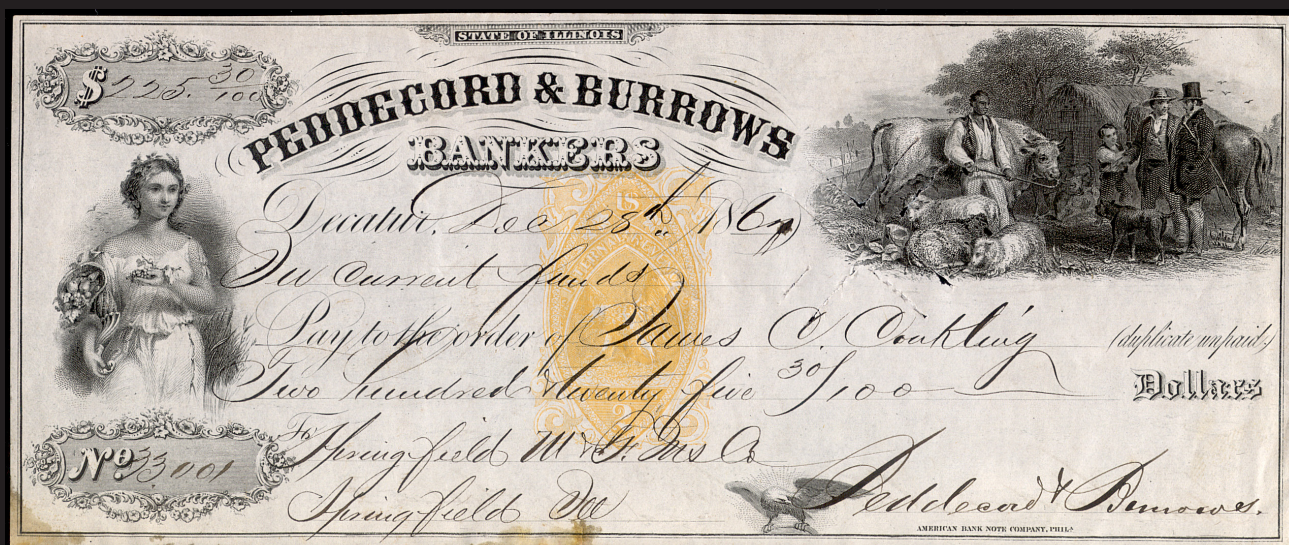


THE CHECK COLLECTOR

April- June 2008

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

Number 86



Editor: Robert D. Hohertz
PO Box 808
Northfield, MN 55057-0808

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 \$15 per year in the US (\$20 per year in Canada and Mexico, \$25 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 July - September issue of *The Check Collector* is August 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://asccinfo.com>



The cover does not have any significance, but it illustrates two beautiful Illinois bank drafts.

In this issue you can read about a fishy check and a "fishy" imprint.

This issue also contains the end of the series illustrating my exhibit of Spanish American War RN exhibit. Next issue we will begin a run of the late David McHugh's exhibit of Nevada stamped paper.

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.	

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

A non-profit organization organized under Section 501-(c)-(3)

President:

Robert D. Hohertz
PO Box 808
Northfield, MN 55057-0808
rdh@northfieldmail.com

Vice-President:

Michael S. Turrini
PO Box 4104
Vallejo, CA 94590

Secretary:

Lyman Hensley
473 East Elm
Sycamore, IL 60178-1934
ilrno2@netzero.com

Treasurer:

Dick Naven
6802 S. W. 33rd Pl.
Portland, OR 97219
ascctreasurer@qwestoffice.net

Directors:

Lyman Hensley (2010)
Robert D. Hohertz (2010)
Hermann Ivester (2010)
M. S. Kazanjian (2010)
Coleman Leifer (2009)
Dick Naven (2009)
Phillip G. Ryman (2009)
Michael S. Turrini (2009)
Lee E. Poleske (Emeritus)

Departments:**Attorney:**

Hermann Ivester
5 Leslie Circle
Little rock, AR 72205-2529

Check Pool:

Phillip G. Ryman
859 Park Circle
Harrisonburg, VA 22802
pgryman@shenandoah.k12.va.us

Editor, *The Check Collector*:

Robert D. Hohertz - see above

Librarian:

Charles V. Kemp
PO Box 71892
Madison Hts, MI 48071

Membership Directory:

Lyman Hensley - see above

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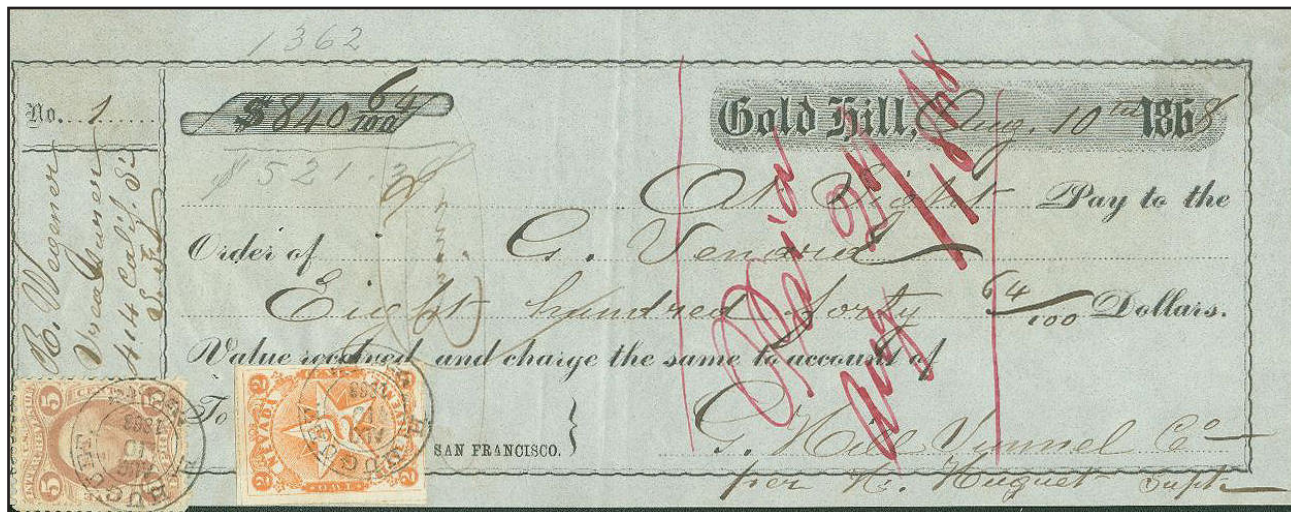
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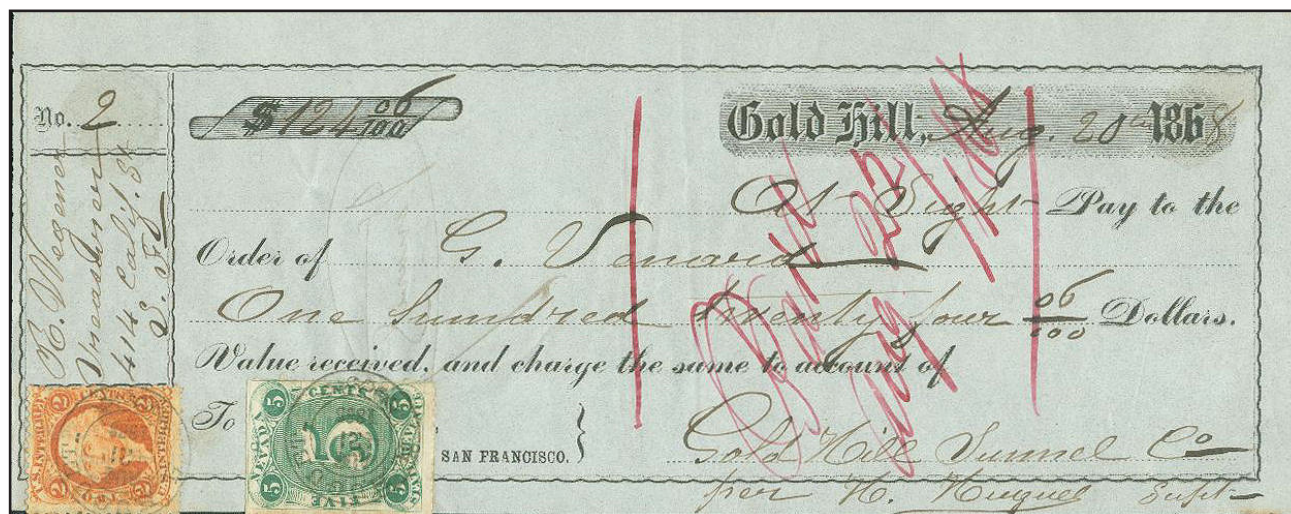
Will the Real Gold Hill Quartz, Mill and Mining Company Please Stand Up?

by Michael Mahler

Beginning in 1862 the U.S. imposed a 2¢ stamp tax on sight drafts. The state of Nevada did the same when it instituted stamp taxes, effective May 1, 1865, but only for drafts payable within the state. If drawn in, but payable out of Nevada, sight drafts were taxed initially at 2¢ per \$100, then after March 1, 1866, at a flat 5¢.



The Gold Hill Tunnel Co., on drawing its very first company draft August 10, 1868, made at Gold Hill, Nevada and payable to its treasurer in San Francisco, did pay 2¢ and 5¢ stamp taxes, but were confused about which government got which, affixing U.S. 5¢ Express and Nevada 2¢ stamps, each tied by ornamental date stamp of Superintendent H. Huguet. The Nevada stamp is rouletted 15, a gauge considerably scarcer than the usual roulette 10.



By the time their draft #2 was made ten days later, Superintendent Huguet had realized his mistake, and correctly affixed U.S. 2¢ and Nevada 5¢ stamps.

While not evident at first sight, the stamps were used not only to pay taxes, but to cover printed wording on the drafts. Beneath the U.S. stamps is printed "GOLD HILL Quartz, Mill and Mining Co." and beneath the Nevada stamps is printed "Mr. G. Venard 627 Front Street." In the space originally intended for stamps is written the new drawee, "R. Wegener Treasurer 414 Calif. St. S.F."

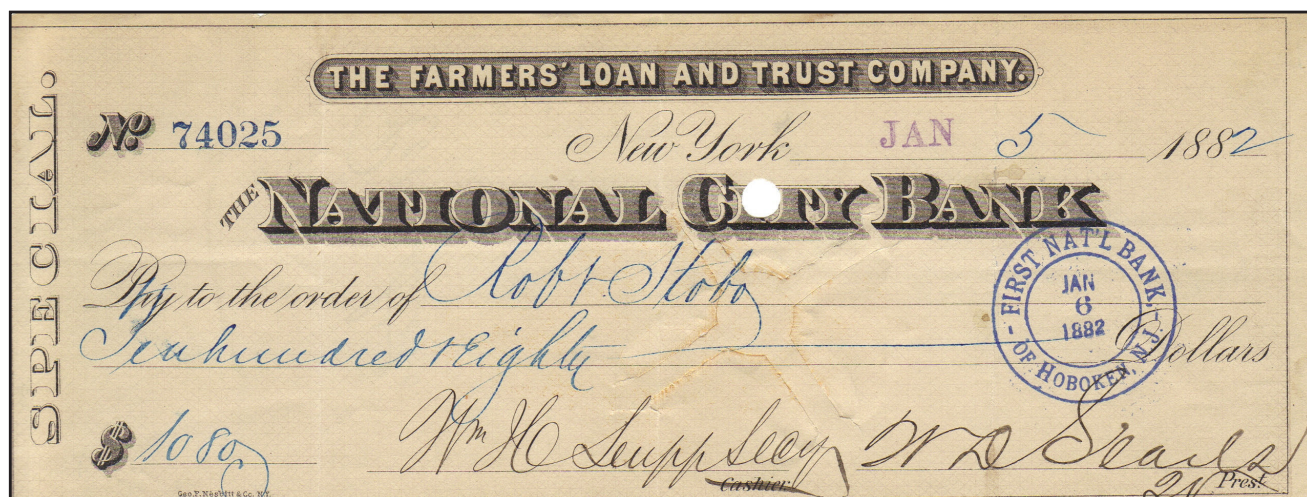
Venard's name does appear on the drafts as executed, but now as payee, not drawee, and the company name is now the Gold Hill Tunnel Co.

What was going on here? Langley's 1868 San Francisco Directory lists G. Venard as a vendor of "chartres coffee, spices, mustard, etc." at 625 and 627 Front St., a more likely description of an investor than a principal in a mining operation. Richard Wegener is listed as an accountant and mining secretary, 414 California St., sharing an office with his brother Frederick, a real estate agent. A Gold Hill Quartz and Mining Co. (Gold Hill, Nev.) is listed as having its office at 414 California.

How many mining operations were involved here: several, with different names; or just one, with changing names? One wonders whimsically if, as with present day internet domain names, there were so many Gold Hill mining companies that the names first chosen had already been taken. In any case, there is no trace in the standard works on Nevada mining of a Gold Hill Quartz, Mill and Mining Co., Gold Hill Quartz and Mining Co., Gold Hill Tunnel Co., or H. Huguet. The only lasting effect of the efforts of Messrs. Huguet, Venard, Wegener et al appears to be their contribution to our philatelic enjoyment, which is considerable.

Letter to the Editor - Unlisted G1a

Bill Kanwosky



Enclosed is a photocopy of an unlisted RN G1a. It is on tan paper. I have not seen it offered for sale any time in the last five years. The printer is GFN, George F. Nesbitt & Co., N.Y.

- Bill Kanowsky

Much Ado...

by Bob Hohertz

In March I received this letter from member and frequent contributor Jim Adams:

Dear Bob,

What do you make of this oddity I recently found? The upside-down revenue imprint RN-C1 (C5 pink?) does not fit the date of this check, issued to and endorsed by Frank P. Serrin. Perhaps one of our members has seen this before and can explain how this can happen.

Regards, Jim Adams



My eyes got wide seeing the copy of this check in Jim's letter, and I sent copies to several prominent RN collectors. The imprint clearly appeared to be an inverted C-5, pale red. If it were to prove genuine it would be a new listing and something most of us would want to own.

Ron Leshner quickly questioned why anyone would put a printed 188_ dateline on a check with a revenue imprint produced only in 1870-71. We all proceeded with caution because of this anomaly, and Jim went back to the seller to ask where it came from. That appeared to be a dead end, so he sent it to me for inspection.

Upon seeing the check I came back down to earth. The "imprint" is far too small. A normal C measures about 4 1/2" from side to side, and the one on the Georgetown check measures about 3 1/2". It is proportionally smaller top to bottom, measuring 1 5/8" top to bottom versus a genuine copy's 2". The imprint also looks fuzzy under magnification, whereas genuine ones were printed crisply by lithography. It is definitely a fake, and not an very convincing one.

The check itself appears to be genuine. The anomalous dateline can be explained by the fact that whoever added the "imprint" needed one that didn't already have an imprint or an adhesive stamp, as any used in the 1870's would have had. The creator could have found an unused one with an appropriate dateline, but that apparently did not occur to him, or he did not care.

Several questions remain. This "imprint" was not printed by computer, as it does not block out any of the bank name or the writing on the check. It also does not look like computer print. How was it applied?

Why did anyone bother to do all the work to produce this, and then get the size wrong? Was it meant to deceive, or was it done just to see if it could be done?

If any reader has any knowledge of how and/or why this item was created, both Jim and I would appreciate knowing. He did not pay much for the check, so it isn't a question of proving anything in connection with a return, but inquiring minds would like to know.

FAC Primer - Part 4

by Charles Kemp

Catalog of RN-FACs - Continued

The FAC Primer began in the July - September issue of The Check Collector. It can be seen (in color) on our website, <http://asccinfo.com/>.



Fig 25) Corlies, Macy advertised another FAC at the same time as the one with the head of Washington. This example is still in a complete book of specimens. Are there used examples?



Fig. 26) This check printed by the Brooks Bank Note Company of Boston has what could be called an "AD-FAC". It has "CARTER RICE & COMPANY" at top and "CORPORATION BOSTON, MASS." at the bottom. Inside it reads "ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1871" and "INCORPORATED JULY 8, 1863" (Apparently, someone mixed these dates up). This check was used for such a long time that it ran into the era of the Spanish-American tax and had to have an adhesive stamp added.

State Seal FACs

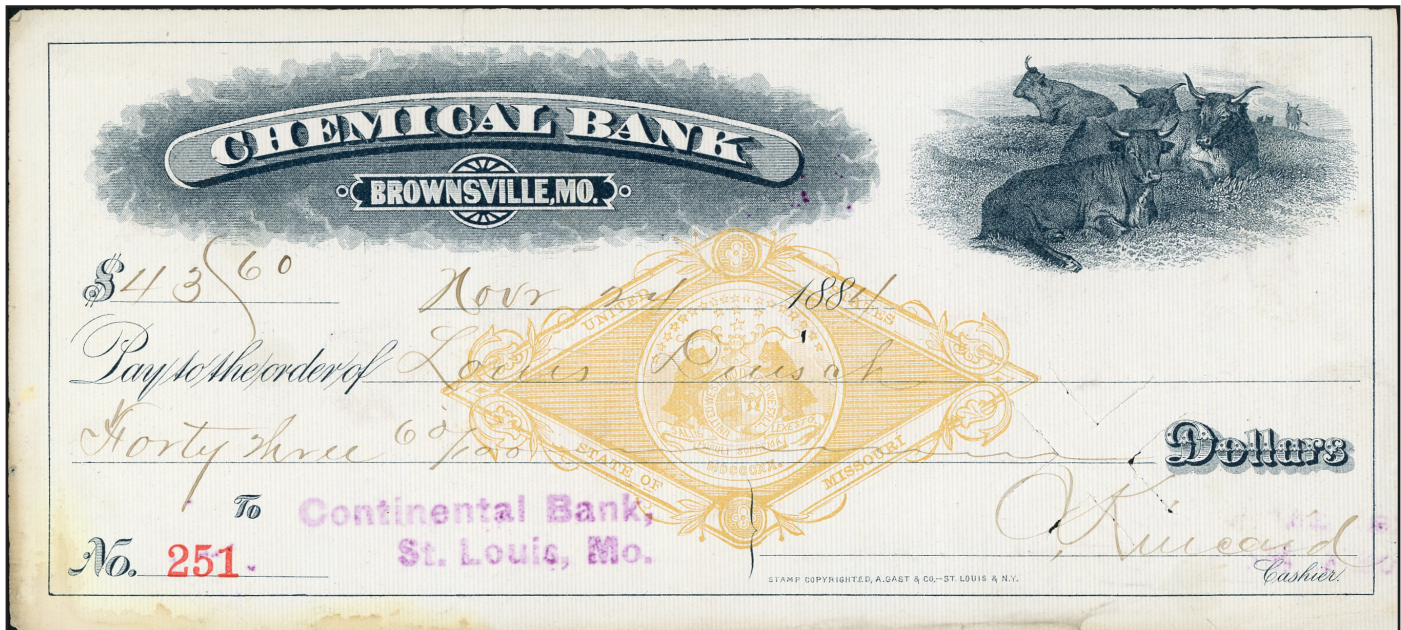


Fig 27) August Gast of St. Louis made a specialty of printing FACs with state seals. There is a special section on the ASCC website devoted to these. One example on a Missouri draft is shown above. Other companies also got into the act either of their own volition or in imitation of Gast.



Fig. 28) This draft on the Dakota Loan & Trust Company of Canton, Dakota Territory has a seal based on the territorial seal but differing considerably from the one produced by Gast. At the top and bottom is the same wording “UNITED STATES” and “DAKOTA TERRITORY” but above the tree and stars in the seal is the motto “LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER”. It has the imprint of the John Morris Company, Chicago. It is likely that Gast asserted its copyright claim and took over printing for the account, as Gast facs were used on similar checks subsequently.

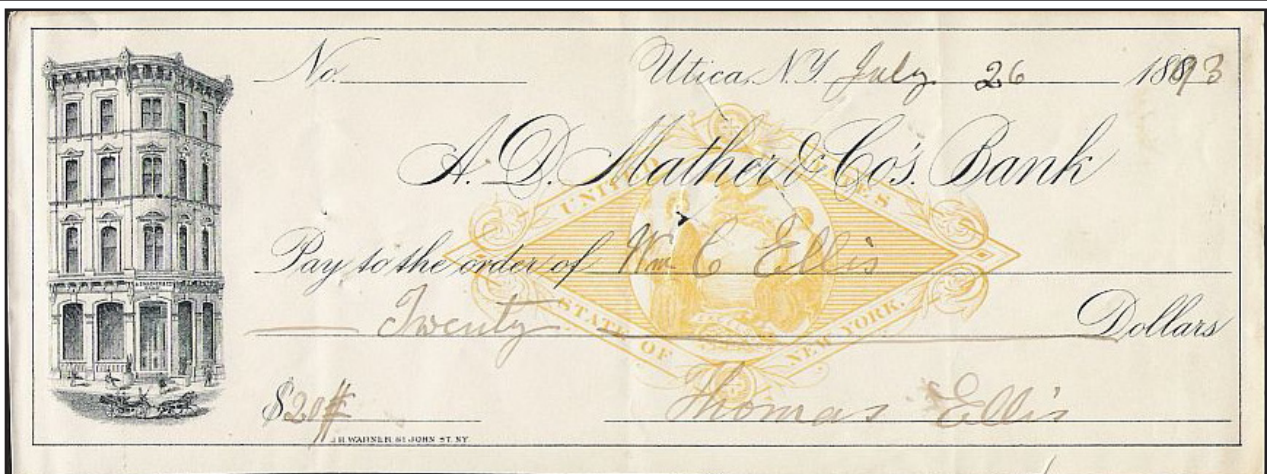


Fig 29) This check on A. D. Mather & Co.'s Bank in Utica, New York has a FAC that resembles Gast's but the seal is enclosed in a single circle that touches the inner diamond shape. Gast's seals are in a double circle that does not touch the diamond shape. There are also minute differences in some of the decorative devices and perhaps, most importantly, all of Gast's products have his imprint. This one has the imprint of J. H. Warner, 81 John St., N. Y.

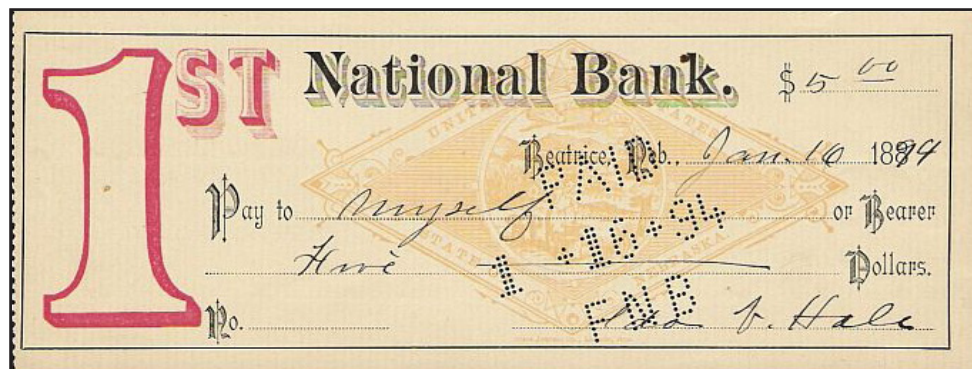


Fig. 30) This rather unusual check on the First National Bank of Beatrice, Nebraska has a FAC that differs considerably from Gast's and underneath it in small letters is the imprint "STATE JOURNAL CO., LINCOLN, NEB. The imprint is in the same color as the FAC and so we can assume that the State Journal is the printer of both check and FAC.

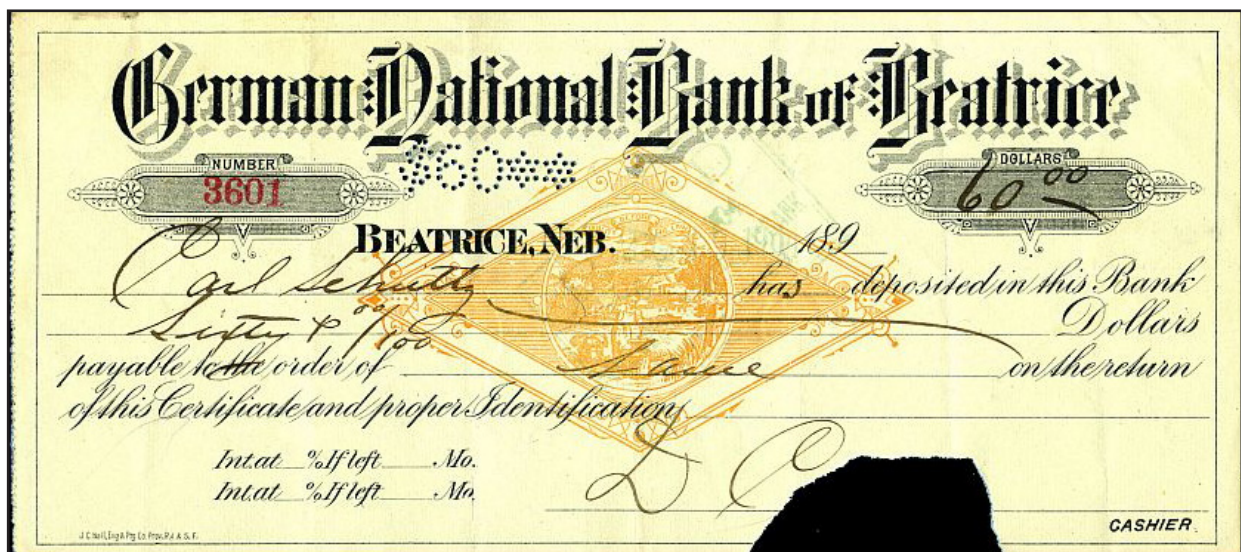


Fig 31) A different sort of state seal FAC used in Beatrice, this time on a certificate of deposit from the German National Bank. The printer was J.C. Hall.



Fig. 32) A time draft from Los Angeles with a Gast-type FAC, but different from theirs and any others shown above. It was presumably the production of the Los Angeles Lithographic Company, who printed the instrument.

Business School Checks

Business schools operating either on their own or as part of a college became widespread in the second half of the Nineteenth Century. These schools endeavored to train their students in all fields of business practice. To do so, they printed teaching aids including not only school scrip, intended to look like currency but also checks, drafts and even facsimile adhesive revenue stamps to go on them.

A few examples of college checks are found with FACs.

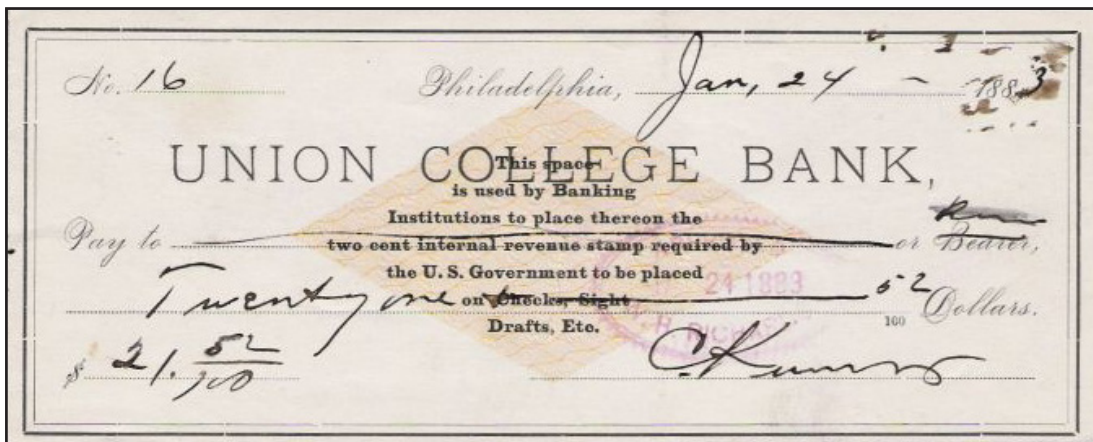


Fig. 33) This practice check from the Union College Bank has what could be called an Instructional FAC. It explains its purpose by stating "This space is used by Banking Institutions to place thereon the two-cent internal revenue stamp required by the U. S. Government to be placed on Checks, Sight Drafts, Etc." The shape and color of the FAC resemble that of RN-G.

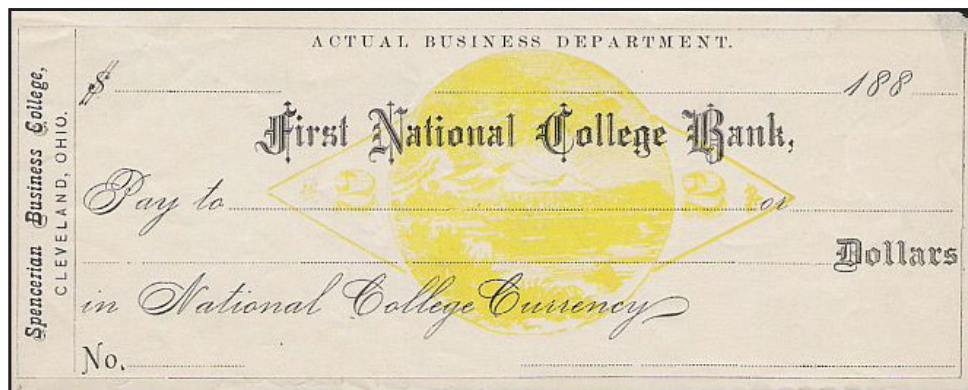


Fig. 34) Another practice check from the Spencerian Business College of Cleveland, Ohio. The check also has "First National College Bank" at the center and is payable in "National College Currency". The shape of the FAC is a bit doubtful but it does have a "2" at each end and is the proper color.

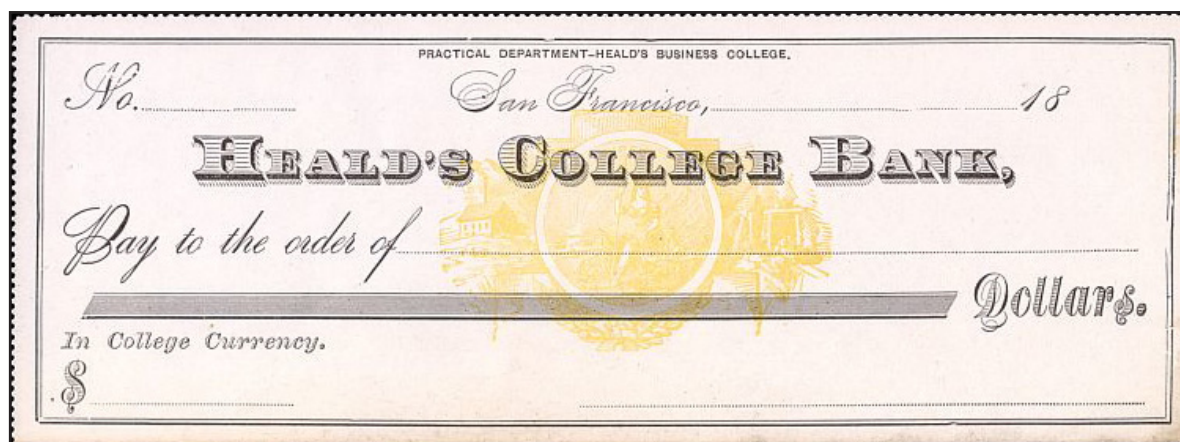


Figure 35) A check payable in College Currency from Heald's College Bank, San Francisco. The FAC is even less credible than that on the Spencerian Business College check above, but again is in the correct color and was intended for use in the correct period.

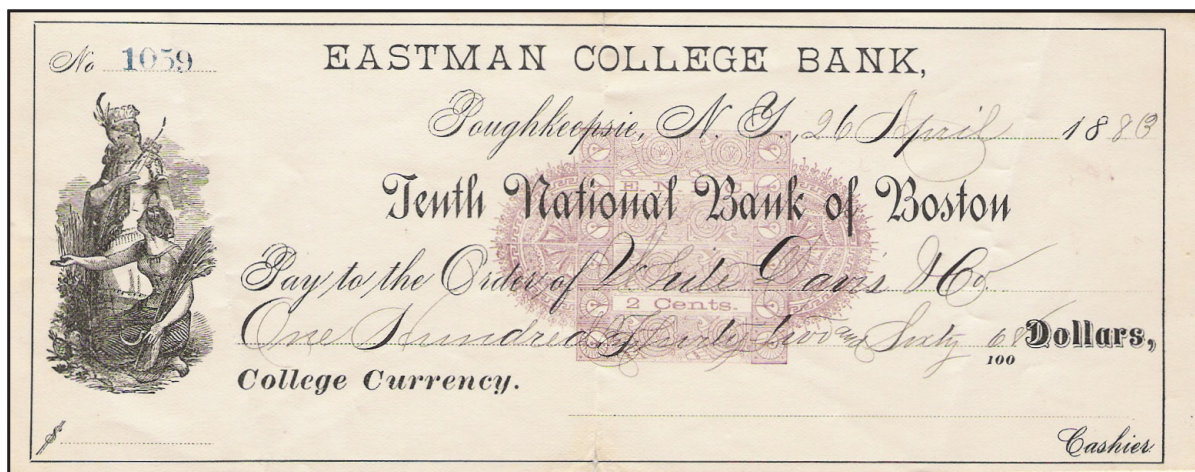


Figure 36) The imprint on this check does not fit the usual criteria to be a fac, as it is not the correct shape and it is printed in dull violet. However, it does contain the "value" of two cents, and was meant to serve that purpose.

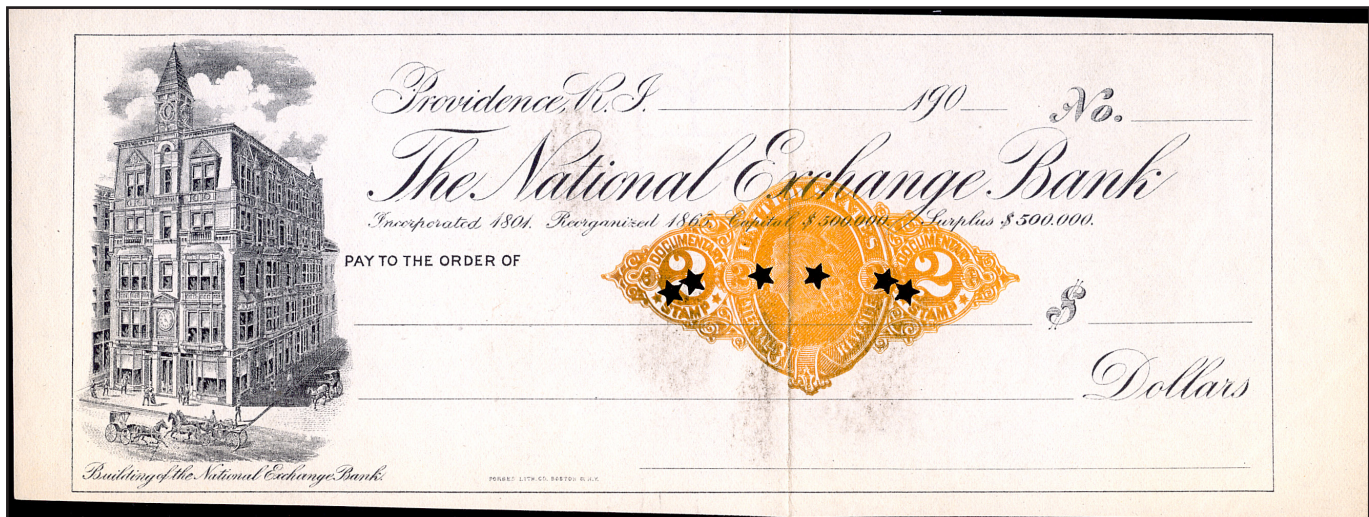
To be concluded in the next issue.

Revenue Stamped Paper of the Spanish American War Tax Era

By Bob Hohertz
(Part 11)

Two-Cent Imprint Star-Punched Oddities

A group of unusual checks are known with a row of large stars punched in them. Some are from unusual places, such as Puerto Rico, and others have imprints in unusual places, such as on the front and back of the same check. Many are badly trimmed, as if hastily, by scissors. Several do have similar, used counterparts, without punches.



The imprint on this check is a double impression.

Detail of imprint.



The imprint on this draft is fine, but the secondary bank is printed twice, overlapping itself.

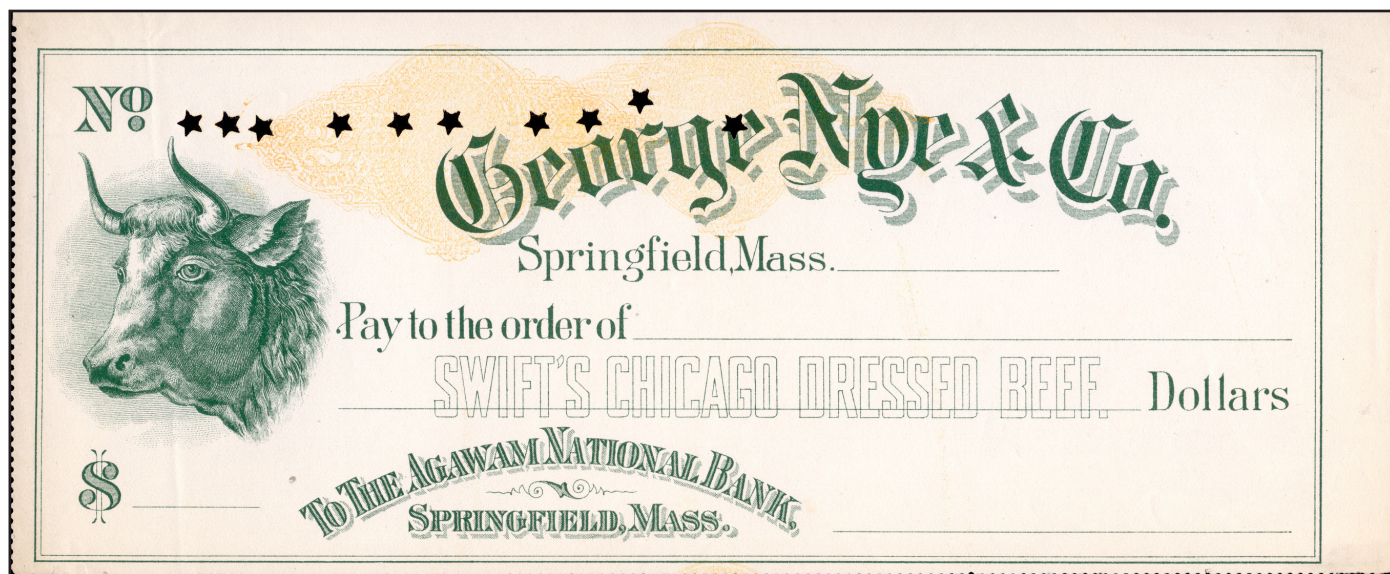
Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Two-Cent Imprint
Star-Punched Oddities

A number of these items are from Boston, and show datelines of 19___. The Boston area contractor authorized to print revenue stamps on documents in 1899 and 1900 was Wm. A. Carrie and Company, and Carrie was the printer of at least one of the checks with the star punches. It is possible that they came from that company's files.



Star-punched check with imprints on both sides. The second imprint serves no purpose.



This check has three faint imprints top left, and the top of a fourth at middle bottom. The imprint ink is much darker on the back of the check.

Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Imprint Usage
End of the Tax Period

L. J. W. WALL, Presr. W. W. RAMSAY, Secy.

Bank
Supplies
Are
Our
Specialty.

P. O. ADDRESS } *Gast*, ST. LOUIS.
CABLE

U.S. GOVERNMENT. IMPRINTING
Internal Revenue Stamps

*August Gast Bank Note
and
Lithographing Company.*
St. Louis, 3/13/1901

R. H. 4

Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Institution,
Holbrook, Ariz.

Dear Sirs;--

Your order of the 9th inst. to hand and noted. As we understand the Internal Revenue law is about to be repealed to take effect July 1st., we therefore understand that you do not desire these checks imprinted with the Internal Revenue Stamps, and are therefore proceeding on this basis.

We will lithograph them either 4 or 5 to the page whichever way the paper will cut.

Hoping that the above is satisfactory, we remain,
Yours truly,

August Gast Bank Note & Lithographing Co.
Small

Security Safety Paper.

Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Imprint Usage
End of the Tax period

March 2, 1901 Amendments to the 1898 Law removed the tax on checks and drafts payable at sight or on demand, effective July 1, 1901. Certain other documentary taxes remained in effect for another year.



The last day of the tax on checks and drafts payable on demand was June 30, 1901. That was a Sunday, so last day usage is extremely uncommon. The Yellow Aster Company planned very well and ran out of imprinted checks on the last day, using adhesive revenues on checks they wrote later that day.



Previous page: The carbon copy of a letter from August Gast Bank Note & Lithographing Company discussing the end of the tax period.

[The Yellow Aster checks have a background pattern of yellow lines and asters.]

Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

**Imprint Usage
End of the Tax Period**

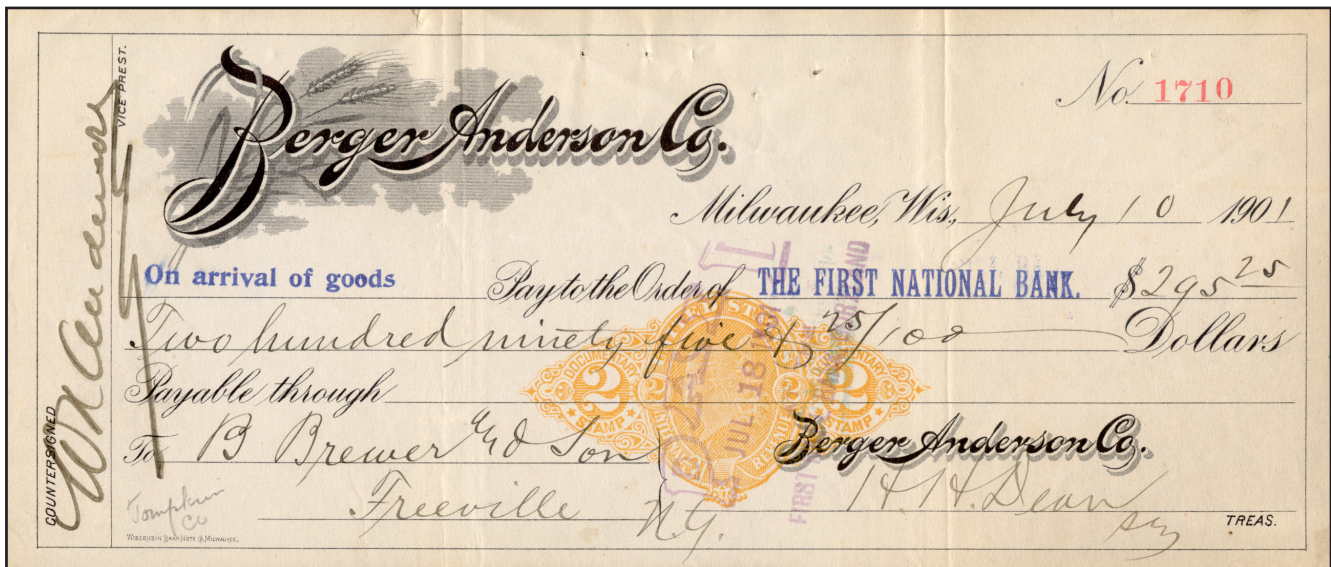
Among the Schedule A taxes retained by the Amendments of March 2, 1901 were the following:

Excerpt from SCHEDULE A. STAMP TAXES: "*Bill of Exchange (inland), draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents; and for each additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, two cents.*

Bill of Exchange (foreign)... if drawn in sets of two or more: For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bill may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, one cent; and for each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, one cent."

The level of tax on foreign bills of exchange was halved by the 1901 Amendments.

An Amendment of April 12, 1902 repealed the remaining Schedule A and Section 28 taxes as of July 1, 1902.



Merchant's draft issued to be paid "On arrival of goods." Since this was neither at sight nor on demand, two cents tax per hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred was still payable as of its issue date, July 10, 1901. Written for \$295.25, the proper tax should have been six cents.

Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

**Imprint Usage
End of the Tax Period**



Duplicate “check” in bill of exchange form. Tax was not sufficient for a bill of exchange, but would not have been necessary at all after June 30 if instrument were deemed to have been a check.

Last Day of Tax Use



Section 28 of the Act, including taxation of parlor car tickets, remained in effect until July 1, 1902.

This is a last day use of the tax period, June 30, 1902, properly taxed.

[The bank name on the bill of exchange is printed in blue, and the background is blue-gray. The imprint on the parlor car ticket is red.]

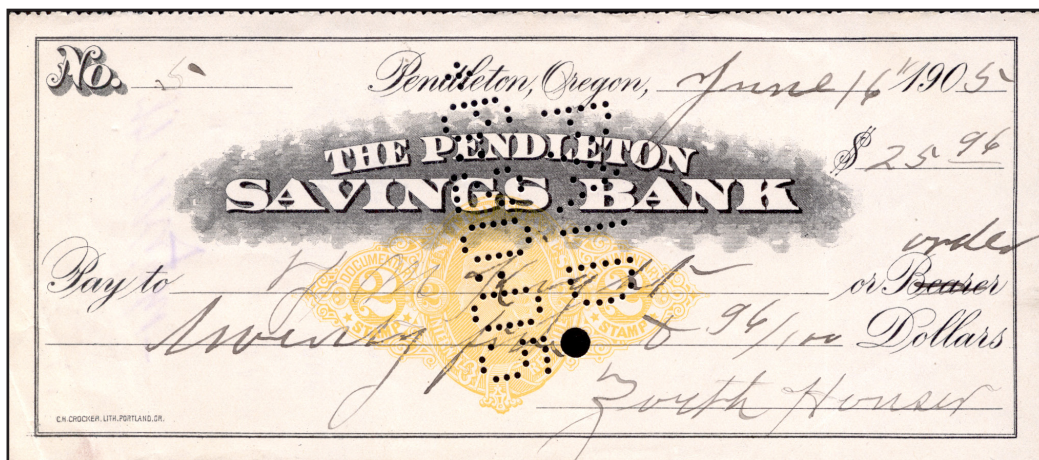
Revenue Stamped Paper of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Imprint Redemption

On May 12, 1900 an act was passed to allow redemption of unused revenues purchased within the previous two years, in quantities of two dollars of tax value or more. On June 30, 1902 the restriction on time of purchase was removed and redemption was allowed until July 1, 1904. The method of indicating that a check had been redeemed was to punch a round hole in it, usually toward the bottom of the imprint.



An unused, redeemed check from Seattle.

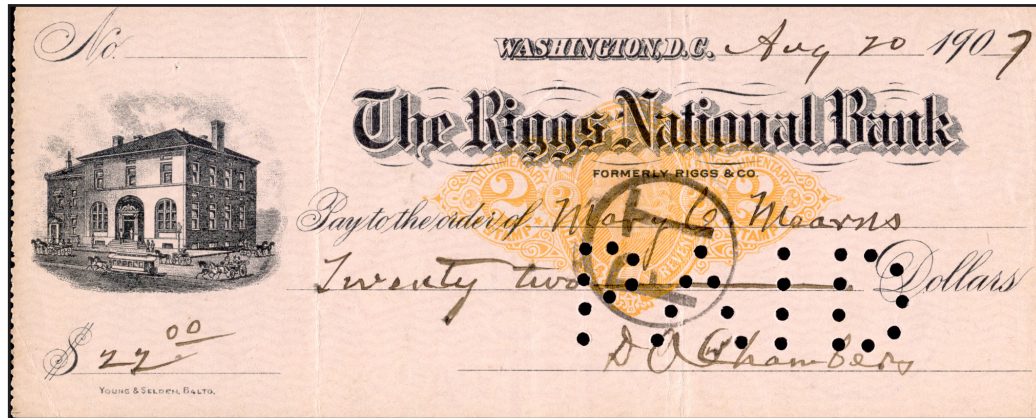


This redeemed check from Pendleton, Oregon was used in 1905.

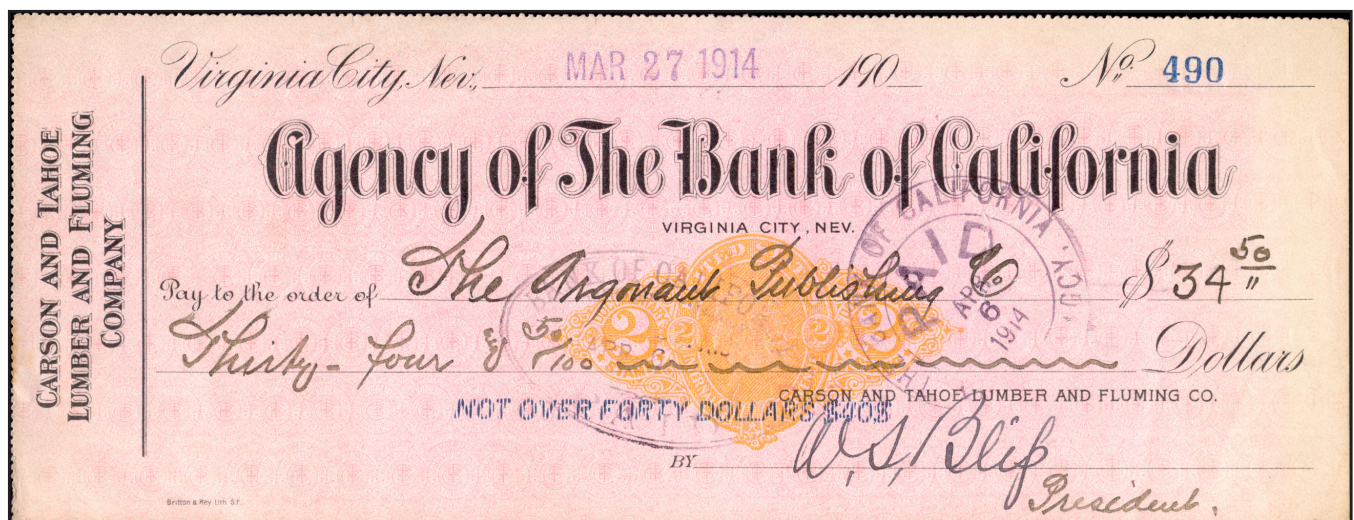
[The Seattle check has a gray overprint on light yellow paper.]

Revenue Stamped Paper
of the Spanish American War Tax Era

Imprint Usage after the End of the Tax Period



A personal check with an unredeemed imprint, used in 1907. Redemption of fewer than one hundred checks was not allowed, so personal accounts where a minimum number of checks had been ordered would not have been able to redeem them.



A business check with an unredeemed imprint used in March of 1914. It is difficult to imagine that the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company did not have one hundred checks to redeem in 1901, but still had a supply in 1914.

[Both checks have a safety underprint on pinkish-tan paper.]

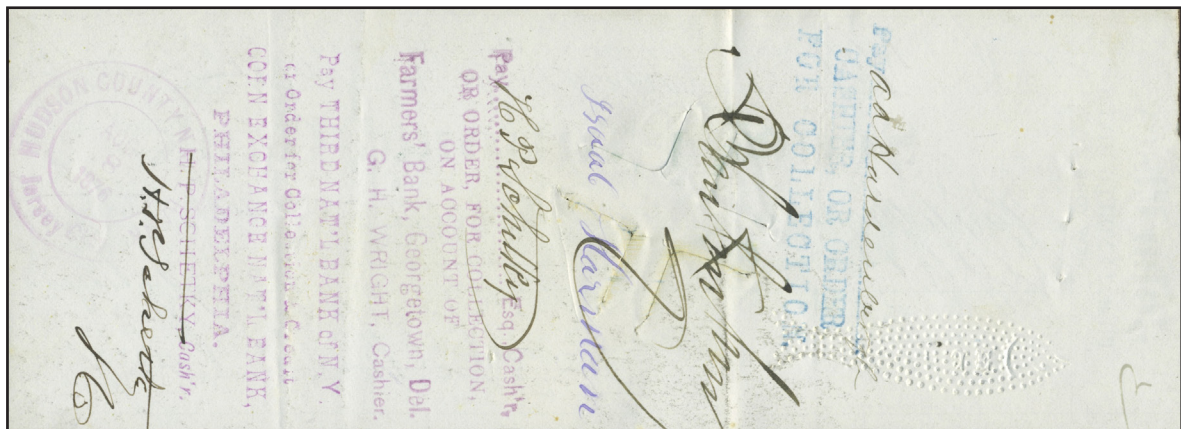
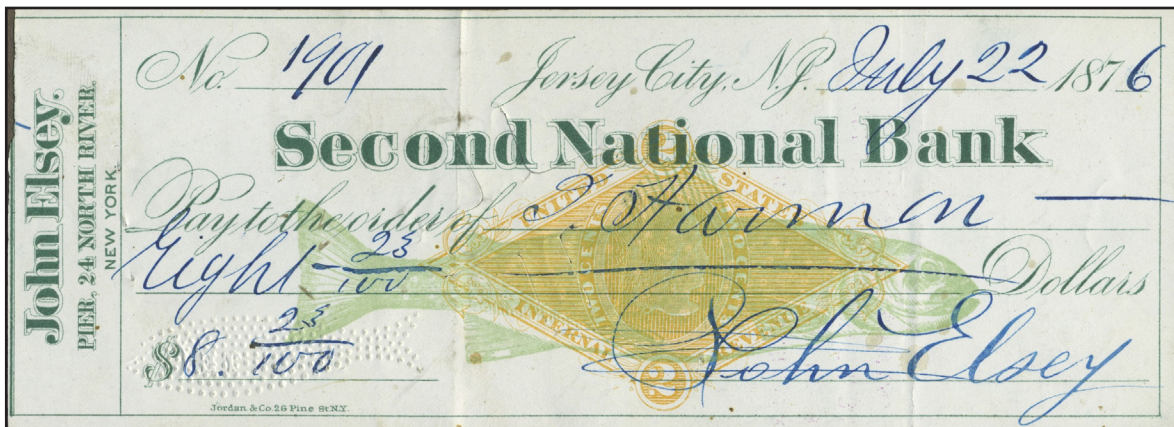
This is the eleventh, and last, installment in a series designed to reprint the editor's gold-medal winning exhibit of Spanish American War revenue stamped paper. Comments in brackets were added to supply information about color.

Something Fishy

By Col. Don Woodworth, USAF (Ret.)

On 5 Oct 1996, I bought a revenue stamped paper check (Type RN-G1) for \$75.00 after a fellow collector and revenue stamped paper specialist had just declined it as being too expensive. In retrospect, and at the time, I also thought it was too expensive but I bought it anyway as I thought it was too cool to pass up.

The check is written on the Second National Bank, Jersey City, N.J. by John Elsey and dated July 22 1876. There is a green fish printed over the revenue stamp imprint. Additionally, there is an interesting embossed security feature in the shape of a fish matching the shape of the printed design applied over where the amount of the check (\$8.23) is written in numerals at the lower left corner of the document. The embossed fish shows up even better on the reverse side of the check, along with the numerous handstamps showing the path of the check from the time it was written to the time it was cashed.



The design is not one of the stock images that one normally encounters on RSP so I was naturally curious as to the reason that someone would go to the trouble of having a custom design created – likely at greater cost than the norm. My quest for an answer was resolved on the site of the New York Public Library, where I found a portrait of Mr. John Elsey, Prominent Fish Merchant, New York.



Though there was no additional information on Mr. Elsey to be found on the NYPL site, it's a pretty safe bet that he was probably associated with the Fulton Fish Market, located near the Brooklyn Bridge along the East River waterfront at the east end of Fulton Street in lower Manhattan, New York City. The market opened in 1822 and operated there for over 180 years before moving in November 2005 to a new facility at Hunts Point. The building last occupied by the market before the move to Hunts Point was the fourth to share the location and the name.

The Fulton Fish Market was originally a wing of the Fulton Market, established in 1822 to sell a variety of foodstuffs and produce. During much of its long existence at the original site, the Fulton Fish Market was the most important wholesale East Coast fish market in the United States. It was the destination of fishing boats from across the Atlantic Ocean but by the 1950s, patterns of trade had shifted most of the Market's fish was being trucked in rather than offloaded at the docks. Wholesalers at the Market then resold the catch to restaurateurs and retailers who purchased fresh fish of every imaginable variety.

Prices at the Fulton Fish Market were tracked and reported by the U.S. Government. In its original location, it was one of the last, and most significant, of the great wholesale food markets of New York. It survived major fires in 1835, 1845, 1918, and 1995. The Pier 24 shown on Mr. Elsey's "fishy" check is Pier 24, North River was very likely in the area of the Brooklyn Bridge. Sometime after the turn of the Twentieth Century, the piers were renumbered and the new location of Pier 24 (if the number still exists) in 2007 no longer coincides with that of the original location of the pier.

Bibliography

Website of the New York Public Library: <http://digitalgallery.nypl.org> for the image of John Elsey
Wikipedia for information about the Fulton Fish Market

G3 Update

This draft was reported in the recent survey, but not pictured on our website.



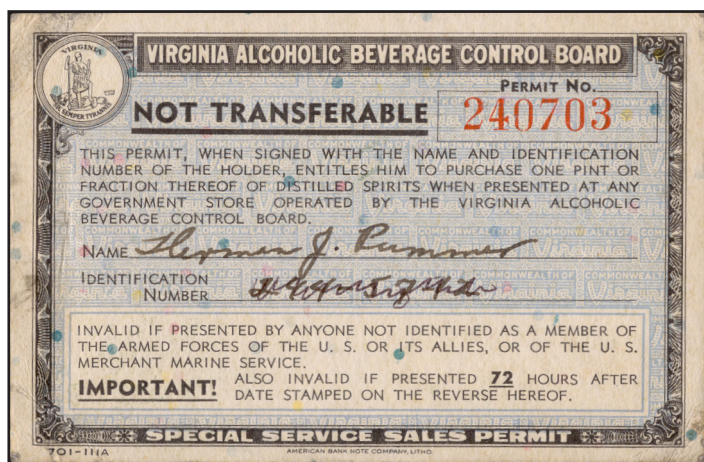
Printer is MSC - Maverick, Stephan & Co., 176 Fulton Rt., N.Y. It is printed on tan safety paper.

There will not be a RN inventory this issue, but others will follow.

One or Two Ration Permits for Alcoholic Beverages

by David A. Brase

Most check collectors are familiar with the ration checks for various rationed food items during World War II, as described by Jerry Roughton and Robert Hohertz, in the No's. 43 and 44 issues of *The Check Collector* (July-Dec. 1997). Pictured with this article is a collateral item I have not seen before that is made out to a specific individual and has a serial number printed in red. It is a ration permit, which allows the named person to purchase up to one pint of distilled spirits at any of Virginia's ABC stores. Unlike ration checks, this permit required that the purchase of distilled spirits be made within 72 hours of the date of its issue - in this case, April 28, 1945, a date rubber-stamped on the back. It also had a restricted distribution. Apparently issued by the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board for distribution at military bases in Virginia, this SPECIAL SERVICE SALES PERMIT was "invalid if presented by anyone not identified as a member of the armed forces of the U. S. or its allies, or of the U. S. merchant marine service." A postcard dealer had this permit filed with his postcards from Richmond, VA, but this permit does not indicate its place of issue.



A close look at the blue background of this permit reveals repetitions of the words "Commonwealth of Virginia," and the paper also shows some sporadic blue dots. Perhaps these served as anti-counterfeiting devices. A bonus for collectors is that the American Bank Note Company lithographed this permit. Between the time this permit was issued and its expiration 72 hours later, Adolf Hitler committed suicide - certainly an event to celebrate with some distilled spirits.

An earlier check-sized document dated 1906 appears to be more like a sworn affidavit by a customer than a ration permit, although it is made out for a limited quantity. The County of Rawlins, KS, apparently required this form in order for a customer to buy an alcohol-containing product in this county - in this case, one bottle of beer - for medicinal purposes only. It required the signature of a pharmacist as a witness. Nothing on this form indicates that there was a requirement for a physician's prescription. Apparently, the local drug store doubled as a liquor store, as long as the liquor was sworn to be needed for medical purposes by the customer.

State of Kansas, County of Rawlins, ss. Date 4/13 1906 No 59

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that my real name is R. H. P. Riffe
that I reside at Atwood & Pauline County, State of Kansas
that 1 Bottle of Beer is necessary and actually needed by
me to be used as a medicine for the disease of Kidney; that it
is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell nor to give away, and that I am over twenty-one years
of age. I therefore make application to W. M. Riffe Druggist for said liquor.
W. M. Riffe Applicant.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 13 day of April 1906
D. E. Johnson Pharmacist.

It could be argued that one bottle of beer was not “necessary and actually needed” by this customer for his kidney disease. I have several late 19th and early 20th century billheads and letterheads from various mineral water suppliers who claim that their water is good for kidney and other diseases. Examples include Robinson Springs Co. (Chicago, IL), Chattolance Springs (MD), Harrison Valley Mineral Water Co. (PA), Tate Spring (TN), Star Well Co. (Mineral Wells, TX), Craig Healing Springs (VA), Crockett Arsenic-Lithia Springs (Crockett Springs, VA), and Otterburn Lithia Springs Co. (Richmond, VA). I have not seen any old billheads or letterheads that specifically promote the consumption of beer for kidney problems. As shown on the 1870 billhead from Taylor Brewery in New York, however, their Astor Pale XX was promoted for medical use. Perhaps a double-blind clinical trial comparing spring water with beer for kidney problems should be conducted to settle this century-old controversy.

TAYLOR BREWERY



W. H. TAYLOR

DEPOTS:
NEW YORK: 334 Greenwich St. & 23 & 25 Jay St.
ALBANY: Broadway, Cor. of Arch St.
BOSTON: 117 Commercial St.

New York, Jan 17 1880

John Taylor's Son, DR.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND & FOR SALE, A FULL SUPPLY OF SUPERIOR
ALBANY IMPERIAL CREAM ALE,
Pale and Amber.
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Butts. 1 Casks OF ALE, 14
4
18

JOHN TAYLOR'S SON
PAID
JAN 17
GREENWICH ST. N. Y.



Pennsylvania Banks - 5

by Peter Robin

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

Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
Dauphin County						
Central Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Harrisburg	R164	1901	Wm. F. Murphy	Black on Cream	Bank building at left	123 x 79 mm.
City Bank of Hbg. Draft on Jay Cooke	B1	1868	Hatch & Co.	Brown-violet on White	Ceres in grain field	220 x 113 mm.
Same, but draft on Nat. Currency Bank, NY	C1	1871	Hatch & Co.	Gray on Cream	Man's bust	228 x 92 mm.
Same Cashiers Draft	C1	1871	J. Haehnlen	Black on White	Ornamental scroll u. left	123 x 95 mm.
Dauphin Deposit Bank of Hbg.	None	1845	None	Old Rose on White	Ornamental scrolls u. l. & top	
Same	R152	1877	Amer. Bank Note Co.	Black on Beige	Shield with names	194 x 65 mm.
Same	R152	1878	Sheffer, Printer	Black on Tan	"Columbia"	173 x 69 mm.
Same	R152	1881	Wm. Mann	Black on Blue	Shield with names	189 x 69 mm.
Same	R164	1898	Wm. Mann	Black on Blue	As above + Henry McCormick	191 x 69
Same	X7	1901	?	Black on White	Agriculture & Patriotism vignettes	198 x ? bottom gone
Farmers' Bank of Hbg.	1875	F1	Milton C. Johnson	Black on White	Fink & Boyer	200 x 74 mm.
Same	1879	R151	Wm. F. Murphy	Violet on Cream	Middlesex Flouring Mills	191 x 76 mm.
Same	1880	R151	Mayer, Merkel, & Ottmann	Green on White	Shield with Pennsylvania	205 x 77 mm.
Harrisburg Bank	None	1818	None	Black on Cream	None	157 x 63 mm.
Same	None	185-	Theo. F. Schaffer	Orange on White	Bank building at left	161 x 63 mm.
Harrisburg N.B.	R135	1876	Same	Blue on White	Bank building at left	182 x 74
Same	R151	1876	Same	Same	Same	Same
Same	R151	1882	Milton C. Johnson	Black on Aqua	Same	201 x 76 mm.
Same	G1	1877	Wm. Mann	Red on White	Chas. L. Bailey	203 x 67 mm.
Same	R151	1879	None	Black on d. Blue	Bank building at left	209 x 70 mm.
Same	None	1893	Stewart, Warren	Black on Cream	Bank building at left	218 x 76 mm.
Same	X7	1900	Steward Warren	Black on White	Isabel S. Wilhelm	195 x 68 mm.
Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg	R15	1865	Taylor, print.	Gold on White	Ornamental design at left	187 x 68 mm.
Same	R152	1882	Wm. Mann	Gray on White	Eagle, shield, globe	198 x 73 mm.
Union Bau und Spar-Verein of Hbg.	X7	1899	Young & Selden C.M. Cornwell	Black on Cream	"Treasurer" left	197 x 80 mm.
First N. B. Hbg.	R152	1877	Lane S. Hart	Green on White	None	180 x 70 mm.
Same	R152	1877	Lane S. Hart	Same	Same	198 x 67 mm.
Same	G1	188-		Black on pale Green	Jackson Mftg. Co.	190x 69 mm.
Same	R164	1898	J. H. Warner Theo. F. Sheffer	Black on White	None	166 x 69 mm.
Hummelstown Bank	R152	1881	McManus	Brown on White	Farm woman and flag	183 x 74 mm.
Hummelstown N. B.	X7	1900	C. M. Cornwell	Black on Tan	None	165 x 66 mm.
Miners' Deposit Bank of Lykens	R151	1875		Black on White	None	191 x 75 mm.
Same	R164	1900	Wm. Mann	Black on Cream	Pennsylvania	
Same	G1		Wm. F. Murphy	Blue on l. Blue	Bank logo	
First N. B. of Marietta	C1	1872	Wm. Mann	Green on White	Bank Hours at left	180 x 67 mm.
First N. B. of Millersburg	R152	1878		Green on White	Eagle	200 x 75 mm.



Two attractive drafts from Harrisburg, Dauphin County.

I would like to thank Bill Kanowsky and Bob Papagano for their extraordinary help with this project, and ask if others could spend a little time and effort to help enlarge the data base. - Peter

Secretary's Report

Lyman Hensley

NEW MEMBERS

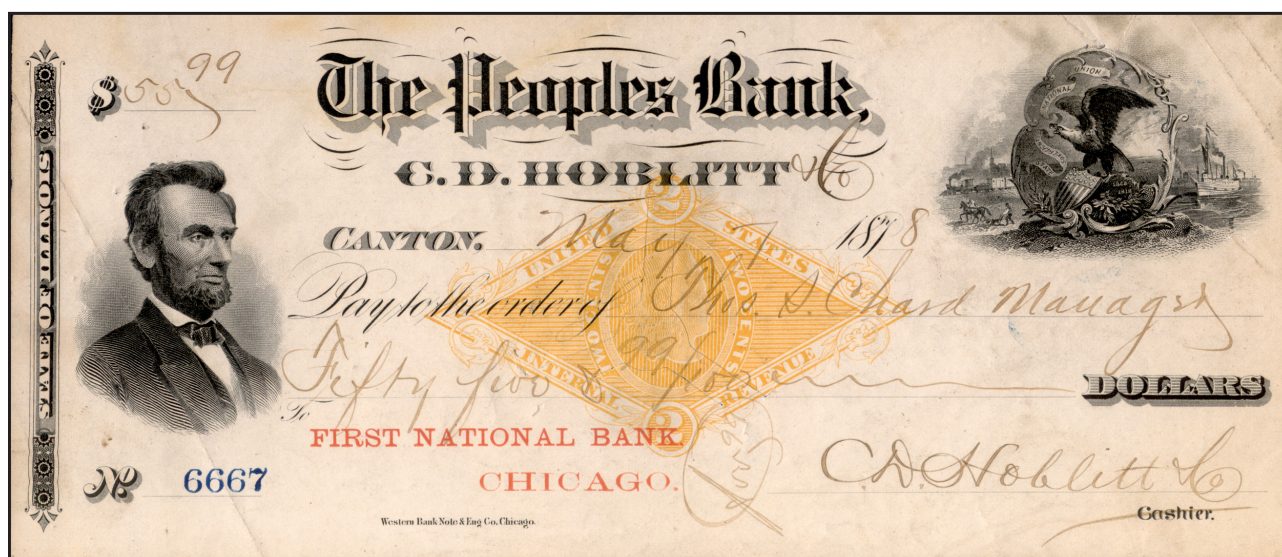
1838 Bruno Rzepka
13375 Rockton Trl
Huntley, IL 60142-7821

1839 John Williams 2 (WI)
1705 Mohawk Ln
Waukesha, WI 53186
by Jim Adams

REINSTATED

1822 Paul Elles
301 Harold Ford

A Find in the Marketplace



HOBLITT C. D. banker, Canton, Ill. was born Jan. 20, 1833, two miles east of where Atlanta now stands. In August, 1840, his father moved to Canton, Ill. and remained there until October, 1848, when he returned to Logan Co. and settled two miles south of Atlanta, on what is now called the Ash farm; he afterwards sold the farm and removed to Atlanta, and was engaged in business there until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minn; was married to his first wife, Carrie Childs (daughter of Doctor Nathaniel B. Childs), who died March 10, 1861; had one daughter, Florence Lillie, born Jan. 14, 1848; was married to his present wife, Mrs. Helen T. Mitchell, in June, 1864, and have four children: Maggie Smith Hoblitt, born Aug. 19, 1865; Susie Bell, July 25, 1867, Charlie D. May 5, 1870, and Hattie E. May 25, 1872, all living; he returned from Minnesota in the fall of 1857, and with the exception of two years spent in Atlanta has resided in Canton, Ill; has been engaged in banking business neai'ly ten year; a portion of the time with Frank Hoblit & Bros, of Atlanta; past four years on his own account in Canton, Ill; was elected mayor of Canton, in 1874, and deputy collector of internal revenue of third division of Fourth District, under General Tilson, of Quincy, Ill.

The bank failed on October 30, 1884, due to bad Colorado mining investments and issuing an execution to secure the National State Bank of Bloomington against loss of notes held by it.

The biographical information came from <http://logan.ilgenweb.net/1878atlanta.htm>

Information on the bank failure is from <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9A02EFDA1038E033A25752C3A9669D94659FD7CF>

Member Exchange

Long-time collector seeks checks signed by historical 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.

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

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

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

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).

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

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

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

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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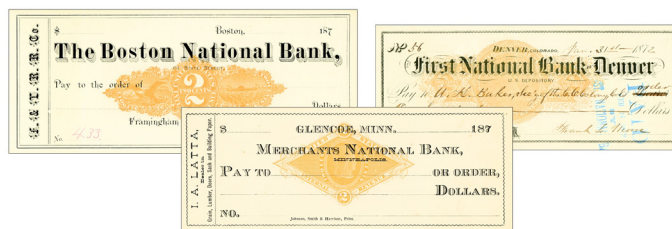
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Enclosed with this application is \$15 for dues (\$20 for US mailing of *The Check Collector* by First Class Mail, \$25 for Canada and Mexico, \$25 for other foreign countries) Please make remittance in U.S. funds only payable to: *The American Society of Check Collectors, Inc.*

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Signed: _____ Date: _____

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

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