



Canadian Paper Money Society Journal

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DECEMBER 2018



*Canada Bank Note Co. sample sheet.
The vignette is called,
“The Pretty Snowshoer”*

*With very best wishes for a
Happy New Year from CPMS*

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...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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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*.

1865 J. Thomas 1867 W. Whetstone 1869 D. Ressler
1866 J. Adams 1868 D. Mirante Jr. 1870 J. McNaughton

**Enclosed with your journal is your renewal for 2019. Please remit as soon as possible to:
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Or renew online through the web site at <http://cpmsonline.ca/renew.php>**

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

PRESIDENT'S NOTES — 2018 DECEMBER

We regret that a message from the President is not available for this issue. You may contact the President by e-mail at Ronald Greene, president@cpmsonline.ca

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

New G/R Test Note Found

A new G/R test note has surfaced. It was seen in dealer inventory at the Torex Show at the end of October. It is G/R 5436500 and is graded as EF-40 by PCGS. It is now in a private collection.

Here is the current population list as far as I know. Are there any additions?



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	FPN / BPN	Grade
G/R 0000001	Confirmed Start Point	
G/R 0002439	55 / 75	CCCS F-15
G/R 0022060	55 / 75	F
G/R 0037469	65 / 76	VG
G/R 0058107	= / =	VG
G/R 0067995	55 / =	AU
G/R 0079999	Confirmed End Point	
G/R 5280000	Confirmed Start Point	
G/R 5280001	55 / 73	AU
	(National Currency Collection)	
G/R 5318626	55 / 74	BCS VG-8
G/R 5348546	= / =	writing PMG VF-20
G/R 5350522	55 / 73	date stamp BCS AU-55
G/R 5367999	Confirmed End Point	
G/R 5400001	Confirmed Start Point	
G/R 5425880	55 / 73	VG
G/R 5436500	67 / 74	PCGS EF-40
G/R 5439399	55 / 73	VG
		writing
G/R 5470083	55 / 73	VF
G/R 5480000	Confirmed End Point	

Dr. Michael Zigler LM-101

Deadline for the next issue of the CPMS Journal is 1 March 2019

DEDICATED NUMISMATIST WALTER ALLAN WAS ALSO A FAVOURITE UNCLE AND SMALL-BUSINESS OWNER

by Susan Allan (Walter Allan's niece)

Reprinted from *The Globe and Mail*, December 4, 2018

It only made sense that Walt would serve as unofficial guardian of our family history. A lifelong pack-rat, he kept everything—old car keys, expired calendars, every single sales receipt; a butterfly collection started as a child and, literally, thousands of photos of clouds he'd snapped with his little red Nikon.

Like many born during the Great Depression, Walt could not throw anything away. At the end of his life, he had 11 alarm clocks in his small home. A few of them even worked.

From childhood until retirement, Walter worked at Allan's Drug Store, the Lake Shore Boulevard pharmacy that his parents purchased in 1939. Even as a kid, he knew everyone in the town of Bronte, Ont., (now part of Oakville)—with thanks to his *Globe and Mail* paper route. Open even on Christmas Day, pharmacy hours always informed the timing of the turkey dinner.

His father, Donald, served as druggist, councilman, school trustee and volunteer fireman. With two brothers and a sister, Walt grew up with the town of Bronte and became its greatest champion.

A graduate of the pharmacy school at the University of Toronto, Walter took over dispensing duties after his father died in 1974. He worked alongside his mother until the late 1980s when they sold the family business during the rise of the drugstore chains.

Walt was an exuberant collector of stamps and coins, but also rocks, marbles, maps, pharmacy paraphernalia, seashells, cameras and, especially, anything connected to Bronte's roots. In 1988, he spearheaded a campaign to save the Sovereign House, a heritage home that would become a showcase of local history.

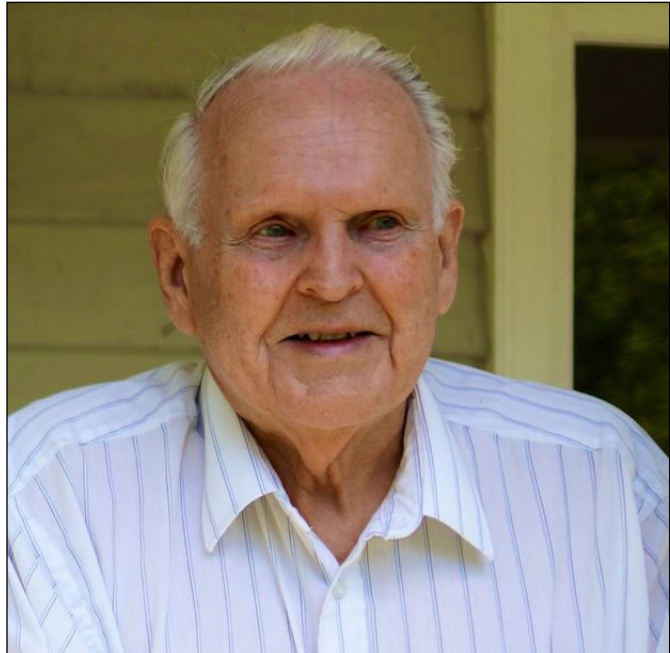
Around that time, Walter left his hometown to live in an isolated cottage on the shores of Lake Huron, about three-and-a-half hours north. The local Oakville paper wrote a feature on his departure. He was asked why he was leaving his home of 59 years. "Bronte isn't here any more," he said of a harbour community transformed by town homes and luxury condos.

Walt did not marry or have children, but he delighted nieces and nephews with birthday cards and parcels that arrived plastered in postage of all denominations and a handwritten appeal: "COLLECT STAMPS!" His oddball offerings included unopened geodes, polished gemstones, Happy Meal toys in original packaging, and maybe a DVD featuring the latest voyage of the *Starship Enterprise*.

By far his greatest passion was for collecting and cataloguing paper money, rare bank notes and vignettes. A distinguished expert, he led the Canadian Paper Money Society from 1993 to 1995 and was later named the Honorary President.

In July, 2017, he left his Tobermory home for the annual gathering of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association in Boucherville, Que. He never made it. Walter's car was later found abandoned in a farmer's field an hour east of the convention. Police searched for days. They ended their investigation several months later, though he was never found.

He leaves behind an older brother, a younger sister, nieces, nephews and their children. So now we are the safekeepers of family history, and this story of Walter is just the first of many we will tell.



Walter Douglas Allan: Pharmacist. Numismatist. Cloud watcher. Collector. Born July 30, 1933, in Toronto; disappeared July 18, 2017, in Quebec, now presumed dead; aged 84.

READ, STEVENSON & CO. SCRIP

by Geoff Bell, FCNRS

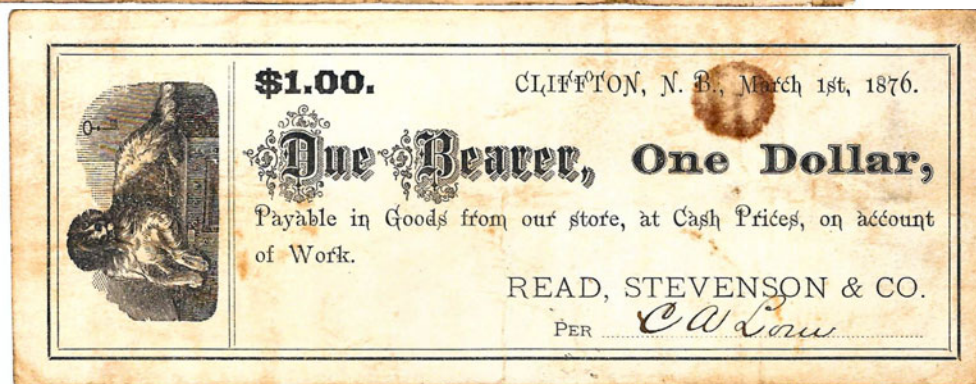
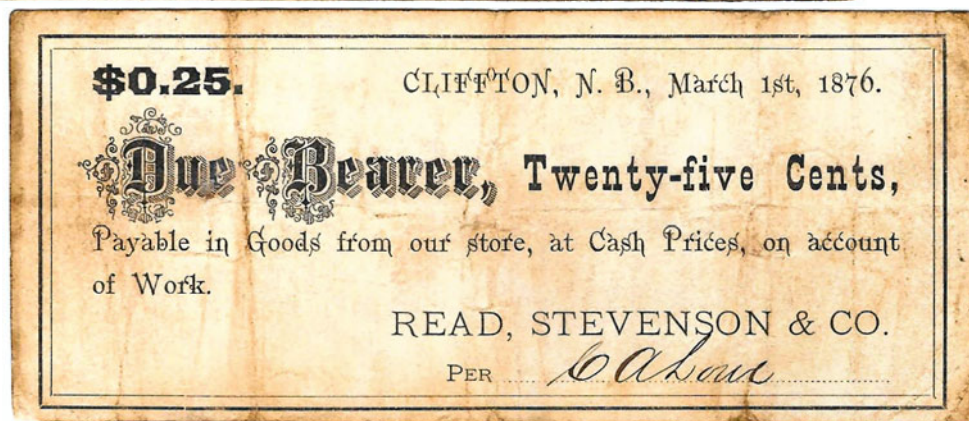
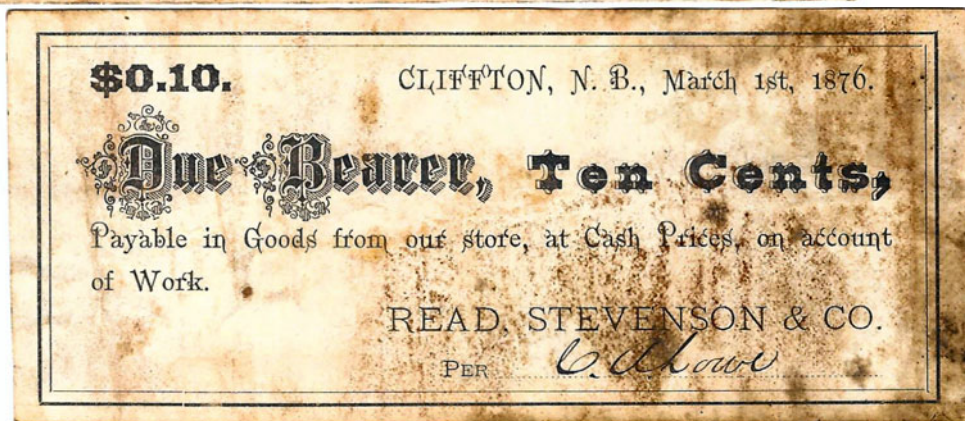
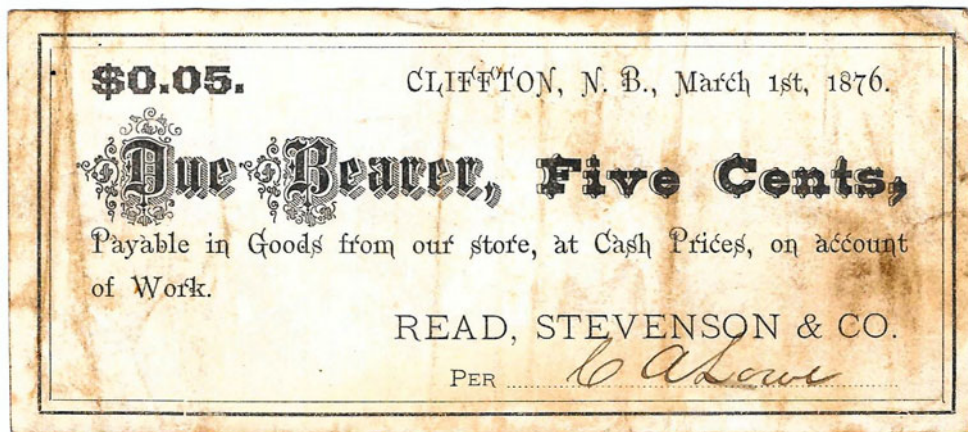
A surprise to many is that the grindstone business really was a Maritime business in the 19th and 20th centuries. Grindstones were used to sharpen tools, grind grains and for many other purposes. They ranged in size from the small ones commonly seen today to the very large stones weighing up to 4 tons. They normally were about 15 inches thick and up to 4 feet in diameter. The large stones were also the most profitable so most quarries concentrated on these. Stonehaven, near Clifton, New Brunswick was a major producer of the large grindstones. The stones there were of superior quality and as a result the quarry operated from 1830 to 1930. Because of a general decline in demand for natural grindstones and the fact the Stonehaven quarry was largely worked out, production gradually came to an end.

The Read family were pioneers in the grindstone industry. They operated over 40 quarries in the Maritimes but without doubt the Stonehaven quarry on the Baie de Chaleur was the most important. By 1900, The Reads were the only people making grindstones in the Maritimes. They supplied businesses far and wide to such names as Brown and Sharpe, Smith and Wesson, Lee Valley Tools, Colt, Remington and numerous other businesses in Canada and the United States. It is not known when Stevenson joined the company.



Cliffton, NB is located about 3 kilometers from Stonehaven. In 1866, it was a farming and fishing community with 64 families. By 1900, it had a population of 200 with a post office, 2 churches, 2 stores, a hotel and the quarry. It is to be assumed one of the stores was a company store for the Read, Stevenson Company where the merchant scrip could be used to buy goods.

The scrip was issued in 5 denominations, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents and \$1.00. The decimal specimens measured 12. cms by 5.5 cms. The \$1.00 measured 14.5 cms by 5.5 cms. They are all dated March 1st, 1876. Each note is signed by C.A. Lowe.



DESIGN NOTABLES: A COLUMN EXPLORING THE DESIGN OF CANADIAN BANK NOTES CANADA'S VERTICAL \$10 NOTE WITH VIOLA DESMOND'S PORTRAIT

by Hitesh Doshi§

From March 8, 2016, when Prime Minister Trudeau announced that an exceptional Canadian woman would be featured on a new Canadian bank note, to the time of its release in circulation on November 19, 2018 there has been much excitement surrounding Canada's first vertical bank note. In this period, the Bank of Canada also released the \$10—Canada 150 commemorative bank note. The presence of Agnes Macphail on the Canada 150 note caused a bit of a stir among Canadians, with the Bank of Canada having to clarify that the first new note with a woman will be a circulating note and not a commemorative note.

The release of the \$10 circulating bank note with Viola Desmond's portrait came with many firsts:

- This is a first time that a Canadian woman appears as a portrait subject, on regularly circulating (not commemorative) Canadian bank note.
- This is the first time that the selection of the person for the portrait subject on a bank note involved consultation with the Canadian public.
- This is the first time that the back of the note was designed to depict symbols and images that are determined by, and complementary to, the achievements of the person selected for the portrait. This is different than in the past where the various denominations were part of a "series" that were collectively based on a theme, e.g. Landscape, Bird, Journey, and Frontiers.
- This is the first time that the visual elements are in the vertical or portrait orientation.
- This is the first time a recognizable building other than one of the buildings on the Parliament Hill in Ottawa is a prominent and named part of the bank note.

Judging by the amount of promotion that the process of bringing this note from conception to circulation has received, it likely is the most celebrated bank note in Canadian history. The following time line of events provide a measure of the engagement that the Government of Canada and the Bank of Canada have created in getting this note in to circulation and beyond:

- March 8, 2016—On this International Women's Day, Prime Minister Trudeau invited Canadians to suggest names of an exceptional woman to be on a new bank note¹.
- April 15, 2016—The Bank of Canada received 461 names from 26,300 submissions, which were narrowed down to a long list of 12 women and then a short list of 5 women that were considered by the Minister of Finance for the final selection.
- December 8, 2016—Minister of Finance Bill Morneau made the final decision to choose Viola Desmond as the Bank NOTEable woman in an announcement at the Canadian Museum of History in Ottawa, accompanied by BoC Governor Stephen S. Poloz and Minister of Status of Women, Patty Hajdu².
- March 8, 2018—On this International Women's Day, Minister of Finance Bill Morneau and BoC Governor Stephen S. Poloz unveiled the new \$10 bank note at Halifax Central Library in Halifax³.
- November 19, 2018—BoC Governor Stephen S. Poloz presided over a function at the Canadian Museum of Human Rights in Winnipeg and issued the new vertical \$10 bank note into circulation⁴.
- November 29, 2018—BoC Senior Deputy Governor Carolyn A. Wilkins, and Minister of Status of Women, Maryam Monsef opened a new exhibition on Viola Desmond at the Bank of Canada Museum⁵.

One only needs to look at the twitter feed at #ViolaDesmond and #vertical10 to see the level of engagement this note adorning the portrait of Viola Desmond has generated. Many of the official Bank of Canada events included Wanda Robson, to talk about the legacy of her sister whose portrait appears on the new bank note.

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Face and back of Frontier Series \$10 bank note



Face and back of Vertical \$10 bank note

Image 1. Comparison of the whole Frontier Series \$10 and Vertical \$10 note

Given all this attention it is hard to think of the design of the bank note as anything but extraordinary. The key design and security features identified by the Bank of Canada have been widely publicized⁶. This article examines key visual elements of the design as they compare to the existing Frontier Series \$10 bank note. The best way to do is to put these notes side by side as shown in Image 1. It also looks at some of the changes that seem to have gone unnoticed between the unveiling and putting into circulation of these notes.

Size of portrait and vignette imagery

The vertical orientation has allowed the increase in size of the portrait on the bank note. This increase in the height of the portrait is remarkable. The increased size does more justice in making the portrait subject more prominent, although it comes at the cost of reducing the shoulder width. The portrait in the \$10 Frontier Series note measures approximately 61mm x 61mm (2.4 x 2.4 inches) and the portrait on the \$10 vertical note measures 79mm x 51mm (3.1 x 2.0 inches—See Image 2).

Another feature related to the portrait is the increase in size and contrast of the name of the person. The name “VIOLA DESMOND” is much more readable than the name in the Frontier Series notes (Image 3).

For the back of the bank note, the change of orientation must have imposed design constraints on the nature of vignette. In the Frontier Series \$10 note, the vignette of the train with the mountains uses the whole width of the note, which would be very difficult to implement in the vertical orientation without reducing the size of the vignette. The size of the Canadian Museum of Human Rights on the Vertical \$10 note does not appear to have benefitted from the orientation as much as the portrait on the front (Image 4). Perhaps with more vertical notes, we might see less of landscape like themes that have been so common on Canadian bank notes and we will start seeing more buildings and other vertically oriented vignettes.

Interestingly enough although the name on the front was made more readable it seems that exactly the opposite happened on the back (Image 5) with the name of vignette.



Frontiers Series \$10—
portrait size 61mm x 61mm
(2.4 x 2.4 inches)

Vertical \$10—
portrait size 79mm x 51mm
(3.1 x 2.0 inches)

Image 2. Relative comparison of portrait size



Frontiers Series \$10 (smaller)

Vertical \$10 (larger)

Image 3. Relative comparison of the size of name

Colours and polygonal shapes

While maintaining the purple colour associated with the \$10 Canadian denomination, the new note has managed to find place for more vibrant colours including yellows, brighter pinks and greens on the back and the face of the note. It is reminiscent of \$10 notes from series prior to the Frontiers Series.

More white areas have also been included on the back and the face compared to the Frontiers series notes. This has increased the contrast particularly in areas where it benefits the most—near the written text describing the legal status and issue date in the front and the text from the charter at the back (Image 1—notice top right corner of the note as viewed from face and back respectively and Image 6).

The colour changing feather, which also doubles as a security feature, provides an added gold colour that contrasts well with the colour changing metallic image in the clear window.

Another eye-catching element is the use of polygonal shapes (Image 1, 8 and 9) on the face and the back of the note. It would seem that the representation of the city blocks in the map of Halifax lent itself to the use of polygonal shapes. The use of polygonal shapes appears to be extended beyond the map area, to around the large clear window on the face and the back, to the purple background behind the large white numeral on the face, and to the left of the CMHR. Even the laurel leaf pattern on the back appears to fit this pattern (Image 9).

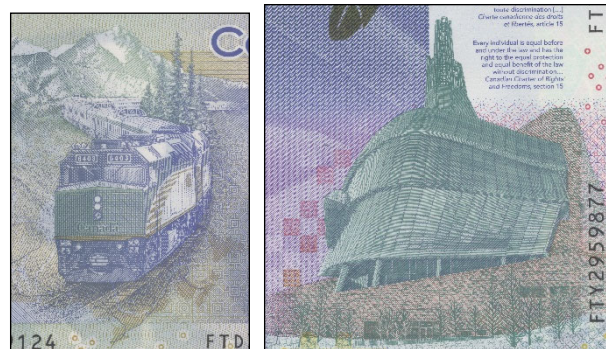
Canadian Identity

The article⁷ on the “Canada” in the Frontiers Series notes explored the various ways in which the bank notes incorporate Canadian symbols.

Maple leaves that have become synonymous with Canadian identity are in the Vertical \$10 note. Three maple leaves are located above the portrait and three maple leaves are on the metallic portion of the clear window (Image 1). A maple leaf outline filled with the number 10 is embossed in the lower portion of the clear window towards the right as viewed from the face (Image 10). This can also be seen from the back. Relative to the Frontiers Series the number and size of maple leaves has been reduced in the Vertical \$10 note.

The reduced presence of maple leaves has been compensated by the Canadian flag and the Coat of Arms. The Frontiers Series notes did not have the Canadian flag or the Coat of Arms as a design. This, particularly the missing Coat of Arms, was a break from tradition seen in the prior series of Canadian bank notes. The Vertical \$10 note has incorporated the Canadian flag and the Coat of Arms on the metallic stripe over the clear window (Image 8). This seems to be a continuation from the \$10 Canada 150 bank note. The Canadian flag on the metallic stripe is seen from the face and the back but the Coat of Arms is only visible from the face.

The word “Canada” or “Canadian” is in several places on the Vertical \$10 note. It is seen in large text on the face—top right and the back bottom right. This large text “Canada” is also in the Frontiers Series notes on the face—top left and on the back—top right (Image 1). The size of the text is smaller but the use of all capital letters seem to compensate for it, unlike the Frontiers Series where only the “C” is capital. Aside from that, the word “Canada” appears on the face as part of the text “BANK



*Frontier Series \$10
(full width not shown)*

Vertical \$10

Image 4. Relative comparison of the vignette height on the back, which show similar height but the Frontier Series \$10 is wider to fit the landscape orientation



Frontiers Series \$10 (larger)

Vertical \$10 (smaller)

Image 5. Relative comparison of the size of name of vignette



Image 6. Close-up of high contrast areas with white background





Image 7. Showing the large white numeral 10 on face with purple background and the text “CANADA” printed using intaglio. The background intaglio results in an intaglio border (bottom image)



Image 8. Clear window seen from face of the bank note, showing polygonal shapes, Canada flag, maple leaves, coat of arms and the vaulted dome ceiling from the Library of Parliament

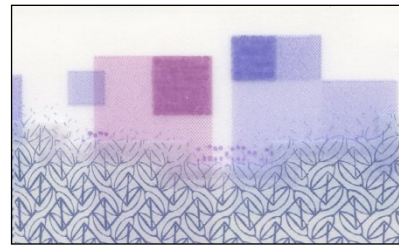


Image 9. Back of note showing portion of clear window with polygonal shapes and Laruel leaf pattern surrounded by a square outline

OF CANADA—BANQUE DU CANADA”—on the bottom right. In the Frontiers Series notes the text “BANK OF CANADA—BANQUE DU CANADA” appears more frequently and in larger size. Its incorporation into the metallic stripe also allows it to be viewed from the back through the clear window. It would seem that the emphasis on showing “BANK OF CANADA” has diminished in the Vertical \$10 note. In the Frontiers Series the word “Canadian” appears in the name of the vignette on the back. The word “Canadian” is also on the back in the name of the CMHR and the text for the Charter of rights.

The excerpt from the Charter of Rights and Freedom also provides a Canadian identity to the Vertical \$10 note. Text which is part of the vignette, was last seen in Journey Series notes but was not used in the Frontiers Series.

Other design elements

For most part the “form factor” of the Vertical \$10 note is the same as that of the Frontiers Series notes. More specifically, it has the same dimensions, and it is printed on the same size sheet with 5 rows and 9 columns and with the same Position Numbering system. The location and direction of the prefix and the serial number on each note in relation to their position on the sheet remain unchanged. The physical printing of the position number has changed and has become less obvious and hard to find.

The prefix and the serial number appear to be the only horizontally oriented elements on the otherwise vertically oriented bank note. It does cause the bank note to be viewed in the horizontal position as it is a major readable element on the bank note.

The location and the size of the metallic stripe is the same and so is the location of the clear window and the tactile feature for the visually impaired, when the notes are held with similar dimensions overlapping each other. Unlike the Frontiers Series notes the clear window in Vertical \$10 note does not run the full width of the note because of the additional printing around it.

In terms of the use of Intaglio it is only on the elements on the face of the bank note similar to the Frontiers Series notes. It seems that the use of Intaglio on both faces seen on the Canada 150 commemorative note was a one-time indulgence. One can only speculate that the practice of intaglio on both sides was not carried forward because of greater long-term costs associated with a circulating note compared to that associated with a one-time commemorative note.

An interesting use of intaglio is seen in the Vertical \$10 note. The large “Canada” on the face uses intaglio in Vertical \$10 note unlike the Frontier Series, which is printed in litho. Also the smaller numeral 10 is printed in intaglio and the larger 10 is white with no ink. This is the opposite of the design in the Frontiers Series, where the larger numeral is intaglio printed and the smaller numeral is printed using litho (Image 1). The rationale for this change is not clear. However, it is interesting to note that the background around the white larger numeral 10 (Image 7) is intaglio printed. Since this



Mar. 8, 2018
release

Nov. 19, 2018
release

Image 10. Bank of Canada official images of Vertical \$10 released on Flickr—Notice the change in the white space between top of museum and purple band and design and orientation of feather



Mar. 8, 2018 release



Nov. 19, 2018 release

Image 11. Close-up of feather—changed orientation and addition of string—Bank of Canada official images

intaglio printing goes to the edge of the note it forms part of the border of the note that bleeds into the adjacent note or the bottom of the same note. This feature that creates an intaglio border has not been seen in prior series of Bank of Canada bank notes.

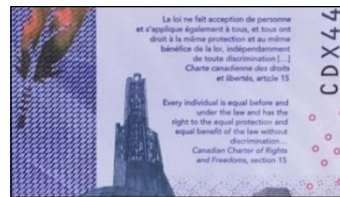
Design changes between unveiling and circulation

As indicated earlier the development of Vertical \$10 note has come with many media events. The public saw the Vertical \$10 note for the first time at its unveiling on March 8, 2018. By this time the Bank of Canada had undertaken and received feedback from focus groups on the visual design elements of the bank note⁸. A few significant changes were made to the design of the note from the time it was unveiled to the time it was put into circulation on November 19, 2018. The following five changes are noteworthy:

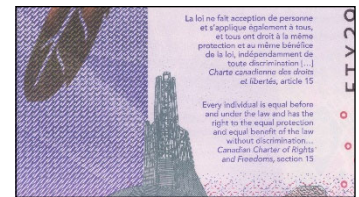
1. The orientation of the feather was changed from the quill facing downward to the quill facing upward (Image 10 and 11).
2. The design of the feather was changed. There was a string added to the quill of the feather (Image 10 and 11).
3. The white space between the top part of the CMHR and the blue band to its left was reduced (Image 10 and 12).
4. The text of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom was rearranged. (Image 10 and 12)
5. The colours of some of the blocks on the maps were changed.

Information related to these apparent changes could not be found on any material publicly disseminated by the Bank of Canada. Furthermore, the reasons for these changes, except for item 3 above, are not apparent from any of the material that is available including a report on the feedback from focus group. With respect to item 3, the focus group indicates that the white space on the back was reported to be showing through on to the face of the portrait in a manner that was linked to an unintended error. This show through can be seen in a photo of first public version of the Vertical \$10 note, where Wanda Robson is seen holding the note, and which was taken during one of the press conferences in March 2018 (Image 13).

It would be a reasonable guess that the white space seen in Image 12, which was reduced in the later version, was done to reduce the show through that was seen in the middle of the forehead shown as “A” in Image 13. This change in the design eliminated the white show through in the middle of the forehead. However, the unintended show through linked to unintended error on the left side of the forehead (shown as “B” in Image 13) remained as seen in Image 14-I. Such show through is not uncommon in Bank of Canada polymer notes, but the extent of it on the Viola Desmond portrait makes it stand out unlike anything seen before. It almost makes Viola Desmond’s forehead look like there is a scar left over from some injury on the forehead. It would not have been hard to deal with this show through as shown in Image 14-II. The show through and the size of the show through is detracting from an otherwise excellent portrait of Viola Desmond to grace what is otherwise a very appealing visual design on the first vertical Canadian bank note.



Mar. 8, 2018 release



Nov. 19, 2018 release

Image 12. Comparison of printed bank notes showing change in feather direction, reduction in white space, and rearrangement of the text from Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom. Mar. 8, 2018 image from photo in media coverage of event



Image 13. Portion of photo from media coverage of March 8, 2018 event showing Wanda Robson holding the Vertical \$10 note

Image 14. Showing two versions of the forehead on a note released in November 19, 2018. Image I shows the show through. Image II was modified by applying a dark overlay on the back



I—Normal note as released in circulation on November 19, 2018 showing very distinct show through



II—A note released in circulation on November 19, 2018 with a dark overlay on the back of the note showing reduction in show through

Notes

- ¹ Bank of Canada, A Bank NOTE-able Canadian Woman, <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/banknotes/vertica110-/banknoteable-woman/> Last accessed December 2, 2018.
- ² Bank of Canada, Press Release, 8 December 2016, Viola Desmond chosen as the Bank NOTE-able woman to be featured on new \$10 bank note, https://www.bankofcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/press_081216.pdf, Last accessed December 2, 2018.
- ³ Bank of Canada, Press Release, March 8, 2018, New \$10 bank note featuring Viola Desmond unveiled on International Women's Day, <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/2018/03/new-10-bank-note-featuring-viola-desmond-unveiled/> Last accessed on December 2, 2018
- ⁴ Bank of Canada, Press Release, November 19, 2018, New vertical \$10 bank note featuring iconic Canadian Viola Desmond now in circulation.
- ⁵ Bank of Canada, Press Release, November 29, 2018, New exhibition on Viola Desmond opens at Bank of Canada Museum, <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/2018/11/new-exhibition-viola-desmond-opens-bank-canada-museum/> Last accessed on December 2, 2018.
- ⁶ Bank of Canada, 2018, A New Direction for Canada's Bank Notes, <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/banknotes/vertica110>, Last accessed on December 3, 2018.
- ⁷ Doshi, Hitesh, 2017, Design Notables: Canada in the Frontier Series Polymer Notes, *CPMS Journal*, Issue 153, Volume 53, June 2017, pp. 38-40
- ⁸ ACNielsen Company of Canada, 2018, Bank of Canada \$10 Bank Note Featuring Viola Desmond Final Check Focus Groups, (Qualitative) Research Report

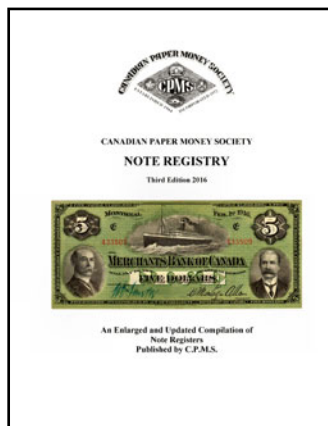
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“NIAGARA” ON A HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY NOTE: AN ESSAY, MUESTRA, PASTE-UP, OR PROOF?

by Bernhard Wilde

The post-confederation bank note (dated 14th Sept^r 1871) in Figure 1 was recently auctioned by Heritage. What intrigued me about this bank note was the appearance of the word “NIAGARA” above the left \$20 counter. What would a bank note from The Halifax Banking Company in Nova Scotia have to do with Niagara in the province of Ontario, almost 2000 km away? The note is quite beautiful showing a wonderful vignette of Halifax Harbour, seen enlarged in Figure 2. This note was printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. After looking at hundreds of Halifax prints, I have not been able to find the origin of this vignette. The note also has a nice Canada Green Tint consisting of the large word TWENTY and of 40 (4+9*4) times “TWENTY DOLLARS” in small letters. From proofs for this series of notes, we know that the two green parts were printed using a single plate.



Figure 1. NIAGARA on an 1871 MUESTRA note from The Halifax Banking Company
Image courtesy of Heritage Auction, 9/06/2018



Figure 2. Halifax Harbour with the Halifax Citadel from the note of Figure 1

We note the red “MUESTRA,” Spanish for Specimen, and the red 0000/A plate number. I would have expected the English “SPECIMEN,” maybe even the French “SPÉCIMEN,” but why the Spanish? A word search of the Charlton catalogue¹ does not reveal any use of “MUESTRA” on any Canadian chartered bank note. A search of the Pick catalogue² reveals that “MUESTRA” was commonly used by the American Bank Note Company (ABNC) on bank notes of the Spanish speaking American countries starting in the early 1870’s. Thus, given the time urgency to produce post-confederation notes for The Halifax Banking Company, the ABNC probably just used a readily available “MUESTRA” overprint on an available 1863 proof or a newly pulled proof in 1871.

So, is this note really a specimen? A specimen would be printed on regular bond bank note paper and have a green back consisting of counters, lathe work and the bank name, just like the regular bank note. This note is printed on India paper and has a plain back. Thus, this bank note is a proof and not a specimen. This confusing situation seems to be true for many of the Canadian chartered proofs³ and specimens. That is, Canadian proofs are often mistaken for specimens and vice versa.

Before solving the “NIAGARA” puzzle, let us look at the evolution of this series of \$20 bank notes. Unfortunately, there are very few issued notes left. Thus, we will mainly use proofs and some issued notes from The National Currency Collection of The Bank of Canada (NCC). These \$20 notes were printed 4/on with check letters of A.B.C.D by The American Bank Note Co, New York. They were first issued in 1863, before Confederation in 1867. Figure 3 shows two more proofs (CH-335-14-02-02P) from the 1863 issue (partially engraved date of __18__) with check letters of



Figure 3. Two 1863 proof notes from The Halifax Banking Company
 Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions 2011 and 2012

C and B. Both notes are mounted on card, probably before printing of the proofs.⁴ The punch cancellations do not penetrate the cards. We now have three 1863 proofs one without red overprints, one with red SPECIMEN and one with red MUESTRA overprints. According to the Bank Note Registry⁵, the only known 1863 issued note, with serial number 678/D (CH-335-14-02-02), is in an institutional collection; however, it is not in the online archives of the NCC. I finally did locate an image of this note (Figure 4) in *A History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce*.⁶ The note has a manuscript date of 9th Dec^r 1863 and is signed by the cashier James CW Wilkie and the president Ja^s C Cogswell. I wonder where the actual note is today, probably in the CIBC archives?

Confederation of the provinces of Canada (Quebec and Ontario), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada occurred on July 1, 1867. At this time, the Nova Scotia Dollar was valued at (2+2/3)% less⁷ than the Province of Canada Dollar, which was equal to the United States Dollar. The Uniform Currency Act did not go into effect until July 1, 1871, four years after confederation. On this date, the system of currency that had been in effect in the other parts of Canada known as Canadian Currency, was made applicable to Nova Scotia.



Figure 4. An issued note, manuscript dated 9th Decr, 1863 from The Halifax Banking Company



Figure 5. An issued note, dated July 1, 1871 in red, from The Halifax Banking Company

Although this change seemed inevitable, The Halifax Banking Company did not seem to be fully prepared for this event. It had ordered a total of 3,500 sheets of the original \$20 notes in 1863 and 1864. These 14,000 \$20 notes therefore amounted to a total of \$280,000 in Halifax Dollars. Due to the coming currency normalization, the bank ordered another 1,000 sheets of these original 1863 notes in August of 1871. However, these were to be overprinted in red letterpress (Figure 5, CH-335-14-02-04) to indicate that they were “new currency.” The two \$20 counters were overprinted “CANADA/CURRENCY” (Figure 6) and the engraved date of “__18__” was overprinted with the red “July 1, 1871.” These overprinted notes were therefore worth more as new Canada Dollars versus the old Halifax Dollars. Old notes with the un-overprinted counters could be redeemed for \$19.40 in the new currency, which is about 0.34% below the actual value of $\$20 \times 73/75 = \19.46666 .



Figure 6. Color enhanced detail of the left counter of the note in Figure 5

According to Charlton and the CPMS Note Registry, the note in Figure 5 is a unique issued note. Before going to the NCC in 1966, this note with serial number 743/D appeared in the 1965 CNA auction.⁸ The red overprinted notes served as an interim solution until the ABNC could produce a more permanent note later in the year. For this, the ABNC modified the 1863 plate and pulled a proof like the one shown in Figure 7. It has an engraved date of “Sept^r 14th, 1871, about 2.5 months after the Currency Act went into effect. In addition, the interim red overprinted “CANADA/CURRENCY” on the “\$20” counters were replaced and engraved inside the counters, above and below the \$20’s.” Figure 8 shows one of only two known issued notes⁹ with the final changes discussed above for the 1871 Currency Act. This NCC note with printed red serial #2341/C has the two major changes discussed for the proof in Figure 7. It is dated “Sept^r 14th 1871” and has the same counter changes seen in the proof.



Figure 7. A proof from the 1871 plate in Canada Dollars from The Halifax Banking Company
Image courtesy of Heritage Auction, 2016



Figure 8. An issued note, dated Sept 14th 1871, from The Halifax Banking Company



Figure 9. NIAGARA from a Niagara District proof and the front and back (flipped) of the Halifax note



Figure 10. Image of the "NIAGARA" note (same note as in Figure 1. from Christie's 1990 auction catalogue of the ABNC archives)

Returning to the engraved word of “NIAGARA” on The Halifax Banking Company proof note of Figure 1, Figures 9 and 10 summarize and solve this puzzle. The top of Figure 9 shows the word “NIAGARA” cropped from an 1860’s \$10 proof¹⁰ from The Niagara District Bank (CH-530–12–04–02aP). It has been sized such that it matches the scale of the Halifax note seen in the middle image of Figure 9. This is the only match that I could find of all of the chartered notes that have the word “NIAGARA” and is the correct size, font, type, shading, etc. One sees that it is an excellent match, especially since the filigree at the lower right of the letter “A” also matches. The word “NIAGARA” on the middle image seems to be slightly tilted from the horizontal. One can also see four glue spots below the word “NIAGARA,” where the final word “CANADA” was engraved on the proof of Figure 7. This is even more obviously seen on the back of the proof shown at the bottom of Figure 9. The back of this proof also shows that the date of 14th Sept^r 1871 (and not the final Sept^r 14th, 1871) is hand written since it bleeds through from the front. There is also an ink spot in the lower-right bottom margin (see Figure 1).

Finally, Figure 10 shows the left part of the image¹¹ of this proof as it appeared in the 1990 Christie’s auction of this exact same proof note. Notice how the word “NIAGARA” has cascaded (pun intended) down the left side of the proof. Thus, the note in Figure 1 turns out to be a paste-up (or model) of part of another available proof from the Niagara District Bank on top of an 1863 proof from the Halifax Banking Company. This actually was not an unusual practice in order to see how a paste-up might look for future printings. This process produced some of the proofs now being sold that have counters, vignettes, and portraits missing. Some versions are progress proofs but others are paste-ups (models).

Although all of the notes shown in this paper stem from the same 1863 ABNC printing plate, subsequent variations of the plate only left us with some of these unique or near-unique examples. Thanks go to Bob Graham for several suggestions. Any comments or suggestions are always appreciated at cuf@earthlink.net or in a letter in this journal.

¹ R. J. Graham, *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Bank Notes*, 8th Edition, The Charlton Press, 2014.

² George S. Cuhaj, Editor, *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, Volume 1, Specialized Issues*, 11th Edition, Krause Publications, Inc., 2009.

³ Charlton does define proofs as: “trial or sample impressions taken from the printing plates usually on very thin paper backed with card, but some are printed directly on card. They often have no serial numbers and may or may not be stamped with the word SPECIMEN.” This situation rarely occurs with United States obsolete notes.

⁴ Bernhard Wilde, “Siderography: Niagara Falls on Steel,” *CPMSJ*, Vol. 54, No. 158, September 2018, p. 74.

⁵ Robert J. Graham, F.C.N.R.S., Editor, *Canadian Paper Money Society Note Registry*, Canadian Paper Money Society, Third Edition, 2016, ISBN 978–0–9950904–0–8, p. 269.

⁶ Victor Ross, *A History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with an account of the other banks which now form part of its organization*, Toronto Oxford University Press, 1920, Volume I, p. 92, Plate No. 17.

⁷ Horace A. Flemming, “Halifax Currency,” read before the N. S. Historical Society, May 1915, in *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*, Volume XX, MacNab and Son, Halifax, 1921, p. 111–137.

⁸ Accession dates for notes in the NCC can be seen from the first four numbers of the name of the .jpg file. In this case, the note in Figure 5 is named 1966,0002,00009,000,a1,2d0009.jpg. I learned this from Bob Graham some time ago,

⁹ An image of the other note with serial number 1257/B and signatures of S. H. Black and W^m Pryor for Cashier and President respectively, can be found in reference 6.

¹⁰ <https://www.bankofcanadamuseum.ca/collection/artefact/view/1974.0169.00156.000/canada-niagara-district-bank-10-dollars-1862>.

¹¹ Christie’s, *Important World Bank Notes and Artwork, from the Archives of the American Bank Note Company*, November 28–29, 1990. Lot 299 description makes no mention of “NIAGARA”: “The Halifax Banking Company, 1863 issue as above, 20 Dollars (Ch-335–14–02P), two faces with tint, and two backs, one face not mounted, has red zero serial numbers, red “Muestra” at bottom, and date “14th Sept^r (18)71” written in, one face has two tiny holes and a small border stain, see color plates (4) \$400–600.” The descriptions of lots 298–301 and presently available images point to the proof of Figure 3 overprinted “SPECIMEN” as the second mounted note in this lot.

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THE BANK OF HAMILTON

by R. J. Graham, FCNRS

NOTES OF THE BANK OF HAMILTON 1904–1909

V. WESTERN BANK NOTE CO. ISSUE OF 1904

The retirement of John Stuart in 1903 necessitated a new issue of bank notes, his portrait having been a prominent feature of all the bank's notes since 1887. Once again, the printing contract was given to the Western Bank Note Co. of Chicago. There are fewer vignettes on the 1904 issue, and the colours are less vivid. No portrait of any bank officer appears on the new issue, but either Queen Alexandra or King Edward VII is portrayed on the face of each note, with no other vignettes on either face or back.

The \$5 note is adorned at the left with a large vignette of Queen Alexandra, seated on an ornate chair or pedestal. In her right hand is a laurel wreath, and in her left is a book. Infants devoid of raiment cavort on either side, the one on the right sitting with a cogwheel, tools and anvil, emblematic of industry, with a ship sailing in the distance, and the one on the left sits with symbols of agriculture, a sickle and grain. The face of the note is printed in black with green tint. The back, also in green, consists only of lathework, counters, and the text Bank of Hamilton/Dominion of Canada. Western Bank Note Co. imprints are found at the bottom centre on both sides.

The \$10 features the same Queen Alexandra vignette as on the \$5, at the centre left. The back consists of the same elements as the \$5, arranged differently, and with the addition of the denomination spelled out in full. The face is printed in black with orange-red tint, and the back is printed in orange-red.

King Edward VII is portrayed, bare headed and in coronation robes, at the centre of the \$20 note. (The portrait is not quite as impressive as that found on the Sovereign Bank of Canada \$5 note.) The face is printed in black with olive green tint, and the back is olive green. The Queen Alexandra vignette returns to the \$50 note, this time at the right. The face is printed in black with blue tint, and the back is blue. The \$100 features the same King Edward VII vignette as on the \$20, but at the left. The face is printed in black with yellow-brown tint, and the back is also yellow-brown.

The engraved signature of Wm. Gibson, President, occurs at the left, and a space for a manuscript countersignature, designated "Pro General Manager," is usually found at the right. The exception is the \$50 note, where the placement of the Queen Alexandra vignette requires that both signatures be at the left, the manuscript countersignature being positioned below the engraved Gibson signature. Numbering is generally in red, except on the \$10 where red would not show well. On the \$10 the numbering is in a very dark blue ink, which looks almost black. On all notes seen the serial number is prefaced by a five-pointed asterisk. This appears to be meaningless ornamental bric-a-brac (don't even think "replacement notes"). Printing was 4/on with check letters A.B.C.D for each of the five denominations. As this article was in the final stages of preparation for publication, it occurred to me to check whether the notes were sheet numbered, as one would expect, or note numbered. Applying the "Rule of Four," it becomes apparent that they were in fact note numbered:

Remainder upon Division By Four	Check Letter
1	A
2	B
3	C
0	D

The probability that this is observed on every known 1904 note by mere random chance is virtually nil. This means that the first sheet of \$5s, to take an example, was numbered 000001, 000002, 000003, 000004, rather than all being numbered 000001 and differentiated only by the check letters, as would be the case with sheet numbering. The net effect of this is that the extent of the 1904 issue was only one-quarter as great as one might have supposed. The check letters served no purpose.

The note issue of 1904 was of relatively brief duration, being superseded just five years later. Irreconcilable differences with Western Bank Note Co., alluded to in the next section, may have been a contributing cause. The death of King Edward VII on 6 May 1910 would likely have resulted in a new note issue within a relatively short time in any case.

A circular to branches dated 16 May 1916 instructed that all notes of the Bank of Hamilton from the 1872 issue up to the 1904 issue were to be withdrawn for destruction. Staff were told not to pay them out again.⁴⁸

ISSUE OF 2ND JAN. 1904

1904 \$5	012804/D	PMG VG10	Heritage Sale (Apr. 2016)
1904 \$5	024475/C	abt F	Don Olmstead reference
1904 \$5	036706/B	<i>no bottom margin</i> Fine	Private collection
1904 \$5	057084/D	<i>small hole; staining at right</i> Good	Private collection
1904 \$5	134516/D	PMG VG10	eBay (Jan. 2016)
1904 \$5	179976/D	<i>partially erased blue pencil marks, heavy soiling at upper left, edge splits, manuscript signature mostly washed out</i> VG	JHA Sale (June 1999) ex Norweb
1904 \$5	183159/C	<i>small corner missing</i> BCS G6	eBay (May 2012)
1904 \$5	197492/D	G-VG	Institutional collection
1904 \$5	231366/B	PMG VG10	JHA Sale (Oct. 1992)
1904 \$5	232569/A	VF	Torex Sale (Oct. 2010) TCNC ex R. Gross, Amon Carter
1904 \$5	243370/B	<i>cut into at bottom; soiling at left</i>	ex Byron Swayze collection
1904 \$5	297690/B	Good	eBay (Feb. 2005)
1904 \$5	321065/A	<i>large piece missing at upper left</i> VG	Private collection ex T. Fredricks
1904 \$5	352611/C	<i>pin hole, tear</i> G-VG	A. McKaig list (May 1995)
1904 \$5	445646/B	Fine	Torex Sale (June 2002)
1904 \$5	525772/D	<i>small repaired tear at bottom centre</i> F-VF	National Currency Collection ex W. F. Lavell
1904 \$5	571262/B	VG	ex Lindsay McLennan collection
1904 \$5	571660/D	VG	TICF sale (Nov. 2003) ex D. Cameron
1904 \$5	590432/D	<i>rust stains, paper pulls</i> VG	Private collection ex E. R. Hunter
1904 \$5	591173/A	<i>pieces out of margins</i> VG	eBay (Mar. 2006)
1904 \$5	595555/C	<i>pieces out of margins, faded</i> Fine	Al Tebworth (Apr. 2015)
1904 \$10	023286/B		Institutional collection
1904 \$10	024475/C	Fine	JHA Sale (June 1997)
1904 \$10	059144/D	VF	Private collection ex T. Fredricks, W. H. McDonald, W. Sandall; 1966 CNA Sale
1904 \$10	113905/A	G-VG	Al Tebworth (Apr. 2015)
1904 \$10	123926/B	<i>large tear, edge nicks, erasure</i> G-VG	National Currency Collection ex J. D. Ferguson
1904 \$10	192547/C	PMG F15 net	2012 RCNA Sale TCNC
1904 \$20	004862/B	<i>upper right corner missing; manuscript signature washed out</i>	Institutional collection
1904 \$20	008806/B	<i>piece out of upper left corner</i> VG	National Currency Collection
1904 \$50	002931/C		Institutional collection
1904 \$100	002764/D		Institutional collection

PROOFS

Proofs may exist; I am not aware of any in private collections. This is an example of the kind of valuable information that disappeared with Walter Allan July 2017.



The 1904 \$5 note of the Bank of Hamilton features Queen Alexandra. Author's collection.



Queen Alexandra is also found on the 1904 \$10 note. Author's collection.

SPECIMENS

Punch cancelled specimens of the 1904 issue exist for all denominations. Most, but not all, are overprinted SPECIMEN in block letters, in red or dark blue. It is an odd feature that certain of the \$50 and \$100 “specimens” (such as those illustrated in the Charlton catalogue, *Canadian Bank Notes*, 8th edition) lack check letters, which, however, are found on the issued notes. Similarly, \$50 face-only printings without check letter are known numbered 000012 and 000016, with stars on *both* sides of the number. Lacking a printed back, these are emphatically not specimens. It would appear that pieces of this description are some type of development material.

The Christie's sale of 5 June 1991 offered more material from the ABN Co. Archives. The 1904 issue was represented by two full sheets of four specimens each, in denominations \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100—eight examples of each denomination, all in a single lot. One of the \$100 sheets is the subject of a full page illustration in the sale catalogue. The next lot contained additional specimens from the 1904 issue, most of them in sheets or part sheets, but quantitative information is lacking.



King Edward VII 1904 \$20 specimen. Author's collection.

VI. AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ISSUE OF 1909

For its next issue, the Bank of Hamilton dealt with the American Bank Note Company. Reference to a letter from General Manager Turnbull to ABN, Ottawa is recorded in the ABN Co. order book: "Notes for this Bank have been supplied for some years past by the Western Bank Note Company — Yesterday we received a letter from Mr. Turnbull, General Manager, stating that they were contemplating getting out a new issue of Notes and that they would be glad to consider our propositions." A 31 May 1909 telegram from the Ottawa branch of ABN Co. to the New York City headquarters announced, "Have taken the order Bank of Hamilton bank note in competition with B.A.B.N.Co." The relationship Bank of Hamilton had with Western Bank Note Co. of Chicago seemed to end badly, for we find Mr. Turnbull quoted as writing, "You will remember you were to try to get justice for us re Western Bank Note Company . . ." ⁴⁹ No details of the matter, or whether it was resolved, have come to hand. In any case, ABN Co. had taken over Western Bank Note Co. back in 1901, although the latter firm continued business in its own name for several more years. ⁵⁰

American Bank Note Co. prepared a set of colourful models for \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 faces, all showing a fine pasted-on portrait of Queen Alexandra, and back models for the \$10 and \$100 denominations, both showing the head office of the bank. While the models are dated 1st June 1904, the Christie's Sale catalogue ⁵¹ states that they were prepared for the 1909 issue—and rejected. Additional models were prepared with date 1st June 1909, including both sides of the \$5, \$10 and \$20, and faces only for the \$50 and \$100. The \$50 illustrated in the sale catalogue shows a seated female wearing a coronet of stars, her elbow resting on a shield upon which is emblazoned the Union Jack. The background, busy in the extreme, shows a city skyline, a train passing over a bridge, an axe, and other elements. ⁵² It is perhaps no tragedy that these models were also rejected.

The accepted designs employ only two different vignettes on the faces of the five denominations, from \$5 to \$100. These vignettes were to be reserved exclusively for use by the Bank of Hamilton. ⁵³ A helmeted Britannia figure, seated and facing left, has a laurel wreath in one hand and a trident in the other. One elbow rests on a shield ornamented with a Union Jack, and a sleepy lion reclines at her feet. Behind her, a man to the left is busy with a large hammer and an anvil, and another to the right is stooking sheaves of wheat. In the more distant background, factory smokestacks, a ship and a train are doing their bit for air pollution at the left, and horses provide motive power for grain harvesting at the right. This vignette is located at the centre of the \$5 face, at the right of the \$20, and the left of the \$100.

The other vignette is dominated by a seated female, who is also situated amid agricultural and industrial elements. On the left, a farmer is harvesting a crop with horses. On the right we find a train, some ships, and, in the distance, a city skyline. This vignette is found on the alternate denominations, to the left on the \$10 and centred on the \$50. The backs all consist of the bank name, lathework and counters, the lone exception being the \$50 which also has a woman's head vignette.

The \$5 is printed in black with green tint, and has a green back. The \$10 is printed in black with red-brown and yellow tints, and a red-brown back. The \$20 is printed in black with blue tint and a carbon blue back; the \$50 in black with red tint and orange-red back, and the \$100 in black with olive-green tint and back. Each denomination was prepared using steel engraved face and back plates. The tints were applied using litho plates. All notes are dated 1st June 1909. Although each denomination was printed from a 4/on plate, there are no check letters. Therefore the notes are not sheet numbered, but consecutively note numbered, in red, on all denominations. The signature of the president, Wm. Gibson, is typed at the left, and space is left for a countersignature “pro general manager” at the right side of the signature panel.

The ABN Co. order book gives us information about note numbering but does not distinguish between 1909 and 1914 issues. The following number ranges *may be* correct for the 1909 issue, and are not in conflict with known notes listed in the register:

\$5	000001 to 1000000
\$10	000001 to 528000
\$20	000001 to 011000
\$50	000001 to 005000
\$100	000001 to 007000

The range for the \$10s is a little more doubtful than the others. Notes numbered from 420001 to 528000 (order of Oct. 1914) may in fact consist of some 1909 good-overs at the lower end, being completed with 1914 \$10s, or they could all be 1909s. There are no recorded notes in this range to guide us, other than a 1909-dated \$10 with number 440635 in the National Currency Collection.

Many of the notes of the 1909 issue have been overprinted in red, E E or S S. It would appear that all five denominations were involved in the overprinting, but no overprinted \$20 now survives, and no issued \$50, with or without overprint, is known.

Importantly, these overprints identify test notes, and the element being tested was the bank note paper stock. E E denotes English U. P. paper 25#, and S S denotes English M. F. paper.⁵⁴ The meanings of these initials are not available. (Possibly “English” refers to a type of finish, rather than the country of origin, and M.F. means “machine finish” — but this nothing but conjecture.)

Bank staff were instructed to withdraw notes of the 1909 issue on 28 June 1923.⁵⁵

ISSUE OF 1ST JUNE 1909

1909 \$5	076662	VF	Lyn Knight Sale (Oct. 1999)
		PMG F15	
1909 \$5	090706	VF	Private collection
1909 \$5	167677	PMG VF20	eBay (Mar. 2018)
		<i>large blue 3 on face; minor internal damage</i>	
1909 \$5	203697	PMG F12	2011 RCNA Sale CNC
1909 \$5	217393	F-VF	2014 Charlton cat. image 8 th edition
1909 \$5	318512	VG	G. Bell Sale (Oct. 2014)
		<i>tears, holes, weak signature, rough margins</i>	
1909 \$5	349451	VG	Torex Sale (June 2003)
1909 \$5	358686	G-VG	JHA Sale (Feb. 1991)
1909 \$5	381289	VG	eBay (Feb. 2005)
		<i>erased crayon mark on face, and appears as if it may be washed</i>	
1909 \$5	398643		eBay (June 2015)
		<i>erased crayon mark on face, upper right corner missing, stains, small tears</i>	
1909 \$5	401212	Fine	CCGS registry
		<i>4 mm tear</i>	
1909 \$5	409003	abt VG	JHA Sale (Jan. 2011)
		<i>edge tears, some up to 7 mm; tiny piece missing at top centre, long crayon mark on face, stains</i>	
	The assigned grade is apparently “net” as the note has the appearance of a higher grade, faults aside.		
1909 \$5	463066	F-VF	2015 RCNA Sale TCNC
1909 \$5	466887	EF	ONA Sale (Apr. 1991)
1909 \$5	484271	VG	eBay (Aug. 2005)
1909 \$5	486321	VG	Heritage Sale (Apr. 2016)
		<i>crayon marks</i>	
1909 \$5	498374	VF20	Private collection
1909 \$5	521144	AU	C. Moore Sale (Nov. 1979)

1909 \$5	585048		VG	JHA Sale (Feb. 1996)
			PMG F12 net	Lower Canada Sale (Mar. 2012)
1909 \$5	638093	E E opt	VG	eBay (June 2006)
1909 \$5	656056	E E opt	Fine	G. Bell Sale (May 2014)
			<i>partially erased crayon mark on face, quite soiled, pressed</i>	
1909 \$5	664785	E E opt	Fine	1986 ANA Sale
1909 \$5	665629	E E opt	VG?	Diverse Equities Sale (Mar. 2007)
			<i>edges worn, small tear</i>	
1909 \$5	667718	E E opt	VG	W. Allan Sale (Feb. 1973)
			PMG VF25	Torex Sale (Oct. 2010) CNC
1909 \$5	681280	E E opt		Private collection
1909 \$5	685077	E E opt	EF	Private collection ex Amon Carter
			PMG VF35	
1909 \$5	685079	E E opt	EF	Private collection ex E. R. Hunter
1909 \$5	685080	E E opt	AU	National Currency Collection
1909 \$5	773292	E E opt	EF	1978 CNA Sale
1909 \$5	777594	E E opt	Fine	
1909 \$5	814486	S S opt	Fine	JHA Sale (Feb. 1998)
1909 \$5	868068	S S opt	abt G	eBay (Feb. 2005)
			<i>bad rust holes; faded and discoloured on face; writing on face</i>	
1909 \$5	904603	S S opt	VG	eBay (June 2007)
			PMG VF25	eBay (Dec. 2012)
			<i>appears to have been trimmed</i>	
1909 \$5	981767	S S opt	Fine	ex T. Fredricks collection
1909 \$5	996817	S S opt	PMG VF25	eBay (Oct. 2017)
			<i>margins trimmed</i>	
1909 \$5	998923	S S opt	F+	Lyn Knight Sale (8 Dec. 2010)
1909 \$10	006359		G-VG	Torex Sale (June 2001) Moore ex Eisenhauer, Graham, Norweb, Ferguson
			PMG VF20	eBay (Dec. 2017)
1909 \$10	007159		VG	
1909 \$10	018328		Fine	Lyn Knight Sale (Oct. 1999)
			<i>trimmed</i>	
1909 \$10	057061		abt VG	
1909 \$10	077785		VG	JHA Sale (Nov. 1990)
1909 \$10	175651		VF	Private collection ex E. R. Hunter, W. D. Allan
1909 \$10	226998	E E opt	VG	Heritage Sale (Apr. 2016)
			<i>rough edges</i>	
1909 \$10	252180	E E opt	Fine	
1909 \$10	267276	E E opt	VG	Private collection
			<i>2 pin holes</i>	
1909 \$10	268173	E E opt	VG	ex D. Cameron collection
1909 \$10	309980	E E opt	F+	Moore Sale (Apr. 1991)
1909 \$10	319036	E E opt	EF	National Currency Collection
1909 \$10	325057	E E opt	VG10	Torex Sale (June 2009) TCNC
			<i>faint manuscript signature</i>	
1909 \$10	345160	S S opt	VG	G. Bell Sale (Aug. 2008)
1909 \$10	375671	S S opt	VG	A McKaig list (Jan. 1996)
1909 \$10	405127	S S opt	F-VF	ex T. Fredricks, W. F. Lavell
1909 \$10	440635		abt VF	National Currency Collection
1909 \$20	002685		abt VG	National Currency Collection
			<i>ragged edges</i>	
1909 \$100	001519		VF	Private collection
1909 \$100	005118	E E opt	VG+	Torex Sale (June 2010) ex R. Gross, W. H. McDonald, W. Sandall
			PMG F15	TCNC Sale (Apr. 2016)



The regular issue \$5 note of 1909 has no letter overprint. This is from the first issue prepared for the Bank of Hamilton by the American Bank Note Company. Author's collection.



This 1909 \$5 test note has red letter E overprint. Author's collection.



1909 \$5 test notes also can be found with red letter S overprint. Author's collection.

PROOFS

The Nov. 1990 Christie's Sale of ABN Co. Archives material included several lots of Bank of Hamilton proofs, 1909 issue. Of course there were additional proofs in various collections prior to this sale, but they certainly became more plentiful. The sale made available five face and five back proofs of the \$5, three face and six back proofs of the \$10, five face and seven back proofs of the \$20, two face and seven back proofs of the \$50 (six of the backs in what is stated to be an unissued red colour), and three face and five back proofs of the \$100. One of the \$100 face proofs was a colour trial with red and yellow tint. One additional \$5 face proof was offered in Christie's June 1991 auction of ABN Co. archival holdings.

SPECIMENS

The only 1909 specimen note in the 1990 Christie's sale was a \$50. The sale continued on 5 June 1991 and although the latter was not as carefully catalogued as the first, there do not appear to have been any more specimens of the 1909 issue included.

The National Currency Collection has long held a \$20 specimen, created by cancelling a regular note numbered 0105_1 (the fifth digit may have been a 3, a 6 or an 8) and stamping it SPECIMEN in red. The Amon Carter collection included specimens in several denominations. The Canadian Numismatic Co. offered a \$10 specimen with red E E overprint, stamped CANCELLED in blue, at the Feb. 2010 Torex Sale.



This is a regular issue 1909 \$10 note. Author's collection.



A 1909 \$10 test note, with red letter E overprint, in the author's collection.



A 1909 \$100 face proof, colour trial with red and yellow tints. Author's collection.



A 1909 \$100 specimen with olive green tint, the issued colour, in the author's collection.

(Continued in *CPMS Journal* Volume 55, Number 160, March 2019)



IN THE MARKET PLACE – DECEMBER 2018



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.

The Canadian bank note market appears to be going well, with Canadian and International auction firms featuring some great items, and attracting international bidders. Heritage Long Beach sale had strength in ABN Archives material, offering some rarely seen pieces; Eric Newman sale had a nice run of merchant scrip including some seldom seen notes and even an unlisted note; Bell sale had a phenomenal array of special number notes, prices firmed up noticeably for the million numbered notes; also offered some particularly rare Maritime notes and an excellent collection of 1912 Train \$5s. Some may argue that Canadian bank notes are undervalued, and I would agree. Canada has some true bank note rarities.

Heritage Auctions - Prices in US funds Long Beach Signature Auction, 6-10 Sept. 2018

(Includes 20% buyer's premium)

Lot #	Cat. #	Description	Sold
26279	NF-1R	Island of Nfld. £1 18__ , Remainder, uncut sheet of 4, PMG UNC65 epq	\$1,560.
26171	PC-3P	Prov. of Canada \$2 1866 face proof, no tint, PMG UNC65 epq	3,360.
28513	DC-8b	Dominion of Can. \$1 1878 scalloped, payable Toronto, 054785/D, PMG F15net, rep'd	1,320.
26173	DC-17b	Dominion of Can. \$4 1902 Boville, face proof with tint, PMG UNC67 epq	2,400.
26176	DC-24b	Dom. of Can. 25¢ 1923 Hyndman-Saunders, no Auth., 054946/H, PMG UNC66 epq	1,020.
26186	BC-11	Bank of Can. \$25 1935 English, A015302/A, PMG UNC64 epq	15,600.
26191	BC-28	Bank of Can. \$1000 1937, A/K0000100, PCGS UNC65 ppq	22,800.
26198	BC-44a	Bank of Can. \$1000 1954 Beattie-Coyne Mod., A/K0056829, PMG AU55	2,400.
26216	6303606P	Royal Bank of Can. \$100 1920 Br. Guiana, face and back proofs, PMG 65, 67 epq	1,320.
26218	6303804	Royal Bank of Can. \$20 1938 Br. Guiana, Dobson-Wilson, 006753, PMG VF30	4,320.
26222	4652010P	Merchants Bank of Hfx, \$10 1880, face proof, PMG UNC66 epq	780.
26232	3451804S	Bank of Hamilton \$10 1904, Specimen sheet (4), PMG UNC65 epq	3,840.
26235	3451810S	Bank of Hamilton \$100 1904, Specimen sheet (4), PMG UNC65 epq	6,600.
26232	3452206P	Bank of Hamilton \$25 1922, face and back proofs, PMG UNC67 epq, 64	840.
26240	550380208S	Bank of Nova Scotia, Jamaica, £5 1920 Specimen, PCGS UNC67	900.
26249	3602430aP	Banque d'Hochelaga 1920 \$100 face and back proofs, PMG UNC64, 66	750.
26249	5054008P	Bank of Montreal \$50 1891, face and back proofs, PMG UNC64, 65 epq	600.
26257	5054402	Bank of Montreal \$5 1895, 454458/D, PCGS VF35, cut close at top	2,280.
26260	7451002,04P	Union Bank of Montreal \$50, \$100 184_ uncut sheet, proof, PMG UNC63	2,640.
26263	5651202aS	Bank of Ottawa \$5 1880, o/p Winnipeg, Specimen, PMG AU58 epq	2,040.
26284	741457aS	Can. Bank of Commerce \$100 1898 YUKON, Specimen, PMG UNC64	5,400.
26288	220-12-02	Dominion Bank \$4 1876, 16488/B, PMG VG10	1,680.
26292	2202412P	Dominion Bank \$50 1931, face and back proofs, PMG UNC 62, 66	440.
26301	5701208P	Bank of the People \$4 18__ , face proof, PMG UNC63	750.
26304	not listed	Sovereign Bank \$20 1906 essay, Stewart I., face & back approval proofs, PMG 63, 64	3,000.
26312	501606P	Bank of B.C. \$50 1894 face proof, PMG UNC66 epq	1,320.
26314	2601018P	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, \$20 1869, face proof, PMG UNC64	3,360.
26315	8101002P	Bank of Yarmouth, \$20 186_ , face and back proofs, PMG UNC63	2,880.

Heritage Auctions - Prices in US funds
Eric P. Newman Collection, 7-10 Nov. 2018

(Includes 20% buyer's premium)

Lot #	Cat. #	Description	Sold
20321	ON101006	W&J Bell 12d 15 Nov. 1839 scrip, Perth, U.C., 1093, PCGS UNC66ppq	\$204.
20323	QC5512-?	Sherbrooke 2s6d 1837 scrip, unlisted denom., PCGS VF25 app.	384.
20329	Q1951008	B. Joliette 15 sous/7 1/2d 20 Nov. 1838, St. Paul de Lavaltrie scrip, PCGS AU55	144.
20333	QC3401212R	Francois Plante 2s6d/ecu Sepr. 1 1837, Laprairie scrip, PCGS EF40 app.	264.
20334	DC11	Dominion of Can. \$2 1887, 777479/A, PCGS F12	1,080.
20335	130100202R	Colonial Bank of Can. \$1 18__, remainder, PCGS VF35	180.
20344	675220410	St. Stephens Bank \$3 1863, Z. Chipman, 16405/A, PCGS F12	3,360.

Geoffrey Bell Auctions
Toronto Coin Expo, 28 Sept. 2018

(with 20% buyer's premium)

Lot #	Cat. #	Description	Est.	Sold
1003	BC-21d-N-1i	Bank of Can. \$1 1937 Coyne-Towers, O/N1111111 solid, VF	\$2,000-2,500	\$2,280.
1005	BC-37b-N-1i	Bank of Can. \$1 1954 Beattie-Rasminsky H/Y1111111 solid, AU	1,200-1,350	1,320.
1014	BC-32b-N-1i	Bank of Can. \$10 1954 DF Beattie-Coyne, J/D1111111 solid, AU-UN	2,000-2,300	3,120.
1018	BC-41b-N-1i	Bank of Can. \$20 1954 Beattie- Rasminsky, F/W1111111 solid, UNC	1,400-1,500	1,680.
1030	BC-37bi-N-1ii	Bank of Can. \$1 1954 Beattie- Rasminsky, V/M7676767 radar, UNC	300-325	204.
1030	BC-39c-N-1ii	Bank of Can. \$5 1954 Bouey- Rasminsky, U/X7878787 radar, UNC	100-135	132.
1060	BC-39a-i	Bank of Can. \$5 1954 Beattie-Coyne, T/C0000006, AU-UNC	350-400	690.
1072	BC-37bi-N3	Bank of Can. \$1 1954 Beattie-Rasminsky Z/P1000000, AU	400-525	540.
1075	BC-37a-N4	Bank of Can. \$1 1954 Beattie-Coyne, A/N10000000, BCS AU55	3,500-4,500	4,200.
1076	BC-37b-N4	Bank of Can. \$1 1954 Beattie- Rasminsky, N/N10000000, UNC	3,500-4,500	8,400.
1075	BC-39a-N4	Bank of Can. \$5 1954 Beattie-Coyne, M/C10000000, EF, pen mark	3,000-4,000	7,500.
1107	BC-38a-N2-ii	Bank of Can. \$2 1954 Beattie-Coyne, A/R2345678, ladder, UNC	1,000-1,400	1,320.
1129	BC-39b-E24	Bank of Can. \$5 1954 Beattie- Rasminsky, major cutting/folding error	1,000-1,500	3,720.
1156	BC-31bA	Bank of Can. \$5 1954 Beattie-Coyne DF, *A/C0003856, VF, staple holes	2,500-3,500	2,400.
1232	BC-46aA	Bank of Can. \$1 1973 Lawson-Bouey, *AA5926499	1,500-1,750	930.
1265	BC-49c-i	Bank of Can. \$10 1971 Lawson-Bouey, EET9991046, VF, good over	500-650	750.
1334	BC-75	Bank of Can. \$10 2017 Wilkins-Poloz, CDF1043307, BCS UNC63	80-100	120.
1337	DC-3d	Dominion of Can. \$2 1870 payable Halifax, 62072/C, VG-F	6,000-7,000	6,900.
1339	DC-8c	Dominion of Can. \$1 1878 scalloped, payable St. John, 015481/B, VG	5,000-6,500	4,920.
1344	DC-9a	Dominion of Can. \$2 1878, payable Montreal, 244309/C, Fine	5,000-6,500	6,600.
1346	DC-10	Dominion of Can. \$4 1882, 269011/A, VF	7,000-8,500	7,500.
1349	DC-12	Dominion of Can. \$1 1897, 587621/D, Fine	1,000-1,400	1,800.
1351	DC-14a	Dominion of Can. \$2 1897, red-brown back, 150863/A, VG	4,000-5,000	2,880.
1354	DC-17a	Dominion of Can. \$4 1902 Courtney, 025609/C, Fine, rep'd tears	500-600	1,320.
1362	DC-21b	Dominion of Can. \$5 1912, 279557B/B, VF, pressed	2,000-2,500	3,000.
1410	NF-13d	Newfoundland \$2 1920, Renouf-Brownrigg, A239594, EF	4,000-5,000	4,800.
1413	NF-4b	Gov't of Newfoundland 80¢ 1902, 04502, PCGS VF20	5,000-6,000	7,200.
1422	PC-2c	Province of Can. \$1 1866, St. John o/p, 39667/B, Abt G	2,000-3,000	2,040.
1434	95-12-02	Central Bank of N.B. \$1 1860, 2766/A, Fine	4,000-5,000	5,520.
1439	180-14-12	Commercial Bank of N.B. £5 1851, 3754/E, Fine	4,000-5,000	3,600.
1444	290-12-06	Farmers Bank of Rustico, \$5 1872, 06184/A, PMG F12	5,000-7,000	4,440.
1476	705-14-04	Summerside Bank \$1 1884, plain back, 8811/A, PMG F12	6,000-7,000	8,100.

BANK OF CANADA NOTE SERIES UPDATE

by John Stassen

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*, 30th edition 2018. Changes and new discoveries since the last listing in CPMJ are in bold type. Please report prefixes that have been missed to the editor.

\$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)
7 prefixes: FTN, FTP, FTR, FTS, FTT, FTU, FTV

\$10 2017 Polymer "Canada 150" Issue

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

\$10 2018 Polymer "Viola Desmond" Issue

FT_ & FF_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
5 prefixes: **FTW, FTY, FTZ, FFA** and **FFB**

\$20 2012 Polymer Issue

FY_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
16 prefixes: FYA, FYB, FYC, FYD, FYE, FYF, FYG, FYH, FYJ, FYK, FYL, FYM, FYN, FYP, **FYR, FYS**

\$50 2012 Polymer Issue

GH_ & GM_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
15 prefixes: GHD, GHE, GHF, GHG, GHH, GHJ, GHK, GHL, GHM, GHN, GHR, GHT, **GHW, GHZ, GMA**

\$100 2011 Polymer Issue

GJ_ Series, Wilkins-Poloz signatures (CBN)
18 prefixes: GJA, GJB, GJC, GJD, GJE, GJF, GJG, GJH, GJJ, GJK, GJL, GJM, GJN, GJP, GJU, GJV, GJW, **GJT**



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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 49-139

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

FOR SALE: Chartered Bank vignettes. If you collect specific Chartered Banks, and would like to own one of the vignettes found on their currency, please contact me. I may just have one or more for you! Kindly contact Israel Lachovsky at 403-263-7052 or hombre071@gmail.com 53-155

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: 60 sous script for Eustache Brunet 1837 for Pointe Claire, Quebec. I can trade a 30 sous note or buy it or any other script for Eustache Brunet. Contact Barry Uman at clarinets@videotron.ca or call 514-697-5839. 54-156

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 bank notes: 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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