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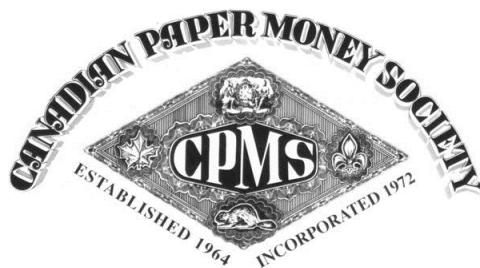


H. M. Queen Elizabeth II
Engraved by Gordon Yorke, BABN,
for the 1954 Bank of Canada issue
(Portrait not accepted)
Image courtesy Walter D. Allan

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NEW MEMBERS

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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1723 T. Pooley

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I am writing this message from the beautiful Metropole Hotel in Kampala, Uganda. Even though I am far away and currently following another passion of mine, that being the control of infectious diseases in developing countries and the teaching of veterinary students, my passion for the study of Canadian paper money is never far from my heart.

Before leaving for Uganda, I attended the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association convention in beautiful Calgary, Alberta. The show was well attended and the bourse and meeting rooms appeared to be bustling most of the time. One interesting change that I noticed is that one large dealer brought very little inventory, instead bringing a number of network enabled computers where collectors could browse the virtual inventory. Since I often utilize the opportunity of a show to do research on topics of current interest to me — for example, discovering changeover points, and plate and position number data — the on-line inventory was not helpful to me. Other collectors want to see a note in the “flesh” before buying. Thus I personally do not like the idea of travelling to a show and being presented with on-line access to inventory which I could have had at home without travelling at all.

The CPMS executive meeting dealt with a number of issues including a membership fee reduction for members who choose to have on-line only access to the current journal, and further discussion of the transition from an annual journal to a quarterly journal replacing the quarterly newsletter. Some of you may have observed that there is little difference between the former newsletter and the new quarterly journal other than the name. This would be a correct observation. The real issue of course was difficulty producing an annual colour journal along with the quarterly newsletter. Larger scholarly articles which are time-sensitive were being delayed by the unfortunate journal backlog. In this issue for example, you will find part one of David Bergeron's article on War of 1812 numismatics, a timely article given this year's Bicentennial of the War of 1812. We are still planning to fulfill our obligation to the members and complete the annual colour journal numbers. Finally, the executive has begun considering plans for the 50th anniversary celebration plans for the CPMS in 2014. Please pass along any celebratory ideas to me at president@cpmsonline.ca. Thanks to all of the executive members for their contributions this year to making the CPMS run smoothly through this transi-

tion period.

The CPMS annual meeting featured Stan Clute's well researched presentation on the history of the Alberta Prosperity Certificates of 1936. Most of the members dined on a lovely meal of Alberta beef. Thanks to Dick Dunn and Jared Stapleton for their work in planning the meeting. Next year we will again meet along with the RCNA in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Michael Zigler
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EDITORIAL

This issue of the Journal is very late. Thank you for bearing with us! Brent has taken on even more voluntary duties, while changes in his work routine have reduced his available time. This is the final issue of the Journal for which he will be doing the layout work, and a replacement is actively being sought as I write this. Brent got us out of a distressing situation when he accepted the position of layout editor six years ago. He has been a model colleague to work with ever since - cooperative, capable, congenial and helpful, with awesome technical skills at his command. Brent has also indicated that he wishes to be relieved of his duties as CPMS Webmaster.

Leading off this issue, we have another fine paper by Bernie Wilde, who has turned up recent printings of Welland Canal Company notes from the original plates. Most of these denominations were previously known only from documents. The designs are illustrated, so we finally know what the \$1, \$2 and \$10 notes looked like. Don Roebuck, continuing his research into Journey note numbering, presents his analysis of variations from traditional numbering procedures found for certain \$5 Journey notes printed in 2004. I have written up two counterfeit notes from the Imperial Bank of Canada issue of 1920. The \$5 is shabby and pathetic but the \$20 is downright dangerous, and far more difficult to detect than the Edwin Johnson counterfeits of a couple of generations earlier. I hope the text and images will assist collectors in identifying the counterfeits.

Steve Bell has discovered a Banque Nationale 1897 \$10 variety with a small but startling design blunder. The race will now be on to locate additional examples! We have a brief article on a Bank of Ottawa \$5 of the 1880 issue that has recently been sold by Heritage Auctions, and is being offered again in the fall Torex sale. A rare enough item in any form, this discovery note has blue numbers instead of the red found on the other recorded examples. Len Buth has provided a beautifully illustrated paper with some solid research into private banker F. B. Beddome and the stamps and other marks he put on certain bank notes of long ago.

CPMS Past President Cliff Beattie has been thinking about the 1877 \$1 issue of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which he has divided into four categories instead of the usual two. He shares his note register for this note as part of the discussion. Information is presented on some polymer experimental notes that were withdrawn from a sale in England recently. It would appear that these pieces should not have found their way into private hands. Gilles Pomerleau has contributed a brief but important article on polymer note numbering and plate layout. The miniream that was finally figured out for the Journey notes seems to have survived as an echo, in the form of a mobile row for polymer notes. Another of our past presidents, Chuck Moore, reports the discovery of a second 1974 \$2 replacement note with prefix *RD. It amazes me that rare notes can often remain hidden for such a long time. A Bank of Toronto note, long believed to be absolutely extinct, has now reportedly come to light. We'll tell you more about it soon, pending confirmation and suitable images.

EDITORIAL CONTINUES ON PAGE 95

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

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WELLAND CANAL COMPANY DISCOVERY NOTES by Bernhard Wilde

The Welland Canal was built to connect Lake Erie with Lake Ontario and bypass the more than 165 foot drop of the Niagara Falls on the Canadian side of the Niagara River. This would facilitate commerce between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River. It would be in direct competition with the recently completed Erie Canal that was built between Lake Erie near Buffalo and the Hudson River near Albany, New York. The Erie Canal was built mainly with state funding under the leadership of New York Governor DeWitt Clinton and officially opened in October of 1825. In contrast, the first Welland Canal did not receive much direct government support and was privately funded through shares of capital stock, many of which were, surprisingly, held by Americans. The canal's main proponent was William Hamilton Merritt, who incorporated the Welland Canal Company in 1824. Figure 1¹ shows an engraved portrait of W. H. Merritt, printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Montreal, from a frontispiece from his biography written by his son J. P. Merritt.² This same vignette, sans the frame, was also used to commemorate Merritt on bank notes of The Niagara District Bank (1872) and The Imperial Bank of Canada (1875-1920).

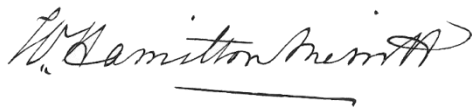


Figure 1: Vignette portrait of William Hamilton Merritt.

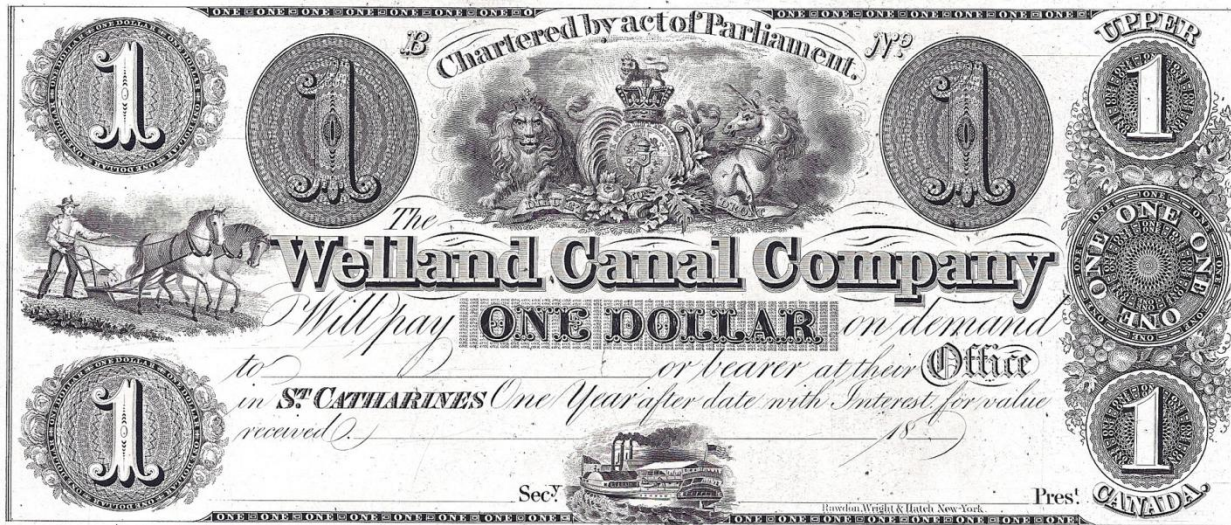
Chronic lack of funding combined with the continual high cost of maintenance, and repairs necessitated by accidents, caused Merritt to issue interest-bearing scrip in the style of bank notes in August of 1836³. Although banks were reluctant to accept the scrip, local merchants and residents used them to facilitate commerce. A total of \$32,463 was issued.⁴



Figure 2: The unique surviving issued note from the Welland Canal Company.

Figure 2 shows the only known surviving issued note from the Welland Canal Company. This note resides in the National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada.⁵ We see that the note is signed by W. H. Merritt as President of the Welland Canal Company and that this signature compares well with his signature from his biography frontispiece of figure 1. Although the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Merchant Scrip*⁶ lists this \$5 note (ON-105-10-02) as the only surviving note, it mentions that \$1 and \$10 notes also existed since a significant number (including \$5 notes) were known to have been taken in a Dunnville store robbery in 1836.

Welland Canal notes were still being issued in April of 1837 and notes were redeemed with interest but the company struggled and was finally fully taken over by the Province of Canada in 1841, which assumed liability for any outstanding notes.



890 E-3

Figure 3: Proprietary Proofs.

According to the Merchant Scrip catalog, the plate for these Welland Canal Company notes was ordered to be destroyed in late 1837. Apparently that order was not followed by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch New-York since the three proprietary proof notes shown in figure 3 were offered at Stack's August 2008 auction. All three notes were offered in separate lots, that is, the sheet had been cut apart. We first note that the \$1 note has a "B" check letter indicating that there probably was a \$1 note at the top of the sheet with a check letter of "A." Thus the plate configuration must have been \$1.1.5.10 with check letters A.B.A.A.

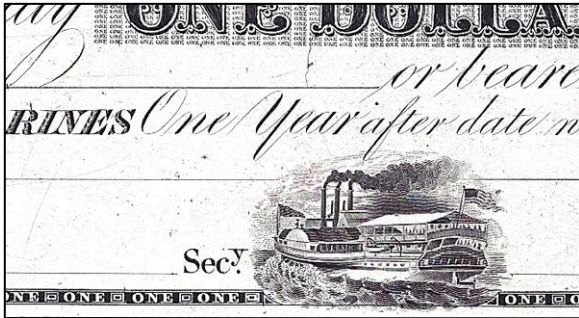


Figure 4. Details of the \$1 note showing plate imperfections and the US flag on the steamboat vignette.

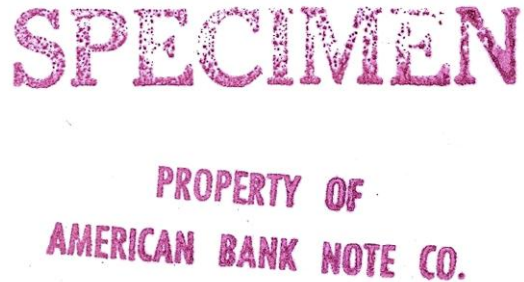


Figure 5. Stamps on the back of each note.

So why are these modern proprietary proofs and not contemporary proofs pulled before the plate was destroyed in 1837? They have all the wrong characteristics of contemporary proofs⁷:

1. They are not printed on thin India paper (and maybe mounted on card stock) but are directly printed on thick card stock as many modern proprietary proofs are.
2. Although the intaglio impressions are quite strong, the plate has received many minor imperfections (divots) over the last 175 or more years. As seen in the scans in figure 3, these show up as dots and scratches in the intaglio printing, especially in the margins outside of the notes. These imperfections would typically be removed from the plate if it were to be used for a run of modern souvenir cards. Figure 4 shows details of some of these imperfections.
3. The handwritten "890 E-3" at the bottom left of the \$10 note is typical of many modern proprietary proof sheets.
4. Each note has purple "SPECIMEN" and "PROPERTY OF AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO." stamps on the back, typical of modern proprietary proofs. See figure 5.
5. Although not foolproof, they do not have the punch out cancellations (POC's) through the signature blocks.
6. Although not foolproof, Stack's listed them as modern proprietary proofs.

Therefore, the accumulated evidence points towards these notes being modern proprietary proofs, so the plate was not destroyed in 1837. Often modern proprietary proofs were printed as design samples for potential release in souvenir card programs, including those for local numismatic shows. I have not been able to find if this was true in this case. Might this have been done for a local show near St. Catharines? Small local shows usually could not afford souvenir cards with intaglio printing, however, and would opt for cheaper lithographs.

A more likely scenario is that the Welland trial proprietary proof sheet lost out to the \$1 Grenville County Bank note that appeared on the 1981 Toronto INTERPAM souvenir sheet, sponsored by the International Bank Note Society and the Canadian Paper Money Society. The \$1.2.5.10 Grenville County Bank proprietary proof sheet has the printers notation of "875-E-3" in the lower left corner, very close to the "890-E-3" of the Welland sheet. The other note on the INTERPAM souvenir sheet is the \$2 bank note from the Cataract City Bank of Paterson, New Jersey, that has a central vignette of Niagara Falls as seen from the Canadian side of the falls. One of the Welland Canal Company notes would have nicely complemented the Niagara Falls vignette. Maybe the vignettes were not interesting enough. The INTERPAM souvenir sheet did, however, use a smaller version of the Royal Crest vignette found on the Welland Canal notes at the bottom right of the sheet.

From 2006 to 2010, the auction houses of American Numismatic Rarities, Stack's, and others sold many printing plates from the American Bank Note Company Archives. I have been keeping a data base of these auction sales and the Welland Canal Company plate has not appeared on the open market. According to David Bowers⁸, when the American Bank Note Company pulled the proprietary proof sheets from many of the printing plates, they took high resolution negative images of the proof sheets for potential future uses for souvenir programs. Many of these plates were then melted to produce railroad rails. Thus the printing plate for the Welland Canal Company bank notes was probably finally destroyed about 150 years after the order was given by the Board of Directors of the Welland Canal Company.

Lastly, a few words about the vignettes on these notes may be in order. All three denominations have the Royal Crest with lion and unicorn central vignette, commonly found on many Canadian chartered notes. The \$10 note has St. George slaying the dragon which is also found on The Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank and The Commercial Bank of Fort Erie bank notes. Although quite unusual, the vignette is signed by Freeman Rawdon, younger brother of Ralph Rawden of RWH. The other vignettes seem to be stock vignettes of RWH of the 1830s that appear on many of the Canadian chartered and United States obsolete bank notes. The most interesting one is the steamboat that appears on all three notes at the bottom centre, flying the United States flag (through the Canadian Welland Canal?) See figure 4.

¹ All images in this article are from the author's collection except for the \$5 issued note in figure 2. See reference 5.

² J. P. Merritt, "Biography of the Hon. W. H. Merritt, M. P., of Lincoln, District of Niagara, Including an Account of the Origin, Progress and Completion of Some of the Most Important Public Works in Canada. Compiled Principally from his Original Diary and Correspondence," E. S. Leavensworth, 1875.

³ William H. McDonald, "Currency of the Welland Canal Company (Part I, II)," *CPMJ*, Vol 21, p 36 and 68, 1985.

⁴ *Bank of Canada Review*, Cover: Welland Canal Note, Summer 2002, http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/eppp-archive/100/201/301/bank_can_review/2006/spring/cover/en/review/rev_summer2002.html. "Mr. Merritt's Review of the Origin, Progress, Present, and Future Prospects of the Welland Canal 1852" p. 22 mentions £8,115 15 0.

⁵ <http://www.currencymuseum.ca/collection/artefact/view/1998.0003.00001.000/canada-welland-canal-company-5-dollars-september-2-1836>

⁶ R. J. Graham, *Canadian Merchant Scrip*, W. K. Cross, Charlton Press, 2007.

⁷ Bernie Wilde and Greg Davis, "Census of Obsolete Proofs from the ABNC Archives," talk given at the June 18, 2010 IPMS, Memphis available at <http://coinvideo.com/search.php?skey=IPMS10-002&submit.x=0&submit.y=0>

⁸ Q. David Bowers, *Obsolete Paper Money Issued by Banks in the United States, 1782-1866, A Study and Appreciation for the Numismatist and Historian*, Whitman Publishing, LLC, 2006, p. 561.

FORMER BANK OF CANADA GOVERNOR J. E. COYNE PASSES

James Elliott Coyne, the second Governor of the Bank of Canada, died on 12 October 2012. He observed his 102nd birthday last 17 July. Coyne graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1931, and continued his studies at Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship. He joined the Research Department of the Bank in 1938, and served in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II. Following the resignation of Donald Gordon, Coyne became Senior Deputy Governor of the Bank on 1 Jan. 1950.

Coyne succeeded Graham Towers as Governor in 1955, and J. R. Beattie simultaneously became Senior Deputy Governor. Coyne resigned in 1961 in a dispute with the minister of finance over economic policy, and Louis Rasminsky was appointed to succeed him.

J. E. Coyne's signature is found on the later notes of the 1937 issue, all of the 1954 devil's face notes (first as Deputy Governor, then as Governor), and the earlier 1954 modified notes.



Typed Signature of J. E. Coyne, as Deputy Governor, on a \$100 note of the 1937 issue



Typed Signature of J. E. Coyne, as Governor, on a \$100 note of the 1954 D.F. issue

Geoffrey Bell

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**VERTICAL SKIP-NUMBERING
ON CERTAIN CANADIAN JOURNEY \$5 NOTES
IN PREFIXES HNY AND HNZ
By Don Roebuck**

In the traditional type of skip-numbering system, the serial number sequence starts in the top left position and proceeds horizontally, along successive rows — which is to say, in the order of English writing.

So, for example, if the skip-numbering interval is 500, and this system is used on sheets of 40 notes (giving rise to cycles of 20,000 notes), and the sheets are in the 5 by 8 format, the normalized serial number layout on the first sheet of a cycle will be:

0.5K SN

000000	000500	001000	001500	002000
000250	003000	003500	004000	004500
000500	005500	006000	006500	007000
000750	008000	008500	009000	009500
001000	010500	011000	011500	012000
001250	013000	013500	014000	014500
001500	015500	016000	016500	017000
001750	018000	018500	019000	019500

(SN in the abbreviated name of a serial numbering system stands for “skip-numbered”, and V will stand for “vertical”.)

But in parts of prefixes HNY and HNZ in CBN’s *Canadian Journey* \$5 notes printed in 2004 (where CBN was using the 5 by 8 format traditionally used by BABN¹), the serial number sequence starts in the top left position, but proceeds vertically, down successive columns.

Two vertical skip-numbering systems were used on these notes: one with a skip-numbering interval of 5,000, for (in this case) a cycle of 200,000 notes, and one with a skip-numbering interval of 10,000, for (in this case) a cycle of 400,000 notes:

5K SN(V)

000000	004000	008000	012000	016000
000500	004500	008500	012500	016500
001000	005000	009000	013000	017000
001500	005500	009500	013500	017500
002000	006000	010000	014000	018000
002500	006500	010500	014500	018500
003000	007000	011000	015000	019000
003500	007500	011500	015500	019500

10K SN(V)

000000	008000	016000	024000	032000
001000	009000	017000	025000	033000
002000	010000	018000	026000	034000
003000	011000	019000	027000	035000
004000	012000	020000	028000	036000
005000	013000	021000	029000	037000
006000	014000	022000	030000	038000
007000	015000	023000	031000	039000

And these are the ranges:

As far as I know, all of these notes up to HNY 3999999 are skip-numbered in the traditional (i.e., horizontal) way, using the 0.5K SN system.

HNH 4000000 to 4399999 constitute one cycle of the 10K SN(V) system. (I have five notes in my records that are consistent with this system.)

HNH 4400000 to 4999999 are skip-numbered in the traditional way, using the 0.5K SN system. (I have two notes that are consistent with this system, and that are *not* consistent with the 5K SN(V) system or the 10K SN(V) system.)

HNH 5000000 to 9799999 constitute twelve cycles of the 10K SN(V) system. (I have 156 notes that are consistent with this system.)

HNH 9800000 to 9999999 constitute one cycle of the 5K SN(V) system. (I have two notes that are consistent with this system.)

HNZ 0000000 to 0799999 constitute two cycles of the 10K SN(V) system. (I have 21 notes that are consistent with this system.)

And, finally, as far as I know, all of these notes from HNZ 0800000 on are skip-numbered in the traditional way, using the 0.5K SN system. (But the highest note in this group that I have in my records is only HOB 4312650 (28/32). And the last note in this group is HOH 5969999, and 5,970,000 doesn't divide evenly by 20,000, so there's *something* interesting going on here — but according to the Catalogue (24th ed., p. 337), the last few million of the 2004 HOH's appear not to have been released for circulation, so we may never find out what it is.)

To give you an idea of what this type of serial numbering system looks like in practice, here are the 29 notes in my records in the sixth cycle of the 10K SN(V) system in the range HNY 5000000 to 9799999. (To normalize the serial numbers, I subtracted 7,000,000.)

Serial Number	Normalized Serial Number	Position Numbers	Back Sheet Position	Column
HNH 7021540	0021540	33/28	11	1
HNH 7047900	0047900	47/15	21	1
HNH 7050852	0050852	28/32	26	1
HNH 7087502	0087502	10/10	2	2
HNH 7093990	0093990	13/29	7	2
HNH 7115739	0115739	40/17	17	2
HNH 7120099	0120099	23/40	22	2
HNH 7156346	0156346	16/49	37	2
HNH 7166557	0166557	30/24	3	3
HNH 7167088	0167088	30/24	3	3
HNH 7170355	0170355	35/35	8	3
HNH 7183692	0183692	34/16	13	3
HNH 7197000	0197000	24/47	18	3
HNH 7235255	0235255	18/19	38	3
HNH 7245646	0245646	15/12	4	4
HNH 7267327	0267327	20/21	14	4
HNH 7276771	0276771	26/20	19	4
HNH 7297944	0297944	21/36	29	4
HNH 7319361	0319361	32/43	39	4
HNH 7319770	0319770	32/43	39	4
HNH 7342672	0342672	48/13	15	5
HNH 7347603	0347603	48/13	15	5
HNH 7350225	0350225	27/33	20	5
HNH 7355961	0355961	27/33	20	5
HNH 7366750	0366750	11/27	25	5
HNH 7376557	0376557	46/42	30	5
HNH 7384556	0384556	38/23	35	5
HNH 7390086	0390086	12/22	40	5
HNH 7393994	0393994	12/22	40	5

If you compare this list with the 10K SN(V) serial number layout, you will see that the normalized serial numbers fit into this layout exactly where the back position numbers say they should. (For convenience, I have provided the back sheet positions, in the order of English writing, that correspond to the back position numbers. The full position number layouts that I have proposed for these notes are given in an appendix.) And you will notice that they proceed vertically down the columns.

There is, of course, another possibility: that these 5K and 10K systems actually ran horizontally, on sheets on which the position number combinations had been rearranged to produce that result. But we know that the Noah's Ark system on CBN's 36/on *Canadian Journey* \$10's ran vertically (because we know that the missing orange circles were in face column 1), so this seems not to have been an issue for CBN. And even if CBN had wanted *these* serial numbers to run horizontally, it could have obtained that result simply by setting the numbering machines accordingly, without going to the trouble — for a mere 6,200,000 notes — of changing the position numbers.

Appendix: Proposed Position Number Layouts for These Notes

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

Note

1. See my article "The CBN *Canadian Journey* \$5 Notes: Position Number Combinations and Layouts" in the December 2003 *CPM Newsletter*.

MEMBERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

CPMS members are entitled to a free classified ad in each issue of the *Journal*. Make the *Journal* work for you!

FOR SALE:

FREE PRICE LIST on Canadian Journey notes. Just write or phone: Gilles Pomerleau, CP 673, Succ. Place de la Cité, Sherbrooke, QC, J1H 5K5. (819) 878-3517. 15-3

JOURNEY \$5 PREFIX COLLECTION: Includes one note for every prefix with very few exceptions. Changeovers and short prefixes included! Ends around APM. Great starter set! Contact bwjmackie@rcna.ca. 19-2

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

FOR SALE: Chartered bank / private bank memorabilia available at www.britannianumismatics.com. Stephen Oatway, info@britannianumismatics.com. 48-133

WANTED: Bank notes

WANTED: Canadian Journey \$10 notes, with Knight-Dodge signatures, printed in 2001, and serial numbers FEE 0200000 - 0479999, any condition. Don Roebuck, (416) 783-6416 (not mornings). 48-133

WANTED: Bank notes

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

WANTED: Information

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

**YOUR AD COULD BE HERE!
CONTACT THE EDITOR TODAY!**

EXPERIMENTAL NOTES ON POLYMER

Spink's "World Banknotes" sale held 2-3 Oct. 2012 in London, U.K., listed nine lots of experimental Bank of Canada notes under the heading, "Canada Duranote Trials". Designs from the Birds Issue, or portions of them, were printed on polymer for experimental purposes. Each of the first five lots consisted of a 1991 \$20 note (with various additions in four instances) and a second piece consisting of the face tint only. There were then three lots involving a face tint of the \$20 alone, each with an addition described by Spink as a "secondary feature". All of the above were punch cancelled "SPECIMEN".



© Bank of Canada - Banque du Canada / Used with permission
1991 \$20 note on polymer, with a circular "secondary feature" at the upper right

A single 1988 \$50 note rounded out the group. The back was dated in ink 10-6-94 and the face was overprinted "SPECIMEN" in very large black letters.



© Bank of Canada - Banque du Canada / Used with permission
1988 \$50 note on polymer

The offering aroused considerable interest and discussion on this side of the Atlantic but all nine lots were withdrawn prior to the sale. It is probably safe to assume that this was done at the request of the Bank of Canada, that the notes were not legitimately released to the public, and that it will not be legal for collectors to own them.

1991 \$20 face tint only on polymer, with "Pegasus" secondary feature at top



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TWO IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA COUNTERFEITS by R. J. Graham

Both the \$5 and \$20 notes of the 1920 Imperial Bank of Canada BABN issue are known to have been counterfeited. We shall deal with each in turn.



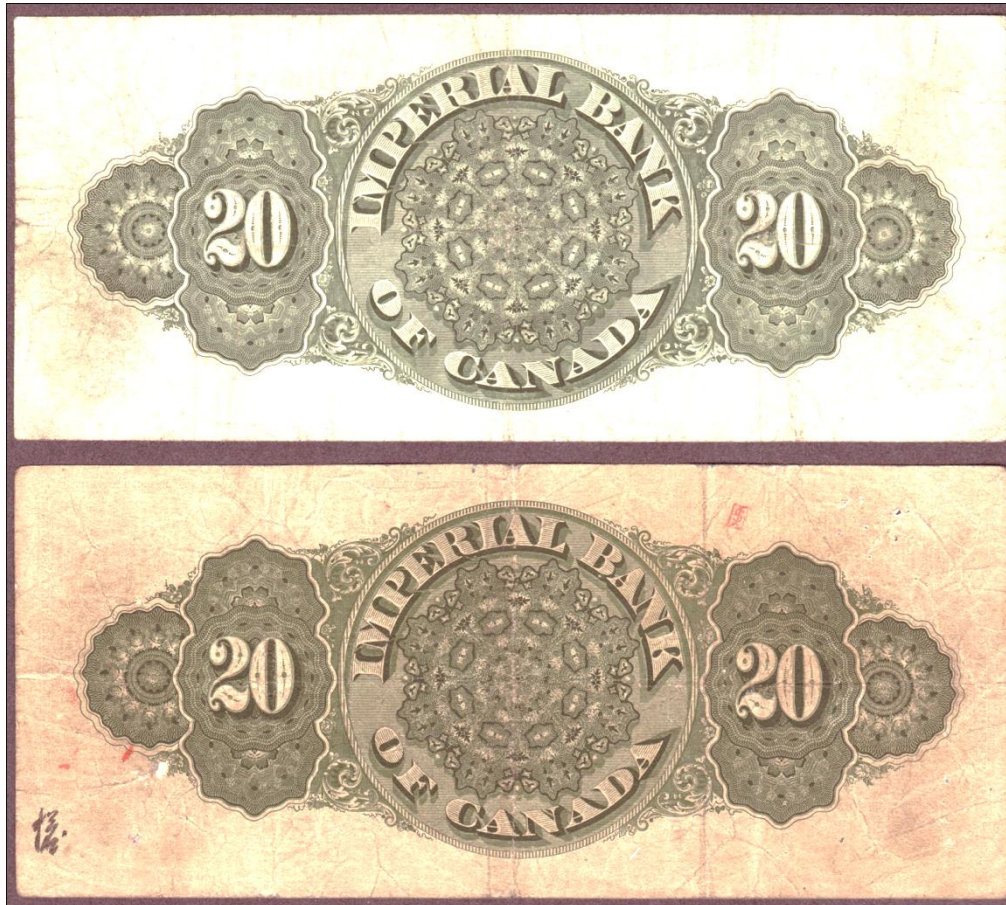
Imperial Bank of Canada \$5 1920, photographic counterfeit



Imperial Bank of Canada \$20 1920. The top note is genuine, the lower note a counterfeit.

The \$5 counterfeits appeared in April 1923 and they were very poor articles indeed. They were produced by a photographic process, and the colouring was described in a contemporary document¹ as “faint and

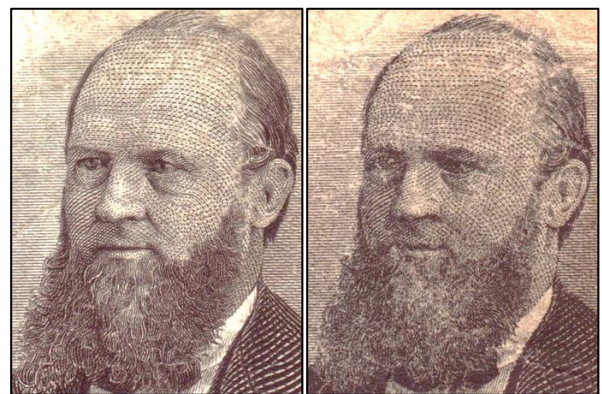
indistinct". "Their general appearance is such as to make them readily distinguishable," Canadian Bank of Commerce General Manager John Aird advised the staff. If the counterfeits were readily distinguishable almost ninety years ago, unremitting deterioration has made them even more suspect looking today. All of the printing appears to be a very muddy brown (apart from the red sheet numbers), and the design can barely be discerned at all. They turn up but infrequently, and can hardly represent a threat to the collecting community. An example recently spotted in an internet auction appears to be number 659222/A; I once owned 659210/A.



Imperial Bank of Canada \$20 1920 backs, genuine (top) and counterfeit (bottom)



The farmer on the mower looks youthful on the genuine note (left) and aged on the counterfeit (right).



H. S. Howland close-up, genuine at left and counterfeit at right. Compare the eyes, lips and beard in each image.

The \$20 counterfeit has long been known from contemporary documents but I had not encountered any until spotting an example recently in a private collection. It was tempting to suppose that all had been intercepted and destroyed, but obviously at least one survives. Sydney H. Logan, successor to Sir John Aird as Canadian Bank of Commerce General Manager, notified branches of the discovery of counterfeit 1920 \$20 notes in March 1927². These were described, with no exaggeration whatever, as “very dangerous”. “These notes have been forwarded from foreign sources and are so well executed as to be hardly distinguishable from the genuine bill,” Logan advised.

The discovery note has two markings on the back which are of Oriental origin, suggesting that the note had been in Asia. The manuscript marking at the lower left has been interpreted, in the context of the note, as being an abbreviation for “sample” or “specimen.”

By the time the counterfeits appeared, the 1920 \$20 notes in circulation had been pretty much replaced by the 1923 issue \$20 notes, so they were no longer seen in quantity. “If any of these bills are presented,” Logan instructed, “they should be accepted for collection only and forwarded for redemption to our Toronto branch.” The bank was taking no chances. Other banks no doubt were taking similar precautions.

The counterfeiters responsible for the 1920 \$20 fakes evidently worked in a well equipped plant, where they appear to have had access to some specialized machinery to help with ruling and shading. Even the imprint, so often the downfall of the counterfeiter, is quite well done. The denomination counters on the note face are noticeably lacking in brightness and clarity, however. The engraving of the portrait of H. S. Howland at the lower right is decidedly inferior, and provides a reasonably easy way to identify the counterfeit. Close-up images are provided for comparison. Special attention should be paid to the details in Howland’s eyes, lips and beard. I suggest that these features be used as the easiest and most reliable means of detecting counterfeits.

Other small differences can be seen under magnification. The farmer seated on the mower appears to be a young man of perhaps eighteen or twenty on the genuine, compared with the elderly farmer seen on the counterfeit. Again, on the counterfeit, the black horse is much too darkly shaded.



Markings found on the back of the counterfeit note. That on the left is traditional Chinese calligraphy; the marking on the right appears to be some kind of personal seal.

Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank John Pugh for the images of the counterfeit 1920 \$20 note. Access to the Canadian Bank of Commerce circulars was kindly provided by CIBC Archives. I am also grateful to Lemann Fung, who obtained a detailed analysis of the traditional Chinese character on the back of the note.

References:

1. Canadian Bank of Commerce, Circular #63, 13 Apr. 1923
2. Canadian Bank of Commerce, Circular #47, 8 Mar. 1927

RCNA CONVENTION DISPLAY AWARDS: PAPER MONEY

Category B: Canadian paper money, scrip and related paper items

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 st | Ronald Greene | “Western Bank Notes” |
| 2 nd | Henry Nienhuis | “Edme Henry - A Man and His Bank” |
| 3 rd | Albert Kaiser | “Hudson’s Bay Company” |

Category E: Non-Canadian paper money, scrip and related paper items

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 st | Brett Irick | “National Bank Notes of Mount Gilead” |
| 2 nd | Randal Haigh | “Encased Postage Stamps” |

Congratulations to Ron Greene, whose exhibit was awarded the Sheldon S. Carroll Best of Show medal. Ron also received the CPMS award for the best Canadian paper money exhibit.

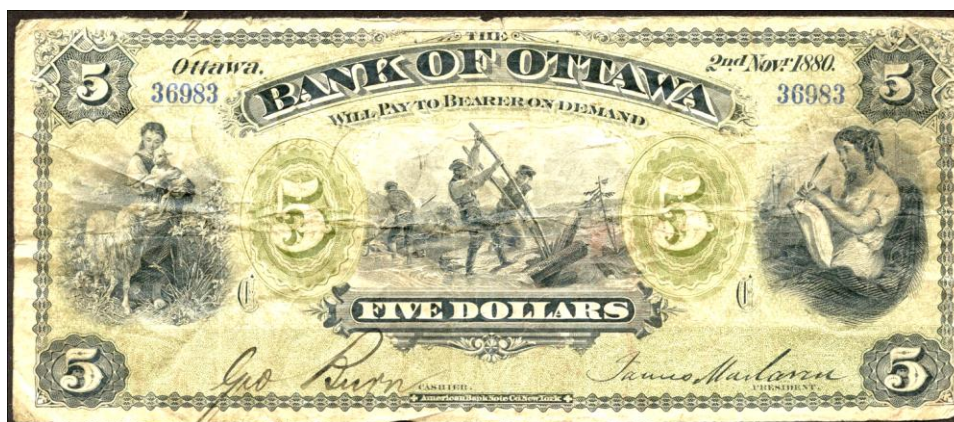
BANK OF OTTAWA VARIETY DISCOVERED

An 1880 \$5 note issued by the Bank of Ottawa has turned up, having blue sheet numbers. The note is number 36983, with check letter C. The three previously recorded \$5 notes of this issue, 11782/A, 11784/A and 11788/A, are all numbered in red.

The known \$10 notes, 41426/A and 43286/A, have blue numbers.

Since these notes were printed from a mixed plate, arranged \$5.5.5.10 with check letters A.B.C.A, and since the notes were numbered in sheets, and thus in the same colour, we conclude that the lower numbered notes were all numbered in red and higher numbered notes in blue.

Finding the changeover is the challenge. We can say with considerable certainty that it lies between 11789 and 36982. The ABN order book does not help us very greatly. There were eleven separate printings from the first in Feb. 1881 to the end of 1886, taking us to sheet number 32000. The bank was finding that the notes did not bear up well in circulation, and complained to the printer that they were “wearing out before their time”. To compensate the bank for its loss and (they hoped) to help retain a customer, ABN supplied a further 3,000 sheets to the bank at no charge in March 1887. A large final printing of 10,000 sheets in September of the same year brought the 1880-dated issue to a close.



This is speculative in the extreme, but if the “free” sheets provided to the bank marked the colour changeover, we could pinpoint the changeover to blue numbers at sheet number 32001. This is admittedly grasping at a straw, but the printing supplied at the expense of ABN was the only one that appears to have been different in any respect from the others, and *just maybe*, it was distinguished by the colour change in numbering, and the change was kept in place for the one subsequent printing. Failing that, we can be reasonably confident that sheets of the last printing, numbered 35001 to 45000, were all numbered in blue. We are unlikely to come any closer to the truth unless and until additional 1880 notes are found.



The discovery note was brought to light by the owner of a Phoenix, AZ coin shop, who contacted Brent Mackie for information. It was graded F15 by PMG and consigned to Heritage Auctions, where it sold in the September 2012 Signature Auction for \$15,275 including buyer’s premium.

**FOSKETT BRANDON BEDDOME
LONDON, ONTARIO - MERCHANT
ADVERTISEMENT ON A BANK OF BRANTFORD NOTE**

by **Len Buth, FCNRS**

Foskett Brandon Beddome was born on April 9, 1820 at Alkerton House, Eastington, Gloucestershire, England. He was the son of Josephus and Sophia [née Petrie] Beddome. In mid 1843 F.B. Beddome married Isabella Finnely at Kingston, Surrey, England. Isabella was born circa 1821 [four census records vary]. Foskett and Isabella immigrated to London, Canada West some time between 1843 and 1845. The exact year has not been determined as they could not be located in Ship Passenger and Immigration Lists, but their eldest offspring, a daughter, was born in London, C.W. in 1845 according to the 1861 Canada Census. The Beddomes had six children, one daughter and five sons, all born in London.

The earliest business record for F.B. Beddome [hereafter referred to as F.B.B.] was for the year 1847 and interestingly was not found in any available directories, but rather in the history of the London Curling Club located at their website. A history of the Club was written in 1928 by Dr. J.A. Wright and appeared in the *London Free Press*. Quoted next is the pertinent paragraph of the article:

“The London Curling Club originated from a conversation between Dr. Wanless and the first secretary, F. B. Beddome, in the store occupied at that time by Messrs. Beddome & Reid, situated on the south side of Dundas Street two doors from the City Hotel. After Dr. Wanless had explained the game, Mr. Beddome at once proposed to him that a club should be formed, which was done the same afternoon. The doctor and Mr. B. started with a memorandum book, and that day obtained the following names and subscriptions, the entrance fee being 10s. 9d., with a subscription of 2s, 6d.”

Robert Reid Sr. commenced a business in London circa 1847 and manufactured blank books, paper bags and boxes, and was a wholesale dealer in stationery. It is not overly clear if Beddome and Reid were in partnership, or if each occupied a store in the same premises. F.B.B. and Robert Reid Sr. both appear as booksellers in 1849 as recorded in *The History of Middlesex County*.

By 1850, however, F.B.B. was in the insurance business, among other services. A full page advertisement in the 1851 *Lovell's Directory*, copied and reproduced at right, gives full particulars of the related services offered. Interestingly, the same directory lists a “Mrs. Beddome - ladies' select school, Talbot St. North”. As Mr. and Mrs. Beddome are the only Beddome family in London at this time, the Mrs. Beddome listed must be Isabella. F.B.B. and family resided on Market Street [no house number] on the north side, between Talbot and Richmond Streets, at the corner of Talbot Street. In or about 1874, Market Street became Albert Street and the home was then listed at 132 Albert.

F.B.B. continued in the insurance business for the balance of his life. In 1851 the office is shown to be at the corner of Dundas and Ridout Steets, but some directories simply list that he is at Ridout Steet. An advertisement in the 1857 *Railton's Directory* is shown directly below, and, interestingly, while the ad shows only the name of F.B.B., the alphabetical listing in the same directory has “Beddome and Rowland - Broker and Land Agent”.

138 LONDON.

**F. B. BEDDOME,
Land, House, and General Agent,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
LONDON, CANADA WEST.**

F. B. BEDDOME begs to inform merchants generally, that he has commenced business in the above LINE, and that goods of any description entrusted to his care, will receive immediate attention, and be disposed of as advantageously as possible either by auction or private sale, according to instructions. Having resided many years in Canada, and having visited all the principal Towns East, and every Village West, he has had opportunities of knowing the best markets. He will continue to take quarterly journeys through the Western Districts, and will by this means be able to dispose of goods to much greater advantage, and to furnish intending

EMIGRANTS

With such information as they may require more correctly, having been appointed agent for several large

LAND OWNERS,

And having constantly fresh lots entered in his books, he can at all times supply lists of lands for sale, in any part of the country parties may wish to settle. Having been in business for many years, both in England and this country, he trusts he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their consignments. Parties having

Wild Lands, Farms, or Town Property,

They wish to dispose of, will do well to send the description, situation and price of the same, when it will be

ADVERTISED FREE OF ANY CHARGE,
A small per centage only charged when sales are effected.

**Auctions Attended in Town or Country,
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED,**

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

References in Canada.

Messrs. MOFFATS, MURRAY & Co.,	TORONTO.
HENRY ROWSELL, Esq.,	"
ANDREW HAMILTON, Esq.,	"
DUNCAN BELL, Esq.,	HAMILTON.
C. L. HELLWELL, Esq.,	"
H. C. R. BECHER, Esq.,	LONDON.
W. W. STREET, Esq., (Gore Bank)	"
GEORGE H. DERBY, Esq.,	BUFFALO, N.Y.

References in England.

Messrs. FAVELL & BEDDOME,	16 Gresham Street, LONDON.
SAMUEL BEDDOME,	Mansion House, "
ROGER WATERHOUSE, Esq.,	LIVERPOOL.
W. R. CALLANDER,	MANCHESTER.

1851 Lovell's Directory

F. B. BEDDOME,
GENERAL AGENT,
BROKER, AUCTIONEER, &C.,
 RIDOUT STREET, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:-
 Equitable Fire Insurance Co. of London, Eng.,
 Capital, £500,000.
 National Loan Fund Life Assurance Co., London,
 Capital, £500,000.
 Western Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Toronto,
 Capital, £100,000.
 Canada Farmers' Mutual Ins. Co., Hamilton,
 Capital, £100,000.

Railton's Directory - 1857

BEDDOME & BROWN,
 ESTABLISHED 1850.
 Foskett B. Beddome, Geo. T. Brown
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT

Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.
 Guardian Fire Assurance Co.
 Western Assurance Co. (Fire & Marine)
 Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.
 National of Ireland, Fire.
 Travelers Insurance Co. (Accident)
 Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp'n
 The Montreal Plate Glass Insurance Co.
TELEPHONE NO. 693. 443 RICHMOND ST.

R.L. Polk & Co. - 1887

Beginning with directories in 1887, F.B.B. had taken in a partner by the name of George T. Brown, and the business name became Beddome & Brown. Their advertisement in the R. L. Polk & Co. directory appears below. F.B.B. appears to have moved to 443 Richmond Street some time prior to 1872.

The Beddome & Brown listings continue through to the 1898 - 1899 J.G. Foster & Co. business directory, but now the alphabetical name and street listing has only "Beddome, Isabella - Wid. of Foskett B. - 132 Albert Street."

Foskett B. Beddome died on June 12, 1898 in his 78th year and interment was at Woodland Cemetery, London. Pallbearers included John Labatt and T. H. Carling. Mrs. Beddome died in 1901.

Mr. F.B.B. is known to have advertised on the back of uniface Canadian bank notes.

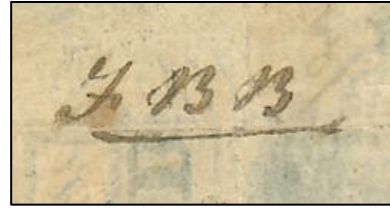
The note shown below, and subject of this article, carries F.B.B. advertising as "General Agent, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant". This on the back of a Bank of Brantford \$5.00 note dated Nov. 1, 1859. The note also carries the handwritten initials "FBB" in brown ink. Four images follow:



*Bank of Brantford : CH:40-10-02-08
 Actual size 183 x 77 mm*



Actual size 36 x 3 mm



Actual size 26 x 8 mm

Two other known bank notes that carry an advertising stamp for F.B.B. are:

Bank of Canada Currency Museum:

Colonial Bank of Canada - \$4.00 - June 4, 1859 - CH: 130-10-02-08

“F.B. Beddome - Emigration & Foreign Exchange Office - London, C.W.”

Moore Numismatic Auctions, Inc. - Public Auction Sale, October 27-29, 2011

Lot 1454 described as:

The International Bank of Canada - \$1.00 - Sept. 15, 1858 - CH: 380-10-08-02

“F.B. Beddome - Emigration & Foreign Exchange Office - London, C.W.”

It is interesting that all three notes are issue dated in the 1858 - 1859 time frame.

As will be noted, the advertising stamps on the Colonial and International notes differ from that on the Bank of Brantford note as to the services advertised. Research for this article, including numerous business directories, provided little information regarding F.B.B. being in the “emigration” and “foreign exchange business”. His 1851 advertisement in Lovell’s directory does indicate he was able to assist in providing land to those emigrating to Canada. There are inferences to foreign exchange in the following instances. The 1857 Lovell’s directory does list F.B.B. under the “Bankers” heading. The 1864-1865 Mitchell & Co. directory records F.B.B. as providing the services of “Bankers, Stock & Bill broker and Exchange Dealers”. Lastly, the 1865-1866 Lovell’s has F.B.B. as an “Exchange Dealer”. The foregoing directories continue to also list F.B.B. under “Insurance”.

The 1864-1865 Mitchell & Co. directory also records the names of “Beddome & Rowland” which were mentioned earlier in this article, however this time as “Proprietors ‘London Auction Rooms’, and Commission Merchants”.

There are no doubt other bank notes carrying F.B.B. advertising stamps, and the writer would be pleased to hear from anyone who may be able to provide data in this regard.

Mr. Beddome conducted his various business enterprises in London for a half century, an impressive record.

References:

The History of Middlesex County – 1889, W.A. & C.L. Goodspeed

London City / Middlesex County directories 1851 - 1901, including- Lovell; Railton’s; MacKintosh; Cherrier & Kirwin; Middlemiss; Murphy & Co.; McAlpine’s; W.H. Irwin & Co., R.L. Polk & Co.; R. Hills & Co.; Might’s; J.G. Foster; Vernon’s.

Canada Census - 1861 – 1901

Ontario Vital Records - marriages; deaths

London Free Press

London Advertiser

Website - <http://www.ancestry.com> - Ships Lists

Website - <http://www.londoncurling.ca/History/hist01.html>

Website - <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com> - Beddome



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PONDERING THE BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 1877 \$1.00 ISSUE by Cliff Beattie

The 1877 \$1.00 notes regularly appear in auctions and dealer lists. In fact, the Bank of Prince Edward Island is one of few chartered banks whose notes are available in quantity for collectors in uncirculated condition. Perhaps because they are so readily available, very little has been written about these bank notes.

After looking at the registers for this issue I decided to write this article as there are a number of interesting trends with regards to when these notes were issued and the serial numbers ranges associated with the issuing of the 1877 \$1.00 notes.

The first notes issued had the red "Canada Currency" overprint. This overprint was placed on bank notes issued in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island after they entered Confederation to show that the denomination of the note referred to the Canadian dollar. Prince Edward Island was the last government to convert its currency from pounds to dollars, in 1871. The register appears to indicate the overprinted notes were issued with sheet numbers starting at 09000 and ending at 19999. Surviving notes are generally well worn, existing in low grades, and in many cases the overprints are very faded.

1877 \$1.00 "Canada Currency" Overprint Register

09926/B	VG, upper left corner off, taped back on	2011 May eBay, 2011 April ONA Auction
10955/B	G	2010 July RCNA
11822/B	F, small stain lower left	2008 Sept Dealer list
12831	G-6	2011 June Torex Auction
13609	VG	2009 Aug RCNA dealer
13212	VG	NCC
14936/A	G-VG	2009 March eBay
16872	G, upper right corner missing	2012 Feb Torex Auction
17080	G, o/p	1999 Oct Torex
17193/A	G-VG	2006 May eBay, 2004 June Torex Sale
17710/A	G-VG, pieces missing LL	2005 Nov Edmonton Show
18412/B	G, o/p is very faint	2009 Aug eBay
18667/A	Poor, o/p not visible	2007 June eBay
18809/A	VG	1999 Oct Torex
19803/A	G - o/p very faint	2011 Feb dealer list

When the "Canada Currency" overprint was no longer deemed necessary, the Bank continued issuing notes with the same design, beginning with sheet number 20000 and ending with 23999. Once again, all the notes in the register have been well circulated and are found in only G to F condition.

1877 \$1.00 Circulated Notes Register #1



20209/B	VG	2002 Feb Torex
20466/B	VG	2009 June eBay
20820/A	G, brown stains, ragged edges	2011 Oct eBay
21615B	VG	2012 April Spinks Auction
21631/B	VG	2009 July Geoffrey Bell Auction
21171/B	F	2012 Sept Geoffrey Bell auction
22006/B	VG	NCC
22282/	G, pin holes, ragged edges	1997 June Torex
22669/A	VG	1993 June Torex
22677/A	VG 10	2010 Jan Heritage Auction, 2009 Oct Torex, 2009 June Torex
22747/B	VG	1970 July CNA
22922/A	F	2008 Sept eBay
22991/A	VG, ragged top and bottom edges	2006 March eBay
23991/A	G-VG	2005 Dec eBay, 1993 TCIF

There then appears to be a gap where the Bank did not issue notes, with sheet numbers from 24000 to 26000, none having appeared to date.

A large number of high grades notes exist in the registry, however, having sheet numbers ranging from 26688 to 26898. These notes, with a few exceptions, are all in AU to Unc condition. Somehow these notes were not destroyed and survived the closing of the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

1877 \$1.00 High Grade Notes Register



26688/A	AU	2002 Charlton Plate Note
26690/A	AU	2008 Sept eBay, 2007 Sept Heritage
26690/A	AU	Sale, 1989 Feb Torex
26692/A	Unc, stamped cancelled	Norweb Sale

26713/A	EF-AU	2006 Jan eBay
26714/A	AU-Unc	1991 CNA
26716/A	Unc	1999 Oct Lyn Knight Sale
26824/A	AU	Private collection
26825/A	Unc	Private collection
26830/A	VF	1980 July CNA
26831/A	F	1999 Oct Torex
26838/A	Unc	1995 June Torex
26839/A	Unc	2003 Feb eBay
26840/A	Unc	Private collection
26841/A	Unc	1994 Jan Dealer, 1993 ONA
26842/A	Unc	2008 Sept Banknote Gallery
26843/A	Unc	1974 Jan WDA Sale
26844/A	Unc	1992 Feb Torex
26845/A	Unc	2008 Oct Torex Auction, 2005 Feb Torex
26851/A	EF- AU	1999 Oct Torex
26855/A	Unc	1984 CNA Sale
26856/A	Unc-63	2012 July RCNA Auction, 2012 Feb Torex Auction
26858/A	Au	1986 July Moore, 1973 Feb WDA Sale
26859/A	Unc	1991 April ONA
26863/A	Unc-65 EPQ	2011 Jan Heritage, 2008 April Heritage
26873/A	EF	2011 April Spink Sale
26875/A	EF	1986 July Auction Canada
26877/A	Unc	NCC
26878/A	Unc	Private collection
26881/A	Unc	Private collection
26887/A	Unc	1973 Aug 1973
26891/A	Unc	2011 March Calgary Show, 2005 April eBay, 1993 ONA
26895/A	Unc	1995 May Bowers & Merena
26897/A	AU, blue Cancelled twice	2004 Oct eBay
26898/A	Unc	1989 Dec Stack's Sale

Then another oddity appears, where notes with sheet numbers ranging from 27000 to 30000 were issued for circulation and, once again, these notes for the most part are well circulated. It is curious that there are so few notes in this registry given the large range of serial numbers. Perhaps these notes were not actually issued by the Bank, but by individuals after the Bank ceased operating.

1877 \$1.00 Circulated Notes Register #2



27269/A
27398/B
29264/B
30092/A

VG
VG, pin holes, bottom edge cut off
G-VG
VG-F

2007 July Memphis
1992 Feb Torex
2012 Feb eBay
2008 April Heritage #3501

I realize some of the assumptions in this article are based on limited data, but if others have notes to add to the registers, or additional information becomes available, it will clarify what took place at the Bank of Prince Edward Island during the late 1870s.

Thanks to the author, Heritage Auctions and Geoffrey Bell Auctions for the images. - Ed.

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*, 25th edition 2013. Changes since the last listing in CPMN are in bold type.

Sheet Replacements

\$5	HPA	9.720M - 9.990M *	\$50	AHZ	9.905M - 9.910M †	\$100	EKR	3.240M - 3.600M
\$20	AUB	9.000M - 9.040M *	\$50	AHZ	9.915M - 9.920M †	\$100	EKR	8.640M - 9.000M
\$20	AUT	6.740M - 6.780M *	\$50	AMF	8.890M - 8.895M *	\$100	EKS	3.960M - 4.320M
\$50	AHS	0.320M - 0.360M	\$100	EKE	4.680M - 5.040M	\$100	EKS	5.760M - 6.120M
\$50	AHS	1.080M - 1.120M	\$100	EKM	4.320M - 4.680M	\$100	EKT	0.000M - 0.360M *
\$50	AHS	1.290M - 1.310M	\$100	EKM	5.760M - 6.120M	\$100	EKT	7.920M - 8.280M *
\$50	AHS	1.430M - 1.435M	\$100	EKP	3.600M - 3.960M	\$100	EKU	2.520M - 2.880M *
\$50	AHS	5.800M - 5.840M *	\$100	EKP	9.360M - 9.720M			

Single Note Replacements

\$5	AAD	2.883M - 2.884M	\$50	AHV	0.159M - 0.160M	\$100	EKD	3.478M - 3.479M
\$10	BTW	1.682M - 1.683M	\$50	AHV	8.823M - 8.824M	\$100	EKE	8.318M - 8.319M
\$20	AUT	6.976M - 6.977M *	\$50	AHW	5.086M - 5.087M	\$100	EKG	1.625M - 1.626M
\$50	AHS	0.480M - 0.481M	\$50	AHY	5.491M - 5.492M	\$100	EKH	1.128M - 1.129M
\$50	AHS	0.491M - 0.493M *	\$50	AMA	1.131M - 1.132M	\$100	EKL	0.808M - 0.809M
\$50	AHS	1.201M - 1.202M	\$50	AMA	7.909M - 7.910M	\$100	EKL	6.855M - 6.856M
\$50	AHS	1.217M - 1.218M *	\$50	AMD	4.738M - 4.739M	\$100	EKM	2.361M - 2.362M
\$50	AHS	3.724M - 3.725M *	\$50	AMD	5.926M - 5.927M	\$100	EKM	2.622M - 2.623M *
\$50	AHS	6.787M - 6.788M *	\$50	AMD	5.984M - 5.985M	\$100	EKN	6.154M - 6.155M
\$50	AHS	8.684M - 8.685M *	\$50	AMF	2.000M - 2.001M	\$100	EKN	6.518M - 6.519M
\$50	AHT	0.884M - 0.885M *	\$50	AMF	8.896M - 8.897M *	\$100	EKS	9.991M - 9.992M *
\$50	AHT	4.289M - 4.290M	\$50	AMF	9.437M - 9.438M *	\$100	EKS	9.993M - 9.994M *
\$50	AHU	8.063M - 8.064M	\$50	AMF	9.868M - 9.869M *			
\$50	AHU	9.648M - 9.649M *	\$50	AMG	0.168M - 0.169M			

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

*† These two ranges **replace** the AHZ 9.900M - 9.940M range in the catalogue*

THE \$50 POLYMER NOTES

By Gilles Pomerleau

After looking at more than 30,000 new \$50 polymer notes printed by BAI, taking down the serial number, front and back position number, I was still unable to figure out the matrix and the sequence of printing.

Finally, in early June, I got two sealed bricks of 1,000 notes. They were:

AHZ 6152 97/97 containing AHS 1432 97/97 and AHS 1302 97/97

AHZ 6153 98/98 containing AHS 1433 98/98 and AHS 1303 98/98

Between the two AHS, there was 130,000 difference which does not divide by 45 or 40, even though they have the same front and back position number. The only number that can divide 130, when you have a sheet of 45 which is 5 x 9, is 5. So 130 divided by 5 is equal to 26. So I tried 26 times 40 plus 26 times 5, but it was not working out either. Then I tried 28 times, no luck; 30 times, still nothing, then 32 times and that was the right number. Et voilà!

BAI is printing the \$50 polymer notes like this: sheets of 45 skip-numbered by 1,000.

32 times 40,000 then 32 times 5,000 then 32 times 40,000 and 32 times 5,000 and so on. That means that, on some sheets, there are two different prefixes.

Replacements that have numbers from the block of 40 notes are either sheet replacements of a range of 40,000 or multiples of 40,000 or single note replacements.

The row having the numbers 95 through 99 can be found anywhere in the matrix. For example, in AHS it is the last row, but in AME it is the 5th row.

All the notes I have looked at and the info received by collectors fit the following matrix. So it seems to be the right one.

I have tried to write this article to be short and as easy to understand as possible.

61/61	51/51	62/62	52/52	63/63
53/53	64/64	54/54	65/65	55/55
66/66	56/56	67/67	57/57	68/68
58/58	69/69	59/59	81/81	71/71
82/82	72/72	83/83	73/73	84/84
74/74	85/85	75/75	86/86	76/76
87/87	77/77	88/88	78/78	89/89
79/79	91/91	92/92	93/93	94/94
95/95	96/96	97/97	98/98	99/99

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*, 25th edition 2013. Changes since the last listing in CPMN are in bold type.

\$5 2006 Canadian Journey Issue

Printing Date 2011

Nothing to report (yet)...

\$10 2005 Canadian Journey Issue

Printing Date 2009

Nothing to report (yet)...

\$100 2011 Polymer Frontiers Issue

EK_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)

4 prefixes: **EKT, EKU, EKV, EKW**

\$20 2004 Canadian Journey Issue

Printing Date 2010

Nothing to report (yet)...

\$20 2012 Polymer Frontiers Issue

BS_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)

1 prefix: **BSW**

\$50 2012 Polymer Frontiers Issue

AM_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)

2 prefixes: **AML, AMG**

EDITORIAL, CONTINUED

Finally, we have an extensive report from Jared Stapleton on the auctions held over the late spring and summer. Jared devotes a lot of time and effort to make sure the information is as accurate as it can be, and his dedication is appreciated.

Other contributors to this issue are Walter Allan, Lemann Fung, Ron Greene, Brent Mackie and John Pugh, as well as our regular contributors Dick Dunn and Michael Zigler.

The new Bank of Canada polymer \$20 note was recently unveiled, which will not likely come as news, and the notes will be released for circulation in November. The north-east corner of the Bank of Canada building will be seen on both sides of the note, a departure from the familiar views of the Parliament Buildings found on so many notes. A portrait of Queen Elizabeth will be seen on the face of the note, while the back will pay tribute to the achievements and sacrifices of Canada's armed forces with an image of the Canadian National Vimy Memorial. The remaining denominations are scheduled for release before the end of next year. In the meantime, their design details remain secret.



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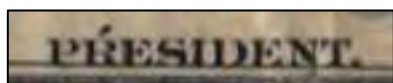
UNUSUAL DESIGN ERROR - AND A NEW VARIETY

Steven Bell has reported a most interesting variety of the Banque Nationale \$10 note of 1897. An acute accent has been applied to the R of PRESIDENT, instead of the adjacent E to which it belongs. The plate engraver's unfamiliarity with even the most basic French seems to have been at fault.

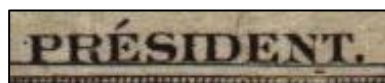


The Discovery Note: Banque Nationale \$10 1897, face. Acute Accent over R of PRESIDENT

Design errors are the result of human error, and are much less frequently seen than production error notes, often caused by malfunctioning equipment. Another example which springs to mind is the 1954 Devil's Face design. World notes will offer additional cases. Notes with mistakes in the design were of particular interest to our late founding president, Bill McDonald.



Error Design: enlargement of PRESIDENT



Correct Design: enlargement of PRÉSIDENT

The Banque Nationale note in question is a subset of the later "no lines" type, where the sheet numbers are not entered on an engraved line. It is number 660874/A. We do not know yet how prevalent this variety may be. The National Currency Collection contains number 451040/B, near the lower end of the "no lines" range, and it has the acute accent exactly where it belongs. So does note number 863316/A, near the high end of the range. Any further reports of the error variety would be greatly appreciated by the editor.

This new discovery may be expected to receive separate catalogue listing in the next edition of *Canadian Bank Notes*. We thank Steven for sharing this discovery, and congratulate him on his exceptional powers of observation!

CORRECTION

Banque d'Hochelaga note register, 1917 - 1920 (June issue):

1917 \$5 1178610 (Vaillancourt-ms) F-VF JHA Sale (Oct. 1993)

Should be

1917 \$5 **1179610** (Vaillancourt-ms) F-VF JHA Sale (Oct. 1993)

-thanks to **Ron Greene**

ANOTHER 1974 \$2 *RD REPLACEMENT NOTE FOUND

by Charles D. Moore

A second two dollar replacement note from the 1974 issue with prefix *RD has been discovered. The replacement prefix *RD was unknown until a year ago, and was unlisted in standard references in previous years. The second example, with the signatures of Lawson and Bouey, is also in Fine condition, similar in grade to the original discovery note. The serial number of the second note is *RD 8531999. The original discovery note is *RD 8059999. The two notes are from different sheets, indicating that possibly only eighty (80) notes once existed. Only two notes having surfaced after twenty-five years makes it improbable that others will be found, but in the bank note collecting field anything is possible.



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The newly discovered note has been consigned to Moore's February 21-22, 2013 Downtown Toronto Hilton public auction sale. The note was discovered in the greater Toronto area, while the original discovery note was found in Alberta. The first note, also consigned to Moore's, failed to sell at the June 2012 Toronto auction sale, the starting price being perhaps too aggressive. The newly discovered note will be auctioned without reserve, which will assist in establishing the fair market value for this rarity.

IN THE MARKET PLACE – September 2012

by Jared Stapleton

Jeffrey Hoare Auctions kicked off the spring/summer auction season with a general mixture of bank notes in conjunction with the ONA show.

Geoffrey Bell Auction has now established a presence in Toronto and hosted an auction in conjunction with the Toronto Coin Expo, offering an array of fresh material. Chartered bank notes included the 1856 \$1 Niagara District Bank and the 1873 \$4 Banque Ville-Marie with red SOREL overprint discovery notes. The highlight of the chartered bank notes was the 1889 \$50 Union Bank of Newfoundland note.

Moore's Numismatic Public Auction, held late June at the Downtown Toronto Hilton, featured one of the best collections of top grade Dominion of Canada and Bank of Canada notes ever to come to auction. Spirited bidding drove many notes to record-shattering prices.

The Canadian Numismatic Company hosted the RCNA auction in Calgary, and offered a rare 1872 \$4 The Bank of Hamilton note along with a variety of Canadian and world notes.

Overall, the numismatic hobby is seeing some upward movement. Collections are not coming out on the market in hordes, and rarities are seldom seen outside of auction.

JEFFREY HOARE AUCTIONS INC

Numismatic Sale No. 108 – Kitchener, ON (ONA) – April 13, 2012 (with 12.5% bp)

Lot #	Cat#	Description	Est.	Sold
344	DC-10	Dominion of Canada \$4 1882, 279300/B, Good+, pin holes, crayon	\$800	\$815
352	130-10-02-08	Colonial Bank of Canada \$4 1859, 257/C, Fine, blue "8" stamped on front	\$120	\$191
353	345-20-06	Bank of Hamilton \$5 1914, 1883387, Bell right, Fine, pressed	\$400	\$590

354	490-32-02	Molsons Bank \$5 1912, 288552/H, Abt. Fine, edge tears and a pinhole	\$450	\$759
357	795-10-08	Bank of Western Canada \$2 1859, Clifton, 84/A, Richardson right, EF	\$280	\$405

GEOFFREY BELL AUCTIONS

Auction Sale #5 - Toronto, ON (TORONTO COIN EXPO) – June 1, 2012 (with 15% bp)

Slight variations in final prices should be expected as iCollector buyers fee is at 20%

Lot #	Cat#	Description	Est.	Sold
Chartered Bank Notes				
918	55-22-02	Bank of British N. America \$5 1886, manuscript, F-VF, 14793/A	\$1,800-\$2,200	\$1,380
922	75-16-02-02	Canadian Bank of Commerce \$5 1917, EF, 375100/C	\$1,500-\$2,200	\$2,875
929	95-10-04-06	Central B. of New Brunswick £5 1851, PMG VG 10 NET, 115/A	\$12,000-\$15,000	\$7,475
932	185-10-02	Commercial Bank of Nfld £1 1859, PMG 12 Fine NET, 44554	\$15,000-\$20,000	\$20,700
938	185-14-08	Commercial Bank of Nfld £5 1874, VG, 581	\$3,000-\$4,000	\$1,840
948	220-24-06	Dominion Bank \$10 1931, PMG VF 25, 087564/A	\$800-\$1,000	\$488
951	360-22-04	Banque d'Hochelaga \$10 1914, Fine, pressed, 296695/A	\$600-\$800	\$373
952	375-10-02	Imperial Bank \$4 1875, VG, 9216/B	\$2,000-\$2,500	\$1,840
961	460-16-02	Merchants B of Can 1906 \$5, PCGS VF 25 PPQ, 2825789/A	\$1,000-\$1,500	\$2,875
962	490-28-08	Molsons Bank \$10 1905, VF. Nice and bright. 155063/A	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$2,300
971	510-12-06	La Banque Nationale \$6 1870, PCGS VF30, cancelled, 05753/A	\$6,000-\$7,500	\$7,475
975	530-12-03.4-02	Niagara District Bank \$1 1856, 20010C, PMG Good6 Net	\$10,000-\$12,000	\$12,650
977C	555-18-12S	Ontario Bank \$50 1888, PCGS Choice New 62, specimen, 00000	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$2,185
985	630-10-02-04	Royal Bank Canada \$5 1901, PMG VG10, 190537/B	\$4,000-\$5,000	\$3,162
993	630-20-02	Royal B of Can \$51943, PMG GEM UNC 65 EPQ, 096513/C	\$750-\$1,000	\$805
995	695-18-32	Standard Bank of Canada \$20 1919, PMG Fine 12, 063445/B	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$2,185
998	715-24-14	Bank of Toronto \$20 1935, PMG VF20, 11320/A	\$500-\$700	\$805
999	730-14-08	Union Bank of Canada \$10 1907, VG, Abt F, 078082/D	\$2,000-\$2,500	\$1,150
1004	750-14-08	Union Bank of Nfld £5 1883, PMG 15 Choice Fine, A12611	\$8,000-\$10,000	\$10,350
1008	750-16-08	Union Bank of Nfld \$20 1889, PMG 64 C Unc, 02986	\$20,000-\$25,000	\$19,550
1009	750-16-10	Union Bank of Nfld \$50 1889, PMG 35 Choice VF, 00739	\$20,000-\$25,000	\$40,825
1011	785-10-02	Banque Ville-Marie \$4 1873, red SOREL o/p, BCS F12, 23424 A	\$4,000-\$5,000	\$3,737
1014	800-12-02b	Westmorland Bank \$1 1861, VG, 22853/B	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$2,300

Error Bank Notes

Reported in June 2012 CPMS Journal

Dominion of Canada & Bank of Canada Bank Notes

1142	DC-18b	Dom. Of Can. \$1 1911, PMG VF35 EPQ, 806520/F, Green Line	\$600-\$800	\$632
1146	DC-25e	Dom. Of Can. \$1 1923, Choice Unc, bronze seal, R315893/C	\$2,000-\$2,750	\$1,725
1153	BC-1a	Bank of Can. \$1 1935, PCGS GEM NEW 66PPQ, A3971097/D	\$1,000-\$1,200	\$862
1157	BC-9a	Bank of Can. \$20 1935 Large seal, PMG VF20, A024570	\$2,500-\$2,750	\$1,840
1158	BC-13	Bank of Can. \$50 1935, PCGS Fine 15, A16586/D	\$3,000-\$3,500	\$1,955
1169	BC-27a	Bank of Can. \$100 1937, Osborne, PMG Unc 62 EPQ, A/J0052287	\$6,000-\$7,000	\$4,600
1172	BC-29aA	Bank of Can. \$1 1954, PCGS Choice New 63 PPQ, *A/A0000221	\$6,000-\$7,000	\$4,025
1177	BC-30bA	Bank of Can. \$2 1954, PCGS AU55, *A/B0008197	\$6,000-\$7,000	\$4,025
1188	BC-37b	Bank of Can. \$1 1954, Million Number Note, UNC. J/N5000000	\$800-\$1,000	\$632
1193	BC-38bT	Bank of Can. \$2 1954, Test Note, VG/Fine, G/R0058107	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$1,150
1195	BC-39b	Bank of Can. \$5 1954, Solid Numbers, Unc, D/X2222222	\$1,500-\$2,000	\$1,035
1223	BC-48aA	Bank of Can. \$5 1972, PMG AU 55, *CA4729999	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$3,162
1237	BC-53aT	Bank of Can. \$5 1979, Test Note, EF, 33000114764	\$1,800-\$2,000	\$1,380
1245	BC-56a	Bank of Can. \$5 1986, Solid Radar, Gem UNC, EPK4444444	\$1,000-\$1,250	\$1,035
1261	BC-67aA	Bank of Can. \$5 2006, Solid Radar, UNC, AOR8888888	\$1,000-\$1,200	\$1,840

MOORE NUMISMATIC AUCTION, INC.

Public Auction Sale - Toronto, ON – June 21-22, 2012 (with 15% bp)

Slight variations in final prices should be expected as iCollector buyers fee is at 18%

Lot #	Cat#	Description	Est.	Sold
Chartered Bank Notes				
1452	30-10-04a	Barclays Bank (Canada) \$10 1929, B013112, Fine	\$2,600	\$5,175
1458	75-16-04-02	Cdn. Bank of Commerce \$5 1917, green tint, 600866/D, Fine+	\$400	\$488
1501	125-10-02-06	Bank of Clifton \$5 1859, 5015/C, 'Ottawa III' o/p, Unc	\$350	\$603

1505	220-16-08	Dominion Bank \$5 1905, 596486/A, PMG VF-25	\$2,500	\$1,725
1512	225-10-02R	Exchange Bank of Toronto \$1 1855, Remainder, Fine	\$100	\$126
1521	360-18-04	Banque D'Hochelaga \$5 1907, 366844, PMG VG-10	\$3,500	\$2,415
1537	490-30-04S	Molson's Bank \$10 1908, 000000/A, Specimen, Unc	\$1,500	\$1,437
1582	(unlisted) 620-12-02R	Quebec Bank \$2 18xx, VF	\$1,000	\$891

Canadian Scrip

1609	QC170-10-04R	Forges Radnor, St Maurice, 1 Shilling 3 Pence (30 sols) 1859, Rem., F	\$175	\$172
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Dominion of Canada

1628A	DC-12	\$1 1897, 482007/A. Good Very Fine	\$4,000	\$5,520
1660	DC-2a	\$1 1870 Payable at MONTREAL, 346736/D, Almost Unc	\$15,000	\$12,650
1661	DC-8c	\$1 1878 Payable at ST. JOHN, scalloped border, 020781/B, Very Fine	\$12,000	\$24,150
1662	DC-11-i	\$2 1887, 075236/C, Series 'A', AU	\$30,000	\$20,700
1665	DC-13a	\$1 1898, 652812/A, Series 'C', 'ONE's inward', Unc	\$8,000	\$16,100
1667	DC-14b	\$2 1897 plain series, dark brown back, 547678/C, AU	\$9,000	\$14,950
1668	DC-16	\$4 1900, 000002/C, low serial number, AU	\$20,000	\$24,150
1672A	DC-21g	\$5 1912 Seal only at right, C144368/D, Unc	\$6,000	\$5,750
1674	DC-27	\$5 1924, A002463/B, AU	\$13,500	\$28,750

Bank of Canada

1678	BC-2	\$1 1935 French Text, F2381946/A, Unc	\$1,650	\$1,553
1680	BC-4	\$2 1935 French Text, F000016/A, low serial number, Choice AU	\$10,000	\$6,900
1682	BC-6	\$5 1935 French Text, F034923/D, Unc	\$5,500	\$4,025
1683	BC-7	\$10 1935 English Text, A000007/A, low serial number, Choice AU	\$4,750	\$5,175
1688	BC-9a	\$20 1935 English Text, Large Seal, A000006/A, Choice AU	\$20,000	\$20,700
1690	BC-10	\$20 1935 French Text, F000008/A, low number, Unc.	\$22,000	\$34,500
1693	BC-12	\$25 1935 French Text, F000005/B, low number, choice AU	\$28,000	\$19,550
1694	BC-12	\$25 1935 French Text, F000008/B, low number, choice AU	\$28,000	\$26,450
1695	BC-14	\$50 1935 French Text, F03994/C, AU	\$15,000	\$20,700
1696	BC-15	\$100 1935 English Text, A03408/D, AU	\$8,500	\$14,950
1697	BC-16	\$100 1935 French Text, F02989/A, choice AU	\$18,500	\$34,500
1698	BC-19	\$1000 1935 English Text, A15843/B, Choice Unc	\$17,000	\$16,100
1700	BC-23a	\$5 1937 Osborne-Towers, A/C7067829, AU	\$2,800	\$2,530
1701	BC-24a	\$10 1937 Osborne-Towers, A/D3375185, Unc	\$2,500	\$2,760
1710	BC-33aA	\$20 1954 Beattie-Coyne, Devil's Face, *A/E0001162, Unc	\$15,000	\$16,100
1712	BC-32aA	\$10 1954 Coyne-Towers, Devil's Face, *A/D0002008, Unc	\$10,000	\$11,500
1715	BC-27a	\$100 1937 Osborne-Towers, A/J0056616, Unc	\$5,500	\$4,600
1727	BC-1,-3,-5	\$1, \$2, \$5, 1935 English Text, All A0000103/A, Choice AU	\$7,000	\$4,600
1791	BC-38a	\$2 1954 Beattie-Coyne, I/B9060802, EF, scarce prefix	\$165	\$345

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC COMPANY.

RCNA – Calgary, AB, July 19-21, 2012 (with 15% bp)

Slight variations in final prices should be expected as iCollector buyers fee is at 18%

Lot #	Cat#	Description	Est.	Sold
Chartered Bank Notes				
14	75-14-12	Canadian Bank of Commerce 1912 \$5, 635966/A, PMG VF25	\$7,500	\$7,475
16	75-10-06	Canadian Bank of Commerce 1870 \$4, 102595/D, PMG F12 Net, repaired	\$4,250	\$2,875
33	85-10-02	La Banque Canadienne Nationale 1925 \$5, 2558660, Original UNC	\$1,200	\$862
43	110-14-06-06a	City Bank 1857 \$4, 17996/C, PMG VG10, Minor splits	\$6,000	\$4,485
54	220-14-10	Dominion Bank 1931 \$20, 04623/D, PMG VF25, Ink mark	\$1,775	\$1,104
68	345-10-02	Bank of Hamilton 1872 \$4, 7991/B, PMG F12	\$12,000	\$13,225
82	365-10-04	Home Bank of Canada 1914 \$5, 114674/A, PMG VG10	\$4,700	\$3,737
96	430-10-04a	Mechanics Bank 1872 \$4, L o/p, 26531, PMG VG8	\$375	\$230
125	545-10-02	Northern Crown Bank 1908 \$5, 122232/D, PMG F12	\$4,000	\$3,507
150	615-14-04	La Banque Provinciale du Can. 1919 \$5 Orange tint, J218914, PMG VF35	\$4,000	\$5,175
161	630-12-12	Royal Bank of Canada 1913 \$20, 900038/B, PMG VF25	\$2,450	\$1,725
172	630-20-02	Royal Bank of Canada 1943 \$5, 019017, PCGS EF40	\$450	\$282
173	695-18-28	Standard Bank of Canada 1919 \$20, 039106/B, PMG VF30 NET	\$7,000	\$6,325
Municipal Issue				
195	MU-5	Cobourg Board of Police 1848 10 Shillings, 1359, PMG AU53 Net	\$400	\$374

Dominion of Canada

212	DC-2c	1870 \$1 St. John, 45477, PMG VG8 NET	\$4,500	\$1,610
231	DC-13c	1898 \$1, 385587, PMG EF40	\$1,500	\$1,150
243	DC-18d	1911 \$1, 012529P, PCGS CH UNC64PPQ	\$3,000	\$2,300
273	DC-25i	1923 \$1, B1805908, PCGS UNC64PPQ	\$3,000	\$2,070

Bank of Canada

306	BC-5	1935 \$5, A178216, PMG UNC64EPQ	\$4,000	\$2,900
326	BC-13	1935 \$50, A09797, PCGS AU53	\$12,500	\$9,085
335	BC-21a	1937 \$1, CA2957810, PCGS Gem UNC65PPQ	\$500	\$460
338	BC-21b	1937 \$1, JA0860497, PCGS VG10 Apparent. Edge splits & repaired	\$275	\$287
343	BC-21d	1937 \$1, SOLID 1111111, Abt VF	\$2,400	\$2,300
370	BC-24b	1937 \$10, Z/D0040544, G-T, BCS VF20	\$250	\$178
398		1954 Devils Face Low Serial Number Set, \$1 to \$100, C-T, UNC, 0000054	\$5,500	\$10,925
455	BC-39bA	1954 \$5, *RC0057980, PCGS Gem UNC65PPQ	\$150	\$178
462	BC-32bA	1954 \$10, *A/D0006516, PMG VF30	\$3,500	\$3,162
511	BC-46aA	1973 \$1, *AA5112500, PCGS AU55 App	\$2,250	\$1,725

PRESS RELEASE:

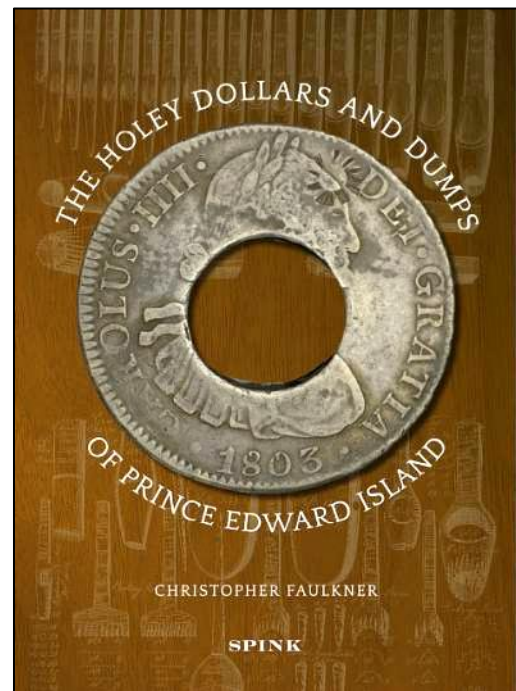
J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, 20 AUGUST 2012

The J.D. Ferguson Historical Research Foundation recently held its Annual Meeting. The Foundation's prime objective is to give financial support to a broad range of activities aimed at preserving our heritage as it relates to early historical currency, banks and other issuers of money, coins, tokens, medals and paper money issued throughout Canada.

It was announced the book authored by Dr. Christopher Faulkner entitled "The Holey Dollars and Dumps of Prince Edward Island" is currently at Spinks and slated to be released early fall 2012. The Foundation is underwriting the total cost of publication. The Board also agreed to donate its extensive inventory of books to the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association for presentation to juniors and new members. The RCNA is also going to receive a donation of \$3,000 to upgrade its journal with additional color.

Awards of four scholarships of \$3,000 each to Canadian universities were approved for numismatic study at the post-graduate level. Funds are provided from the Rev. Dr. Bernard J. O'Connor Scholarship Fund. The universities selected were Memorial of St. John's, Laval of Quebec City, Carleton of Ottawa and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

In order to increase the amount of its financial support to various numismatic activities, the Foundation needs to increase its investment portfolio. Donations of cash and numismatic and archival material are urgently sought and will be gratefully received at any time. All donations are tax exempt under the *Income Tax Act* and an official receipt will be issued. Our thanks to the Vancouver Numismatic Society for their generous donation.



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