

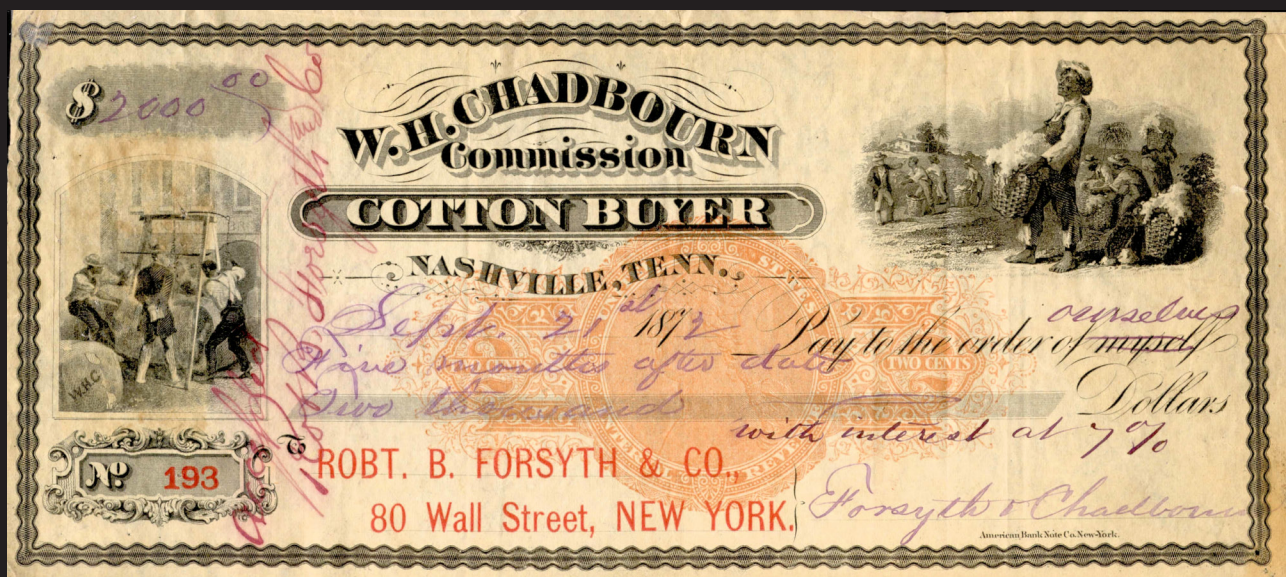
THE CHECK COLLECTOR

July - September 2012

The Journal of

Number 103

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.



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Advertising Manager: All advertising should be channeled through the Treasurer, Dick Naven. Dick's address is on the following page.

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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 October - December 2012 issue of *The Check Collector* is November 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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One quarter page	\$25.00/issue
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Farm Crops in Nineteenth Century Vignettes - Part 6

by Bob Hohertz

Our subject this time is cotton. To cover it well, one would need a vast collection of Southern checks and drafts - something like our ASCC President's collection of Southern revenue stamped paper. I have access to items from that collection in the scans I made some time ago for the Southern RN data base, so these will provide many of the illustrations.

The use of machines to pick cotton did not begin in any practical way until the 1940's, according to what I can find on the internet. Therefore, the images of manual harvesting used on fiscal documents in the 19th century were not nostalgic pictures of some idyllic past, but current practice. And it was far from an idyllic pastime for anyone involved.



Each of the four denominations of Mecklenburg scrip includes a different scene involving cotton. The one dollar shows a slightly romanticized scene of what was actually hard labor. I understand that the heat in the cotton fields could be brutal, and also read that the husks could cut up hands and wrists unless good gloves were worn. Since it is unlikely that the field workers in the 1870's could afford gloves, this is probably an accurate picture.

The Mecklenburg scrip was printed by the American Bank Note Company in fine detail.

The central vignette on the commercial draft below not only shows workers picking the cotton, but also a supervisor in the background. The cotton boll vignette at right occurs in many versions, and will be treated in the next issue.





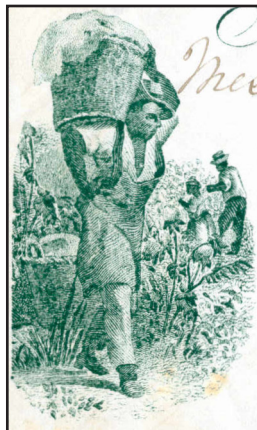
The vignette to the right shows a similar scene. In particular, the type of hat worn by the workers and the type of basket carried are consistent from one representation to another.

The vignette on the left was used by Collins & Brother, New York, and the one at right by Corlies, Macy and Company, also of New York.



The emphasis has been shifting from the person or people picking the cotton to those carrying baskets of it out of the rows. Presumably the same workers did both. When a basket was full one must have had (unpaid) time to carry the result to a larger collecting container. There must have been someone waiting to record each basket to the worker's credit (and see that it was overflowing, not half empty.)

If anyone has a good description of this procedure, please let me know before the next issue.

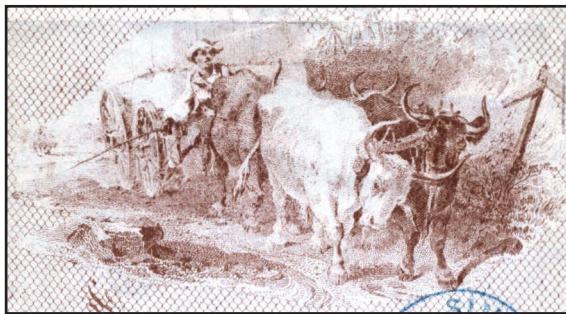


Two similar vignettes, the first used by Hatch and Company, New York, and the other by Corlies, Macy. The main similarity is the graceful figure with the cotton basket on his shoulder, while the rest of the scene differs significantly. Both are probably copies of an earlier example, as the Corlies, Macy version contains figures not in the Hatch version, and vice versa. While the Hatch vignette appears to be cruder in execution, the detail is better in areas like the stalk of cotton extending to the right. In the Hatch version one can see leaves and bolls, while in Corlies, Macy it looks like tines of a rake.



The cover of this issue shows two documents printed by the American Bank Note Company and bearing the same vignette (below) of workers carrying their loaded baskets of cotton, with a supervisor giving some sort of orders to workers at the left. The top shows the front of a ten-dollar Mecklenburg note, and the bottom a draft-like check used by a Nashville cotton buyer. There is a second vignette on the check of cotton bales being weighed, which will be discussed a bit later.





Raw cotton needed to be transported to the nearest cotton gin for removal of seeds and any other unwanted material. The vignette on this elaborate merchant's check from a cotton broker in Georgia shows cotton being carried in an open cart drawn by oxen.

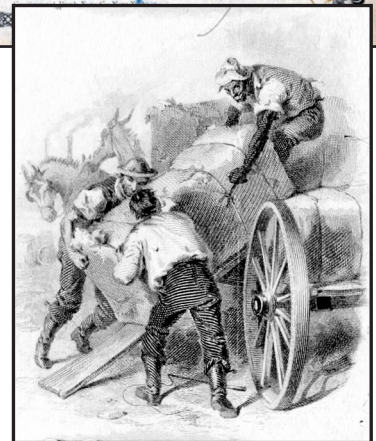
I don't know of any checks showing cotton gins, or cotton in the process of being baled, so the next step we can illustrate is loading bales on a wagon.

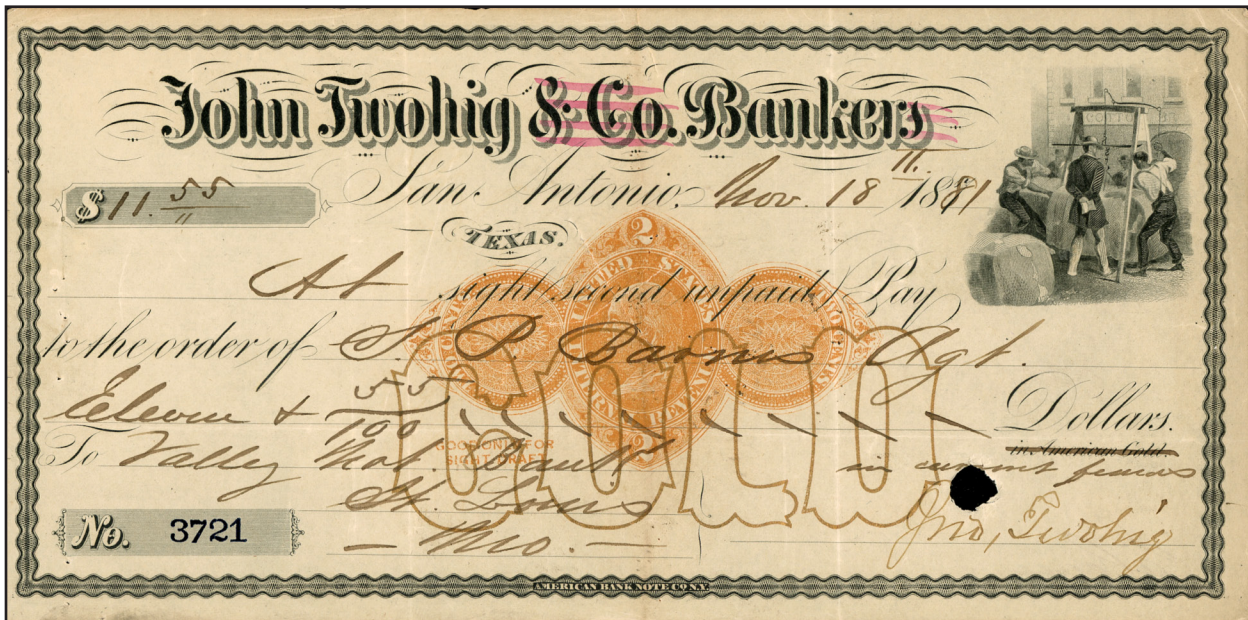


This handsome draft was printed by John P. Morton and Company, Louisville.

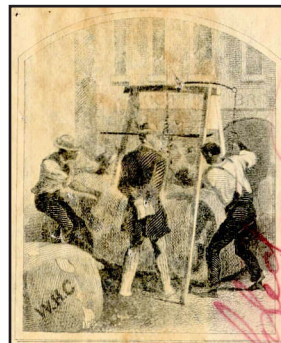
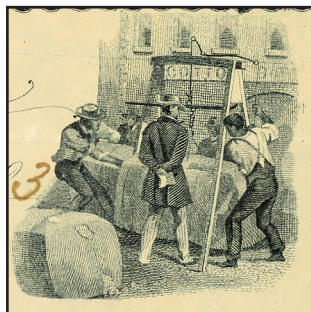
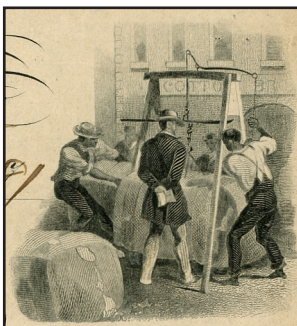
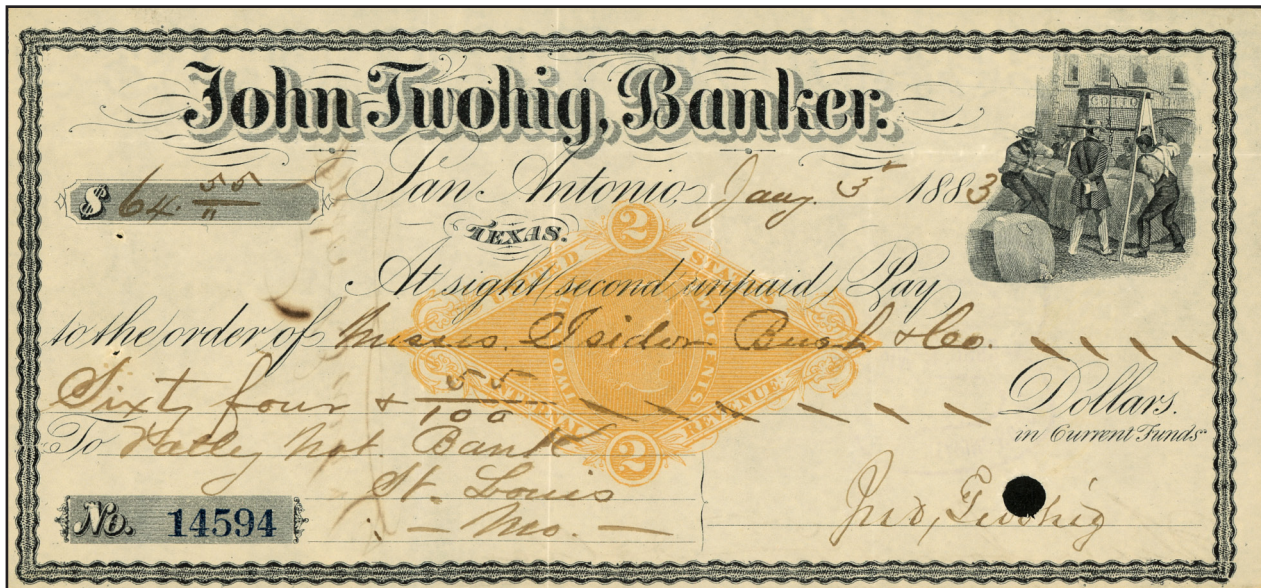
Used in December of 1871, the instructive clause "GOOD ONLY FOR SIGHT DRAFT" on the revenue imprint should have been heeded. Since it was turned into a time draft by the insertion of "four months after date" on the line above "Pay to the order of," the two-cent imprint only paid a small part of the tax, which was five cents per hundred dollars. The draft was written for ten thousand, making the tax due five dollars.

The tax on time drafts was repealed as of October 1, 1872.





Once the cotton was baled it had to be weighed. The best place to find a weighing scene is on one of the Twohig drafts, which are known with three different imprinted revenues. The John Twohig and Company, Bankers drafts were printed by the American Bank Note Company, while we do not know who printed the John Twohig, Bankers drafts. The vignette has minor differences between the two printers.



Left, American Bank Note Company; middle, unknown; and right, American Bank Note Company (entire shown on the cover.)

The two American Bank Note versions are virtually identical except that the initials W.H.C. were added to the bale at lower left on the W.H. Chadbourn check. The middle vignette has some differences, one being the wisp of cotton spilling from the bottom of that bale. In the ABN versions a U-shaped portion comes first, while the middle version just makes an M-shape out of the whole thing. There are enough other differences to suggest it was being used by a different printer.



The top two vignettes used by American Bank Note Company, bottom one, unknown printer.

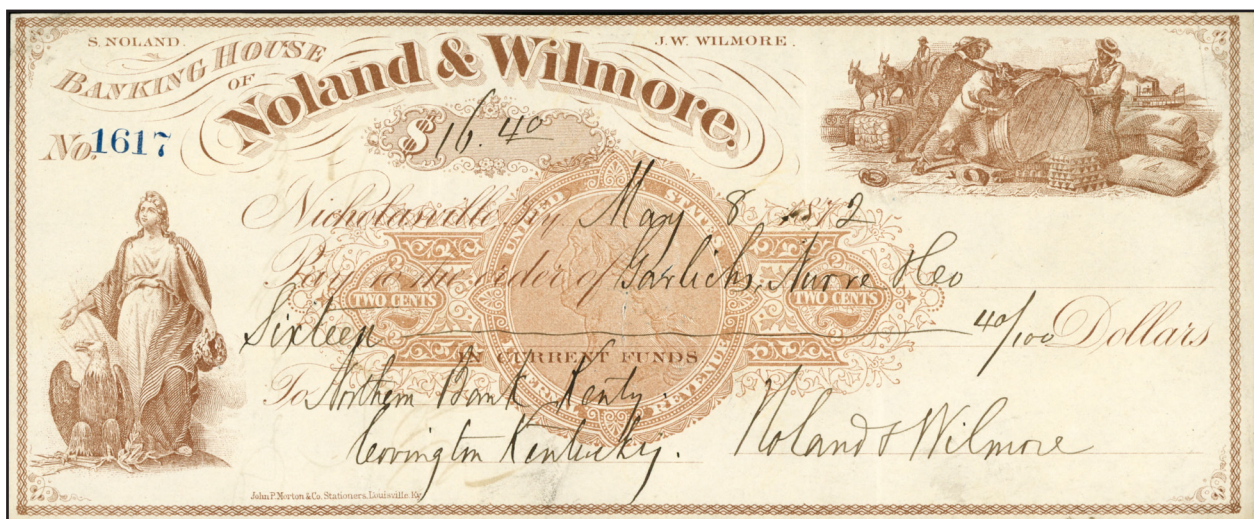


The left vignette above distinctly shows "S & Co/ # 500" on each bale, denoting use by the Banking House of Smith & Company. This branding is still faintly visible in the vignette at right, used by the Farmers and Merchants Bank. The lower vignette differs in a number of ways, and shows nothing on the bales.



A bit less light-hearted scene of mules hauling baled cotton graces this Tennessee bank draft printed by the American Bank Note Company. The driver is waving to workers in the field, undoubtedly glad that he isn't one of them.

Whether the cotton went to market locally or in a larger population center, it eventually was transported to the place where it would be turned into cloth. In vignettes we can often spot it as one of the objects to be loaded onto a train or steamboat, or even a larger ship.



Unless I'm very much mistaken, there is a bale of cotton waiting on the dock to the left of the men trying to move the large barrel. The paddle-wheeler at back shows the next mode of transportation, judging from the direction the barrel is being pushed. Printer, John P. Morton & Co., Louisville.



The young man waving the flag is leaning on a bale of cotton, probably intended for the sailing ship approaching in the background. There doesn't seem to be much of a landing place where he's sitting, but nobody said that the job of vignette designer required a strong sense of logic.



To be continued, with a look at cotton bolls.

The Auto-Check System - an Idea Whose Time Never Came

by Roger Patterson

Send the company a blank, signed check with your order and let them fill in the amount....

**IT'S EASY TO
USE RADIOLAB'S
Auto-Check System
ORDER BY MAIL**

Remit by Blank Check—

1

With the AUTO-CHECK System, your remittance is always correct. Send a check with your order, and after the order is shipped, we fill in the correct amount, including transportation charges. You limit the top value of your check as explained inside.

Using the AUTO-CHECK there are no shortages, no incorrect transportation charges, no refunds. You save a trip to the postoffice, save a money order fee and save C.O.D. charges. Just another way to save at Radiolab. Try it today! You gain in every way! It's Thrifty.

Use the Postage Paid Envelope—

2

No searching for a stamp to mail your AUTO-CHECK order - - - No stamp is needed! Simply slip the order blank and the check in the postage-paid envelope and drop it in the mail. It's another AUTO-CHECK convenience that helps to make Radiolab's service the most satisfactory you have ever used. **TRY IT TODAY!**

RADIOLAB
Wichita, Kans. Kansas City, Mo. Topeka, Kans.

No More Stamps

No More Money Orders

No More C.O.D. Fees

No More Due Bills

No More Credit Vouchers

It's a Hit!

Thousands of Radiolab customers order by Auto-Check. Just try it—you too will become an enthusiastic Auto-Check user. Save time—save trouble.

Auto-Check

SYSTEM

Adjusts Price Changes!

Conditions are forcing price changes on many radio parts. Auto-Check always balances your remittance to the cost of the order. No due-bills, no credit vouchers.

Radiolab's Perfected Mail Order System

1. Remit by Blank Check. Normally, in buying by mail, you total up the costs of the various items and add the estimated transportation charges. If prices have changed, or if shipping costs have been incorrectly surmised, resort must be made to refund Credit Vouchers or Debit Bills to balance the transaction. The Auto-Check system eliminates all this. You pay by blank check, that is, a signed check with the amount spaces left blank. After your order is packed we fill in the correct amount to pay for the merchandise and transportation.

2. Use Postage Paid Envelope. Regular customers are furnished a Post Paid envelope which is self-addressed to Radiolab's ORDER DEPARTMENT. Since the envelope requires no postage, you are saved the bother of looking for a stamp. Simply seal the order and hand it to the postman or drop it in a mail box.

A WORD OF CAUTION

All postage paid envelopes are addressed to the ORDER DEPARTMENT. They must not be used for correspondence as they never reach the office and therefore the correspondence will not be answered. As stated on the envelopes, they are for ORDERS ONLY and three cents incoming postage is charged on all orders received in Postage Paid envelopes. They are furnished our customers solely as a convenience to make ordering easier.



You are requested to limit the amount the check can be made out for by writing on it "Not good for more than \$_____." (See sample above). Experience over a number of years has shown that the limit on the check should be from 15% to 20% more than the merchandise to take care of any advance in price that might have occurred since issuance of the catalog.

From the sound of it, the customer could write an upper limit on the check, but still, the idea involved a lot of trust in the mails, as well as the company. This advertisement comes from a magazine from the 1930's, and the company doesn't seem to be around today.

E-mail to the Editor

You wrote an article starting on page 4 re crops and 19th Century vignettes.

I believe the barrells contained local beer because the workers were out in the fields all day and they needed some refreshment. Water was probably not clean and I believe they were more used to beer. At least that was the case in England.

You posed a question on page 7 re the "large tool with handles"

I'm pretty sure that this is a hand-guided plough. In England, up to the end of the second world war (1945), many farmers used hand-guided ploughs. They were used to plough furrows in fields. The "operator" stood behind the plough, grasping the two handles. The plough (probably of iron) was driven by (usually) two SHIRE horses, whose horse tackle was fixed to the metal plough.

"SHIRE" horses are big horses used for heavy work. They can still, occasionally, be seen in England. They were also used for pulling "DRAYS" (flat bed lorries) for beer deliveries.

Ploughs like this can still be seen in museums, etc.

Some Pubs (public houses) are called "The Plough" (my "local" is) and may have an old iron plough somewhere on their premises.

On page 13, your article referred to "Helvetia, Arizona".

I wondered whether it had anything to do with the Swiss ("HELVETICA" is their name for "SWITZERLAND") and the two names are very similar.

Sincerely,

Alan Hillman

Collecting Territorial Paper - Part 3

by Jim Adams

Hawaii became a territory on August 12, 1898, in time to be caught by the taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1898. The three checks on this page bear tax stamps, either adhesive or imprinted, though the imprint on the bottom one was no longer necessary.



Internet sources imply that the Bank of Hilo was founded in 1901, but here we have a check written on them November 1, 1900, and with a handstamp that indicates it was cashed the same day. This bank merged with the Bank of Hawaii in 1922.



The Bank of Hawaii was founded in 1897, and is the second oldest bank in the Islands that is still functioning.



Both of the Bank of Hawaii checks use the abbreviation H.I. for Hawaiian Islands, while the Banking House of Bishop and Company check below uses H.T. for Hawaiian Territory or something like that.



The Banking House of Bishop & Co. was the first bank in Hawaii. It was founded in 1858 as a local bank to support the whaling industry, and took in deposits of \$4,784.25 its first day by offering 8% interest.



The Banking House of Bishop & Company incorporated in 1919 and became known as the Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd. In 1929 it merged with the First National Bank of Hawaii and several other local banks, and after several other changes of name, became the First Hawaiian Bank in 1969, ten years after Statehood. It lays undisputed claim to being the oldest Hawaiian Bank.

Note the abbreviation T.H. for Territory of Hawaii on this check from 1926.

Idaho next. A territory from 1863 to 1890, the first national banks were not established there, in Boise, until 1867. If there were private banks earlier, their fiscal paper is not easy to find. The same applies to ornate bank drafts from the nationals.

Let's begin in 1871 with a Wells, Fargo and Company check from Silver City.



Silver City was the scene of gold and silver mining in the 1860's and 70's. In the early years the area was thought to surpass the Comstock lode in Nevada, and benefitted from processes developed for use with the Comstock. The early years were off and on for prospectors. In 1862 twenty-nine of them did discover gold at Discovery Bar and divided up the claims between themselves. When the news got out, hundreds descended on the area, but the best claims were taken. As one recorded, "a great many were disappointed, and some hardly got off their horses, but joined with the balance of the disaffected new comers to curse the country, the camp, and the party that found it." Returning to Boise, their tales discouraged others, including mine laborers and the possible suppliers of goods and services that would have made the area highly productive much faster.

The area was petering out by 1864, until new strikes were made just above the area where Silver City was soon to arise. A contemporary referred to the original miners: "But as winter approached, away they went, like blackbirds, to a more congenial clime, to spend the winter and their money, and in the spring [1864] returned as poor as crows; and who could otherwise expect but that an epidemic of hard times would scourge the camp?"

However, the new finds re-energized the area, and a town called Ruby City was begun near the site. Another community, Silver City, was laid out about a mile away. Since it was beginning winter, snow covered everything, so no houses could be started until spring. The population of Ruby City was about 250 souls.

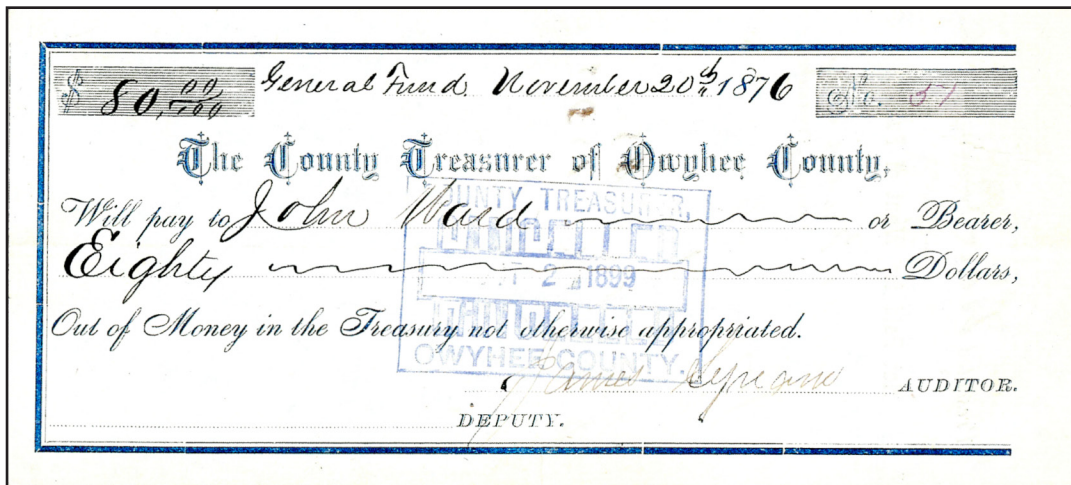
By 1866 mining was well established. Amazingly enough, the area avoided the usual lawless stage. Another contemporary description: "Ruby City is without exception the best behaved mining town in existence. Unlike other mining camps, business is closed early, and one billiard table, one hurdyhouse and two or three saloons, make all the sounds to be heard after nine o'clock P.M. The reason is apparent. This is a universal laboring community, and men who do a day's work at such kinds of work as is being done here are not in the best condition at its close to keep a row going half the night."

Silver City was similar in that the three biggest mills in town closed operations on Sunday. Regular church services were held, and there was a Sunday school for children. One of the leading assayers, J.A. Chittenden, served as Territorial Superintendant of Public Instruction and kept the schools going.

Much of this information, and pictures of the mining camps, can be found at www.scribd.com/doc/12467493/Gold-Camps-and-Silver-Cities.

In *Statistics of Mines and Mining in the States and Territories ...*, Volume 869, put out by the Department of the Treasury, the Owyhee Mining Company is listed as owning the Owyhee Mill in Ruby City. For the year 1869 it operated for the Slum, Sundry, Poorman and Golden Chariot mines, processing 6,000 tons of ore for a yield of \$444,000, which, based on a cpi comparison, would be about \$7.5 million today.

Note that the Owyhee Mining Company Check above drew on Wells Fargo in San Francisco, rather than an Idaho bank.



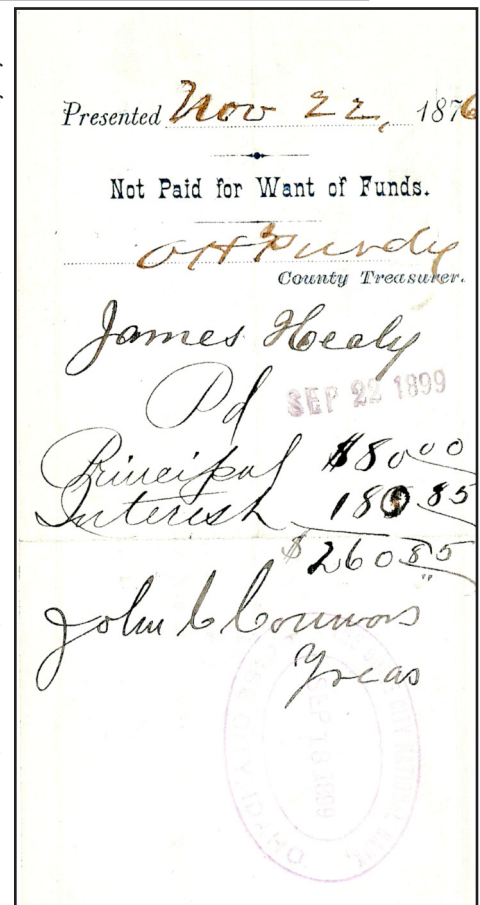
This check was written to pay John Ward \$80 out of the General Fund of Owyhee County in November, 1876. However, it was "not paid for want of funds" until twenty-three years later. In 1899 it was given \$180.85 interest, making the total \$260.85. There is no indication whether Mr. Ward was alive to collect.

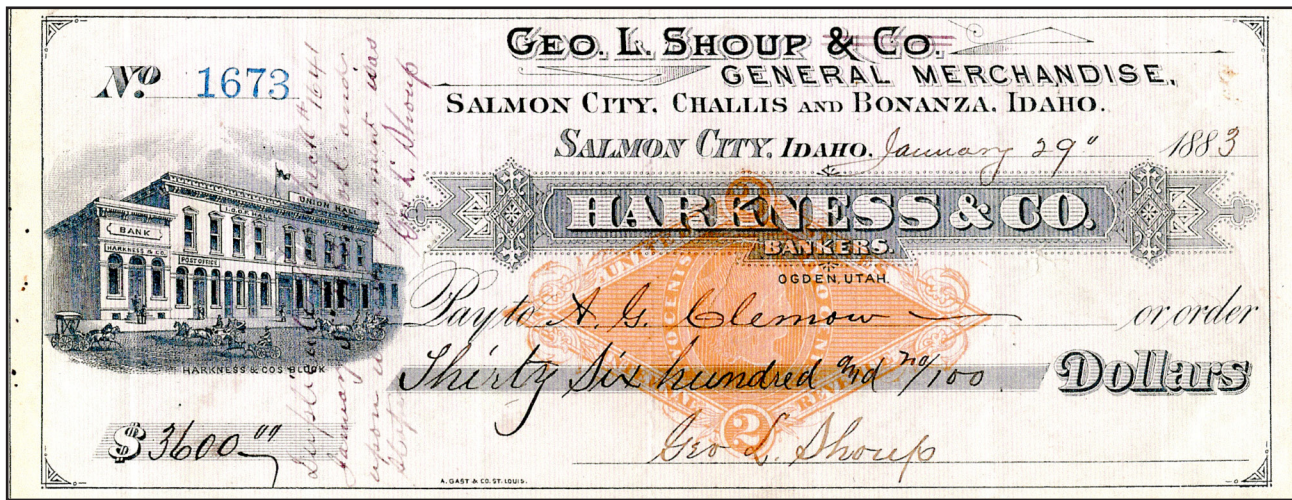
Perhaps the most interesting thing about the check is that "Not Paid for Want of Funds" was actually printed on the back of it, as if the County knew when it was writing checks they would not be paid when presented.

Below is a check written on a Chicago bank but altered for use in Salmon City, Idaho by George L. Shoup.

Shoup, born in Pennsylvania in 1836, grew up in Illinois. He moved to Colorado at age 23 as a participant in the Pike's Peak gold rush, and joined the army as a scout when the Civil War began. He rose quickly in the ranks and was honorably discharged in 1864 at the level of Colonel.

At age 30 Shoup moved to Virginia City, Montana to open a store. When gold was discovered in Idaho he opened one there, as well, and engaged in ranching. Continuing in politics, he was elected to the Idaho territorial legislature in 1874, the date of this check.

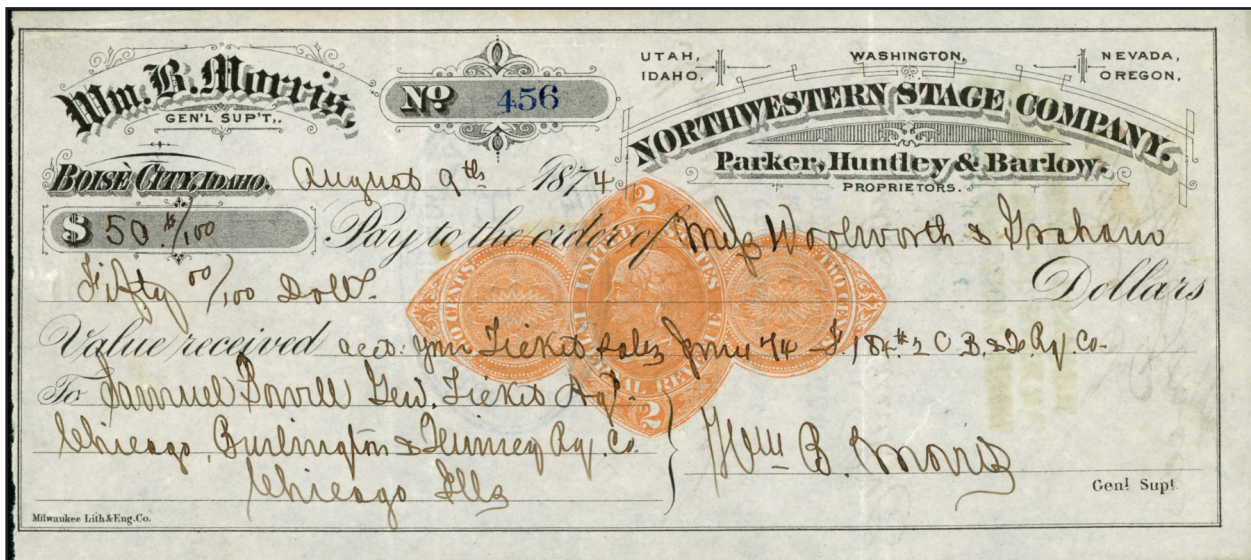




In 1880 Shoup served his first of two stints on the Republican National Committee, and was appointed Territorial Governor in 1899, where he helped lead the territory to statehood. He was then elected first State Governor, but resigned shortly thereafter when he became a U.S. Senator. He remained in the Senate until March of 1901.

Shoup died in 1904, and a statue of him was erected as part of the National Statuary Hall collection in Washington, DC in 1910.

The check above, written in 1883, has a notation written across the vignette to the effect that this is a duplicate for check #1641 which was reported as lost and on which payment was stopped. Note that Harkness & Company, Bankers were located in Ogden, Utah, not in Idaho.



The Northwestern Stage Company was one of the major carriers of people and mail before the railroads connected the smaller population centers of Idaho. On July 1, 1870 (Fuller, Parker & Company, proprietors) they were awarded the U.S. mail contract from Virginia City, Montana to Boise, as well as other points in Idaho. They promptly consolidated their position by buying out Hailey's Overland Line, Hill Beachy's Line, John Early's Line and Eb and Joseph Pinkhams Boise to Boise Basin Line.

On this 1874 merchant's draft the proprietors are listed as Parker, Huntley and Barlow.

In October of 1875 a correspondent for the Owyhee *Avalanche* newspaper spent the night at Rattlesnake Station on his way to South Boise, and wrote the following report. "I leave this morning by buckboard train for Rocky Bar. I have changed the name of this station, where I have been sojourning since noon yesterday, from 'Rattlesnake Station' to 'Bedbug Station.' There are no rattlesnakes here, but an abundance of the other animals, and hence the necessity for the change, which will be appreciated and understood by all who have occasion to sojourn here one night . . . Besides the man who keeps the 'Bedbug' inn is totally unfitted for his business and deserving the contempt of all decent men. Mr. Morris or Mr. Boomer (Northwest Stage Company) would do well to make inquiry about this establishment and see if they cannot find a man to take charge of it who is destitute of hoggish propensities and will treat travelers with some degree of courtesy."

Northwestern Stage Company denied the claim of bedbugs, but quite soon had a new facility built, which was operated under new management.



"Mr. Morris" mentioned in the reporter's article was Wm. R. Morris, General Superintendent. Note that by 1878 Parker is no longer listed as one of the Proprietors. Also note the spelling of NEVADO at upper right. Not all of the Barlow and Huntley drafts have this misspelling, so it probably occurred only once on each sheet of drafts printed four to six up before they were separated.



On July 1, 1878, John Hailey joined with Gilmer and Salisbury to form the Utah, Idaho, and Oregon Stage Company, which took over the mail and Wells Fargo contracts being held by the Northwestern Company. The Northwestern promptly sold major interests in the company, and apparently threw in some of their old drafts. This one was converted by manuscript for use by Salisbury, Hailey and Company, with Hailey also acting as General Superintendent.

John Hailey, who signed the bottom draft on the previous page, had been in the stagecoach business in the 1860's, and in 1866 received a subcontract from Ben Halliday to carry mail to various points in Idaho. In 1870 he sold his routes to the then prosperous Northwestern Stage Company and went into the livestock business in Boise. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Forty-third Congress, but declined to take the post again for the following session.

After severe losses to his livestock and other financial reverses he went back into the stagecoach business with Salisbury and Gilmore. In 1884 he was again sent to Congress for two years. During the time he acted as General Superintendent of the stage line he worked himself to exhaustion, and shortly after, the railroads began to reach points that the stage had served. The company declined in value, and by 1888 was sold at twenty cents on the dollar. Hailey eventually bought a mine and a ranch of two hundred and forty acres to keep him busy in his "retirement." In 1907 he was made the first Secretary of the Idaho State Historical Society, and wrote a history of the state. He died in 1921.

The stagecoach company documents are all commercial drafts collecting ticket balances from the C. B. & Q. Railroad, so we still haven't shown anything from an Idaho bank. The next item won't change that, either.



A check written in Challis, Idaho on a private bank in Salt Lake City by the manager of the Ramshorn Mining Company.

From genealogytrails.com/ida/custer/history.html: "In 1878 A. P. Challis and associates founded the town of Challis. Within two years it had a population of five hundred and, upon the organization of Custer County in 1881, it was made the county seat. It is located in Round valley and was the center of a rich mining district.

"The Utah & Northern Railroad was completed to Blackfoot early in the spring of 1879. This brought the Yankee Fork mines within one hundred and ninety miles of rail transportation, while the Bay Horse district was forty miles nearer. During this year people came in by the hundreds and Challis, Custer City, Bonanza and others of the mining camps grew accordingly.

"The most profitable early producer in the Bay Horse district, near Challis, was the Ramshorn group of claims. Here, in the fall of 1880, a twenty-five-ton smelter was built, which treated not only the ores from the Ramshorn but also from the other nearby mines."

Mrs. Robert E. Strahorn in her book, *Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage*, wrote, "On our first trip into Challis the only hotel in the place was a small seven-log, dirt-roof house of three rooms—one used as a dining room, another for a sleeping apartment, and the kitchen was in the third room, a kind of slab shed...

"Colonel L. E. Linsley, later of Spokane, Washington, and the Hon. Peter Groat, who was then Immigration Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, were interested in the Ramshorn mine near Challis... Uncle Peter and Colonel Linsley 'kept house' together in a little log cabin and one day there came an invitation to dine with them. It was in the year 1878, after the new hotel was built and run by Mr. and Mrs. James Burns, who are both dead and can never read these lines and learn how glad we were for a change of diet. It was amusing to see these two capitalists aiding their chef in preparing dinner for their guests, and no housewife ever felt more anxious than they did. However, when one would think of a good story or joke on some associate which must be told at once, he would come from the preparatory corner waving a big wooden spoon, with which he had been mixing the salad, or perchance a huge fork or hunter's knife would be swung around for emphasis as the story and work went on."

To be continued - next issue, some Idaho territorial banks!

Checks signed as “His Mark”

Michael Reynard

A check must be signed by the maker for it to be valid and negotiable. The Uniform Commercial Code defines the term “signed” as including “any symbol executed or adopted by a party with present intention to authenticate a writing.”

A broad application of this definition means that a trade name, an assumed name, a word, or mark, may be used in lieu of a fully written signature. This application has been broadened with the widespread use of modern technology that uses facsimile, stamped, engraved, and digital signatures. Of course, individual banks may not accept any form of any form of signature when there is adequate reason to believe that the signature does not correspond to a permissible or authorized party.

A party with legal rights to sign a check can use any character, symbol, figure, or designation as a substitute for his full signature. In many jurisdictions, a fictitious name such as the name of a company is also acceptable. In most circumstances, the entire name does not need to be written for it to be legally acceptable.

In the absence of a statutory provision, a person may have someone else sign a check in his place. A power of attorney is a legal instrument that can be used for this purpose. A notary may sign a check for an individual if the intended signer is physically unable to sign or make his mark, is otherwise mentally competent, and specifically instructs the notary to sign for him.



In the case of individuals who are illiterate or who have a physical disability, the signing requirement for checks is satisfied when a mark of the appropriate party is placed where the signature usually appears. The mark substituting for their signature is usually a simple “X” but may be a simple dash. In many instances, the mark of the appropriate party is attested by a witness for it to be legally valid. In some states, two witnesses may be required for the mark to be legally enforceable.

Editor's note: We have featured checks signed with an X before, but I don't recall ever seeing one with just a dash!

Michael Reynard is the author of *The Complete Guide to Check Collecting*. See page 28 for ordering details.

Also, in the last issue I featured a Bisbee, North Dakota check with a Type X imprint, saying that it had been designed to be a promissory note, which was very unusual. I'm afraid that was wishful thinking. The document was designed to be a time draft, payable after so many days, rather than a promissory note, payable on a stated day. The user converted it to a note by writing in a date rather than a duration, which is still quite unusual, but it wasn't designed for that to be done. So an Oklahoma pawnbroker remains the one known source of imprinted promissory notes designed as such.



ASCC Meetings

Memphis, 2011

A good time was had by all! Mostly show-and-tell, but that's usually very interesting. So next year, show up and bring something to talk about!

Left to right: Chris Jones, Hermann Ivester, Dick Puls, and, holding the fish check, John Wilson.

ARIPEX, 2013

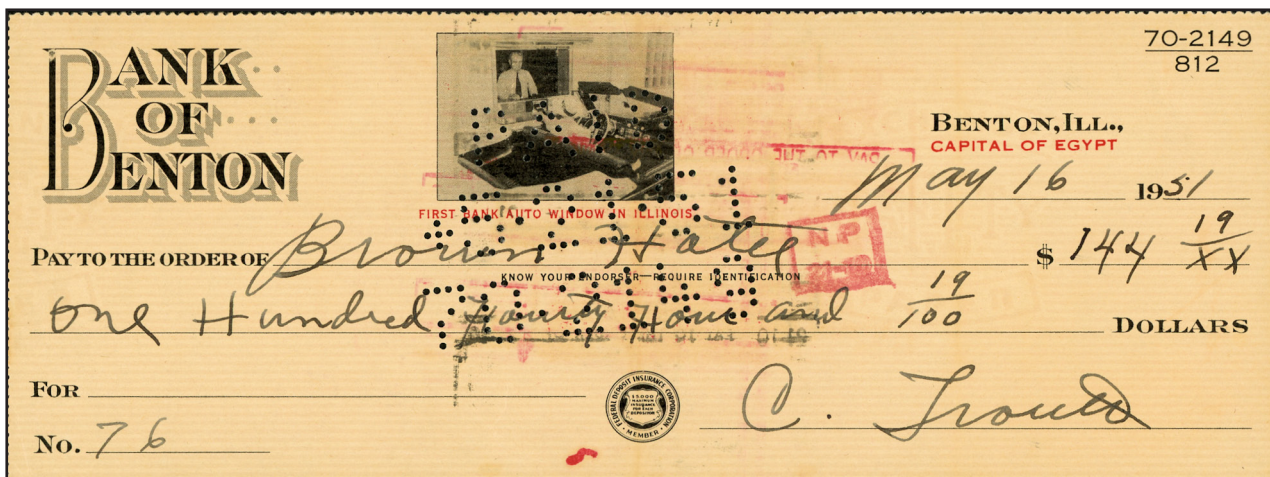
The ASCC will meet at ARIPEX in 1913. The show runs from April 19 to the 21st at the Mesa Convention Center, 263 North Center Street, Mesa, Arizona 35201. In the next issue of TCC we hope to be able to tell you which day our meeting will be held, but we will shoot for Saturday afternoon.

At the show we hope to have two major exhibits of revenue stamped checks, plus another major exhibit composed of documents bearing revenue stamps, and several dealers there should have checks and other documents for sale.

This does not replace the meeting that will be held at the Memphis International Paper Money Show in June, but it is a great opportunity for members to see top exhibits, do some shopping, and perhaps most important, meet other members. And for members who also happen to collect stamps, what could offer a better combination?

There will be more details in the next issue.

A Find in the Marketplace



A check from Benton, Illinois, "Capital of Egypt," showing the "First Bank Auto Window in Illinois."

Does anyone know why Benton considered itself to be the Capital of Egypt in the 1950's?

Pennsylvania Banks - 18

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 4						
Girard Trust Company on Girard Life Insurance.....	R164	1899	WmM	Black on l. Green	Counter Check	210 x 74 mm.
Same draft	R164	1901	??	Black on Lemon	Supreme Ruling / Fraternal Mystic....	220 x 84 mm.
Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co.	G1	1880	WFM	Black on Olive	None	190 x 75 mm.
Same	L10	187_	WFM	Black on Pink	None	147 x 70 mm.

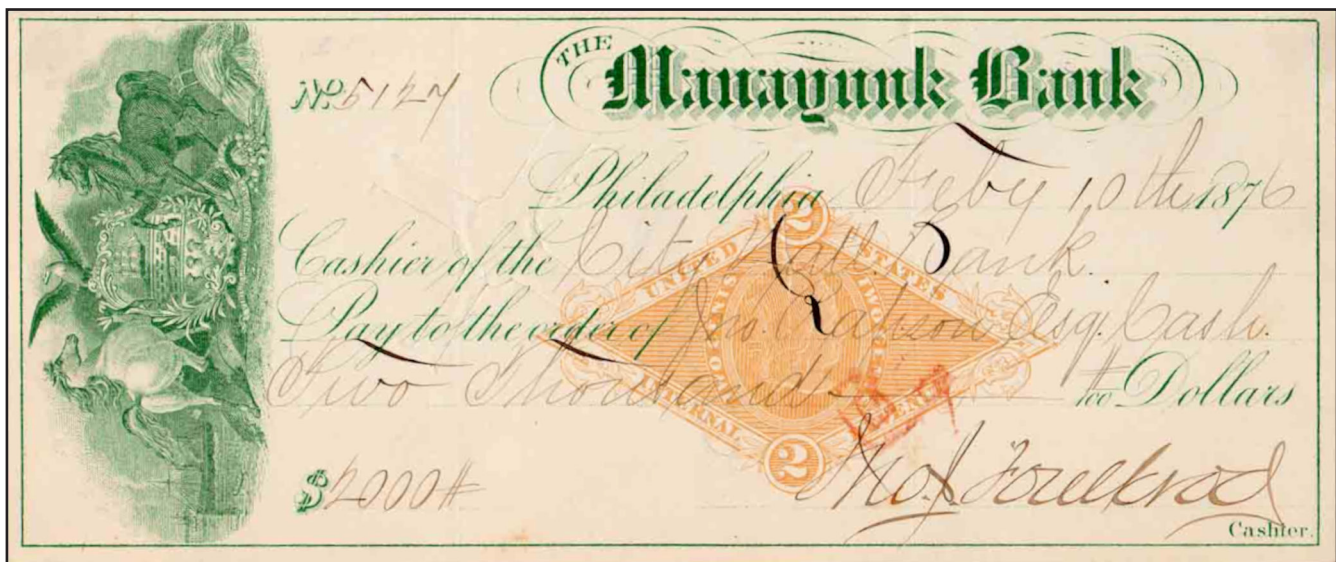


Same	G1	1882	L&B	Black on White	E.C. Knight	
Same	R155	1898	WmM	Brown on White	None	155 x 68 mm.
Same	R164	1900	WmM	Black on White	None	195 x 70 mm.
Same	R164	1900	McP	Black on Tan	Purity Cycle Co.	19.0 x 65 mm
Same	X7	1901	JMc	Black on l. Green	John R. Mc-Fetridge & Sons	207 x 80 mm.
Independence N. B.	None	1884	WmM	Black on Beige	Peoples' Passenger Railway	212 x 82 mm.
Same	None	1885	BMc	Black on Blue	Peoples' Passenger Railway	205 x 82 mm.
Same	R164	1899	Alt	Black on Blue	Anne H.R. Baker Lewis	193 x 75 mm.
Same	X7	1900	Alt	Black on Blue-green	James W. Rusling	193 x 75 mm.
Integrity Title Ins. Trust & Safety Deposit Co.	R164	1901	WmM	Black on White	Blank box	202 x 78 mm.
Same	X7	1901	WmM	Black on White	B. Ernst in box	
B.K. Jamison & Co. Bankers	D1	1874	Gra	Black on White	Geo. W. Woodward.	184 x 71 mm.
Same	J5	1874	Gra	Black on White	Geo. W. Woodward	180 x 69 mm.
Jay Cooke & Co.	R15	1869	ENC	Black on White	Ornamental stamp box	188 x 70 mm.
Kensington N. B.	R15	1865	Mos	Purple on White	Railroad engine	200 x 76 mm.
Same	R15	1865	MSP	Brown on White	Tree top center; orn. stamp box	173 x 65 mm.
Same	G1	1877	WmM	Black on White	None	174 x 70 mm.
Same	G1	1878	WmM	Black on White	As above without address	
Same	R164	1899	WFM	Black on White	None	178 x 71 mm.

Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
Keystone N. B.	F1	1877		Black on White	Keystone and eagle	
Same	G1	1879	None	Blue on Violet	Bank address at left	185 x 73 mm.
Same	G1	1882	JEM	Blue on Blue	Bank address at left	
Same	H3	187	None	Blue on Pink	Bank address at left	191 x 71 mm.
Same	K6	1875	None	Blue on Gray	Fancy design left	189 x 69 mm.



Same	R152	1883	JEM	Black on Green	Bank address at left	155 x 55 mm.
Same	None	1885	None	Black on Green	Bank address at left	154 x 59 mm.
W.W. Kurtz & Co Bankers	G1	1897	None	Black on White	None	212 x 84 mm.
Land Title and Trust Co.	R155	1898	WFM	Black on Tan	Skyscraper	212 x 75 mm.
Same	X7	1899	WFM	Black on Green	None	164 x 63 mm.
Manayunk Bank	G1	1876	None	Green on White	2 horses, shield, and eagle	207 x 87 mm.



Manufacturers & Mechanics Bank	None	1831	HGr	Blue on Tan	N.L. Gas Co	170 x 75 mm.
Same	None	1844	Ada	Black on White	Ornamental scroll work	146 x 61 mm.

More Philadelphia banks next issue.

Announcements

Elections. The terms of Board members Coleman Leifer, Peter Martin, Dick Naven and Michael A. Turrini will expire at the end of 2012. Any member who wishes to serve on the Board or nominate someone else (with his or her permission) should let me know. If we do not hear from anyone by February 15, 2013, the Directors listed above will have their terms extended for two years in accordance with our Bylaws.

Aripex 2013. We will have a meeting of ASCC members at the Arizona Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Mesa, Arizona, near Phoenix, April 19-21, 2013. There will be more about this in the next issue of TCC, but make plans to attend. The American Revenue Association and State Revenue Society will have their annual meetings there and revenueurs from around the world have been invited to attend. This will be a chance to meet at least a couple of fellow ASCC members (Bob Hohertz and me) and hopefully more that you might meet otherwise.

Since we have taken a good look at cotton production vignettes in this issue, here is another example from my collection.



Editor's note.

I'm having a bit of computer trouble, so this issue may or may not be a bit late. Among other things I've lost a few fonts, so anything that looks a bit different in this issue may be due to that, and likely is permanent. Also, a few blank areas at the end of articles that otherwise would have been filled are going to be left as is this time around.

Bah.

Secretary's Report (through January)

Lyman Hensley

Previous total	173
New members	7
Reinstatements	10
Resignations	0
Deaths	0
Dropped Not paid	0
No Forwarding Address	0
Current Total	190

New Members

1897 by SPMC
Douglas Hand NB items
P.O. Box 183
Farmington, ME 04938

1898
Thomas R. Hale 1,2,4
119 Tulley Rd
Gouverneur, NY 13642

1899 by Internet
Alan Hillman
24 Coval Gardens
East Sheen, London SW14 7DG

1900 by Internet
Richard Chadwick American West
2515 Villa Vista Way
Orange, CA 92867

1901 by Robert Spence
George Watson 1, 4, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 30, 32
8432 Peace Lily Ct
Lorton, VA 22079

1902 by Internet
Homer Shrader
10411 Fawn Ridge Dr
Greenville, MI 48838

1903 by Internet
Tonty Corrie
3 Discovery Crescent
Yeppoon, Queensland 4703, Australia

Reinstated

1709 Louis Marchand
0662 Bruce W. Smith
0480 Michael Mahler
1280 Larry M. Burdick
1874 Michael Hassein
1803 Robert M. Hawes
1869 Charlene Myers
0237 Wemdel A. Wolka
0056 Harold Don Allen

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.

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.

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.

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.

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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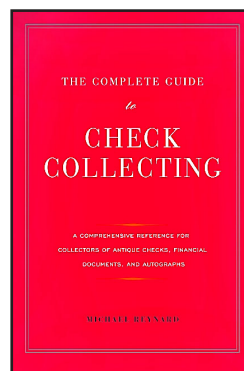
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Lyman Hensley, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178, USA

Please circle the numbers that indicate your areas of collecting interest. This information will be listed with your name on our membership roster.

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3. U.S. Government Checks

4. Miscellaneous Fiscal Documents

Bank Drafts

Bills of Exchange

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Promissory Notes

Receipts

Warrants

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6. Checks, Canada

7. Checks, World

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