

THE CHECK COLLECTOR

January - March 2012

The Journal of

Number 101

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.



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To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We **need** articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents.

We retype all material. Illustrations require an **original** or a **good, clear, color copy, preferably as large as can be obtained**. A clear black and white copy is acceptable. Original checks sent in are copied and returned carefully. Any questions, ask the Editor!

To our advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy to run in the April - June 2012 issue of *The Check Collector* is May 15.

The Check Collector is an effective means of reaching the check collecting hobby, and our membership of collectors and dealers of checks and related financial documents. It contains feature articles about checks and check collecting and news about the hobby.

Advertising orders must be paid in advance and shall be restricted to checks and related fiscal documents, publications, accessories, and supplies. The ASCC accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy. Copy for ads must be camera-ready or the Editor will set it as best he can.

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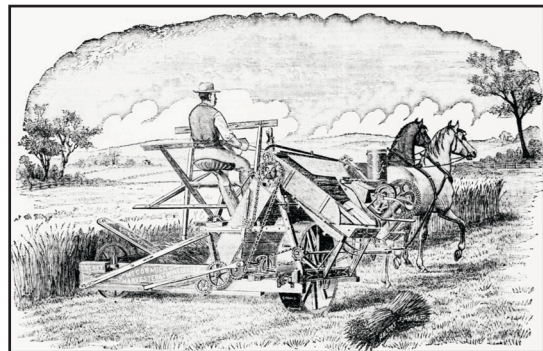
All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Treasurer.

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www.ascheckcollectors.org



A McCormick reaper.

Our cover features two handsome drafts originating in Colorado Territory.

In this issue we look at some more vignettes (including McCormick reapers,) some early Missouri banks, more territorial fiscal paper, and the early days of those numbers printed on our personal checks that make checkbook balancing less of a periodic torture.

See all this in color on our website!

Advertising rates are as follows:
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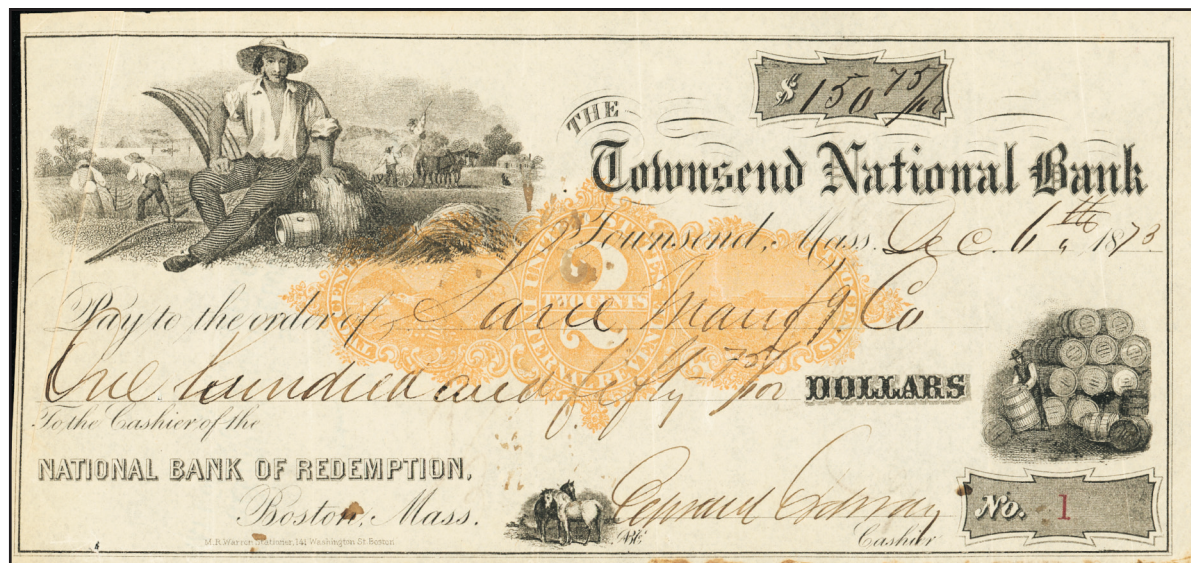
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Farm Crops in Nineteenth Century Vignettes - Part 5

by Bob Hohertz

This issue I'll try to finish up "wheat." First, a look at harvesting it.



For most of history, wheat was harvested by hand. This persisted into the early twentieth century in the United States, so it is not unusual to find a vignette of a farm hand resting, scythe by his side. The small keg is interesting. One wonders whether he was issued a ration of beer (note the large kegs to the lower right on the draft.)

The bank draft bears an imprinted revenue produced by A. Trochslor of Boston. It is first known used in November of 1873. This draft, dated December 6, 1873 is numbered 1 in the account.

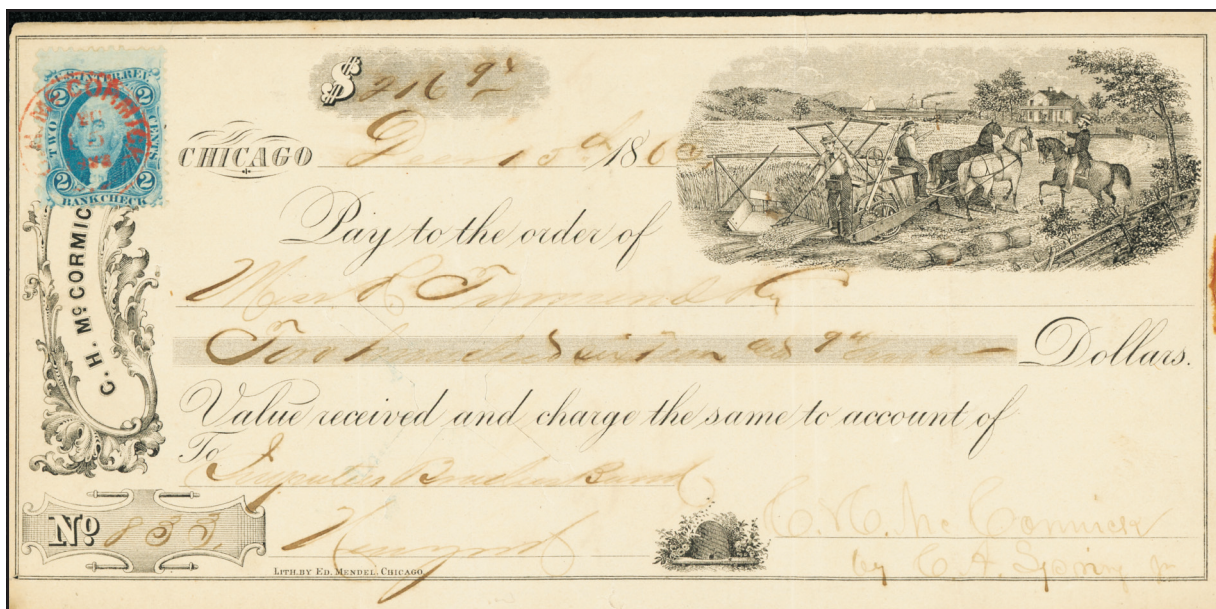


Another bank draft showing harvesting by hand, It was printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York in pale purple.



Harvesting wheat by hand would have been a communal activity in many cases. Here we have three workers, one of whom is sharpening his scythe. A small lunch basket - no keg - and a rake lie to the right.

The next three checks show early mechanical reapers, and we would expect them to do so since they are all used by McCormick Reapers of Chicago. Early mechanical reapers were pushed by horses, but McCormick's were pulled, which seems to be a more logical design. (Front-wheel drive.)



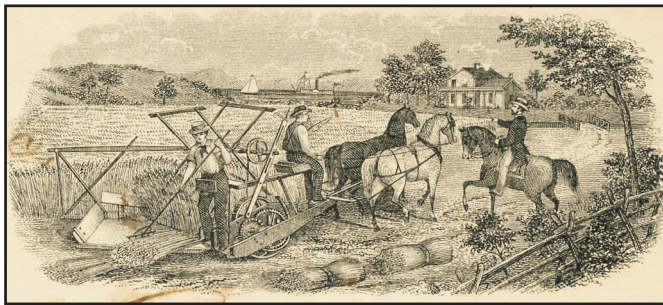
1863, a check to the Townsend Company of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, makers of rivets and wire.



1868, a check to D.F. Tieman (sometimes written as Tiemann,) one time Mayor of New York and owner of DF Tieman and Company Paint and Color Works. Check printed in light reddish-brown.



1874 check to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Saint Louis Railroad. Printed in dark violet-brown by Ed Mendel, Chicago, the printer of the previous two McCormick checks as well.

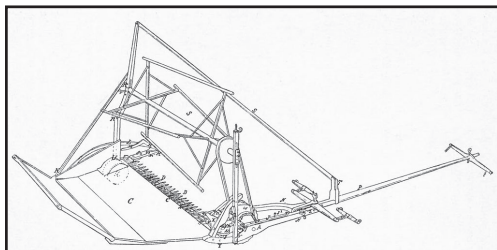


There appear to have been some design changes between the 1863 version at left and the other two reapers.

The blade on the mower at right appears to be headed straight toward a rock. The driver may see it - difficult to tell. The reaper to his left does not have a second man standing at back to rake the wheat to the side, as in the top version.



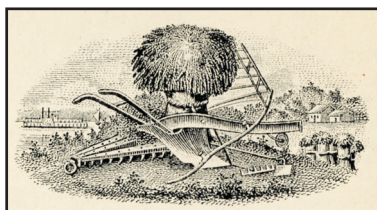
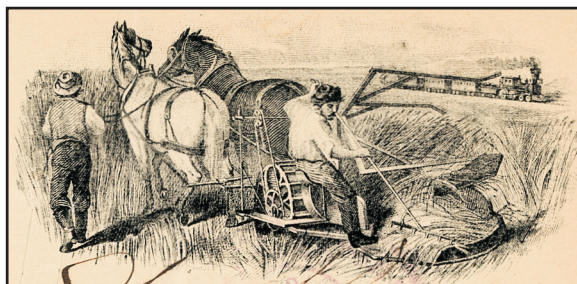
Below is a sketch of the 1845 model, courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. The original comes from *Leading American Inventors*, by George Iles (1912)



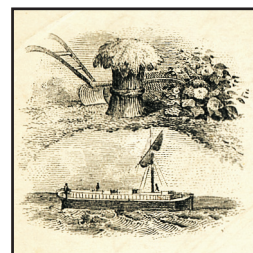
A somewhat different type of reaper is shown on the Fairfield, Iowa draft below. The rider sits side-saddle and rakes wheat off the machine, while someone else leads the team of horses.



The Fairfield draft was printed by Ezra A. Cook & Co., Chicago.



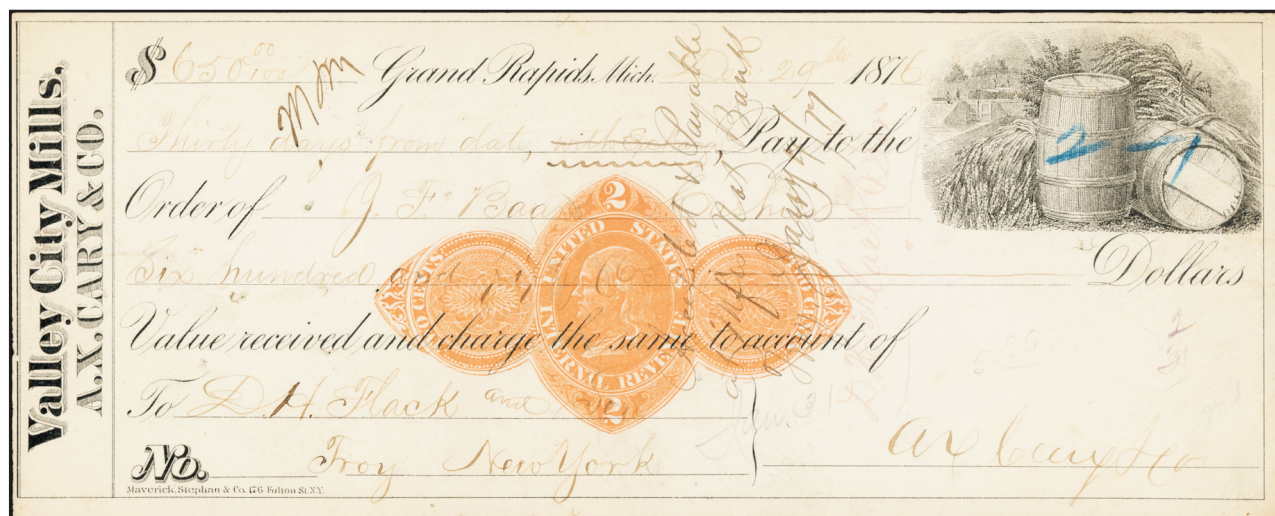
The draft above was printed by Wm. B. Burford, Lith. some twenty years later. The shock of wheat is unmistakable, and there is a combination scythe and rake implement, but I'm not sure what the large tool with handles, a blade and a curving side-bar is. I don't think it's a "recent" version of anything, as a similar one is shown on the vignette to the right from 1870. (Full draft on next page.)



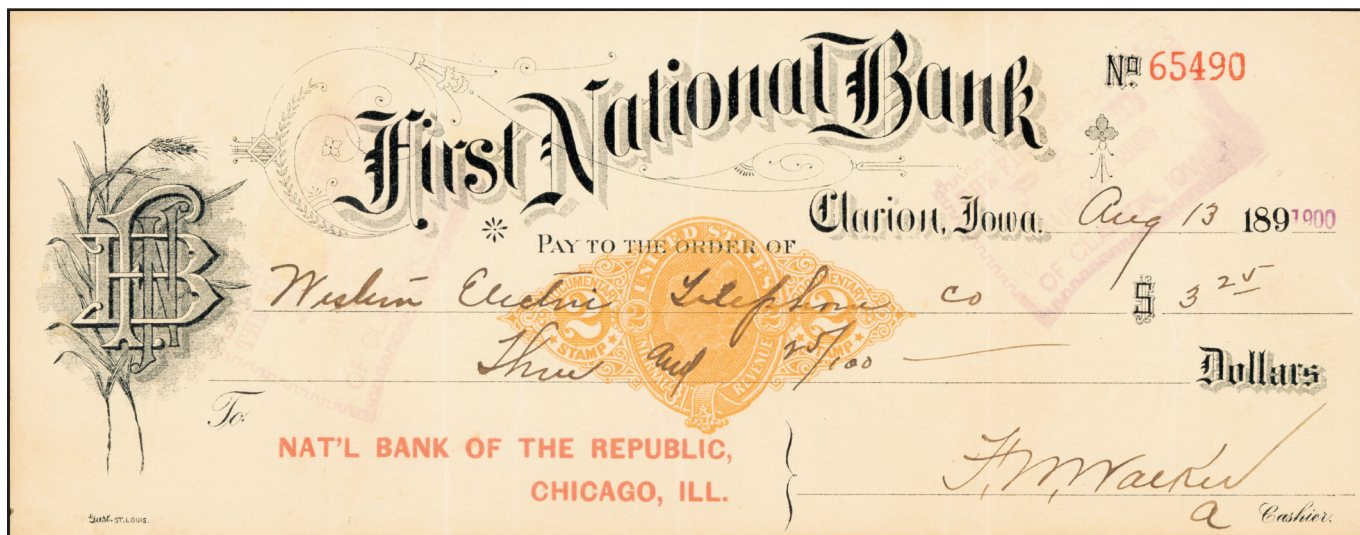
The 1870 draft with the unusual implement in the vignette. It was printed by Hatch & Company, New York



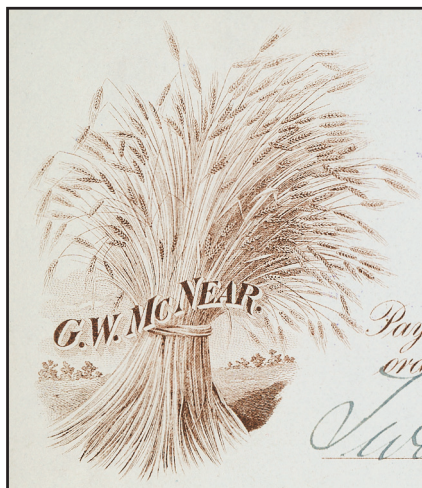
Other checks and drafts threw in wheat just to give an agricultural flavor. The third McCormick check has a bonus sheaf of wheat at left, and the one below mixes wheat with casks of something - grain alcohol? It was printed by Maverick, Stephan & Company, New York.



A purely decorative sheaf.



And, finally, two stalks of wheat behind a bank logo, printed by Gast, Saint Louis. At least the draft is from Iowa, where wheat is not at all unusual.



To be continued.

The 36th Annual International Paper Money Show will be held at the Cook Convention Center East Hall, 225 North Main, Memphis, Tennessee, on June 8, 9 and 10, 2012. Hours are 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on the 8th and 9th and 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on the 10th. Admission is \$20 for a family pass for all three days, or \$7 for one person for one day.

There will be an ASCC meeting at the show, 10:00 a.m. Saturday the 9th. Check the show program for the meeting room location. Come to the meeting, meet old friends, and make new ones.

Checks from Missouri Territory

by Ron Horstman

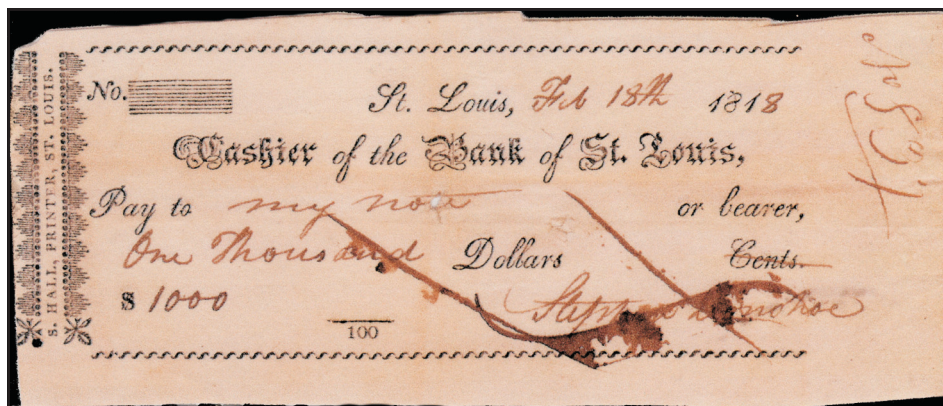
The beginning of the series on collecting territorial checks in the last issue prompted me to put together comments on some from Missouri Territory.

Bank of Saint Louis

This bank was chartered in August of 1813 but because of economic conditions resulting from the War of 1812, sufficient funds to open it could not be obtained. Finally in July of 1816 enough funds to open the bank became available. It operated successfully for several years loaning money for land purchases. As land values fell, many loans went into default. To add to the problems of the bank, the cashier went to Kentucky with a large amount of the bank's notes which were used for speculating on land purchases. This did not end well; a new cashier was hired but the bank closed in July of 1819.



Both checks were printed by J. Hall, Saint Louis. Top, 1817 use. Bottom, 1818 use.



Bank of Missouri

Opened for business in September of 1816 by the founder of Saint Louis, August Chouteau, in the basement of his residence. The bank was designated as the depository for government funds received from the sale of land holdings of at least \$150,000. A branch was operated from Saint Genevieve, sixty miles south of Saint Louis on the Mississippi River.

Because of economic conditions, the directors voted to close the bank in August, 1821.



Above, dated 1820, signed by bank president August Chouteau. It was printed at the Enquirer office.



This check lacked the complete bank name, allowing the maker to fill in the bank title. This could be used for any of the Saint Louis banks. It was printed by Joseph Charles of Saint Louis.

Missouri Exchange Bank

In the fall of 1819, William M. O'Hara, who had been employed by the recently closed Bank of Saint Louis, opened his own bank without a charter, under the title of Missouri Exchange Bank. This bank did quite well, having no competition until the Missouri State Legislature passed an act on December 12, 1820 prohibiting the circulation of private bank notes.



Check dated 1820 and signed by Aaron J. Crane, the Postmaster.



Another Missouri Exchange Bank check dated in 1821, shortly before the bank closed and shortly before statehood. It was made payable to "Wash Woman." (If asked for identification, would she show her scrub board?)

Another Early American Check Written by a Woman by Bob Hohertz

Following is a check written by Gertrude Meredith, payable to herself (or her mother-in law?), in the very early 1800's.



Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden was the daughter of Samuel Ogden, Revolutionary War Colonel of the New Jersey Militia, and neice of Gouverneur Morris, signer of the Constitution and author of sections of it. She married William Meredith, a successful Philadelphia lawyer, in 1795, and bore him eleven children.

Gertrude was a respected writer. A notice of her death on October 6, 1828 in the National Gazette contained the following rather effusive passage: "... a lady of whom we may confidently say, that she had no superior in religious, conjugal, maternal, social, or literary merit. Her understanding was of the first order, for strength, vivacity and culture - her sense of duty, and her charity embraced every relation of life..."

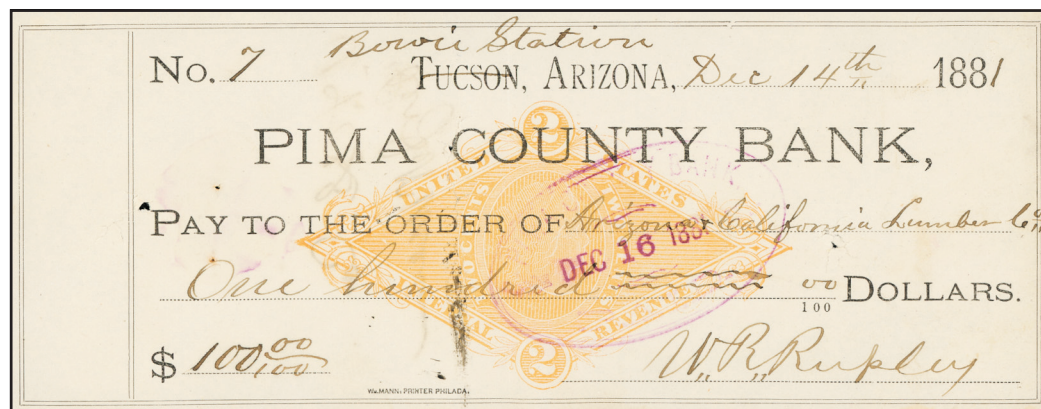
Despite her social and cultural standing, we can see that her husband cosigned the check at the lower left.

Incidentally, in William's later career he served as President of the Schuylkill Bank.

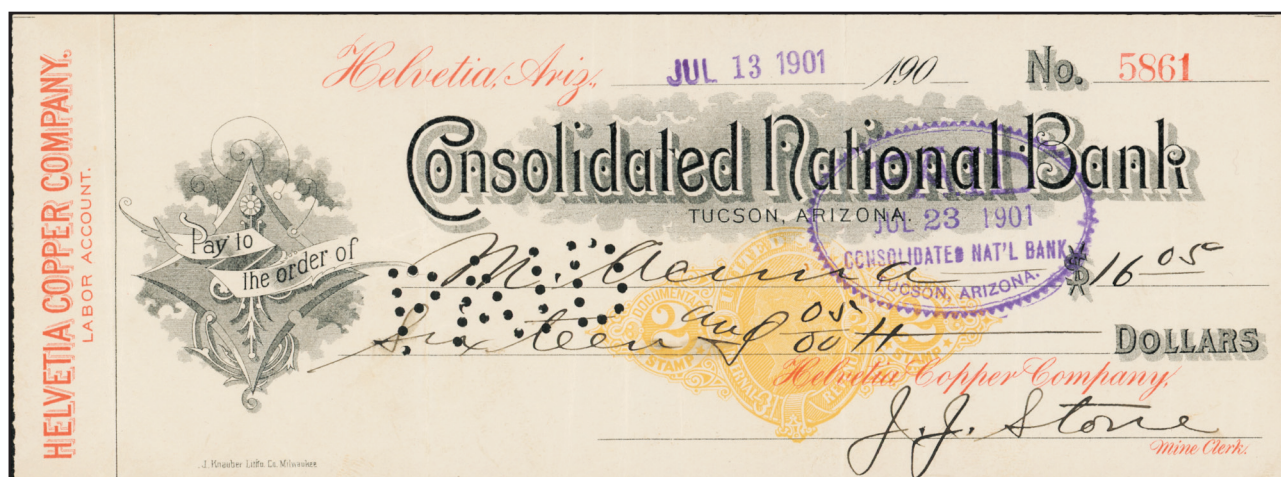
Collecting Territorial Paper - Part 2

by Jim Adams

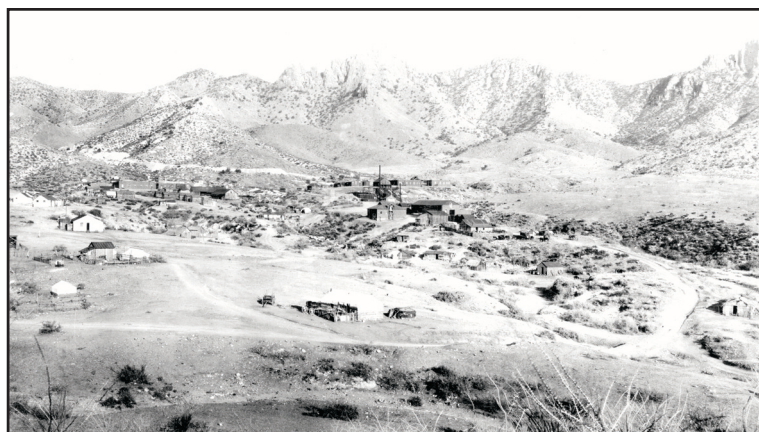
Last issue we looked at a few of the many fiscal items available from Arizona Territory. Here are a few more.



This check was written at Bowie Station, Arizona in 1881. Presumably Bowie Station was Fort Bowie, originally built in 1862 to serve as a base for government troops in an extended engagement with the Chiricahua Apaches. Peace was not fully established until 1886 when Geronimo surrendered. The fort was abandoned in 1894.



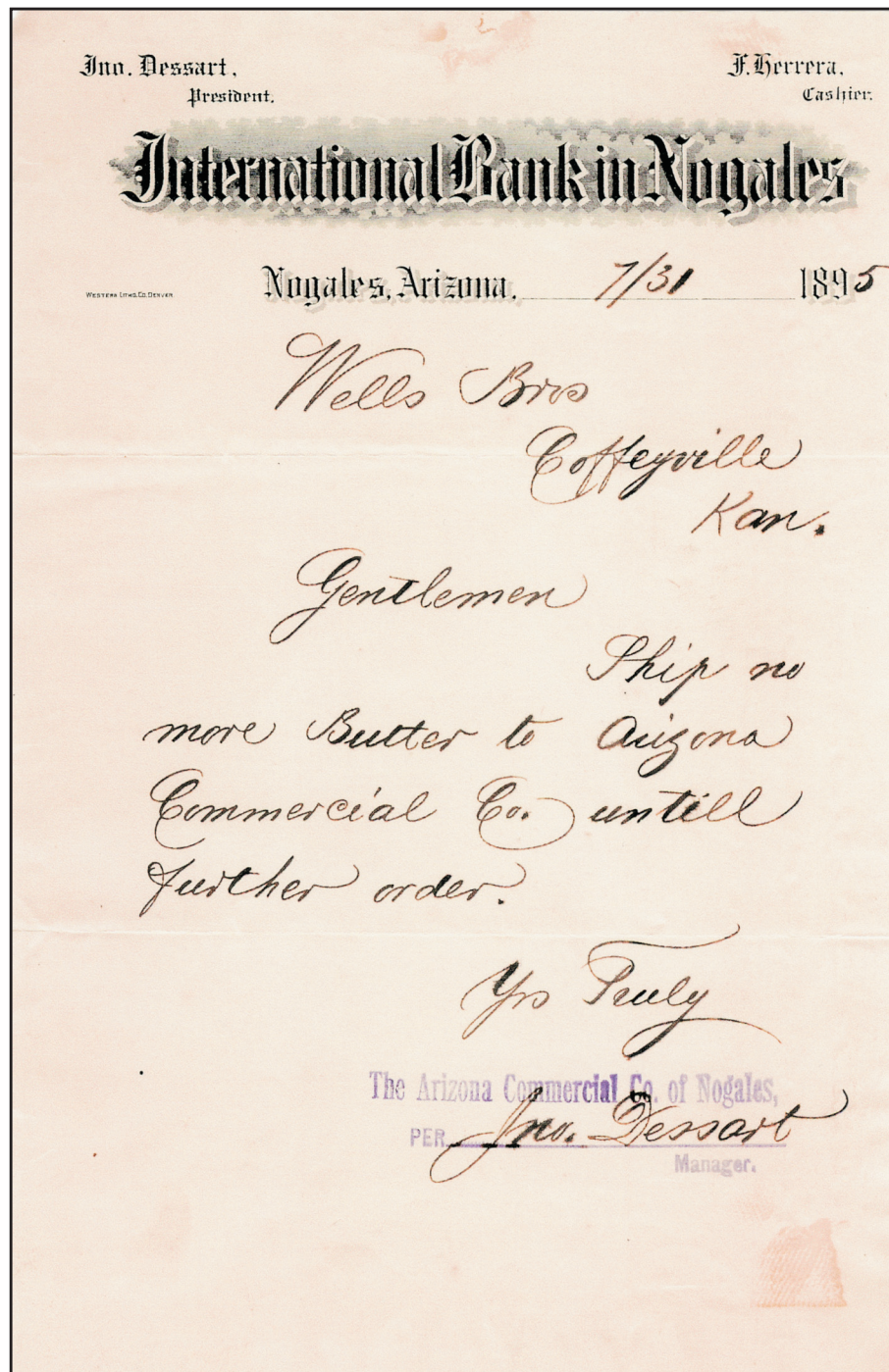
Helvetia, Arizona was settled in 1891 as a residence for copper mine workers. It never got much bigger than 300 inhabitants, and the mines closed in 1911. The post office followed suit at the end of 1921, and nothing is left of the town today but crumbling adobe walls and some slag heaps.



Helvetia, in 1909.

See http://libraryphoto.cr.usgs.gov/cgi-bin/show_picture.cgi?ID=ID.%20Schrader,%20FC.%201561 for a larger photo.

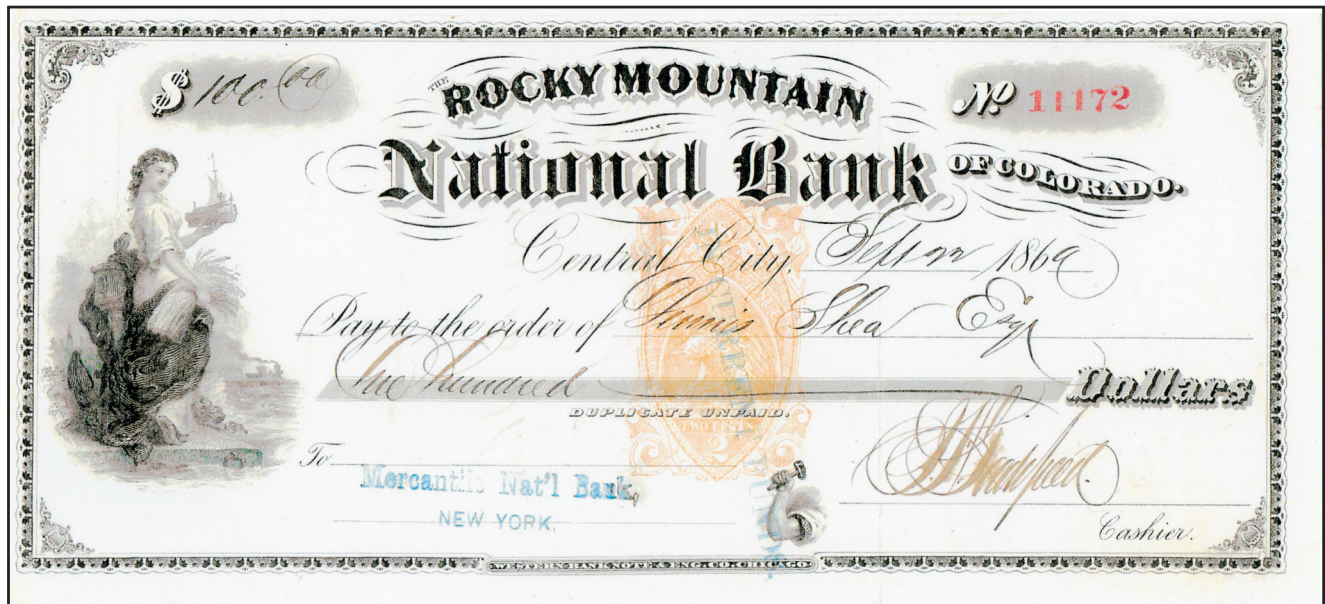
One further Arizona item shows that a territorial collection doesn't need to contain only checks and promissory notes.



An International Bank letterhead requesting that no more butter be sent. It was obviously being used by John Dessart other than in his role as bank president.

The International Bank of Nogales was involved in an attempted robbery by the High Five Gang less than a year after this letter was sent. Reportedly the robbers did not manage to get the money they came for, and the cashier, Major Fred Herrera shot one of them in the leg, doing little damage. The raid ultimately led to the Skeleton Canyon Shootout where Inspector Frank Robson was ambushed and killed, after which the outlaws escaped to New Mexico.

Much attractive Colorado territorial material is available. The draft below from the Rocky Mountain National Bank of Central City is an attractive example, as are the drafts on the cover of this issue of TCC.



Central City was once known as the "richest square mile on Earth." The Gregory Lode was discovered there in 1859, while the area was still part of Kansas Territory.

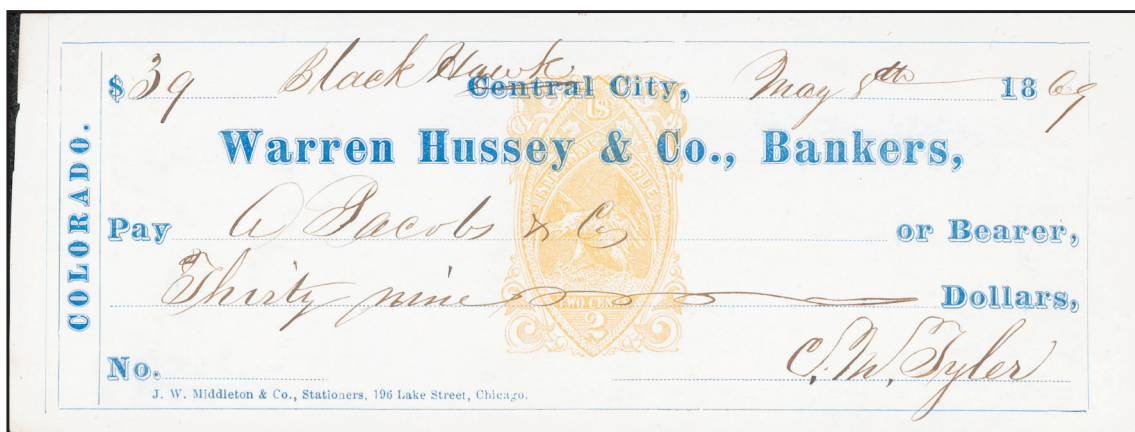
The Rocky Mountain Directory and Colorado Gazetteer for 1871 had comments on the situation. "About this time (early in 1859) the discovery of many rich lodes and gulch claims, and the remarkable increase of the mining population, necessitated the organization of other districts, which followed rapidly. The boundaries of these were established at a general meeting of the miners of the districts, convened in Central City, Gilpin county, in February, 1860, the same as they exist to-day.

"The failure of the delegate to Congress to effect any Territorial form of government, the remoteness of the capital of Kansas, and the entire absence of United States officers of any kind, in the Pikes Peak gold region, which had already a population of over 20,000, made it apparent to all that some prompt measures should be taken by which a regular form of government should be established.

"...an election was held on the 4th of September, 1859, at which the proceedings of the convention were ratified, and a delegate elected to visit Washington, and effect, if possible, the desired organization, in accordance with resolution adopted by the convention of August 1. Beverly D. Williams was chosen for this important mission, and succeeded in so representing matters to Congress, that a Territorial organization was authorized by act of Congress; approved February 26, 1861.

"...During this unsettled condition of governmental affairs, in a country remote from civilization, with a population composed of adventurers from all countries, of course more or less lawlessness existed, and acts of violence and bloodshed were not uncommon; but the perpetrators of these crimes were soon dealt summarily with by the law-abiding citizens, and early in 1860, after a few judicious hangings, whippings and banishments had taken place, the population was as orderly, and life and property as secure as in the old States."

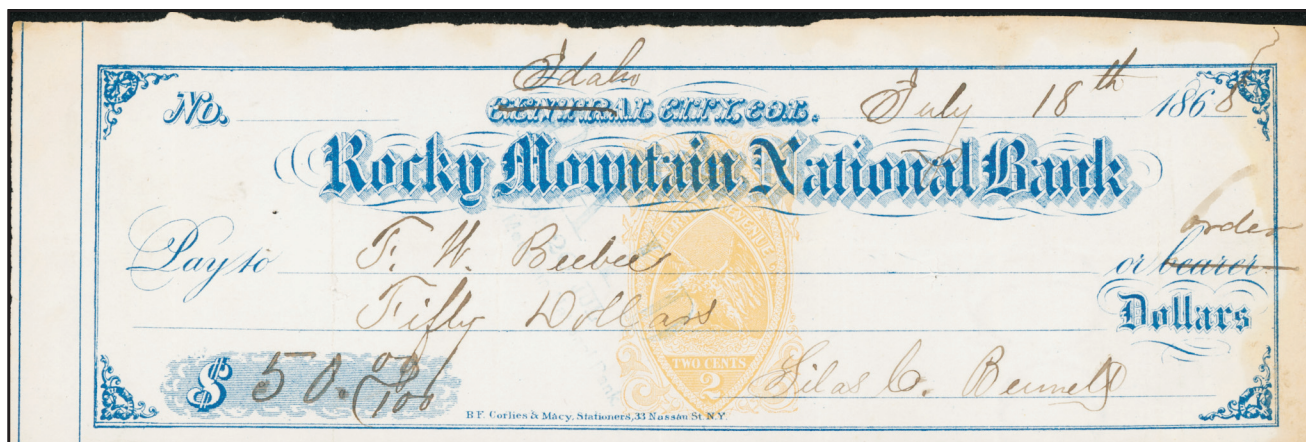
"Although ten years have passed away since the boundaries of Colorado were defined, and a Territorial form of government inaugurated within the limits, with the Hon. W.H. Gilpin as first governor, still she has made no great effort to become a State. But the recent remarkable impetus given to all her industries by complete railroad connections, and the great additions to her population, by the influx of colonists and immigrants of every description, bespeak for her a speedy admission into the Federal Union; and no doubt the watchmen on the political towers of earth, already see, just above the horizon, gleams of the brilliant star so soon to appear in all its radiancy in the constellation of States."



Central City check made over for use in Black Hawk. Used by C.M. Tyler, a lumber merchant located in Clear Creek.

Again, from the *The Rocky Mountain Directory and Colorado Gazetteer*: "The first discoverers of gold in the mountains were the first citizens of Black Hawk. The growth of this town, and the portion of Central known as Mountain City, were simultaneous, and in the fall of 1859 their population was numbered by thousands..."

"Nearly every nationality in the civilized world, and every phase of human character were represented among the early miners that found their way into this mountain-locked mining camp. This conglomerate mass of humanity, gathered here from the four corners of the world, was without the usual local laws that govern communities, and remote from the moral and restraining influence of society and religious institutions. Besides this, they were engaged successfully in the most exciting pursuit in the world - gold hunting. It is not strange that, under such circumstances, much lawlessness should exist, and that scenes were enacted characterized by extraordinary recklessness and brutality. Crime walked abroad at noonday, and even murder did not seek the obscurity of night. Gamblers and robbers preyed upon the unsuspecting, and life and property were insecure. But this condition of things did not long exist... suffice it to say, as early as 1860, law and order reigned over the mountains and valleys of Gilpin county."



An 1868 check altered from Central City to Idaho City, also called Idaho and, as we know it today, Idaho Springs. The payee was F.W. Beebe, hotel proprietor.

From the *Gazetteer*, discussing Idaho Springs: "There are two good hotels, the Beebe House and Spring's House. The former, the first hotel built at the springs, and with additions and improvements completed in 1869, the largest in the mountains. It has accommodations for 100 guests; the sleeping rooms well ventilated and comfortable; the parlors elegant; the dining-room spacious; the table well supplied; and the landlord and attendants always attentive and agreeable."

President Grant stayed at the Beebe House during his visit in 1873.

BEEBEE HOUSE

F. W. BEEBEE, Proprietor,

IDAHO SPRINGS, - COLORADO.

—

This Hotel, so well and favorably known to travelers and tourists, is the largest and most elegantly furnished and best arranged in the mountains. The proprietor is thoroughly acquainted with the hotel business, understands how to take care of guests, and has the accommodations and appliances requisite to insure comfort to all. The Hotel is on one of the principal streets, only five minutes' walk from the famous Hot Springs and Bath Houses.

Advertisement from *The Rocky Mountain Directory and Colorado Gazetteer*, 1870.



Few of the 1860's checks used in Colorado refer to their territorial status. This one, used shortly before statehood, is from Central City, C.T.



Another check referring to territorial status is this one from Boulder with "Territory of Colorado" at left.



This is not a territorial document, probably having been signed in Rhode Island on October 13, 1863. However, it bears directly on Colorado territorial history. It reads, in part: "Whereas Smith & Chaffee of Gilpin County in Colorado have conveyed to William H. Reynolds of Providence in the State of Rhode Island, certain property in said Gilpin County viz: a Twelve Stamp Mill with engine, boiler, machinery and mill site on Lake Gulch and certain other personal property and also the following mining claims, viz: No. 10 and west 20 feet of No. 9 on the Gregory first lode, in all 120 feet; also 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet being the last part of No. 5 on the Bobtail lode: also 1126 feet on the Clay lode, being the same formerly occupied by said Smith & Chaffee, as by reference to the conveyance thereof dated the 12th day of September 1863 will appear."

Smith was Eben Smith, who had spent time in milling and placer mining in California in the 1850's. Returning East in 1859 he met Jerome B. Chaffee, who at that time was engaged in banking and land speculation. The two heard tales of the Colorado gold operations and decided to team up to see what they could do in that area. Smith had milling equipment taken apart and shipped to Colorado, with Chaffee providing financing. As Smith was the only person in the Lake Gulch area who had experience with extracting gold from quartz, their venture prospered.

In 1863 they sold the mill and purchased the Bobtail mine, the Gregory mine and several others, selling parts of them to Reynolds in Rhode Island later in the year, undoubtedly at a profit.

Chaffee established the First National Bank of Denver in 1865. Smith was the first President of the bank, but when he shortly moved on to other ventures Chaffee took that position himself. The two collaborated further in silver mining, and when Colorado was admitted to the union Chaffee was elected to the U.S. Senate. He did not run for reelection due to declining health, and died in 1886.

Smith lost his fortune and rebuilt it again in mining in the Cripple Creek area. He eventually sold out, and when he died in 1906 he was in the process of reorganizing the Pacific Wireless Company and a parlor-organ business.

Moving to a slightly different area of Colorado Territory, this County of Summit piece is a pre-emption certificate recording a claim in the Illinois Lode (or Illinois Gulch), Utah District, for mining purposes in 1864. The filing fee was 33¢ as noted on the back. The vignette is unusual, and it has a five-cent Inland Exchange revenue on it to pay the tax for an agreement.

To be continued.

Jacob Orth

CLAIM NO. *1084*

Illinois LOBE.

Pre-Emption.

Territory of COLORADO.
COUNTY OF SUMMIT.

FILED FOR RECORD.
May 25th 1864

at *3* o'clock *P.* M.

Recorded in Book *B* Page *287*

A. E. Grinnell
Recorder

Deputy.

Fees \$ *33* Paid


TERRITORY OF COLORADO.
COUNTY OF SUMMIT.

Know all Men by these Presents:

That I, *Jacob Orth* am the
owner, by Pre-Emption of Claim No. *1084* from the
Discovery Claim on the *Illinois* Lode, for Mining
Purposes. Situated in *Utah District*

WITNESS:

A. E. Grinnell *Jacob Orth*



Sequence Numbers on Checks

by Michael Reynard

Sequence numbers that are printed on checks show the logical successive order of checks in a group of checks. The sequence number is also known as one of the “data elements” on a check. Data elements that are not necessary for legal processing includes the memo line, invoice number, and a sequence check number printed in regular font and with ordinary ink, usually positioned near the top margin of a check.

A sequence check number may also be printed with magnetic ink on the Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) line near the bottom edge of a check, also known by ANSI standards as the aligning edge of a check. When in the MICR line, the sequence number generally appears to the left or right of the account number. Modern checking accounts often have two sets of sequence numbers; one set corresponding to paper checks drawn on the account, and the second set of sequence numbers corresponding to electronic checks on the same account.

Unfortunately, sequence numbers on checks are often erroneously described as serial numbers. Unlike sequence numbers that may repeat at various intervals, serial numbers are meant to uniquely identify a specific non-repeatable item within a large group of similar items. Checks accumulated over an extended period from the same account often have repeatable sequence check numbers. In many situations checks from the same account repeat after a certain number, such as the number 1000.

Sequential numbering of bank checks in the United States has existed since the beginning of the first official bank in America. Checks from the Bank of North America, the first central bank in the United States, often had a blank space for the check writer to add a check number.

Some of the earliest examples of checks with printed sequence numbers that are readily available to collectors are those from the National Bank of Salem in New York, Stissing National Bank in Pine Plains, New York, and checks from the Bank of New York. Printed sequence numbers on checks from these banks may be seen on checks dating back to the 1860s.

Sequence numbers on checks has been a useful feature for accounting purposes. It is also useful for detecting fraud when checks presented for payment do not have a numerical order that logically compares with other more recently processed checks. Sequence check numbering is a feature that may be given greater attention as standardization for data elements on checks comes under increasing scrutiny



Figure 1. The Bank of North America was the first central bank in the United States. As shown in this example, the Bank of North America introduced check numbering on printed check designs.

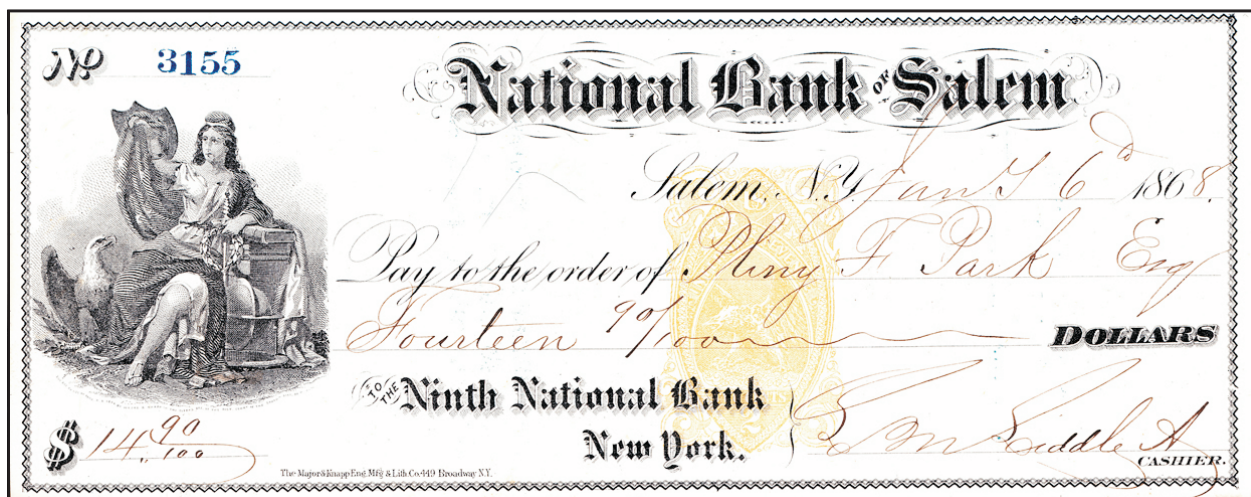


Figure 2. The National Bank of Salem was among the first banks in America to implement checks with printed sequence numbers. This example has the sequence number 3155 printed in dark blue ink.



Figure 3. Checks from the Bank of New York in the 1860s had sequence numbers on checks printed in red ink, as shown in this example. Red ink for check numbering in check design was a tradition that was implemented by check printers for various banks as a matter of custom and easy recognition.

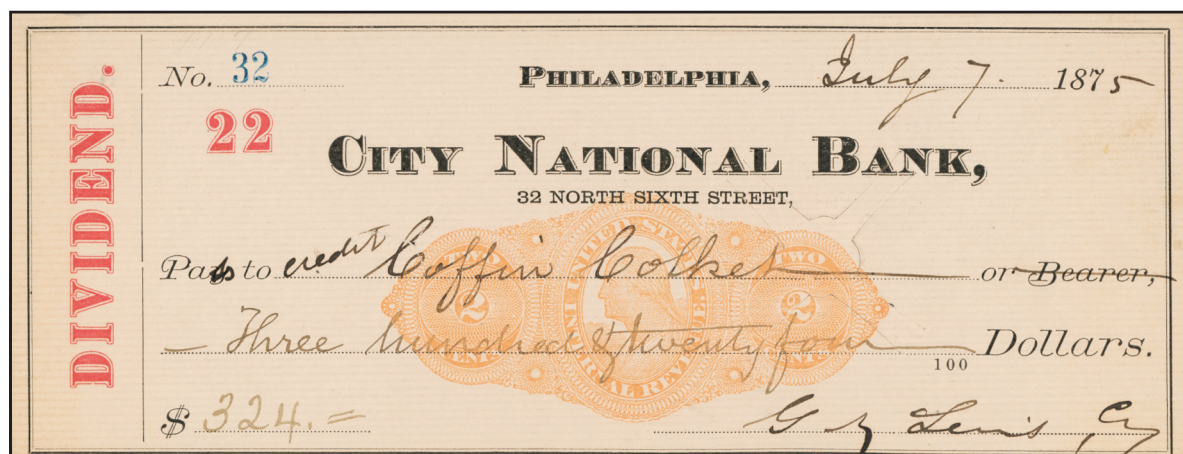
This article was derived from *The Complete Guide to Check Collecting* published by Prospect Park Books, <http://store.ProspectParkMedia.com>.

Pennsylvania Banks - 16

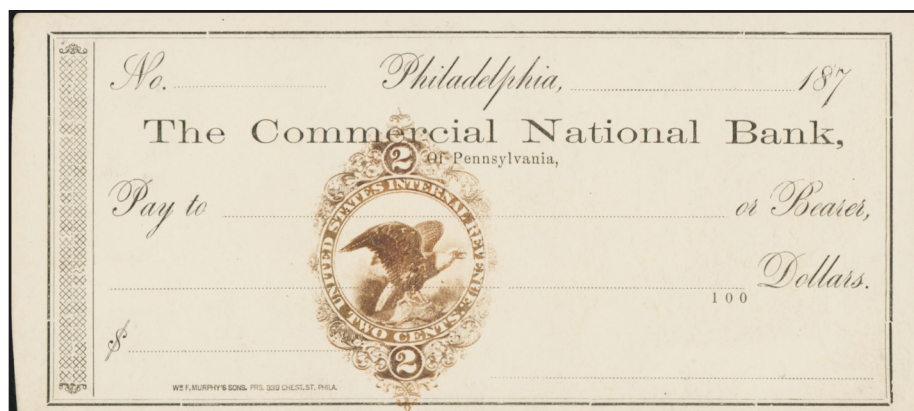
by Peter Robin

I request the help of all readers in adding information to these listings as well as, of course, the counties to come. I can be reached by e-mail at peterrobin@verizon.net or by regular mail at Box 353, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004.

Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
Philadelphia - part 2						
City N.B.	None	186—	None	Black on White	Bank address	
Same	R15	1872	None	Black on Green	Ornamental stamp box	188 x 68 mm.
Same	R135	1875	None	Green on Green	Dividend	190 x 72 mm.
Same	R152	1876	None	Black on Lavender	Stamp box	193 x 75 mm.
Same	R151	1875	None	Black on Lavender	Stamp box	185 x 70 mm.
Same	H3	1874	None	Green on Green	None	200 x 87 mm.
Same	K6	1875	None	Red & Black on tan	Dividend	196 x 74 mm.
Same	L5	1875		Green		
Same	L5	1875		Orange		
Same	G1	1880	WFM			
Same	D1	1883	CMC	Rust on Cream	"Commerce"	192 x 89 mm.



City Trust, Safe Deposit & Surety Co.	X7	1900	WHH			
Commercial Bank	R11	1864	WFM	Brown on White	Woman in grain field	194 x 65 mm.
Commercial N.B.	R15	1871	None	Green on White	Ornamental stamp box	190 x 69 mm.
Same	C1	1871	EKL	Black on Rose	None	170 x 72 mm.
Same	H3	1872	WFM	Blue on Lavender	J. B. Townsend	
Same	H3	187—	WfM	Black on White	Ornate panel left	150 x 70 mm.



Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
Same	J4	187—		Blue on Lavender	Ornamental design	185 x 77 mm.
Same as above	J4	1875	WFM	Blue on Lavender	Ornamental design	185 x 77 mm.
Same	R152	1878		Black on White	Edwin R. Cope	
Same	L10	187—	WFM			
Same	K6	1880	WFM	Blue on Violet	Jos B. Townsend	191 x 75 mm.
Same	G1	1880	WFM	Blue on Violet	Ornamental design	190 x 75 mm.
Commonwealth N. B.	R135	1874	WMM	Red on White	S. W. Corner...	125 x 80 mm.
Same	K6	1875	Thl	Green on Red		
Same	R151	1879	CHS	Black on White	Stamp box	211 x 70 mm.
Commonwealth Title . Insurance & Trust Co	R155b	1895	WmM	Black on Yellow	draft on BNA	
Same	R164	1898	WmM	Black on Yellow	None	
Same	X7	1899	None	Black on Yellow		
Consolidation N. B.	D1	1874	M&Co.	Black on Violet	Third Street above Vine	172 x 68 mm.
Same	R152	1876	M&Co.	Green on Violet	Third Street above Vine	188 x 65 mm.
Same	R135	1875	M&Co.	Green on Violet	Third Street above Vine	177 x 70 mm.
Same	G1	1878	None	Black on Violet	None	200 x 80 mm.
Continental Title & Trust Company	R164	1899	DJG	Black on Violet	None	190 x 75 mm.
Corn Exchange Bank	R5	1864	ISP	Red on White	Thos. Richardson	194 x 72 mm.
Corn Exchange N. B.	R15	1865	WmM	Purple on White	E.C. Knight & Co.	193 x 71 mm.
Same	B1	1869	None	Green on violet tint	WPPRC bldg & horse car	213 x 95 mm.
Same	J4	1875	None	Green on orange tint	WPPRC bldg & horse car	215 x 91 mm.



Same	R15	1869	None	Purple on White	Ornamental monogram	198 x 68 mm.
Same	H3	1868	None	Orange on Gold	Justice w/scales and lyre player	220 x 81 mm.
Same	H3b	1868	None	Orange on Gold	Justice w/scales and lyre player	
Same	B1	1871	ECM	Red on White	William Wister Treasurer	196 x 85 mm.
Same	J4	1873	FSc	Black on White	Second & Chestnut Sts.	203 x 68 mm.
Same	R135	1875	None	Green on White	Ornamental monogram	200 x 70 mm.
Same	H3	1879	FSc			
Same	G1	1881	FSc	Red on White	Second & Chestnut Sts.	205 x 70 mm.
Same	None	1887	H&C	Black & White	Bank monogram	212 x 90 mm.
Same	R164	1900	None	Black on White	None 2	13 x 85 mm.
Same	X7	190—	Mag	Black on Gray	King, Hillman, & Gill	228 x 92 mm.

Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
DeHaven & Bro. Bankers	H3	1870	McL	Violet on White	Liberty with sword	215 x 90 mm.
Drexel & Co.	R135	1874	None	Black on Violet	Drexel & Co.	
Same	R152	1882	None	Blue on Blue		
Same	X7	1899	ABN	Black on Purple tint		
Same	X7	1900	ABN	Black on Purple tint		
E. W. Clark & Co.	R15	1868	None	Red on l. Red	Banking House of....	182 x 70 mm.
Same	H3	1876	ABN	Black on White	Man's bust	205 x 90 mm.
Equitable Trust Company	X7	1899	WmM	Black on Gray	Henry C. Loughlin	
Same	X7	1900	WmM	Black on Tan	Frank Burns	186 x 65 mm.
Same	R164	1900	WmM	Black on Gray	None	185 x 65 mm.
Same	R164	1900	WmM	Black on Tan	None	146 x 65 mm.
Farmers & Mechanics Bank	None	1842	SMS	Gray on White	Mech. device center	170 x 65mm.
Same	None	1843	Illegible	Black on white	Bank's name	
Same	None	1856	None	Black on White	Ornamental design	190 x 63 mm.
Same	None	1856	LPC	Black on White	Ornamental design	159.65 mm.
Same	R5	1863	JBL	Black on White	Ornamental design	162 x 63 mm.
Same	R5	1864	Alx	Black on Tan	Ornamental design	178 x 65 mm.
Same	R5	186?	WmK	Black on White	Thomas C. Garrett	189 x 75 mm.
Same	R6	1866	JBL	Black on White	Ornamental design	
same	R15	1868	WmM	Black on White	Estate of E.T. Burd	193 x 75 mm.
Farmers & Mechanics N. B.	R10	1865	WFM	Blue on White	W.H. Gatz???	
Same	R5	1866	Hae	Green on l. Orange	Liberty with sword	201 x 74 mm.
Same	R6	1866	None	Violet on White	William B. Clymer	162 x 67 mm
Same	H3	1869	JBL	Black on White	None	172 x 62 mm.
Same	D1	1873	None	Purple on Violet	None	207 x 72 mm.
Same	D1	187—	WmM	Purple or Green on Violet	None	204 x 72 mm.
Same	D1	1874	M&C	Green on Violet	None	203 x 74 mm.
Same	F1	1876		Purple on Violet		
Same	G1	1879	None	Green on Violet	None	201 x 70 mm.
Same	G1	187—		Violet		
Same	H3	1870	JBL	Red		
Same	H3	1882	JBL	Green on Violet	Ornamental rectangle	186 x 66 mm.
Same	H3	18—	HLG	Black on Tan	Dividend	188 x 65 mm.
Same	J5	1872	L&B	Green on Tan	None	201 x 70 mm.
Same	L13	1875	WmM	Black on Violet	Rectangular box	211 x 63 mm.
Same	L13	1875	WmM	Green on Violet	Rectangular box	212 x 62 mm.



Same	??	18—	S&J	Brown on l. Brown	WPPRC & tiny rail car	213 x 92 mm.
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More Philadelphia banks next issue.

Hermann Ivester

Jim Adams

Secretary's Report (through January)**Lyman Hensley**

Previous total	201	
New members	7	
Reinstatements	0	
Resignations	0	
Deaths	0	
Dropped Not paid	0	
No Forwarding Address	0	
Current Total	208	c. 95 renewals have been received for 2012 to date.

New members

1884		1885 by website	1886 by website
Harold Thomas	12 (Western on checks)	Enterprise Coins/	Larry Marshall
P O Box 250		Jeff Means	P O Box 722110
Vidor, TX 77670		P O Box 2338	San Diego, CA 92172
		Lutz, FL 33548	
	1888 by website		
	Richard Garner		
1887 by website	45 Souldern St.	1889 by website	1890 by website
Steven Reecy	Watford, Hartfordshire, United	Columbus Jude	Matthew Carr
2839 Whittington Dr	Kingdom	5108 New Moon Dr	32 Charles St
Tallahassee, FL 32309	WD18 0EU	Fayetteville, NC 28306	Houlton, ME 04730

Treasurer's Report**Dick Naven**

January 1 to December 31, 2011

Beginning Treasury Balance		\$3,937.39
Plus: Income:		
Dues	\$3,064.00	
Advertising	360.00	
Interest Earned	26.53	
Donations	<u>191.00</u>	
Total Income	\$3,641.53	+ \$3,641.53
Less: Expenses		
Printing & Publishing	\$2,355.61	
Postage	788.31	
Office (Internet)	39.90	
Fees, PayPal	39.55	
Fees, Filing	<u>85.00</u>	
Total Expenses	\$3,323.37	- \$3,323.37
Ending Account Balances:		
Checking	\$1,010.30	
CD (36 month)	1,510.44	
CD (12 month)	1,468.96	
PayPal Account	<u>265.85</u>	
Treasury Balance	\$4,255.55	= \$4,255.55

- Notes: 1) \$3,641 - 3,323.37 = \$318.16 Net Operating Gain.
 2) On maturity of the old CD it was split in two, with \$1,500 going into a 36 month CD with a higher rate and keeping the rest in a 12 month CD for liquidity, at a lower rate.
 3) PayPal fees are for processing dues payments from the website.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dick Naven, Treasurer

Member Exchange

Collector seeks Oklahoma Territory & Indian Territory checks. Top prices paid. **Bob Fritz**, P.O. Box 1548, Sun City, AZ 85372-1548.

Wanted: US Government checks and Wisconsin financial documents. **James A. Downey**, 1534 Pennsylvania Street, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235. E-mail mufelika@itol.com.

New member is interested in pre-1950 Wisconsin checks. Will purchase or trade for any needed. **Tom Casper**, S95W13453 St. Andrews Dr., Muskego, WI 53150. E-mail tcasper57@hotmail.com.

Charter member would like to obtain a check from the "Washington National Bank" or the Telegraphers National Bank", both of Saint Louis, MO. Will purchase or trade. **Ron Horstman**, 5010 Timber Lane, Gerald, MO 63037.

Wanted: New York State/City; Connecticut early checks especially if issued by National Banks. Send on approval/ email lsilver@optonline.net. **Leon Silverman**, 237 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, NY 10605.

Collector seeks old Philippines Treasury Checks, 1900-1915 with portrait of Gen Henry Lawton. Willing to pay top prices for nice examples. Send photocopies and correspondence to: **Craig Williams**, 3014 N W Euclid Ave, Lawton OK, 73505.

Wanted: Checks from dealers in Indian relics or fossils - or signed by archaeologists or paleontologists. Or other related paper. Write: **Stan Rough**, 4217 *th Avenue, Temple, PA 19570-1805.

Early checks, etc. with Old West themes. Trains, Indians, Cowboys, Buffalo, Horses. Send photocopy or email with offer. **Buck Major**, 522 Mourning Dove Cove, Temple, TX 76502-5043, buckleymajor@yahoo.com.

Check Collector back issues wanted, and all periodicals issued by coin clubs relating to all subjects of United States numismatics. Please send list. **Harold Thomas**, PO Box 7520, Beaumont, TX 77726-7520. 409-466-0781.

Wanted: "Manuscript" aka completely handwritten checks. All states and dates (generally pre-1900. **Sheldon Rabin**, 2820 Breckenridge Circle, Aurora, IL 60504, sheldonrabin@yahoo.com.

Wanted: "Presidential" named city checks. Need Hoover, Roosevelt, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Nixon, Ford, Reagan & Bush. Will purchase or trade. **James Adams**, 1607 Birch St., Baraboo, WI 53913.

Dealer wants checks signed by celebrities. No quantity too large. **Myron Ross**, Heroes & Legends, 18034 Ventura Blvd., Encino, CA 91316

Seasoned and passionate check collector seeking checks autographed by notable personalities. **Michael Reynard**, 1301 20th St. #260, Santa Monica, CA 90404. reynard@ucla.edu.

Wanted: Early NJ Checks. I have a large amount of 1830's Cooperstown NY checks to trade. Write first. **Steven Kawalec**, PO Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012. Owlprowler@aol.com.

Wanted: for Canadian Provincial Capitol Cities Collection: Quebec City, Quebec; Yellowknife, North West Territory; and White Horse, Yukon Territory. Will buy or trade. James Adams, 1607 Birch St., Baraboo, WI 53913.

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit \$3 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule.

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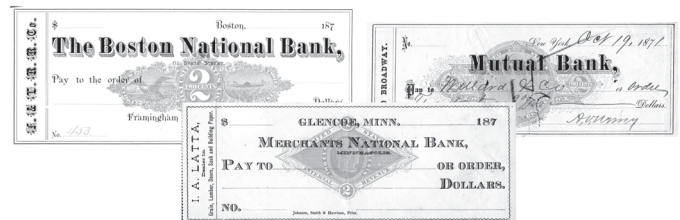
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