



N. The above note is from the first shipment of 312 notes on Feb. 15, 1934. An additional 2,520 notes were issued on Feb. 20, 1934, five days later! Serials 1612 to 2520 were cancelled.



O. This was the highest charter numbered bank to have \$100 Type II notes issued. There was a total of 300 notes, of president, and W. W. Prange, cashier, father and son! which 250 were placed in circulation; serials 251 to 300 were cancelled. The signatures were of A. G. Prange,

The 1929 Series "V. President" National Bank Note

By Glen I. Jorde

(See Page 175 of PAPER MONEY No. 44 for Illustration)

Unlike the "Vice President" notes issued by Ch. # 14048, The Chandler National Bank of Lyons, Kansas, which bear the word "Vice" typed in, the "V. President" notes issued by Ch. #6792, The First National Bank of Tyndall, South Dakota, have a single "V." above the word "President." The entire issue of small-size notes has the signature of William H. Thompson, "V. President."

The history of the Tyndall bank is quite unusual. The officers from the beginning of the 1929 note issue until the bank entered receivership on July 2, 1932 were: A. A. Dye, president; William H. Thompson, vice-president; H. F. Abbott, cashier.

The president, A. A. Dye, was an early businessman in the Tyndall community and the major stockholder in The First National Bank. By the mid-1920s he had done quite well for himself and moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Although he returned to Tyndall only once or twice a year, he retained the title of president, but all the business was handled by Thompson, the vice-president, and Abbott, the cashier. Since Dye was absent most of the time, Thompson sent his signature specimen to be printed on the 1929 Series National Bank Notes.

1929 Series Tyndall Notes Printed*

\$10.00	Serial Numbers 1 to 314	Printed October 18, 1929
\$20.00	Serial Numbers 1 to 106	Printed October 19, 1929
\$10.00	Serial Numbers 315 to 420	} Printed May 14, 1932
\$20.00	Serial Numbers 107 to 118	

1929 Series Tyndall Notes Placed in Circulation*

\$10.00	Type 1	\$18,780 worth	Serial Numbers 1 to 313
\$20.00	Type 1	\$ 4,920 worth	Serial Numbers 1 to 82

* Courtesy of Louis Van Belkum



Library Notes

(Continued from Page 18)

"A collector of Confederate notes will find it valuable in deciphering signatures and a partial aid in detecting contemporary counterfeits. A really enthusiastic collector who collects by signature combinations could easily determine the relative rarities. Even the average collector will appreciate knowing the exact issuance of his scarcer notes.

"An outstanding Foreword to this book was written by Douglas P. Ball, an expert in the Confederate field. Mr. Ball writes so interestingly about Mr. Thian that he appears to be a hero, a dedicated man of unlimited energy who spent many years of his life delving into Confederate records available to him as Chief Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office to prepare this book for future generations. An interesting sidelight is that Mr. Thian was not a southerner, but a Frenchman who emigrated to the United States and spent 61 years in the service of our government. He also was a collector and dealer in Confederate currency. This authoritative reference is a reprint of a book so rare that only five copies are known to exist."

The Glaser book on counterfeiting, subtitled "the history of an American way to wealth," is a highly readable volume, well illustrated, and surprisingly well documented for a popular work. All of its 274 pages are packed with interesting and revealing facts.

R-8 and W-5 deserve special explanation. They are paper-bound photo-duplicated copies of rare books on microfilm at the Library of Congress. While they are strictly utilitarian in appearance, their contents far outweigh any aesthetic limitations. R-8, a pamphlet printed in Columbia, S. C. during the Civil War, discusses the various methods of bank note printing and the handicaps imposed by the war on the South's security printers. An inscription on the title page shows that it was presented to a Confederate senator by Keating and Ball.

W-5 complements it nicely and together both books are most useful to the student of security printing techniques. It is quite lengthy—185 pages. It deals with the production and forgery of Banks of England and Ireland notes that eventually led to Perkins' attempt to prove his steel engraving superior to previous methods.

Prof. Allan's monograph is a copy of his lecture given at the 1972 ANA convention. It includes many useful references to the concept and production of paper money.

(More Library Notes on Page 29)