THE CHECK COLLECTOR

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Number 83





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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. 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!

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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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All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Treasurer.

Contents

- 4 Bullfrog, Nevada Leifer
- 8 IFAC Primer Kemp
- 12 Revenue Stamped Paper Exhibit Hohertz
- 16 Civil War Check Whitfield
- 17 Choctaw Nation Chief Check Adams
- 18 C1a, C15, C16 and C19 Inventories Hohertz
- 22 Pennsylvania Banks Robin
- 24 Letter to the Editor Anthony
- 25 Announcements
- 25 Secretary's Report
- 26 Member Exchange

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In this issue we begin a Primer of facsimilie imprints, take a look at the Bullfrog mining district, and hear about a bit of railroad scandal from 1864.

We also take a look at the users of RN-C15, C16 and C19 and more Pennsylvania banks.

Note illustrations of two of the three known C15 receipts on the cover.

Advertising rates are as follows: e quarter page \$25.00/issue

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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

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- 30. Stock & Bond Certificates
- 31. Revenue Stamped Documents
- 32. Emergency Scrip

Bullfrog, Nevada by Coleman Leifer

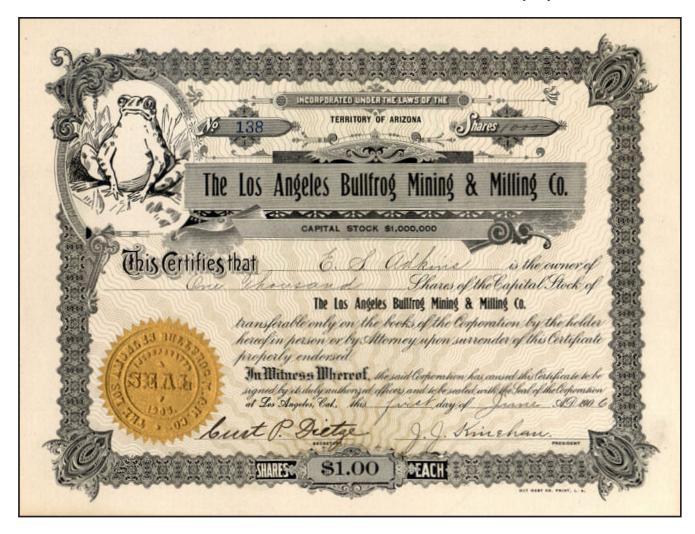
Mining companies in the Bullfrog Mining District in Nevada issued some of the most attractive stock certificates during the relatively short period of mining activity in the area.



The initial discoveries that resulted in the towns of Bullfrog and Rhyolite in Nye County occurred on August 4, 1904. The entire tent town of Amargosa City, which was located near the original Bullfrog mine, moved to the Bullfrog townsite in March 1905. In early 1905, Rhyolite began to form and soon there was fierce competition between the two towns. May of 1905 was the peak of Bullfrog's short existence. A two-story hotel was constructed in early 1905 along with a county jail. Other businesses included a three-story hotel, a lodging house, a general store, a bank, and an icehouse. A number of fatal gunfights did not help Bullfrog to keep its residents. Many left to live in Rhyolite and by 1907 Bullfrog was nearly empty. By May, the last business in Bullfrog had left for Rhylolite. Bullfrog's last status symbol, its now vacant hotel, burned to the ground on June 25,1906. The post office struggled to stay open but closed on May 15,1909. Today, Bullfrog is almost totally flattened. The only visible remains are those of the old icehouse.



The town of Rhyolite lasted until 1916. There are two buildings left standing, the railroad station and the Bottle House. The Bottle House was constructed mostly of bottles manufactured by the Adolphus Busch Glass Company. It was rehabilitated by Paramount Pictures in the 1925 for the movie "The Air Mail" and then turned over to the Beatty Improvement Association.



In 1987, the state of Nevada created Bullfrog County. The county had a population of 0. The county's establishment was a response to plans by the federal government to give money to Nye County in exchange for building the unpopular Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository. This money would apparently have gone straight to the county government, bypassing the state government. Therefore, the state legislature declared the unpopulated area around the proposed nuclear waste site to be a new county. Because this new county had no population, any federal payments for placing the nuclear waste site there would go directly to the state treasury.

The establishment of the county was challenged by Nye County, and the Nevada district court found it to be in violation of the state constitution because of its zero population. The Nevada state legislature abolished Bullfrog County in 1989, and the territory was absorbed back into Nye County.

The Bullfrog Mining District and Rhyolite, are located about 120 miles northwest of Las Vegas on the road to Death Valley National Park.

The images of the stock certificates were furnished by the Prominent Western Collector Who Prefers to Remain Anonymous.

http://www.beattymuseum.com/news_03b.html

http://www.ghosttowns.com/states/nv/bullfrog.html

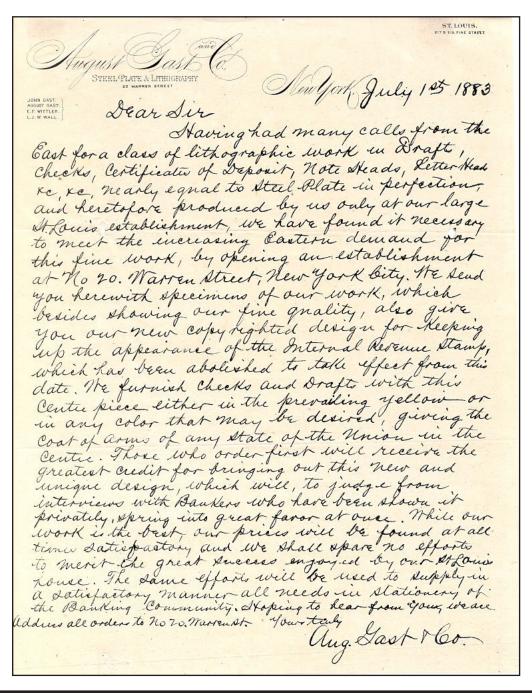
http://www.rhyolitesite.com/airmail.html

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bullfrog-_County,_Nevada

FAC Primer by Charles Kemp

The United States Civil War check tax began with the Revenue Act of 1862. The use of imprinted revenue stamps began with the first American Phototype deliveries in 1865. Effective October 1, 1872, the tax on all documents was eliminated except for bank checks, drafts or orders for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company and payable at sight or demand. Imprinted revenues continued to be used on many of these instruments until July 1, 1883, when all documentary taxes were abolished.

Apparently because of the length of time that the bank check tax was in effect, some printers saw opportunity in the elimination of this final documentary tax. In this letter by August Gast the company offers to provide customers with "our new copyrighted design for keeping up the appearance of the Internal Revenue Stamp". The letter is dated July 1, 1883, the very day that the tax was abolished.



Milton C. Johnson hurried to get a share of this market. This advertisement is from the back of one of his sample checks. Considering that the offer was only good to January 1, 1884, it must have been offered months ahead of time, possibly even before the time when real imprints were no longer needed.

THIS S	PECIAL OFFER IS ONLY HELD OPEN UNTIL JANUARY 1ST, 1884.
	CLASS, A. 14.000 LOOSE LITHOGRAPH CHECKS ON REVENUE TINT, \$2.00 PER 1.000
	CLASS, B. 28000 DO DO DO 1.70 PER 1.000
	In order to have this Revenue Tint Paper generally introduced we
make th	e above offer, but will not accept orders at these prices after Jan-
uary 1st	t, 1884, and will not gue deliver any order on this Special
offer in l	ess than 30 days from de
	MILTON C. JOHNSON,
	Steam Lithographer,
	New York.

Nor were Gast and Johnson the only companies to see potential profits in providing customers with a design resembling the, by then, familiar imprinted revenue stamp. These facsimile stamps are known from a number of printers and, since most users were small local firms, there were undoubtedly many more that have not survived.

It would seem that people had grown so accustomed to seeing a stamp, either adhesive or imprinted, on a check or draft that it was felt that they might reject one that did not appear to have the stamp. There had been heavy penalties for failing to properly pay the tax and after almost twenty-one years of it, people needed reassurance.

Imprinted revenue stamps had been introduced as a convenience to eliminate the possibility of running out of the adhesive stamps or of theft. They had been printed at first in a variety of shapes, designs and even colors but the diamond-shaped type known as RN-G1 had become the only design available for the final eight years of the tax.

It is not by chance then that most facsimiles printed after July 1, 1883 are shaped like the Type G and in the orange color which was the only one used for that design. Often they are found in conjunction with a security background in the same color as the stamp. Since there is clear area visible in the stamp, the stamp and background were either integral to the same plate or, in some cases, the FAC was actually a removable slug in a two-piece plate.

There are also facsimiles printed for use before this date, which resemble the tax imprints then in use. These stamps were created in response to earlier changes in the Statues and are quite scarce.

The term that collectors use for these designs is RN-FACs. There are three generally accepted criteria for determining if a design is a FAC:

- 1) They must be dated for use in a period during which the instrument that they were printed on was not subject to tax.
- 2) The color must be a shade of orange as used by most actual stamps.
- 3) The shape should resemble that of an actual stamp.

Note that these criteria exclude designs of horses, elephants and cattle which appear on some checks in positions suggesting that they may have been used to fill the space once used by revenue imprints. Some collectors do include these as FACs. This article also does not cover modern FACs, those produced from the 1970's up to the current time which generally imitate American Phototype designs. Since there has been no recent memory of actual tax imprints, these serve purely as decoration.

The firm of August Gast made a specialty of stamps with the seal of states and at least one territory. Other printers used whatever designs they felt might appeal to potential customers. Today these provide collectors with an interesting sideline to collecting the imprinted revenue stamps. Outside of a few well-known types, most are scarce and a challenge to the determined collector.

RN-FACs used prior to July 1, 1883.

Such early use of a facsimile is very rare but actually there was even more need for one in these cases as the instruments were being used at the same time as those required to have stamps. Lack of a stamp could have made them even more suspect to people than providing a facsimilie one.



Fig. 1) This check bears a facsimile shape resembling the RN Type C. Although unused, the check bears the printed date 187_ and so would appear to require an actual stamp and not a facsimile. The check, however, is on an insurance company and states that it was to be used to pay claims and damages from fire on premises insured by the company.

Effective October 1, 1872, all checks, drafts and orders drawn on any person, persons, companies or corporations other than those on a bank, banker or trust company had been exempted from the tax. Therefore, the Home Insurance Company of New York, not being a bank and the check being intended for signing by their treasurer or other authorized officer and not a banker, was not obliged to stamp this particular instrument. To quote the Gast letter again, the FAC was there for the purpose of "..keeping up the appearance of the Internal Revenue stamp".

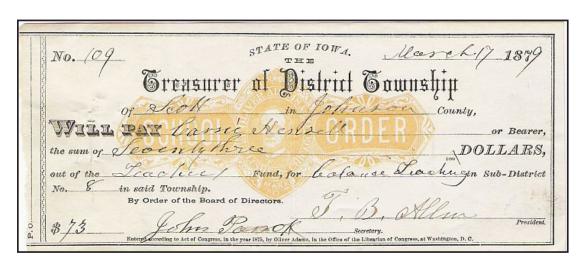


Fig. 2) This 1879 warrant on the Treasurer of the District Township of Scott in Iowa bears a facsimile which resembles the RN Type D. In fact there is another known type from Nebraska, by the same printer, which has a design even closer to the Type D. Perhaps he had been advised to alter his original design so as not to infringe on a copyright.

The printer was Oliver Adams of Chicago and the design has a portrait in the center, which is assumed to be that of Mr. Adams. Around the portrait is "OLIVER ADAMS" and "PUBLISHER CHICAGO". At the bottom of the check is the legend "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875, by Oliver Adams, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D.C."

The apparent logic behind using a facsimile stamp on this instrument was the Act of July 13, 1866, which exempted any instrument drawn by a state, county or city official in their official capacity. This is therefore, another example of an instrument that was not subject to the tax having a facsimile stamp to assure people that it was legitimate.



Fig. 3) This 1873 draft bears a stamp resembling the RN Type E and has been condemned as an illegal attempt to evade the stamp tax law. Actually, the key here is the legend "Three days after date" that appears above the "Pay to" line. This makes it a draft payable at a designated time and the tax on such instruments had been eliminated by the Act of June 6, 1872, which became effective October 1, 1872.

This draft was also exempted from the tax and the facsimile was only an attempt by the Stewart Brothers to reassure their customers that this was a legitimate draft.



Fig 4) A most unusual use of a FAC during the tax period on a greeting check. Of course, to make it appear "legal" it would need a facsimile tax stamp. This one looks like a combination of some of the American Phototype designs.

RN-FACs in non-revenue colors

Although one of the criteria I've adopted for determining if a design is a FAC or not is the color, there are several printed in colors other than orange which are still clearly intended to be FACs. One of these is questionable, however, as it is unused and may have been intended as a specimen or sample.

Also, however, referring again to the previously quoted letter from Gast, it advised "We furnish checks and drafts with this center piece either in the prevailing yellow or in any color that may be desired..."

So, although considering how long the orange had been the prevalent color and that any other color might weaken the purpose of a FAC, at least one company was offering to print in any color that the customer might request. Despite that, these are the only non-orange FACs known at this time.

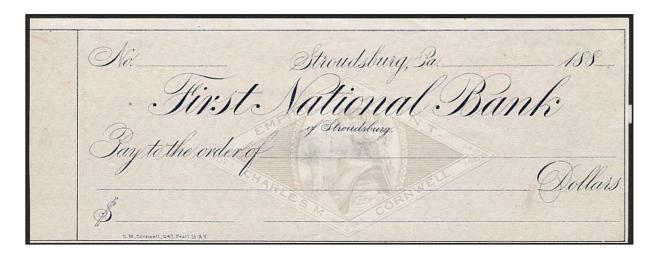


Fig 5) This generic draft was done by Argus Print of Fargo, Dakota Territory. It has a facsimile shaped like the familiar Type G with a design meant to resemble the territorial seal but printed in red, as is the border. It is dated 1887 and is obviously meant to be a FAC and the reason for printing it in red may simply have been a lack of orange ink at the time.



Fig 6) A check of the Staples Coal Company where the check and the FAC were printed at the same time, in the same color, green. If the FAC is going to be printed as part of the check design it is logical that the color chosen for the entire check would not be orange. This is a rather late use as well.

Fig. 7, on next page) This is an unusual item. Printed by Charles M. Cornwell of New York City, the script is in a dark blue and both the safety background and what is obviously intended to be a FAC are in gray. Because this example was never used, the purpose is unclear. Besides Cornwell's name, the stamp also has "EMPIRE TINT" on it. Does this mean that it was meant to be gray? Or is this a printer's proof that was intended to have the FAC and background in orange when finalized? Maybe someday a used example will be found and we will know.



Catalog of RN-FACs

This is not intended to be a listing of all known instruments bearing FACs but instead a listing of all known FACs by type. Once this series of articles has been published anyone with a type not listed is encouraged to report it for inclusion in the website version, which can be changed as additional types are reported.

FACs are attributed to the printer whose imprint is found on the instrument but there is no guarantee that the printer so named is necessarily the printer of the FAC. They could have ordered paper with them already printed. After all, this is how the real stamps were spread about the entire country later in the tax imprint period. They could also have used the bank's proprietary design. See the next Figure for an example of how this is possible.



Fig. 8) This is a common FAC, with a head of Liberty closely resembling the one on the RN-G1. The check itself has the imprint of Korff Brothers & Company of New York City. The FAC, however, bears the legend "COPYRIGHT 1884 HANOVER NATIONAL BANK" under the stamp. The bank would then have allowed any printer that the customer chose to use them or they could have provided these special checks themselves. In fact, a check is known where the Hanover Bank used this FAC on personalized checks for a particular customer, printer unknown.

It is possible that the FACs found on other instruments are also the property of the bank and not the printer. This is very likely to be the case for the listed ones with the bank's initials as the central part of the design.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Revenue Stamped Paper of the Spanish American War Tax Era

By Bob Hohertz (Part 9)

Two-Cent Imprint Various Placement

The normal placement of an imprint was roughly in the center of a document. Some users were able to convince the printers to move the location so as not to create a conflict with a vignette. The simplest shifts in position were to move the imprint to the right or left side of the document.



The imprint on this Chicago merchant's check was moved to upper right to avoid central vignettes.

Revenue Stamped Paper of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Two-Cent Imprint Various Placement



Te imprint on this check was moved lower left so as not to conflict with the facsimile imprint meant to look like the Graphic Company, New York design of the Civil War tax period.



The imprint on this Connecticut check was offset to lower right to avoid the vignette of the bank building in the center.

Revenue Stamped Paper of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Two-Cent Imprint Various Placement



Imprint moved center left to avoid a central vignette.



The State Savings Loan & Trust Company of Quincy is the only known user of purposefully tilted imprints.

This was done intentionally, as earlier draft printings had the imprint in the normal place at center and the bank vignette to the left.

Revenue Stamped Paper of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Two Cent Imprint Various Placement



Check from one of four known users of checks or drafts with imprint reading upwards at left. Union Mutual had at least four versions printed.



Only known copy of a check or draft with the imprint reading downward at right.

This is the ninth 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.

A Civil War Check from Kansas City, MO by Steve Whitfield



Hiram Milton Northrup was engaged in the Santa Fe trade at Kansas City with one J.S. Chick. In 1857 the two partners established the bank of Northrup & Co., which operated at Kansas City until some time in 1864. Deteriorating war conditions around Kansas City in the fall of 1864 caused relocation of the bank to New York City, where operations continued until the economic crisis of 1873 forced the bank into liquidation.

In 1874, Hiram Northrup returned to the west and settled at Wyandotte, Kansas, where he and his son, Milton C., established the bank of Northrup & Son. In 1878 a second son, Andrus B., joined the new bank.

This check is made out to Richard Baxter Taylor, an early Kansas newspaper editor. He later would write a history of Kansas newspapers, which was published by the Kansas State Historical Society in the 1870s. The check is signed by John L. Hallett for his brother Samuel. John L. was in charge of construction for the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, from Wyandotte, Kansas to Denver. He also had the distinction of accidentally driving the road's first engine into the Missouri River on March 24th, 1864, not long after signing this check.

The railroad was originally known as The Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western when construction began from Leavenworth in 1862. In the summer of 1862 Samuel Hallett and John C. Fremont bought control of the road, renamed it and moved the headquarters to Wyandotte.

A large celebration was planned to mark completion of the first forty miles of track, on August 18th, 1864. However; on July 27th, 1864 Samuel Hallett was shot to death by one O.S. Talcott in Wyandotte, which caused the ceremony to be cancelled. Talcott had made an engineering report to President Lincoln that recommended withholding the government subsidy because of substandard construction on the railroad. When Samuel Hallett learned of the report, he arranged to have his husky brother Tom administer a public whipping of the frail Mr. Talcott. Talcott planned his revenge and when the opportunity presented itself, shot Samuel in the back and escaped.

After the murder, John D. Perry became president and the railroad, renamed the Kansas Pacific in 1868, was completed to Denver by 1870. In 1880 the Kansas Pacific was consolidated with the Denver Pacific and the Union Pacific into the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Ref: History of the State of Kansas, Chicago 1883. Wm. G. Cutler and A.T. Andreas

A Check Signed by a Choctaw Nation Chief by Jim Adams



Green McCurtain was the last elected Chief of the Choctaw Nation. This draft signed by him in 1899 has a Spanish-American War tax revenue stamp on it and is datelined Sans Bois, Indian Territory.

Sans Bois is French for "without woods," and was named for the nearby Sans Bois creek and mountain range. It had a post office from 1879 until 1916. It was located nine miles south of Stigler, and ten miles west of the current town of McCurtain (formerly named Panther, until 1902.) These towns are in Haskell County, East Central Oklahoma.

	THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. No.
S DRAH	HASKELL, IND. TER., MAR - 2 1907 190 PAY TO THE ORDER OF
OMER'	First National Bank, Haskell & 3000 mitty grof 100 DOLLARS.
TOUST	Lirst Half Bank Soynlon & S Haward

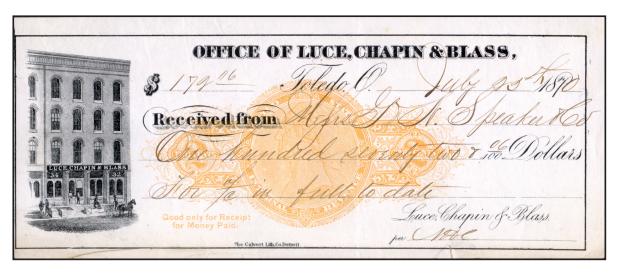
Charles Haskell was the first Governor of the State of Oklahoma. This customer's draft is from Haskell, Indian Territory, which was named for him.

Revenue Stamped Paper Inventories RN C1a, C15, C16 and C19 Bob Hohertz

Having had the nerve to update the *Unlisted in Castenholz* censuses for G3's and C17's, I will move on to C16's, and throw in C1a's, C15's and C19's as well. These censuses, taken with the previous one addressing C17, will cover the C instructive clauses used with receipts.

C15's are used only on receipts, and bear the instructional clause "Good only for Receipt for Money Paid" to the lower right of the basic imprint. C16's use the same clause, but it appears to the lower left of the imprint. C19's have a slightly different clause, "Good when issued for the / payment of money," broken between two tablets to the lower right and left sides of the imprint.

Until 1992, C15's were only known as unused copies from Carter, Fisher & Company of Louisville, two currently known. Speculation was made that they were samples and the design was never actually used, until a used copy from Detroit was discovered.



The Toledo C16.

C16's are relatively more common (the count of users having gone up from 28 in 1998 to 51 at present), but there is no information as to why American Phototype preferred to supply receipts with the clause on the left side rather than the right. Both versions were delivered in 1870, with the earliest known date for C16 in April of 1870 and the one used copy of C15 dated in June of that year. As the tax on receipts was rescinded October 1, 1870, use of these designs was short-lived.

C19's have never been common, with the possible exception of C19a, the design printed on both sides of William Topping & Company receipts. Four users were listed in the New York volume of the Castenholz *Field Guides*, and the current census only lists nine users, not counting Topping. They are spread more widely than New York, though, with one known from Kentucky, one from Michigan and one from Missouri.

C19 was arguably not popular due to the difficulty of reading the small "negative" wording in the tablets if there was the slightest amount of excess ink applied. Its use is not documented before May, 1870.

Cla is an unusual hybrid, with the clause "Good when used as a receipt for payment of money" added by the printer reading upward at the left side of the document. Two copies are known, both used by Henry Disston & Son of Philadelphia.

The survival rate of receipts contributes to the rarity of these items. With the exception of the two-sided Topping receipts, most were dispersed widely and, unlike checks and certificates of deposit, were not returned to a central location for any reason.

As with all of these surveys, reports of users not already recorded are more than welcome – they are adding to pooled knowledge. All of the surveys are or will be on the ASCC website, with links to examples where available, and all will be updated as necessary.

If anyone has a copy of a C15, even one of the types already known, please report that as well. Are there more than the three known? Two of these are illustrated on the cover of this issue.

Cla Inventory

PA, Philadelphia	Henry Disston & Son				used
	C15 Inv	ventory			
KY, Louisville MI, Detroit	Carter, Fisher & Co. H.P. Baldwin & Co.	V	CLC		unused used
	C16 Inv	ventory			
CA, Sacramento	Booth & Co. O.S. Chaffee & Son			MSC	used
CT, Mansfield Center IL, Chicago IL, Chicago	Carter & Jones Doggett, Bassett & Hills	Br		WBN CSC	used used used
IL, Chicago	Heath & Milligan	g tint		WBN	used
IL, Chicago IL, Chicago	Mears, Bates & Co. Salt Company of Onondaga			WBN WBN	used used
IL, Chicago	Sibley & Endicott			Chi	used
IL, Chicago KY, Louisville	Philip Wadsworth & Co. Stump & Walts			WBN Ter	used used
MA, Boston	Geo. W. Chipman & Co.				used
ME, Portland	W. & C.R. Milliken	В		LSH	used
NY, New York	Adriance, Robbins & Co.			C&B	used
NY, New York	American Bible Society			F&L	used
NY, New York	Arnold, Constable & Co.			CMC	used
NY, New York	Averill Chemical Paint Co.				used
NY, New York	L.M. Bates & Co.	name at left			used
NY, New York	L.M. Bates & Co.	name above sign	ature		used
NY, New York	Buckley, Welling & Co.			NaL	used
NY, New York	Clark Thread Co.			ABr	used
NY, New York	Israel D. Condit & Son			N. T	used
NY, New York	Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.			NaL	used
NY, New York	Earle & Co.			110 C	used
NY, New York NY, New York	Ely, Oberholser & Co. H&S N.B. Falconer & Co.				used used
IVI, INCW TOIR	N.B. Parconci & Co.				uscu
NY, New York	Benedict Hall & Co.				used
NY, New York	L. Heyninger & Co.				used
NY, New York	B.H. Howell, Son & Co.				used
NY, New York	Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturin	ıg Co.		S&J	used
NY, New York	Joseph W. Lester & Co.			CHJ	used
NY, New York	Livingston Steam Sugar Refinery			DWL	used
NY, New York	J.A. & H. Mills, Sons & Co.	Br (?)		SiB	used

Number 83	THE CHECK	July - September 2007		
	C16 Inventor	y (continued)		
NY, New York	John Munroe & Co.	NaL	used	
NY, New York	Passavant & Co.		used	
NY, New York	Sabin, Clark & Co.		BDB	used
NY, New York	Seely & Stevens			used
NY, New York	Ad. Sichel & Co		AHe	used
NY, New York	Tatham & Brothers			used
NY, New York	H.K. Thurber & Co.	G		used
NY, New York	E.H. Van Ingen		DAC	used
NY, New York	Wallace & Schomaker		unused	
NY, New York	blank form, A.B. Warner & Son	G	D&I	used
NY, New York	blank form, Israel D. Condit & So	on		used
NY, Syracuse	Neal, Baum & Co.	G	GSi	used
OH, Cincinnati	R.M. Bishop & Co.		?	used
OH, Cleveland	Smith & Curtiss	G	S&H	used
OH, Toledo	Luce, Chapin & Blass		CHC	used
PA, Philadelphia	James, Kent, Santee & Co.		WmM	used
TN, Nashville	Craighead, Breast & Gibson		CMC	used
TN, Nashville	Morgan, O'Bryan & Co.			used
TN, Nashville	Wright, Hooper & Co.			used
	C19 In	ventory		
KY, Louisville	Moore, Bremaker & Co.	gray tint	JPM	used
MI, Detroit	M. Garrison & Co.		CMC	used
MO, Saint Louis	Suss, Obermeyer & Wise		McK	used
NY, New York	R&H Adams			used
NY, New York	Fisk, Clark & Flagg		SBS	used
•				



W&H

Mal

used

used

used

used

The Kentucky C19

New York Lead Company

Staunton, Sheldon & Co.

Elwell & Moseley

Union Steam Sugar Refinery

NY, New York

NY, New York

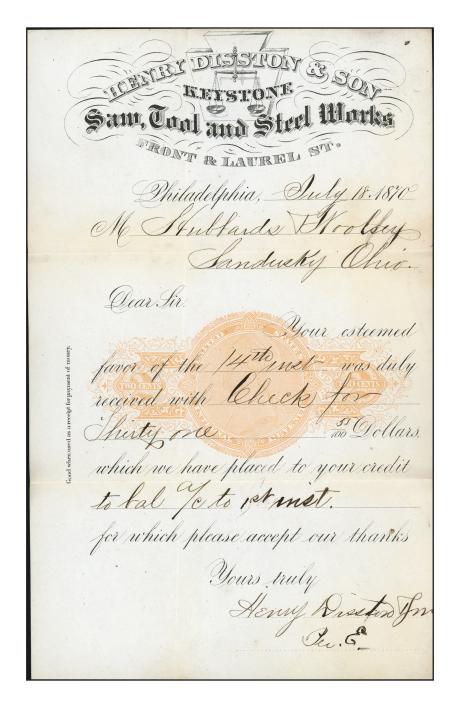
NY, New York

NY, Rochester

C19a Inventory

NY, New York William Topping & Co.

used



One of the two known C1a's. (Editors Note, 2018 - Three now known.) Ron Lesher explains its genesis as follows: "The last order of receipts to be imprinted for the Henry Disston firm had the required clause placed on the receipt by the printer of the receipts. This was in compliance with government directive and was intended to be sent to the Joseph Carpenter firm for imprinting (who did not at this time print any of the instructive clauses as an integral part of the imprinting process.) However, in this case the receipt was forwarded to the American Phototype Company. Disston is the only known user who supplied receipts with the instructive clause to American Phototype for imprinting."

Look closely at any Disston receipt in your collection. The instructional clause is easy to miss.

Pennsylvania Banks - 3 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@att.net or by regular mail at Box 353, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004.

Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
Cambria County						
Collins, Johnston & Co. Ebensburg	D1	1875	Wm. Mann	Red on pale Green	None	175 x 70
As above As above Johnston, Shoemaker,	F1 G1 G1	1877 1877 1883	Wm. F. Murphy As above H. Gugler & Son	Blue on Violet Blue on pale Rose Black on White	None None None	197 x 75 185 x 77 174 x 70
& Buck Ebensburg Lloyd & Co. 1st NB of Johnstown As above 1st NB of Patton	H3 None X7	1896 1900 1901	Wm. Mann Wm. Mann ABNCo Speed Litho.	Red on White Black on White Olive on p. Orange Rusty Red	Thomas Griffith None Cambria Steel Co. Mining Dept monogram	213 x 80 210 x 82 6 3/8 x 2 7/8
Cameron County	71,	1501	Specu Elulo.	on Salmon	monogram	03/0 / 2 // 0
Carbon County						
Carbon County						
1 st NB of Lehighton 1 st NB of Mauch Chunk	R164 C1	1900 1872	McManus Lith Not indicated	Black on Green Black on White	None Cent'l. Railroad Co. of NJ issued at New York	160 x 68 182 x 82
As above As above	R152 G1	1877 1880	Wm. Mann C.M.Cornwell	Black on White Black on White	None Upper Lehigh Coal Co.	192 x 73 196 x 74
Center County						
Centre County Banking Co. As above Bellefonte	D1 K11	1876	Wm. Mann Wm. Mann	Black on White	None	183x70
As above As above 1st NB of Bellefonte As above	G1 RB23 R15 R151	1883 1899 1867 1881	Lehman & Bolton McManus Lith Haven, print. As above	Black on Violet Black on Cream Black on White As above	B. Weber & Co. S. Peck & Son Patriotic man with flag As above	200 x 70 210 x 78 185 x 70 As above
As above As above	C1 D1	1873	Wm. Mann	Brown on White Red on White	Balser Weber	192 x 74
As above Penn's Valley Banking Co. Centre Hall	G1 R164	1899	Wm. Mann Streeter Litho.	Blue on Violet Gray on Cream	J. H. Ross	200 x 71
1st NB of Philipsburg	R163 pr	1899	Stewart, Warren	Brown on Cream	None	228 x 80



Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
Chester County						
Berwyn NB	X7	190—	Wm. F. Murphy	Black on Cream	None	173 x 68
NB of Chester Valley - Coatesville	G1	1878	Wm. Mann	Black on Cream	None	181 X 65
As above	X7	1901	Wm. Mann	Olive on Cream	PENNSYLVANIA	170 x 70
The Downingtown Bank Downingtown	R15	1865	Mann, Printer	Black on White	Ornamental design left	184 x 67
1st NB of Honeybrook	D1	1874	Wm. Mann	Green on Cream	None	148 x 68
NB of Kennett Square	R164	1899	Kennett Advance	Black on Cream	None	146 x 68
NB of Malvern	R164	1899	None	Black on Brown	H. P. Gallagher	177 x 68
As above	X7	1899	Grossman & Strafford	Black on Cream	None	160 x 65
As above	X7	1900	A. M. Speed Co.	Black on Cream	None	160 x 65
Oxford Banking Co.	G1	1879	H. Hutchinson	Green on p. Yellow	None	170 x 69
NB of Oxford	R155b	1898	Young & Seldon	Black on Cream	None	175 x 70
Farmers and Mechanics NB of Phoenixville	R151	1873	Moss & Co.	Black on Violet	None	178 x 68
NB of Phoenixville	R15	1869	None	Red-brown on White	Stamp box	180 x 75
As above	НЗ	187—	Wm. F. Murphy	Green on White	Bank hours at left	185 x 70
Bank of Chester County West Chester	R5	1864	James, Pr.	Black on Cream	Titled Chester County	178 x 70
E.D. Haines & Co.		D1	1878 Wm. Ma	nn Black on	Mauve Bank building	205 x
West Chester					and small eagle	
As above	G1	1883	None	Black on p. Green	None	174 x 70
As above	K11	1878	Wm. Mann	Black on White	Shaded rectangle at left	198 x 70
As above	X7	189—	A.M.Speed Co.	Black on Cream	None	155 x 75
NB of Chester County West Chester	R135	1874	Hickman & Hammond	Green on White	Capital \$225,000 at left	196 x 77
As above	D1	1875	As above	Black on White	Wm. M. Hayes at left	194 x 80
As above	R152	1877	Hickman, Pr	Black on White	Ornamental design at left	190 x 74
As above	G1	1881	F. S. Hickman	d. Blue on White	Ornamental design at left	198 x 78
As above	J4	1872	Hickman & Hammond	d. Green on White		194 x 74
As above	R164	1899	McManus	Brown on Beige	None	165 x 71
As above	X7	1899	McManus	Brown on White	None	170 x 70
1st NB of Chester County	B1	1869	Wm. Mann	Green on White	O. Sidwell, Jr.	193 x 75
West Chester	Di	1007	win. Main	Green on white	O. Bidwell, 31.	175 X 75
As above	E4	1873	F. S. Hickman	Green on White	Chambers & Smith	203 x 73
As above	G1	1877	Wm. Mann	Black on White	Chambers & Smith	190 x 70
As above	Н3	1870	None	Black on pale Green	Dog's head	167 x 67
As above	X7	1899	Wm. Murphy	Black on Cream	None	156 x 64
NB of West Grove	X7	1899	Wm. Mann	Red-brown on Tan	None	173 x 70
Clarion County						
1st NB of Clarion	None	1883	Wm. Mann	Green on White	Curll, Campbell & Co.	188 x 73
2 nd NB of Clarion	None	1884	Dennison & Brown		Graham & Cook	203 x 76
As above	R162	1900	Stewart, Warren & Co.	Black on Green	N.H. Thompson draft	224 x 80
St. Petersburg Savings Bank	F1	1877	Ashby & Vincent	Black on White	H. Collner Bros. at left	185 x 69

Clearfield, Clinton and Columbia Counties next issue.

Letter to the Editor

Can use some help on this check. Who signed it? And for whom?



Who is the artist that made the sketches?



Thanks

Ray Anthony

The 22nd Annual National and World Paper Money Convention will be held at the Saint Louis Airport Hilton Hotel on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 8 - 10, 2007. Hours are noon - 6:00 p.m. Thursday, and 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Admission is free.

A Professional Preview will be held from 9:00 a.m. to noon on Thursday, with \$50 registration fee.

The hotel is at 10330 Natural Bridge Road, Saint Louis, MO 63134.

It is unlikely that a meeting of the ASCC will be held at this show, but check the show program to be sure.

Announcements

Elections. Please submit any nominations for the ASCC Board of Directors to the Secretary by November 15. If there are no nominations the slate of four proposed by the Board will be accepted to serve for two years beginning January 1, 2008.

Website. As a trial, TCC 82 can be accessed from the website. It is present in pdf format, and takes some version of Adobe Reader to view. Many of the illustrations are in color, and several errors in the print version have been corrected.

If we begin to put the magazine on the internet as a regular practice, we will institute some sort of password system. The one there now is visible to anyone, and if it attracts any new members, so much the better.

The entire text of the FAC Primer is on the website as well, with full color illustrations. It may change as further installments are set for print and other FACs are reported. The C15 and C19 inventories are also already there, with links to full-sized color illustrations where available.



Secretary's Report Lyman Hensley

NEW MEMBERS

1823 Michael S Jones 2 (FL), 3, 4, 26, 30, 31, 32 P O Box 380129 Murdock, FL 33938-0129 by Bob Hawes

1824 Alex Perakis 1, 20, 22, 23, 26, 32 12941 N Pioneer Way Tucson, AZ 85755

1825 Ernest Larry Jr P O Box 8326 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33310

1826 Tony Johnson 2 (NC), 4 (NC), 23, 30 133 Nestlewod Trail Clyde, NC 28721

REINSTATED

by Hermann Ivester

230 Stanwood K Bolton Jr1432 James Kaarlela

1797 Allen Berk

Member Exchange

Long-time collector seeks checks signed by hostorical personalities. **Michael Reynard**, 1301 - 20th Street #260, Santa Monica, CA 90404. E-mail reynard@ucla.edu.

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.

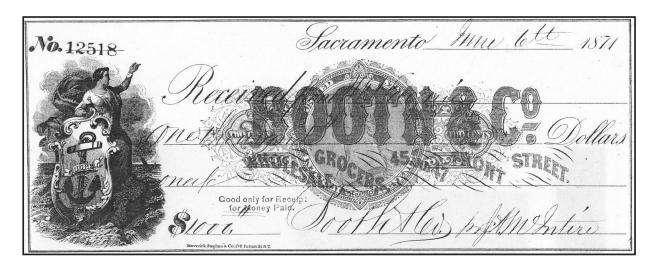
Wanted: New York State/City; Connecticut early checks especially if issued by National Banks. Send on approval/email lcsilver@optonline.net. **Leon Silverman**, 237 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, NY 10605

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

Member seeks any paper items regarding the Smith-Condit Arms Co., Standard Arms Co., Cramps Gun Works, and Artillary Fuse Co., all Philadelphia, PA or Wilmington, DE area. **George Fink**, PO Box 4, Viola, DE 19979 (302-233-8171).

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.



The California C16. Unfortunately, we only have a black and white image of it.

CELEBRITY SIGNED CHECKS

New list for 2007 at wholesale prices. Some checks are in VERY limited quantities. All orders require \$6.95 priority mail postage and handling. All credit cards okay.

ASTRONAUT Walt Cunningham, Apollo 7 - \$ 25

ASTRONAUT- MOONWALKER - Jim Irwin, \$100 Pete Conrad \$100

Philip Abbott \$10 Desi Arnaz - not a check but club rcpt \$100

Lucille Ball Arnaz \$150 Bill Bixby \$20 Amanda Blake \$35 Francis X. Bushman \$95 Red Buttons \$35 Tommy Butch Bond \$25

Genvieve Bujold \$10 Sammy Cahn \$12 Rory Calhoun \$20

Belinda Carlisle \$25 George Getty \$50 CLARK GABLE \$500 George Clooney \$25 Martha Davis \$20 Cecil B. DeMille \$150

Doris Day \$50 Bruce Dern \$15 Jack Donahue \$10

Will Durant \$10 Barbara Eden \$45 J. Paul Getty \$180

Blake Edwards \$20 James Farentino \$20 Bonnie Franklin \$10 Glenn Ford \$35 Tom Ferrabee - \$100 Ava Gardner \$60

David Hedison \$15 Walter Graumann \$20 Sharon Gless \$20

Jack Haley \$30 Rex Harrison \$75 Goldie Hawn \$20

Chet Huntley \$15 Tab Hunter \$35 Glynis Johns \$25 Hedy Lamarr \$150 Jake Lamotta \$49 Vicki Lamotta \$15

Dorothy Lamour \$40 Gordon Porky Lee \$20 Michelle Lee \$15

Beatrice Lillie \$10 Jack Lord \$35 Jack London \$450

Walter Lantz \$125 Myrna Loy \$50

Donna Loren \$15 Angela Lansbury (Shaw) \$35 Penny Marshall \$20

Quinn Martin \$10Ross Martin \$35Tony Martin \$25Elizabeth Montgomery \$60John McGiver \$15Jim Nabors \$25

Larraine Newman \$20 David Niven \$40 Brock Peters \$25

Arch Obler (Lights Out) \$10 Jack Palance \$35 JoAnn Pflug \$10

Kathleen Quinlan \$10 Smoky Robinson \$20 Rod Serling \$500

Esther Rolle \$10 Sigmund Romberg \$175 Linda Ronstadt \$25

Peter Shaw \$20 Paul Shaffer \$20 Susan Strasberg \$10

Bobby Sherman \$50 Boz Skaggs \$20 Dinah Shore \$40

Red Skelton \$50 Rod Steiger \$20 Kay Stevens \$25

Sharon Stone \$60 Mel Torme \$20 Danny Thomas \$15

Marlo Thomas \$15 Ben Turpin \$250 Robert Urich \$25

Jerry Van Dyke \$15 Joe Walsh (Eagles) \$20 Jessica Walter \$10

John Waybill \$20 Paul Wayne \$10 Paul Williams \$10

Joanne Worley \$10 Walter Winchell \$25 Frank Zappa \$100

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