INVERTED 8 CHARTER NUMBER MISTAKE



The 8 in the right hand overprinted charter number on this Laramie, Wyoming, note is inverted.

A close look at the overprinted charter number on the right hand side of the national bank note shown here reveals that the numeral 8 is inverted. Notice that the small loop is on the bottom!

The overprinted charter numbers were printed from movable type so this was inevitable. This mistake probably happened several times over the years because the difference between an inverted 8 and upright 8 is not that obvious. However, I don't recall seeing one before.

This mistake only affected the B \$10 position on one 10-10-10-20 Series of 1902 blue seal, plain back printing for The First National Bank of Laramie, Wyoming (4989). This note came from a printing of 588 sheets for the bank totaling \$29,400, which was delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Comptroller of the Currency on January 20, 1927. The sheet serial numbers in the group ranged between 12608 and 13195. The first of these was sent to the bank on March 29, 1927; the last on November 9, 1927. Sheet 12623 containing this note was sent to the bank on April 6, 1927, as part of a \$1,100 shipment to offset redemptions of worn notes.



Notice that the upper loop in the 8 is larger than the lower loop.

THE PAPER COLUMN

by Peter Huntoon

The April 6 shipment included sheets 12611 through 12632. No other notes have been reported from this group of sheets to date.

The upper and lower loops in the 8s in the charter numbers on most national bank notes from most series are the same so there is no top or bottom to them. However, the 8s in some of the character sets were like those used on this Laramie note so placing them in the press correctly gained importance.

MacKenzie (continued from page 226)

TL bank note at the end of 1916, when one gold lira was exchanged for 1.75 TL in paper money, would have been equivalent to \$125,000 (U.S.) in gold. Thus, this bank note is one of the highest ever issued in actual value. (Two \pm 1,000,000 and eleven \pm 500,000 British notes, various dates to 1812, have survived. These notes were used for internal transactions, *The Bank of England Note*, A.D. McKenzie, p. 126.)

The face and back of bank note No. 30 is illustrated here, together with a transliteration and translation of the legends. This specimen note has been canceled with circular and triangular perforations.

(Today, 80 years later, \$1 (U.S.) is equivalent to about 94,000 TL from the Republic of Turkey!)

Catalog Source

Pick, A. (1994). Standard catalog of world paper money. Iola, WI: Krause Pub.

