



# Canadian Paper Money Society Journal

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*Major General Sir Isaac Brock  
6 Oct. 1769 - 13 Oct. 1812  
The Hero of Upper Canada*

*"Funding the War of 1812", by David Bergeron  
Article begins on page 109*

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- Don Roebuck analyses Sawtooth Skip Numbering on BABN Birds \$20s..... Page 123*
- Cliff Beattie asks, "Are there any more of these \$1.00 notes?" ..... Page 126*
- Jared Stapleton reports on the state of the hobby and the market..... Page 128*
- Harry Eisenhauer presents his Molsons Bank \$6 and \$7 note register..... Page 132*

*...and much more!*



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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.

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1728 K. Altman

1725 B. Haney

1727 A. Dunn

1729 B. Millar

**Enclosed is the renewal notice for 2013. Please note the new dues structure and options which will take effect on 1st January 2013.**

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Dick Dunn, CPMS Secretary/Treasurer  
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### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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As always, there is lots of action in the CPMS Executive Suites. It appears that we are back on track with our quarterly Journal after an unfortunate delay in getting the September issue out. Paul Petch has taken over the reigns as layout editor and my personal thanks to him for stepping up to the plate when we needed him. Also thanks to Dick Dunn and Jared Stapleton for their recruitment efforts. Paul has a wealth of experience to draw on, and I welcome him to the team. I wish also to direct my personal thanks to Brent Mackie, our outgoing layout editor, for his dedication, creativity and hard work in that role for a number of years.

The new polymer \$20 bill was released in on November 7th to good reviews. The \$20 bill is the most numerous bill in circulation and in many cases it is the only bill dispensed by ATM machines. Many members of the general public don't often get \$50 and \$100 bills so this may be the first polymer bill some people have handled. The design of the note features the monument at Vimy Ridge, the site where many Canadian soldiers lost their lives in the Great War. In that respect it was fitting that the note was released a few days prior to Remembrance day in a ceremony at the National War Museum in Ottawa. Due to the large number of bills released in a short period of time, prefix collectors appear to be quite delighted at the new challenge. In just three weeks, 23 new prefixes have been recorded in the serial number database: <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2012/11/press-releases/bank-of-canada-issues-20-polymer/>

Although I am not a student of economics and monetary policy, the recent announcement that Bank of Canada Governor Mark Carney has been appointed as Governor of the Bank of England effective July 1, 2013 has been touted as an international example of how well Canada has weathered the economic downturn compared to the USA and Europe, with Governor Carney (and the "Harper Government") at the rudder. For me and for many collectors of Canadian bank notes it means another signature combination to collect. The new polymer \$5 and \$10 bills are scheduled to enter

circulation in late 2013, so it will be interesting to see if these notes will bear the Macklem–Carney signatures, or that of the newly appointed governor.

Seasons Greetings to everyone from the CPMS executive.

Michael Zigler DVM, CPMS President  
*president@cpmsonline.ca*

## EDITORIAL

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Lots of things have happened in the short time since I prepared the last editorial. As everybody will know by now, Bank of Canada Governor Mark Carney will vacate his Ottawa job as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2013 and become Governor of the Bank of England one month later. Like most Canadians, I share a sense of pride in his accomplishment, while feeling a degree of loss and uncertainty pending the selection of a successor. If I recall correctly, he is only the second Governor to leave the position before the completion of a full seven-year term. (The first was the late James E. Coyne, who departed under vastly different circumstances.) A new signature will, of course, duly appear on our notes. Will low denomination notes signed Macklem–Carney be scarce, or are there untold millions of them on order or sitting in the Bank’s vaults waiting for eventual release?

Another recent development was the appearance of the polymer \$20 note in circulation. They are not in use in craggy Grey Highlands yet, but I did have the opportunity to examine one recently. I saw the Peace Tower and the Vimy Memorial, but the Bank of Canada building? Not so much—despite what I told you last time, from what appeared to be an authoritative source. I am beginning to suspect you can’t believe half the lies you see on the Internet! Like our correspondent Don Roebuck, I’m underwhelmed by the quality of the engraving. It seems to me that computers, as engravers, have only progressed to the point that human engravers attained in the 1820s. There is just something missing that’s needed to make the portraits look truly human.

Upon hearing by the grapevine that the Bank of Canada Museum would be closing next year, I contacted Curator David Bergeron and got confirmation and more details. The Museum, David informed me, will be closed as of 2 July 2013 and the building will be completely vacated for renovations later next year. The National Currency Collection will be closed for research during the period of the move to a site not yet announced, but will be available to the public during its temporary relocation. The Museum will be completely redesigned in time for the Bank’s reopening in 2017 and the Collection will have a new home somewhere in the renovated site.

Be sure to read Henry Nienhuis’ beautifully illustrated article on his favourite bank, *Henry’s Bank* (of course), in the December issue of the RCNA’s *Canadian Numismatic Journal*. It will be the standard reference on the subject for many years to come. Congratulations, Henry!

This issue of your *CPMS Journal* is quite special. Just in time to mark the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, we have a superb paper from David Bergeron on its financing, with emphasis on the Army Bills. The executive approved expenditure for some colour images.

Don Roebuck provides the last of the missing pieces in the puzzle of nonconforming skip numbering systems for BABN Birds \$20s. Cliff Beattie draws our attention to more rare, and probably under-rated, early \$1 notes, and would appreciate feedback if there are other examples to be added to the record. I also thank Harry Eisenhauer for his Molsons Bank \$6 and \$7 register. Finally, Jared Stapleton reports on the fall auction happenings, and includes one rarity which sold for a price in excess of \$50,000! Thanks also to our regular contributors Michael Zigler, Dick Dunn, Brent Mackie and Gilles Pomerleau.

It is with somewhat mixed emotions that I inform you that this will be my last issue as Editor. After precisely twenty years in the position, the time has come (many may say long passed) for me to hand over to someone else. The job has been often rewarding, sometimes worrying, but always interesting. Please show your support for the new Editor (as yet unknown) by keeping the inbox full, as you have so generously supported me. I am grateful that Paul Petch has accepted the position of Layout Editor and it has been a pleasure to work with him, however briefly. Send your manuscripts to Paul and he can pass them on when the new Editor is appointed.

Compliments of the season and my very best wishes to all members of the C.P.M.S.

R. J. Graham

Paul R. Petch, Layout Editor, *CPMS Journal*  
*layout@cpmsonline.ca*

**Deadline for the next issue of the CPMS Journal is 1 March 2013**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Dear Editor,

I just received the September 2012 Journal and read with interest, Cliff Beattie's registry and comments on the Bank of PEI \$1.00 issues of 1877.

I believe I can shed light on the availability of uncirculated notes in the mid range serial numbers. My memory is imperfect but about 20 years ago a lady in my hometown of St Stephen, NB called me to say she [had] some old paper money in the bank and would get it for me to look at. This took about a year before she remembered and I went to see her for tea one afternoon.

She handed me an envelope and first thing I saw were the usual low-grade shinplasters and few miscellaneous 1937 issues. Next was a Union Bank of PEI Twenty Pound note with "counterfeit" written on it—that note proved to be unique and legitimate. The best was yet to come . . .

I then saw a thick group of Bank of PEI issues ! One \$5.00 note, low grade as usual. Then there were, and my memory is imperfect but pretty close, about thirty-five Bank of PEI \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes of 1877, all AU or UNC. There were several sequential runs and, most interestingly, several \$1 and \$2 notes with matching sheet numbers! I think there were about 25 \$1.00 notes and about 10 of the \$2.00 notes. Of course I bought them all, paying \$200 each for the Bank of PEI's. I sold them over a period of years so as not to depress the market, which was then about \$500 a note retail and the price was fairly steady over the several years it took to sell them individually and not reveal the hoard which would be a negative for everyone.

This group explains the availability of the UNC \$1.00 notes though they are widely dispersed. After all these years the revelation of the hoard will have no effect on values. I have always found it a wonder that such a hoard would show up in the very small hometown (pop. 5,000) of what, in those times, was a small number of paper money dealers. As we all know—you just never know!

Regards,  
Don Olmstead  
St Stephen, NB

Dear Editor,

I think that the portrait of the Queen on the new Canadian \$20 note is the worst portrait of the queen that I have ever seen, on any note issued by any country.

The basic problem is that she looks *angry*. But in the original photograph (which I assume is what is in the hologram), she has a much more neutral expression. A bit stern, perhaps, but not angry.

I suspect that the difference in the expression has something to do with the Queen's eyes being more open in the engraving. It doesn't take much!

The Queen has also been given a larger, more masculine jaw in the engraving, making her look a bit like Gerry Ford.

Or am I just getting grouchy in my old age?

Yours truly,  
Don Roebuck

*Image on our new \$20 note  
Printed image*



*Image on our new \$20 note  
Holographic image*



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## FUNDING THE WAR OF 1812

by David Bergeron, Curator, National Currency Collection Bank of Canada

This year marks the bicentennial of the outbreak of the War of 1812. The causes of the war extend back to the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, when Great Britain imposed sanctions on neutral vessels, including American ships, crossing the Atlantic and attempting to land in European ports. American frustration climaxed on 18 June 1812, when President James Madison signed a declaration of war against Great Britain.

As a British colony, Canada was swept up in the conflict and became the main target of the American military. The Maritime provinces were largely unaffected, as peaceful arrangements were reached with the New Englanders, who largely opposed the war. In Lower Canada, where military forces were focused on the defence of Québec City and Montréal, only a handful of major battles and skirmishes were fought, the most notable being the Battle of Chateauguay (26 October 1813). Upper Canada bore the brunt of the conflict. Major General Henry Dearborn, who had command of the northeast sector of the U.S. Army from the Niagara River to the New England coast, told President Madison that remote Upper Canada, with its sparse population and largely undefended border, was “easy pickings” and that taking it was simply a matter of marching to claim the area. Yet although American forces significantly outnumbered the British and Canadians, the British were far better prepared than the Americans had realized. For three years, the two sides exchanged fire in historic battles fought on both sides of the border.

Much has been written about the causes and events that led to the war, and about the epic battles in which forts were destroyed, cities burned and military leaders killed. This article does not recount those events. Instead, it examines an important element behind the success of the British and Canadian forces—the financing of the war, including the challenges that the Commissariat Department faced to source, procure and pay for the supplies, provisions and equipment required for the troops.

At a time when British North America had no banks and was starved of financial resources, and with the prospect of war making it difficult to obtain large amounts of specie (gold and silver coins), the Government of Lower Canada made the decision to issue legal tender notes called army bills to pay for troops and supplies.<sup>1</sup> Although army bills represented a convenient medium of exchange that filled much of the void left by the shortage of specie, it is debatable whether they were the “success” that many contemporaries reported. The economic conditions of the colony following the war, especially in Upper Canada, do not support the claim that army bills pulled the Canadas out of financial hardship. The war may have had ended in a stalemate, but economically, the Americans fared much better than the Canadians in the post-war years. This will be revealed with an examination of Canada’s economy in the aftermath of the war.

### 1. The Economy in Lower and Upper Canada Prior to the War

War can impose heavy burdens on a country’s economy. Resources are required to supply troops, funds are needed to cover military expenses, and the concentration of personnel on the war effort diminishes their contribution to economic growth. Prosperity is further strained when the theatre of battle is on home soil. That was the situation in the Canadas during and after the War of 1812. In fact, the effects of the war were more pronounced, especially in Upper Canada, given the small population, the lack of arable land and the challenges of travel in such a large area. With the influx of a regular army to defend the colony’s borders and the recruitment of local inhabitants for the militia, demand for supplies, food, uniforms, equipment, weapons and ammunition increased. Since Canada had extremely limited manufacturing capabilities, most of these items had to be imported. And, although Canada’s economy was developing well, in the early nineteenth century it was still largely a subsistence economy, and its production capacity was moderate. Agriculture and land clearing were the principal economic activities, with fishing and the fur trade occupying a lesser role, mainly in Lower Canada. The normal rate of land development and agriculture in the Canadas was barely enough to meet demand during peace. Surely, it would not be sufficient in wartime.

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<sup>1</sup> Although army bills were primarily used to finance the war, they were not the only medium of exchange available at that time. Some merchants issued their own paper scrip and imported copper tokens for small change. Even American bank notes were found in circulation in Upper Canada during the war.

Until the early nineteenth century, farming practices in Lower Canada had progressed slowly. Since the fall of New France in the 1760s, the habitants had been content with farming and producing goods to meet the needs of their own families. The idea of producing and selling surplus goods and crops was of little interest to them until the demand for goods in Europe rose, along with their prices. When crop failures, poor output and hostilities in Europe drove up the prices of flour, timber and other staples, habitant farmers were happy to sell whatever surpluses they had for a profit. Yet, overall, farming in Lower Canada was largely for sustenance, and by the turn of the nineteenth century, land development and agriculture in the province had stagnated to the point where it relied on wheat and other grains imported from Upper Canada to meet local demand.

Before the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists, who fled the United States after the American Revolution, Upper Canada was very much a wilderness, consisting of a few towns hugging the banks of the St. Lawrence River and the shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Those displaced Americans who chose to settle in Upper Canada received land grants and compensation from the government to assist them in settling and developing the land. Thus, in the short 20 years between the passage of the Constitutional Act (1791) marking the foundation of the province and the outbreak of the War of 1812, Upper Canada was well on its way to expanding its economic growth and capital creation. Land development was robust, and proceeds from the timber trade as a result of land clearing contributed further to the province's growth (McCalla 1993, 28–29).

Any attempts to measure output for military consumption during the war are speculative. In 1811, the population in the Canadas was about 350,000, although only approximately 70,000 lived in Upper Canada. It is estimated that about 1.5 million acres of land were under cultivation, with a variety of grains and produce being grown. While records indicate the nature of the crops harvested (wheat, oats, barley, maize, peas), there are no reliable statistics to show the relative volumes of each crop, nor of the total output from cultivated lands.<sup>2</sup> Nevertheless, it is clear that wheat was the staple of the Canadian economy and, along with timber, was a principal export of the colony. However, with the rise in military presence and the added demands for food and supplies imposed by the war, exports of surplus goods were curtailed to meet domestic needs. Furthermore, since farmers were called on for militia duty, there were fewer workers available for harvesting. Hence output declined during the early days of the war.

At the outbreak of the war, it is estimated that there were approximately 9,000 British troops in Canada, with about 1,600 posted in Upper Canada. By 1814, that number had increased to 48,000, most of whom had been deployed to Canada from Wellington's army after the Peninsular War in Europe. The remainder of the military support consisted of about 10,000 militia and 10,000 Native allies, for a total of 68,000. According to the records of the Commissary-General in charge of supplies and provisions for the military, 3.6 million pounds of flour were required for the forces in Lower Canada between April 1812 and June 1813. About 2.6 million pounds were already on hand, with another million still to be sourced.<sup>3</sup> The Commissary-General notes that there would be no problem locating enough flour in the colony. In subsequent years, however, as the number of troops increased, Commissariat records indicate that flour had to be imported from Great Britain to meet the demand. From April to August 1813, 3.38 million pounds of flour were shipped from Britain. Of the 10.6 million pounds required between April 1814 and September 1815, 6.7 million pounds were sourced in British North America, and the remaining 3.9 million pounds were imported from Britain (Steppler 1974, 276, 278). Thus, although wheat was the staple of Canada's economy, as the war effort expanded, there was not enough supply to meet the growing demand. Considering that military rations included grains, meats, produce and non-perishable foods, the Canadas were clearly not able to provide enough food for the troops. As will be seen, finding food was just one of the trials that the Commissariat had to contend with to supply and equip the troops for combat.

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<sup>2</sup> Many historians acknowledge that statistics on land development and agriculture in the Canadas are spotty.

<sup>3</sup> One barrel of flour consisted of about five bushels of wheat, and, by law, a standard barrel of flour weighed 196 pounds. To meet the needs of the Commissariat, 5,100 barrels of flour (25,510 bushels of wheat) would be required. Wheat output in Upper Canada in 1803, which is the latest date prior to the war that Douglas McCalla uses in his studies, was 511,000 bushels, almost half of which was used for domestic consumption (McCalla 1993, 252). Based on these numbers, there would have been sufficient supplied of flour on hand, at least in the early months of the war.



## 2. Money in Canada

Money is the fuel of an economy. No matter what its form or nature, money has three basic qualities: as a medium of exchange, it allows transactions to be conducted; as a store of wealth, capital to be created, and as a unit of account, the price of goods and services to be established. The flow of money is vital to economic stability and prosperity: money is used to pay the labour that manufactures the goods a company sells to consumers, who pay for those goods using money. Earnings from the sale of goods are used to grow the company, including its labour force and its productivity. A delicate balance must be achieved between interest rates and inflation to ensure consistent economic growth. If there is too much money, its value is reduced (inflation). If there is not enough money, the economy falters (recession). In the early days of Canada's economy, money, or the lack of it, was a major impediment to the country's prosperity. Because Canada's economy was largely agrarian, with almost no manufacturing industry, merchants were the main drivers of the economy. They had to provide goods for locals to purchase and they had to purchase local goods to pay their suppliers. Merchants assumed much of the risk when it came to commerce. They acted as bankers, provided loans and credit, and issued currency whenever it was convenient. It is no surprise, therefore, that merchants would play a central role in the war effort.

There were four sources of capital flows in the Canadas: profit on exports, import duties, funds brought in by immigrants and British government spending. At the outset of the war, all of these sources of capital more or less dried up. A general ban on exports stifled that revenue stream. The payment of import duties, especially from Lower Canada to Upper Canada, was sporadic and unreliable. Authorities had closed the borders to American immigrants and ordered the extradition of American citizens in British North America. Because of increased spending in Britain during the Napoleonic Wars, specie payment was suspended and the issue of Bank of England notes increased. The national debt in Britain forced a reduction in military spending (Sheppard 1994, 138). If sources of revenue were depressed and inconsistent before the war, they were almost non-existent during the war.

Prior to the War of 1812, the money circulating in the Canadas consisted of an array of foreign gold and silver coins of varying values, a mix of copper tokens for low-value transactions, and scattered issues of merchant scrip (known as *bon pour*), which were received with mixed feelings, owing to the public's distrust of paper money. There were no banking facilities in the Canadas yet, so recourse to bank notes was non-existent. Merchants relied on commercial paper, bills of exchange and promissory notes to settle accounts with their suppliers in Great Britain or the United States, and, in the absence of money, business with the local citizens was conducted using credit. Because specie was so important in trade, currency legislation tended to overrate coins to encourage their circulation and to prevent their being removed from the colony. The Currency Acts of 1796 in Upper and Lower Canada, for example, rated the Spanish dollar, perhaps the most abundant silver coin available at the time, at 5 shillings, which was 11 per cent above its sterling value of 4 shillings, 6 pence. A British shilling in Canada had an added value of a penny, which was two days' pay for a British soldier in Canada (McCullough 1984, 80). In the early nineteenth century, specie currency came mainly from Boston and New York. Great Britain, whose funds were tied up in the Napoleonic Wars, could

COINS	WEIGHT dwt. grs.	RATE		
		£	s.	d.
<b>Gold</b>				
British guinea.....	5 6	1	3	4
Johannes of Portugal .....	18 0	4	0	0
Moidore .....	6 18	1	10	0
Milled doubloon, or 4 pistole piece of Spain.....	17 0	3	14	0
French louis d'or, coined before 1793..	5 4	1	2	6
French pistole, coined before 1793..	4 4		18	0
American eagle.....	11 6	2	10	0
<b>Silver</b>				
British crown.....		5	6	
British shilling .....		1	1	
Spanish milled dollar, equal to 4s. 6d. sterling .....		5	0	
Spanish pistareen.....		1	0	
French crown, coined before 1793 ..		5	6	
French piece of 4 livres 10 sols tour- nois .....		4	2	
French piece of 36 sols tournois ....		1	8	
French piece of 24 sols tournois ....		1	1	
American dollar .....		5	0	

*Currency Acts of 1796 (36 George III, C.5 Lower Canada; 36 George III, C.1 Upper Canada) detailing the coins that are legal tender, their lawful weight and their currency value in Upper and Lower Canada. These were the most current acts leading up to the War of 1812. Both acts were amended in 1821.*

supply little coinage to the colony. When it suspended specie payment, the Bank of England issued low-denomination notes to substitute for the lack of specie in circulation (Hewitt and Keyworth 1987, 38–42.)

Not only the quantity, but also the quality, of specie was an issue. Old, worn and damaged coins tended to circulate, whereas good pieces were hoarded. Coins whose weight was below standard were discounted. This added to the complexity of conducting business, since worn coins had to be weighed and discounted each time they were passed (Reddish 1984, 713–28). However, the quality of the specie in circulation in the Canadas was only a small factor in the colony's money woes, as the British military authorities would soon find out.

To summarize, Canada's economy was slowly developing, thanks to the export of a small surplus of staples—consisting mainly of wheat and timber—to foreign markets. But, given the sparse population and the work involved in land clearing, progress was slow. In Lower Canada, farmers did not engage in surplus farming to a great extent, and in Upper Canada, output was still too low. Hence, before the war, Canada's resources were not sufficiently robust to lift the economy above the subsistence level. After the early days of the war, there was not enough food to provision the troops, and even if supplies of food and other goods had been available, the shortage of a circulating medium of exchange posed a problem. To fight the war against the Americans, the commissaries in charge of supplying the troops had two major obstacles to overcome: sourcing and procuring supplies and raising the funds to pay for them.

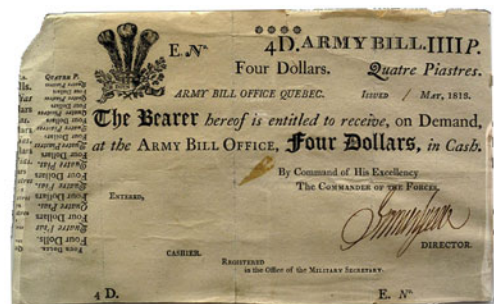
### 3. Supplying and Funding Military Expenditures During the War

Napoleon said that an army marches on its stomach: in other words, a soldier needs to be fed to fight. This is where the Commissariat played a vital role in the war. The Commissariat Department, which was subordinate to the treasury, was responsible for supplying and provisioning troops and arranging payment for those supplies. The Commissariat was a civil administration distinct from the command of the military, which allowed the department to conduct its business at an arm's-length distance from the government, while at the same time maintaining accountability for military spending using public funds.

The Commissariat was divided into two branches: an accounts department, which sourced, procured and paid for those supplies, and a stores department, which oversaw the storage, safeguarding and distribution of those supplies. As long as there was a military presence in Canada, there was a commissary in charge of supplies. When war was declared in 1812, the Commissary-General in Canada was William Henry Robinson. His predecessor was James Green, who later became Director of the Army Bill Office. It was Robinson who was responsible for finding and distributing supplies to the troops being mobilized along the Canadian–American border from Vermont to Detroit. Depots were set up at several spots in close proximity to military garrisons. However, more depots meant that more staff were needed to manage and run them, and finding reliable transportation to reach these depots was difficult. While shipment by boat was the quickest and most convenient way to move supplies, during the war it was too risky. Because of the challenges posed in supplying troops over such a large area, the Commissariat had to be expanded to make administrators and clerks available in various areas to procure and provide supplies.

The Commissariat serviced three military districts, Québec City, Montréal and Upper Canada, each run by a Deputy Commissary-General. Within each district, major towns with a garrison had an Assistant Commissary-General. Storage depots spread throughout the colony were supervised by Deputy-Assistant Commissary-Generals and were run by clerks who were responsible for accounting as well as shipping and receiving goods, and by storekeepers who physically managed the goods. Before the war, the Commissariat employed about 35 staff to cover all of British North America. That number increased to over 150 at the height of the war. Still, it was not enough to oversee operations. Many of the lower positions in the Commissariat were held by men who had no experience and little training. Furthermore, the war slowed accounting and recordkeeping to a halt, since the efforts of men were required elsewhere.

The role of the Commissariat was very challenging, given the level of responsibility and public scrutiny. Commissaries were not very well treated by officers, and whenever problems were discovered, either in the bookkeeping or the process of procurement and distribution, the commissaries were held liable and their reputation defamed (Steppler 1974, 10, 43, 216). The reputation of the Commissariat in Canada was severely tested during the war.



*Army Bill Office, 1 May 1813, 4 dollars, signed by James Green, Director of the Army Bills Office. Low-denomination notes, such as this \$4 note, were payable on demand in specie. (NCC: 1967.142.1)*

Typically, tenders for provisions consisted of public notices placed in local newspapers, and anyone interested in selling their surplus could sell directly to the Commissariat. Tenders were awarded in February or March for delivery in August. Officials were dismayed to learn of the unwillingness of locals to assist in supplying the troops, leading to suspicions that many habitants supported the American side and thus refused to aid the British army. Evidence suggests, however, that such reluctance was related to money, not politics, and had more to do with greed than with an affinity for republicanism. People's feelings about the war were influenced only by how it could affect them financially. Problems with payment, as well as questionable and dubious practices by some opportunistic swindlers, kept suppliers away. For example, innocent and unsuspecting farmers would sell their surplus at cost to intermediaries, who would in turn sell it to the military for substantial profits (Steppler 1974, 41–42; Sheppard 1994, 116). Soldiers were also expected to buy food to supplement their rations, except there was not much food available for sale in Upper Canada (Steppler 1974, 52). In light of these circumstances, martial law was declared throughout Upper Canada on 12 April 1814 to force citizens to supply the military. All surplus goods in the province were confiscated. This did little to instil confidence in the military.

The inadequacy of Canadian resources led to a steady demand for American provisions. In peacetime, the Commissariat could purchase supplies from American farmers, but during the war that access was officially closed. There are many accounts, however, of active trading between Americans and Canadians during the war. In the Maritime provinces, which were experiencing none of the effects of the war, commerce with the New England states continued uninterrupted. Ports in Halifax, Saint John and St. Andrews were open to trade with the United States, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick aided the other provinces with money, supplies and men. New Englanders, who did not support the war, openly contravened trade embargoes and continued supplying the British military with goods, livestock and other provisions. In October 1813, the Vermont Legislature repealed a law imposing penalties on those trading with Canada. Farther west, as soon as the *St. Lawrence* froze over, U.S. farmers drove their sleighs across the ice to take advantage of the high prices offered by the Commissariat. Whatever could not be acquired from American suppliers came from England: produce, meat, equipment, camp gear, uniforms, weapons and ammunition. Yet even supplies from England were insufficient (Steppler 1974, 77, 90; Hitsman 1962–63, 171).

Given the rising demand for supplies, it is no surprise that prices increased immediately. Profiteering, government demand and the relative scarcity of goods caused prices to spike. The price of a barrel of flour rose from \$6 in 1811 to as high as \$14 in 1813. Inflation and increased demand for supplies caused military spending to increase exponentially. In January 1812, annual expenses for military support in the Canadas were £400,000 (\$1.6 million). In 1814, the Commissariat Department accounted for transactions worth more than £2.3 million (\$9.2 million) on “extraordinaries” for the army, which included supplies, provisions, pay, losses, and interest on army bills. That was six times the normal yearly expenses for Lower and Upper Canada combined. The construction of forts, as well as shipbuilding on the Great Lakes cost £1.3 million (\$5.2 million). One ship, the *St. Lawrence*, built in Kingston, cost £300,000 (\$1.2 million). The York (Toronto) Garrison paid £54,000 (\$216,000) to merchants, suppliers and workmen in January 1815. In Kingston, where there were about 5,000 soldiers and sailors stationed at the height of the war, military expenditures were £1,000 (\$4,000) a day (Steppler 1974, 98–99; Sheppard 1994, 184). Without enough coin in the military chest, how was the Commissariat supposed to cover all these expenses?

#### **4. Army Bills and Other Methods of Payment**

From the outset, it was recognized that there was not enough money in the Canadas to pay for the war. The normal means of financing military expenditures through the sale of bills of exchange drawn on the British Treasury was not successful because, owing to the lack of specie, commercial paper was heavily discounted. The alternative was to issue legal tender notes that could be used as payment for any government debt.

On 16 July 1812, the House of Assembly of Lower Canada convened to read a message from the Governor of Lower Canada, Sir George Prevost, declaring the inadequacy of the province's finances and recommending the issue of army bills to address the deficiency. It also requested that the House of Assembly introduce a bill “to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills in Lower Canada.” The Army Bill Act (LC, Geo III, 52) was drafted on 22 July, passed through the Legislative Council on 31 July and received Royal Assent on 1 August 1812. The Army Bill Office was to be opened in Québec City, and £250,000 (\$1 million) worth of notes in denominations of \$4, \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$400 were to be issued. John Neilson of Quebec City was given the contract to print the new

notes.<sup>4</sup> The notes were legal tender and receivable in payment of public debt. To ensure their circulation and public confidence, the larger notes would bear interest at 4 pence per £100 (\$400) per day, or 6 per cent per annum, and would be made redeemable at the discretion of the Governor in bills of exchange drawn on London and/or in specie. While no specific amount was decided to be non-interest-bearing, it was later fixed at £50,000, and by 1814, up to £500,000 could be issued in interest-bearing notes (Stevenson 1892).

Some discrepancies in the sources of information cloud the actual issue date of the first army bills. Early articles claim that army bills appeared in circulation as early as July 1812.<sup>5</sup> This is plausible, although it predates the Army Bill Act and does not account for the time required to have the notes printed. Notices in period newspapers indicate that army bills were in circulation in August 1812 (*Kingston Gazette*, 31 October 1812). Unfortunately, there are no known examples of the notes to confirm this. Surviving \$25 notes are dated 1813, and the known \$4 notes have an engraved date of May 1813.<sup>6</sup> This information tends to support the claim made in the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money* that the first issue of army bills was dated 1813 (Graham 2012, 4). The lag of several months between enactment and note issue would be unusual, however, given that the law was fast-tracked through the Legislature and the need for funds to pay for supplies was immediate. Ruth McQuade further indicates that notes were signed at first by the Governor himself and that later on they were signed by the Director of the Army Bill Office, James Green, and the cashier, Louis Montizambert.<sup>7</sup> This could perhaps be another clue that there had been an earlier issue of army bills since, among all the known army bills, none bear Governor Prevost's signature. Finally, and most telling, changes to the original act would further solidify the argument that notes were issued in 1812. Amendments to the Army Bill Act (LC, Geo III, 53, ch.3) dated 15 February 1813 state that army bills issued in excess of the £250,000 allotted in the first act would be honoured under the terms of the act, suggesting that the £250,000 maximum specified in the original act was exceeded before the amendments were made. While the 1813 act made no mention of expanding the issue of the larger interest-bearing notes, it did authorize an increase in the maximum amount of army bills in circulation, up to £500,000. New notes were to be printed in smaller denominations of \$1, \$2, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$16 and \$20, made payable on demand in specie, but not bearing interest. Further amendments to the Army Bill Act in 1814 increased the total issue to £1.5 million, with the majority of the notes printed in small denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$10 to meet the demands of daily life. Further evidence that the provinces were short on specie was underlined by the fact that the new issue of army bills were all redeemable in bills of exchange drawn on London only. A further increase to £2 million was rejected by the Legislative Council as unnecessary. It is debatable whether such action was justified.



*Portrait of Sir George Prevost  
by Jean-Baptiste Roy-Audy. (Collection of  
the Museum of the Château Ramezay, Montréal)*

<sup>4</sup> Based in Québec City, Neilson was a printer, publisher and bookseller of Scottish decent who dominated publishing in Quebec in the early part of the nineteenth century. He frequently received government contracts to print proclamations, statutes, assembly journals and other documents. Neilson was also the publisher of the largest newspaper in the Canadas, the *Quebec Gazette*, and operated the principal bookshop in the provinces until the 1820s. (Chassé, Girard-Wallot and Wallot 1988).

<sup>5</sup> Adam Shortt was the first to report the issue date, and subsequent articles likely repeated the information (Shortt/CBA 1987, 66; Howard 1951, 115; McQuade 1985, 49).

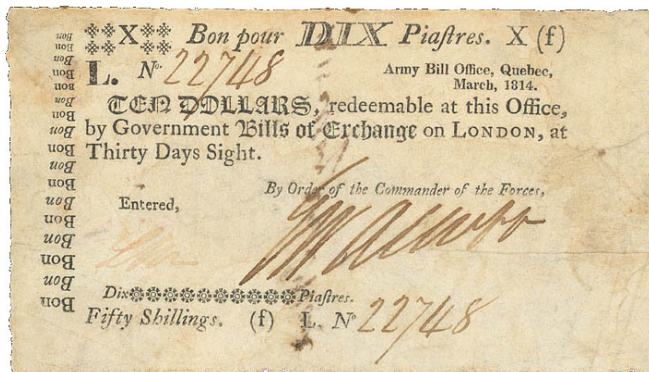
<sup>6</sup> The larger notes had an open-date format where only the first three digits of the year were printed (181\_). This was likely in anticipation of the notes being issued over a long period. Smaller denominations have the month and year pre-printed on the notes.

<sup>7</sup> (McQuade 1985, 49). Subsequent issues would bear the signature of Montizambert, as well as those of G. W. (George Waters) Allsopp, who was a second cashier working in the Army Bill Office, and of Claude Denechau, who was appointed deputy paymaster of the Army Bill Office on 17 March 1814 (Beauregard 1988 ; Roberts 1988).

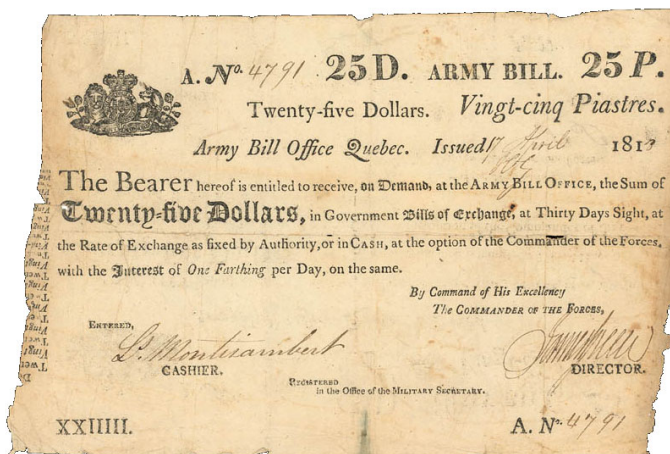




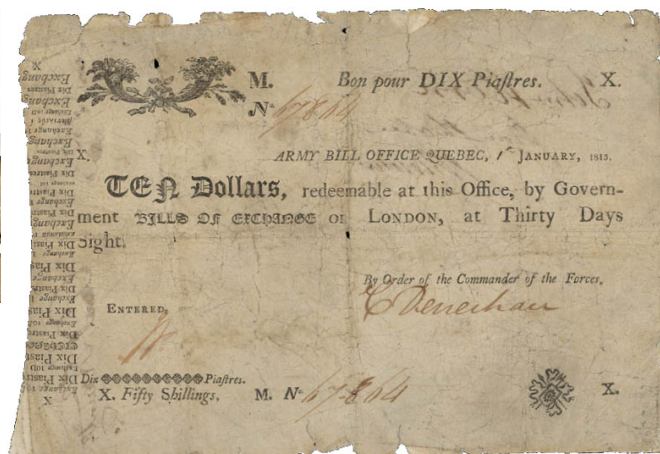
Bill of exchange dated 8 November 1815 in the amount of £148, payable to John Neilson, the printer of the army bills, from William Henry Robinson, Commissary-General. (NCC: 1965.219.132)



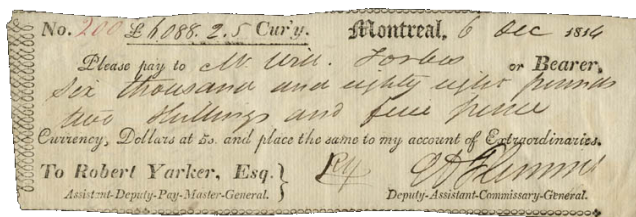
Army Bill Office, \_\_ March 1814, 10 dollars, unknown signing authority. Amendments to the Army Bill Act introduced more low-denomination notes into circulation to meet the need for a circulating medium. (NCC: 1964.88.900)



Army Bill Office, 17 April 1813, 25 dollars, signed by Louis Montizambert, Cashier, and James Green, Director of the Army Bills Office. High-denomination notes were payable in bills of exchange drawn on London and bore interest at 6 per cent. No examples of \$50, \$100 and \$400 notes have so far been discovered. (NCC: 1997.25.1)



Army Bill Office, \_\_ January 1815, 10 dollars, signed by Louis Montizambert, Cashier. This note is dated after the end of the war and was issued to pay for any outstanding balances due. What is intriguing about this note is that it utilizes the older style. As this note indicates, by the end of the war even the low-denomination notes were payable in bills of exchange, underlining the scarcity of specie to redeem the notes. (NCC: 1974.235.252)

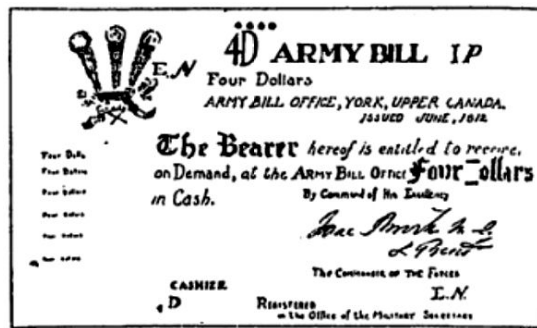


Warrant dated 6 December 1814 requesting that the Assistant-Deputy-Pay-Master-General pay Mr. William Forbes the amount of £6,088/2/5 currency from the account of the Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General. (NCC: 1965.219.2)





Commemorative token dedicated to Sir Isaac Brock, “the Hero of Upper Canada” who fell during the battle of Queenston Heights (13 October 1812), from an anonymous issuer dated 1812. Note that Brock’s name is misspelled “Brook” on the token. Breton 723 (NCC: 1960.4.1)



ARMY BILL of 1812, for four Spanish dollars.

Illustration of a \$4 army bill dated June 1812, issued at York, Upper Canada and signed by Isaac Brock. This illustration appeared in the 17 May 1958 issue of the *Financial Post* in an article titled “Your Money Century Old,” written by Lyman B. Jackes. No acknowledgment is made citing the source. The note’s existence is unconfirmed.



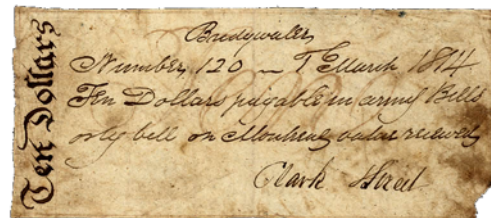
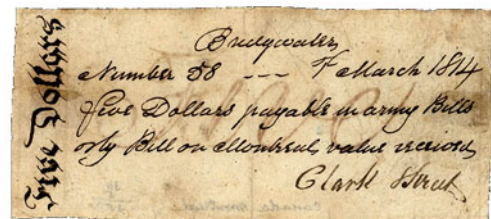
Portrait of Sir Isaac Brock on a Home Bank of Canada \$5 note dated 1 March 1817. (NCC: 1971.115.23)

In Upper Canada, which bore the brunt of the war, local currency problems were still widely felt due to the absence of specie and the scarcity of army bills. Attempts to introduce legislation similar to the Army Bill Act failed. Isaac Brock, Governor of Upper Canada and Commander of the Forces in that province, proposed that the government put into circulation its own paper money to fund the war, but the suggestion was ignored.<sup>8</sup> Instead, the Upper Canada Legislature opted to pass a law that recognized Lower Canada's Army Bill Act and authorized the circulation of army bills in Upper Canada. The act was ratified on 14 March 1814 and renewed on 1 April 1816. The law did little to address the liquidity problems in Upper Canada. Even army bills were not in sufficient supply to meet the needs of the Commissariat. The Deputy-General Commissary of Upper Canada, Edward Couche, tried to arrange for the establishment of a paper currency that would be backed by "some of the most respectable gentlemen in the province" (Steppler 1974, 101). Once again, the Legislature refused to take such an innovative step. However, the Commissariat was authorized to issue its own notes to supplement the province's war chest. These notes likely took the form of bills of exchange drawn on London.

Although they served as a circulating medium of exchange during the war, army bills posed some inconveniences for both issuers and bearers. There never appeared to be enough funds to pay for goods. People tended to accumulate army bills to exchange for goods because merchandise was preferable to paper. The issue of army bills led to inflation, and goods paid for with notes tended to be more expensive than goods paid in specie. Quetton St. George, for example, a French merchant based in York, offered discounts on goods paid in specie, which undermined the value of army bills. The large-denomination notes were available, yet inconvenient to settle small transactions, leading some merchants to issue their own notes to make change. In 1812, merchants and shopkeepers from the Niagara District formed the Niagara and Queenston Association, which issued several thousand pounds worth of notes guaranteed by themselves and by the government. The Association depended on the pooled financial resources of various mercantile firms for its existence. Brock used these notes to supply and outfit the flank companies in the Niagara and Home districts. In late 1812, the *Kingston Gazette* ran ads noting that Kingston merchants were accepting Niagara Association bills for smaller transactions (Sheppard 1994, 137).

In the spring of 1813, Kingston merchants petitioned the Upper Canada Legislature to form its own financial group, the Kingston Association, whose mission was to stop the circulation of dubious private notes. This was a direct attack on the reputations of two prominent Kingston merchants, Thomas Markland and Benjamin Whitney, who had thousands of dollars of their own notes in circulation. Markland and Whitney were invited to join the Kingston Association on condition that they redeem their notes, but the two merchants refused, fearing that they could not redeem the notes all at once without becoming insolvent. The Association was to issue notes against a reserve of specie and army bills deposited with a treasurer, and profits from the note issue were to go to the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, a charitable organization intended to assist those who had suffered losses during the war. The fate of the Kingston Association is unknown, but it had ordered the printing of £1,000 worth of \$1 notes. Later, another £1,000 in notes in denominations of \$3, \$2, \$1 and \$1/2 were ordered. By July 1814, with a sufficient supply of army bills in circulation, the Kingston Association began calling in and redeeming its notes. A similar association was formed in York on the same premise as the Kingston Association. It issued £300 in \$1 notes (Bergeron 2007, 72–74; Sheppard 1994, 142). To date, no notes of the Niagara and Queenston, the Kingston or the York Associations have ever been discovered.

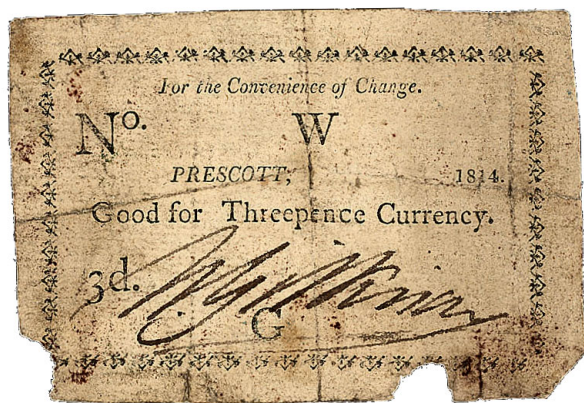
That some merchant notes have survived over the years is a testament to the importance of private scrip during the war. Two notes, 5- and 10-dollar denominations, which are part of the National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada, are the only known examples from the issuer Clark and Street of Bridgewater, Upper Canada. The firm was owned by Thomas Clark, a Scottish entrepreneur in Niagara Falls, and Samuel Street, an American who settled in nearby Chippawa. Together, they operated an



**Merchant scrip for 5 and 10 dollars from Clark & Street of Bridgewater, Upper Canada, dated 1 March 1814 and payable in army bills. These are the only known examples. (NCC: 1964.88.127; 1964.88.150)**

<sup>8</sup> (Steppler 1974, 101-102). An illustration of a \$4 army bill issued at York, Upper Canada and signed by Isaac Brock, that appeared in a 1958 issue of the *Financial Post* was likely a proposed design and not an actual note (Jackes 1958, 36).



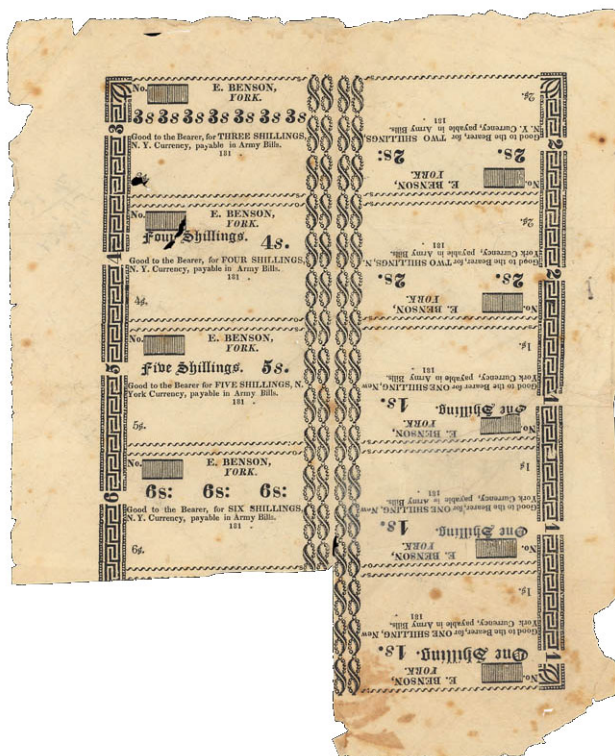


*Merchant scrip for 3 pence from William Gilkison of Prescott, Upper Canada, with the engraved date 1814. (NCC: 1964.88.283)*

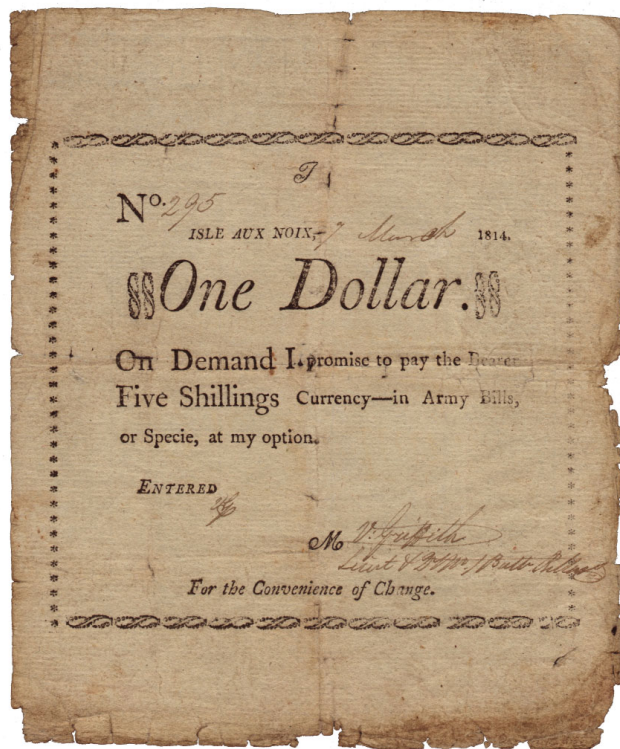
immense and profitable flour-milling business. Clark and Street notes were redeemable in army bills or in bills of exchange drawn on Montréal. Ezekiel Benson, a York merchant, also issued scrip, of which only a partial sheet of remainders has survived. The sheet of nine notes (one note has been cut from the sheet) contained denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 shillings. Benson's notes were also payable in army bills. Another example of merchant scrip originates from Prescott and is believed to have been issued by William Gilkison, a prominent businessman involved in the forwarding business, since Prescott was an important transfer point for merchandise. It would appear that at the time the note was issued, Prescott was a military depot and the note was likely used in lieu of army bills (Fitzpatrick; Graham 2007, 67, 74, 80). A number of merchants must have issued notes during the war, but none have survived to indicate the extent of their use as an alternative to army bills.

In Lower Canada, recourse to private scrip seems to have been less frequent. The only recorded example of scrip issued in that province during the war came from l'Île-aux-Noix, a small island located in the Richelieu River just north of the Canada-U.S. border. A 1-dollar note was issued by Valentine Griffith, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, Royal Marines, "for the Convenience of Change," as stated on the note, and was redeemable in army bills. During the war, a naval shipyard operated on the island, and this note was likely used there (Graham 2007, 137). The note is currently in a private collection.

In addition to the circulation of army bills and private merchant scrip, another important source of funds for the Canadas during the war was the United States. It is ironic that while the borders were officially closed to trade, it has been demonstrated that Americans continued to supply goods to Canadians from the Maritimes and along the St. Lawrence as far west as Kingston. American bank notes became more abundant and were in common use in the colony during the



*Partial sheet of merchant scrip from Ezekiel Benson of York. The denominations range from 1 to 6 shillings payable in army bills. (NCC: 1983.6.1)*



*Merchant scrip for 1 dollar from Valentine Griffith, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Royal Marines of l'Île-aux-Noix, dated 7 March 1814, "for the Convenience of Change," redeemable in army bills. (Private collection, reprinted with permission)*



war. Since there was no law regulating the circulation of American currency in the Canadas, British North America became a safe haven for American counterfeiters (Shortt/CBA 1987, 56). Certain Americans played an important role in financing the defence of Canada, while at the same time refusing to help their own government. In July 1814, Commissary-General William Henry Robinson raised £140,000 in specie from the United States to pay for goods (Steppler 1974, 106–107). Thus, money from one American was used to pay another American to keep the British in the war.

The Americans also faced similar problems in financing the war. With a shortage of adequate specie and funds to support the war effort, the United States authorized the issue of Treasury notes, which had the same characteristics as army bills. The architect of the U.S. Treasury notes was Secretary Treasurer Albert Gallatin, whose mission for many years prior to the war had been to reduce the national debt. He refused to issue any debt, favouring instead tax and tariff hikes to increase revenues. Faced with the rising cost of waging war and embargoes curtailing the import of goods and merchandise against which tariffs could be collected, Gallatin proposed the issue of Treasury notes (Kagin 1984, 70–72).

The first law to issue Treasury notes was passed on 17 June 1812. It authorized the President to issue up to \$5 million in denominations of \$100 or more (only \$100 and \$1,000 notes were printed), which were redeemable one year after issue at 5.4 per cent. The notes were accepted as payment for taxes, duties and government debts, and were redeemable either in specie or in government bills. The Treasury notes were successful because they were fully subscribed and accepted by the banks and merchants. Only by the fourth issue, in December 1814, were low-denominations of \$3, \$5 and \$10 put into circulation. Between 1812 and 1815, five different issues of Treasury notes, amounting to \$36 million, were put into circulation. In New England, where sympathy for the war was non-existent, there was no desire to lend money to the government, and Treasury notes were accepted at a discount, given that the eastern states, unlike the rest of the country, had not suspended specie payments. Brokers in Boston and New York tried to discredit Treasury notes and were actually pleased to learn that Canadians were accepting U.S. Treasury notes at par, since they could sell their discounted Treasury notes to Canada for a profit (Kagin 1984, 83).

The final issue of Treasury notes took place after the peace treaty with England was signed. It was authorized not as a war measure, but as a means to pay off the country's war debts and to maintain economic momentum. A law to redeem all Treasury notes issued during the War of 1812 was passed on 3 March 1817 and remained in effect for 20 years. The Treasury notes had increased the country's money supply, supported economic progress and propped up the note issue of the banks. Their status as legal tender prevented their depreciation, and the notes were redeemed at face value plus interest.

Like any other form of money that is created for circulation, army bills were counterfeited. Some counterfeits were local fabrications, and notices in newspapers warned of their circulation. It was purported that U.S. Major General Wilkinson's army introduced forged army bills into circulation in Canada (Steppler 1974, 104). The printer of the genuine notes, John Neilson, was called on by James Green, the Director of the Army Bill Office, to produce a report on the methods of detecting counterfeits. With the number of counterfeit notes increasing, Green reported that as of 1 December 1814, low-denomination notes of \$10 and under, whose value amounted to £475,131, would not be reissued on account of the number of forgeries discovered (Public Archives of Canada 1897, xxviii-xxix).

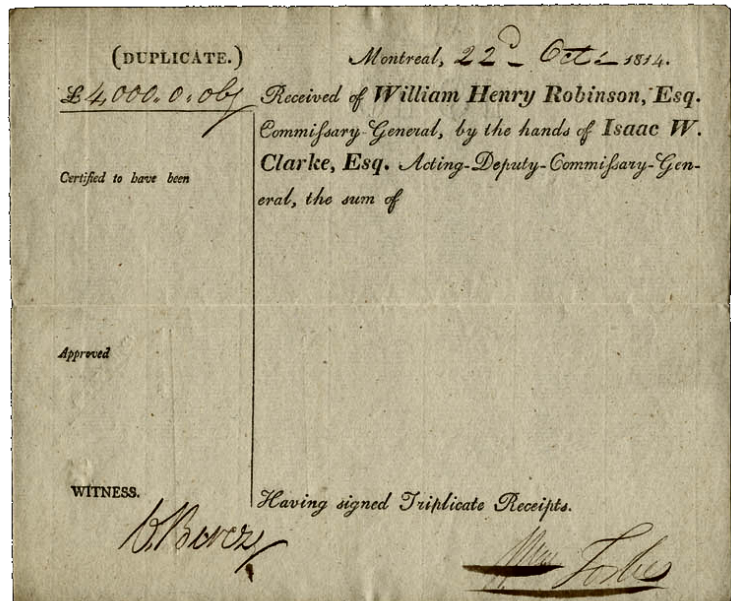
## **5. Army Bill Redemption and the Aftermath of War**

The Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war between England and the United States and returned the borders between Canada and the United States to their original configuration, was signed on 24 December 1814 (ratified in February 1815). At the time, there were about £1.32 million worth of army bills in circulation. While a total of £3.44 million in army bills had been issued during the war, the estimated cost of the war, according to expenditures of the Commissariat, amounted to £5.92 million. The last army bills were issued in February 1815 to cover any outstanding balances. General redemption of the notes began the following month, and, by February 1816, the outstanding amount of army bills was just over £330,000. By January 1817, this number was reduced to about £65,000 (Provincial legislature of Lower Canada 1917, Appendix B; PLLC 1818, Appendix D). Most of the £1.25 million was redeemed with bills of exchange on the British Treasury. In April 1816 after the Act authorizing the circulation of army bills in the province expired, the Commissariat in Upper Canada refused to exchange army bills. Because of complaints from holders in Upper Canada, the Treasury required the Commissariat to make every effort to accept the notes. On 1 May 1818, a proclamation ordered the redemption of all army bills by 31 October at which time the Army Bill Office would be closed. Time extensions were required, and the Army Bill Office was finally closed permanently on 24 December 1820. At that time, the value of outstanding army bills was £819 (\$3,276).

The issue of army bills was considered a success. They represented a convenient medium of exchange at a time when access to specie was inconsistent. They were widely accepted without suspicion, and the bills circulated freely. Certainly they had served their purpose. After the war, the notes were quickly withdrawn—perhaps due to fears of counterfeiting or inflation—without any consideration for a replacement circulating medium of exchange. Their quick redemption once again put a strain on the money situation in the provinces. Because they paid interest and were fully redeemable, it was believed that army bills had restored the public's confidence in the use of paper money. Some, like George Sheppard, in his book *Plunders, Profit and Paroles: A Social History of the War of 1812 in Upper Canada*, argue that army bills did not overcome the stigma of paper money and become the foundation of banking in Canada. Rather, it was the lack of circulating currency, especially exacerbated by the redemption of army bills, and the threat of economic recession as a result of departing troops that thrust banking into the spotlight (Sheppard 1994, 6).

It is debated whether Canada enjoyed economic prosperity during the War of 1812. Men of considerable power and influence in the province, like John Strachan, Alexander Wood, William Allan and Quetton St. George, profited greatly from the war. In effect, economic prosperity was localized to a few merchants in Kingston and York. For the most part, many suffered considerable losses during and after the war. Small merchants in the West suffered financial ruin following the war because reduced military spending deflated prices on goods, which the merchants had overstocked.

As the only instance in Canada's history where the theatre of battle was located within its own borders, it is understandable that citizens would have been directly affected, and would have experienced the devastation of war. Those who suffered losses turned to the government for compensation. By 1815, there were 2,884 claims of war losses in Upper Canada, with an estimated value of £390,152. This is in contrast to the province's average annual revenue between 1808 and 1811, which was £8,000. Damages appear to have been inflicted by both sides. American soldiers burned and pillaged farms and homesteads to break the will of the locals, while British soldiers did the same for sustenance, personal gain and to prevent the properties from falling into the hands of the enemy. In 1817, a commission was formed to investigate war losses. A total of 2,055 claims, amounting to over £400,000 in value, were reviewed. Only 60 per cent of the amount estimated was certified by the commission and claimants did not receive compensation until the middle of the 1820s. The Loyal and Patriotic Society, which was formed to assist those who suffered losses because of the war, failed to pay out claims. By 1815, only 47 individuals, most of them from the Home District, were assisted through a total wartime expenditure of £945. The Niagara District, one of the worst hit, with an estimated total of £182,000 in claims, received £100 of the £945. There were expectations that citizens affected by the war would be compensated for



Copy of a receipt dated 22 October 1814 for £4,000 issued to the Commissary-General, William Henry Robinson. As noted on the document, this is a duplicate. Details of the transaction are absent, likely because the original receipt was received. (NCC: 1965.219.133)



United States Treasury, 20 dollars, unissued remainder. (Source: Heritage Auctions ©2005 CurrencyAuction.com Used with permission)

**Registry of Army Bills (compiled July 10, 2012)**

Date	Denomination	Number	Signature	Provenance
_ March, 1814	\$1	remainder	C (Claude) Denechau	Frossard auction, Oct 25, 1895, lot 449
_ March, 1814	\$1	remainder	no signatures	Charlton auction, Aug 17, 1962, lot 1454
_ March, 1814	\$1	faded	faded	Bowers & Ruddy auction, June 16, 1981, lot 1089
_ March, 1814	\$1	57410	C (Claude) Denechau	Nicolet Seminary (SCC notes)
_ March, 1814	\$1	74431	C (Claude) Denechau	NCC (1964.88.899)
_ May, 1814	\$1	remainder	none	NCC (1964.88.824)
_ March 1814	\$2	1468?	LM (Louis Montizambert) /GW (George Waters) Allsopp (cashier)	Niagara Historical Society & Museum
_ March 1814	\$2	80288	LM (Louis Montizambert) /GW (George Waters) Allsopp (cashier)	Charlton Gov't Paper Money Catalogue (plate image); History of Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vol. 1, p.4 (plate image)
_ March, 1814	\$3	remainder	none	NCC (1963.28.3)
_ March, 1814	\$3	11874	n/a	Lt. Col. William Wood, Quebec (SCC notes)
1 May, 1813	\$4	remainder	James Green	NCC (1967.142.1)
_ June, 1813	\$4	proof	none	Sir Edmund Walker Collection (SCC notes)
_ May, 1814	\$5	remainder	none	NCC (1964.88.825)
_ May, 1814	\$5	71422	n/a	Frank Rose auction, Nov 13, 1976, lot 1094. Purchased by CIBC.
_ May, 1814	\$5	591716	n/a	Laval University (SCC notes)
_ August, 1814	\$10	remainder	none	NCC (1964.88.826)
_ March, 1814	\$10	1670 (1070 SCC notes)	LM (Louis Montizambert) /GW (George Waters) Allsopp (cashier)	Geoff Bell Auction FCNA 2010 Lot 991
_ March, 1814	\$10	1878	LM (Louis Montizambert) /GW (George Waters) Allsopp (cashier)	Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute (coinscan.com)
_ March, 1814	\$10	22748	LM (Louis Montizambert) /GW (George Waters) Allsopp (cashier)	NCC (1964.88.900)
_ January, 1815	\$10	1772	unknown initials / Ls. Montizambert	NCC (1973.47.2)
_ January, 1815	\$10	5561	unknown initials / Ls. Montizambert	Canadian Numismatic Company, TLC Hamilton 2010, lot 87 (sold for \$20,000); Moore Numismatic Auctions, TOREX Sale, Feb 2005, lot 1008.
1 January, 1815	\$10	67864	LM (Louis Montizambert) / C (Claude) Denechau	NCC (1974.235.252)
17 April 1813 (p/e)	\$25	4791	Ls. Montizambert / James Green	NCC (1997.25.1) Jeffrey Hoare Sale Oct 25, 1997
15 June 1813 (p/e)	\$25	7450	Ls. Montizambert / James Green	NCC (1966.17.79); Reproduction from the Library of Sir Arthur Doughty. Originally reported by JD Ferguson to be in the Tessier Collection (SCC notes). Heritage Auction 3502 (2008), lot 12868 / Canadian Numismatic Company. TLC Hamilton 2010, lot 86 (sold for \$25,000)
2 March 1814 (p/e)	\$25	62529	Ls. Montizambert / James Green	NCC (1964.88.898)
_ January, 1815	\$25	55959	LM (Louis Montizambert) /GW (George Waters) Allsopp (cashier)	NCC (1964.88.898)
_ June, 1812	\$4	n/a	Isaac Brock	Illustration in Financial Post, May 17 1958 (SCC notes)
1 May 1815 (p/e)	\$4	26	SH Monk (Dopy Asst Comm Gen'l)	E.R. Hunter Collection, 1970 (SCC notes)

their losses, but the feeling was downplayed by the general attitude that there was economic prosperity ahead, which would alleviate some of the losses.<sup>9</sup>

While the peace treaty re-established the status quo in both countries, from an economic standpoint, the Americans fared much better than the Canadians. In the United States, the economy prospered after the war because of immigration, increased spending on infrastructure, delay in the redemption of Treasury notes and the creation of new mediums of exchange through banking. The United States did everything that the Canadian government did not. Lower and Upper Canada adopted a protectionist policy after the war. They refused American immigration, causing a drop in land speculation. The governments scaled down or cancelled any public works projects involving reconstruction or infrastructure, and the quick redemption of army bills drained the provinces of a viable circulating currency. As well, there was very little in the way of compensation payments for those who had suffered direct losses during the war. As a result, the Canadas fell into a recession, with many merchants financially ruined because of oversupply, falling demand, depreciating prices and no capital. In financial terms Lower and Upper Canada were not prepared to deal with the legacy of war.

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<sup>9</sup> The policy on restricted American immigration was only rescinded in 1817 (Sheppard 1994, 104, 108, 122). The level of anti-Americanism in the colony had been greatly exaggerated, and the ban on American immigration really came from outside authorities.

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**SAWTOOTH SKIP-NUMBERING  
ON BABN'S BIRDS OF CANADA \$20 NOTES  
IN PREFIXES AWV TO AYP  
by Don Roebuck**

*This is the last numerological article in my current series.*

*I have now finished tying up all the major loose ends that I left dangling from my earlier series of technical articles that I wrote several years ago.*

*My thanks to Mark Marschner, who, with his series of articles, inspired me to take another whack at these problems.*

The skip-numbering on BABN's Knight-Dodge Birds of Canada \$20 notes from AWV 6000000 to AYP 9999999<sup>1</sup> appears to start in back position 2 (the second position in the top row), and to proceed in a sawtooth manner down columns 1 and 2, and then down columns 3 and 4, and, finally, straight down column 5.

At least four sawtooth skip-numbering systems were used on these notes: one with a skip-numbering interval of 10,000, for a cycle of 400,000 notes; one with a skip-numbering interval of 20,000, for a cycle of 800,000 notes; one with a skip-numbering interval of 30,000, for a cycle of 1,200,000 notes; and one with a skip-numbering interval of 40,000, for a cycle of 1,600,000 notes:

10K SN(ST)					20K SN(ST)				
0010000	0000000	0170000	0160000	0320000	0020000	0000000	0340000	0320000	0640000
0030000	0020000	0190000	0180000	0330000	0060000	0040000	0380000	0360000	0660000
0050000	0040000	0210000	0200000	0340000	0100000	0080000	0420000	0400000	0680000
0070000	0060000	0230000	0220000	0350000	0140000	0120000	0460000	0440000	0700000
0090000	0080000	0250000	0240000	0360000	0180000	0160000	0500000	0480000	0720000
0110000	0100000	0270000	0260000	0370000	0220000	0200000	0540000	0520000	0740000
0130000	0120000	0290000	0280000	0380000	0260000	0240000	0580000	0560000	0760000
0150000	0140000	0310000	0300000	0390000	0300000	0280000	0620000	0600000	0780000
30K SN(ST)					40K SN(ST)				
0030000	0000000	0510000	0480000	0960000	0040000	0000000	0680000	0640000	1280000
0090000	0060000	0570000	0540000	0990000	0120000	0080000	0760000	0720000	1320000
0150000	0120000	0630000	0600000	1020000	0200000	0160000	0840000	0800000	1360000
0210000	0180000	0690000	0660000	1050000	0280000	0240000	0920000	0880000	1400000
0270000	0240000	0750000	0720000	1080000	0360000	0320000	1000000	0960000	1440000
0330000	0300000	0810000	0780000	1110000	0440000	0400000	1080000	1040000	1480000
0390000	0360000	0870000	0840000	1140000	0520000	0480000	1160000	1120000	1520000
0450000	0420000	0930000	0900000	1170000	0600000	0560000	1240000	1200000	1560000

And these are the ranges:

AWV 6000000 to 7599999 constitute one cycle of the 40K SN(ST) system. (I have two notes in my records that are consistent with this system.)<sup>2</sup>

AWV 7600000 to AYH 6799999 constitute 91 cycles of the 30K SN(ST) system. (I have 133 notes that are consistent with this system.)

AYH 6800000 to 7599999 constitute one cycle of the 20K SN(ST) system. (I have three notes that are consistent with this system.)

AYH 7600000 to AYP 5199999 (skipping AYI and AYO) constitute 48 cycles of the 30K SN(ST) system. (I have 90 notes that are consistent with this system.)

AYP 5200000 to 5599999 constitute one cycle of the 10K SN(ST) system. (I have one note that is consistent with this system.)

I have no notes in the 440,000 note range AYP 5600000 to 6039999, so there is nothing I can say about it.

AYP 6040000 to 7239999 constitute one cycle of the 30K SN(ST) system. (I have five notes that are consistent with this system.)

AYP 7240000 to 7639999 constitute one cycle of the 10K SN(ST) system. (I have two notes that are consistent with this system.)

And, finally, I have no notes in the 2,360,000 note range AYP 7640000 to 9999999, so there is nothing I can say about it.<sup>3</sup>

To give you an idea of what this type of serial numbering system looks like in practice, here are all the notes in my records in three cycles of the 30K SN(ST) system: AYD 9600000 to AYE 0799999, AYK 4400000 to 5599999, and AYP 6040000 to 7239999.

<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Normalized Serial Number</b>	<b>Position Numbers</b>	<b>Back Sheet Position</b>
<b><u>AYD 9600000 to AYE 0799999</u></b>			
AYD 9619712	0019712	65/80	2
AYD 9654497	0054497	63/74	1
AYD 9807979	0207979	77/87	17
AYE 0549960	0949960	69/82	38
<b><u>AYK 4400000 to 5599999</u></b>			
AYK 4436071	0036071	63/74	1
AYK 5034011	0634011	97/79	13
AYK 5081912	0681912	99/83	19
<b><u>AYP 6040000 to 7239999</u></b>			
AYP 6334554	0294554	96/70	21
AYP 6345784	0305784	61/92	27
AYP 6643138	0603138	71/94	14
AYP 6683331	0643331	97/79	13
AYP 6991122	0951122	69/82	38

If you compare this list with the 30K SN(ST) 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 for these notes are given in an appendix.) But there are two other interesting things here.

1. In the first group, we have an example of the serial number progression from position 2 (the first position in the cycle) to position 1 (the second position in the cycle). (Note that the normalized s.n.'s of the two notes are, respectively, in the first and second 30,000.)
2. In the third group, we have an example of the progression from position 14 (in column 4) to position 13 (in column 3), and in the second group, we have an example of the progression from position 13 to position 19 (one row below position 14, back in column 4). (Note that the normalized s.n.'s of the four notes are, respectively, in the 21st and 22nd 30,000, and the 22nd and 23rd 30,000.) So what we have here are the two sides of a single sawtooth (visualizing the teeth on this saw as facing left).

As usual, there is another possibility: that these 10K, 20K, 30K, and 40K systems actually ran horizontally, on sheets on which the position number combinations had been rearranged to produce that result. But if BABN 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 of changing the position numbers.

**Appendix: Position Number Layouts for These Notes  
(BABN's Standard Birds of Canada Layouts)**

Face						Back				
66	88	82	65	63		74	80	69	76	78
98	60	75	72	90		68	95	91	67	81
73	71	97	92	84		85	61	79	94	93
89	99	64	77	70		96	87	86	83	62
62	83	86	87	96		70	77	64	99	89
93	94	79	61	85		84	92	97	71	73
81	67	91	95	68		90	72	75	60	98
78	76	69	80	74		63	65	82	88	66

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> I first attempted to deal with these notes in my article “The Knight-Dodge Birds of Canada \$20 Notes: A Technical Overview” in the March 2005 *CPM Newsletter* (where I called them “group 3”).

<sup>2</sup> In my first article on these notes (see footnote 1), I said that the highest note in my records that appeared to be in the *previous* group (“group 2”) was AWV 5799741, and that the lowest note in my records in *this* group (“group 3”) was AWV 6319356, which left a gap of over half a million. So how did I decide that this group started at AWV 6000000?

First, I worked out the boundaries of the *second* range (AWV 7600000 to AYH 6799999), and, since I have 133 notes in this range, I was able to do this very precisely. One of my notes, for example, is AWW 6929982 (76/88). With a lower boundary for this range of AWV 7600000, this note’s normalized serial number is 0929982. Now, in the 30K SN(ST) system, the notes with back position number 88 (back sheet position 39) have normalized s.n.’s from 0900000 to 0929999. So this note’s normalized s.n. is just 17 less than the highest possible normalized s.n. in its position, which means that if the lower boundary of this range were just 18 lower, this note wouldn’t fit in. In fact, out of those 133 notes, I have a total of six notes whose normalized s.n.’s are less than 1,000 less than the highest possible normalized s.n. in their position, and I also have four notes whose normalized s.n.’s are less than 1,000 *greater* than the *lowest* possible normalized s.n. in their position. So I am quite confident about my boundaries for *this* range.

Then, working backwards, I found that the two notes in my records, AWV 6319356 (70/96) and AWV 6519664 (95/72), that are *below* this range are consistent with the 40K SN(ST) system. (The first thing you notice is that 200,308 (the difference between the two s.n.’s) divided by 5 (the number of steps, in this system, between the two positions) equals almost exactly 40,000.) And AWV 7600000 (the lower boundary of the *second* range) minus 1,600,000 (the 40K SN(ST) cycle) equals AWV 6000000.

Also, both of these notes happen to have normalized s.n.’s that, in the 40K SN(ST) system, are less than 1,000 less than the highest possible normalized s.n. in their position, so the *lower* boundary for this range couldn’t have been any lower than AWV 6000000. (But still, with only two notes in this range, I may have made a mistake, because this range may have been divided into two or more parts.)

But there’s another problem. The Catalogue (24th ed., p. 323) says that “\$20 insert replacement notes come in blocks of 18,000 or multiples of 18,000, starting with the Knight-Dodge signatures,” and it gives nine such blocks between AWV 6.012M and AWV 7.578M that are all 18,000 or multiples thereof, separated by blocks of what are, presumably, ordinary notes that are also all 18,000 or multiples thereof. Now, there are two plausible ways of getting 18,000. One way is to print 36/on with reams of 500 sheets. But as far as I know BABN—unlike CBN—never printed Birds of Canada notes 36/on. (For example, my 133 notes in the second range are in 38—i.e., *more* than 36—positions.) Would BABN have switched to 36/on for a mere 1,600,000 notes? And then there’s the problem of the 22,000 notes between AWV 7.578M and AWV 7600000, which is *not* evenly divisible by 18,000. The other way is to print 40/on with reams of 450 sheets, but reams of 450 sheets would be inconvenient for the *ordinary* notes. So I wonder if the replacement note data in this case are susceptible of another interpretation (perhaps along the sawtooth lines that I have proposed).

<sup>3</sup> One might suspect that the fourth-last range, with 440,000 notes, is 40,000 too large, and that the last range, with 2,360,000 notes, is 40,000 too small, and that it would make more sense if the last four ranges were:

- AYP 5600000 to 5999999      (= 400,000)
- AYP 6000000 to 7199999      (= 1,200,000)
- AYP 7200000 to 7599999      (= 400,000)
- AYP 7600000 to 9999999      (= 2,400,000)

But when I tried this hypothesis, none of my notes in the last four ranges worked (and that’s seven notes, so it wasn’t just due to a transcription error).



## ARE THERE ANY MORE OF THESE \$1.00 NOTES?

by Cliff Beattie

As a follow up to the article in the March 2012 CPMS Journal which looked at the apparently limited number of \$1.00 bank notes that exist for the Canada Bank and the Commercial Bank of Montreal, this is another request for notes to be added to the registers for the following banks:

### LOWER CANADA BANK, MONTREAL, LOWER CANADA



1837 \$1.00	262/B	G—ragged edges	National Currency Collection
1837 \$1.00	1458/A	F-12	Private collection, 2007 March C&P Auction, 2008 April C&P Auction
1837 \$1.00	Proof	F-VF	National Currency Collection

### COMMERCIAL BANK, KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA MANUSCRIPT “COMMERCIAL & KINGSTON” IN THE BANK’S NAME



1837 \$1.00	11	Fair	2005 Sept eBay, 1993 ONA Auction
1837 \$1.00	___/A	VG	National Currency Collection



COMMERCIAL BANK, KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA  
 ENGRAVED "COMMERCIAL & KINGSTON" IN THE BANK'S NAME



1837 \$1.00	14/A	G-VG	2007 Feb Torex Auction
1837 \$1.00	19/A	VG	National Currency Collection
1837 \$1.00	27/A	VG	2006 July CNA

**Note:** No additional notes have been reported for either the Canada Bank or the Commercial Bank of Montreal registers.

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## IN THE MARKET PLACE—December 2012

by Jared Stapleton

The fall 2012 season is near an end, and the auction houses brought some jaw-dropping bank notes to the market. Geoffrey Bell Auctions obtained record prices for four Summerside Bank notes, which sparked spirited bidding with the Bank of Canada as a contender. 2013 will kick off with the Jeffrey Hoare Auction in January followed by Moore Numismatic Auctions in February. Results will be reported in the next CPMS Journal.

Recently there has been concern that the numismatic hobby may be dwindling away with the old guys, and that there are no new younger people joining the hobby. It is time to debunk this myth and say the hobby is alive and well with new blood joining the hobby. Over the past couple of months I have had the pleasure to meet some newcomers to the hobby and share with them my enthusiasm and a few suggestions how to go about collecting.

I challenge you, at the next numismatic event you attend, to walk up to someone you do not know and introduce yourself. You might meet a new collector or you might meet an old pro. You will grow your network of friends, and the diversity of collectors will surprise you. No two collectors are alike, and the knowledge others can offer you is truly priceless. If collectors embrace newcomers to the hobby we will ensure the hobby is alive and thriving for all generations.

### GEOFFREY BELL AUCTIONS

**Auction Sale #6—Toronto, ON (TORONTO COIN EXPO)—Sept 28, 2012** (with 15% bp)

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

Lot #	Description	Est.	Sold
<b>CHARTERED BANK NOTES</b>			
952	Bank of Acadia \$4 1872, VF, 0846/B	3,000–3,500	4,025
953	Agricultural Bank \$5 1837, PCGS EF40, 816/C	250–275	230
955	Cdn Bank of Commerce \$5 1906, E Overprint, Fine, 006095/C	2,000–2,500	2,070
956	Cdn Bank of Commerce \$10 1906, VF edge stains, 060388D	2,000–2,500	2,932
960	Colonial Bank of Canada \$5 1859, BCS Original UNC60. 423/B	300–350	316
961	Dominion Bank \$4 1876, PMG 12 Fine NET, Tear, 34521/A	3,000–4,000	3,450
962	Dominion Bank \$10 1910, Pressed VF+, 575645/C	1,800–2,200	1,265
963	Exchange Bank of Can \$10 1872, EE O/P, PMG Fine 15. 7846/A	6,000–7,500	7,475
966	Molsons Bank \$10 1918, fine pressed, 117720/C	1,500–1,750	1,955
967	Bank of Nova Scotia \$5 1898, VF, 668962/A	2,000–2,500	2,875
969	Bank of Nova Scotia £1 1930, Fine pressed, 314330	1,500–1,650	1,092
972	Bank of Prince Edward Island \$2 1877, AU, 26839/B	1,500–2,000	1,265
975	Bank of Prince Edward Island \$20 1872, Fine, 04033/A	2,500–3,000	1,437
976	Royal Bank \$10 1909, PMG 12 Fine, 251038/D	2,000–2,500	2,070
977	Sterling Bank of Canada \$10 1906, Fine, 67408/A	3,000–3,500	1,955
978	Summerside Bank \$4 1866, Fine, 4119/A	25,000–30,000	42,550
979	Summerside Bank \$1 1872, Currency O/P, EF, 18985	15,000–20,000	19,550
980	Summerside Bank \$5 1872, VG, 2363/A	25,000–30,000	51,750
981	Summerside Bank \$1 1884, EF, 6970/A	20,000–25,000	23,000
<b>SCRIP</b>			
987	Ottawa Ontario Depression Scrip. 5 Cent #48824, 5 Cent #71902, 10 Cent #3. F—EF condition. 3 Pcs	1,000–1,500	1,150
991	Harbor Grace Boot and Shoe Factory, between 1877 and 1898, fire damage on the right	2,500–3,500	1,667
992	R. G. Reid \$5.00 1894, 09596, Fine	2,000–3,000	2,587
995	Winnipeg Manitoba Credit Coupon Book. Produced by Allison's for W.T. Sloane Company. Complete with Five Dollars of one, two, five, Ten and Twenty Five Cent sheets. Serial #577E	40–50	23
<b>DOMINION OF CANADA</b>			
997	\$1 1878, Payable at Montreal, VF, A635233/A	1,500–1,750	1,035
998	\$4 1882, VG, pinholes and edge splits, Pressed 28477/B	2,000–2,250	1,840
1000	\$1 1898, One's inward, original VF, 104839/B	1,000–1,250	632
1004	\$2 1914, EF, low Serial # 000158A	1,200–1,650	1,150
1005	1923, Twenty Five Cents, BCS Original UNC64, 232789/J	250–300	184

Lot #	Description	Est.	Sold
<b>BANK OF CANADA</b>			
1008	1935, Complete set French and English Specimens, \$1 to \$1000. All number 00000, stamped and punched "SPECIMEN." 20 Pcs	125,000–150,000	109,250
1009	1937 Specimen Set, includes \$1-\$1000. 8 Pcs	15,000–17,500	14,950
1010	1954, modified portrait specimen set, UNC. Perforated three times diagonally, set number 1035. Includes extra \$5 note without perforations, number B104. 8 Pcs	7,500–10,000	6,900
1014	1969–1979 Multicolour Specimen Note Set, UNC, number 268 of 620. 9 Pcs	1,500–1,750	1,725
1015	Bank of Canada Birds of Canada Specimen Note Set. Unc with the \$1000 note (#116). 7 Pcs	3,000–4,000	3,450
1019	1986, \$2, Thiessen-Crow, PMG AU55 EPQ AUH6303352	15,000–20,000	11,500
1020	1935, \$20, small seal, Pressed VF, A158624/D	1,000–1,500	1,610
1026	1937, \$10, G-T, EF/AU, Z/D0482353	400–500	287
1032	1973, \$1, Million Numbered Note, EF pressed. BAV9000000	300–400	195

**— THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC COMPANY —**

**Toronto, ON (Torex) Oct 26, 2012 (with 15% bp)**

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

Lot #	Description	Est.	Sold
<b>CHARTERED BANK NOTES</b>			
19	Barclays Bank of Canada 1935 \$5 #D123263 VF/EF	1,100–1,200	862
20	British Bank of North America 1886 \$5 #1095469 VF	1,600–1,800	1,092
22	Canadian Bank of Commerce 1892 \$10 #80996 VG/F	1,600–1,800	1,150
41	Dominion Bank of Canada 1931 \$10 #021814 EF	1,200–1,400	1,273
46	Eastern Townships Bank 1906 \$5 #112078 PMG VF20	13,500–14,500	11,500
54	Henry's Bank \$2 1837 #4776 F/VF Tear	325–375	184
66	Molson's Bank 1904 \$20 #209859 VG	2,550–2,750	2,070
68	Molson's Bank 1912 \$10 #054185 Fine	1,400–1,600	1,610
86	Bank of Nova Scotia 1903 \$10 #618999 PMG VF20	2,250–2,500	1,495
98	Royal Bank of Canada 1935 \$10 #073307 PCGS VF35PPQ	380–420.00	276
103	Standard Bank of Canada 1900 \$10 #69035 PMG VG10	1,800–2,000	1,092
105	Sterling Bank of Canada 1914 \$5 #A053140, PCGS VG8	1,800–2,000	1,150
115	Sweetman first of exchange, Placentia Newfoundland, 25 Nov. 1815	2,000–2,500	690
<b>PROVINCE OF CANADA</b>			
123	1866 \$1 #102126 CCCS F12	4,500–5,500	4,255
<b>DOMINION OF CANADA</b>			
137	1878 \$1 #566813 Payable at Montreal PMG VF30 EPQ	3,250–3,500	2,012
147	1900 25¢ Sheet of 10 notes PMG Gem UNC65EPQ	14,000–16,000	11,500
158	1912 \$5 #B727987 PMG VF20	2,200–2,400	1,610
183	1923 \$2 #U-434089 PMG CH UNC63EPQ	3,950–4,250	2,501
<b>BANK OF CANADA</b>			
188	1935 \$1 #A3079876 PCGS CH UNC63PPQ	800–900	569
196	1935 \$2 #A4368590 PMG UNC64	2,400–2,500	2,185
207	1935 \$10 #A740411 CCCS UNC63	2,850–2,950	2,645
217	1935 \$25 #F002054 CCCS AU50	15,000–16,000	9,775
224	1935 \$1000 #A15866 CCCS UNC65	21,500–22,500	16,100
227	1937 \$1 #DA77221479 PCGS Gem UNC66PPQ	600–700	517
243	1937 \$10 #AD1647808 PCGS CH UNC64	3,375–3,575	2,587
263	Specimen Set, 1954 Modified Set. Lot of 7 notes #1028, UNC	9,500–10,500	10,350
320	1973 \$1 #*FB3943000 PMG VF30	3,000–3,500	2,875
329	1972 \$5 #*CA3587999 CCCS UNC60	4,000–5,000	5,462
332	1972 \$5 #*SB4136999 about EF	2,500–3,000	9,775
418	2005 \$10 Solid #BEY5555555 BCS UNC60 Original	600–800	471

## REPLACEMENT NOTE UPDATE

### by Gilles Pomerleau and Brent W.J. Mackie

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
<b>\$5</b>	<b>HPF</b>	<b>9.720M - 9.990M*</b>	\$50	AHZ	9.915M - 9.920M †	\$100	EKR	8.640M - 9.000M
\$20	AUB	9.000M - 9.040M	\$50	AMF	8.890M - 8.895M	\$100	EKS	3.960M - 4.320M
\$20	AUT	6.740M - 6.780M	<b>\$50</b>	<b>FMS</b>	<b>0.640M - 0.680M*</b>	\$100	EKS	5.760M - 6.120M
\$50	AHS	0.320M - 0.360M	\$100	EKE	4.680M - 5.040M	\$100	EKT	0.000M - 0.360M
\$50	AHS	1.080M - 1.120M	\$100	EKM	4.320M - 4.680M	\$100	EKT	7.920M - 8.280M
\$50	AHS	1.290M - 1.310M	\$100	EKM	5.760M - 6.120M	\$100	EKU	2.520M - 2.880M
\$50	AHS	1.430M - 1.435M	\$100	EKP	3.600M - 3.960M			
\$50	AHS	5.800M - 5.840M	\$100	EKP	9.360M - 9.720M			

#### Single Note Replacements

\$5	AAD	2.883M - 2.884M	\$50	AHT	4.289M - 4.290M	\$50	AMF	9.437M - 9.438M
<b>\$5</b>	<b>HPB</b>	<b>7.106M - 7.107M</b>	\$50	AHU	8.063M - 8.064M	\$50	AMF	9.868M - 9.869M
\$10	BTW	1.682M - 1.683M	\$50	AHU	9.648M - 9.649M	\$50	AMG	0.168M - 0.169M
<b>\$20</b>	<b>AUT</b>	<b>6.920M - 6.921M</b>	\$50	AHV	0.159M - 0.160M	<b>\$50</b>	<b>FMS</b>	<b>0.479M - 0.480M*</b>
<b>\$20</b>	<b>AUT</b>	<b>6.935M - 6.936M</b>	\$50	AHV	8.823M - 8.824M	\$100	EKD	3.478M - 3.479M
\$20	AUT	6.976M - 6.977M	\$50	AHW	5.086M - 5.087M	\$100	EKE	8.318M - 8.319M
\$50	AHS	0.480M - 0.481M	\$50	AHY	5.491M - 5.492M	\$100	EKG	1.625M - 1.626M
\$50	AHS	0.491M - 0.493M	\$50	AMA	1.131M - 1.132M	\$100	EKH	1.128M - 1.129M
\$50	AHS	1.201M - 1.202M	\$50	AMA	7.909M - 7.910M	\$100	EKL	0.808M - 0.809M
<b>\$50</b>	<b>AHS</b>	<b>1.215M - 1.216M*</b>	\$50	AMD	4.738M - 4.739M	\$100	EKL	6.855M - 6.856M
\$50	AHS	1.217M - 1.218M	<b>\$50</b>	<b>AMD</b>	<b>5.428M - 5.429M</b>	\$100	EKM	2.361M - 2.362M
\$50	AHS	3.724M - 3.725M	\$50	AMD	5.926M - 5.927M	\$100	EKM	2.622M - 2.623M
<b>\$50</b>	<b>AHS</b>	<b>3.837M - 3.838M*</b>	\$50	AMD	5.984M - 5.985M	\$100	EKN	6.154M - 6.155M
\$50	AHS	6.787M - 6.788M	\$50	AMF	2.000M - 2.001M	\$100	EKN	6.518M - 6.519M
\$50	AHS	8.684M - 8.685M	\$50	AMF	8.896M - 8.897M	\$100	EKS	9.991M - 9.992M
\$50	AHT	0.884M - 0.885M	<b>\$50</b>	<b>AMF</b>	<b>8.965M - 8.966M</b>	\$100	EKS	9.993M - 9.994M

\* Ranges are new or modified since Gilles' November 2012 list

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

### C.P.M.S. NOTE REGISTRY, SECOND EDITION

A new edition of our note registry is now in preparation.  
We will be updating the listings from our 2009 first edition, and adding many more.  
Any additions and corrections would be most welcome.

Please send emails to  
[rjg@cpmsonline.ca](mailto:rjg@cpmsonline.ca)

or write to: R. J. Graham,  
Box 19,  
Kimberley, ON N0C 1G0

**We hope the new edition will be ready to go to the printer by the beginning of January.**



## 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) . . .*

### **\$50 2012 Polymer Frontiers Issue**

AM\_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)

2 prefixes: AMG, AML

FM\_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)

1 prefix: **FMS**

GH\_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)

1 prefix: **GHB**

### **\$20 2004 Canadian Journey Issue**

Printing Date 2010

*Nothing to report (yet) . . .*

### **\$20 2012 Polymer Frontiers Issue**

BI\_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)

15 prefixes: **BIE, BIF, BIG, BIH, BIJ, BIK, BIL, BIM, BIN, BIP, BIR, BIS, BIT, BIU, BIW, BIY**

BS\_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (BAI)

7 prefixes: **BSD, BSE, BSG, BSK, BSL, BSM, BSW**

### **\$100 2011 Polymer Frontiers Issue**

EK\_ Series, Macklem-Carney signatures (CBN)

4 prefixes: EKT, EKV, EKW

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## J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Foundation News Release

Geoffrey Bell, Chairman of the J. Douglas Ferguson Foundation, announced that two new Directors have agreed to serve on the Board. Jared Stapleton holds a business degree in enterprise development. He is owner and manager of the Toronto Coin Expo. He is a passionate collector focusing on error banknotes and Canadian chartered banknotes. Stapleton is currently First Vice President of the Canadian Paper Money Society and serves on the pricing panel of the Charlton Standard Catalogue for Canadian Government Paper Money.

The second appointment is Henry Nienhuis. He founded the Canadian Errors and Varieties Numismatic Association and writes a regular column on the topic in the RCNA Journal. Nienhuis is currently on the executives of the Ontario Numismatic Association, the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association and the Canadian Association for Numismatic Education. He has been honored by being made a Fellow of the RCNA, ONA and CNRS. He is co-chair of the RCNA 2014 convention.

Dr. Chris Faulkner is appointed Deputy Chairman of the Foundation replacing Paul Berry who remains on the Board.

Bell expressed his thanks to Jean Donato and Brian Cornwell for their many years service to the Board. Both are leaving and Bell noted their volunteer contributions are greatly appreciated.

The J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research Foundation, established in 1971, is a non-profit educational organization. It fills a need in Canada for financing research and study, and providing funds for publishing and related activities in the numismatic field. Its most recent project was the funding the book *The Holey Dollars and Dumps of Prince Edward Island*.



*Jared Stapleton*



*Henry Nienhuis*



*Dr. Chris Faulkner*

November 30, 2012  
Contact: Geoffrey Bell  
[Gbel@nb.sympatico.ca](mailto:Gbel@nb.sympatico.ca)

**REGISTER OF SURVIVING NOTES OF  
THE MOLSONS BANK (1871 \$6 AND \$7 NOTES)  
by Harry M. Eisenhauer**

1871 \$6	04716/B	(mss - Molson)	VG	Private collection
1871 \$6	5136/A	(mss - Molson)	VF	National Currency Collection
1871 \$6	5138/B	(mss - Molson)	F-VF	Institutional collection
1871 \$6	5622/B	(mss - Molson)	VG-F	1996 Charlton Cat. photo
1871 \$6	6875/A	(mss - Molson)	VG	2010 RCNA Sale <i>trimmed</i>
1871 \$7	00878/A	(mss - Molson)	VG	National Currency Collection
		TORONTO opt		
1871 \$7	00905/A	(mss - Molson)	Good	Institutional collection
		TORONTO opt		
1871 \$7	01978/A	(mss - Molson)	Fair	JHA Sale (Sept. 2008) <i>problem note, large pieces missing</i>
		TORONTO opt		
1871 \$7	04080/A	(mss - Molson)	G-VG	Private collection
1871 \$7	04203/A	(mss - Molson)	G-VG	Institutional collection
1871 \$7	5890/B	(mss - Molson)	Fair	2010 RCNA Sale <i>held together by tape on back</i>
1871 \$7	5970/A	(mss - Molson)	abt F	Torex Sale (Oct. 2005)
1871 \$7	6350/B	(mss - Molson)	Fine	National Currency Collection <i>all four corners badly rounded</i>
1871 \$7	6897/B	(mss - Molson)	G-VG	Private collection <i>some white substance covering back</i>
1871 \$7	7019/B	(mss - Molson)	Good	1978 CNA Sale
1871 \$7	7251/A	(mss - Molson)		Institutional collection
1871 \$7	7739/A	(mss - Molson)	G-VG	Private collection



**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

**FREE PRICE LIST** available for Canadian Journey and Frontier Series (Polymer) banknotes. Write/phone/email : Mike Zarytshansky R R # 1 Wingham Ontario Canada N0G 2W0. [mikez@eastlink.ca](mailto:mikez@eastlink.ca) (519) 357-4880. Specializing in replacement notes, prefixes, changeovers, special serial numbers and much more. Forward your want lists which will be kept on file. 48-135

**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](mailto: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](mailto:black_lotus@veryfast.biz). 19-2

**FOR SALE:** Chartered bank / private bank memorabilia available at [www.britannianumismatics.com](http://www.britannianumismatics.com). Stephen Oatway, [info@britannianumismatics.com](mailto:info@britannianumismatics.com). 48-133

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

**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). 15-3

**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](mailto:mikez@eastlink.ca). 19-1

**WANTED TO BUY:** Bank of Canada 1969 \$20 serial number EA 0000909. Please e-mail [rjg@cpmsonline.ca](mailto:rjg@cpmsonline.ca). 48-135

**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](mailto: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



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