

THE CHECK COLLECTOR

July - September 2006

The Journal of
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

Number 79



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

The Check Collector (ISSN 1066-3061) is published quarterly by the American Society of Check Collectors, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178-1934. Subscription only by membership, dues \$13 per year in the US (\$17 per year in Canada and Mexico, \$23 elsewhere). Periodicals postage paid at Northfield, MN 55057 and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: send address changes to: *The Check Collector*, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178-1934. All rights reserved.

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, black and white copy, preferably as large as can be obtained**. 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 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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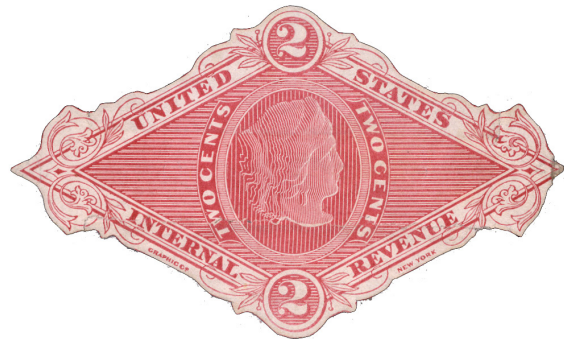
All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Treasurer.

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<http://ascinfo.com>



In this issue we update the user census of RN G3's that Bill Castenholz supplied eight years ago. In that time we can add ten more users of this uncommon imprint to the list!

Two of that ten are the banks who issued the check and draft pictured on the cover. The checks from another two are shown on page 24.

Advertising rates are as follows:

One quarter page	\$25.00/issue
Business card size	\$15.00/issue
\$10 discount for four issues paid at once.	

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Dues:

US: \$13 per year
Canada, Mexico: \$17 per year
Elsewhere: \$23 per year

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The Oregon Electric Railway Company

by Dick Naven



First Issue of Capital Stock, Cert. #3, signed by Henry Ladd Corbett as Vice President, and Thomas Scott Brooke as Secretary, June 29, 1906. A GOES #46 form, printed by the Glass & Prudhomme Co.

The Oregon Electric Railway was incorporated under the general laws of the State of Oregon on May 15, 1906, by Thomas Scott Brooke, H. L. Corbett, and R. W. Lewis, with capital stock of \$2,500,000. The purpose of the corporation was to construct or otherwise acquire a line of railroad extending from Portland through Salem, the state capitol, to Roseburg, Oregon, with various branches.

The OERy chose a local firm, the Willamette Construction Company, to build the line. Their president was Alfred A. Stuart. Partial payment for construction was made in the form of common stock, on August 9, 1906, for 24,993 shares, Certificate #8.

The articles of incorporation were amended on April 22, 1908, to provide for an increase of capital stock to 100,000 shares, divided into 50,000 shares of preferred stock at \$100 per share. And again, on October 15, 1909, so as to authorize the issuance of 4000 shares of deferred stock, par value \$100 per share.

The archives of the OERy held 11 stock books, and this article will catalog all the varieties, with additional information on some of the more significant pieces.

The OERy was born of an era when the control of major transcontinental railroad lines was still very much in contention, and the original owners of the OERy soon found themselves at a loss to control their own destiny. Early on, major funding came from the New York City firm of Moffat & White. As the costs for constructing the line continued to mount, the Willamette Construction Co. agreed to take a partial payment in preferred shares. Certificate #1 was issued for 400 shares, and certificate #2 for 3600 more shares were issued in late 1908 as part payments.



Preferred Capital Stock Certificate #1, issued to Willamette Construction Company, signed by George B. Moffat as President, and George F. Nevins as Secretary, Nov. 23, 1908. A Broun-Green Company form.

Preferred Stock certificates numbered 3 through 22 were all made out to Moffat & White, were all for 10 shares each, and were all issued on the 14th of December, 1909. Curious. Certificates numbering 23 through 30, with #30 the last issued, were to various local persons; most were issued for 2 to 5 shares, with one exception (47 shares), and they were all issued in 1910.

The property was acquired June 3, 1910, by the Great Northern Railway Company through the purchase of practically all (19,475 shares) of the capital stock, by their agent, E.T. Nichols. Subsequently, on June 7, 1910, Mr. Nichols exchanged his certificate #C16, for two certificates, #C17, for 9,750 shares, and #C18, for 9,725 shares, respectively. It was by this means that a one-half interest was acquired by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. On March 3, 1911, all of the above-mentioned stock was assigned to the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company. Although the SP&S operated as a separate entity, it was owned jointly by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. The GNRy and the NPRy did not always see eye to eye in co-operating the SP&S, and the SP&S sometimes was challenged to keep both parents happy.

In the first book of Capital Stock, there are a few certificates that have the amount of capital stock altered and the amount of preferred stock added to the text of the form. This is in line with the information regarding amendments to the articles of incorporation, mentioned above. Subsequently, another stock book was started for Common Shares. Certificate #C16, the piece of history documenting the sale of the OERy, is shown on the next page.

This Common Shares stock book had between 60 and 70 certificates issued, from a book of 250 forms. The last issued piece was #C76; some intervening certificates were "spoiled" or "signed by old officers".

The next book was for "Temporary Certificate(s) to be exchanged for Permanent Certificate(s) when prepared", numbered from 251 to 500. No stubs show any evidence that any certificates were ever issued, and all pieces from #257 to #500 were present when we surveyed the book. These appear to have been prepared as an item of convenience for the transfer agent, the Columbia Trust Company.



Common Shares #C16, to E.T. Nichols, for 19,475 shares, June 3, 1910. A Broun-Green Company form.



An unissued Common Shares Temporary Certificate, 191_. A Broun-Green Company form.

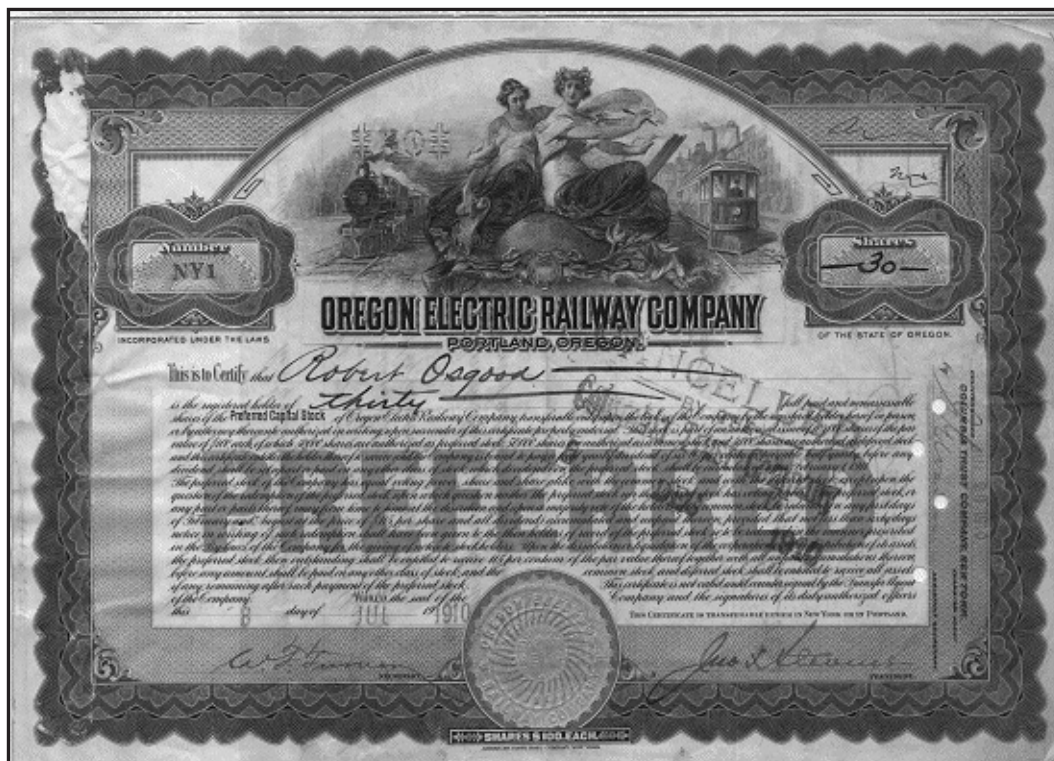
Three additional books are of different series of Preferred Shares. There is a P Series, issued from Portland, an NY Series, issued from New York, and a pair of smaller, soft cover, Temporary Preferred Shares certificate books as well.

The P Series book had only eight certificates issued from it, and of the four in the book when seen, two were less than attractive, one having a ragged lower edge and the other having several ink stains. Certificate #P5 was issued to the SP&S for 755 shares, on March 3, 1911, the same day that ownership of 19,475 shares of common stock was transferred from the GNRy and the NPRy. This certificate was signed by Jonathan X. Stevens as President and W.F. Turner as Secretary. The certificate has an additional embossed seal in the vignette, of the SP&S Railway Co. The Portland agent for the OERY, Security Savings & Trust Co., has their counter-signature at the right hand side.



Above: Certificate #P5, dated March 3, 1911. *An American Bank Note Company form.*

Below: Preferred Shares Certificate NY1, issued to Robert Osgood for 30 shares. *An American Bank Note Company form.*



The NY Series Preferred Shares book had several sections of issued certificates, separated by sections of “spoiled”, or “signed by old officers” pages. They clearly represent different time periods in the history of the OERY. This book was used by the OERY agent in New York City, Columbia Trust Company; their counter-signature appears on the right hand side

An interesting note to the certificate pictured on the bottom of the preceding page is that these particular shares were subsequently transferred to E.T. Nichols, the GNRy agent. Both E.T. Nichols and Albert H. Kent, acting as agents for the GNRy and the NPRy, respectively, bought up outstanding shares of the OERY and transferred ownership to the SP&S, as is evidenced by the stubs and cancellation/transfer notations in the various stock books.

The fourth and final variety of Preferred Shares certificates is the Temporary Preferred Shares found in the two smaller soft cover books. The first book is numbered from 1 to 149, and the second, from 150 to 199. None were issued from the second book. Approximately 90 pieces were issued; this book was used by the Columbia Trust Company in New York City. Certificate No. 6, for 30 shares, issued to Robert Osgood, appears to be the predecessor to NY1, illustrated above.

This book bears witness to a capital-raising campaign, for the first 34 certificates were issued on one day, December 27, 1909. In the underwriters’ desire to sell a certain number of shares on the opening day of the offering, it appears that a fair amount of persuasion may have been applied, for Jackson & Curtis, the New York City transfer agents, were purchasers of 100, 50, 30, & 25 shares, and, Moffat & White, who already was New York City’s largest backer of the OERY, bought 100, 100, 100, 50, 50, 45, 4, 25, 8, 6, 1, & 10 shares. Can you hear them now? “If you’ll buy 25 shares, we’ll buy 25 shares, too...”. Even Western Union Life Insurance Company got in on the action that day, for 50 shares. The day’s total looks to be about 1250 shares.

Additional shares were sold from December 29 through January and on into February, February 16 being another good day for the underwriters. Some of the later certificates were issued to Moffat & White, and White, Weld, & Co., an affiliated firm. The last ones were issued to the likes of E.T. Nichols and Albert H. Kent, whom we have already met, perhaps in their on-going attempt to keep the ownership “balanced” between the GNRy and the NPRy.



Temporary Preferred Shares certificate No. 6, issued to Robert Osgood. *An American Bank Note Company form.*

The next variety of certificates is that of Deferred Shares, not to be confused with Preferred Shares. This is a curious type of stock. I will quote from one of the certificates: "This stock is part of an authorized issue of 104,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, of which 50,000 shares are authorized as preferred stock, 50,000 shares are authorized as common stock, and 4,000 shares are authorized as deferred stock. The deferred stock of the Company has equal voting power, share and share alike, with the preferred stock and the common stock except upon the question of the redemption of the preferred stock, upon which question neither the preferred stock nor the deferred stock has voting power."

"Dividends will not be paid in any year upon the deferred stock unless and until all dividends then due and unpaid on the preferred stock shall have been paid and unless and until dividends aggregating not less than 8 per centum shall have been paid upon the common stock." Owning deferred shares was like being the holder of a third mortgage.

There were very few of these issued. Certificates D1 & D2 were issued to E.T. Nichols and Albert H. Kent, in the amount of 1900 shares each, only to be stamped cancelled as "Never Issued", then D3 & D4 were issued to the same persons, for the same amounts, all on the same day, June 6, 1910.

Certificates D5 through D12 were stamped "Cancelled" and "Never Issued", and since the cancellations included the name of the Columbia Trust Company, we know that this book was used in New York City. Subsequently, Certificate D13 was issued to the SP&S Railway Company for the full 3800 shares, on March 3, 1911.



Deferred Shares certificate D3, issued to Edward T. Nichols, June 6, 1910. Signed by George Barclay White, Pres. and Henry U. Brower, Assistant Secretary. A Broun-Green Company Form.

Yes, there was also a bond issue. The directors on May 4, 1908, authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds, to be dated May 1, 1908, and secured the issue by a mortgage of all properties, plants and franchises of the company, owned or thereafter to be acquired. By meeting of May 29, 1909, resolution was adopted instructing the trustees to authenticate and turn over to the company for its use \$2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds. These bonds were received by the company and were delivered to the Willamette Construction Company in part payment of cost of its railway lines. These bonds constituted the entire amount issued by the company. They were subsequently acquired by the SP&S Railway Company.

There were also two affiliated Portland companies whose stock books were included in the OERy archives, the Ruth Realty Company and the Ruth Trust Company. Real Estate and Trust Companies controlled by railroads, but with innocuous sounding names, have always been instrumental in acquiring rights of way and other properties necessary for the building of railroads. I suspected this to be the case with the Ruth Realty Co. and the Ruth Trust Co. They were both public companies and had a number of small shareholders, and both were incorporated in 1908. However, the dating of the certificates would indicate that they operated rather late to be of help in acquiring rights of way, etc. Things are not always what they seem at first glance.

The transactions of the two appear to be intertwined. Let me present an example. In both cases, the first certificate issued from each book is now missing. The first certificate present in the Ruth Trust Co. book is #102, dated June 11, 1911, and the first present in the Ruth Realty Co. book is #2, dated June 11, 1903. It, by the way, is issued to the NPRy for 1,130-1/2 shares. Not coincidentally, certificate #112 in the Ruth Trust Co. book is issued to the NPRy for the same amount, 1,130-1/2 shares, and the notation on the stub indicates a transfer to the #2 Ruth Realty Co. certificate.

As the Ruth Trust Co. #111 was issued to the GNRy for the same amount, I would infer that certificate #1 in the Ruth Trust Co. book was made out to the GNRy as well. The stub indicates as much. Most of the stubs in the Ruth Trust Co. book indicate transfers to Ruth Realty Company certificates. The last Ruth Trust Co certificate was issued in 1913, but Ruth Realty Company stock continued to be sold into 1968, when the last 10 shares were issued to the SP&S Railway Co.

The Ruth Trust Company example illustrated below is signed by J.H. Young as president and W.F. Turner as Secretary, in 1912. By 1925, after Ruth Trust Company had ceased to operate, and when the SP&S took control of the Ruth Realty Company, certificates #40 & #41, each for 1,130-1/2 shares each, W.F. Turner signs as president and Robt. Crosbie as secretary.

Here we have the two parents of the SP&S, with their controlling interests in both the Ruth Trust Company and the Ruth Realty Company at various times. As the certificates look almost identical to one another, I will only illustrate with one example.



Ruth Trust Company certificate #111, issued to the GNRy on July 1, 1912, and transferred to Ruth Realty Company certificate #1 on June 3, 1913. A GOES #46 form.

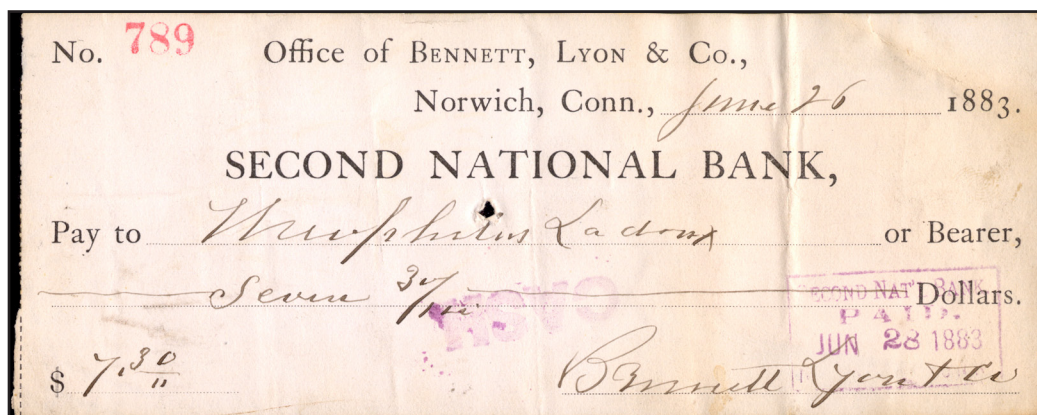
Was the OERy successful? Did they make it to Roseburg? Well, yes and no. They were as successful as any of the electric interurbans of the early 20th century, but the story is told of that fateful day when commuters from Portland to Eugene were met at the station by an automobile that had just come from California, of all places. Just the fact that this is still remembered tells us that the automobile made a very big impression that day. The automobile was the undoing of the interurbans, just as the interstate motorcoach was the downfall of the transcontinental passenger trains.

The OERy never made it to Roseburg; their southern terminus was Eugene, and that station is the Oregon Electric Station Restaurant today. The depot in Multnomah is today John's Market, a grocery & liquor store, a half-mile from our home here in Portland. The Albany station is now a pizza parlor, and the Corvallis station is also a restaurant. Long stretches of the OERy track between Tigard and Salem are now used by the Portland & Western Railroad. The main commodities today are lumber, as always, wood chips for the paper mill at Newberg, and scrap iron for the steel rolling mill at McMinnville.

Electric passenger trains in the Willamette Valley ceased operation in 1933; electric freight service continued until 1945. Diesel-electric freight service continued, and the railway survived as a feeder line for the Burlington Northern into the 1990's.

A Find in the Marketplace

This unassuming little check, written very near the end of the Civil War check tax period, has a surprise on the back. The user was successful in paying the two-cent check tax using a cut out imprinted revenue from another check.

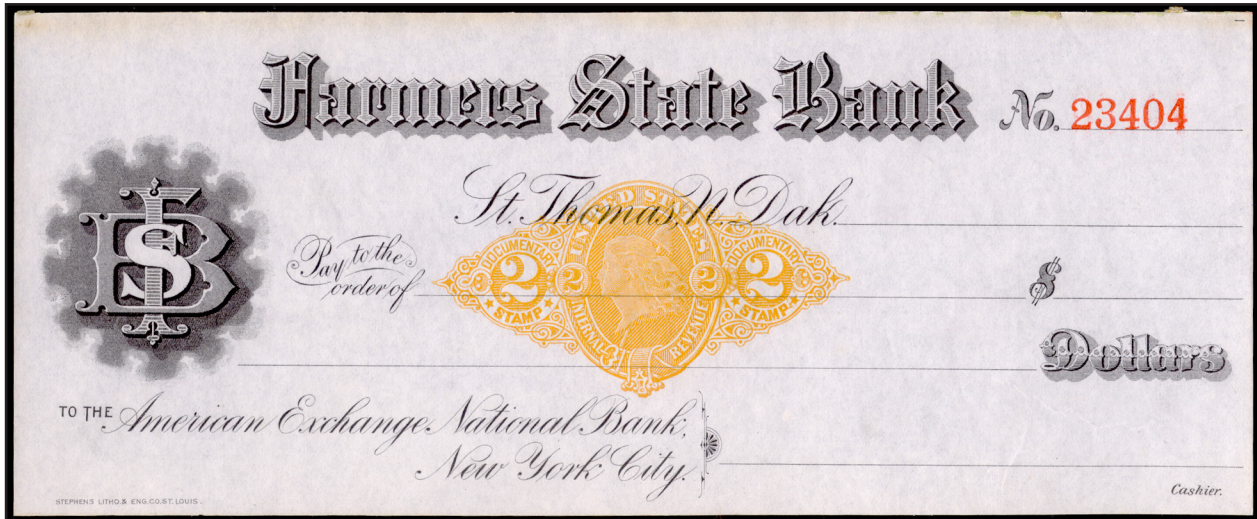


Provisions of various laws specifying payment of documentary taxes often mentioned imprinted or adhesive stamps, but did not envision making one of the latter from one of the former. It is questionable whether the tax on this check was legally paid.

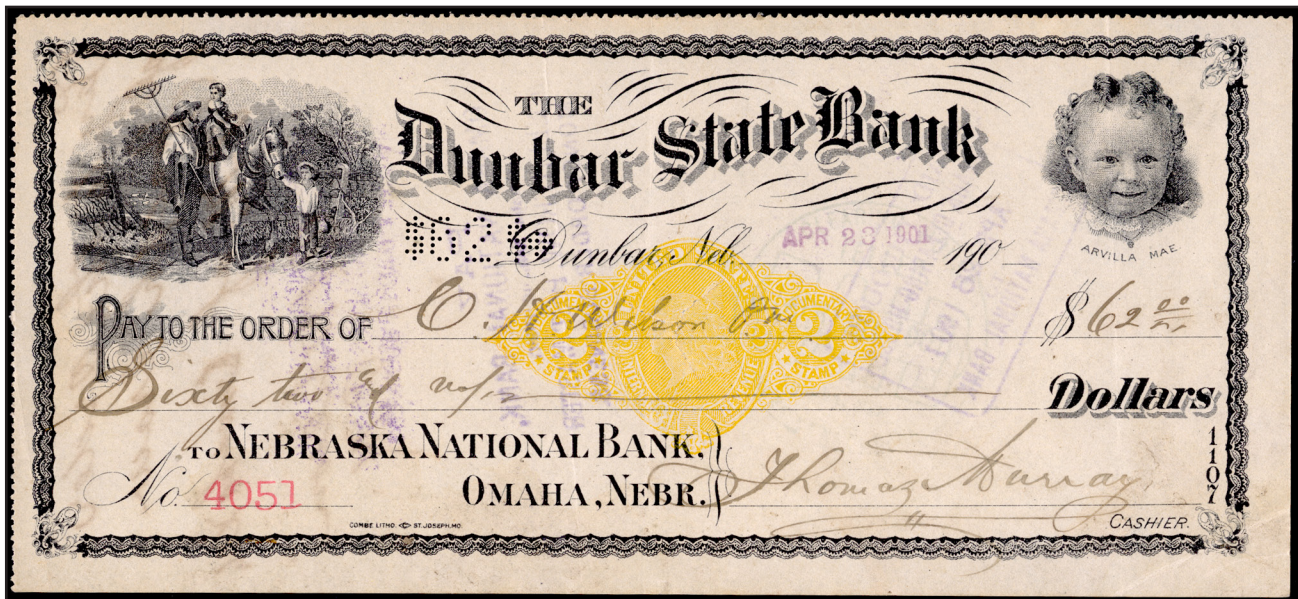
Revenue Stamped Paper of the Spanish American War Tax Era

By Bob Hohertz
(Part 5)

Two-Cent Imprint Usage Bank Drafts



Bank drafts are used when one bank instructs another to pay a third party. Here, the Farmers State Bank of Saint Thomas, North Dakota is directing the American Exchange National Bank of New York to make a payment. Drafts were taxed two cents under the same schedule as checks in the 1898 Act.

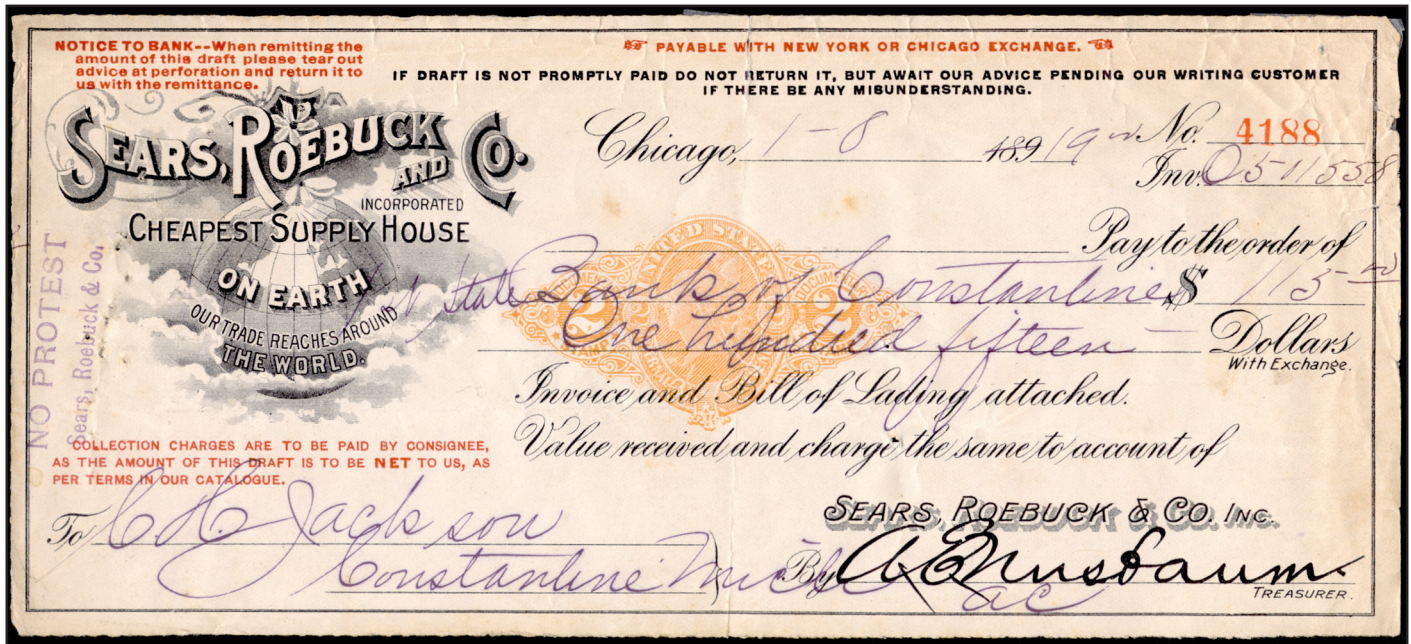


A used draft from the Dunbar State Bank to the Nebraska National Bank, Omaha. Drafts often had logos or vignettes printed on them to make them look as if they were from prosperous institutions.

Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Two-Cent Imprint Usage Merchant's Drafts

Merchant's drafts were used when a merchant called upon a second party to pay a balance due, often directed to the merchant's own account. These drafts were taxed the same as checks.



A draft used by Sears, Roebuck and Company to collect an amount due from C. H. Jackson of Constantine, Michigan, payable to the State Bank of Constantine. The bank would credit the balance to Sears.

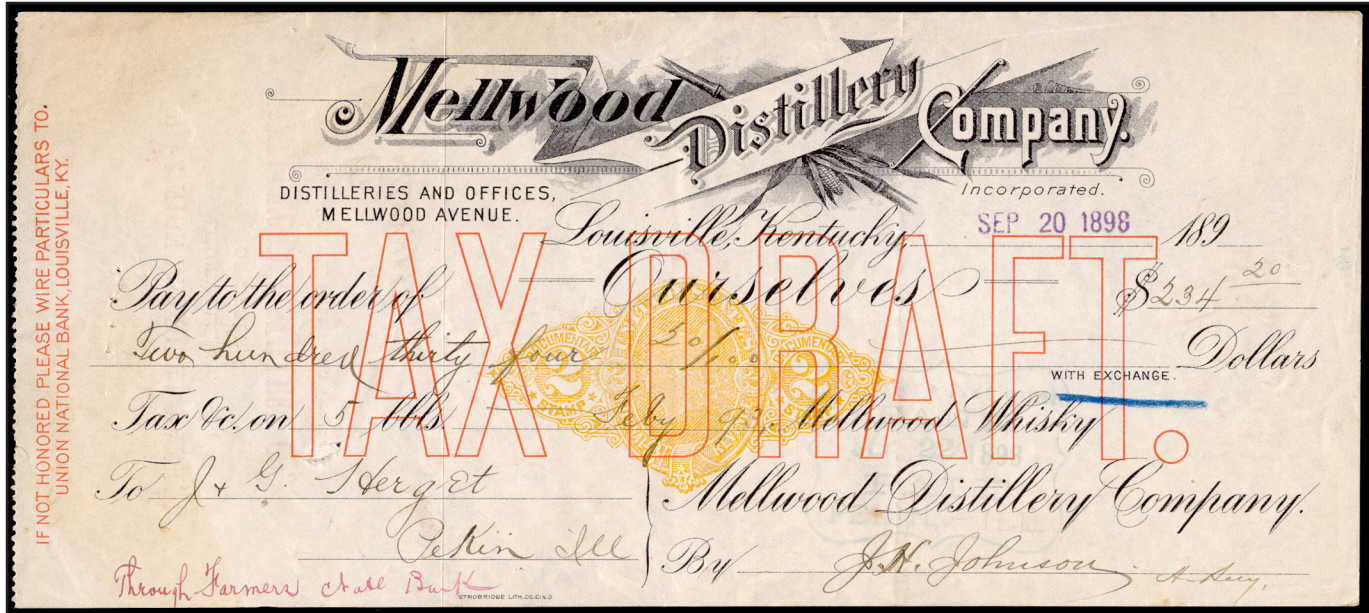


Draft payable directly to Western Union to settle charges incurred for telegrams sent by a railway company.

[Some text on the Sears, Roebuck draft is printed in red.]

Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Two-Cent Imprint Usage
Merchants Drafts



Draft to collect taxes on barrels of whisky sold by the Mellwood Distillery Company.



A merchant's draft initiated by Pillsbury-Washburn to collect charges from City Roller Mills of New Castle, Pennsylvania. The draft was set up to allow collection after a period of time, which would have caused the instrument to have been taxed under a different schedule. However, it was made payable At Sight, so fell under the same tax schedule as any sight draft.

Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Two-Cent Imprint Usages
Railroad Drafts



The Pennsylvania Railroad Company collecting hauling charges from the Mitchell Coal and Coke Company.



The Pullman Company, issuer of many of the imprinted tickets shown in this exhibit, collecting charges from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company for leasing of Pullman cars.

This is the fifth installment in a series designed to reprint the editor's gold-medal winning exhibit of Spanish American War revenue stamped paper. Comments in brackets were added to supply information about color.

Cannon Ball, North Dakota

by Coleman Leifer

One of the more interesting places from which revenue-stamped paper checks can be found is Cannon Ball, North Dakota. Cannon Ball, current population about 800, is located 35 miles south of Bismarck ND at the confluence of the Cannonball and Missouri Rivers. It is on the northern boundary of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation.



The name of the Cannonball River predates the 1804 arrival of Lewis and Clark in the area. A cannonball is a cannonball-shaped mass of sedentary rock material that was cemented together to form a structure harder than the surrounding sediments. The surrounding sediments slowly erode away, exposing the concretion. Cannonballs have been around for thousands of years. Residents of the area often use them as lawn ornaments.



The signer of the illustrated check is R.M. Johnson who started a ranch near Cannon Ball in 1865. Johnson sold it in 1883 and a succession of owners expanded it to the current 7388 acres. It was used primarily as a cattle ranch, but in the 1990's a new owner tore down most of the existing buildings and converted the land to buffalo range. It is also used for hunting and fishing.

In 1998 the Cannonball Ranch was the first ranch to be inducted into the North Dakota Cowboy Hall of Fame. In June 2006, the current owner, who has owned it for two years, split it into seven parcels and put them up for auction. The total bids were about \$3,000,000. The bids were turned down. If you think you would like to own an historic North Dakota ranch, it is probably still available.

<http://www.cannonballranch.net/history.htm>

<http://www.bismarcktribune.com/articles/2006/05/07/news/topnews/114302.txt>

Jenny Lind Captures America

by Charles Kemp

In September 1850, a crowd estimated variously as between 30,000 to 40,000 people lined the streets of New York to welcome a visitor to America. The visitor was an already well-known Swedish singer named Jenny Lind but now she was going to become much, much more famous. Jenny's European fame had brought her to the attention of America's premier showman, P. T. Barnum and Barnum had made her a handsome offer to manage an American tour.

Jenny had been born on October 6, 1820 in Stockholm to a mother formerly of good social standing but whose separation from an earlier husband had left her in reduced circumstances, both economically and socially. To make matters worse, Jenny's own father neglected to marry her mother until years after her birth. Instead, he eked out a living singing in wine cellars and leaving Jenny for her mother to bring up. This she was unable to do and so Jenny was placed with the parish clerk and his wife when she was only one year old.

Her mother was able to take her back when she was four but soon afterwards had to leave her with a childless couple to care for her. Despite this apparent hardship, she recalled being happy and singing with every step that she took. It was this singing that brought her to the public's attention. A servant girl who worked for a ballet dancer came across a crowd standing in the street. Curious, she found that they were listening raptly to a little girl sitting in a window, singing to her cat.

The girl returned home and told her the sad tale of the little girl who sat singing to her cat and her mistress decided to hear her for herself. Recognizing her talent, she arranged an audition at the Royal Opera. The director objected upon learning she was only nine years old but changed his mind after listening to her sing and immediately agreed to enroll Jenny in the opera school.

The opera school arranged to pay Jenny's mother to board her and also to teach her French and to play piano. Jenny proved an apt pupil both at home and at the school where it was discovered that she also had a flair for acting and dancing. She could memorize perfectly and sing even the most difficult passages. By the time she was twelve, she was already being referred to as a genius.

In 1841, Jenny traveled to Paris in hopes of studying under a famous maestro. After allowing her time to heal her over-worked vocal cords, he began and was able to give her a technical perfection, which amazed listeners. She returned to Stockholm and opened her professional career with the Royal Swedish Opera.

European tours spread her fame and even reached the ears of one Phineas Taylor Barnum. A one-time journalist who had found his true calling as a showman, he believed that Jenny could become his next star attraction and had his agent approach her with an offer to tour America at a generous salary with Barnum paying all expenses. In order to impress her of his sincerity, Barnum deposited \$187,500 with a London bank. He was forced to borrow some of this but never had any doubts as to Jenny's and his own ability to pay it back.



Barnum immediately set to work building anticipation to a fever pitch. When she arrived in New York, she traveled through the excited throngs of people to the Irving House, where Barnum has had arranged for her to stay. The next day, however, she was moved to the New York Hotel supposedly because the crowds wouldn't bother her as much there. Actually, it was said that the owner had offered Barnum \$1,000 a day to have her stay there and allow him to reap the subsequent publicity. There was no way that PT was about to lose money on this deal.

While Barnum's primary aim was to make money, Jenny's was to make money for charitable purposes. Her greatest hope was to retire from the stage and devote herself to philanthropic causes. Her first concert was September 11 at Castle Garden in New York and her opening aria was drowned out by her ecstatic audience's applause. They were even more enthused when at the end of the concert;

Barnum came on stage to announce that Jenny was donating her entire earnings of \$10,000 from this concert to charity.

Jenny gave five more concerts in New York before moving on to Boston, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Charleston, Richmond, Havana, Cuba and New Orleans. From there the troupe boarded a riverboat and followed the Mississippi to the Ohio visiting Natchez, Memphis and St. Louis. Then up the Ohio to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh with many side trips to lesser cities along the way. All along the way, Barnum's well-oiled publicity machine drummed up anticipation and assured full houses. In Washington, she was introduced to President Milliard Fillmore and visited Mount Vernon. The tour lasted six months and must have exhausted her but when she returned to New York in May 1851, she gave fourteen more concerts. These concerts alone earned her nearly \$100,000.

If America was at Jenny Lind's feet then she was equally captivated and when her contract with PT expired, she set out on a new tour but without Barnum to whip up enthusiasm, the crowds began to dwindle. On February 5, 1852, she was married at last, at age 32, to her accompanist, Otto Goldschmidt. Considering that an unmarried actress was more attractive to a male audience than a married one, perhaps this was an tacit admission that her career had peaked.

Goldschmidt was an accomplished composer and pianist who had studied under Chopin and Mendelssohn. Jenny had once been romantically linked to the latter and was said to have been devastated when he died in 1847. Jenny and Otto were happily married, however, settling in Dresden to raise a family. After the birth of their first son and then a daughter, they moved to Wimbledon, England. Here they were included in the social life of Queen Victoria and her family.

She also taught at the Royal College of Music and continued to give concerts for charity. She established a hospital for sick children, which remained open until 1975. Jenny and her family remained in England until her death. During that time she was, thanks to P. T. Barnum and her American tour, able to devote herself to charity with no need for tours. She died in England in 1887, leaving a legacy of a philanthropist that has seldom been equaled for an entertainer.



In America, "Lindomania" as it was referred to, had passed but not before there were theaters, songs, clothing, furniture and even a small town in California named for her. Jenny's image adorned bottles and ephemera of all types, including even bank drafts.

America had surely been at her feet for a time and she remained an influence even after retiring to England. Barnum had shrewdly promoted Jenny's Victorian virtues of modesty, benevolence and selflessness to the point that it was said that she became "The standard for measurement not just for sopranos, or even women artists, but women" throughout the 1850's.

Revenue Stamped Paper Inventory

Bob Hohertz

While chatting with Bill Castenholz a few months ago he suggested to me that I should compile some inventories of less common types of revenue stamped paper to be published in *The Check Collector*, along the lines of the Unlisted in Castenholz articles he supplied in the late 1990's. His suggestions were the colored B's and K's, and perhaps the H instructive clauses. I added the G1a's and G1b's to this wish list.

Instead of any of the above, let's begin by updating the list of G3's that Bill published in the July-September 1998 issue. For those of you who do not collect revenue stamped paper, G's are the diamond-shaped imprints produced by the Graphic Company of New York, and G3's are those where the company put their name and city on the imprint in small type. This practice was short lived. Apparently the Bureau of Internal Revenue objected, and the name and city were removed. The vast majority of G's do not bear them.



A proof of stamped paper type G3. Listed in Turner: Impression on India paper: 2¢ Bright red (cut to shape)

Ron Leshner wrote a reply to the Castenholz article in which he supplied some information on the first deliveries of revenue stamped paper by the Graphic Company in November of 1875. He gives a figure of 2,278,070 documents. Since it would have been difficult for the government to have objected to the use of the company name in the imprint before it was first used, could all of these items have borne a G3 imprint? If so, relatively few have survived.

At any rate, the reason for updating this list is that in the eight years since it was published ten more users have been documented, bringing the number known to 48.

Not all of the items on the list may be available to collectors. Six of the entries in Bill's list, and eight in the revised list, were reported by Ed Lipson in the November, 1993 *Check Collector*, and are among the things that disappeared when he moved into a retirement villa. None of these were included in the Kelleher sale of his material in 1999. Another copy of one of them has been located, so the loss nets to seven on the revised list. We can only hope they will turn up someday, or that there are other copies.

For those who do not want to make comparisons, the additions to the list are those from Chicago and Palestine, IL; Danville, KY; Boston, MA, National Bank of Redemption; Montclair, NJ; Cooperstown and Rome (unaltered), NY; East Brady and Philadelphia, PA; and Brattleboro, VT.

Bill Castenholz preferred to see every item in his listings personally, although I believe he used Ed Lipson's 1993 TCC article in compiling his 1998 survey. I have not seen a number of the items in this list, but have provided footnotes for ones not held in several major collections or dealers' stocks. The Lipson items that disappeared are listed separately.

If any of you have G3's that do not appear in this list, would you let me know? And if you can confirm any of those in the Lipson list, please let me know that as well. Thank you.

Checks

CO, Denver	First NB of Denver, WBN	unused and used	
CT, Bridgeport	Commercial NB, Red, VKC	used	
CT, Bridgeport	First NB, D&S	used	
IL, Chicago	B of Montreal, Violet, violet tint, RAC	unused	
KY, Covington	Covington City NB, Kre	used	
KY, Danville	First NB of Danville, Blue	used	
MA, Boston	Atlantic NB, TGC	used	
MA, Boston	NB of Redemption,	NBN	used
MA, Gloucester	City NB, alt from Cape Ann NB, Green,	CMC	used
MA, Pittsfield	Pittsfield NB, Brown	used	
NJ, Montclair	Essex County NB	John J H Love, Green, W&P	used
NJ, Smithville	Farmers NB OF New Jersey, Brown, WFM	used	
NY, Ithaca	Brooklyn Savings of Brooklyn, alt from First NB of Ithaca, Violet,	CMC	used
NY, New York	German American B, Black, violet, C&T	unused	
NY New York	German American B, Green, violet, C&T	used	
NY, New York	Marine NB, Josiah J White, Violet, NaL	used	
NY New York	Merchants NB, B F Butler, brown tint, M&K	used	
NY, New York	NB of the State of New York, Smith & Girvan, Coo	used	
NY, New York	Seventh Ward NB, Blue, purple, JHD	used	
NY, Port Henry	First NB, JG Witherbee, tan, CMC	used	
NY, Port Jervis	First NB, Cco	unused	
NY, Poughkeepsie	Fallkill NB, D&S	used	
NY, Rome	B of Rome, Cco	used	
NY, Rome	Central NB of Rome, alt from B of Rome, Cco	used	
PA, Chambersburg	Franklin County B,	violet, WmM	used
PA, East Brady	Citizens Savings B, Green, violet	used	
PA, Hyde Park	Hyde Park B, Blue, violet, WFM	used	
PA, Lewisburg	Lewisburg NB, Blue, WmM	used	
PA, Lewisburg	Union NB, Green, WFM	used	
PA, Mifflinburg	First NB, alt from Lewisburg NB, Lewisburg, Green, WFM	used	(reported in TAR in 1982)
PA, Parker City	Parker Savings B, Green	used	
PA, Philadelphia	Third NB	used	
PA, Wilkes Barre	People's B, Cco	used	
PA, Williamsport	First NB, alt from LYCOMING NB, Red, WmM	used	
RI, Providence	NB of Commerce, MCJ	unused	
WI, Stevens Point	H D McCulloch, MLE	used	

Drafts

CO, Golden	F E Everett, Black, Blue hs, tan, MSC	used	
IL, Palestine	Banking House of EC Hasketts & CO, Gold, Kre	unused	
KY, Winchester	Clark County NB, ABN	used	

Pass Book Receipts

NY, New York	Broadway Savings Institution	unused	
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Unknown

NY, Cooperstown	First NB of Cooperstown	(from an auction lot logged by Lyman Hensley)	
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Vanished Items - checks

IL, Danville	Danville B & Trust, alt from First NB, WBC	used	
IL, Rock Island	Mitchell & Lynde, alt from First NB, color and printer unknown		
MI, Port Huron	Port Huron Savings B, color and printer unknown		
VT, Brattleboro	Peoples NB, color and printer unknown		

Vanished Items - drafts

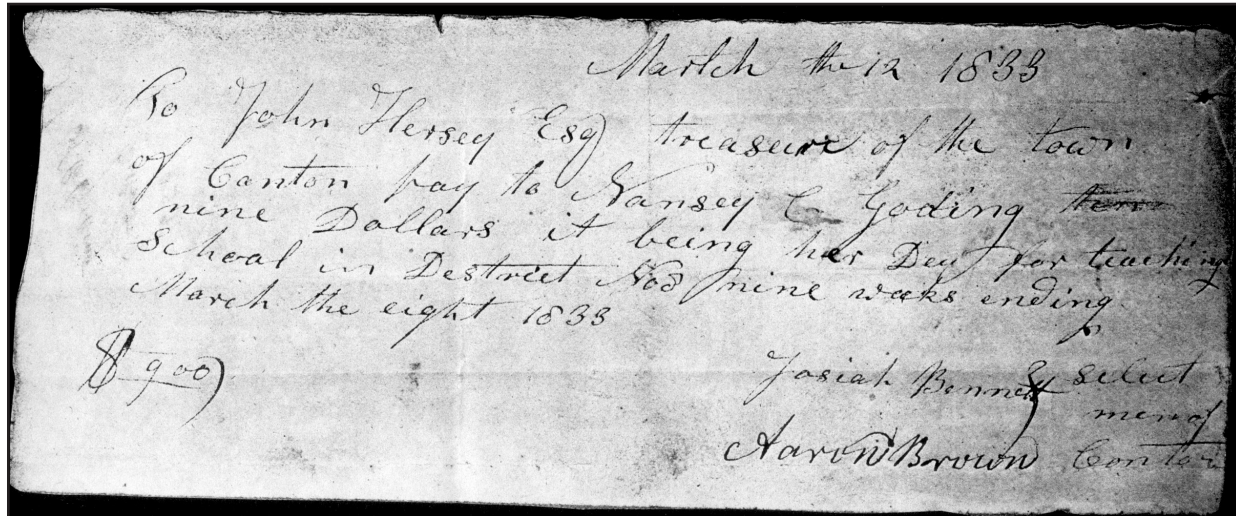
NY, New York	People's Savings B,	Bull's Head B, CBI	unused
VT, St. Johnsbury	E & T Fairbanks & Co, Fma, color unknown	unused	
WV, Morgantown	Morgantown B, MSC, color unknown	used	

The Wages of Teaching in 1833

A Manuscript Check

by Sheldon Rabin

One dollar a week - that was the salary of Nancy Coolidge Goding, a 22 year old elementary school teacher in Canton, Maine back in 1833. I found this check interesting initially just for its pure human interest angle; after all, who doesn't have a teacher as a friend or one in his/her family? Once I researched the people and places mentioned in the check, however, the check quickly provided some unique insights into the question of how public education was funded in New England almost two hundred years ago.



Ms. Goding's salary of \$9.00 for a nine week period in early 1833 reflected Maine's progressive commitment to public education. Maine was one of the first states to recognize that states had a responsibility for funding public education. In fact, by 1828 the Maine legislature not only was making annual financial contributions for the operation of its schools, but it also required each town to do its share by budgeting for education at the rate of 40 cents per capita. For a town the size of Canton, with a population of circa 850 including nearby Jay, this probably meant an annual school budget (from state and local resources) of more than \$400.00 for 1833.

Ms. Goding's handwritten salary check, which she endorsed on the reverse, contained the names of the three officials elected to manage the town's affairs. The first was the town treasurer, John Hersey, who had been active in town affairs since Canton's first town meeting at the Canton Point School on March 28, 1821 where he had served as moderator. The other two names on the check were Canton's selectmen, Josiah Bennett, age 48 and originally from Worcester, MA, and Aaron Brown, age 57, who hailed from Nashua, NH. The latter likely had more than a casual interest in promoting local education as he and his wife Hannah had fourteen children!

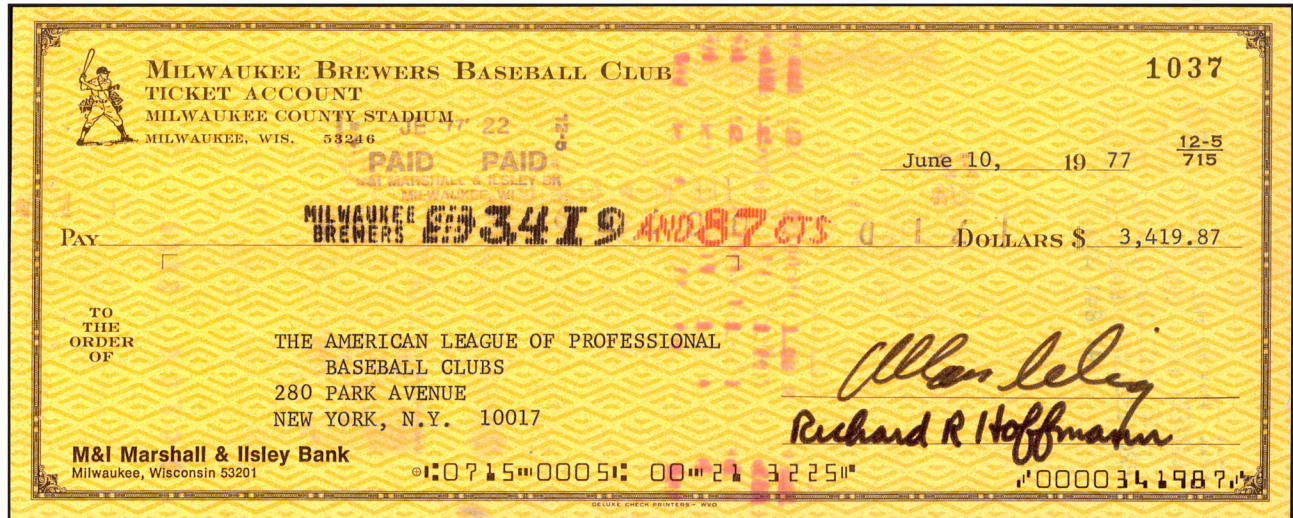
As for our school teacher, Nancy Goding, she only taught for one more year after the date of this check, as she married Ira Reynolds from neighboring Jay on November 27, 1834. They settled in Canton and raised five children, all of whom went to school in Canton, Maine.



Letter to the Editor

Dear Bob,

Here's another sports/baseball check that may be of interest to our members. It's signed by Allan "Bud" Selig as President/C.E.O. of the Milwaukee Brewers. He is now Baseball Commissioner.

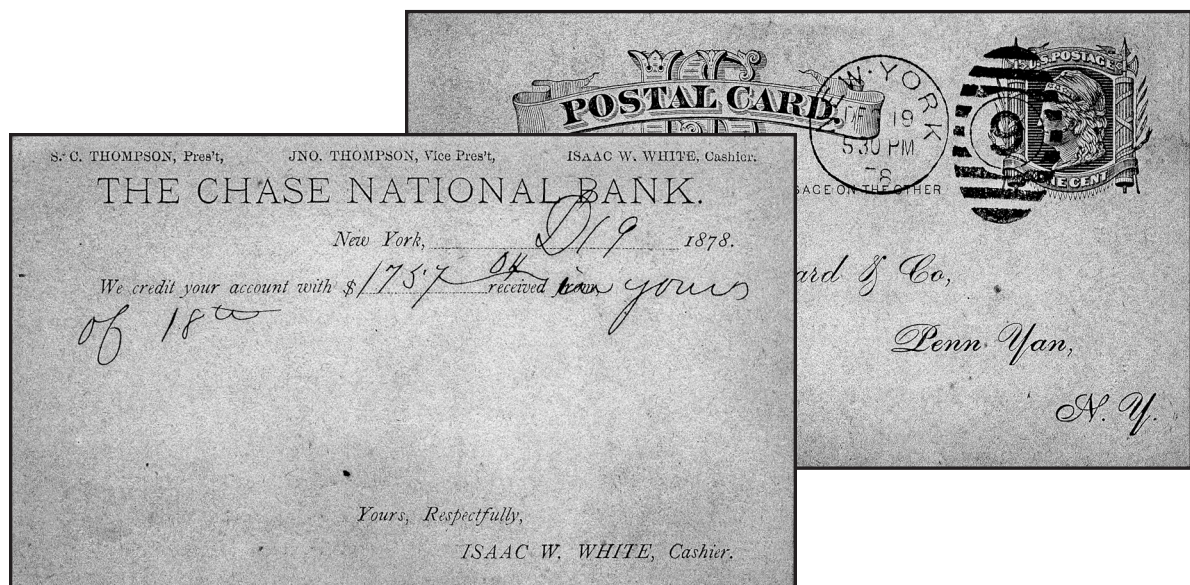


Best,
Jim Adams

Letter to the Editor

Saw your Conversation Piece in TCC 78. The date on the postal card is 1878. Those were first issued in 1878.

The post card and the New York cancel are extremely common. Have attached info.



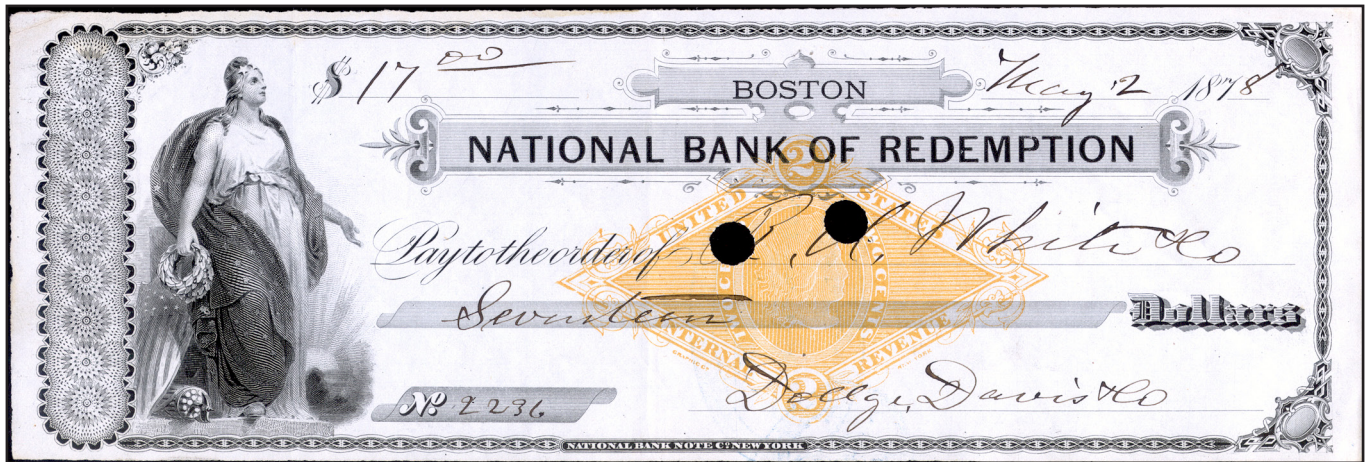
Best wishes,
Albert Aldham

Announcements

Articles. A hearty Thank You to those of you who have sent me articles for The Check Collector in the last couple of months. It is a great feeling to know there are several multi-page ones in reserve for the next issue! It is also good to have some one or two page ones available, as well as some that help fill an odd half-page. Magazines have a never-ending appetite, so keep them coming!

Elections. It's time to start thinking about the slate of Directors for 2007. Coleman Leifer, Dick Naven, Phillip Ryman and Michael Turrini will be coming up for re-election. If any other member wishes to run, please let me know before year-end or these members will be reappointed as provided in our Bylaws.

On pages 20-21 there is an attempt to update the inventory of known users of RN G3. Examples of two of the items that were not listed eight years ago are shown on the cover of this issue. Two others are shown below.



The Essex County National Bank check is printed in green.

Bl

Secretary's Report Lyman Hensley

Reinstated

1418 David Showers

New Members

1807 Peter Robin 2,8 (money orders)
Box 353
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

1808 Eleanor Wade 1,2(OK,UT,HI),4,5,6,7(holyland,middle east),10,20,31,32
1197 N. 400E
Ogden, UT 84404
from James Adams

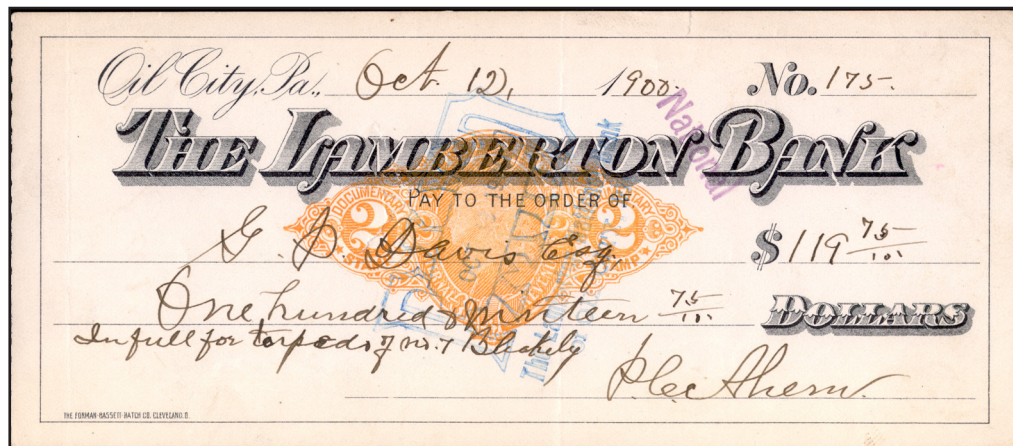
1809 John Bentley 4,9,12(lumber,agriculture),22,24,25,30(bonds)
1230 Young Pl
St Joseph, MI 49085
from internet

Address Changes

Guy Kraus
PO Box 1685
Orange Park, FL 32067-1685

John Cook
380 Sand Pit Rd
Aberdeen, NC 28315

A Conversation Piece



Jim Adams pointed out that this check was written in payment "In full for torpedo of No. 7 Bleakely," and wanted to know what that was all about. The location, Oil City, PA, gives a clue.

In brief, the practice of putting gunpowder, and later, nitroglycerine, into an oil well to cause an explosion was considered using a "torpedo" on it. "The object of the torpedo is to clean out all the deposits at the bottom of the well such as gravel, pieces of seed-bag, etc., as well as to open the fissures, where the oil comes through." That quote is from www.logwell.com/tales/roberts_torpedo.html.

Member Exchange

Four different India Hundi (Bills of Exchange) with revenue imprints for two U.S. checks with two vignettes I need, or \$10. **Neil Sowards**, 548 Home Ave., Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1606.

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**, 3581 S. 75 St., Milwaukee, WI 53220-1137. E-mail tcasper57@hotmail.com.

Collector needs old Philippine TREASURY checks, 1900-1915, with portrait of Gen. LAWTON or Pres. McKINLEY. Top prices paid for nice examples, \$100 and up. Send checks or photocopies for my offer. **C.M. Nielsen**, PO Box 71005, Salt Lake City, UT 84171-0005.

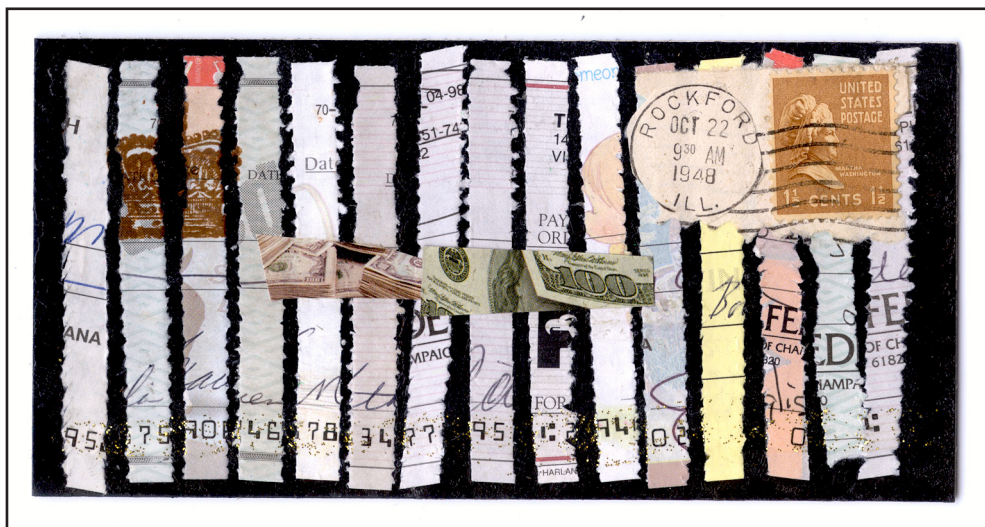
Wanted - Checks and related memorabilia from US branches of Canadian banks (Bank of British Columbia, Bank of British North America, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Royal Bank of Canada.) Also pre-1910 Canadian checks. Please contact **Stephen Oatway**, PO Box 7325, Riverview, NB E1B 4T9 Canada. E-mail soatway@nb.sympatico.ca.

Wanted: MEXICO checks and financial documents with Mexico revenue stamps affixed or imprinted. **Bob Bergstrom**, 1711 Driving Park Road, Wheaton, IL 60187, USA. E-mail: bobanne@sbcglobal.net

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.

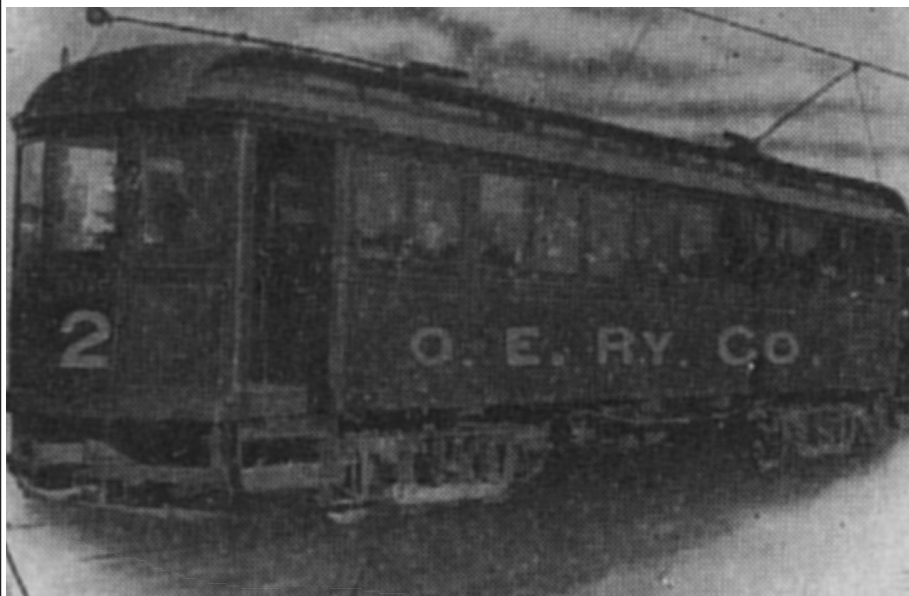
Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule.

A Find on the Internet



An original art work, Bad Check #1001, by Don Gruenweller. The work consists of pieces of actual checks cut and pasted on black art board, with addition of some magazine cutouts and a corner of a cover mailed in 1948, bearing a postage stamp from the 1938 Presidential definitive series. There is also some glitter spread across the routing numbers.

I couldn't resist this, as I collect commercial covers with Prexie stamps as well as checks. This work is shown with the permission of Mr. Gruenweller, who indicated he has made others. His eBay ID is **spectra2000**.



Selections from the archives of the
Oregon Electric Railway Company

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OERy Preferred Shares
OERy Deferred Shares
Ruth Trust Company
Ruth Realty Company
Issued & Unissued Examples

All these and much more at:
www.oregon-pioneer.com
opme@teleport.com



A Find on the Internet - Another Bad Check -

FARMERS STATE BANK
RT. 3, BOX 68
BOONEVILLE, KY 41314

50864
73-773/421

DATE 02/01/2006

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *ED YAROSIS* \$ 4,300.00

FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND 00/CENTS

DATE	DISTRIBUTION	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
02			\$4,300.00
01			
2006		RE: AMY HALL	

THIS CHECK IS DELIVERED FOR PAYMENT ON THE ACCOUNTS SHOWN ABOVE

Kim Ableson
Blenda Dean

CASHIER'S CHECK

0050864 042107738 099 9011

This is a fake cashier's check, sent to a seller as part of a scam that is common on eBay. A buyer, usually newly registered, will buy an expensive item, and then e-mail the seller to say that they want it sent to a relative in Africa. Payment will be by a cashier's check for more than the amount owed, and the balance should be sent via Western Union to the buyer as soon as the check arrives. The scammer counts on the bank taking several days to discover that the check is a fake, by which time the seller is out both his item and an additional sum of money. The receiver of this one was well aware of the scam, and wanted to make the scammer waste the time and postage to send it. He then listed it on the internet as a curiosity.

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I found out about the ASCC through: _____

Please complete this form, enclose remittance for membership and mail to the Secretary:

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.

1. Checks, General

2. Checks, US

Region or States of Interest: _____

3. US Government Checks

4. Miscellaneous Fiscals

Bank Drafts

Bills of Exchange

Certificates of Deposit

Promissory Notes

Receipts

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

11. Refund/Rebate Checks

12. Other _____

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20. Vignettes

21. Autographs

22. Railroads, Steamboats, Mining

23. Banking History

24. Security Printers and Printing

25. Check Protectors and Cancel Device

26. Wells Fargo History

30. Stocks and Bonds

31. Revenue Stamped Documents

32. Emergency Scrip

