



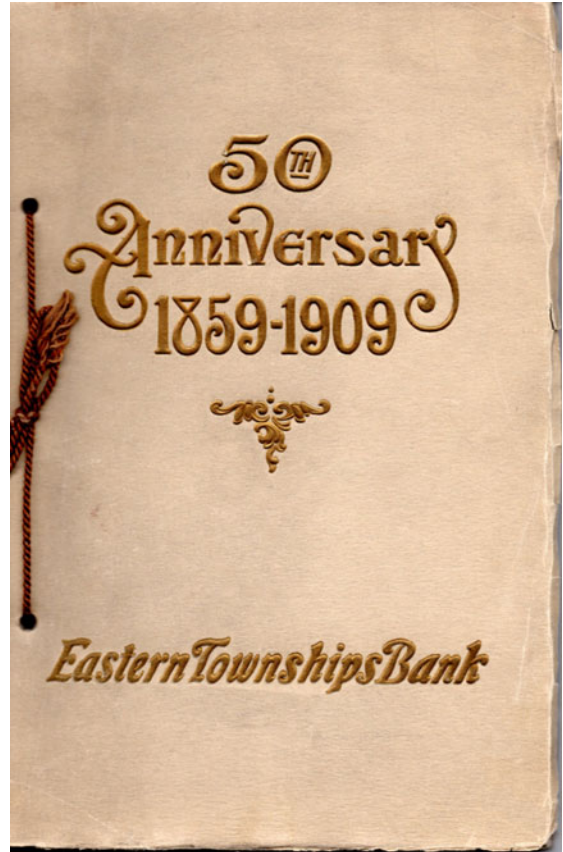
Canadian Paper Money Society Journal

VOLUME 53, NUMBER 154

Official publication of the Canadian Paper Money Society
SEPTEMBER 2017



*Seal of the Eastern Townships Bank
The design is comparable to the crest on the
backs of the 1906 \$5 and \$10 notes.
See page 87.*



Robert J. Graham presents the next part of a history and register of The Eastern Townships Bank. Above is illustrated some interesting ephemera associated with the bank. The article begins on page 78.

In this issue:

- Hitesh Doshi's column takes a closer look at the window designs of the Frontier Note series**
..... Page 74
- Bernard Wilde describes how Bank of Toronto notes were altered from notes of the Colonial Bank of Canada** Page 90
- Barry Uman tells us about the Scrip of Eustache Brunet dit Letang 1837**
..... Page 94

...and much more!

The Canadian Paper Money Journal is published quarterly by the Canadian Paper Money Society, P.O. Box 562, Pickering, Ontario L1V 2R7. Annual dues are for the calendar year and are payable in Canadian dollars for Canadian addresses and in United States dollars for all other addresses. Membership is now available in two forms.

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Ronald Greene
c/o Dick Dunn
PO Box 562
Pickering, ON L1V 2R7
president@cpmsonline.ca

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Pickering, ON L1V 2R7
info@cpmsonline.ca

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SOCIETY AFFAIRS

NEW MEMBERS

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

APPLICANTS

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

1835 D Cross	1837 E Langevin,	1839 V McPhail	1841 R Narayanan
1836 D Vendittelli	1838 M Abramson	1840 K Simmons	

CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY REVISED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OPERATING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST 2017

<u>REVENUE</u>		<u>EXPENSES</u>	
Membership Dues	\$5,211.19	Journal Printing	\$1,139.40
Advertising	1,530.00	Journal Postage	1,736.11
Bank Interest	918.19	Office Expenses	719.73
Donations	180.42	Office Postage	749.78
Sales	1,915.00	Operating	1,412.14
TOTAL	\$9,754.80	Medals	769.08
		Registry Printing	2,156.01
		Donations	1,600.00
		C.P.M.S. Computer	1,664.74
		TOTAL	\$11,946.99
Deficit for the year	\$2,192.19		

OPERATING

T.D.Bank 31 st March 2017	\$9171.79	
G.I.C.	15,000.00	
Postage	600.00	
TOTAL	\$24,771.79	\$24,771.79

Life Membership Fund	31,425.00	
	<u>\$56,196.79</u>	

CURRENT LIABILITES

Journal Fund	\$6,000.00	
Life Membership Fund	900.00	
	\$6,900.00	\$6,900.00

Life Membership Fund		31,425.00
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Operating Balance 1 st April .2016	\$20,063.98	
Deficit for 2016	2,192.19	
TOTAL	17,871.79	17,871.79
		<u>\$56,196.79</u>

Dick Dunn, CPMS Secretary/Treasurer info@cpmsonline.ca

Deadline for the next issue of the CPMS Journal is 1 December 2017

**MINUTES OF THE CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY
EXECUTIVE MEETING HELD AT THE
HOTEL MORTAGNE, BOUCHERVILLE QUEBEC
THURSDAY 20TH JULY 2017**

Members present: James Williston, Ronald Greene, Steven Oatway, Dick Dunn, Brian Bell, Geoff Bell, David Bergeron, Henry Niehnuis, Paul Petch, Jared Stapleton, Michael Turrini

1. President James Williston welcomed all of the executive members present and opened the meeting at 9.30 a.m.
2. The meeting agenda was reviewed with no objections or supplementary business.
3. Motion to accept last year's minutes as published in the Journal was made by Ron Greene seconded by Jared Stapleton, motion carried.
4. Our president James Williston gave a report of his term of office.
5. Secretary/Treasurer Dick Dunn presented a financial report for the year 2016. As we had a small deficit for the year, it was decided that our normal donation to other numismatic organisations would be put on hold. Our annual donation to the host club in consideration of meeting space was increased to \$250.00. Motion to accept made by Michael Turrini seconded by Steven Oatway, motion carried.
6. The Quarterly Journal editor report was made by Paul Petch. Paul thanked all the members that were sending in articles and encouraged them to continue.
7. Annual Journal report: several members spoke on the Annual Journal. In particular, Ron Greene reported on two articles he is working on that would be suitable for the Journal. One is an article on The Hudson Bay and the second is an article describing Money Before the Railroad. We are hopeful these two articles combined would make the final yearly journal for the years 2009, 2010, 2011.
8. The election report was presented to the executive for the years 2017-2019. The proposed slate of officers was accepted and will be voted on at the Annual General Meeting.
9. It was suggested that the C.P.M.S. general operating by-laws No. 2 be posted on our web site.
10. The C.P.M.S. will look into the possibility of exchange advertising with the Ontario Numismatic Association and with the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association.
11. As there was no further business to discuss, a motion to close the meeting was made by Ron Greene, seconded by Jared Stapleton, motion carried.

**MINUTES OF THE CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY
GENERAL MEETING HELD AT THE
HOTEL MORTAGNE, BOUCHERVILLE QUEBEC
FRIDAY 21ST JULY 2017**

1. President James Williston opened the meeting at 1:30 p.m. and welcomed all the members present.
2. Motion to accept the minutes as published in the Journal was made by Ron Greene seconded by Paul Petch, motion carried.
3. The President gave a short report of the C.P.M.S. executive meeting.
4. Secretary/Treasurer Dick Dunn gave a financial report and membership report and said that the Society remains in a very sound financial position.
5. James Williston then announced that the committee for the Ruth McQuade literary award had declared a tie. The recipients are Don Roebuck for his article *Introduction to Canadian Coupon Families to about 1960*, Parts 1 and 2 and Bernhard Wilde for his article *Origin of Vignettes on the Bank of British North America Notes*, Part 5 Montreal and Part 6 Montmorency Falls. Neither of this year's winners was present.
6. As 2017 is an election year for the C.P.M.S., Dick Dunn, as election chairman presented, a list of Executive Officers nominated for this term of office.
7. A motion to accept the list of Executive Officers for this term was made by David Bergeron and seconded by James Williston, motion carried.
8. James Williston, our outgoing President then turned the meeting over to Ron Greene, our incoming president. Ron presented James with his Past President's medal.
9. As there was no further business from the members present, the President closed the meeting at 2.00 pm

Submitted by Dick Dunn, Secretary/Treasurer

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello fellow Canadian Paper Money Society members:

Unfortunately, I have to report that our Honorary President, Walter Allan, went missing on his way to the R.C.N.A. convention in Boucherville. He never arrived there. According to the website – Google “Walter Allan, Missing Person,” — which has not been updated since August 15th, he was spotted on July 21st at a gas station about 60 km south of Boucherville. His car was found July 24th in a rural area of Saint Barthélemy, about 100 km north of Montreal. With no new information in over a month, I’m afraid that it does not look good.

Apart from the above, I thought that the convention went very well, although the number of displays of paper money was very disappointing. As a member who has exhibited often, I have always learned something trying to work out a good display, one that will interest both the public and the specialist. I would encourage everyone to pick a topic that your collection can support and display, whether it is local scrip or a display of \$500 notes. You will gain knowledge from the experience and you might win a medal or two. Even if you don’t collect medals they are useful as paperweights! I saw lots of lovely notes on dealers’ tables, although regrettably none in my specialty.

The nomination committee did not come up with a candidate for a couple of positions on the executive. We need to find people for these positions so that we can keep a strong, vibrant society. We would prefer people who can attend the R.C.N.A. convention as the meetings held there are probably the most important during the year. We also want people who can represent a wide spectrum of collecting interests and wide geographical representation. One of the positions we hope to fill is that of an assistant to Dick Dunn, as the Secretary-Treasurer. Ideally this person would come from Ontario, so that he or she can liaise with Dick on a regular basis, reducing his workload. We have vacant positions of Second Vice-President and British Columbia representative. If any of these positions might be suitable for you please contact me at president@cpmsonline.ca or 250-812-5104. If you phone please leave your phone number and a good time for me to call you back.

Ronald Greene
president@cpmsonline.ca



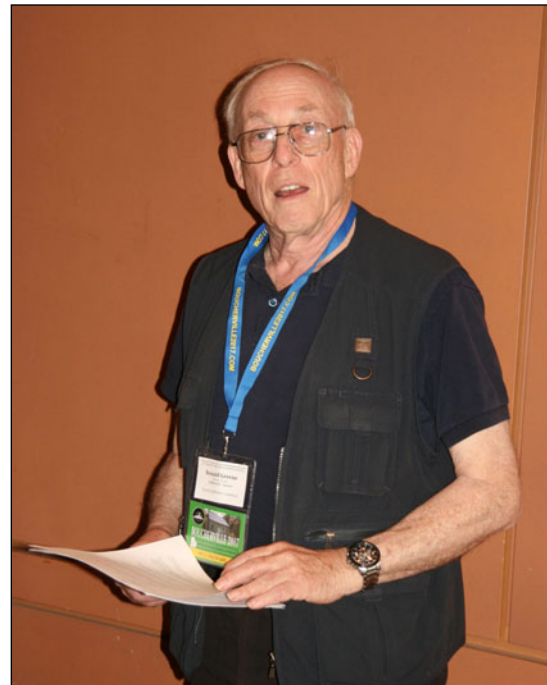
At the CPMS Luncheon held during the RCNA 2017 Convention in Boucherville

**Exhibit Category B:
Canadian Paper Money, Scrip and Related Paper Items:
James Williston, Exhibits and Head Judge, (left) presenting 1st
prize to James S. Grant for "Fun With 5's Fives". Mr. Grant also
received the CPMS Best Paper Money Exhibit medal**



The IBNS is an international organization devoted to the study of world paper money. The IBNS issues a full colour quarterly journal, holds annual auctions, distributes a Directory every two years, has a panel of experts who can answer queries relating to banknotes and maintains chapters around the world where members regularly meet.

**To learn more about the IBNS visit:
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Our scheduled CPMS Luncheon speaker was called away on Bank of Canada business quite suddenly. Fortunately, incoming CPMS President Ronald Green was able step in with his talk on Canadian Bank Notes — Charter, Private and Other

**CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY
50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL**

The C.P.M.S. produced a commemorative medal for the 50th anniversary of the Society. They were struck in limited quantity in silver and copper. The medals are 2 inches in diameter and weigh 2 ounces; the silver medal is 999 fine. The silver medal has been sold out but copper medals are still available for \$25.00 each, plus \$5.00 each for postage.



Payment for medals should be sent to CPMS, Box 562 Pickering P.O. Pickering, ON L1V 2R7, or can be paid by paypal, payments to paypal@cpmsonline.ca.



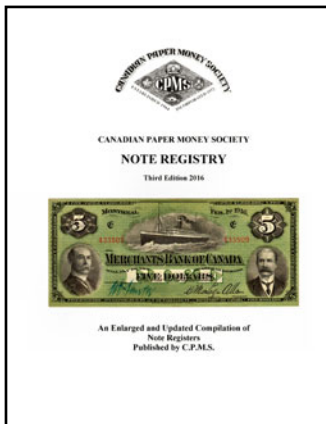
Ronald Greene (left) receives an appreciation medal from President James Williston for his CPMS Luncheon talk



Incoming CPMS President Ronald Greene (left) presents the Past President medal to James Williston 2015-2017

CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY NOTE REGISTRY

The Note Registry is the third compilation of all of the various, diligently maintained, note registers that have been individually published by the CPMS over the years and has expanded the previous edition by 100 pages. The introduction is written by R.J. Graham. Most registers were prepared or maintained by Harry Eisenhauer and R.J. Graham over the last thirty years. An array of other contributors including Graham Esler, Ronald Greene, Cliff Beattie, Geoffrey Bell, Paul Berry, Wayne Eeles, Terry Fredericks, Ted Banning, Michael Zigler and more are responsible for the remaining registers.



*An Updated Compilation of Note Registers
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Third Edition, Spiral bound, 478 pages*

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The Note Registry is also available in Portable Document Format (PDF) on a limited distribution basis. CPMS members in good standing who have purchased a hard copy from the CPMS Secretary/Treasurer in person, through the website or by mail may make application by sending e-mail to info@cpmsonline.ca. A personalized PDF image of the Note Registry will be sent by return e-mail.

DESIGN NOTABLES: A COLUMN EXPLORING THE DESIGN OF CANADIAN BANK NOTES A CLOSER LOOK AT THE WINDOW OF THE FRONTIER SERIES NOTES

by Hitesh Doshi¹

One notable feature of the Canadian Frontier Series bank notes is the full height clear window with the metallic stripe that can be viewed from the back and face. In addition to the polymer substrate by which this series will be known, the full height window will most likely go down in history of Canadian bank notes as a feature that distinguished this series from the ones before it. The full height window put the design of Canadian bank notes ahead of all others of the same vintage and to be emulated by the bank notes of New Zealand and Australia (although Australia otherwise has been the leader in the use of the polymer substrate)

There are many intricate features that make up the design of the window, most of them not so obvious to the user of the bank notes.

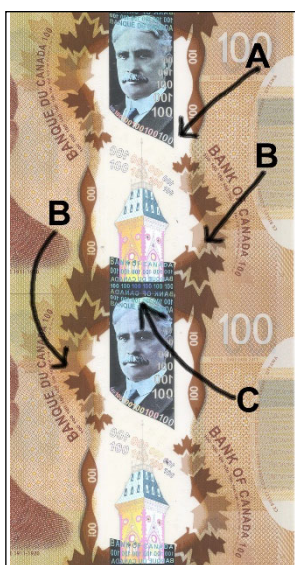


Image 1a—Face of two adjacent \$100 notes from the same sheet showing clear window (A), 12 maple leaves around it (B) and the metallic stripe (C)

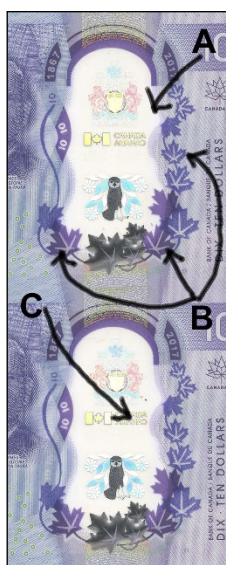


Image 1b—Face of two adjacent \$10 commemorative notes from the same sheet showing clear window (A), 13 maple leaves around it (B) and the metallic stripe (C)

There has been much talk about the maple leaves around the clear window. They provide a Canadian identity to the bank notes that is very prominent (Image 1a and 1b). Additionally, in the \$10 commemorative notes (Image 1b) there are 13 maple leaves one for each of the provinces and territories. The maple leaves in the regular frontier series notes are made to blend with the clear window with the transparency they provide. To most casual observers it will not be evident that the printing of those maple leaves is done on the back of the notes and not the face of the notes although they are made to appear that they are printed on the face.

At first glance the collection of these maple leaves looks the same in all the denomination only with the colour being different. A closer look will show that there are two slightly different arrangements of these maple leaves, one used for the \$100 and \$50 and the other used for the \$20, \$10, \$5.

Image 2 shows a portion around the clear window with the maple leaf close to the edge of the note circled in black. Image 3 is the close-up of the area from Image 2. Notice that the band that starts from the maple leaf and wraps around the clear window starts differently in the \$100 note from that in the \$20 note. This is shown by the black line in Image 3. The red line in Image 3 is drawn vertically down from one of the tips of the lobe of the central palm of leaf. It will be noticed the distance between the two vertical lines on either side of the window is greater in \$100 and lesser in \$20. This is because the relative position and size of the maple leaves are different in the \$100 (which is the same as \$50) and \$20 notes (which is the same as \$10 and \$5).



Image 2a—Face of two adjacent \$100 Frontier Series notes showing maple leaf at the edge of the notes. Circled areas are shown in Image 3a



Image 2b—Face of two adjacent \$20 Frontier Series notes showing maple leaf at the edge of the notes. Circled areas are shown in Image 3b

¹ Hitesh Doshi teaches in the Architectural Science Department at Ryerson University and is interested in the design aspects of banknotes. He can be reached at hdoshi@ryerson.ca or 416 979 5000 x6502.

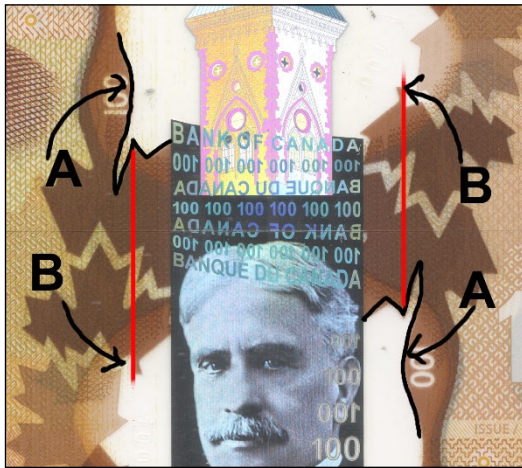


Image 3a—Close-up of image 2a with black line (A) showing outline of maple leaf and band and red line (B) showing position of maple leaf relative to the metallic stripe (farther compared to \$20)

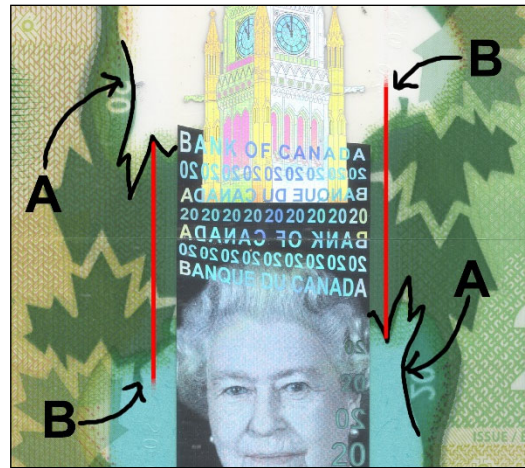


Image 3b—Close-up of image 2b with black line (A) showing outline of maple leaf and band and red line (B) showing relative position of maple leaf relative to the metallic stripe (closer compared to \$100)

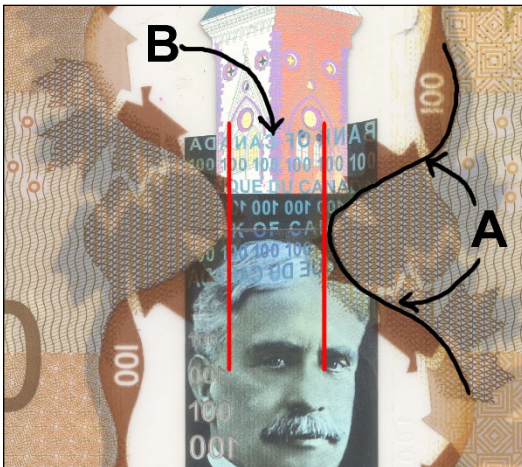


Image 4a—Close-up of back of \$100 Frontier Series note corresponding to the face area shown in image - 3a—Black line (A) shows the outline of ink covering the maple leaf and red lines show the amount of gap (B) greater than \$20

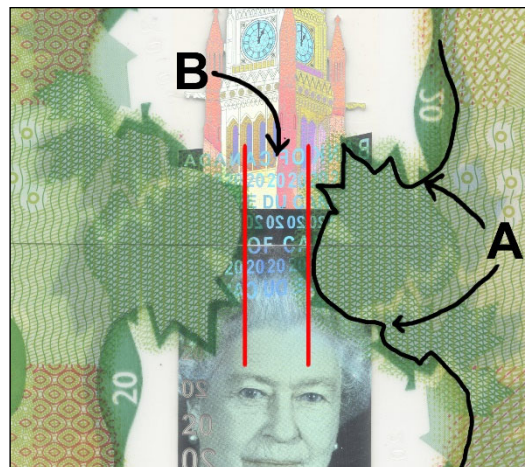


Image 4b—Close-up of back of \$20 Frontier Series note corresponding to the face area shown in image - 3a—Black line (A) shows the outline of ink covering the maple leaf and red lines show the amount of gap (B) smaller than \$100

A look at the back of the note reveals an interesting difference, which may not be obvious at first glance (Image 4 and 5). On the right side the black outline shows the ink covering the maple leaf. The red lines show the extent to which the maple leaf overlaps on to the area of the metallic strip. The black outline for the \$100 note and the \$20 notes are different. The gap between the red lines for the \$100 note and \$20 note shows the extent to which the maple leaf cover the metallic stripe at the back. At the narrowest point in the \$100 note the following text is visible “K OF CA” and for the \$20 note the following text is visible “OF C.” Image 5 shows the similar condition for \$50 note. Here the ink covering the maple leaf is different than the \$100 and the \$20 even though the shape and size of the maple leaf on the \$50 are the same as that of \$100. The gap shown by the red lines is similar to that of the \$100 design.

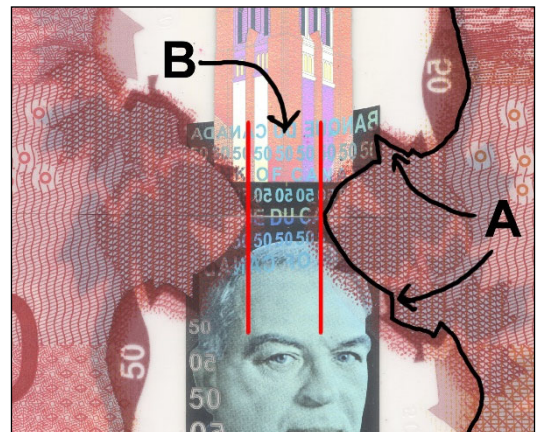


Image 5—Close-up of back of \$50 Frontier Series note—Black line (A) shows the outline of ink covering the maple leaf and red lines show the amount of gap (B) which is similar to \$100 and greater than \$20

One can only speculate about the reasons for these differences. Since the \$100 denomination was the first one to be released followed by \$50 and then the rest of the denominations, one could conclude that perhaps this was an evolution of design. The reasons for the evolution would still be a mystery. Another possible reason might be to distinguish the higher denomination notes from the lower ones. Perhaps to create impediments for opportunistic counterfeiting by using the real window of lower denomination notes onto a counterfeited portion of higher denominated notes. If one looks at some recent examples of such reported counterfeiting in the media this rationale becomes more plausible.

The difference of maple leaves on the face and the overlaid printing on the back are very subtle. However, they reflect the skill of the Bank of Canada designers to blend in the visual aspect of the design with the security aspects of the design.

The reader of this article may also have noticed the manner in which the metallic stripe works within the clear window. There are two aspects that are noteworthy and relate to the blending of the visual aspect and the security aspect.



Image 6a—Portion of face of \$10 commemorative note showing the text. Notice only “Canada” (A) in the metallic stripe is flipped but the rest of the text (B) is not flipped

Image 6b—Portion of back of \$10 commemorative note of the same area in 6a showing the flipped “Canada” but the names of provinces and territories that were not flipped in the face view are hidden by opaque printing

The second aspect is related to the manner in which the metallic stripe is positioned on an individual bank note and its relationship to the adjoining bank notes in the sheet (Image 7). It will be noticed that the text that appears at the top and bottom of the metallic stripe on individual notes is merely a portion of the continuous text that can be seen on contiguous notes on the sheet (Lines 1 to 7 in Image 7). When looking at individual notes it is easy to verify whether the note has been cut to the correct height by looking at the total number of lines at the top and bottom. They should add up to 7. Anything less or more means the note is cut off size.

There are many more aspects that are related to clear window that are very intriguing. Please feel free to share with the author of anything that may have impressed you.

The first feature is ability to read the hologram from both sides of the note. The numbers and text in the hologram that can be seen from both sides are alternatively flipped so as to allow reading of them from the face and the back (Image 3a and 4a text reading “BANK OF CANADA” and “BANQUE DU CANADA”). One only needs to look at the design of the \$10 commemorative notes to see that only the “CANADA” is flipped but the text of the provinces and territories is not flipped and can only be read from the face (Image 6). The design of the clear window has elements that prevent the text on the metallic stripe to be seen from the back so as not to see inverted text that cannot be read easily.

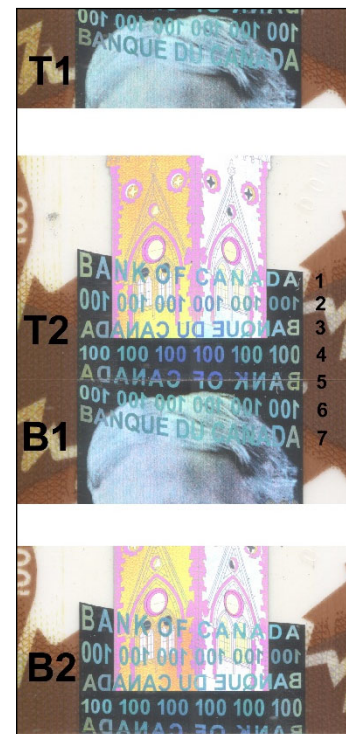


Image 7—Portions of metallic stripe from face of two adjacent notes top (T) and bottom (B). T1 and B1 are top of top and bottom note and T2 and B2 is bottom of top note and bottom note. The numbers 1 to 7 to the right indicate the number of text lines in any metallic stripe

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THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK AND ITS NUMISMATIC HERITAGE

by R. J. Graham, FCNRS

NOTES OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK 1859–1912 (PART II)

II. BABN ISSUES OF 1873–1902

(a) Issues of 1873–74

The Eastern Townships Bank directed its order for the second issue of notes to a relatively new Canadian security printing firm, the British American Bank Note Company. New tint, back and face plates were laid down between 27 May and 23 September of 1873, arranged

4.4.4.4	A.B.C.D
5.5.5.10	A.B.C.A
50.100	A.A ³⁰

For this issue there was no \$20 plate; either the bank managed without that denomination, or, more likely, whatever limited demand there was for \$20s was met with notes from the pre-Confederation 1859 issue.

The new notes, at least initially, bore the engraved date 1st July 1873, and the engraved signature of B. Pomroy, who was still the president of the bank. The \$4 note design consisted of the Sherbrooke Mills vignette, balanced by a stock vignette of farm animals on the left and a portrait of Col. Pomroy on the right. The British American Bank Note engraving department prepared a fairly meticulous copy of the Sherbrooke Mills vignette (BABN die #114) prepared by American Bank Note Co. for the 1859 \$1 issue (ABN die #47). The two are not quite identical, with a number of minor differences, particularly in the depiction of the foaming water from the flume, where it rejoins the Magog River, at the lower left. The \$5 has as its central vignette a busy steam boat with twin stacks, with General Manager (or Cashier) William Farwell at the left, and a stock vignette of a woodcutter at the right. The \$10 design consists of a familiar BABN vignette of a farmer pumping water for his horse in the centre, entitled, “Farm Yard Scene” (BABN die #11). William Farwell is portrayed at the lower left, and Col. Pomroy at the lower right. The \$50 value uses a different arrangement of three vignettes, the principal one being a steam train rounding a curve, at the left of the note. It is entitled, “Through the Tunnel” (BABN die #10). On this denomination, Farwell and Pomroy are portrayed just right of the upper centre, and at the lower right, respectively. The same bank officers are seen at the ends of the \$100 note, with the Sherbrooke Mills vignette in the centre. The Farwell and Pomroy portraits correspond to BABN portrait dies #40 and #41 respectively.

All denominations have similar backs, differentiated only by counters at each end. A central vignette depicts a ferrier putting a shoe on a white horse, within an oval frame inscribed “Eastern Townships Bank / Sherbrooke, P. Q.” The vignette corresponds to BABN die #93, “Horse Shoeing.” It was engraved in 1872, or possibly slightly earlier, and was therefore likely created too early to have been commissioned by the Eastern Townships Bank.

The date on the 2/on plate printing \$50 and \$100 notes was altered to 1st July 1874, and the engraved signature to R. W. Heneker. It was in that year that Benjamin Pomroy finally retired as president of the bank, to be succeeded by Richard William Heneker. It is entirely possible that the plates for printing \$4, \$5 and \$10 notes were similarly altered, but we have no surviving issued notes or proofs, nor any known period documents, to confirm whether such be the case.

It may seem peculiar that \$50 and \$100 notes survive, while issued 1873 \$5 and \$10 notes are, to the best of our knowledge, extinct. It must be borne in mind that this was the bank’s only issue of the high denominations and that they continued in what was undoubtedly limited circulation for almost forty years. Indeed, Victor Ross records that a further 1,000 each of \$50s and \$100s (1874 issue) were placed in circulation between 1906 and 1912.³¹ The lower denominations, in contrast, were replaced within six years, and virtually extinct by the time a few notes were being preserved for posterity after the bank ceased its independent existence.

³⁰ BABN Plate Register, unpublished document

³¹ Ross vol. 1, p 491



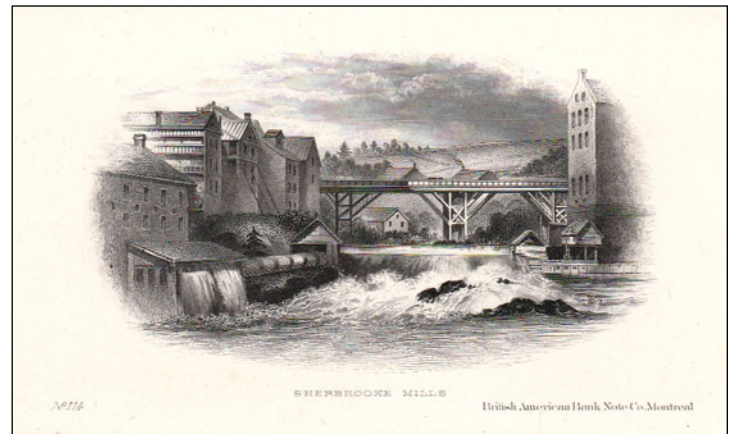
1873 \$4 Face Proof —
Not known as an issued note.

Author's collection

“Sherbrooke Mills, die proof vignette #114,
British American Bank Note Company.

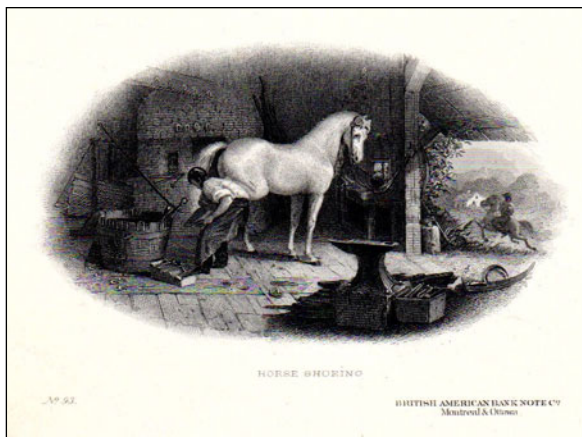
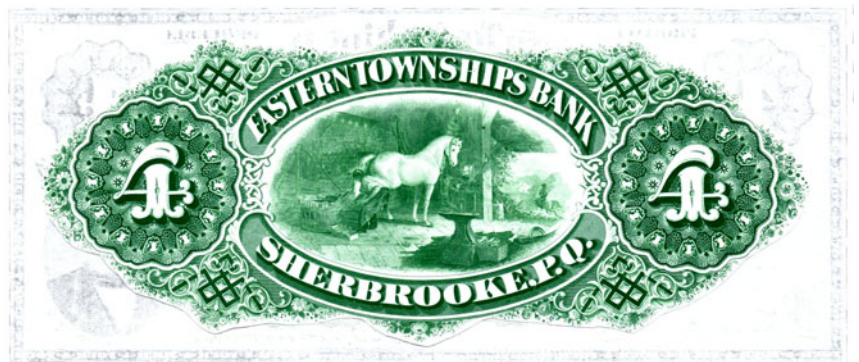
This close copy of the ABN vignette makes for an interesting
comparison with the original. It is found on the 1873 and
1879 \$4 as well as the 1873 and 1874 \$100 notes.

Cliff Beattie collection



1873 \$4 Back Proof — The blacksmith shop
vignette is common to the backs of all Eastern
Townships Bank notes printed by BABN,
except for the \$20 of 1893.

Author's collection



“Horse Shoeing”, die proof vignette #93,
British American Bank Note Company.

Author's collection

ISSUES OF 1873-74

1873 \$4	1608/A		Institutional Collection
1873 \$4	1949/D		Institutional Collection
1873 \$50	0556/A		Institutional Collection
1874 \$50	2198/A	VF	National Currency Collection
		<i>punch cancelled</i>	
		<i>notation in ink indicating note was rescued from a lot of \$265,000 incinerated on 26 Feb. 1912 and cancelled</i>	
1874 \$50	2548/A		Institutional Collection
1874 \$100	1957/A		Institutional Collection
1874 \$100	2751/A	EF	National Currency Collection
		<i>punch cancelled</i>	
		<i>notation in ink indicating note was rescued from a lot of \$265,000 incinerated on 26 Feb. 1912 and cancelled</i>	

PROOFS

The proofs from the BABN Archives include backs, carefully trimmed to the design. The National Currency Collection contains an unpaired \$50 back.

1873 \$4	___/B	green tint	Victor Ross, vol. 1, plate 53
1873 \$4	___/C	green tint	Private collection ex BABN Archives Sale
1873 \$5	___/A	green tint	National Currency Collection ex J. D. Ferguson
1873 \$5	___/B	green tint	Victor Ross, vol. 1, plate 53
1873 \$5	___/C	green tint	Private collection ex BABN Archives Sale
1873 \$10	___/A	green tint	Victor Ross, vol. 1, plate 53
1873 \$10	___/A	green tint	Private collection ex BABN Archives Sale
1873 \$50	___/A	green tint	Victor Ross, vol. 1, plate 54
1873 \$50	___/A	green tint	Private collection ex BABN Archives Sale
1873 \$100	___/A	green tint	Victor Ross, vol. 1, plate 54
1873 \$100	___/A	green tint	Private collection ex BABN Archives Sale



1873 \$50 Face Proof —
No issued note in private hands.

Author's collection

1873 \$100 Face Proof —
Not known as an issued note.

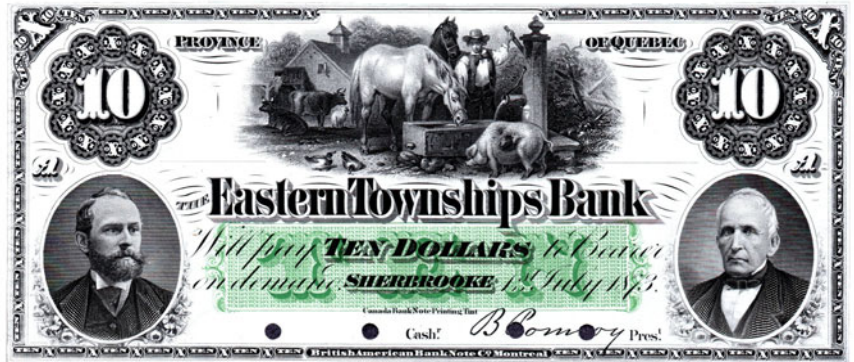
Author's collection





1873 \$5 Face Proof —
Not known as an issued note.

Author's collection



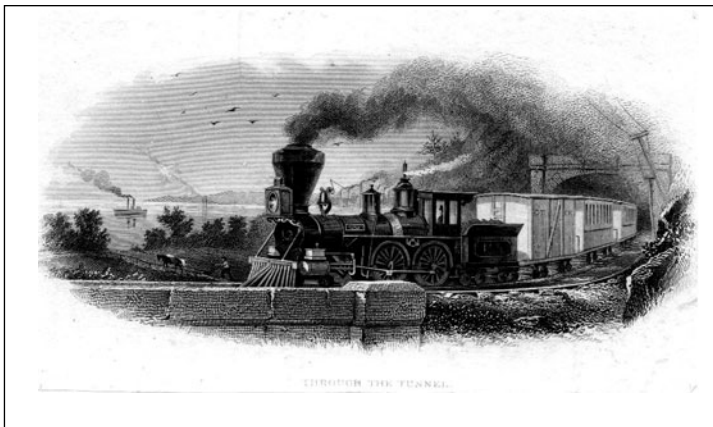
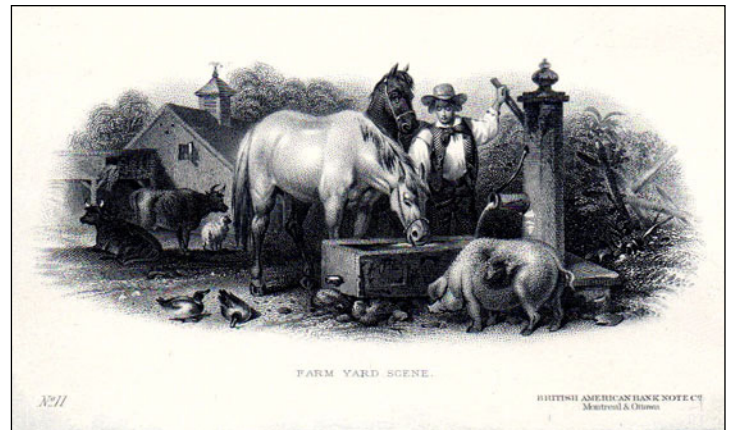
1873 \$10 Face Proof —
Not known as an issued note.

Author's collection

“Farm Yard Scene”, die proof vignette #11,
British American Bank Note Company.

This familiar vignette is employed on notes of a number of
banks, including Eastern Townships Bank \$10 notes of 1873,
1879 and 1893.

Author's collection



“Through the Tunnel”, die proof vignette #10,
British American Bank Notes Company

Found on the 1873 and 1874 \$50 notes

Author's collection

(b) Issue of 1879

A new issue of \$4, \$5 and \$10 notes was prepared with the date 1st July 1879. No record was found of BABN having engraved new plates for this issue (other than a \$5.5.5.10 replacement tint plate prepared in Dec. 1880), so presumably the alterations were carried out on the existing plates. The major change involved removing the portrait of Benjamin Pomroy from the \$4s and \$10s and replacing it with the portrait of Richard W. Heneker (BABN portrait die #61), who became the bank's second president on 1 June 1874. Less obvious changes include the deletion of the "Cash'r" designation for the left signature space, replacing it with a little decoration, and inserting the word "Countersigned" above the left signature area.

A few words about Heneker will be in order. Richard William Heneker was born in Ireland in 1823 and trained as an architect. The British American Land Co., which had obtained large holdings of land in the Townships in 1833, put him in charge of its affairs there in 1856. He was one of the original directors of the Eastern Townships Bank, and over his time in the region got his busy fingers into industrial development, municipal politics and even education, serving as Chancellor of Bishop's College. Prof. Rudin published an absorbing paper on Heneker in 1984³² and it is recommended to any reader wishing to gain an understanding of demographic and commercial changes in the Townships during Heneker's tenure—and how these changes ran counter to Heneker's preferences. Ironically, his policies as bank president facilitated those same trends.

ISSUE OF 1879

1879 \$4	5817/C	VG-F	ex R. Gross collection
1879 \$4	11572/C		Institutional Collection
1879 \$5	25442/A	VG	Colonial Acres Sale (Nov. 2016)
1879 \$5	121487/A	G-VG	Torex Sale (Feb. 2005)
1879 \$5	132702/B	VG <i>small upper right corner piece missing</i>	National Currency Collection ex J. D. Ferguson
1879 \$5	179134/B	VG <i>pinholes</i>	Private collection ex E. R. Hunter, J. Veffer, L. McLennan
1879 \$5	180331/C		Institutional Collection
1879 \$10	297581/A		Institutional Collection
1879 \$10	299170/A	Fine	National Currency Collection

PROOFS

1879 \$10	—/A	face proof <i>upper left corner missing</i>	Canadian Bank Notes, 3rd ed., p 132
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(c) Issue of 1893

In September 1892 the engravers at BABN prepared 2/on face, back and tint half-plates for the Eastern Townships Bank, arranged \$10.20 with check letters B.A, and dated 2nd Jan. 1893. Apart from the date and check letter, the \$10 note appears to be similar to the 1879 \$10 in all respects. Prior to this issue, if the bank had been circulating \$20 notes at all, they must have been of the 1859 issue and quite antiquated in appearance well before the 1890s.

The 1893 \$20, in contrast to the corresponding \$10, has a distinctly artistic appearance. What a pity it is so inaccessible to the collector! While Mr. Heneker's familiar face presides at the lower right, a fine mirror-reversed engraving from Edwin Landseer's painting *Wild Cattle of Chillingham* makes its rare appearance on a Canadian bank note at the left. The scene is dominated by a white bull, alertly guarding a cow and her calf. The centre of the note offers no vignette but offers what appears to be an ornately ornamented XX denominational counter. The signature panel is heavily tinted. Instead of the usual blacksmith and white horse vignette on the back, the \$20 shows the head of a bull inside the bank name, all within a circle. The \$20s, like the \$10s, are printed with green tint and back, and numbering continues to be in blue. As of 1903, only 29,000 \$20 notes had been printed.³³

³² Rudin, Ronald, The Transformation of the Eastern Townships of Richard William Heneker, 1855–1902, *Journal of Canadian Studies*, vol. 19 no. 3, fall 1984, pp 32–49

³³ Canadian Bank of Commerce, Head Office Circular, 24 Nov. 1903



1879 \$5 Note — Similar to the 1873 \$5, the change in engraved signature to R. W. Heneker being the main alteration. William Farwell, Cashier/General Manager, is portrayed at the left. Farwell lived 1835 to 1918 and was Mayor of Sherbrooke in 1903 and 1907. The left signature may be that of Edward Winn Farwell (1864-1932).
 Author's collection

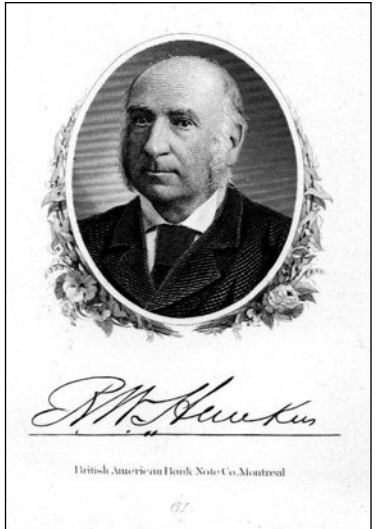


1879 \$10 Note
 Bank of Canada Collection

R. W. Heneker, die proof, portrait die #61,
 British American Bank Notes Company

A founding board member, and President of
 the Eastern Townships Bank, 1874-1902

Author's collection



The \$20 notes figured prominently in a robbery at the West Shefford branch on Saturday, 22 Oct. 1904. This was the first time any branch of the Eastern Townships Bank had ever been robbed since it opened for business forty-five years earlier. Details of the cash stolen from the safe, which was totally demolished, are as follows:

Legal tenders (Dominion notes)	397 x \$1	\$ 397.
Eastern Townships Bank	645 x \$5	3,225.
	14 x \$10	140.
	50 x \$20	1,000.
Sundry notes and coin		1,530.

The bank had very few \$20 notes in circulation at the time of the robbery, and all staff were instructed not to pay any out for the next two months, in the hope of laying a trap. Canadian bankers were requested to question closely anybody presenting a considerable number of Eastern Townships Bank \$20s, perhaps leading to the discovery of the criminals.³⁴

Investigation revealed that two horse-drawn vehicles containing five men were seen early Saturday morning, driving quickly toward Richford, on the Vermont border, and silver coins were scattered along the road. Blankets used to muffle the sound of the explosion that destroyed the safe were found to have been the property of a farmer living on the road between Granby and West Shefford, suggesting the direction from which the burglars came. Police detectives were on the case, and the bank offered a \$2,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the gang.³⁵ The full amount of loss written off resulting from the robbery was \$7,970.20, which, being a larger amount than the cash detailed above, may have included the replacement cost of a safe, and any other necessary repairs.³⁶ This suggests that the cash had not been recovered, nor the reward paid, as of the annual general meeting on 7 Dec. 1904.

The Eastern Townships Bank \$20 was involved in another, quieter, kind of criminal activity, just a year earlier. A counterfeit, incorrectly dated 1903 instead of 1893, was reported in November 1903. It was poorly done, dull and faded looking, easily detected, and said to be of photographic origin.³⁷ This pitiful effort, which may have been a one-off, constitutes the only instance of counterfeiting of any Eastern Townships Bank note of which we are aware.



Wild Cattle of Chillingham, by Sir Edwin Landseer (1867). The vignette on the 1893 \$20 was based on this painting.

ISSUE OF 1893

1893 \$10	211289/B	VG	National Currency Collection,
		<i>taped tears</i>	ex Amon B. Carter
1893 \$10	285629/B	Institutional Collection	
1893 \$20	24004/A	Institutional Collection	

PROOFS

1893 \$20	—/A	face proof	Spink America Sale (Dec. 1997)
		<i>small piece out of right side</i>	ex BABN Archives

(d) Issue of 1902

The first new issue of \$5 notes since 1879 was brought out in 1902. In addition to changing the date to 2nd July 1902, the R. W. Heneker signature found at the lower left of the 1879 issue was altered to that of incoming president William Farwell. Otherwise, the 1902 \$5 is similar to the 1879 \$5 in terms of designs, colour and other details. The available copy of the BABN plate register ends a little before 1902, but it seems likely that the alterations were accomplished on an existing \$5 plate, rather than having an entirely new plate engraved. It should not be supposed that all \$5 notes made by BABN were printed from a single set of plates, however. It is probably safe to assume that by this time BABN

³⁴ Canadian Bank of Commerce, Head Office Circular, 28 Oct. 1904

³⁵ Monetary Times, Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle, 28 Oct. 1904, p 552

³⁶ Annual Reports, pp 411–412

³⁷ Canadian Bank of Commerce, Head Office Circular, 24 Nov. 1903

would have acquired siderography capability to replicate as many copies of the plate as were required, using a master roll in a transfer press. Sheet numbering appears to have been continuous from the 1879 issue, with the highest surviving number of the 1879 \$5 being 180331, and the lowest number of the 1902 issue being 206881.

The 1902 \$5 has the second-highest survival rate of all notes of the Eastern Townships Bank, although, with only five copies in private hands, it is a very long way indeed from being readily available.

\$5 ISSUE OF 1902

1902 \$5	206881/A		Institutional Collection
1902 \$5	218891/C	PMG G6	Heritage Sale (Jan. 2013)
1902 \$5	227651/B	VG	Private collection
1902 \$5	229729/C	abtVG	Private Collection
		<i>considerable loss of design</i>	ex Wm. H. McDonald, W. D. Allan, L. Meloche
1902 \$5	239912/B	Fine+	Charlton Sale (Jan. 1976)
			ex T. Fredricks, R. D. Lockwood
1902 \$5	258573/C	VF	National Currency Collection
1902 \$5	260446/A	abt G	Ian Marshall (Apr. 2007)
		<i>very ragged edges with many large pieces missing</i>	

III. ABN ISSUE OF 1906

The Eastern Townships Bank turned to the American Bank Note Company once again, for what proved to be their final issue of notes. Entries in the ABN order book indicate that the bank asked to have portraits of William Farwell and James Mackinnon engraved, as well as the arms of the bank. These were to be used on 4/on plates for each of the \$5 and \$10 denominations, with the usual check letter layout A.B.C.D. Dies and plates were all included in an order of June 1906. The \$5 portrays General Manager Mackinnon at the left, and has a large vignette of a train passing farmers working in a field, with a city in the distance. The back has the armorial bearings of the bank in a circle at the centre, with the usual bank name, lathework and counters. Part of the note's considerable visual appeal results from the striking colours used, particularly on the face, which is orange and yellow. The back is predominantly green, with some red and violet lathework, and a pale yellow covering all within the frame.

The \$10 denomination follows the same general layout, with an updated portrait of William Farwell, now the President of the bank, at the left, and a mining scene in the centre. (The latter vignette should look familiar—it also dominates the face of the \$2 Newfoundland treasury note of 1920. It was engraved by Charles Skinner, with Edwin H. Gunn.³⁸) The face of the \$10 note has blue and dull red tints, which combine over the lower two-thirds of the note to produce the impression of a red-brown colour. Back design and colours are as described for the \$5 note, but with blue instead of violet.

Both denominations have the engraved signature of William Farwell, President, at the left, and a manuscript countersignature at the right. Sheet numbering is in red, beginning at 000001. Supplies of notes of this issue were ordered from one to four times in each year from 1906 to 1911. The last sheets of notes were numbered 166000 for the \$5 and 084000 for the \$10. This corresponds to a total production of 664,000 \$5 notes and 336,000 \$10 notes.

With a population of fifteen in private hands, the 1906 \$5 is by far the most accessible note of this bank. The \$10 is decidedly challenging, with only two surviving notes known to be privately owned.



*James Mackinnon, die proof, Special-C-293,
American Bank Note Co.
Acting General Manager, 1900-1902
General Manager, 1902-1912*

³⁸ Hessler, Gene, *The Engraver's Line* (Port Clinton, 1993), p 274

ISSUE OF 1906

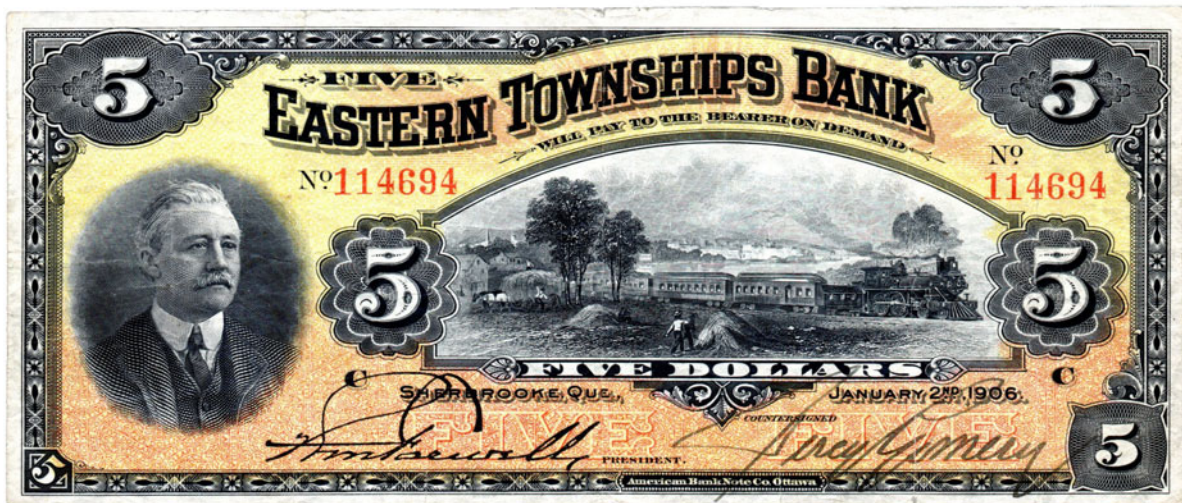
1906 \$5	008618/B	Fair	eBay (May 2002) ex W. Sandall
1906 \$5	014264/A	<i>many pieces missing</i> VG	Private collection ex R. D. Lockwood, Wm. H. McDonald, E. Echenberg C. Moore Sale (Apr. 1991)
1906 \$5	015891/D	Fine	
1906 \$5	019709/A	<i>"49" in crayon</i> VG	G. Packer ref.
1906 \$5	054222/A	EF	Private collection ex T. Fredricks
1906 \$5	078263/A	VG (estimate)	Private collection ex F. Angus see <i>Canadian Rail</i> July-Aug. 1994 p 138
1906 \$5	110558/A	VG-F	1972 Torex Sale (unsold)
1906 \$5	112078/B	Fine	JHA Sale (June 1997)
		PMG VF20	Torex Sale (June 2011) TCNC
1906 \$5	113360/B	VG	Private collection ex R. Gross
		<i>stains</i>	C. Moore Sale (July 1978)
1906 \$5	114694/C	VF	Private collection ex B. Benoit
1906 \$5	116964/A	VF	C. Moore Legacy Sale (June 2014) ex R. Greene, Wm. H. McDonald, Hy Lipson
1906 \$5	119226/B	abt Fine	1970 CNA Sale
		<i>small tear in top margin</i>	ex R. Graham, E. R. Hunter J. D. Ferguson records
1906 \$5	143081/		
1906 \$5	144257/C	Good	Torex Sale (Feb. 2005)
		<i>0.75 x 1.25" lower left corner missing</i> this note was subsequently patched with a prosthesis:	
		PCGS F12 Apparent	Heritage Sale (Sept. 2013)
1906 \$5	149621/A	F-VF	National Currency Collection ex J. D. Ferguson
1906 \$5	156802/D	EF	National Currency Collection
		notation in ink indicating note was rescued from a lot of \$265,000 incinerated on 26 Feb. 1912 and cancelled	
1906 \$5	158301/D	Institutional Collection	
1906 \$5	159735/A	PMG VF25	Heritage FUN Sale (Jan. 2012)
1906 \$10	003292/A	VG	Private collection ex W. D. Allan
1906 \$10	022396/C	F-VF	Private collection ex R. Gross, W. D. Allan
		<i>washed</i>	
1906 \$10	025989/D	VF	National Currency Collection
		<i>bit of tape on back</i>	
1906 \$10	068692/A		Institutional Collection
1906 \$10	080033/D	EF (?)	National Currency Collection
		<i>punch cancelled</i> notation in ink indicating note was rescued from a lot of \$265,000 incinerated on 26 Feb. 1912 and cancelled	

PROOFS

1906 \$5	—/A	face proof, no tint	National Currency Collection
1906 \$5	—/?	face and two back proofs	Christie's ABN Archives Sale
1906 \$10	—/?	<i>body damage on face</i> face and two back proofs	Christie's ABN Archives Sale
		<i>face has small margin tear</i>	

SPECIMENS

1906 \$5	000000/B	punch cancelled	National Currency Collection
1906 \$10	000000/B	punch cancelled	National Currency Collection



1906 \$5 Note, Face — General Manager James Mackinnon is portrayed at the left, over the engraved signature of Wm. Farwell, who became president of the bank in 1902. The manuscript signature is that of Percy Gomery, who was acting manager of Vancouver's Kitsilano branch from 1909 to 1912.



1906 \$5 Note, Back — The multicolour back shows the bank crest in the centre.
Author's collection



1906 \$10 Note
A portrait of William Farwell, president, as an older man is seen at the left, above his engraved signature.
Author's collection

MEDALS

In 1902 the bank appropriated funds to establish medals to be awarded annually “to the high schools or academies of the Eastern Townships for the purpose of showing the bank’s interest in educational work carried on, and also that the bank might be kept prominently before the young people of the Townships.”³⁹

The medals are known in bronze and silver, which are of identical design. (An unnamed medal in the author’s collection gives some indication of being silver-plated copper.) The obverse bears the inscription, EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK / SHERBROOKE, QUE. within a lightly stippled annulus, inside of which a wreath, comprised of maple leaves on the left and laurel on the right and tied at the bottom with a bow, encloses the arms of the bank on a shield, with the motto INDUSTRIA ET FIDELITAS on a ribbon. Nine small shields with emblems of provinces and territories are superimposed on the wreath. The reverse design consists of a shield surmounted by a crown, and wreath of maple leaves enclosing the inscription PRESENTED BY / THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK / THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT / OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION / OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC / TO and space below for engraving the recipient’s name. The edge is plain and there is no indication of the manufacturer.

After the merger with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1912 the practice of awarding educational medals was continued. Again there are bronze and silver versions, and gold may also have been awarded. The obverse inscription around the periphery is THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE / ESTABLISHED 1867, against a stippled background and within an annulus. At the centre is a shield containing the arms of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, surrounded by a wreath of laurel upon which are superimposed ten provincial or territorial shields. The reverse is similar to that of the Eastern Townships Bank medal, but the maple wreath is improved and the inscription has been augmented to read PRESENTED BY / THE CANADIAN BANK / OF COMMERCE / WITH WHICH IS UNITED THE / EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK / THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT / OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION / OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC / TO.

The above medals occur both awarded, engraved with the recipient’s name, and not awarded, or at least not named. In every case there is no indication of the manufacturer, but the Canadian Bank of Commerce medals are attributed to Birks, apparently based on lettering inside a case of issue⁴⁰. Weights of the author’s medals are:

	Silver	Bronze
Eastern Townships Bank	68.2 g	73.0 g
Canadian Bank of Commerce	82.9 g	69.0 g

(The light weight of the Eastern Townships Bank “silver” medal above supports the suspicion that it is plated copper.) All are 21/4 inches in diameter (approx. 57.1 mm). Edges are plain and unmarked on the examples in the author’s collection, but the Charlton reference reports a Commerce silver medal edge marked STERLING.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cliff Beattie provided images of several die proof vignettes in his collection, and interesting and valuable email discussion. Rod Beattie used his university connections to obtain for me a copy of Prof. Rudin’s excellent paper on R. W. Heneker. Walter Allan, long ago, brought to my attention the Landseer painting on which the vignette on the 1893 \$20 note is based. Wayne Eeles deployed his sharp Internet skills to obtain an image of an Eastern Townships Bank note that had gone into deep hiding. David Bergeron confirmed details of another note, from the National Currency Collection, which kept me from going down a wrong road with the 1859 overprints. James A. Haxby gave me his rough notes, many years ago, listing notes in an institutional collection of which I would not have known otherwise. To all, my sincere thanks.

³⁹ Ross vol. 1, p 387, note 1

⁴⁰ Cross, W. K., *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Association Society Commercial Transportation Medals*, vol. 2 (Toronto, 2008) pp 576, 594

Bronze Academic Medal of the Eastern Townships Bank



Obverse



Reverse

Silver Academic Medal, awarded following amalgamation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce



Obverse



Reverse

BANK OF TORONTO NOTES ALTERED FROM NOTES OF THE COLONIAL BANK OF CANADA

by Bernhard Wilde

A previous article discussed alterations of the \$1 bank note from The International Bank of Toronto, with the Roebling Bridge vignette, to \$1 notes of the Bank of Toronto.¹ This article will show alterations from the \$1 and \$4 notes of the Colonial Bank of Canada to those of The Bank of Toronto, the same notes that were used to create altered notes for The Bank of Upper Canada.²

Figure 1 shows what looks to be a \$1 bank note from The Bank of Toronto. It is dated “___ 1862” with sheet number 9868/C. However, The Bank of Toronto issued no bank notes resembling this note. This note obviously came from the short-lived Colonial Bank of Canada³, a \$1 note thereof is shown in Figure 2. The Colonial Bank of Canada opened in 1859 and failed six months later. Its charter was repealed in 1863. Charlton⁴ shows that many remainders exist from the two-signature variety of this bank. The lack of a completed manuscript date obviously indicates that this note originated as a remainder. It does seem strange that the forgers completed the year, but did not fill in the month and date.



Figure 1. A Bank of Toronto \$1 bank note altered from one of The Colonial Bank of Canada

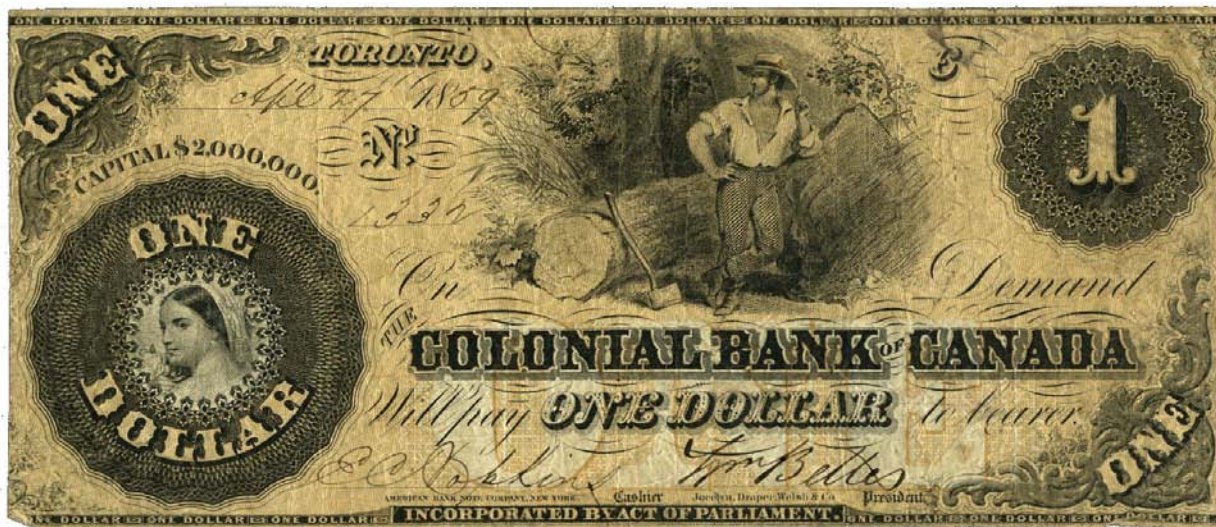


Figure 2. A \$1 bank note from The Colonial Bank of Canada similar to the one used to create the \$1 note of Figure 1



Figure 3. Forged Cashier's and President's signatures on three \$1 altered notes and on a genuine Bank of Toronto note (bottom)

Chemical or mechanical erasure of signatures would have removed the orange-brown tint of the notes. The existence of the remainders allowed easy addition of the contemporary names of the cashier, A. Cameron, and president, J. (ames) G. Chewett, of The Bank of Toronto. Figure 3 shows counterfeit signatures from three altered notes and one genuine note of The Bank of Toronto. The top two pairs of forged signatures compare well to each other, whereas those on the third note are definitely different from these. The most obvious difference is in the "A" initial of the cashier. It looks like the culprits later modified the "A" to more closely resemble the one of the contemporary genuine note shown at the bottom of Figure 3. The genuine note shows the correct signature of J. G. Chewitt for the president of The Bank of Toronto. The middle initial of "G" does not quite look like a "G," and thus the forged signature was represented with an obvious middle initial of "C." The remainders of The Colonial Bank of Canada were used around 1859–1862 to create altered notes for The Bank of Upper Canada, The Bank of Toronto, and The City Bank of Montreal (Toronto).

Of course, the major change for the alteration was the name of the bank, similar to the alterations discussed in references 1 and 2. This was most probably done with chemical erasure that also removed some of the tint near the bank name as seen in Figure 1. The effect is especially obvious at the end of the new name. Since the new name of the bank was significantly shorter than the old, the letters were made larger and have more space between them. Thicker shading was added to help hide the erasure of the tint. However, the white "ONE" above the name of the bank is now not visible. The font used for the altered notes from the three banks (The Bank of Upper Canada, The Bank of Toronto, The City Bank of Montreal) is also the same indicating that the alterations for these banks were done by the same counterfeiters during the same time frame.

This \$1 altered note of The Bank of Toronto from The Colonial Bank of Canada seems to be one of the more common altered notes with now four in the census. Besides the one discussed above with sheet number 9868/C, there are notes with sheet numbers of 1651/C, 2671/C^s, and 5781/D. In only one of the four notes has the forger filled in a complete date of March 16, 1861; the other three just have __1862 for the date. The earlier 1861 note is the one that has the unusual "A" shown as the third note from the top in Figure 3



Figure 4. A Bank of Toronto \$4 bank note altered from a one-signature variety of The Colonial Bank of Canada



Figure 5. A \$4 bank note from The Colonial Bank of Canada similar to the one used to create the \$4 note of Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a \$4 Bank of Toronto note altered from the later-issued \$4 one-signature variety note of the Colonial Bank of Canada. It has a sheet number of 7486/B and a fully engraved date of May 4, 1859, just like one of the original notes from which it came (Figure 5). The above discussion of the bank name alteration also applies here. Note, however that the white “FOUR” is better preserved than the white “ONE” on the \$1 note above.

As discussed in Reference 2, this note was probably produced from a contemporarily available remainder note of the one-signature variety of The Colonial Bank of Canada note, even though Charlton does not list remainders for this issue. The left forged cashier’s signature, A. Cameron of The Bank of Toronto, was boldly written to attempt to hide the phrase “For the Colonial Bank” of the one-signature variety note. The fraudulent president’s signature of I. (or J.) C. Cameron does not resemble any signature of the presidents of either The Bank of Toronto or The Colonial Bank of Canada. This note might have been one of the early alteration attempts.

Figure 6 shows another example of the \$4 altered note with sheet number 887/B. The changes are similar to the ones made for the note in Figure 4, except that the president’s signature of J. C. Chewitt is the same as the third signature in Figure 3 from the \$1 notes. The altered note in Figure 6 was made unredeemable and useless by the addition of four “Altered” script words in bright red ink. This seems to be relatively rare for Canadian chartered notes but is quite common for United States altered notes. This was typically done by clearing houses that redistributed notes back to the issuing entity. The back of the note in Figure 6 also illustrates how some of the alterations (e. g. the bank name) can easily be seen.

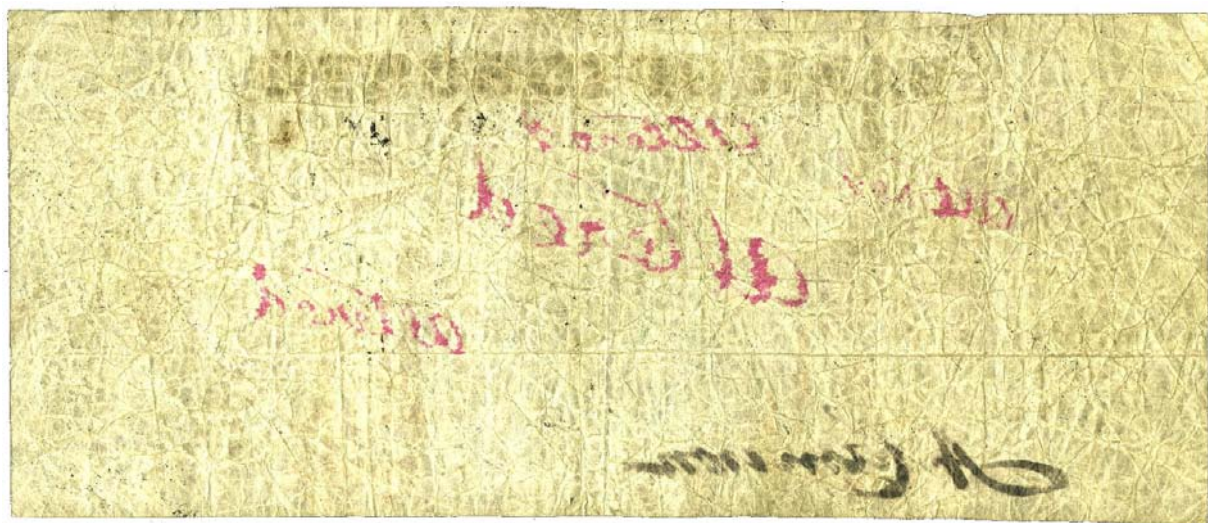


Figure 6. Front and back of another \$4 altered bank note of The Bank of Toronto branded with words of "Altered"

Besides the two \$4 altered notes shown in Figures 4 and 6, there is another one with sheet number 2231/A shown in the 1974 article by James Haxby.⁶ The \$4 altered notes are listed in Charlton as CH-715-26-04 without an image. All the images of the bank notes shown in this article come from the Heritage archives. The bottom genuine signatures in Figure 3 come from The National Currency Collection of the Bank of Canada.⁷ Please send any additional images or information for the census to cuf@earthlink.net.

¹ Bernhard Wilde, "\$1 Bank of Toronto Notes Altered from those of The International Bank," CPMS Newsletter, Vol. 19, No. 4, December 2011, p. 122.

² Bernhard Wilde, "Rare Bank of Upper Canada Notes Altered from Notes of the Colonial Bank of Upper Canada," CPMS Journal, Vol. 52, No. 151, December 2016, p. 116.

³ Walter D. Allan, "The Colonial Bank of Canada," CPMS Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1965, p. 7.

⁴ R. J. Graham, *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes*, 8th Edition, The Charlton Press, 2014.

⁵ R. J. Graham, "Some Unconventional Uses for Broken or Spurious Bank Notes," CPMS Newsletter, Vol. 8, No. 4, December 2000, p. 103.

⁶ Dr. J. A. Haxby, "Counterfeiting of Canadian Paper Money in the 19th Century," CPMS Journal, Vol. X, No. 3, July 1974, p. 68.

⁷ <http://www.bankofcanadamuseum.ca/collection/artefact/view/1982.0010.00001.000/canada-bank-of-toronto-the-1-dollar-july-3-1856>

SCRIP OF EUSTACHE BRUNET DIT LETANG 1837

by Barry Uman, F.C.N.R.S., F.R.C.N.A.

These paper notes are a real mystery. This scrip was issued in 1837 in six different denominations of 6, 12, 15, 20, 30 and 60 sous:

Denomination	Halifax Currency Equivalent	Coin Shown on Note
6 sous	3 pence	USA half dime
12 sous	6 pence	Great Britain 6d 1834
15 sous	7 1/2 pence	Colombia 1 real
20 sous	10 pence	Spain pistareen 1770
30 sous	15 pence	Peru 2 reales
60 sous	2 shillings 6 pence	USA half dollar

Illustrations of these notes appear on the next page. An uncut sheet from the collection of Robert J. Graham is shown and hand cut notes from the collection of Barry Uman are also presented. The uncut sheet is shown at about half its actual size.

Because most people could not read, the value of the scrip was indicated by a foreign coin, since there were no official Canadian silver coins until 1858. The coins shown on the scrip were those that were often circulated at that time and they were English, American Spanish and Spanish-American coins.

These paper notes are made on thin paper stock, which makes them very fragile and flimsy. Their size varies because they are hand cut and they are approximately 135mm by 75mm, but the lower value notes are narrower from top to bottom. They are printed in black ink on white paper. The reverse is plain. The notes are dated August 25, 1837. They are unsigned although there have been unsubstantiated reports that signed notes exist. They are all printed by Louis Perrault of Montreal who was a bookseller, publisher and printer from 1828 to 1837. He was also a known sympathizer of the Patriote party and was forced to flee to the United States when a mob ransacked and burnt his establishment in 1837.

Who was Eustache Brunet? Evidently there was more than one person with this name so he added an additional surname, "dit Letang." No one seems to know the identity of this person. Eustache Brunet was likely a merchant, or possibly a farmer who had extensive dealings with the public. Why did he need so many different notes and why were they not signed?

We do know from history that 1837 was a year of political turmoil and rebellion in Quebec and other parts of Canada. There was also a financial panic from 1837 to 1839 and specie payments were suspended in 1837. With the disappearance of silver coin from circulation, only bank notes and coppers remained with which to complete transactions. Many individuals had small paper notes printed in the denominations of the vanished silver coins, in order to be able to make change. The notes were redeemable in current bank notes when presented in even dollar amounts. Louis Perreault printed about 34 separate scrip issues for individuals, merchants and companies.

The scrip issued by Eustache Brunet remains somewhat readily available as remainder notes, but fully signed notes are rare. This implies that they were called in for redemption and eventual destruction when they had served their purpose.

[My thanks to Barry Uman for preparing this interesting article and to Robert J. Graham for providing guidance and additional information to me – Ed.]



Building of Louis Perrault, Montreal Printer

Billet de Change.

60 SOUS. **XXXXX**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en billets de Banques ayant cours à Montréal, **UN ECU**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in current Bank Notes of Montreal, TWO SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 3s. 6d.

Billet de Change.

30 SOUS. **XXX**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en billets de Banques ayant cours à Montréal, **Trente Sous**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in Bank Notes current at Montreal, ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 1s. 3d.

Billet de Change.

15 SOUS. **XV**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en Billets de Banques ayant cours à Montréal, **QUINZE SOUS**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in Bank Notes current at Montreal, SEVEN PENCE HALF PENNY currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 7d.

Billet de Change.

20 SOUS. **XX**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en billets courants des banques de Montréal, **VINGT SOUS**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer in current bank notes of Montreal, TEN PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 10d.

Billet de Change.

12 SOUS. **XII**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en Billets courants des Banques de Montréal, **DOUZE SOUS**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in Bank Notes current at Montreal, SIX PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 6d.

Billet de Change.

6 SOUS. **VI**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en billets de Banques de Montréal, **SIX SOUS**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in current bank notes of Montreal, THREE PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 3d.

Billet de Change.

6 SOUS. **VI**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en billets des Banques de Montréal, **SIX SOUS**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in current bank notes of Montreal, THREE PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 3d.

Billet de Change.

12 SOUS. **XII**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en Billets courants des Banques de Montréal, **DOUZE SOUS**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in Bank Notes current at Montreal, SIX PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 6d.

Billet de Change.

15 SOUS. **XV**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en Billets de Banques ayant cours à Montréal, **QUINZE SOUS**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in Bank Notes current at Montreal, SEVEN PENCE HALF PENNY currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 7d.

Billet de Change.

20 SOUS. **XX**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en billets courants des banques de Montréal, **VINGT SOUS**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer in current bank notes of Montreal, TEN PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 10d.

Billet de Change.

30 SOUS. **XXX**

POINTE CLAIRE, }
25 Août, 1837. }

*A demande, pour valeur reçue, je promets payer au porteur, en billets de Banques ayant cours à Montréal, **Trente Sous**, en sommes de pas moins d'une piastre.*

ON DEMAND for value received, I promise to pay to bearer, in Bank Notes current at Montreal, ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE currency, in sums not less than five shillings.

Entré. Good for 1s. 3d.



IN THE MARKET PLACE – September 2017



by Jared Stapleton & R.J. Graham

Prices shown here are Unaudited Prices Realized, rounded to the nearest dollar. All prices include buyer's fee. Grading is quoted from the auction catalogue.

Reporting on Canadian bank note sale prices is an exciting task, with the best part seeing what is being offered to the collectors, and it is always thrilling when a new registry addition is seen. The banknote market is showing some strength, with spirited bidding being focused on original unaltered bank notes, with the mid-grade notes being the most attractive options to be added to one's collection. The new Canadian Government Charlton pricing guide is expected to hit the streets by the end of October, showing movement forward for many of the note series.

Stack's-Bowers - Prices in US funds

ANA Sale Session C, 4 Aug. 2017

(Includes buyer's premium)

Lot #	Cat. #	Description	Est.	Sold
30092	DC-10	Dominion of Can. 1882 \$4, 117033/C, PMG VF25	\$6,000-8,000	6,169.
30094	DC-16	Dominion of Can. 1900 \$4, 048718/A, PMG AU55	\$10,000-15,000	7,638.
30100	DC-251	Dominion of Can. 1923 \$1 purple seal, C6421850/A, PMG AU55	4,000-6,000	2,820.
30101	DC-27	Dominion of Can. 1924 \$5 A160106/B, PMG AU50 epq	12,500-17,500	14,100.
30103	BC-5	Bank of Can. 1935 \$5 English, A1332352/C, PCGS UNC66 ppq	8,000-12,000	6,463.
30107	BC-9a	Bank of Can. 1935 \$20 large seal, A047484/D, PCGS EF40 ppq	3,000-4,000	2,703.
30108	BC-10	Bank of Can. 1935 \$20 French, F004951/B, PMG VF30	3,500-4,500	3,173.
30109	BC-26c	Bank of Can. 1937 \$50 Coyne l., B/H 4553206, PCGS UNC66 ppq	1,250-1,750	1,880.
30110	BC-46aS-52aS	Bank of Can. Multi. Specimen set, \$1 to \$100, PMG UNC65/66 epq	1,000-1,500	1,469.
30111	BC-55aS-60aS	Bank of Can. Birds Specimens, \$2 to \$100, PMG UNC65 epq	800-1,200	1,234.
30112	220-24-04	Dominion Bank 1931 \$5 Austin-Bogart, 067947/B, PMG EF40 epq	1,000-1,500	999.
30113	345-20-06	Bank of Hamilton 1914 \$5 typed sigs., 1907099, PMG VF35 epq	2,000-3,000	1,410.
30119	715-24-12	Bank of Toronto 1937 \$10, Marsh-Lamb, 265504/B, PMG AU58 epq	600-800	588.
30121	730-16-10	Union Bank of Can. \$10 1912 Galt-Shaw, 645116/D, PMG VF30	1,500-2,500	1,058.
30124	715-14-02a	Bank of Toronto 1859 \$1 red PETERBORO o/p, 27312/D, PMG VG10	2,000-3,000	1,763.

Lyn Knight - Prices in US funds

IPMS Sale, 8 June 2017

(Includes 17.5% buyer's premium)

Lot #	Cat. #	Description	Est.	Sold
76	DC-26a	Dominion of Can. 1923 \$2, Hyndman-Saunders, A-000017/A, Fine	500-800	411.
78	BC-45aS, -bS	Bank of Can. 1967 \$1 Specimens (2), PMG UNC64, epq	700-1,000	999.
79	505-54-10	Bank of Montreal 1914 \$20, typed sigs., 355076/B, VF-EF	600-1,000	423.
81	550-28-18	Bank of Nova Scotia 1925 \$20, 002724/C, F-VF	500-1,000	441.
83	550-36-04	Bank of Nova Scotia 1935 \$10, 2213866, PMG UNC64 epq	550-850	411.
84	550-22-02S?	Bank of Ottawa, no date \$5 Specimen, PMG UNC64	1,000-2,000	881.
85	220-20-08	Dominion Bank 1925 \$20, 49737/B, VF-EF, light erasure at left	1,500-2,500	1,410.
87	460-16-02	Merchants Bank of Can. 1906 \$5, 2382324, VF	850-1,500	646.
88	580-12-02	People's Bank of Halifax 1870 red o/p, 10301/A, PMG VF20 net <i>restored upper right corner</i>	12,500-17,500	9,400.
89	630-12-08	Royal Bank of Can. 1913 \$10, 1248346/D, PMG EF45	1,250-1,750	1,410.
90	630-12-10	Royal Bank of Can. 1913 \$20, ms sigs., 178028/D, PMG VF30	750-1,250	881.
91	695-18-12	Standard Bank of Can. 1919 \$5, White-McLeod, 452664/A, VF+	500-1,000	1,058.
92	05-10-02	Bank of Acadia \$4 1872, 1397/B, F-VF, small hole, cut into at bottom	1,000-2,000	1,293.

Lyn Knight - Prices in US funds
MO Money World Sale, 19 June 2017

(Includes 17.5% buyer's premium)

Lot #	Cat. #	Description	Est.	Sold
4733	DC-21g	Dominion of Can. 1912 \$5, Countersigned, seal only, B824002/A, VF <i>margin trimmed (crookedly) at bottom; staple holes at left</i> <i>This is DC-21f, wrongly identified, very scarce and despite it's flaws, an absolute bargain</i>	1,000-2,000	764.
4739	DC-26b	Dominion of Can. 1923 \$2, red seal, C-965745/C, VF	250-400	223.
4752	715-22-18	Bank of Toronto 1923 \$5 1318689/E, VF+	150-250	294.
4759	205-10-04a	Consolidated Bank of Can. 1876 \$5, blue BB o/p, 41818/C, Fine	1,250-2,500	2,350.



Lyn Knight IPMS Sale lot 88

BANK OF CANADA NOTE SERIES UPDATE

from Gilles Pomerleau

The use of replacement notes has come to an end. There are NO NEW REPLACEMENTS! The use of insert replacement notes terminated a few years ago. There are no longer new ranges turning up, even in bricks of notes that have been stockpiled for a while.

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*, 29th edition 2017. Changes since the last listing in CPMJ are in bold type.

\$5 2013 Polymer Issue

HC_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
 7 prefixes: HCM, HCN, HCP, HCR, HCS, HCT, HCU

\$10 2013 Polymer Issue

FT_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
 3 prefixes: FTN, FTR, FTV

\$10 2017 Polymer "Canada 150" Issue

CD_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
 6 prefixes: CDA, CDB, CDC, **CDD, CDE, CDF**

\$20 2012 Polymer Issue

FY_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
 11 prefixes: FYA, FYC, FYD, FYE, FYF, FYG, FYJ, FYK, FYL, FYM, FYN

\$50 2012 Polymer Issue

GH_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
 3 prefixes: **GHL**, GHR, GHT

\$100 2011 Polymer Issue

GJ_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
 10 prefixes: GJA, GJB, GJC, GJD, GJE, GJF, GJG, GJH, GJJ, GJK



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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 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@golden.net. 19-2

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

FOR SALE: Canadian paper money "replacement" notes 1954 to 1989, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100. Some scarce notes. Roger Fuyarchuk Box 35 Beauvallon, AB T0B 0K0 or phone 780-366-2445 evenings 48-139

FOR SALE: Chartered bank / private bank memorabilia available at www.britannianumismatics.com. Stephen Oatway, 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. 19-1

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

WANTED: A 1974 \$2 radar note with the prefix RN. Contact Dick Dunn, 905-509-1146 or email cpms@bell.net 51-146

WANTED: Information

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

WANTED for research I am doing on Christopher Columbus. Seeking scans of two Canada Commercial Bank of Canada banknotes: 1857 \$5 PS980, Back Proof; 1860 \$5 PS993 Back Proof. Please reply to Ibrahim Salem, isalem@emirates.net.ae

51-147

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