



## Mysteries of Series 1995 \$1 B-Star Notes

by Joe Farrenkopf

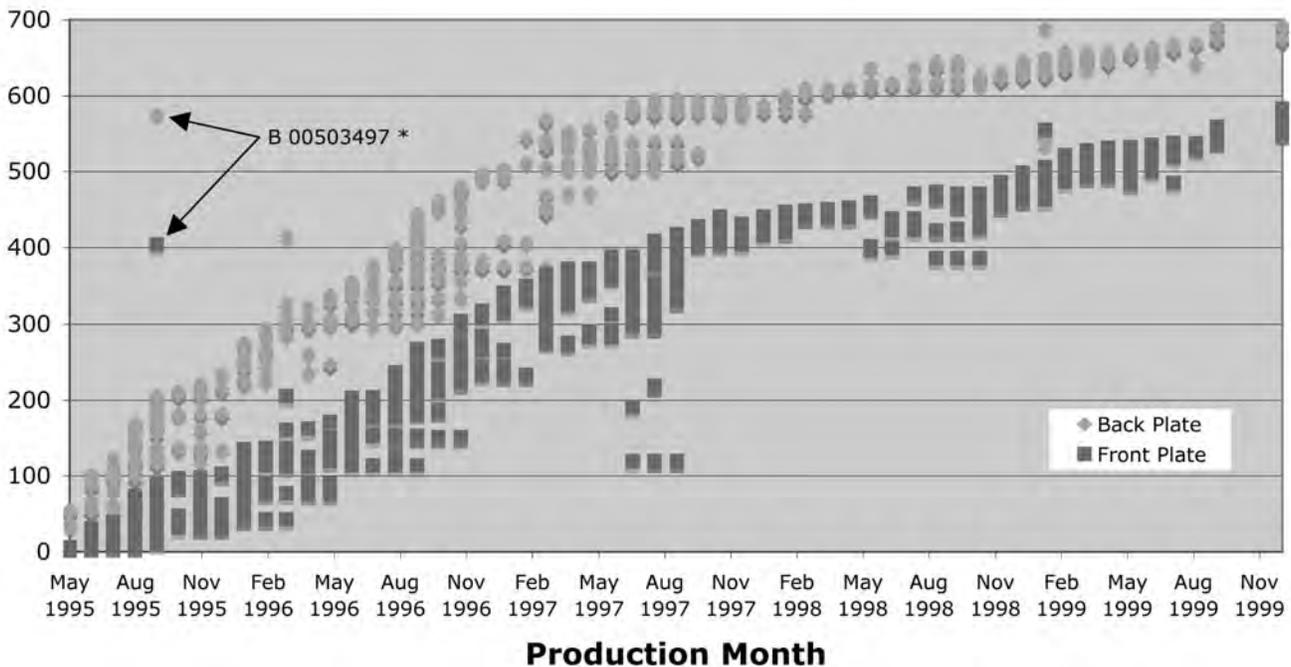
**R**ECENTLY I BEGAN EXAMINING SERIAL NUMBER AND plate data of Series 1995 \$1 notes that are a subset of a larger data set I've been building. The data from one of the 1995 notes in particular, a B-star note, caught my eye because the front and back plate numbers were well out of range of other notes that were printed during the same period. I inquired about this note with other collectors and was soon led to a letter to the editor from Mr. Francis Klaes that was published in the July/August 2005 issue of *Paper Money*.<sup>[1]</sup> In his letter, Mr. Klaes shared his discovery that some series 1995 \$1 B-star notes appeared to have been printed with duplicate serial numbers as a result of run 1 being printed both as a 10,000-sheet run and as a 20,000-sheet run.

Upon delving deeper into this matter, I have come to the conclusion that there is even greater complexity still. In hopes of reaching a wider audience of interested collectors who may be able to help confirm or disprove my conclusion, I posit here the following hypothesis regarding the apparent existence of series 1995 \$1 B-star notes with duplicate serial numbers:

"Run 1" of series 1995 \$1 B-star notes was produced four times. Moreover, the second, third and fourth times were actually runs 3, 6 and 7. By this I mean that contrary to monthly production reports issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing<sup>[2]</sup>, notes from runs 3, 6 and 7 were incorrectly serial numbered, using ranges of 00000001 to 00320000, 00000001 to 00320000 and 000000001 to 00640000, respectively. Ultimately this resulted in the creation of quadruplicate serial numbered notes in the range 00000001 to 00320000 and duplicate serial numbered notes in the range 00320001 to 00640000.

This is a fantastically crazy hypothesis, and yet it is supported by the data I have gathered. My data set of series 1995 \$1 notes contains information from more than 1,500 notes printed at Washington, DC and includes: Federal Reserve

**Fig. 1: Observed Front and Back Plate Numbers  
of Series 1995 \$1 Federal Reserve Notes  
Produced at Washington DC**



Bank (FRB), eight-digit serial number, block letter, plate position, front plate number and back plate number. I have added to the data set fields with the month of production and the production facility (Washington DC and Fort Worth), as reported in BEP monthly production reports. Upon sorting the data set first by production facility, then by month of production, I was readily able to see the advance of front and back plate numbers as the series progressed over time. (See Figure 1 above.)

The previously mentioned note that caught my eye was the following: B 00503497 \*; plate position B4; front plate 404; back plate 576. According to BEP production reports, this note was from the first of seven print runs of series 1995 \$1 B-star notes that were produced during the series' printing from May 1995 through March 2001:

- Run 1 – September 1995 – partial run of 20,000 sheets (640,000 notes); serial range from 00000001 to 00640000;
- Run 2 – November 1995 – partial run of 80,000 sheets (2,560,000 notes); serial range from 03200001 to 05760000;
- Run 3 – May 1996 – partial run of 10,000 sheets (320,000 notes); serial range from 06400001 to 06720000;
- Run 4 – January 1997 – partial run of 60,000 sheets (1,920,000 notes); serial range from 09600001 to 11520000;
- Run 5 – April 1997 – full run of 100,000 sheets (3,200,000 notes); serial range from 12800001 to 16000000;
- Run 6 – May 1997 – partial run of 10,000 sheets (320,000 notes); serial range from 16000001 to 16320000;
- Run 7 – September 1997 – partial run of 20,000 sheets (640,000 notes); serial range from 19200001 to 19840000.

The plate numbers of the note in question – 404 and 576 – stood out because my data set includes 91 non-web notes produced at Washington, DC in September 1995, and this note is the only note with such high plate numbers; the

remaining 90 notes have front plate numbers ranging from 12 to 89 while the back plate numbers range from 24 to 207. As I examined the data set, I noticed that front plate numbers in the 400s and back plate numbers in the 500s don't start to appear in other blocks in the series until 1997. Two observations from this data set strike me as significant:

(1) Only one of the 643 non-web notes printed at Washington, DC from May 1995 through December 1996 – the lone B-star note – has front plate numbers in the 400s and back plate numbers in the 500s; and

(2) Of the 90 other non-web notes produced at Washington, DC in September 1995, none have plate numbers of the same order of magnitude as the lone B-star note.

Initially I thought that the entry in the data set for this particular note must contain a typographical error. I sought out other collectors to see if they could shed any light on this peculiarity. Some wondered whether the high back plate numbers could perhaps be left over plates from the previous series 1993, though they quickly decided that this probably wasn't the case. After examining the small amount of series 1993 plate data that I've recorded, I concurred with that conclusion. Although the highest back plate numbers I've recorded for series 1993 go into the 500s, they go only as high as the 520s. The 1993 notes with plate numbers in the 500s were produced as late as January 1995, after which the back plate numbers became low again. And according to BEP reports, series 1993 \$1 notes were last produced at Washington DC in July 1995. The most convincing reason to me, though, is that the front plate numbers of series 1993 notes seem to have gone as high as only the 190s or thereabouts, nowhere near the front plate of 404 on the 1995 B-star note in question. So I felt that the back plate of this B-star note was a series 1995 back plate.

Then I recalled a web site I had seen before that identifies known front and back plate numbers of short-run star notes.[3] This site includes separate listings for run 1 of 1995 \$1 B-star notes in light of the fact that notes from two different run sizes are known to exist. According to this web site, known front plate numbers for the 10,000-sheet run are 33, 114, 128, 143, 363, 364, 369 and 372, while known back plate numbers are 299, 304, 313, 503, 514, 516 and 517. For the 20,000-sheet run, known front plate numbers are 4(?), 32, 43, 44(?), 51, 403, 404, 405 and 406, while known back plate numbers are 24, 64, 121, 521, 522, 525, 541, 576, 579, 580 and 581. (I later learned, upon finding Mr. Klaes' letter, that these are the same plate numbers he reported.) Upon seeing plates 404 and 576 in the list for the 20,000-sheet run, I concluded that the entry for my B-star note probably did not contain an error.

Still, it seemed odd that this lone note had plate numbers that did not match plate numbers of other notes printed about September 1995, but instead matched plate numbers of notes printed in fall 1997. I made another observation about the known plate numbers, namely that the numbers clustered such that they could be grouped by the same general order of magnitude in this way:

20,000-sheet run

**Group A**

face: 4(?), 32, 43, 44(?), 51

back: 24, 64, 121

**Group C**

face: 403, 404, 405, 406

back: 521, 522, 525, 541, 576, 579, 580, 581

10,000-sheet run

**Group B**

face: 33, 114, 128, 143

back: 299, 304, 313

**Group D**

face: 363, 364, 369, 372

back: 503, 514, 516, 517

Now consider Group A. According to the BEP production report from September 1995, run 1 of B-star notes was printed as a 20,000-sheet run. As I mentioned previously, from my data set, I find that front plate numbers from other notes printed in September 1995 ranged from 12 to 89 while back plate numbers ranged from 24 to 207. Some other blocks printed at that time that

share similar plate combinations with Group A include:

A-\* 32/118; 43/118  
 B-C 32/63  
 B-D 32/130; 43/122; 43/128  
 D-B 32/24; 32/63; 32/130; 32/133; 43/128; 43/130; 44/24; 44/64; 46/24;  
 46/64; 46/121  
 D-C 32/130; 43/130; 46/121  
 E-A 44/121; 46/24; 47/121; 51/128  
 F-C 12/64  
 F-D 32/24; 32/130; 41/24

I note from my data set that none of the other blocks produced in September 1995 have plate numbers from Groups B, C and D. This seems very peculiar.

Consider next Group B. In my data set, I note that plate numbers from Group B don't start to appear until blocks that were printed in early 1996. The front plate numbers of notes printed during the period February-June 1996 range from 43 to 205 while back plate numbers range mostly from 226 to 356 (one note has plate number 415). Some blocks printed during this period that share similar plate combinations with Group B include:

A-C 77/304  
 A-D 114/311  
 B-G 114/298  
 B-H 91/304  
 B-J 120/313; 143/308  
 B-K 128/316; 153/304  
 E-D 77/304  
 E-E 128/306  
 F-F 114/265  
 F-G 77/304; 114/298; 127/299

Next consider Group D. In my data set, I note that plate numbers from Group D don't start to appear until blocks that were printed in mid-1997. The front plate numbers of notes printed during the period May-July 1997 range mostly from 283 to 388 (one note has plate number 119, another has plate number 191) while back plate numbers range from 472 to 591. Some blocks printed during this period that share similar plate combinations with Group D include:

B-T 372/514  
 B-U 363/503; 364/503; 364/516  
 B-V 288/503; 290/503; 364/517; 369/573  
 B-W 297/503; 310/514  
 D-E 313/517; 326/516; 329/514  
 D-F 326/516; 329/503  
 E-H 292/516; 363/514; 363/517; 372/516  
 E-I 313/503; 379/517

Finally, consider Group C. In my data set, I note that plate numbers from Group C don't start to appear until blocks that were printed in mid- to late-1997. The front plate numbers of notes printed during the period September-December 1997 range mostly from 330 to 441 (three notes have plate number 119) while back plate numbers range from 514 to 597. Some blocks printed during this period that share similar plate combinations with Group C include:

B-X 380/521; 384/576; 392/522; 393/521; 396/579  
 B-Y 380/541; 392/521; 392/541; 393/541; 403/579; 405/581; 418/581  
 D-G 380/576; 392/541; 392/579; 393/576; 394/521; 394/525; 398/576;  
 403/516; 406/579  
 D-H 380/576; 394/576; 404/579; 405/581; 419/521; 419/525  
 D-I 404/579; 404/581; 421/579; 421/581; 429/582; 431/576



J-F 405/579;

F-\* 421/525; 426/525; 428/522

F-P 404/581; 404/589; 405/576; 426/525

F-Q 427/576

Now the following two questions come to mind:

(1) How is it possible that B-star notes from run 1, purportedly printed in September 1995, have plate combinations in common with notes printed at three other times — early 1996, mid-1997 and mid- to late-1997?

(2) How is it possible that plate combinations from Group A appear on B-star notes as well as on other blocks produced in September 1995, but plate combinations from Groups B, C and D appear on B-star notes only and not on any of the other blocks produced in September 1995?

The conclusion to me seemed to be that B-star notes from run 1 had to have been printed at four different times. If this were true, though, why didn't the BEP reports reflect any of these printings? Even though I had examined the BEP reports on countless occasions, I went back to the reports to see if there was anything I might have missed. While doing so, a small epiphany of sorts came over me. Perhaps the BEP reports did indeed reflect these printings after all. I will make one additional observation here. Going back to the web site of known front and back plate numbers for short-run star notes, I noticed that the tables were empty of plate data for B-star runs 3, 6 and 7. And my data set does not include any data for notes from those runs. This is not necessarily surprising in and of itself; they are, after all, short runs, which by their nature are more difficult to find. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile noting. According to the BEP reports, run 3 was purportedly produced in May 1996. And I wondered, could this actually be Group B? Run 6 was purportedly produced in May 1997. Could this be Group D? And run 7 was purportedly produced in September 1997. Could this be Group C?

Although I could neither prove the idea nor did I have nearly enough data to back up such a crazy notion, I just knew that was the answer to explain the oddities of run 1. I began searching in earnest for examples of notes from runs 3, 6 and 7 with serial numbers in their BEP-reported ranges. I have contacted other collectors as well as dealers and have searched web sites to find such examples, so far to no avail. Curiously, I have since learned that the absence of notes from runs 3, 6 and 7 is known to some collectors, so that aspect of my observation isn't altogether new.

In order to test my hypothesis, a large amount of serial data would be tremendously useful in ascertaining whether notes from runs 3, 6 and 7 exist. As a participant of the web site *Where's George?*[4], I considered that the data recorded in that site had great potential to reveal useful information. *Where's George?* allows people to track where their paper currency travels simply by entering the denomination, series and serial number of a federal reserve note.[5] Each time another person subsequently re-enters the note, the new location is added to the note's history. As of October 1, 2008, over 137,000,000 unique bills

of all denominations and series back to 1963 had been entered into the WG database. Of that total, 8,774,244 were series 1995 \$1 notes, and of those, 420,615 were series 1995 \$1 notes from the New York FRB. I contacted Mr. Hank Eskin, the web site's creator, to ask if he could query the WG database to extract the number of series 1995 \$1 B-star notes that had been entered since the inception of the web site in December 1998. The results of the query showed that out of the 420,615 series 1995 \$1 B notes of all blocks, 2,579 were star notes. The breakdown by run was as follows:

Serial range:	Number of Unique Notes:	Total Number of Entries:
1. 00000001-00640000	689	809
2. 03200001-05760000	236	259
3. 06400001-06720000	1	1
4. 09600001-11520000	357	400
5. 12800001-16000000	885	1,021
6. 16000001-16320000	0	0
7. 19200001-19840000	0	0
8. 00000001-00320000	408	480
9. 16320001-19200000	3	3

The first seven serial ranges (rows 1 to 7 above) correspond to the serial numbers for each of the seven B-star runs, as reported in the BEP production reports. The "Number of Unique Notes" is simply the number of notes with different serial numbers entered into the database. The "Total Number of Entries" is the number of times a particular serial number has been entered and re-entered into the database. A note entered into the database twice, for example, because one person entered the note after it had been entered previously, is counted just once in the "Number of Unique Notes" column but is counted twice in the "Total Number of Entries" column.

I make two observations about this data. First, note that several hundred 1995 \$1 B-star notes from runs 1, 2, 4 and 5 have been entered into the database while notes from runs 6 and 7 are devoid of entries. I believe, though I cannot prove, that the single entry from run 3 is a typographical error by whomever entered the note. Entry errors are known to happen on occasion, as evidenced by the last serial range listed (row 9 above), which shows three notes entered. Given that this last serial range comprises the range of serial numbers from run 6 that were NOT used by the BEP, the number of notes entered in this range should be zero since such notes purportedly do not exist.

Second, consider the number of unique notes entered for runs 1, 2, 4 and 5, and compare them with each other, their production dates and their respective run sizes.

Run	Production Date	Run Size/Qty of Notes
1	September 1995	20,000-sheet/640,000
2	November 1995	80,000-sheet/2,560,000
4	January 1997	60,000-sheet/1,920,000
5	April 1997	100,000-sheet/3,200,000

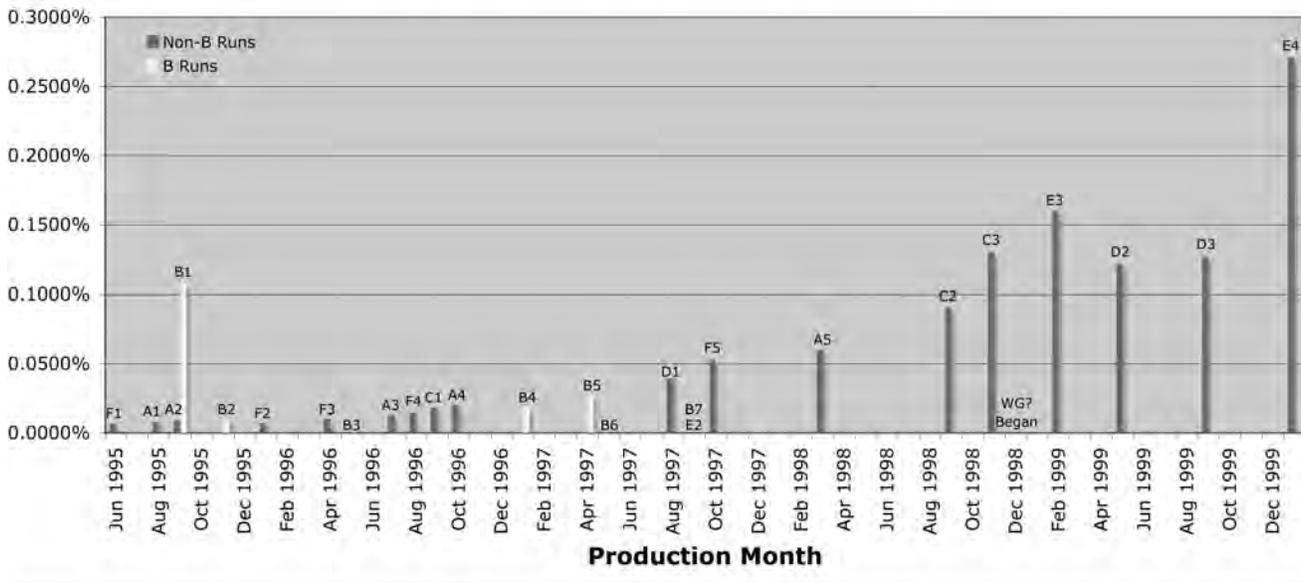
The number of unique notes entered for run 1 is:

- almost three times the number entered for run 2, yet the size of run 2 was four times greater;
- almost twice the number entered for run 4, yet the size of run 4 was three times greater;
- about 3/4 of the number entered for run 5, yet the size of run 5 was five times greater.

The number of unique notes entered for run 2 is:

- about 2/3 the number entered for run 4, yet the size of run 2 was 33% greater;

**Fig 2.: Percentage of Series 1995 \$1 Star Notes Produced at Washington DC that Have Been Entered† in Where's George?**



† Figures for A, C, D, F runs are as of Dec 11 2008  
 Figures for E runs are as of Oct 21 2008  
 Figures for B runs are as of Oct 1 2008

– about 1/4 the number entered for run 5, yet the size of run 2 was 80% that of run 5.

The number of unique notes entered for run 4 is:

– about 2/5 the number entered for run 5, yet the size of run 2 was 60% that of run 5.

I believe most of these points merely reflect the passage of time. Where's George? began in December 1998. The BEP reports indicate that each of the seven runs had been printed by that time, the most recent fifteen months earlier. According to the BEP, the average lifespan of a dollar bill is approximately 21 months,[6] so it would be expected that the proportion of notes from each run remaining in circulation by the inception of the web site would have been successively lower the earlier the run, and thus fewer notes from older runs would have been available for entry in Where's George?. Indeed, this is the case as shown in **Figure 2**, which is a plot of the percentage of series 1995 \$1 star notes for all FRBs produced at Washington, DC that have been entered in Where's George?. The plot demonstrates that the percentage of entries from B-star runs 2, 4 and 5 is consistent in this regard.

But the percentage and number of entries from run 1 are disproportionately high for the run size and production month as compared to runs 2, 4 and 5. Run 1 is reported to have been printed two months earlier than run 2, and at one-fourth the run size. Consequently, one would expect the number of unique notes from run 1 to be at most one-fourth the number from run 2, or on the order of 70 to 75. Yet the actual figure is nearly ten times this number. And of the 70 to 75 expected entries, roughly half would be in the lower half of the range of the run (00000001 to 00320000) and about half would be in the upper half of the range of the run (00320001 to 00640000), or about 30 to 40 in each half. But consider the number of unique bills entered in the lower half of the range of run 1 (row 8 above). The count of 408 notes in this group means that 281 notes from the upper half of the range of run 1 (00320001 to 00640000) account for the remaining 689 entries from run 1. The fact that the expected number of notes from run 1 is only

on the order of 70 to 75, and that 281 entries from run 1 are in the upper half of the range when one would expect to find only about 30 to 40 suggests another source likely existed for notes in the upper half of the range. A second printing of 10,000 sheets as observed by Mr. Klaes cannot account for the source since all the serial numbers from such a run would be entirely in the lower half of the range of run 1. But run 7 was reported as a 20,000-sheet run. It is possible that run 7 could account for most of the 281 notes from the upper half of the range of run 1. Consider that there are 885 unique entries from run 5, a full run of 3,200,000 notes produced in April 1997. Run 6 was purportedly produced just one month later albeit at one-tenth the size. If run 6 notes existed in their BEP-reported serial range, the expected number of unique notes in the database would be at least one-tenth that of run 5, perhaps on the order of 90 to 100, maybe more. As run 7 was twice the size of run 6, the number of unique entries from run 7 (had they been in their BEP-reported range) would certainly be expected to be more than twice the number from run 6, especially since run 7 was produced four months later. This could easily account for well over 200 unique entries, about half of which would be in the upper half of the range of run 1. Exactly how many more is difficult to guess with any certainty. But extrapolating the estimated expected percentages of runs 3, 6 and 7 from the plot in **Figure 2** yields estimates of approximately 0.0106%, 0.0306% and 0.0461%, respectively. When these estimates are added to the expected percentage of entries from notes produced in September 1995 (about 0.0089%), the sum of the four estimates is 0.0962%, which is rather close to the actual percentage (0.1077%) shown for run 1. Thus, I'm inclined to believe that notes from run 7 in fact account for the additional entries in the upper half of the range of run 1.

This excruciating detail is the basis for my crazy hypothesis that "run 1" of Series 1995 \$1 B-star notes was produced four times and that the second, third and fourth times were actually runs 3, 6 and 7. Though the data presented herein do not prove my hypothesis, they certainly present compelling circumstantial evidence that explains both the mystery of the range of plate numbers seen on notes from run 1 as well as the apparent absence of notes from runs 3, 6 and 7. I expect that notes from runs 3, 6 and 7 in fact do exist, just in disguise, i.e., not in their reported serial ranges. Locating examples is critical to this matter, although even if such examples are found, the two questions posed earlier regarding plate numbers will still not be answered. Furthermore, another collector raised the point that, if this scenario really happened, one must consider the possibility that this was not an isolated set of events, i.e., that something similar may have occurred with other FRBs and/or other denominations because it seems perhaps too coincidental that this misnumbering affected only and repeatedly \$1 notes for the New York FRB.

The implications of this hypothesis are best illustrated by the simple realization that, in theory, one could find four series 1995 \$1 B-star notes with identical serial numbers in the range 00000001 to 00320000 and two series 1995 \$1 B-star notes with identical serial numbers in the range 00320001 to 00640000. I'm not aware that anyone has managed either feat, but it would be tremendously exciting to learn of someone doing so.

In the mean time, I welcome a thorough vetting of my hypothesis by the paper money collecting community.

Sources:

[1] *Paper Money*, vol. XLIV, no. 4 (July/August 2005), p. 282.

[2] <http://www.uspapermoney.info>

[3] <http://nicholas.nfshost.com/currency/rarestars.html>

[4] <http://www.wheresgeorge.com>

[5] *Paper Money*, vol. XLIV, no. 6 (November/December 2005), p. 412.

[6] <http://www.bep.treas.gov/document.cfm/18/106>

## Addendum

I wrote letters to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on two occasions to try to confirm my hypothesis. In my first letter dated October 27, 2008, I explained the hypothesis briefly and asked very broadly whether the BEP had documentation that would confirm the hypothesis. To date I have not received a response to that letter. In my second letter dated December 24, 2008, I asked a more specific question, namely which month or months and year the face and back plates from Groups B, C and D were used in the production of series 1995 \$1 Federal Reserve Notes printed at Washington, DC. On January 26, 2009, I received a response from the BEP to my second letter. The tables below are a reproduction of the document sent by the BEP.

### \$1 Face, Series 1995 and \$1 Back, Series 1993

#### \$1 Face, Series 1995

Plate #	Serial #	Date To Press	Date Off Press
279-33	33	4/13/1995	5/2/1995
286-24	114	10/18/1995	8/7/1996
286-30	120	11/8/1995	5/31/1996
286-38	128	11/17/1995	6/19/1996
286-51	141	1/22/1996	5/22/1996
339-03	363	3/26/1997	6/11/1997
339-04	364	3/26/1997	6/4/1997
339-09	369	3/26/1997	5/28/1997
339-12	372	3/26/1997	5/28/1997
339-43	403	8/5/1997	9/19/1997
339-44	404	8/14/1997	11/12/1997
339-45	405	8/14/1997	10/15/1997
339-46	406	6/14/1997	10/15/1997

#### \$1 Back, Series 1993

Plate #	Serial #	Date To Press	Date Off Press
297-29	299	1/17/1996	7/16/1996
297-34	304	1/17/1996	6/5/1996
297-38	308	1/22/1996	6/5/1996
297-41	311	2/5/1996	6/21/1996
297-43	313	3/6/1996	6/21/1996
297-45	316	9/10/2006	9/24/1996
328-53	503	11/27/1996	7/1/1997
328-64	514	3/21/1997	8/26/1997
328-71	521	3/21/1997	9/19/1997
328-72	522	3/21/1997	11/5/1997
328-75	525	3/21/1997	11/5/1997
333-01	541	4/29/1997	9/30/1997
333-36	576	4/29/1997	9/30/1997
333-39	579	4/29/1997	3/9/1998
333-40	580	4/29/1997	9/19/1998
333-41	581	5/2/1997	12/8/1997

First, a few comments about three data points is in order. (1) The Date-To-Press date for Serial #316 (what I had referred to as “back plate” #316) is clearly in error. One might assume the date was actually 9/10/1996. However, if the corresponding Date-Off-Press date is accurate, that would mean the plate was on the press for just 14 days, which seems unlikely when compared to the amount of time the other plates were on the press. But in fact, even 9/10/1996 cannot be



correct because my data set includes a B-K note with back plate 316, and according to BEP production reports, that note was printed in June 1996. (2) I question the accuracy of Plate #297-45, which corresponds to Serial #316 (back plate 316). Every other Plate #/Serial # combination ends in the same digit, so I'd guess the Plate # is really supposed to be 297-46. However, since I don't know what these numbers mean, that guess could be wrong. (3) The Date-Off-Press date for Serial #580 (back plate 580) says 9/19/1998, which would mean the plate was on the press for one and one-half years. As with Serial #316, this seems unlikely when compared to the amount of time the other plates were on the press. In examining my data set, the last occurrence of a back plate below 600 is March 1998 (and in fact is back plate 579, which, according to the above table, was on the press until that month). The last occurrence of back plate 580 in the data set is September 1997, so I suspect the Date-Off-Press date is really supposed to be 9/19/1997.

Errors aside, if we assume that the rest of the information is accurate, then it is highly significant in two ways:

(1) With the exception of Serial # 33 (front plate 33), the Date-To-Press date of all other plate numbers is October 18, 1995, or later. This is definitive evidence that "run 1" series 1995 B-Star notes with the above plate numbers were produced in months after September 1995, which is a direct contradiction of the BEP production report from September 1995. (Note that I did not request from the BEP the production dates of plates from Group A, which, according to my hypothesis, correspond to run 1 series 1995 \$1 B-Star notes produced in September 1995.)

(2) The production date of run 3 (May 1996) falls within the periods in which the plates from Group B (ignoring back plate 316 due to the erroneous Date-To-Press date noted above) were on the press; the production date of run 6 (May 1997) falls within the periods in which the plates from Group D were on the press; and, the production date of run 7 (September 1997) falls within the periods in which the plates from Group C were on the press. This provides more circumstantial evidence in support of the notion that notes from Group B could be run 3, notes from Group D could be run 6, and notes from Group C could be run 7.

### Acknowledgements

I gratefully acknowledge and thank several people for their help with obtaining relevant data and in offering insights into this mystery, including Ronald Baker, Hank Eskin, Chris Miller, Derek Moffitt and Preston Turner, as well as a number of other collectors, dealers and Where's George? participants. In the mean time, I welcome a thorough vetting of my hypothesis by the paper money collecting community. I would appreciate receiving serial and plate data from collectors who have any Series 1995 \$1 B-star notes. I can be reached at farrenkopf@bascom.wisc.edu. ❖