

THE CHECK COLLECTOR  
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Northfield, MN 55057-0808

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# AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS

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# THE CHECK COLLECTOR

October - December 2013

The Journal of

Number 108

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.



**Editor:** Robert D. Hohertz  
PO Box 808  
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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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Write something for *The Check Collector*! We **need** articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents.

We retype all material that does not respond to OCR. 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, but we greatly prefer color. 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 January - March issue of *The Check Collector* is February 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.

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**VISIT OUR WEBSITE**

[www.ascheckcollectors.org](http://www.ascheckcollectors.org)



In this issue Don Woodworth honors the holiday season by writing about champagne, among other things. The Adams series on collecting territorial paper winds up its look at Montana, and Melvin Dill gives us another look at Arizona.

Once again we are trying to save money by doing our first billing via this magazine. We hope that most of you are familiar with the routine, and will help us by responding promptly.

Enough of a sermon. We hope your Holidays were happy, and our wish for the New Year is May Your Collections Increase!

Advertising rates are as follows:

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**THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.**


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## A “Vintage” Check

By Don Woodworth

The most wonderful part about the English language is the richness of meaning that can be attributed to a word. The word “vintage,” for example, can be used to refer to something old (ex: a vintage train); something alcoholic (ex: a superb vintage when referring to wine); or a demented pun when referring to an old check written by a wine company in 1875.

The vintage check in question is an RN-D1 generated by the Pleasant Valley Wine Company of Hammondsport, NY, on the Steuben County Bank of Bath, NY, on 15 July 1875.



**Figure 1.** Pleasant Valley Wine Co check No. 8796 drawn on the Steuben County National Bank of Bath, NY, on July 15, 1875. Note the gold medal printed at the top center of the check showing that the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.’s entry won first prize in its category at the Vienna Exposition of 1873.

What first caught my eye with this check was the logo printed in gold at the top center of the check, representing a first prize that the Pleasant Valley Wine Co. had won for their champagne at the Vienna World Exhibition of 1873 in Vienna, Austria. I was immediately attracted to this check as the issuing winery had been dealt with extensively in a book about wine cancellations on federal revenue stamps that I completed in conjunction with my friend Dave Nussmann of Texas in 2010.<sup>1</sup> This check from the Pleasant Valley Wine Co. instantly became a fascinating piece of collateral material in my wine stamp collection as well as a welcome addition to my collection of revenue stamped paper.

The Pleasant Valley Wine Co. began operations in 1860. In 1865, the winery invested in champagne-producing equipment. In that year, 20,000 bottles of Sparkling Catawba were produced. This product was later exhibited at the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1867, where it received honorable mention in competition. It became the first American sparkling wine to win a European award. Six years later, at the Vienna Exposition of 1873, Pleasant Valley’s champagne took home first prize, becoming the first United States wine to win a medal in international competition. An image of a gold medal was featured on Pleasant Valley champagne labels for many years – and, of course, on the company’s checks. Since that date, the company’s Finger Lakes’ champagnes received many additional European medals and other awards.<sup>2</sup>

### The Vienna World Exposition and Medal

The Vienna World Exposition of 1873 was the first to be held in a German-speaking country. It was modeled after the Great Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace in London, England, in 1851, and subsequent expositions in London in 1862 and Paris in 1867. The Vienna World Exposition was intended to show to the world the industrial and cultural progress of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and its rapidly expanding and modernizing capital city.

The bronze medal commemorating the Vienna World Exposition of 1873 was made by Karl Schwenzer (1843-1904) and Josef Tautenhayn (1868-1962). The medal’s dimensions were: 71mm x 5 mm. The obverse side (front) of the medal showed a portrait bust of Emperor Franz Josef I with the text “FRANZ JOSEF I KAISER VON OESTERREICH KOENIG VON BOEHMEN ETC APOST KOENIG VON UNGARN” (Franz Joseph I Emperor of Austria King of Bohemia etc., Apostolic

King of Hungary). It is interesting to note that the Latin abbreviation “etc.” finds its way into this inscription rather than the more to be expected “unsw.” for “undsowweiter” – the German equivalent of et cetera.

The reverse side of the medal showed an allegorical scene depicting a woman with a cornucopia handing a laurel wreath to a seated woman holding a distaff – while between them is a man standing at an anvil holding a hammer and laurel wreath. The inscription reads “WELTAUSSTELLUNG 1873 WIEN / DEN VERDIENSTE” (World Exposition Vienna 1873 / For Services). This medal was the source of the image printed at the top center of the check.<sup>3</sup>



**Figure 2.** Enlarged detail of medal printed on the check. The printed example replicates the actual medal that was awarded.

### **The Pleasant Valley Wine Company**

The Pleasant Valley Wine Co. was located in Rheims in Steuben County, NY. Pleasant Valley is the valley through which the inlet to Keuka Lake flows. Charles Davenport Champlin and his neighbors formed the winery in 1860. It holds the distinction of being U.S. Bonded Winery #1 – the first in a very large number ultimately bonded by the United States government.

After gaining popularity in the United States, the Pleasant Valley Wine Company began entering its products in international expositions. At the 1867 World Exposition in Paris, its champagne became the first American wine ever recognized in European competition. Six years later, at the Vienna Exposition, Pleasant Valley’s champagne took home first prize, becoming the first United States wine to win a medal in international competition. An image of a gold medal was featured on Pleasant Valley champagne labels for many years.

Pleasant Valley sold more champagne in the first six months of 1919 than in any previous entire year, only to have their momentum dashed by the beginning of Prohibition on 1 July 1919. The firm survived Prohibition by selling altar wines for religious purposes. There was a legal battle over whether that included champagne, an important Pleasant Valley product. The result was the definition and legalization of selling ‘sacramental champagne.’ After further complaints, that right to make and market ‘sacred bubbly’ was extended to other wineries! This may have lent new meaning to the term “high mass.”<sup>4</sup>

With the end of Prohibition, the prodigious output of the winery continued. An eight-mile short line railroad (the Bath & Hammondsport) was used to haul its products to the main lines of the Erie Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. In February of 1941, Pleasant Valley acquired Grand Imperial Champagne Cellars. In 1942, storage capacity was 500,00 gallons of wine and 3,000,000 bottles of champagne. In 1959 Pleasant Valley Wine Co. renamed itself Great Western Producers, Inc., after their principal label. In 1961 the neighboring Taylor Wine Company purchased a controlling interest and Great Western became an independent division of Taylor, ceasing to exist as an independent entity.<sup>5</sup>

### **The Steuben County Bank of Bath, NY**

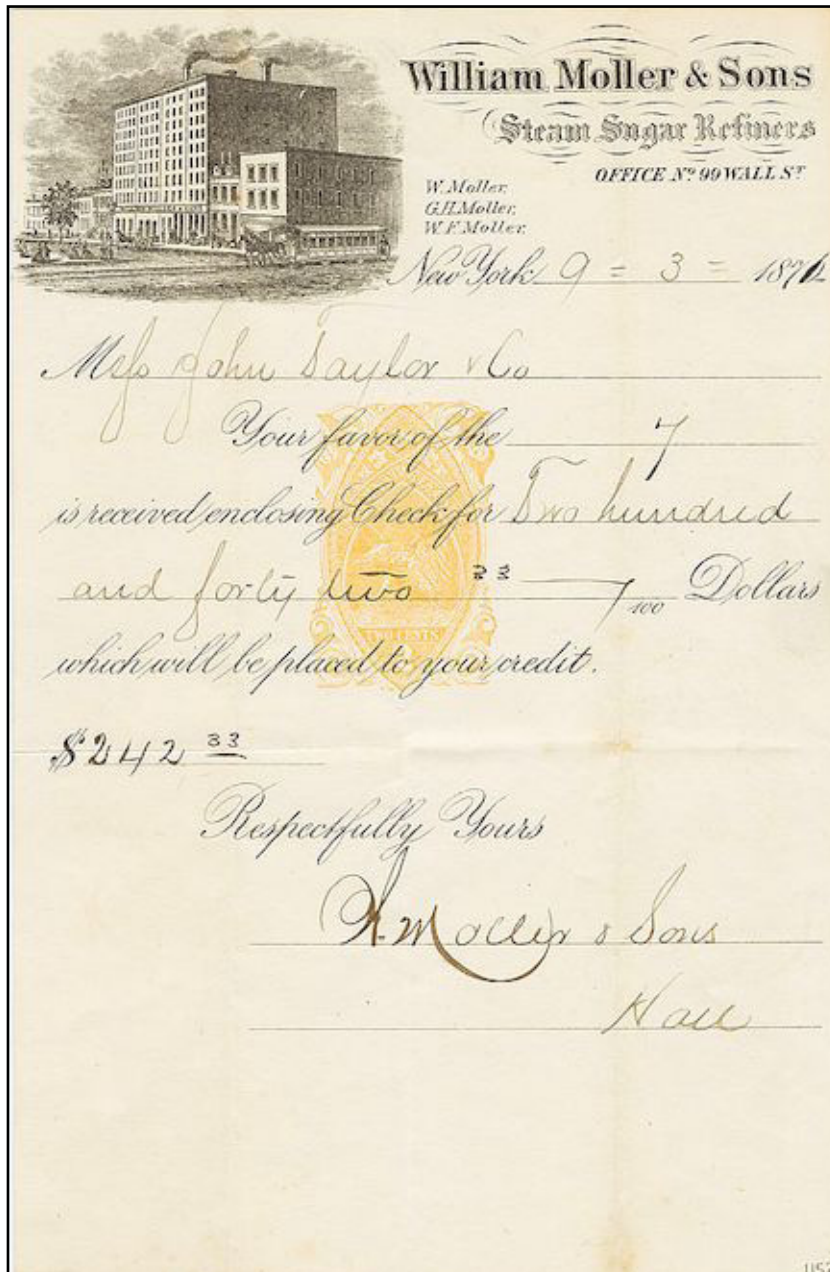
The Steuben County Bank of Bath, NY, was incorporated on 9 March 1832. Its first board of directors included John Magee, the principal founder, William W. McCay, Reuben Robie, Edward Howell, Constant Cook, James Faulkner, Andrew B. Dickenson, Chauncey Hoffman, Charles Butler, Henry S. Williams, Henry B. Gibson, Ansel St. John, and William S. Hubbell. The bank was located in a building on Pultney Park in Bath, NY. This building subsequently became home to the local Masonic Temple. Mr. Magee also had a bank in New York City. I was unable to find information showing when the bank went out of business or was absorbed by another firm. Founder John Magee was a wealthy man and his mansion later became the headquarters of the Steuben County Historical Society and continues in this capacity today (2013).<sup>6</sup>

### **William Moller & Sons**

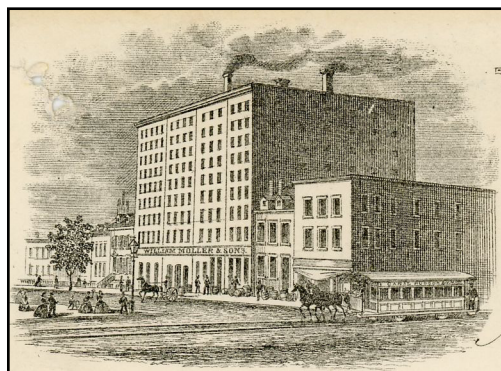
The payee, William Moller & Sons, was a major sugar refiner with offices at 99 Wall Street in New York City, with its factory located approximately 6 miles away in Brooklyn at 93 Vandam Street. The sons were G. H. Moller and W. F. Moller. There



is an interesting body of revenue stamped paper that still exists from the Mollers, some of it quite rare. Figure 3 shows a more common example of one of the receipts used by the company, complete with a vignette of what was very likely their Brooklyn, NY premises (enlarged in Figure 3a)<sup>7</sup>



**Figure 3.** RN-B1 receipt issued by William Moller & Sons on Sep 3, 1871. As a producer of refined sugar, their product would have found use in the wine making industry.



**Figure 3a.** Enlargement of the top of Figure 3 to better show the industrial premises of William Moller & Son.



Mr. Moller traveled in heady circles. His prosperous business allowed him to buy a handsome mansion built in Tarrytown, NY, approximately 30 miles north of New York City. From the late 1840s onward, with completion of the Hudson River Railroad, affluent New York City families were able to buy land and establish estates along the Hudson, which they used primarily as summer homes. In 1854, Edmund Coffin a New York businessman commissioned the construction of several local buildings, including a stone mansion at the corner of Sunnyside Lane (then called the Highland Turnpike) and now called South Broadway.

The first owner, William Moller, named his new home at 828 South Broadway The Cedars. An emigrant from Germany, William became a successful sugar merchant. He also invented the “sugar loaf machine” used in producing sugar cubes. The mansion (Figure 4) included provision to house the Moller family, which in addition to William included his mother, his wife, and their 6 children plus a staff was comprised of a governess, a cook, three household workers, and a coachman. Neighbors included the railroad baron Jay Gould and the founder of a five and ten cent store chain, J. J. Newberry. Another neighbor was author Washington Irving, who celebrated his last birthday at The Cedars in 1859. Albert Bierstadt, a member of the Hudson River School of painting. William eventually transferred the estate to his brother Peter, who died in 1879. At that time, Peter’s estate sold The Cedars for \$60,000. The mansion went through a long succession of owners and still exists as of 2013.<sup>8</sup>



**Figure 4.** The Moller mansion – The Cedars.

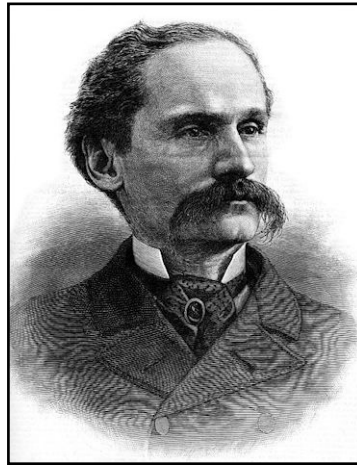
Moller & Sons fell upon hard times in 1875, probably as a result of the Panic of 1873 which had a prolonged negative effect on the economy of the United States. In September of 1875, the firm was taken to court for failure to redeem \$16,000 in notes they had outstanding. Importers of sugar during this time had lost their direct trade with grocers and had been increasingly compelled to do business through sugar refiners (such as Moller & Sons), who were required to keep large stocks on hand. Disposing of these stocks turned out to be an unwieldy process and importers had been working hard to sustain the refiners so the overall process did not collapse. Moller & Sons had been keeping their heads above water in this process, but came a cropper as a result of disastrous real estate speculation. It is unknown whether the firm weathered this crisis, but the New York Times reported they had assets of \$1,700,000 and liabilities of \$600,000, so they presumably a way was found to weather the storm.<sup>9</sup>

From information that I was able to find, it appears that the firm indeed survived to later become part of the large American Sugar Refining Co. conglomerate, formed in nearby New Jersey in 1891, which came to dominate the American sugar industry for many years.<sup>10</sup>

### **Ira Davenport**

Ira Davenport was born in Hornellsville (about 1.5 miles northwest of downtown Hornell), NY on 28 June, 1841. After completing a college preparatory education, he assumed management of the family estate and business holdings from his father. This must have included an association with the Pleasant Valley Winery Co. while he was in his early 30s. His primary career, however, was as a politician. He was a member of the New York State Senate (27th District) from 1878 to 1881, sitting in the 101st, 102nd, 103rd and 104th New York State Legislatures. He was New York State Comptroller from 1882 to 1883, elected at the New York state election, 1881, but defeated for re-election at the New York state election, 1883, by Democrat Alfred C. Chapin. Davenport was a member of the 49th and 50th United States Congresses, holding office from March 4 1885, to March 4 1889. At the New York state election in 1885, he was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, but was defeated by Democrat David B. Hill. After leaving public office, he returned to the

management of his family's business ventures until his retirement. He died on 26 Oct, 1904 in Bath, NY, and was buried at the Davenport Family Cemetery in Bath.<sup>11</sup>



**Figure 5.** Engraving of Ira Davenport.

Mr. Davenport was a generous benefactor to his community and the Ira Davenport Memorial Hospital in Bath, NY, was named after him. His wife was Katherine Sharpe Davenport (1860-1945) was the daughter of NY State Senator George H. Sharpe (1828-1900). Doing the math here, it is evident that Ira was either a cradle robber or that his wife liked older men. (-:

#### **DeWitt C. Bauder**

Mr. Bauder was the secretary of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co. in 1875. He had held this position and that of treasurer since the time the company was first formed in 1860. It could be inferred that he was a fairly busy man, as it appears that the check was issued on his behalf by Ira Davenport, who must have been associated with the winery in a reasonably responsible position before he entered the world of politics.

Mr. Bauder was born on 17 July 1836 in Palatine, NY. He married Julia Catherine Champlin, daughter of one of the founders of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., on 14 June, 1877. They had one child, a son James. Mr. Bauder worked as a bookkeeper for the winery for many years. This likely explains why he made this check on behalf of Mr. Davenport. Mr. Bauder died on 15 May 1911 in Urbana, NY.<sup>12</sup>

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10. American Sugar Refining Company. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\\_Sugar\\_Refining\\_Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Sugar_Refining_Company)
11. Ira Davenport. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ira\\_Davenport\\_%28politician%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ira_Davenport_%28politician%29)
12. DeWitt C. Bauder. <http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.newyork.counties.steuben/5472/mb.ashx>



## Collecting Territorial Paper - Part 7

by Jim Adams

We've taken a look at Montana fiscal documents from the 1860's and 1870's so far. As Montana became a state on November 8, 1889, we will take a look at some of the typical documents available from the last decade when they were a territory. Let's begin in Helena, the Territorial Capital since 1875.

By 1888 Helena was reputedly the city with more millionaires per capita than any other city in the world. Banks were thriving during the 1880's.



You may recall from TCC 106 that Samuel Thomas Hauser's Helena bank became the First National Bank of Helena in 1866, and his bank in Butte became the Butte City Bank in 1879. The draft above is still calling on S.T. Hauser and Company of Butte City rather than the Butte City Bank.

Hauser was appointed Territorial Governor in 1885. He resigned at the end of 1886 in order to spend full time on his businesses.

The First National Bank of Helena suspended operations as a result of the panic of 1893, and, despite consolidations and reorganizations, it went into receivership in September of 1896.



The 1880's were good to the Hershfields, too. Louis remained President, and Aaron served as Cashier through the decade.



The Hershfield check on the preceding page was written on the account of Greenhood, Bohm and Company, clothing and liquor dealers with offices in Helena and New York. Isaac Greenhood was the Helena partner, while Ferdinand Bohm remained in New York.

The check was written on May 30, 1882. (The last digit of the year was not entered, but the bank handstamp confirms the date.) By then the company was in receivership, having declared bankruptcy in February of that year. Greenhood went on to found a men's furnishings and manufacturing company with his son in the 1890's.



In 1882 the Hirschfields received a national charter for their bank under the name of the Merchants National Bank. The draft above was written to the Simmons Hardware Company of Saint Louis, who likely provided supplies in connection with the Hirschfield's mining activities. The brothers also purchased other banks in the state, and Aaron was involved in running them until he resigned in 1895.



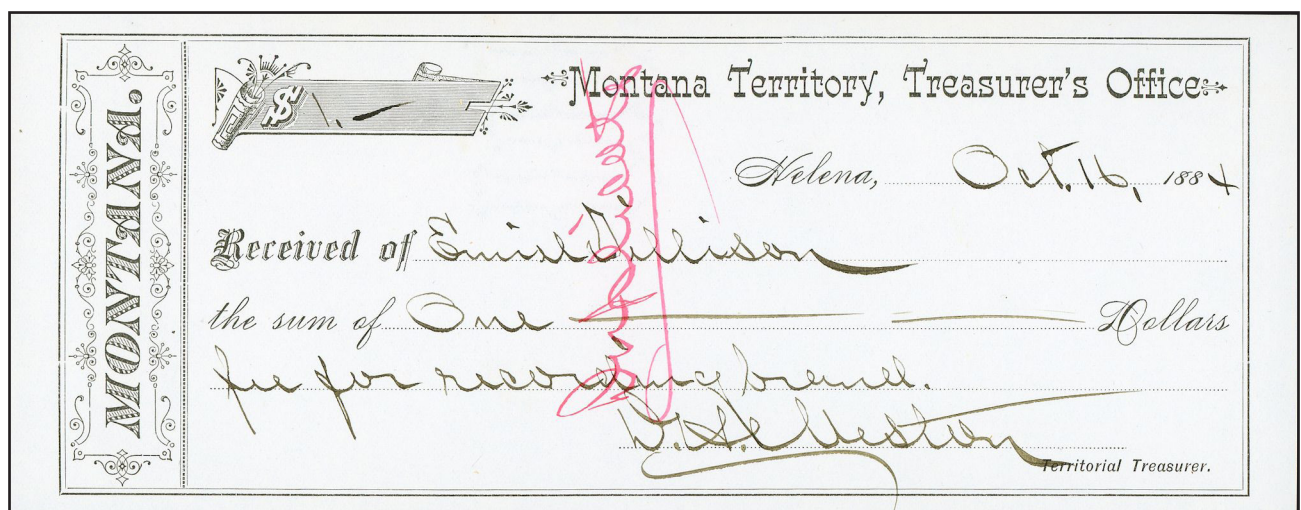
This check on the Merchants National was altered to Cora (Creek,) Montana, where Turner and Cresap ran a sheep ranch until 1887. After that time Bill Cresap conducted the stage station and hotel in the area.

When the First National failed in 1896-7 the event triggered a run on the Merchants National, which also went into receivership in 1897 as a result. A suit was brought against the Hershfield brothers, claiming that they were "criminally liable" for the bank's failure, but they were acquitted. The bank's affairs were not wound up until 1903. Lewis Hershfield died in 1910, and Aaron, by then a resident of the Lewis and Clark County Poor Farm, died in 1918.





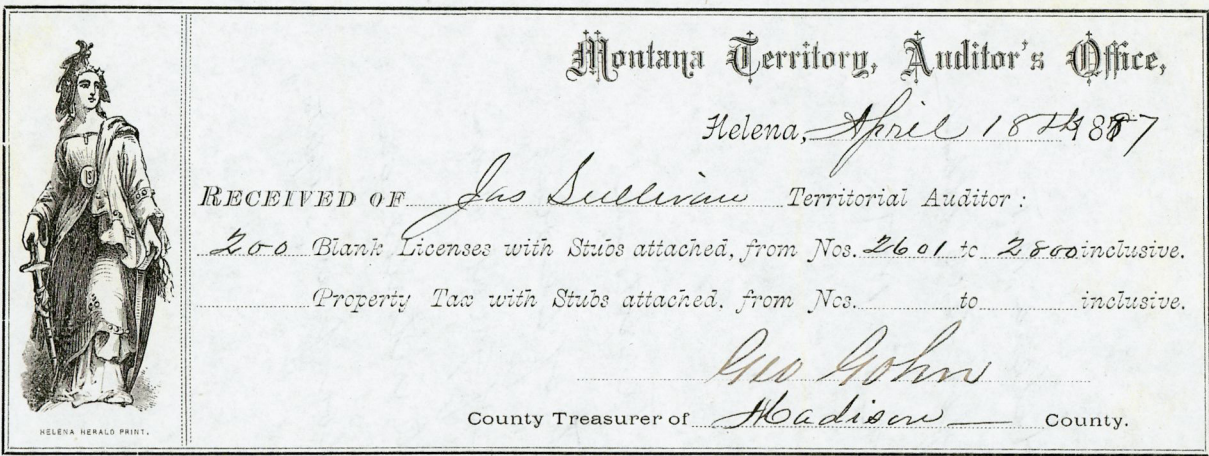
Very little information is available on the internet about the Brush Electric Light and Power Company, other than that they were a regional provider that was bought by larger firms when the industry consolidated. Stock certificates like this one are readily available for modest outlays, and make interesting additions to a territorial collection.



Another type of paper available to a territorial collector is that which was used by various administrative departments. This duplicate receipt from the Montana Territory Treasurer's Office is for one dollar for recording a brand. The name of the person whose brand is being recorded is not readily legible, but he was probably a cattleman.



Continuing with government documents, here is a receipt from the Territorial Auditor's Office for 200 blank licenses, with stubs attached.




Montana Territory, Auditor's Office,  
Helena, *April 18th 1887*

RECEIVED OF *Jas Sullivan* Territorial Auditor:  
*200* Blank Licenses with Stubs attached, from Nos. *2601* to *2800* inclusive.  
Property Tax with Stubs attached, from Nos. \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ inclusive.

*Geo John*  
County Treasurer of *Madison* County.

HELENA HERALD PRINT.

Montana also had an attractive variety of territorial warrants.



No. *1028*

“ ( TERRITORY OF MONTANA ) ”  
COUNTY OF LEWIS & CLARKE.

Helena, MT. *Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> 1883*

**TERRITORIAL WARRANT,**

The Treasurer will pay to *J. P. Alden* or order  
*seventy four and 50/100* Dollars  
for fuel, lights & postage for *L. D. M. h.*  
out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.  
Presented for Payment and Registered  
*October 1 1883*  
*D. H. Weston*  
Territorial Treasurer.

*J. P. Woolman*  
Territorial Auditor.

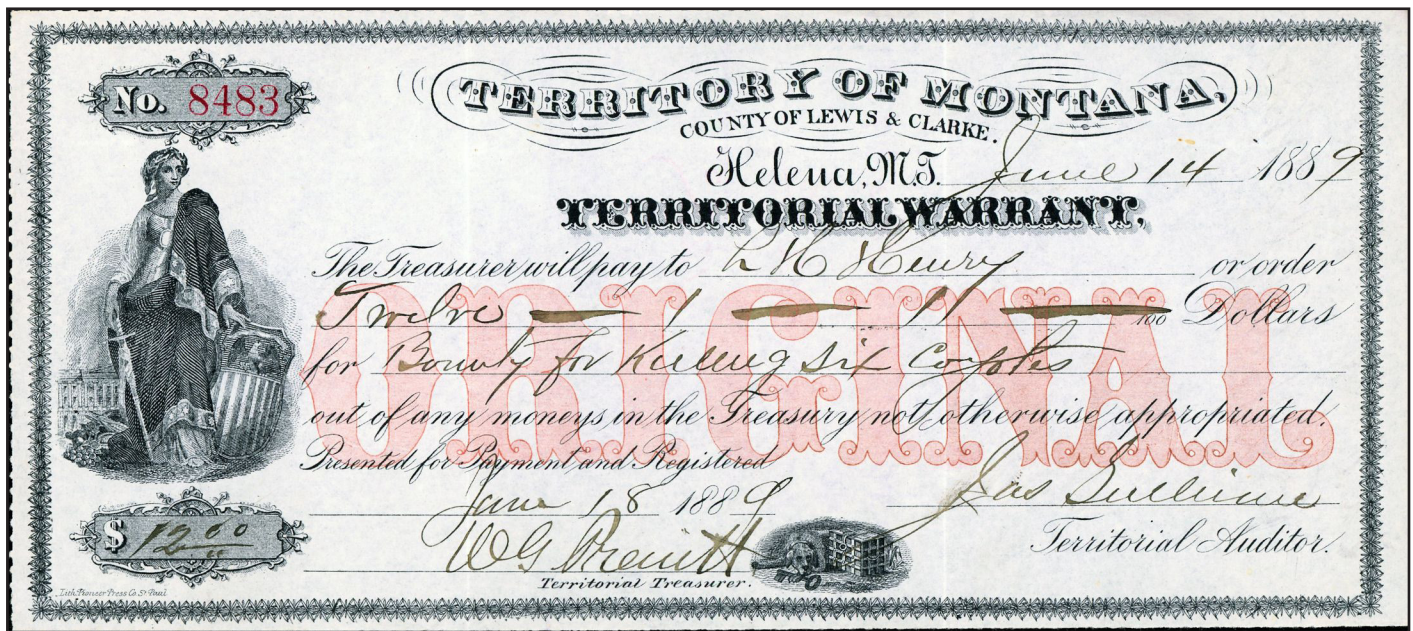
\$ *74.50*

The vignette on this 1883 warrant should look familiar. It was used by the Hershfield banks in the 1860's. (Needless to say, it is not *exactly* the same - Editor.)

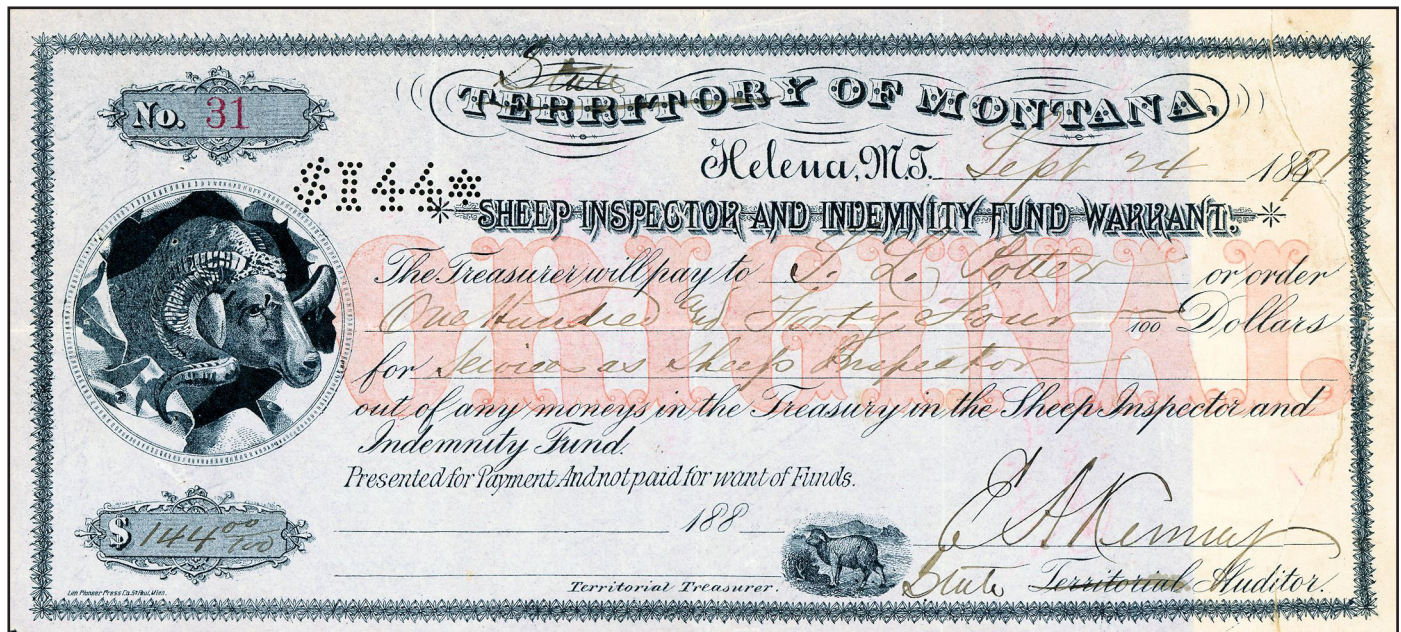
The warrant was used to draw funds for fuel, lights and postage for some period in 1883.

The warrants on the next page feature other vignettes, probably for easy identification, though they are far enough apart in time that it is possible for the style to have changed according to the taste of each Territorial Auditor, as that office seems to have had a different incumbent at each time we can illustrate.





This 1889 warrant, issued before statehood, draws twelve dollars to pay the bounty for killing six coyotes. This was a drop in the bucket so far as limiting the range of the animal, and the program was far from successful.



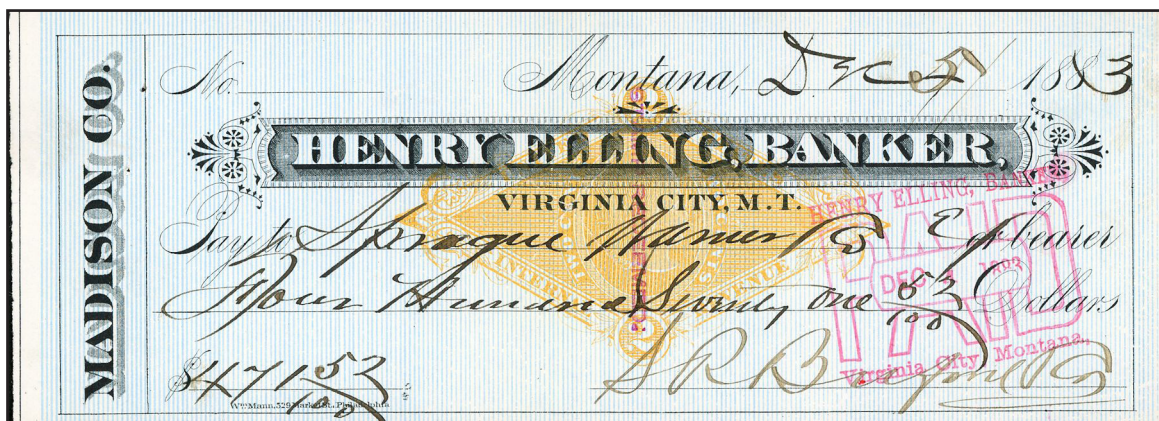
One more territorial warrant, but used in 1891, almost two years after statehood. It obviously was used several years after it was distributed, since the Auditor had to cross out "Territorial" and substitute "State" in two places in order to use it. At top, and before his title at bottom.

The warrant, appropriately enough, considering the vignettes, was to pay for inspection of sheep. This use and specialized vignettes leads to the conclusion that there were several different documents in use at the same time, with vignettes used like a color coding to differentiate them. Why it made any difference which one was used is another question, which we are not prepared to answer. Perhaps a member who has worked in state government could comment?





The Hecla Consolidated Mining Company mined silver and some gold. They were the anchor of Glendale in the 1800's. Noah Armstrong and Company were the local bankers. A bit earlier in his varied career Armstrong formed a partnership with Charles Dahler of Virginia City, whose main occupation was banking, for building a smelter at Glendale. Armstrong himself wore a number of different hats, one of which was owning a famous racehorse, Spokane, which won the Kentucky Derby in 1889.



Henry Elling's bank in Virginia City (see TCC 106) was operated more successfully than some of the Helena banks that we have been following. It survived several panics in the late 1900's and became the Elling State Bank in 1899.

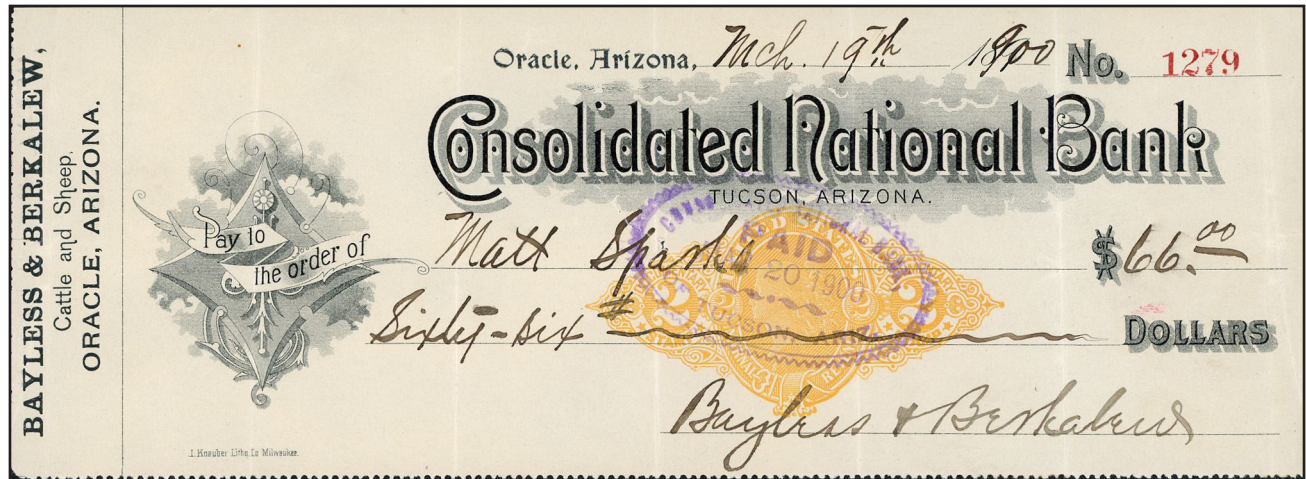




The First National Bank of Butte (see 1884 draft on the preceding page) was founded by millionaire Andrew Jackson Davis and Samuel T. Hauser in 1877. It also survived into the Twentieth Century.

To be continued.

## Arizona Notes by Melvin Dill



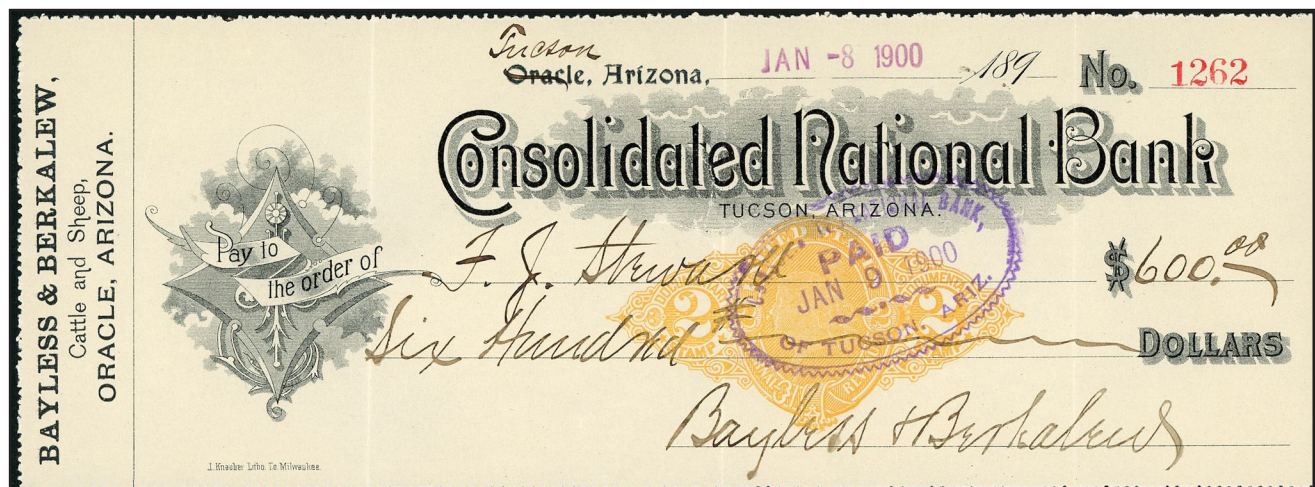
The Consolidated National Bank of Tucson was founded by David Henderson, B.M. Jacobs and M.P. Freeman. The three later organized the First National Bank, which became the Arizona National Bank.

This check is drawn on the account of Bayless and Berkalew in the town of Oracle, Arizona. Oracle is a small mountain community north of Tucson.

Charles H. Bayless (1863-1938) was born in Highland, Kansas, and first came to Arizona in 1883, bringing his father to Tombstone for his health. After a few months he returned to Kansas and earned his B.S. degree at the Highland Presbyterian College. After teaching a few years he then attended Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore for post graduate studies.

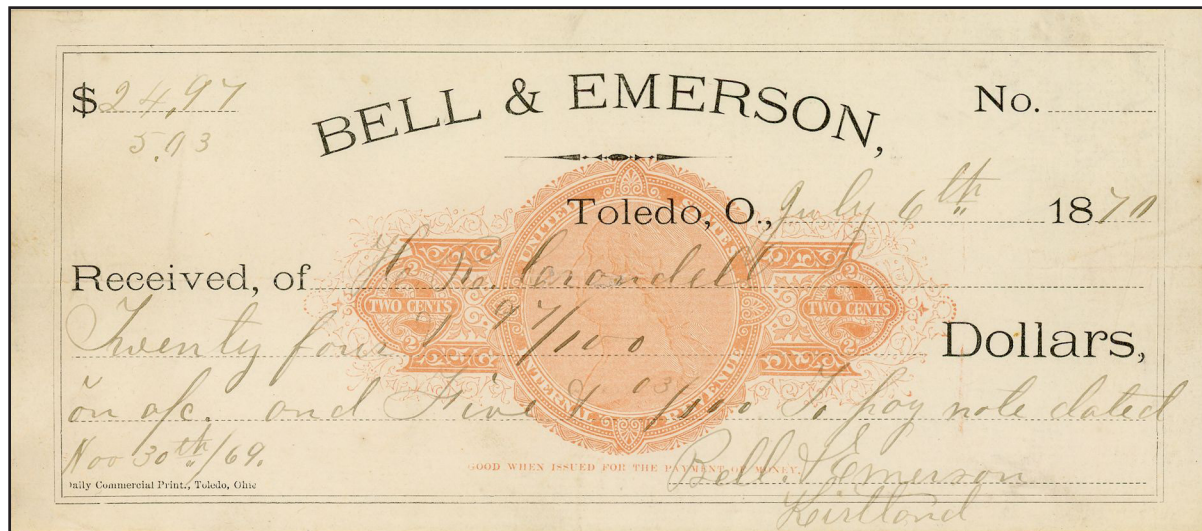
In 1890 Bayless returned to Arizona and established a cattle ranch near the San Pedro River, and later bought a sheep ranch in Oracle with Jehiel Berkalew. The Bayless and Berkalew Company was one of the largest cattle ranches in the San Pedro district.

Bayless was at one time vice-president of the Consolidated National Bank and was associated with the Valley National Bank. He was also a charter member of the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society.



## Inventory Updates

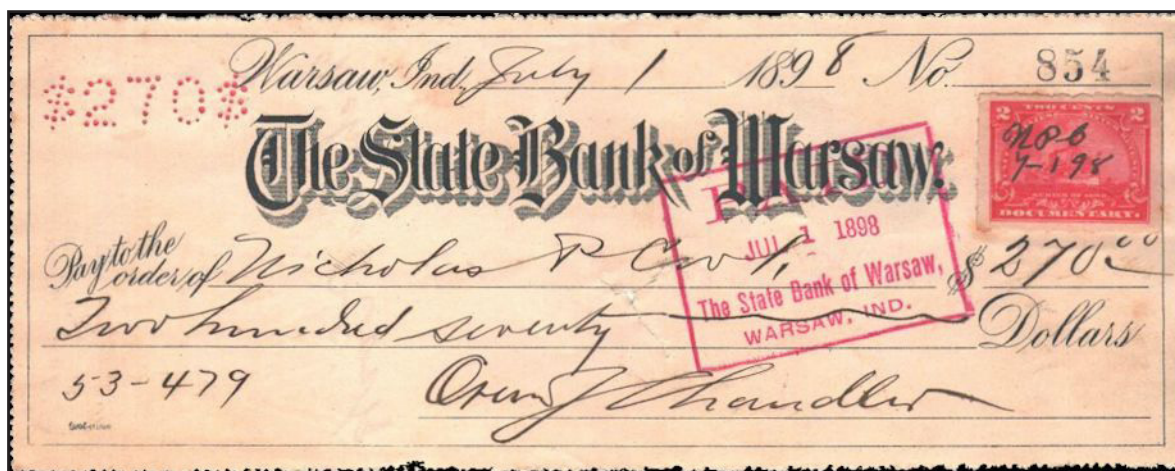
C17



This unlisted C17 used in Toledo, Ohio appeared on eBay in late November. (Illustration courtesy of Lyman Hensley.)

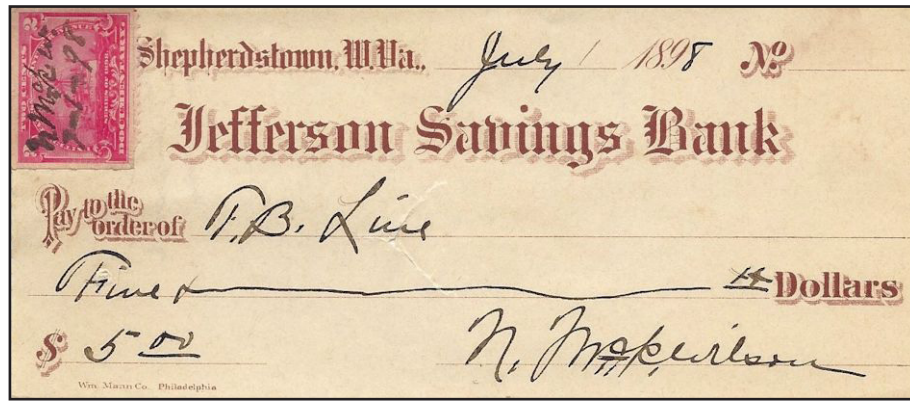
## First Day of Use Two-Cent Battleships

Stephen DeLieto sent in scans of two more first day uses of two-cent battleships.



Use in Windsor, Indiana on July 1, 1898, confirmed by an appropriate bank handstamp. Oddly enough, the initials on the stamp appear to be those of the payee, so it is possible that the bank required him to buy it and initial it before they would cash the check.

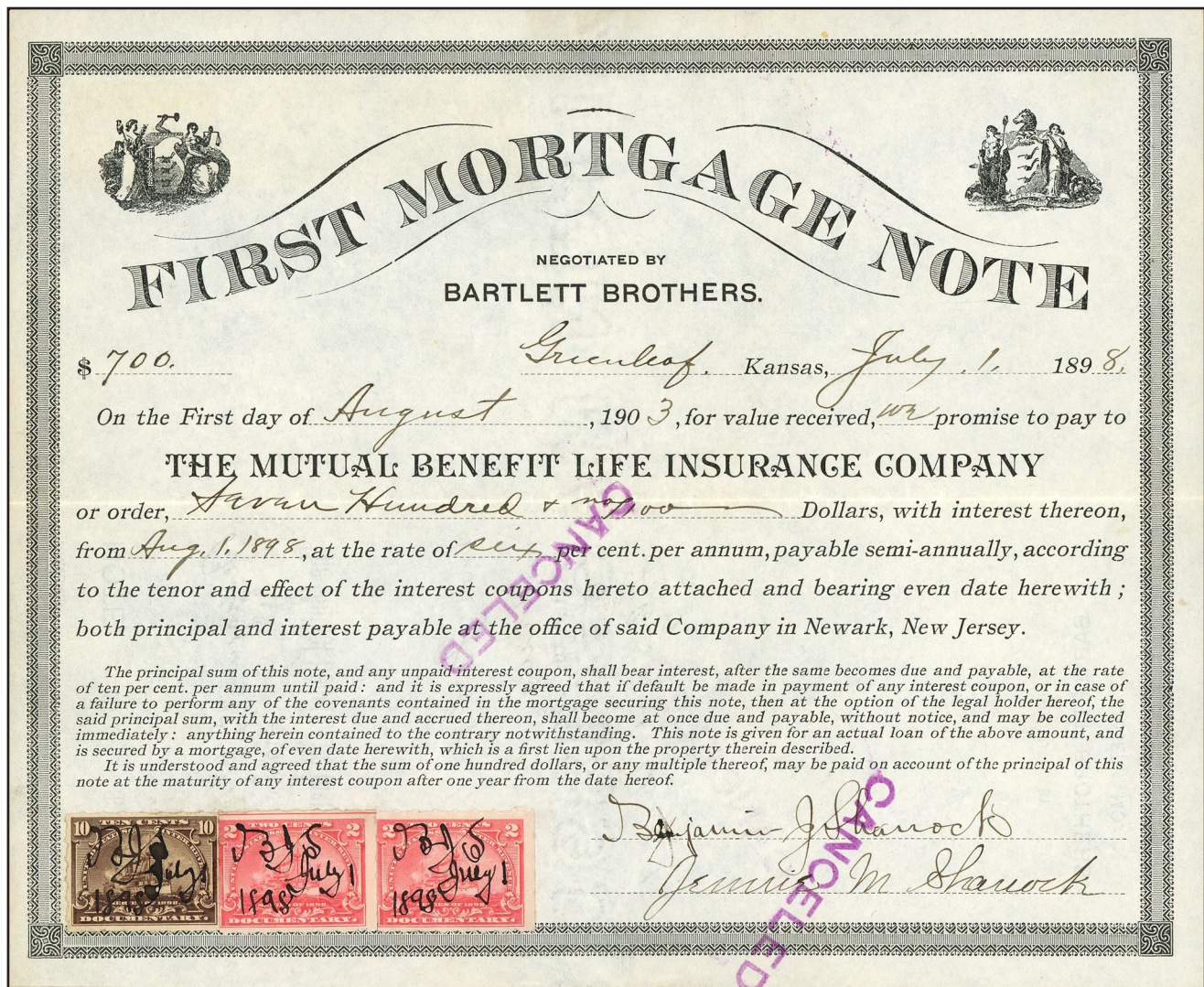




The other first day check is from Sheperdstown, West Virginia. It has no bank handstamp, but the initials on the stamp look very much like the capital letters in the payor's signature.

The other first day use comes from Mike Morrissey's archives. He recently offered a portion of his document collection though Richard Friedberg, and this use comes from that holding. It now resides in the Editor's collection.

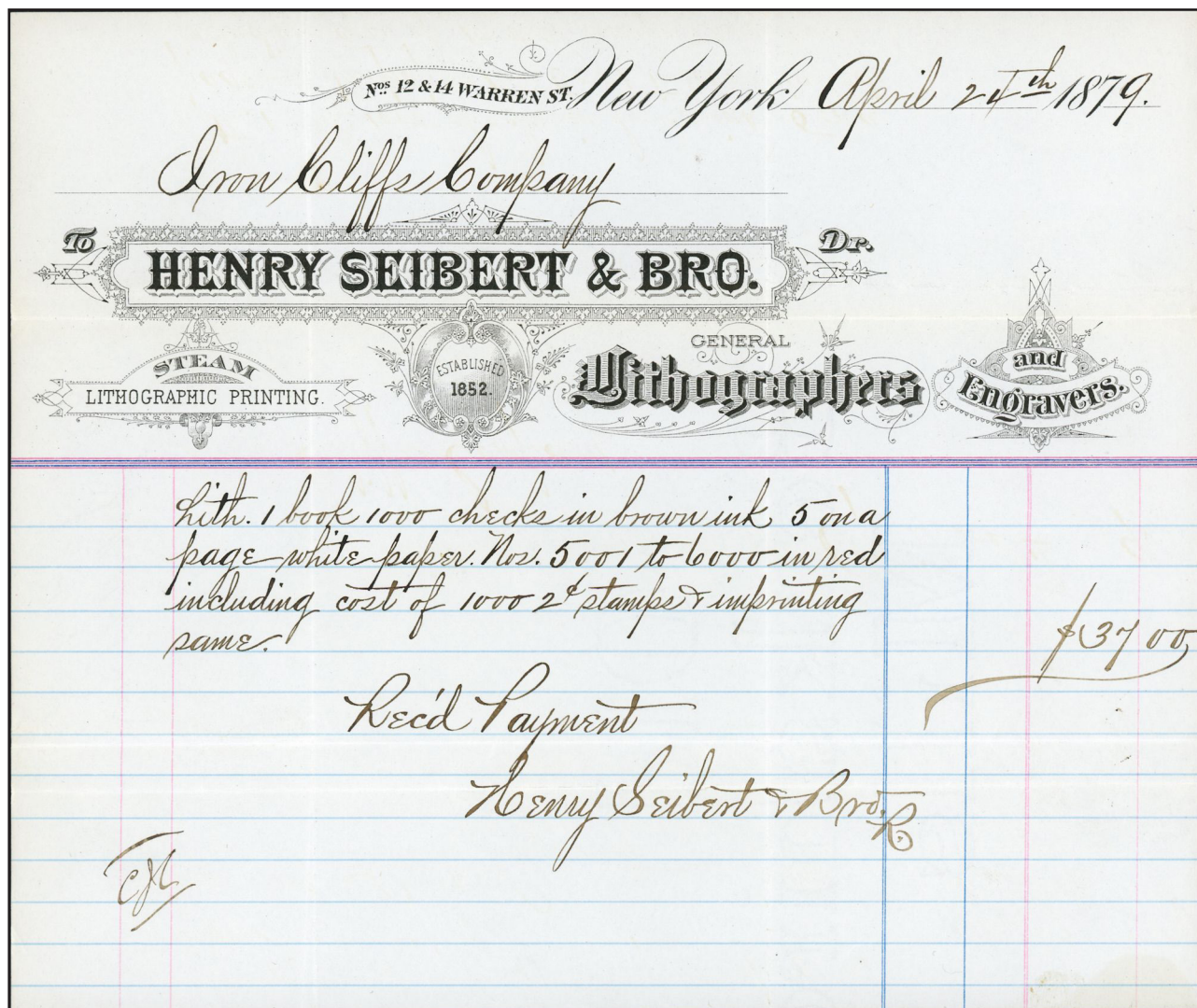
The Greenleaf, Kansas Mutual Benefit mortgage note was taxed fourteen cents on a mortgage of \$700, and the stamps include two two-cent battleships.





# A Find in the Marketplace

## Bob Hohertz



A printing receipt from Henry Seibert & Brother, SiB in the Security Printers Guide, for printing 1,000 checks for the Iron Cliffs Company in 1879, check numbers 5000 to 6000, and one of the checks printed in that batch. Siebert mentions that part of their charge was for 1,000 2¢ stamps "and imprinting same," but they could not have imprinted the stamps. They would have obtained the otherwise blank stamped paper from the Graphic Company, New York, so the charge mentioned would have been passing the tax and cost of imprinting along to the consumer. A similar matchup can be found in TCC 104.



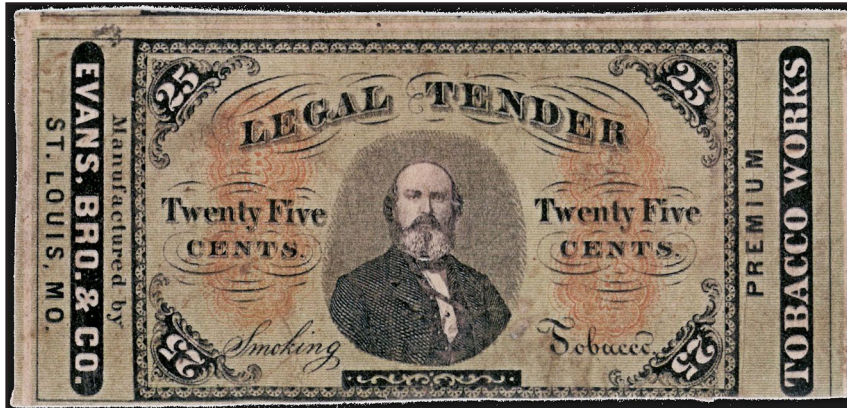
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## Letter to the Editor

Dear Bob -

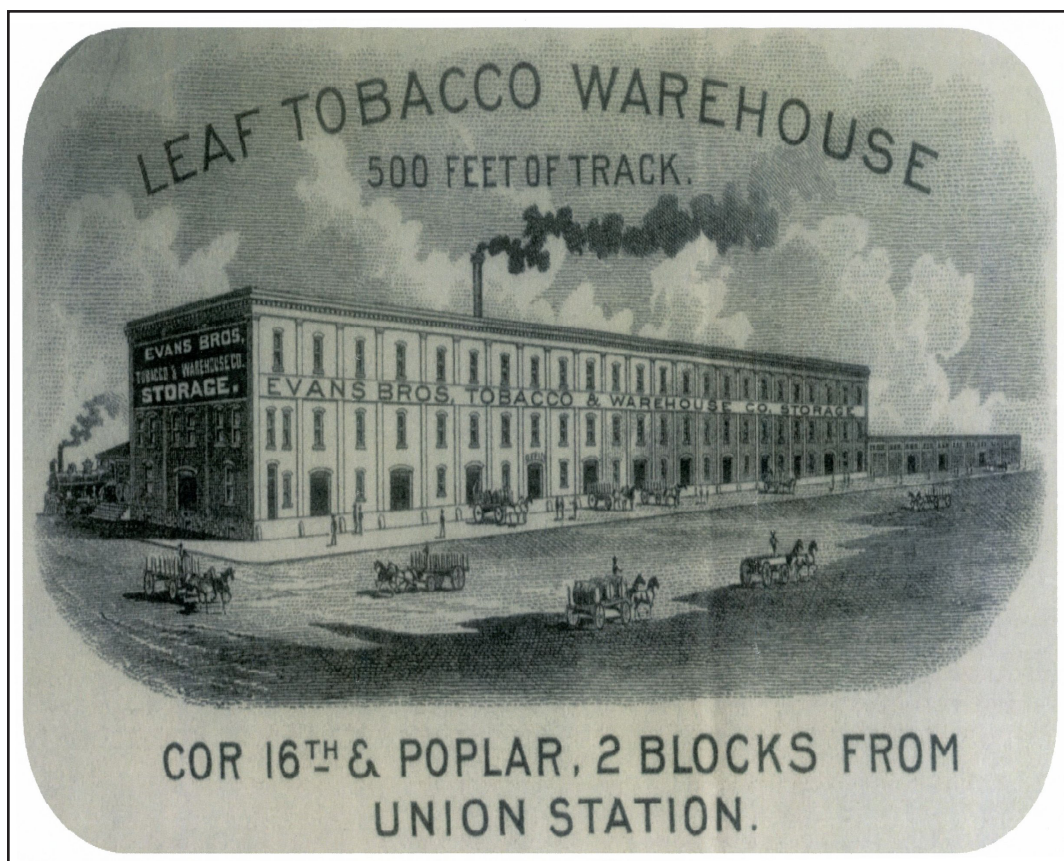
I reviewed my checks and could not find any with tobacco-related vignettes. I have this item, probably a label used by the Evans Brothers & Co. of Saint Louis.

The brothers, Charles, Joseph and John, operated a tobacco manufacturing and storage warehouse near Union Station in 1861 and became involved in the cotton business after the war.



The label, similar in size to the then-circulating fractional currency, shows the figure 25 on each corner and the printed price of 25 cents for the package of smoking tobacco. An unidentified male portrait is in the center. Orange designs on either side of the note add to the appearance of this item.

Sincerely,  
Ron Horstman



## Pennsylvania Banks - 23

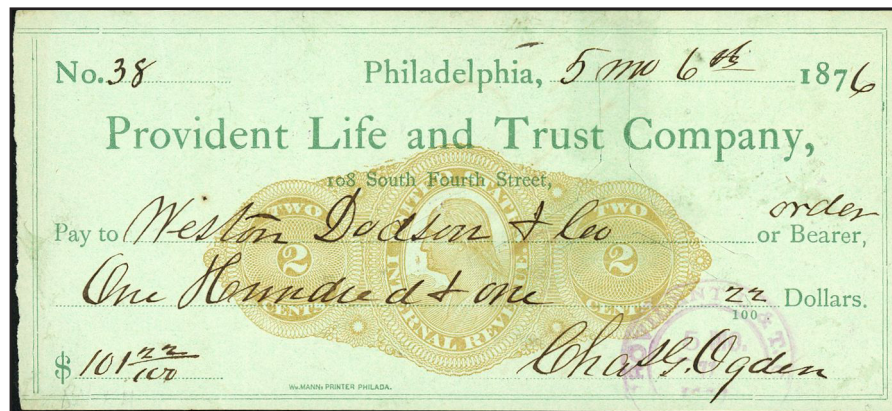
by Peter Robin

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/User	Size in mm
<b>Philadelphia - part 8</b>						
<b>Provident Life and Trust Company</b>	G1	187-	WmM	Green on light Green	Empty box	160 x 65 mm.
Same	D1	187_	WmM	Red on Cream	Preston Retreat	194 x 75 mm.



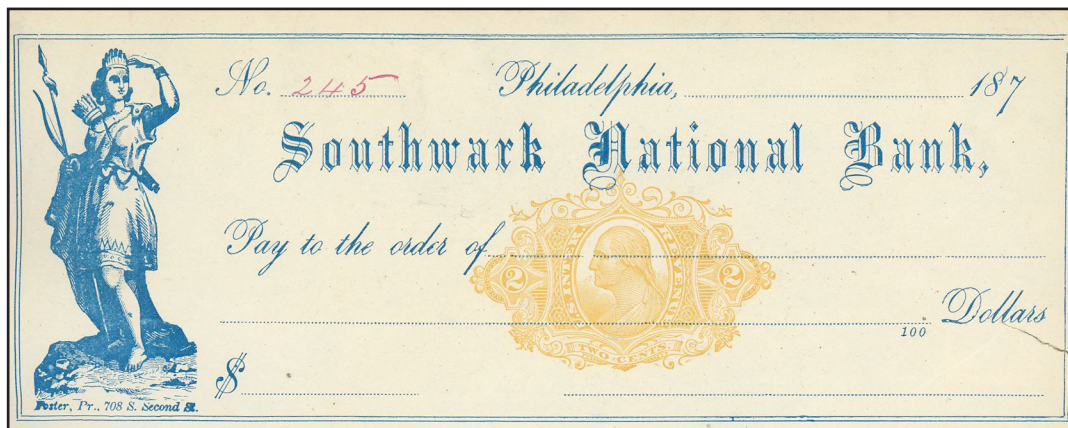
Same	R135	1873	None	Black on White	This Company insures.....	181 x 67 mm.
Same	R151	1876	None	Black on White	This Company insures.....	193 x 72 mm.
Same	K11	1876	WmM	Green on Green	none	



Same	G1	1879	WmM	Black on Tan	None	142 x 65 mm.
Same	R152	1881	WmM	Black on Mauve	This Company insures.....	197 x 76 mm.
Same	G1	1882	WmM	Black on Tan	None	
Same	R164	1898	None	Black on Tan	Charles C. Townsend	194 x 74 mm.
Same	X7	1898	WmM	Black on Tan	J.B. Townsend, Jr.	195 x 74 mm.
Same	X7	1901	WmM	Black on Tan	Townsend, Elliott & Townsend	190 x 71 mm.
Same	X7	190-	WmM	Black on light Rose	None	191 x 74 mm.



Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette/User	Size in mm
<b>Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Co.</b>	None	1888	WmM	Black on Lemon	Peoples Passenger Railway Co.	194 x 90 mm.
Same	X7	1901	WmM	Black on Tan	Charles L. Hamilton	200 x 80 mm.
<b>Real Estate Trust Co.</b>	R154	1898	B&K	Rust on Yellow	None	150 x 67 mm.
Same	R164	1898	None	Rust on White	None (Philadelphia at top)	150 x 70 mm.
Same	R164	1900	B&K	Black on Aqua	1340 Chestnut St	200 x 73 mm.
Same	X7	1901	None	Black on Aqua	Shinn & Baer	198 x 73 mm.
<b>Schuylkill Bank</b>	None	1825	None	Black on White	Cityscape	153 x 65 mm.
Same	None	1830	None	Black on White	ridge over Schuylkill	
Same	None	1836	RDD?	Black on White	Ornamental border	
Same	None	1838	WME	Black on White	Ornamental design	
<b>Southwark Bank</b>	None	1855	??T	Black on White	Bank logo and Commerce	
Same	R5	1864	Fos	Black on White	Kneeling woman	



Same	L5	187	Fos	Blue on White	Female Indian warrior	180 x 72 mm.
Same	J4, G1 or F1	1872-1888	FPr	Blue on White	Female Indian warrior	180 x 67 mm.
Same	R152	1879	Bla	Black on White	Two farming women	180 x 70 mm.
<b>Spring Garden Bank</b>	G1	1878	CFC	Black on Gray stripes	Bank building	187 x 90 mm.
Same	D1	1875	WmM	Black on White	None	150 x 67mm.
Same	D1	1875	WmM	Black on Violet	Open panel left	156 x 69 mm.



Same	K6	1875	None	Black on White	Woman and Flag	200 x 75 mm.
Same	G1	1877	CFC	Black on Lavender	None	156 x 69 mm.

More Philadelphia banks next issue.



### Announcements

**Annual Dues** Please note the dues renewal notice on the inside page of the mailing wrapper. Please renew promptly, as this will reduce the effort and expense of sending reminders. Please also remember the ASCC's delicate financial position and consider adding on a donation. Any amount, no matter how small, is much appreciated.

**Election of Board Members** My term as a Board member and the terms of Board members Bob Hohertz, Lyman Hensley, and Mike Kazanjian will expire at the end of 2013. 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, 2014, the members listed above will have their terms extended for two years in accordance with our bylaws. If we have additional candidates, a ballot will be included with the January-March, 2014 issue.

*Hermann Sveter*

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### Secretary's Report

Lyman Hensley

Previous Total	164
New Members	0
Reinstatements	0
Resignations	0
Deaths	0
Undeliverable	0
No Forwarding Address	0
Current Total	164

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Member Exchange

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

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](mailto: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: 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.

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

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

Collector seeks checks autographed by famous people. Top prices paid. **Michael Reynard**, 1301 20th Street #260, Santa Monica, CA 90404. [reynard@ucla.edu](mailto:reynard@ucla.edu)

Wanted: Revenue stamped (RN) checks from Washington, D.C., Alaska and Wyoming and embossed revenue checks from Canada. **Peter Martin**, POB 6074, Fredericksburg, VA 22403; E-mail [pmartin2525@yahoo.com](mailto:pmartin2525@yahoo.com)

Collector seeks pre-1800 checks and promissory notes. Please email images and prices to **Gerard Smith** at [gerard@gerardsmith.com](mailto:gerard@gerardsmith.com)

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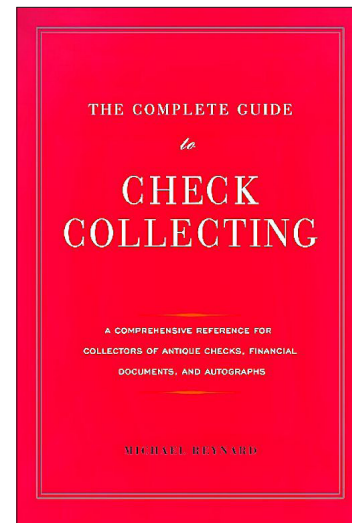
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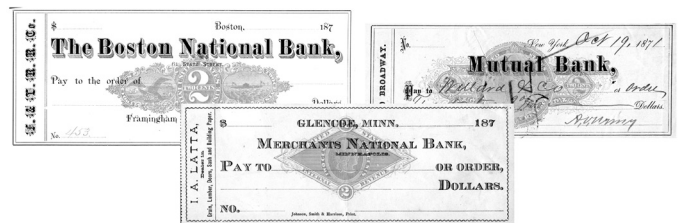
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**Lyman Hensley, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178, USA**

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2. Checks, U.S.

Region or States of Interest: \_\_\_\_\_

3. U.S. Government Checks

4. Miscellaneous Fiscal Documents

Bank Drafts

Bills of Exchange

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Promissory Notes

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Warrants

5. Checks, Great Britain

6. Checks, Canada

7. Checks, World

Region or Countries of Interest: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Travelers Checks and Money Orders

9. Specimen Checks

10. Ration Checks

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12. Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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20. Vignettes

21. Autographs

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26. Wells Fargo History

30. Stocks and Bonds

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