Stewart returned from New York in July, and was to comment on about rumours that he had facilitated the purchase of the Penman Manufacturing Company of Paris, Ontario, by French capitalists. His comments were guarded but he did confirm the purchase of the company by British and European capital.³² A Montreal group, extensively associated with Dominion Textile Co., also had a deal in place with the Penman company, to take effect on 1st November. It was reported that the Sovereign Bank made a very satisfactory profit on its part in the transaction,³³ but there was also at least one unpleasant side effect. Excavations being made beneath



Sovereign Bank notice of dividend, sent to its shareholders.

The fateful year of 1907 began with the opening of a new branch in Northern Ontario mining country, at Englehart (possibly a sub-agency).³⁷ Other new branches or sub-agencies opened in 1906-1907 included Beaverton, Brechin, Callendar, Durham, Fletcher, Haileybury, Hamilton, Harrietsville, Lambeth, New Lisk-eard, North Bay, Pefferlaw, Queensville, Sandwich, South Woodsley, Sprucedale, St. Davids, Stratford, Til-bury and Windsor, in Ontario, as well as Beebe Plain and Brome in Quebec.³⁸ Business appeared to be mov-ing forward in its bustling, yet predictable, way. Then everything changed, seemingly in a flash, with little explanation or information available to the public, only gossip and rumours. Duncan Stewart, it was later given out, had been granted an extended leave of absence, his health broken down by long stress of work. F. G. Jemmett, Secretary of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was appointed joint general manager with Mr. Stewart. Stewart also resigned the vice presidency of the bank, and his seat on the board.³⁹ Whatever the real cause, Duncan Stewart was abruptly out, and a team from the Canadian Bank of Commerce was placed in charge, consisting of two inspectors, Robert Cassells and a Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Jemmett. The move nat-urally gave rise to a widespread belief that the Commerce was in the process of absorbing its brash young rival, but Commerce President B. E. Walker made it clear that such was not the case at all:

“The Bank of Commerce never entertained any such proposal in connection with the Sovereign Bank. Our interest in the bank is the interest that everyone has in it – the wish that it will succeed. We hope for all our banking institutions that they will be strong and successful. The two foreign banks which are con-nected financially with the Sovereign Bank wished to strengthen its administration, and they paid the Can-adian Bank of Commerce the compliment of selecting several members of its staff. We acquiesced in these changes, but as to the affairs of the Sovereign Bank we know nothing, and any rumours such as I understand are current are unjust to the Sovereign Bank and entirely untrue.”⁴⁰

The new bosses agreed to modify policies of the Sovereign Bank which had created friction between it and other banks. In turn, other banks sought to stabilize the situation by discouraging rumours which might alarm the Sovereign’s depositors. Randolph Macdonald stepped down, claiming that the job required more time than he could spare, and prominent businessman Æmilius Jarvis (1860-1940), was elected on 1st May as the third President of the Sovereign Bank of Canada. Macdonald returned to his old position of first vice president, but died within a few more years. (Macdonald was paid \$2,000 per annum for his duties as presi-dent; Jarvis was hired on at \$10,000 a year.) Jarvis gained experience in the Bank of Hamilton and Traders Bank, leaving the latter in 1892 to establish his banking and brokerage firm in Toronto.⁴¹

Severe losses having been discovered in the Sovereign Bank accounts, the Dresdner and J. P. Morgan banks were behind the sudden changes in management, in an effort to secure the remnants of their invest-ments. The directors came in for sharp criticism, as they failed in their duty of oversight and were shocked to

discover that some of the largest losses were in accounts that they never authorized, and which Stewart had kept secret from them.⁴² The new team worked feverishly to complete a realistic valuation of the assets. The entire reserve fund of \$1.25 million was not enough to cover the massive losses, and the bank applied to the Treasury Board to have its capital reduced from \$4 million to \$3 million. Rather than reducing the par value from \$100 to \$75 (that must have seemed too easy), the bank opted to retain the \$100 par value, with fractions (halves or quarters) to be represented by certificates which could be accumulated and exchanged for entire shares.⁴³ Plans to build a new office building in the heart of Toronto's financial district appear to have been torpedoed. In July 1907 the head office was at 28 King St. West, Toronto,⁴⁴ and in October premises at King and Bay Street, lately vacated by the Molsons Bank, were obtained for the use of the bank.⁴⁵

Over time it emerged that, in its haste to grow and prosper mightily, the Sovereign Bank made many loans which ought never to have been contemplated. In order to present impressive balance sheets, the management had dared too much and risked far too much. The takeover team, after carefully reviewing the assets, concluded that the steps taken would be sufficient to cover probable losses and predicted the bank would prosper again in due course. Breckinridge records that the bank tried to continue business, under its new managers, guided by less dashing but safer policies, but it proved impossible to regain public confidence. The American financial panic of 1907 and scandalous Knickerbocker Trust Company failure tightened credit and caused securities to depreciate at the most inopportune time. The Sovereign Bank's ability to survive became increasingly doubtful, and a meeting of bankers was convened in January 1908 to discuss its fate. Mr. Jemmett wrote a personal letter to the Deputy Minister of Finance, T. C. Boville, advising him that

“we have come to the conclusion that we cannot pull the Sovereign Bank of Canada through. ... It is of course a keen disappointment to myself and those who have been working with me, but in view of the existing financial conditions and the decrease in our cash reserves, which we find ourselves unable to replenish, we felt that it would be out of the question to continue the fight.”⁴⁶

To avoid a messy failure, which would injure the credibility of all banks, a consortium of twelve banks supplied cash totalling \$3,750,000 to keep the Sovereign afloat during liquidation. The assisting banks also took responsibility for Sovereign Bank liabilities. If there proved eventually to be losses, they would be apportioned among the consortium of banks in proportion to their cash contributions.⁴⁷ The thing was done calmly and quietly, in as tidy a way as could be managed, and certainly without panic. A banker spokesman announced to the press following the fateful meeting that decided its fate, “The Sovereign Bank has not failed; it has gone out of business. That is all.”⁴⁸

The branches, of which there were over ninety at one time, were divided among the assisting banks, either to be run essentially as their own, or closed. Not surprisingly, a considerable number of branches went to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as it had taken a prominent role. The branch at Thedford, once the private bank of W. J. Fuller, became a Canadian Bank of Commerce branch, with Fuller still in charge.⁴⁹ Other banks that agreed to assume the obligations of the Sovereign Bank and take over its business were Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Toronto, Imperial Bank of Canada, Dominion Bank, Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of British North America, Royal Bank of Canada, Standard Bank of Canada, Bank of Ottawa, Bank of Hamilton, Eastern Townships Bank, Traders Bank, and Western Bank of Canada.⁵⁰ Many of the little country branches were closed, their business transferred to larger centres. The pride of the Sovereign Bank in Montreal, one of the skyscrapers of its day, came under the control of the Bank of British North America,⁵¹ and an arrangement was made through which the Union Bank of Canada became an occupant.⁵² The building was sold to the Commercial Insurance Company near the end of 1908 for about \$325,000.



Emilius Jarvis, Third President of the Sovereign Bank of Canada.

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Continued from page 22

One of Mr. Stewart's innovations during the ascendancy of the Sovereign Bank was to pay interest on deposit accounts quarterly instead of semiannually, which had been the standard practice. This probably helped attract deposits, at which the Sovereign Bank had been distinctly successful. The actual increase in the effective annual rate of interest by compounding twice as often was minimal, and probably ranked a distant second in the minds of depositors to the satisfaction of being paid more frequently. One can only imagine the horrendous increase in the workload this imposed on bank staff, in an era where calculators and computers were not dreamed of. The other banks had little option but to follow the lead of the Sovereign, in order to retain business, and this is almost certainly one of the principal reasons for their antipathy to their brash young rival. After the Canadian Bank of Commerce team took over, it was expected that all banks would return to semiannual interest payments, to their collective relief. John Knight, Secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, was quoted as saying, "It was the action of the Sovereign Bank which saddled the other banks with this unnecessary trouble and expense, and now that that institution is no more, a return of the reign of reason in banking is in order."⁵³



*King Edward VII
(reigned 1902-1910)
die proof vignette.*

*Engraved by American
Bank Note Co. for the
Sovereign Bank. This
portrait appeared on the
bank's \$5, \$20 and \$50 notes.*

With the decision to liquidate the bank, deposits drained away very quickly, paid out with the help of cash provided by the guaranteeing banks. The circulation practically halved over the month of January, 1908 alone and continued to diminish rapidly in the following months. Recovery of sums tied up in outstanding loans proceeded much more slowly, of course, while the amount classified as overdue mushroomed before gradually being reduced again.⁵⁴ W. E. Stavert, of the Bank of Montreal (and the former General Manager of the Bank of New Brunswick), was the curator in charge of liquidating the bank. One of his chores was to pursue the former Sovereign Bank directors and Duncan Stewart in court, in an attempt to recover certain funds from them. It was alleged that Stewart had committed a gross breach of trust, by using the bank's money to support the market value of its own shares. In this illegal act he eventually received the help of his fellow directors, who gave their promissory notes to cover the amounts of money involved. The directors did so with the understanding that they would never actually be called upon for the sums pledged, but Stavert saw it differently. He persevered after an earlier court decision favoured the directors, and had the satisfaction of seeing that decision reversed in the Court of Appeal.⁵⁵ Further investigation by the Canadian Bankers' Association uncovered unsavoury facts concerning these illegal dealings. The bank was actively trading in its own

stock from November 1905 until some time in 1907, the amounts being hidden in various current accounts as loans. The total involved reached over \$478,000 in April 1907, when it was covered, supposedly, by the notes given by the directors. The stock of course became worthless, and represented a complete loss to the bank. The directors were clearly accomplices, but responsibility chiefly lay with D. M. Stewart, and W. Graham Browne, who signed the government returns. (Browne had been Assistant General Manager as well as Montreal Branch Manager.) They were not only engaged in dealings forbidden by the Bank Act, but also submitted falsified returns to the government to cover up their misdeeds.⁵⁶ Browne was charged with submitting false returns, but he denied knowing that the figures were not factual and the judge discharged him, believing Brown to be a dupe, not a criminal.⁵⁷ Whether Stewart was also tried on the charges, or whether the unfavourable outcome in the Browne case discouraged prosecution, the writer is unable to say. It is known that he was sued multiple times.

The shareholders of the defunct bank met in July 1911, and confirmed an arrangement whereby the assets and liabilities would be transferred to a holding company organized for the purpose, "International Assets, Limited". The banks which had provided the funds needed for the orderly liquidation of the bank were to be repaid in cash from the sale of shares in the new company, and bonds. A statement was published purporting that \$5.6 million in assets were available to meet under \$4.2 million in liabilities, but over half of the assets were of the "overdue debts" class so the picture was a far from rosy one.⁵⁸ By Feb. 1913 about 88% of Sovereign Bank shareholders had subscribed for preferred stock in the holding company to the extent of their double liability. The holdouts were in jeopardy of having to pay double liability calls without any chance of recovering their payments.

Continued on page 26

WHAT'S NEW IN PREFIXES by Brent W.J. Mackie, LM 99

Recent prefixes for the \$5 through to the \$100 notes are listed. For other prefixes and series, refer to *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money*, 24th edition 2012. Changes since the last listing in CPMN are in bold type.

\$5 2006 Canadian Journey Issue

Printing Date 2009

AA_ Series, Jenkins-Carney signatures (BAI)

1 prefix: AAT

Printing Date 2010

HP_ Series, Jenkins-Carney signatures (CBN)

22 prefixes: HPA, **HPB**, HPC, **HPD**, HPE, HPF, HPG, HPH, HPJ, HPK, HPL, HPM, HPN, HPP, HPR, HPS, HPT, HPU, HPV, HPW, HPY, HPZ

HA_ Series, Jenkins-Carney signatures (CBN)

5 prefixes: HAA, HAB, HAC, HAD, HAE

Printing Date 2011

HA_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)

7 prefixes: HAE, HAF, HAG, HAH, HAJ, HAK, HAL

\$100 2011 Polymer Frontiers Issue

EK_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)

13 prefixes: EKA, EKB, EKC, EKD, EKE, EKF,

EKG, EKH, EKJ, EKK, EKL, EKM, EKZ

\$50 2004 Canadian Journey Issue

Printing Date 2011

AH_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)

1 prefix: AHR

\$10 2005 Canadian Journey Issue

Printing Date 2009

BF_ Series, Jenkins-Carney signatures (BAI)

4 prefixes: BFT, BFU, BFV, BFW

\$20 2004 Canadian Journey Issue

Printing Date 2010

AU_ Series, Jenkins-Carney signatures (BAI)

16 prefixes: AUB, AUC, AUD, AUE, AUF, AUG, AUH, AUJ, AUK, **AUL**, AUM, AUN, AUP, AUR, AUS, AUT

Printing Date 2011

AU_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)

5 prefixes: AUT, AUU, AUV, AUW, AUY

BI_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)

4 prefixes: **BIA, BIB, BIC, BID**



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Continued from page 24

For the majority, all liability was transferred to International Assets, Ltd.⁵⁹ The assets obtained by the holding company consisted of four categories:

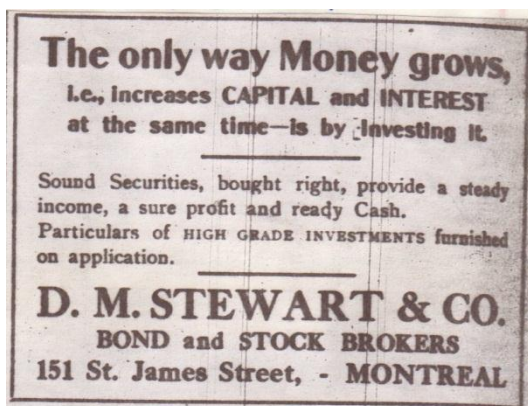
1. Interest in the Alaska Northern Railway Company
2. Interest in the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway Company
3. Claims against previous directors of the Sovereign Bank
4. Sundry assets.⁶⁰

(The railroads were assets taken over by the holding company from the Sovereign Bank.) A winding up order was to be given on 27 Jan. 1914, which was a formality to enable double liability to be called against the shareholders who had not protected themselves by taking up International Assets shares. It also had the effect of suspending Sovereign Bank note redemption. The circulation was now very small, only about \$25,000, as the notes had previously been redeemed as presented. From the time of suspension the notes began to bear interest at five per cent per annum. This ended on 9 March when T. T. Clarkson, the newly appointed liquidator, gave notice that he would resume redemption. The Canadian Bank of Commerce agreed to perform this work on Clarkson's behalf.⁶¹

The notes remain redeemable, by the Bank of Canada, at the rate of \$1.0056 per dollar on account of the forty-one days' interest earned while payment was suspended. A little over \$8,600 has never been presented for redemption, but only a very tiny fraction of that amount still exists, the great majority having been destroyed through fire, flood and decay.

The long and difficult process of trying to collect as much as possible of the assets dragged on. In 1915 the Alaska Northern Railway was sold to the United States government for \$1,150,000. The transaction survived court challenges, and presumably enabled shareholders in International Assets Ltd. to recover something of their investments.⁶² The Chicago, Milwaukee Electric Railway was sold in the following year.

We shall conclude the historical portion of this paper with a little closer look at the key player, Duncan Stewart. Having regained his allegedly shattered health in short order, he lost little time setting up a new brokerage business in Montreal. Some of his advertising from 1907 and 1908 is shown in this article. One might have supposed that damage to his reputation arising out of the Sovereign Bank revelations would have precluded successful reentry in the financial field, but Stewart evidently was not lacking in effrontery.



D. M. Stewart advertisements, Monetary Times, 23 Nov. 1907 (left) and 30 May 1908 (right)

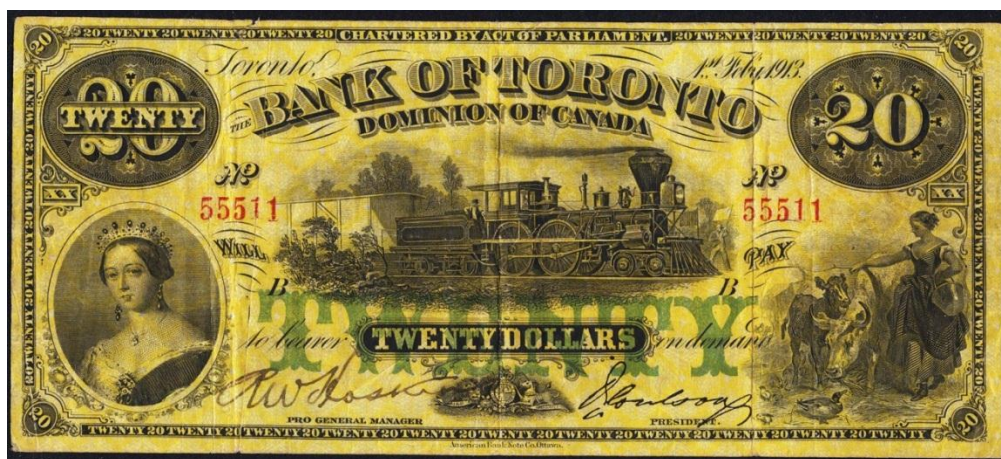
Energetic, smart and very ambitious, Mr. Stewart was a rising star in the Canadian Bank of Commerce when the Royal Bank of Canada (then the Merchants Bank of Halifax) coaxed him away. The confidence shown by the Royal Bank seemed to bear fruit when Stewart won a major account, negotiating a massive loan to a cold storage company. Unfortunately, due diligence had not been done. Warehouse receipts given as collateral were fraudulent, and the bank faced a catastrophic loss. Edson Pease, General Manager of the Royal Bank, handled the problem skillfully and the damage was contained. Stewart was found to be excessively optimistic in his lending, and could be duped by a smooth talking shark with a good story. He resigned from the bank in 1901, and began the project of starting up the Sovereign Bank.⁶³

As we now know, Stewart learned nothing from his brush with disaster at the Royal Bank. When millions in new capital came in from the Dresdner Bank deal, he could scarcely get the cash out to eager borrow-

ers quickly enough, and again he was excessively optimistic, trusting that the principal and interest would be repaid even when the loans were not properly secured. Had he become addicted to the applause and admiration which greeted his near-miraculous reports at one annual general meeting after another? In his haste to build up the bank into a leading institution, and despite his assurances to the contrary, he had grievously departed from the principles of safe banking, and the sorry outcome was inevitable. Stewart was unquestionably bright and innovative, but driven by excessive ambition. When he descended into illegal behavior dealing in the Sovereign Bank's own stock to try to support the market price, with the attendant submission of false returns to the government, he was motivated more by a desire to recover the wellbeing of the bank than to profit personally. Although he sported something of an Oilcan Harry look, he was not that sort of absolute villain, but a man with many good points spoiled by a few bad ones. Had he been more committed to doing his homework before granting loans, kept his ego and ambition under better control, and sought friendlier relations with rival banks, Canadian history might have been able to boast one more great banker.

TO BE CONTINUED.

RECENT CHARTERED BANK NOTE DISCOVERIES



Bank of Toronto \$20 1913, PCGS Apparent VF20.
Heritage Auctions, Jan. 2012, sold for \$19,550. No surviving example was previously known to exist.
Image courtesy Heritage Auctions



Imperial Bank of Canada \$5 1886, PMG F12
Sold privately for \$27,500. No privately owned example was previously known.
Image courtesy Troy MacDonald

A BILL OF COMMERCE FROM KILBRIDE

Ron Greene has provided an image of a “Bill of Commerce” with which the editor was not familiar. It is domiciled at Kilbride, a village north of Hamilton, Ontario. For comparison, the more familiar Galt Bill of Commerce is also shown. The Galt note is dated 1862, and the undated Kilbride note, an unsigned remainder, probably comes from the same era.



Kilbride Bill of Commerce



Galt Bill of Commerce

A Bill of Commerce was not money, of course, although it was given the general appearance of money so attention would be paid to it. Such “notes” seem to be akin to so-called commission scrip, or coupons. Both pieces shown here are lithographed. The Kilbride item bears the imprint, “Brown Bautz, Hamilton”. The train appears to have “G.W.R.” printed on the carriages, the Great West Railway. The G. W. R. operated 1853 to 1882, when it was purchased by the Grand Trunk Rail Road, which in turn became part of the present C.N.R. system. It linked Niagara and Windsor, via Hamilton and London. The Galt piece has the imprint, “Lith. by HATCH & Co. (29 William?) St N. Y.”

It seems likely that there would be more of this kind of material in existence, and the *Journal* would welcome pictures and information.



UNLISTED 1974 \$2 REPLACEMENT PREFIX!

There are still things to be learned about the multicoloured issue. The replacement prefix *RD has only recently been reported.

Image courtesy Steven Bell

IN THE MARKET PLACE – March 2012
by Jared Stapleton

With a volatile global financial market and little to no growth expected this year, what is one to do? Europe is still unsettling the markets and there is uncertainty about what is going to happen to E. U. countries that may not even be able to recover after receiving bailouts. Iceland wants to adopt the Canadian currency, as Canada has a fairly stable economy without major banking issues or collapse. This is a rather flattering gesture, which I hope does not go any further. The numismatic hobby looks like a great place to be if you want to invest a little money on the right items, and see some market action.

A few recent market observations:

- 1954 Modified notes appear to be making a small comeback, with notes selling, not in large quantities, but note by note, in the range of catalogue values.
- Radars 2, 3 and 4 digits are starting to see increasing activity. This is an interest area of collecting that is affordable and fun with numbers.
- Solid numbered notes appear to have peaked for the moment, with only solid 8's bringing surprise prices realized from time to time.
- Mid to lower grade 1935 notes in original condition are moving off the dealers' tables and into collections. Don't expect any bargains here.
- Chartered notes are still consistent and may be considered one of the stronger segments of the bank note market. Though not overly aggressive for most notes, the rarities do sell around or beyond catalogue values.

With the new year upon us, it is time to start planning your yearly auction schedule. With a few good auctions already kick-starting the year, there are many more to come this spring.

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions will be featuring a wide variety of items at the ONA convention in Kitchener. Geoffrey Bell Auctions will be holding major numismatic auctions in downtown Toronto in conjunction with the Toronto Coin Expo. The first auction will feature Tom Merritt's error bank note collection, and the elusive Union Bank of Newfoundland notes from the 1889 series. Moore's Numismatic Auctions has been consigned an important Dominion and Bank of Canada note collection, featuring some eye popping high grades along with low numbered 1935 notes.

Whether you are a buyer or seller of numismatics items, don't worry, we are in a normal market. If this is not the time to be selling or adding to your collection, remember there are still things you can do to contribute to the hobby and remain active. Do some research, write an article, support your local coin clubs and visit a show and auction to view some great numismatic treasures.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Jan 5, 2012 - January Signature FUN Currency Auction #3516 (with 15% bp)

Prices are in US Dollars

Lot #	Cat#	Description	Est.	Sold
15228	DC-8e	\$1 1878, payable in Montreal, 666598/C, PMG Ch VF35	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$1,955
15230	DC-12	\$1 1897, 129090/C, PMG Ch EF	\$6,000-\$8,000	\$6,900
15232	DC-16	\$4 1900, 0000160/B, PMG EF 40 EPQ	\$5,000-\$6,000	\$7,187
15234	DC-25iT	\$1 1923, Test Note, B106726, PCGS Fine 15	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$1,150
15237	BC-1	\$1 1935, A3971114/D, PMG Ch Unc 64 EPQ	\$600-\$800	\$747
15239	BC-4	\$2 1935, F000111, PMG Gem Unc 65 EPQ	\$12,500-\$15,000	\$12,075
15242	BC-9b	\$20 1935, A227274, PMG Unc 62	\$12,000-\$14,000	\$7,475
15244	BC-13	\$50 1935, A02184, PMG VF 20	\$3,000-\$4,000	\$2,530
15246	BC-26c	\$50 1937, B/H 4851896, PMG Ch Unc 64	\$1,750-\$1,950	\$1,265

15249	BC-28	\$1000 1937, A/K 0000175, PMG Gem Unc 66 EPQ	\$20,000-\$25,000	\$23,000
15252	BC-39aA	\$5 1954, *A/C 0023924 Be-Co, PMG Gem Unc 66 EPQ	\$800-\$1,000	\$1,063
15257	550-28-08	Bank of Nova Scotia, \$5 1908, 175018/D, PMG Fine 12	\$1,300-\$1,600	\$862
15263	55-20-02	Bank of British North America, \$5 1884, 84770, PCGS VF 20	\$12,500-\$22,500	\$34,500
15264	55-22-02	Bank of British N.A., \$5 1886, 1061042/B, PMG VF 30 EPQ	\$2,250-\$3,250	\$2,530
15267	360-20-04	Banque D'Hochelega, \$10 1911, 130900, PMG Ch F 15	\$10,000-\$12,500	\$8,050
15271	730-14-04	Union Bank of Canada, \$5 1907, 381998/A, PMG VG 10	\$900-\$1,200	\$632
15272	290-12-02	Farmers Bank of Rustico, \$1, 1872, 05915/A, PMG Ch F 15	\$3,500-\$4,500	\$2,012
15274	230-16-02	Eastern Townships Bank, \$5, 159735/A, 1906 PMG VF	\$8,000-\$12,000	\$11,500
15275	180-14-04	Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, £1, PMG VG 8 Net	\$1,000-\$1,400	\$575
15279	705-14-04	The Summerside Bank, \$1 1884, 9966/A, PMG VG 10	\$5,000-\$7,000	\$3,737
15283	220-24-14	The Dominion Bank, \$100 1931, 00951/D, PMG VF 20	\$7,000-\$9,000	\$6,900
15285	485-10-06	The Metropolitan Bank, \$5 1902, 500312, PMG Ch F 15	\$5,000-\$6,000	\$4,456
15287	715-22-50	The Bank of Toronto, \$20 1913, 55511/B, PCGS Appt VF 20	\$10,000-\$15,000	\$19,550

JEFFREY HOARE AUCTIONS INC

Numismatic Sale No. 107 - Hamilton, ON (CAND) – January 28, 2012 (with 12.5% bp)

Lot #	Cat#	Description	Est.	Sold
479		French Regime, Bill of Exchange, October 2 nd 1758, No. 36, 800 Livres. VF	\$10,000	\$6,400
480	DC-2b-i	\$1 1870, 512965/D, Toronto, large date, BCS Fine 12, tears, partially soiled	\$1,400	\$1,000
483	DC-16	\$4 1900, 017055/D, Series A, BCS Fine 12, tears, holes, missing pieces	\$1,000	\$600
487	DC-23c	\$1 1917, C-398857A/D, H-S, Seal over ONE, BCS VF 25, holes, trimmed	\$320	\$340
492	BC-9b	\$20 1935, A180884/C, small seal, VG, 18mm tear at top, ragged edges	\$250	\$340
498	BC-30b	\$2 1954, E/B 0897545, Beattie-Coyne, Devils Face, CH AU, glue along edge	\$150	\$120
508	40-12-04R	Bank of Brantford, \$2 1859, Remainder, Payable at Sault St. Marie, Ch AU	\$200	\$160
511	345-16-02a	Bank of Hamilton, \$5 1892, 122708/D, Engraved PRO CASHIER, BCS G6	\$250	\$240
514	630-18-04	Royal Bank of Canada, \$10 1935, 15441/D, Small Signatures, Abt. VF	\$150	\$180

DOCUMENTS

518		1837 Peoples Bank Public Announcement Notice, 212mm x 283mm, glued to a larger heavier card stock, with a thin red ink border drawn around it. There is some handwriting on the back of the notice. VF. slight tear along the fold	\$1,500	\$6,400
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WORLD PAPER MONEY

522	Pick-189	United States Note, \$1, 1923. Fine+, some tiny rust spots	\$100	\$105
523	Pick-351	Treasury Note, \$1, 1891, Tillman-Morgan. VG	\$200	\$180

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC COMPANY

TOREX – Toronto, ON - Feb 17, 2012 (with 15% bp)

Slight variations in final prices should be expected as i-Collector buyers fee is at 18%

Lot #	Cat#	Description	Est.	Sold
48	75-16-04-12a	Canadian Bank of Commerce 1917 \$10 #B375884 PMG AU53	\$2,000-\$2,200	\$1,380
50	75-16-02-08	Canadian Bank of Commerce 1917 \$20 #180778 PMG VF35	\$3,500-\$3,800	\$2,472
61	125-10-04-04	Bank of Clifton 1859 \$3 #8303 PMG UNC64	\$1,000-\$1,200	\$690
64	130-10-02-12P	Colonial Bank of Canada 1859 \$10 Uncut Sheet of 4 Face Proofs	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$1,035
70	195-10-02S	Commercial Bank of Windsor 1860's \$20 Specimen Sheet An uncut sheet of 4 notes PMG AU50.	\$16,000-\$18,000	\$7,475
72	205-10-04	Consolidated Bank 1876 \$5 #04315 PMG F12	\$1,200-\$1,400	\$793
73	210-10-04a	Bank of The County of Elgin 1856-57 \$2 PMG F12	\$1,800-\$2,200	\$1,207
88	345-20-10	Bank of Hamilton 1914 \$10 #693248 PMG VG10	\$600-\$700	\$402
90	345-20-18	Bank of Hamilton 1914 \$20 #082003 PMG F15	\$2,250-\$2,450	\$1,552
91	345-20-24	Bank of Hamilton 1914 \$50 #018959 PMG VF25	\$14,500-\$16,500	\$13,800
98	375-18-06	Imperial Bank of Canada 1923 \$10 #F073154 PMG VF30	\$425-\$475	\$316
111	430-10-04c	Mechanics Bank 1872 \$4 37096 PMG F15	\$1,000-\$1,500	\$747
114	460-18-04	Merchants Bank 1916 \$10 #421475 PCGS EF40	\$6,000-\$7,000	\$6,900
115	460-20-06	Merchants Bank 1917 \$10. #202333 PMG VF25, scarce	\$8,500-\$9,500	\$9,085

117	490-28-04	Molsons Bank 1905 \$5 #386082 PMG VG8	\$750-\$850	\$546
122	505-58-04	Bank of Montreal 1931 \$10 226849 PMG UNC64EPQ	\$750-\$850	\$517
136	550-28-18	Bank of Nova Scotia 1925 \$20 #376230 PMG VF30EPQ	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$1,725
139	565-26-04	Bank of Ottawa 1913 \$10 #19512 PMG F12	\$3,500-\$4,500	\$3,335
145	615-14-18	La Banque Provinciale 1928 \$20 #N074462 PCGS AU55	\$2,250-\$2,750	\$1,840
152	630-14-20	Royal Bank 1927 \$100 #006963 PMG VF25	\$3,000-\$3,500	\$2,645
159	715-22-02a	Bank of Toronto 1890 \$5 #340500, POINT ST CHARLES o/p	\$5,750-\$6,250	\$4,025
168	720-14-02a	Traders Bank of Canada 1897 \$5 #264952 PMG VF25	\$5,000-\$5,500	\$3,737
172	730-16-06	Union Bank 1912 \$10 #077724 PMG F15	\$1,250-\$1,450	\$862
174	800-12-06b	Westmorland Bank 1861 \$5 #13405 PMG F15	\$4,500-\$5,000	\$4,025
178	NF-13b	\$2 1920 A253742 PMG VF20	\$2,400-\$2,600	\$2,415
180	PC-2a	\$1 1866 103203 PMG F12	\$4,500-\$5,500	\$5,117
184	DC-2b	\$2 1870 525339. PMG F12	\$2,200-\$2,400	\$1,380
200	DC-17b	\$4 1902 349735. Solid Fine with minor hole in middle	\$1,200-\$1,400	\$747
202	DC-18d	\$1 1911 012978P PCGS UNC64PPQ	\$3,200-\$3,700	\$2,300
212	DC-22a-i	\$2 1914 641678-E PMG EF45	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$2,070
223	DC-24b	25¢ 1923 054821 PMG Gem UNC66 EPQ	\$1,200-\$1,500	\$1,092
225	DC-24d	25¢ 1923 673014 PMG Gem UNC65 EPQ	\$400-\$500	\$345
232	DC-25k	\$1 1923 C6133320 PMG VF25	\$950-\$1,050	\$632
240	DC-26h	\$2 1923 S-011137 PMG VF30EPQ	\$1,050-\$1,150	\$753
244	A-1	\$1 1936 Prosperity Certificate #1122 PMG Gem UNC65EPQ	\$600-\$700	\$460
249	BC-3	\$2 1935 A2024008. PMG UNC64EPQ	\$2,750-\$2,950	\$2,300
255	BC-5	\$5 1935 A1098192. PMG UNC63EPQ	\$3,750-\$3,850	\$2,530
256	BC-6	\$5 1935 F008501. PCGS UNC62	\$7,500-\$8,500	\$6,325
275	BC-13	\$50 1935 A12843 Fine to VF	\$3,500-\$3,750	\$2,012
284	BC-21a	\$1 1937 D/A7721633. PMG UNC64EPQ	\$400-\$450	\$316
285	BC-21b	\$1 1937 H/A7394884 PCGS UNC64PPQ	\$1,100-\$1,200	\$747
297	BC-22c	\$2 1937 L/R3371415. PCGS Ch UNC64PPQ	\$450-\$500	\$322
301	BC-25a	\$20 1937 A/E1101409. PCGS UNC64	\$3,500-\$3,750	\$2,990
323	BC-30a	\$2 1954 B/B0779912 PMG UNC66EPQ	\$700-\$800	\$460
342	BC-38bT	\$2 1954 S/R2040748. PCGS UNC65PPQ	\$800-\$900	\$575
349	BC-39bA	\$5 1954 *V/S0133186. PCGS Ch UNC64PPQ	\$325-\$375	\$189
352	BC-40bA	1954 \$10 *B/V0293933, PCGS UNC65PPQ	\$2,000-\$2,250	\$1,610
367	BC-49aA	1971 \$10 *DE9601085, PCGS VF20PPQ, rare replacement	\$3,000-\$3,250	\$3,105
399	BC46a-i	1973 \$1 Low Serial #AAU0000001 PCGS EF40PPQ	\$2,000-\$2,250	\$1,610
405		Multicolour Low Serial Number Matched Set, 8 notes all PCGS UNC62 to UNC65. #0000464	\$1,000-\$1,200	\$690
414	BC-46a	\$1 1973 Solid IN5555555 PCGS UNC66PPQ	\$1,400-\$1,750	\$1,035
430	BC-47a	\$2 1974 Radar UH2424242 PCGS UNC66PPQ	\$250-\$275	\$218
440	BC-54c	\$20 1979 52630399654, Fold over error. EF	\$550-\$750	\$402
450	Fr.969	USA, 1914 \$20 New York Federal Reserve note PCGS AU53	\$500-\$550	\$316
452	Fr.57	USA, 1917 \$2 Legal tender PCGS UNC63	\$425-\$475	\$253
453	Fr.91	USA, 1907 \$5 Legal Tender PCGS UNC62PPQ	\$550-\$600	\$431
454	Fr.236	USA, 1899 \$1 Silver Certificate PCGS EF45	\$350-\$400	\$356
463	Fr.1604	USA, 1928D \$1 Silver Certificate PCGS UNC66PPQ	\$525-\$550	\$632
466	Fr.2306	USA, 1935A \$1 N. Africa Silver Certificate PCGS UNC66PPQ	\$450-\$500	\$264
467	Fr.2300	USA, 1935A \$1 Hawaii Silver Certificate PCGS UNC64PPQ	\$225-\$250	\$126
473	Fr.1880-J	USA, 1929 \$50 Federal Reserve Bank note PCGS UNC64PPQ	\$375-\$400	\$230
483	Fr.2402	USA, 1928 \$20 Gold Certificate PCGS UNC63PPQ	\$600-\$700	\$431

eBay

Online World Auction Site; November 2011-March 2012 (no bp)

Cat#	Description	Sold
75-10-06	Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$4 1870, 108236/D, PMG VF25	\$5,969
75-14-24	Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$10 1907, 347104/C, PMG F15	\$1,643
75-14-14	Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$5 1912, 998729/A, F	\$510
75-20-04	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Barbados issue, \$5 1922, 12364/D, PMG F12	\$2,499

200-10-02	Commercial Branch Bank of Canada, \$3 1861, 1187/B, PMG F12	\$2,485
220-24-06	Dominion Bank, \$10 1931, 020356/B, VG/F	\$160
460-20-12	Merchants Bank of Canada, \$20 1917, 063420/B, PMG VG10	\$6,500
505-28-02-02	Bank Of Montreal \$1 1857, Brockville o/p, D/K 00426, VG	\$1,220
550-28-24	Bank of Nova Scotia, \$50 1906, 028356/A, PMG Fine12	\$6,721
550-28-40	Bank of Nova Scotia, \$100 1929, 16199/A, PMG choice Fine15	\$8,962
695-18-12	Standard Bank, \$5 1919, 599734/D, G missing right corner	\$133
DC-2a	Dominion of Canada \$1 1870, C 425830/C, PMG F15	\$3,200
DC-8f	Dominion of Canada \$1 1878, 893015/B, PMG VF25,	\$2,190
DC-11-i	Dominion of Canada \$2 1887, Letter A, 075692/D, G with edge damage and rust holes	\$1,244
DC-17b	Dominion of Canada \$4 1902, 423602/A, Series A, VG with holes	\$615
DC-17b	Dominion of Canada \$4 1902, 416055/B, Series A, FOUR's on top, VG/F	\$885
DC-21d	Dominion of Canada \$5 1912, B579430/A, F	\$909
DC-25k	Dominion of Canada \$1 1923, purple seal, C6037788, PMG EF40EPQ	\$1,940
BC-9a	Bank of Canada \$20 1935, Large Seal, A042256, VF, minor foxing, two margin tears	\$1,625
BC-14	Bank of Canada \$50 1935, French F03739, PCGS AU55PPQ	\$17,919
BC-14	Bank of Canada \$50 1935, French, F03011, PMG VF25	\$8,000
BC-38d	Bank of Canada \$2 1954, Unc, low number, R/G0000419	\$87
BC-37b-i	Bank of Canada \$1 1954, SOLID & ROTATOR, G/Z 8888888, GEM UNC, Bea-Ras	\$2,888
BC-53aT	Bank of Canada \$5 1979, Test Note, 33000333500, CCCS AU 50	\$2,200
BC-56a-i	Bank of Canada \$5 1986, Solid Digit RADAR, \$5, EOT8888888, BCS ChUNC62, Original	\$1,775
E27-iv	Bank of Canada \$20 1991, Birds-Inverted intaglio printing on face, major error, EVY1940264	\$2,700

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FOR SALE: Small group of BCS graded BC-29b Devil's Face notes in Choice UNC64 and GEM UNC66 L/A prefix Beattie-Coyne signatures. If interested, please contact Matt via email to black_lotus@veryfast.biz. 19-2

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INFORMATION WANTED: If anyone has, or knows where I can obtain, a catalogue of Canadian or U.S. cigar store coupons, or knows anything about their history, or collects them, or has them for sale, please contact Don Roebuck at 110 Dewbourne Ave., Toronto, Ont., M6C 1Y7, or (416) 783-6416 (not mornings). 17-2

WANTED: Bank notes

WANTED: 1924 Queen Mary \$5 in Original UNC or better, 1954 Devil's Face and Modified Series #0000001 and #0000002 notes. Paying well. bwjmackie@rcna.ca 18-2

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WANTED: Serial #1 notes in the Journey Series only. Any denomination or prefix, but must be uncirculated or better. I will also consider any other low numbers between 2 and 100. Contact mikez@eastlink.ca. 19-1

WANTED: Looking for lower grade 1898 Dominion of Canada \$1 (DC-13) notes. Specifically need: DC-13a Series A; DC-13b Series D; DC-13b Series K; and DC-13c Series L, M, O. Please contact Matt via email to black_lotus@veryfast.biz (Please include pictures and/or scans if possible). 19-2

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