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Bills and Notes -- Statute of Limitations -- Forged Endorsements

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BILLS AND NOTES - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS -FORGED ENDORSEMENTS

An action was brought by a depositor against his bank to recover for the wrongful payment of a check upon a forged endorsement. Defendant bank alleged that the applicable statute of limitations¹ ran from the time the cancelled check was returned to the plaintiff and thus the action was barred. The lower court granted defendant's motion for summary judgment. Held, reversed, the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the depositor discovers the forgery or it is proven that he would have, had he exercised ordinary business care. Edgerly v. Schuyler, 113 So.2d 737 (Fla. App. 1959).

It is the duty of a drawee bank to determine the genuineness of endorsements on checks presented for payment.² This duty is based upon an implied contract of the bank to pay the depositor's money on demand to the depositor³ or to whomsoever the depositor indicates.⁴ Similarly, a person by reason of a valid endorsement from the payee is also entitled

^{1.} FLA. STAT. § 95.11 (1959).

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 Ellis Weaving Milk v. Citizens & So. Nat'l Bank, 91 F.Supp. 943 (W.D.S.C.).
 eff d, 184 F.2d 43 (4th Cir. 1950); New York Title Co. v. First Nat'l Bank, 51 F.2d
 485, 77 A.L.R. 1052 (8th Cir.). cert. denied. 284 U.S. 676 (1931); Hensley-Johnson Motors v. Citizeus Nat'l Bank, 122 Cal. App. 2d 22, 264 P.2d 973 (1953); Rancho San Carlos v. Gitizeus Nat'l Bank, 122 Cal. App. 2d 22, 264 P.2d 973 (1953); Rancho San State Bank v. Bank of Italy, 123 Cal. App. 201, 11 P.2d 424 (1932); Union Tool Co. v. Farmers' & Merchants' Nat'l Bank, 192 Cal. 40, 218 Pac. 424, 28 A.L.R. 1414 (1923); American Nat'l Bank v. First Nat'l Bank, 277 P.2d 951 (Colo. 1954); Cosmopolitan State Bank v. Lake Shore Trust Bank, 343 III. 347, 175 N.E. 583 (1931); United States Cold Storage Co. v. Central Mfg. Dist. Bank, 251 III. App. 279, rev'd on other grounds, 343 III. 503, 175 N.E. 825, 74 A.L.R. 811 (1931); Wormhoudt Lumber Co. v. Union Bank & Trust Co., 213 Iowa 928, 2 N.W.2d 267 (1942); German Sav. Bank v. Citizens' Nat'l Bank, 10 Iowa 530, 70 N.W. 769, 63 Am. St. Rep. 399 (1897); Kanasa City Title Co. v. Fourth Nat'l Bank, 135 Kan. 414, 10 P.2d 896 (1932); Union Trust Co. v. Soble, 64 A.2d 744 (Md. App. 1949); John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Fidelity-Baltimore Nat' Bank & Trust Co., 212 Md. 506, 129 A.2d 815 (1957); Hart v. Moore, 171 Miss. 838, 158 So. 490 (1935); Board of Educe. v. National Union Bank, 16 N.J. Misc. 50, 196 Atl. 352 (Sup. Ct.), dfd, 121 N.J.L. 177, 1 A.2d 383 (1938); New York v. Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co., 323 Pa. 261, 185 Atl. 796 (1936); 5B Micune, Baxws & Bankins C. 69, 8276 (1957); 7 AM. Jua. Banks § 589 (1959): 9 C.J.S. Banks & Banking § 356c (1959); 3. Lacaze v. City Bank & Trust Co., 31 So. 2d 891 (La. App. 1947); Union Trust Co. v. Soble, 64 A.2d 744 (Md. App. 1949); Johne See Son Sanking § 340 (1959); 4. Los Angeles Inv. Co. v. Hone Sav. Bank 180 Cal. 601, 182 Pac. 293, 5 A.L.R. 193 (1991); Lacaze v. Cit Bank & Trust Co., 31 So.

to such payment.⁵ Payment by the bank upon a forged endorsement constitutes a breach of this implied contract which gives rise to an action by the depositor to have his account re-credited.6 Consequently, a bank acts at its peril when payment is made upon a forged endorsement.⁷

The view taken by the majority of jurisdictions when a breach of this implied contract has occurred has been that the cause of action accrues when the depositor receives his bank statement and the cancelled checks.8 The rationale of this theory is that at that time the bank tenders

121 L.R.A. (N.S.) 230 (1909); Coffin v. Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., 374 Pa. 378, 97
 A.Zd 857, 39 A.L.R.2d 623 (1953); 7 Ast. Jus. Bankes § 591 (1959); 9 C.J.S. Banks
 6 Railroad Bldg. Loan & Sav. As'n v. Bankers Mtg. Co., 142 Kan. 564, 51 P.2d 61.
 (102 A.L.R. 140 (1953); Silver v. Commerce Trust Co., 303 N.Y. 27, 100 N.E.2d 117
 (102 A.L.R. 140 (1953); Silver v. Commerce Trust Co., 303 N.Y. 27, 100 N.E.2d 117
 (117); Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. First Nat'l Bank, 239 S.W.2d 737 (Tex. Civ. App. 1951); Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. First Nat'l Bank, 239 S.W.2d 737 (Tex. Civ. App. 1951); Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. First Nat'l Bank, 240 F. Supp. 609 (W.D. Ky. 1941); Pennsylvania Co. v. Federal Reserve Bank, 30 F. Supp. 982 (E.D. Pa. 1939); United States v. National Bank, 205 Fed. 433 (9th Cir. 1913); Robertson Banking Co. v. Frastied, 202 Ala. 167, 79 So. 651 (1918); Security-First Nat'l Bank, 47 Cal. App. 450, 190 Pac. 831 (1920); Union Tool Co. v. Farnners' & Merchants' Nat'l Bank, 162 Cal. 402, 102 Ala. 167, 79 So. 651 (1919); Batton v. Holmes, 97 Cal. 208, 31 Pac. 113 (1839); Scala v. Miners' Bank, 64 Colo, 185, 171 Pac. 752 (1918); Atlanta Nat'l Bank v. Bank of 1149, 106
 Cal. App. 630, 289 Pac. 833 (1920); Union Tool Co. V. Farnners' & Merchants' Nat'l Bank, 192 Cal. 40, 118 Pac. 424, 28 A.L.R. 1414 (1923); Los Angeles Inv. Co. v. Home Sav. Bank, 180
 Cal. 610, 182 Pac. 293, 5 A.L.R. 1193 (1919); Hatton v. Holmes, 97 Cal. 208, 31 Pac. 113 (1893); Scala v. Miners' Bank, 64 Colo, 185, 171 Pac. 752 (1918); Atlanta Nat'l Bank, v. Burke, 81 Ca. 597, 7 S.E. 738, 2 L.R.A. 96 (1888); First Nat'l Bank, 21 M.W. 542, 52 A.L.R. 1297 (1926); Commercial Bank v. Arden, 177 Ky. 520, 197 S.W. 931]. L.R.A. 1918, 320 (1917); Pontiar v. First Nat'l Bank, 205 2d 76 (La. App. 1941); Union Trust Co. v. Soble, 64 A.2d 744 (Md. App. 1949); Jordan Marsh Co. v. National Shawmut Bank, 201 Mass. 397, 87 N.E. 740, 22 L.R.A. (NS.), S20 (1909); Metr

^{5.} Los Angeles Inv. Co. v. Home Sav. Bank, 180 Cal. 601, 182 Pac. 293, 5 A.L.R. 1193 (1919); Jordan Marsh Co. v. National Shawmut Bank, 201 Mass. 397, 87 N.E. 740, 22 L.R.A. (N.S.) 250 (1909); Coffin v. Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., 374 Pa. 378, 97 A.2d 857, 39 A.L.R.2d 625 (1953); 7 AM. JUR. Banks § 591 (1959); 9 C.J.S. Banks & Banking § 340 (1959).

knowledge to the depositor of the amount owed him by the bank.⁹ The bank statement is considered a denial of the bank's liability for any other amount.10 Therefore, a demand upon the bank by the depositor to have his account re-credited is not necessary to cause the statute of limitations to min.11

New York is the only jurisdiction where the depositor's cause of action has not been held to accrue upon delivery of the bank statement and the cancelled checks. The New York Supreme Court, in City of New York v. Fidelity Trust Co.,12 ruled that the cause of action could not accrue until the depositor had made an actual demand upon the bank, such demand being predicated on actual knowledge of the forgery.

In the instant case, one of first impression in Florida, the court rejected the majority view and adopted a modification of the New York position.13 The court did not accept that portion of the New York proposition that demand must be made by the depositor in order for the cause of action to accrue, reasoning that to do so would be to give the depositor an unfair advantage by enabling him to withhold demand until such time as he desired to assert it. However, it did accept the New York theory that the cause of action commences when the depositor discovers the forgery and added, in the alternative, or when the depositor "reasonably should have" discovered it.

The position of the majority of jurisdictions,¹⁴ in effect, places a duty upon the depositor to discover the invalidity of the endorsements rather than relying upon the bank's determination of the endorsements. The Florida court, on the other hand, has adhered to the proposition that the burden of detecting forged endorsements properly belongs upon the bank. It appears that the Florida decision has relieved the depositor from innocently suffering a penalty for the happening of a situation¹⁵ over which he has no control.

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(1934). 14. Supra note 8. Descent by t

15. Payment by the bank on an instrument bearing a forged endorsement with no subsequent apprisal to the depositor of the forged endorsement.

^{614, 41} P.2d 779 (1935); Peppas v. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 2 Wis.2d 144, 86 N.W.2d 27 (1957). Contra, City of New York v. Fidelity Trust Co., 243 App. Div. 46, 276 N.Y. Supp. 341 (1934) (Demand must be actually made).
9. Union Tool Co. v. Farmers' & Merchants' Nat'l Bank, 192 Cal. 40, 218 Pac. 424, 28 A.L.R. 1414 (1923); Edgerly v. Schuyler, 113 So. 2d 737 (Fla. App. 1959); Kansas City Title & Trust Co. v. Fourth Nat'l Bank, 135 Kan. 414, 10 P.2d 896, 87 A.L.R. 334 (1934); Masonic Benefit Ass'n v. First State Bank, 99 Miss. 610, 55 So. 408 (1911); Bruce v. First Nat'l Bank, 180 Wash. 614, 41 P.2d 779 (1935); Peppas v. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 2 Wis.2d 144, 86 N.W.2d 27 (1957); 34 AM. Jun. Limitation of Actions § 123 (1959).
10. Supra note 9.
11. Kansas City Title & Trust Co. v. Fourth Nat'l Bank, 135 Kan. 414, 422, 10 P.2d 896, 900, 87 A.L.R. 334, 341 (1932).
12. 243 App. Div. 46, 276 N.Y. Supp. 341 (1934).
13. City of New York v. Fidelity Trust Co., 243 App. Div. 46, 276 N.Y. Supp 341 (1934).