

# THE CHECK COLLECTOR

July - September 2008

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

Number 87



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#### To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We need articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents.

We retype all material. Illustrations require an **original** or a **good, clear, 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.

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**All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Treasurer.**

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### VISIT OUR WEBSITE

<http://asccinfo.com>



In this issue we begin to run David McHugh's exhibit of Nevada Revenue-Stamped Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposit - 1862 to 1902. The cover reflects two less than common Nevada checks that do not appear in the exhibit. Given a normal course of events, they probably would have ended up there.

In setting the exhibit I am working from a pdf file that will not let me copy parts of the images, so it cannot be set in type, but rather whole pages are graphics. If this does not work well there may be another solution.

Other parts of the country receive attention in the issue as well - California, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania among them.

#### Advertising rates are as follows:

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



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


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| Promissory Notes          | 12. Other                          | 30. Stock & Bond Certificates     |
| Warrants                  | 14. Counter & Modern Checks        | 31. Revenue Stamped Documents     |
| Receipts                  | 20. Vignettes                      | 32. Emergency Scrip               |

## The Rise and Fall of Bishop Hill

by Jim Adams

Bishop Hill, Illinois is approximately one hundred miles south-west of Chicago. It is in Henry County, near the Edwards River.

The Colony was named by its founder, Eric Janson, for his home parish of Biskopskulla in Uppland, central Sweden, where he was born in 1808. He was regarded as the chosen one of God by his congregation, and led the first large Swedish immigration to America in 1846 in search of religious freedom.

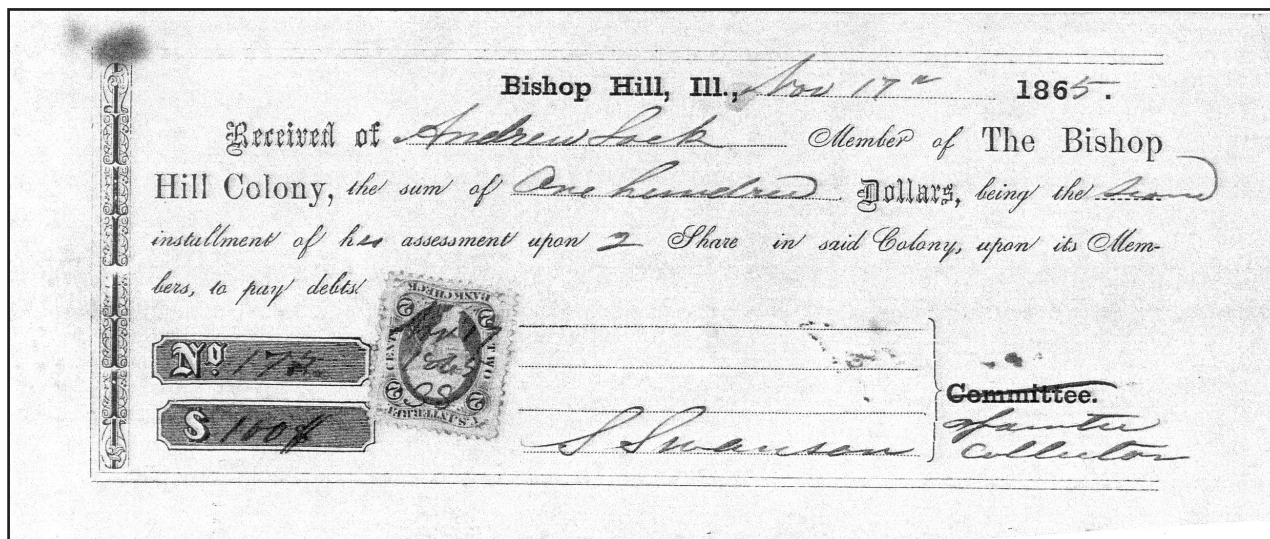
After an arduous journey from Sweden to New York the settlers went up the Hudson River and via canals to Buffalo, where they were able to sail through the Great Lakes to Chicago. The final hundred miles was covered on foot.

Approximately 470 colonists spent the first two winters in twelve dugouts (caves) carved into the side of a ravine on the property. Each dugout was twenty-five to thirty feet long and eighteen feet wide. The openings were covered with timber. Because of extreme cold, 96 settlers died the first winter.

In 1848 the colonists began firing brick from the clay of the nearby Edwards River to construct the "Big Brick," a four-story, 96 room dormitory, and the "Steeple Building" with a clock tower that features four clocks, one facing each direction. For simplicity, each clock has only an hour hand. Other large commercial buildings were constructed, along with the Colony Church which seats one thousand people in handmade walnut pews.

There were further groups of emigrants, and in 1849 the sixth such brought cholera to the colony. 140 colonists died.

In 1850 Eric Janson was murdered by John Root, husband of his cousin, due to family and religious differences. In spite of the loss of their leader the colony prospered, raising flax for linen and broom corn for markets in Peoria and Chicago. By 1851 the colony owned eight thousand acres of land, railroad stock, livestock and other assets valued at some \$50,000. That is the equivalent of almost \$1,400,000 today!



A receipt for the 1865 assessment.

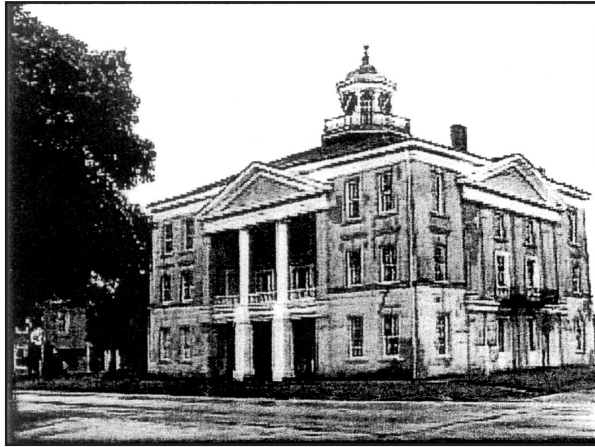
In 1853 the colony became legally incorporated and seven trustees were elected to oversee financial dealings. One of seven trustees, Swan Swanson, signed the 1865 receipt for dues or assessments for colony debts shown above. These debts were the result of the nationwide financial panic of 1857, which devastated Bishop Hill due to an overextension of credit to buyers of their products.

A severe famine in 1860 caused many of the members to leave the colony, and in the spring of 1861 the remaining colonists decided to dissolve the corporation..



This 1865 assessment caused much dissention in the colony, and an additional one in 1868 resulted in a committee being formed to investigate the colony's finances. This resulted in a court battle known as the "Colony Case" that lasted until 1879. By then many of the Swedish settlers and their descendants had moved to Galesburg, Galva, Altoona, Moline and other nearby towns, bringing a bitter end to this experiment in communal living. Few are aware of this early and largest Swedish immigration to America.

The 2000 Census shows Bishop Hill as having a population of 1,250. The site is a National Archive and Historic Landmark.



The Steeple Building, with clocks that only have an hour hand.

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### Little Ado...

by Bob Hohertz



The "prankster" who put an undersized, poorly printed, inverted RN C5 on an 1880's check (see my article *Much Ado...* in the previous issue of *TCC*) was not content doing that, but ruined a perfectly good check from the 1890's which was used on the last day before the Spanish American War tax became effective by printing another, this time right-side-up. There is no way that a check printer in the 1870's would have put an 189\_ dateline on one of their checks, so this would not even be a remotely plausible fake if the imprint were the right size and of the proper print quality.

Jim Adams, author of the article above, found it in the material offered by the same dealer as had the inverted version. There were no others. Again, if anyone has any information concerning the purpose of these exercises, please let me know.

## The Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Georgia by Coleman Leifer

The Eagle & Phenix Manufacturing Company has been a part of Columbus since the city's early history. Cotton milling operations began on this site when William H. Young established the Eagle Mills. In 1860 when Young absorbed the nearby Howard Factory, Eagle Mills became the second largest mill in Georgia. The Eagle Mills produced material for Confederate uniforms and other critical goods during the Civil War at the present site of Mill #1. Because of slow communication a land battle was still being fought in the area after the peace treaty had been signed by Lee and Grant to end the war. Federal forces overwhelmed the defenders of Columbus, crossed the river and burned the Eagle Mills buildings.

The present Mill #1 was rebuilt in 1869 and renamed the Eagle & Phenix Mills to symbolize rising from the ashes. Mill #2 followed in 1872 and portions of Mill #1 in 1885. The other historic buildings remaining on the site are the Boiler House (circa 1878), the Administration Building (circa 1878) and the Machine Shop (circa 1886).

During this period of expansion, the Eagle & Phenix quadrupled its size, becoming the largest mill in the south by 1878. The mill was distinctive because it produced over 100 varieties of cotton and woolen goods. Eagle & Phenix was known for its technological sophistication and the services it provided its workers. One of these services was the Eagle & Phenix Bank.



Unfortunately, this period of rapid expansion was followed by economic hard times brought about by changes in the market. The mill went into receivership and was purchased by G. Gunby Jordan in 1896. One of Jordan's investors was W. C. Bradley. Jordan owned the mill from 1896 to 1915 while Bradley served on the board. From various correspondences, it seems Jordan suggested that Bradley accept the presidency of the mill. Bradley did accept and ultimately owned the Eagle & Phenix Mill from 1915 until 1947.

From 1947 until 2003 several different companies, including Reeves Brothers, Inc., Fieldcrest and Pillowtex, owned the mill property. All of the structures have been modified to some extent during their 150 year history.

The dam and millrace located to the west of the mill site provided direct waterpower using water wheels and turbines until the early 1900's. The two power house buildings located out on the dam abutments were constructed as the mills were converted from direct waterpower to electric power. Reputedly, one of the generators in the upper power house came from Chicago World's Fair and a turbine in the lower power house was salvaged when the Harper's Ferry, West Virginia power houses were dismantled.





The Phenix Mill as it appears today.

In December of 2003, the mill property was repurchased by W. C. Bradley Co. They are restoring the mills to as near their early 1900 condition as practical. Current plans are to revive this property as a mixed-use residential and commercial community.

Sources:

<http://www.eagleandphenix.com/about/>

Georgia's Virtual Vault: [http://content.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/item\\_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/adhoc&CISOPTR=95&CISOBOX=1&REC=1](http://content.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/adhoc&CISOPTR=95&CISOBOX=1&REC=1)

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The 23rd Annual National and World Paper Money Convention will be held at the Saint Charles Convention Center, One Convention Center Plaza, Saint Charles, MO 63303 on October 16 - 18. Hours are Thursday, 9 a.m. until 12 noon (\$50 registration fee for this early Preview), Thursday, 12 noon to 6:00 p.m., Friday, 10 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., all free.

There will be a Silver Dollar Convention at the Convention Center over the same dates.

If you are traveling in for the show, the Embassy Suites, 636-946-5544, should offer a discount if you mention the rate code "PRO"

For additional details, visit [www.pcdaonline.com](http://www.pcdaonline.com).

## FAC Primer - Part 5

by Charles Kemp

### Catalog of RN-FACs - Concluded

The FAC Primer began in the July - September 2007 issue of The Check Collector. It can be seen (in color) on our website, <http://asccinfo.com/>.

### FACs used with Spanish American War stamps



Figure 37) An unused copy of the check in Figure 13 where the FAC is virtually obliterated by the RN-X7 printed over it.

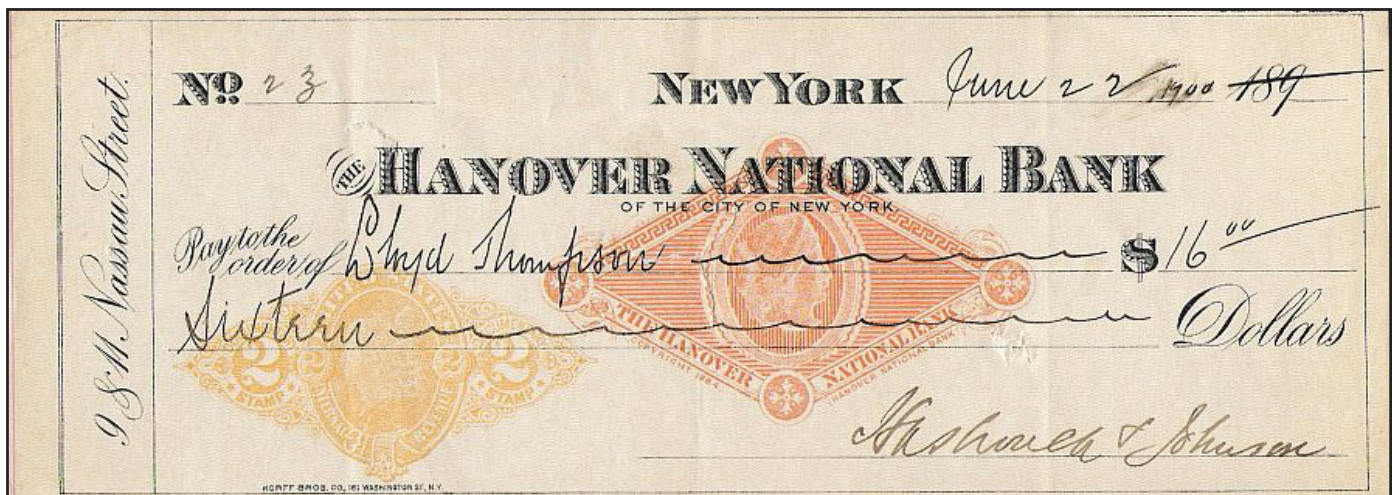


Figure 38) This check on the Hanover National Bank is similar to Fig. 6 but has a RN-X7 printed to the left. All considered, this was a certainly a better choice than Figure 37 above.

Also note Figures 6 and 26. These checks have an adhesive stamp added, R164, carmine red with the battleship design.



## Late use of FACs

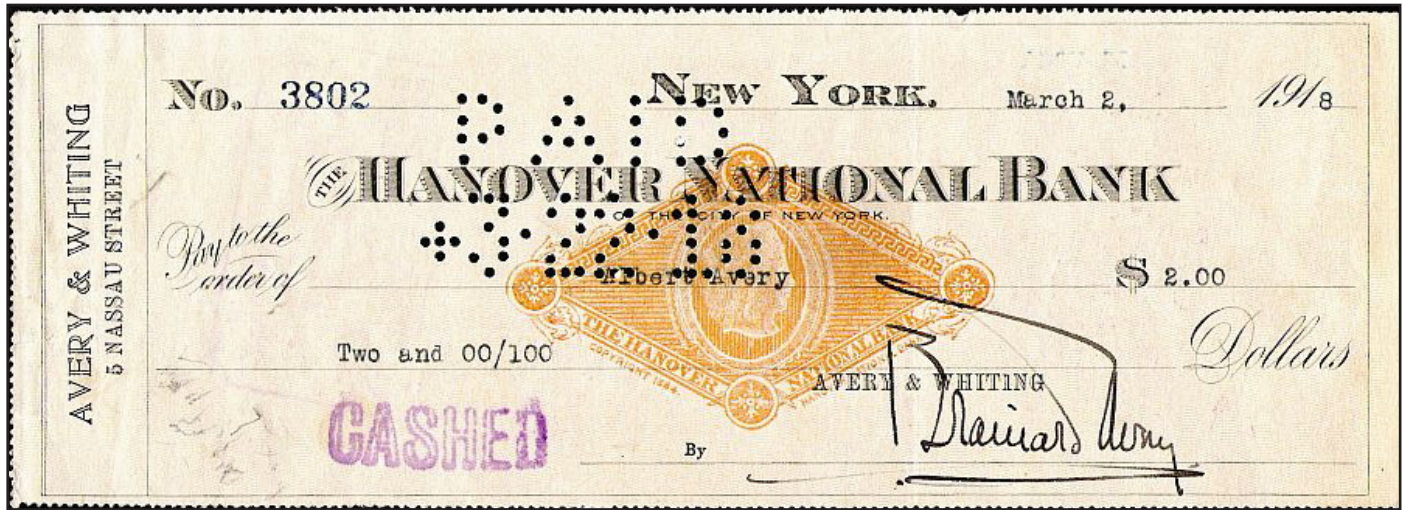


Figure 39) The FAC shown in Fig. 8 with the 1884 copyright, but dated March 2, 1918! The users, Avery & Whiting must have ordered a lifetime supply of these.



Figure 40) This FAC may take the prize for latest use. It is a different check using the Hanover National Bank FAC, used in 1927. The address of the user is on Nassau Street, as is that for Avery & Whiting. Stamp dealers?

This is the final part of the **FAC Primer**, but as new FACs are discovered they will be incorporated in the version on the ASCC website. Check there from time to time.



## Notes on the Quincy Mining Company

by Bob Hohertz

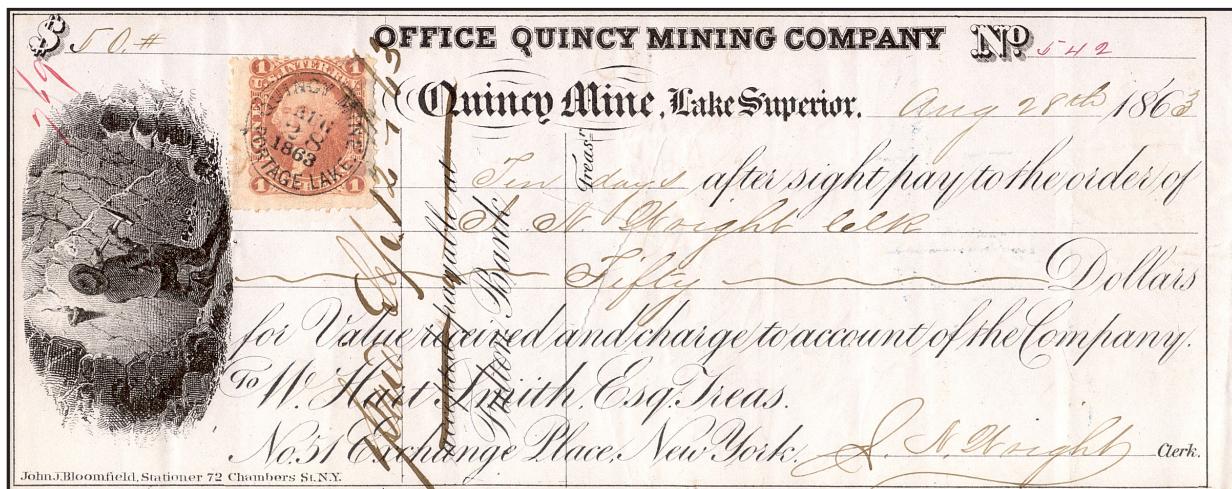
The Quincy Mining Company was incorporated in 1848, two years after it was founded as a solution to a dispute between the Portage Mining Company and the Northwestern Mining Company, which had been issued leases for the same property in error. The company began to mine copper by 1849, but it wasn't until 1858 that they would begin on the Pewabic lode, a very successful venture. Over the following years they bought up other smaller and less profitable companies or combined resources with other companies in the Keweenaw district.



This stock share of the Quincy Mining Company dates from 1872, and has a 25¢ revenue imprint, Type U1, to pay the tax levied on certificates of stock at that time. It is not a particularly rare item.

Quincy modernized operations as they could, and eventually owned their own railroad, reclamation plant and smelter. Mining activity ended for a time in 1931, then opened again briefly during World War II. From that time until 1967, Quincy concentrated on reclamation work and continued performing scrap and custom smelting for another three years. The company has done some exploratory work since, but their stock has not been publicly traded since 1981.





A time draft serving as currency in the remote area. It was taxed one cent as a promissory note for an amount over \$20 but under \$200, payable within thirty-three days.

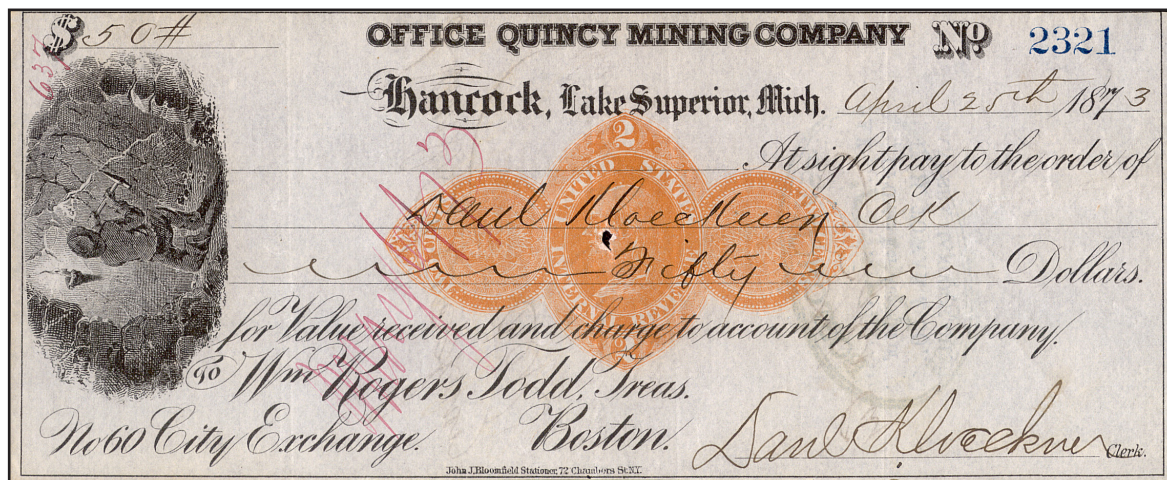


Scrip drafts of the Quincy Mine, serving as currency. The top draft, issued in 1866, was subject to the check tax of two cents, but the bottom, issued in 1870, was exempt since it was for ten dollars or less and not drawn on a bank, banker or trust company. Note that these drafts are datelined Hancock, Michigan, rather than Lake Superior.





An 1871 check of the company with a Type C1 imprinted revenue paying the two cent check tax. It is still datelined Lake Superior.



By 1873 even the regular checks of the Quincy Mining Company used Hancock datelines. This one bears a Type D1 revenue imprint.

Michigan Tech University holds a significant collection of Quincy Mining Company documents. The information on the mine was from their website, [www.lib.mtu.edu/mtuarchives/ms001/ms001-intro.aspx](http://www.lib.mtu.edu/mtuarchives/ms001/ms001-intro.aspx).

Mike Mahler has written in depth on the Quincy Mine find in *The American Revenuer*, February, 1996. Further information can be found in his book, *A Catalog of United States Revenue-Stamped Documents of the Civil War Era by Type and Tax Rate*, available from the American Revenue Association.

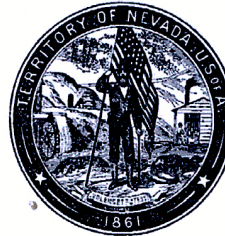




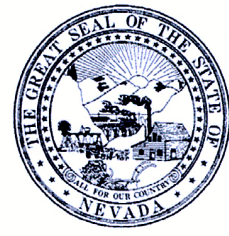
## Nevada Revenue-Stamped Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposit – 1862 to 1902

### Exhibit Purpose

The purpose of this exhibit is to present Nevada stamped revenue check-type documents that provide a glimpse of the history, the businesses and the people of Nevada from 1862 to 1902. While they depict an interesting story, the documents often contain the names of unidentified people, and it is often not clear exactly what some of the documents were used for. They pose more questions than they answer, as you will see as you proceed through this exhibit. In addition to their presentation as philatelic items, these documents are also presented as historical documents, works of art and fine examples of engraving.



Reproduction of  
Territorial Seal - 1861



Reproduction of  
State Seal - 1875

### Exhibit Plan

Documents are organized by the types of businesses that used them, then alphabetically by the names of the businesses, then by stamp or imprint type, then by document type, and finally by document date.

Banking & Finance Industry	Lumber Industry
Mining & Milling Industry	Railroad Industry
Water & Water Pumping Industry	

Cities of origin, payees and signers are noted when encountered on a document, along with any other relevant information about the document. The Federal and Nevada tax paid for the document is also explained.

### Exhibit Highlights

- The number of different industries presented from the early Nevada economy.
- The number of different businesses presented from the early Nevada economy.
- The number of prominent early Nevada pioneers that are parties to the documents.
- The examples of documents for transactions taxed by both Federal and Nevada tax statutes.
- The inclusion of one of four known copies of the Federal/Nevada imprint type B17d.



1877 draft, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type D1).

*It is payable to Whittier, Fuller & Co. and is signed by W. H. Blauvelt. Whittier, Fuller & Company (later named W. P. Fuller & Co.) was the western office of Valentine & Co., which started in New York City in 1870. The company specialized in vehicle finishing varnishes that were competitive with prized English varnishes. The current company is Valspar.*

This is the first in a series of articles that will reproduce David McHugh's exhibit of Nevada Revenue-Stamped Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposit, 1862-1902. It was prepared for the Sacramento Stamp Show held November 3-4, 2007. It is not structured in the typical fashion of most exhibits designed for WSP (World Series of Philately) shows. In fact, I believe you will find it more interesting than the traditional exhibit in some ways. I certainly did. - Editor

## Exhibit Synopsis

### Historical Background

During the Civil War, in an effort to finance the war debt, the US Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1862, which established the IRS and imposed taxes on virtually every type of business transaction. This taxation occurred again during the Spanish-American War. Because of these taxes, many of these stamped documents have survived as collectables, and the close examination of these documents provides us with an interesting view into these historic times.

Document stamping to record the payment of a tax was accomplished in two methods:

- 1) by either affixing a purchased stamp to the document, or
- 2) by printing the stamp "imprint" on blank document paper.

In the latter case, collecting the tax occurred when the document was purchased and the printing of the appropriate document by the business' document printer occurred. There are also examples of documents containing examples of both methods:

- 1) a document with a revenue imprint that also contains an affixed stamp to pay an additional tax required for the document, or
- 2) a document with a Federal revenue imprint and a Nevada revenue stamp affixed.

### Scope

This exhibit includes examples of Nevada checks, drafts and certificates of deposit from a wide variety of business industries, mostly involved (directly or indirectly) with the mining operations which dominated the early Nevada economy. The exhibit includes examples from several early Nevada mining camps, towns and cities and contains the payee names of other early Nevada businesses and the signatures of several prominent Nevada pioneers.

### Material Availability

While there appears to be ample Nevada material available from stamp dealers, antique dealers, estate sales and eBay, it is most likely that the vast majority of the types of documents in this exhibit either have not survived (many of the early Nevada mining camps, towns and cities experienced devastating fires), or are still in a box in somebody's attic or storage room waiting to be discovered.

### Philatelic Elements

This exhibit includes all the Federal and Nevada revenue imprint types known to exist for Nevada check-size documents of this era. Also, various Federal and Nevada revenue stamps are shown on documents.

### References

<sup>1</sup>Angel, Myron, *History of Nevada*, Thompson & West, 1881.

<sup>2</sup>Ansari, Mary B., *Mines and Mills of the Comstock Regon, Western Nevada*, Camp Nevada, Reno, 1989.

<sup>3</sup>Bancroft, Hubert Howe, *History of the Pacific States*, The History Company, Publishers, San Francisco, 1890.

<sup>4</sup>Blauvelt, Louis L., *The Blauvelt Family Genealogy*, np, Association of Blauvelt Descendants, 1957.

<sup>5</sup>"Blauvelt News" Vol 1 #2, p. 8, June 1957.

<sup>6</sup>"Check Collector, The" (various issues), American Society of Check Collectors, Inc., [www.asccinfo.com](http://www.asccinfo.com).

<sup>6</sup>Collins, Charles, *1864-65 Mercantile Guide & Directory for Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City*.

<sup>7</sup>Kelly, J. Wells (Compiler), *First Directory of Nevada Territory*, Valentine & Co, San Francisco, 1862.

<sup>8</sup>*Laws of Nevada*, State of Nevada, 1864-65, 1866, 1871, 1873.

<sup>9</sup>Mahler, Michael; *A Catalog of United States Revenue-Stamped Documents of the Civil War Era by Type and Tax Rate*, The American Revenue Association, 1999.

<sup>10</sup>McDonald, Douglas; *A Catalog of Nevada Checks 1860-1933*, Castenholz & Sons Publishers; 1993.

<sup>11</sup>McKinney, *McKinney's Pacific Coast Directory - 1886-87*.

<sup>12</sup>*Pacific Coast Annual Mining Review*, Francis & Valentine, San Francisco, 1878,

<sup>13</sup>*Scott Specialized US Catalog - 2006*, Scott Publishing Co., 2005.

<sup>14</sup>Smith, Grant, *The History of the Comstock Lode*, Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology, Reno, 1998.

<sup>15</sup>Wren, Thomas, *A History of the State of Nevada, Its Resources and History*, Lewis Publishing, New York & Chicago, 1903.

Also used were various Internet websites presenting information about early Nevada history, including:

The University of Nevada at Reno Library ([www.library.unr.edu](http://www.library.unr.edu))

The Nevada State Library and Archives ([dmla.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/nsia/](http://dmla.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/nsia/))

*The superscript numbers above are used in this exhibit to refer to the above references.*

### Conventions used in this exhibit

**This is the font used for philatelic notes.**

*This is the font used for non-philatelic notes. Judges may choose to not read these notes, as these notes are for viewers of the exhibit that have an interest in the historical background of Nevada and the documents presented.*



**Taxation of Business Transactions**

**Federal tax rates** were created by the Revenue Act of 1862. The act covered many transaction types, was very complex, and was changed a number of times. The taxes were repealed in 1883 and reinstated from 1898 to 1902 for the Spanish-American War. Regarding the Nevada documents presented here: Checks and drafts were taxed 2 cents. Certificates of Deposits not exceeding \$100 were taxed 2 cents. Certificates of Deposits exceeding \$100 were taxed 5 cents.<sup>9</sup>

**Nevada tax rates** became effective May 1, 1865, and were amended March 1, 1866, and March 4, 1871. The tax stamps were abolished February 21, 1873. Regarding the Nevada documents presented here: Checks and drafts were taxed 2 cents. Certificates of Deposits not exceeding \$100 were taxed 2 cents. Certificates of Deposits exceeding \$100 were taxed 5 cents. Due to a typographical error in the 1866 amendment (which was corrected in 1871), Certificates of Deposits were not subject to Nevada taxes from 1866 to 1871. The Nevada document taxes were abolished in 1873.<sup>8 & 10</sup>

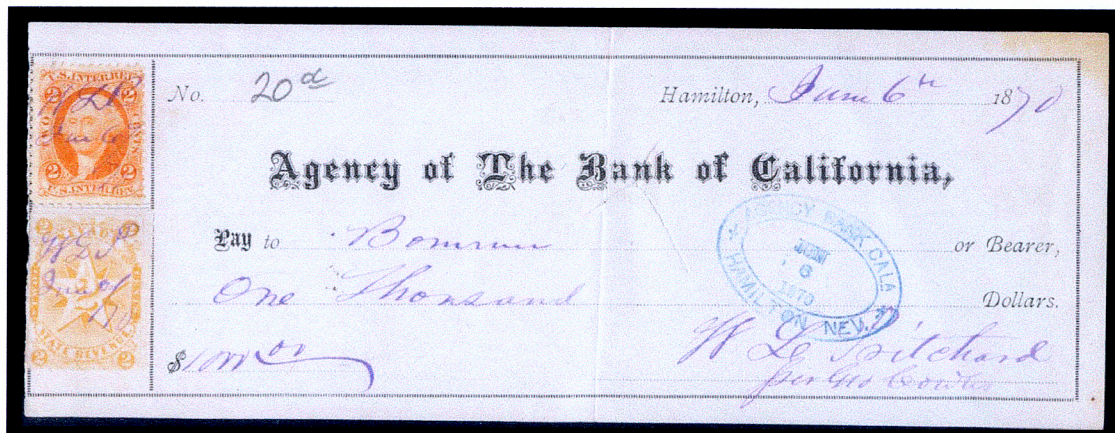
**Federal Revenue Stamps in this Exhibit**

Perforated

**Nevada Revenue Stamps in this Exhibit**

Imperforate or Rouletted

While many denominations existed, only 2-cent, 4-cent, and 5-cent stamps were used on documents in this exhibit.



**1870 check, subject to both 2¢ Federal and 2¢ Nevada tax.**

*It is signed by William L. Pritchard, a freight agent born in New York in 1828..*

**Hamilton**

*Hamilton, in eastern Nevada, was named for W. A. Hamilton, surveyor. It boomed with the discovery of silver in 1867. It is currently a ghost town. From 1869 to 1887 it was the county seat of White Pine County until a devastating fire resulted in moving the county seat to Ely.*



**Revenue Stamped Paper****Federal Imprints**

Just as postal stationery was created for the convenience of having a post card or envelope already affixed with the proper postage, revenue stamped paper was created to enable various taxable documents to be produced on paper with the taxation preprinted on the paper. This made the tax easier to collect and was less burdensome on the businesses being taxed. Revenue stamped paper was used during two periods in American History, during the Civil War taxation period of 1862-1883 and during the Spanish-American War taxation period of 1898-1902.

**Nevada Imprints**

Nevada was the only state that, following the Civil War, imprinted its revenue stamp images on checks and drafts in addition to the Federal revenue stamped paper image. The 2¢ documentary stamp image was printed in various colors.

**Federal Imprint Types<sup>13</sup> on Documents in this Exhibit****Type B****Type E****Type C****Type F****Type X  
Spanish-American War  
ONLY****Type D****Type G****Check vs. Draft**

If the issuing party orders a single financial institution to pay from the issuer's account, the instrument is a **check**.

If the issuing party orders one financial institution to pay through another financial institution, the instrument is a **draft**.



**1883 check, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type G1).** The change of the bank name most likely indicated that the customer changed banks, rather than a bank acquisition. Checks had no account number printed on them, and with the tax prepaid and stamped on the paper, checks would not likely be wasted.

*It is signed by Robert P. Keating, born in Michigan in 1844. Keating's father was from Ireland.*



## Banking via California Drug Stores in 1905

by David A. Brase

Banking today is made so convenient that not only are ATMs located in a wide variety of businesses and public buildings, but also some banks have opened branches inside certain businesses, such as supermarkets, that are open for extended hours (including Sundays). Although this may seem to be a relatively modern convenience, the two 1905 letterheads, shown in this article prove that people in some California communities could conduct their banking needs through their local drug store more than a century ago. Instead of using a PIN number to establish their identity, all they needed to provide was their mother's maiden name.

The letterhead of Chas. J. Lundell, Druggist, in Tuolumne was used by Gustav A. Johnson to make a withdrawal from his checking account in the amount of \$55.00, payable to the druggist. His mother's maiden name was Johanna Weisenberg. Differences in handwriting between Mr. Johnson's signature and the rest of the "check" imply that the druggist may have written most of this document.

293-523

**CHAS. J. LUNDELL**  
DRUGGIST

*244W  
593523*

TUOLUMNE, CAL. *May 9/05*

*Hibernia Savings and Loan Society -  
San Francisco Calif.*

*Guttenran*

*Pay to the order of Chas J Lundell  
Fifty-five and no/100 Dollars \$55.00 and  
Charge the same to my account.*

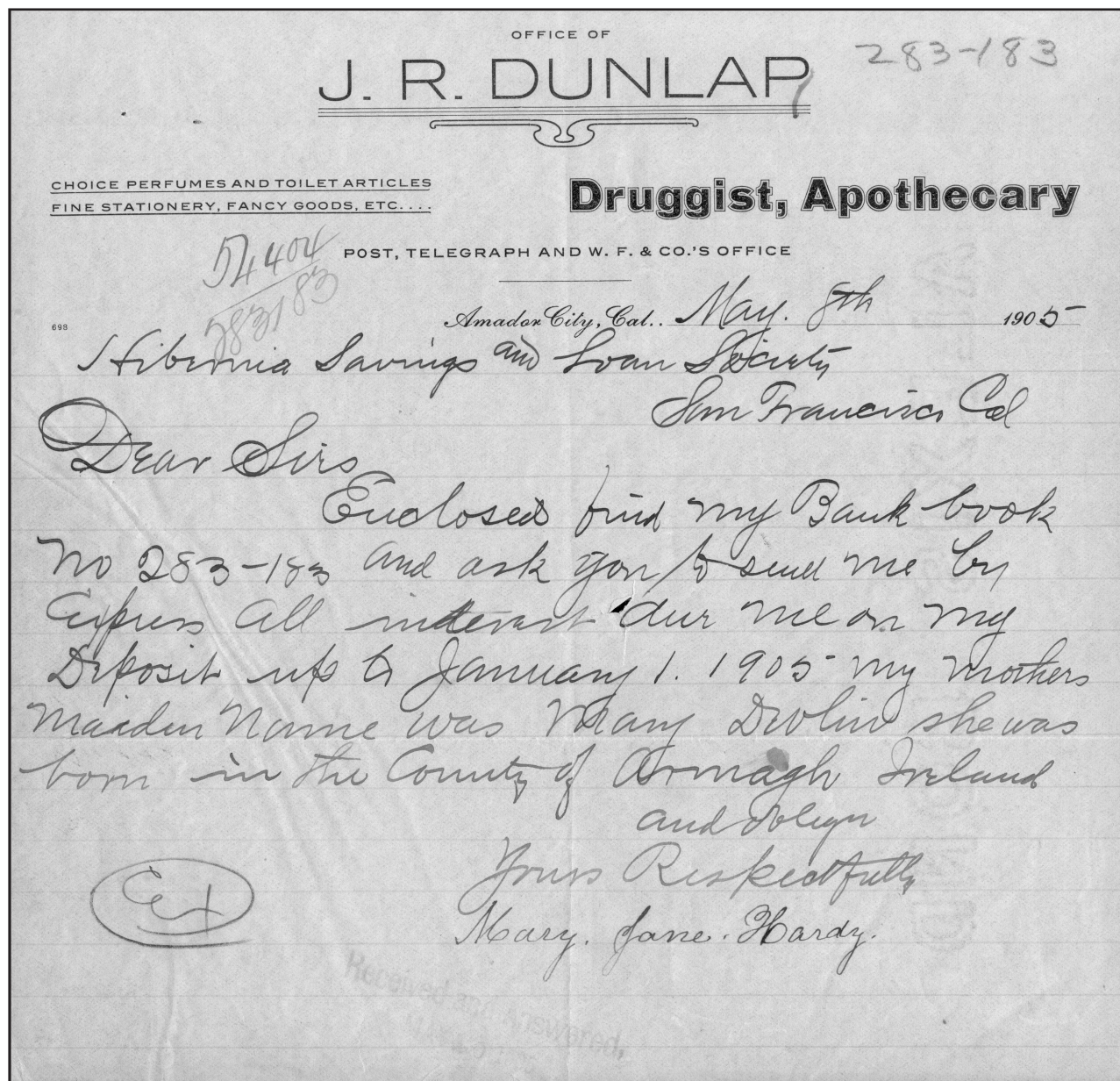
*Gustav A Johnson*

*Mother name Johanna Weisenberg*

Received and Answered.  
MAY 11 1905



Mary Jane Hardy apparently used the services of J. R. Dunlap, a druggist and apothecary in Amador City, to request an interest payment from the bank on her deposit there. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Devlin (born in Ireland). Unlike Mr. Johnson's "check", her account number was also included, although that was probably unnecessary, as it would be on her bankbook to be enclosed with the letter. Again, her signature differs from the handwriting in this letter, suggesting that Mr. Dunlap actually wrote it for her.



Both of these documents were addressed in 1905 to the Hibernia Savings & Loan Society in San Francisco, which was founded in 1859. Hibernia's bank building was subsequently damaged by the earthquake on April 18, 1906. During its restoration, potted trees were added along the edges of the roof. A colored postcard with the date "May Sixth, 1908" printed on it shows the bank building decorated with red, white, and blue flags and banners. It commemorates the date of the arrival in San Francisco Bay of the Atlantic Fleet (16 battleships and some smaller vessels) which was sent around the world (from December 16, 1907 to February 22, 1909) by President Theodore Roosevelt. The building still stands (without the potted trees) at 1 Jones Street. At the time the Hibernia Bank was sold to the Security Pacific National Bank for \$160 million in 1988, it was California's 13th largest bank and had 28 branches in the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as seven branches farther north. It is doubtful that any of those branches were located inside drug stores.





Hibernia Savings & Loan Society building in 1908.

## Letter to the Editor

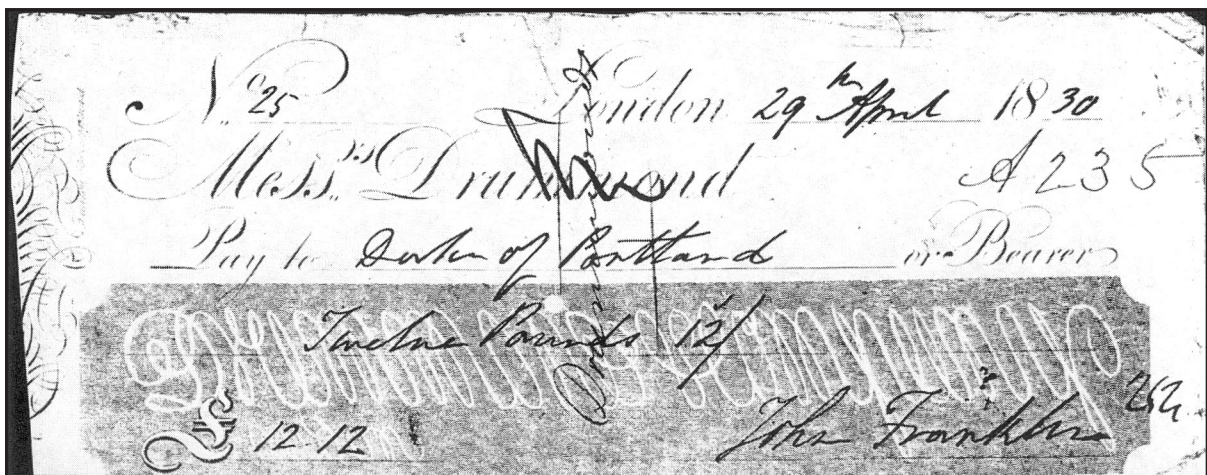
Dear Bob,

In Issue #56 of The Check Collector, October-December 2000, an article by me, Sir John Franklin, Lost Arctic Explorer" was published. The story of the fateful trip ended with the discovery of some crew members' bodies and the statement that "Perhaps Franklin himself will yet be found."

Now Canada has said in Toronto that it would search for the explorer's ships that disappeared more than 160 years ago. Environment Minister John Baird announced the Parks Canada led search.

The press release said Franklin and 128 handpicked officers and men had vanished, which prompted one of history's largest rescue searches from 1848 to 1859 and discovery of the Northwest Passage. Learning more about this historical event continues to be a challenge so many years later.

Best regards, Ray (Ekeblad)



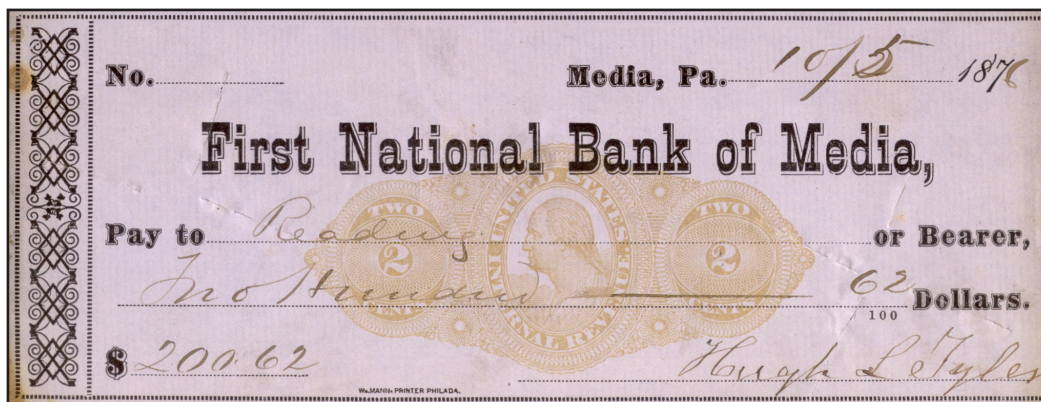
Check signed by Sir John Franklin, written in London on April 30, 1830 for twelve pounds, twelve shillings. Drawn on Messrs Drummond and made payable to the Duke of Portland.

## Pennsylvania Banks - 6

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
<b>Delaware County</b>						
Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit & Title Insurance Company of Chester	R164	1901	John Spencer	Blue on Cream	Liberty's Torch	120 x 75 mm.
Delaware County N.B. of Chester	G1	1880	John Gibson	Black on White	Child with bowl	200 x 70 mm.
1 <sup>st</sup> N.B. of Chester	R152	1876	None	Black on old Rose	408 Market St.	187 x 70 mm.
Same	C2	187	Wm. Mann	Red on Violet	Woman with children	
Same	G1	1882	Altemus & Co	Red on Violet	Woman w/grain in right hand	203 x 70 mm.
Same	G1	1883	Wm. Mann	Red on Violet	Woman w/sheaf of grain in left	202 x 70 mm.
Ward & Baker Chester	H3	187	Wm. F. Murphy	Green on White		
Charter N.B. of Media	X7	1899	Altemus & Co.	Black on Yellow	None	160 x 71 mm.
1 <sup>st</sup> N.B. of Media	K11	1876	Wm. Mann	Black on Violet	Ornate panel at left	173 x 68 mm
Same	189-	None	Wm. Mann	Black on Old Rose	None	191 x 70 mm.
<b>Elk County</b>						
Ridgeway Bank	G1		Wm. Mann			
Souther, Willis & Souther	R152	1875	Mayer, Merkel, & Ottmann	Black on White	Elk at left	196 x 77 mm.
Ridgeway						
Elk County N. B. Ridge- way	G1		D & B	Black on p.	Draft on Chase N.B.	
Same	X7	1901	Dennison & Sons	Green or Black on Cream	None	163 x 75 mm.
Same	X7	1902	Speed Mfg Co	Black on Cream	none	205 x 77 mm.



A Media K11.



Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
<b>Erie County</b>						
Corry N.B. of Corry	D1		Wm. Mann			
Same	None	1898	None	Black on d. Blue	Corry Water Supply Co.	200 x 83 mm.
Banking House of Battles & Webster, Girard draft	B1	18--	None	Black on White	Man kneeling at creek	216 x 90 mm.
Same	C1	1871	None	Black on White	Man kneeling at creek	201 x 87 mm.
Same	D1	18--	None	Black on White	Man kneeling at creek	216 x 95 mm.
Same	R151	1875	None	Black on White	Ornamental squares at left	178 x 74 mm.
R. S. Battles, Banker	None	1897	M. A. Grogan	Gray on l. Green	PENNSYLVANIA at left	205 x 80 mm.
Girard						
Same	X7	1900	Speed Litho.	Black on Gray	PENNSYLVANIA at left	229 x 78 mm.
R. S. Battles Bank Girard draft	None	1901	None	Gray on Tan	Factory left, r/r engine right Climax Manufactur.	215 x 103 mm.
Clark & Goodwin, Bankers, Erie	R15	1869	J. E. Ashby	Black on White	Brown's Hotel Corner	192 x 70 mm.
Erie Dime Savings & Loan Co.	D1	1874	Wm. Mann	Green on White	Bee hive and flowers	190 x 70 mm.
Same	None	1896	Dispatch Printing	Red-violet on White	PENNSYLVANIA at left	213 x 82 mm.
Erie Dime Savings & Trust Company	X7	1899	Herald Lith.	Blue on White	None	190 x 83 mm.
German Savings Institution of Erie	B1	18—	Wm/ Mann	Red on Cream	Woman feeding chickens	
Same	R152	188?	Gies & Co.	Black on White	None	169 x 70 mm.
Humboldt Safe Deposit & Trust Co. Erie	D1	1874	Ashby & Vincent	Burnt Orange on White	Transportation scene at left	215 x 74 mm.
Keystone N. B.	None	1890	Western Bank Note	d. Green on Green	None	172 x 70 mm.
Marine Bank of Erie	None	1888	Gies & Co.	Blue on White	PENNSYLVANIA at left	197 x 77 mm.
1 <sup>st</sup> N. B. of Erie	R151	1874	W. Geer	Black on White	Young girl at left	190 x 75 mm.
Same	D1	187?	C.M. Cornwell	Green on White	Building, Chas. M. Reed	176 x 58 mm.
Same	D1	1874	Wm. Mann	Green on White	Chas. M. Reed	201 x 74 mm.
Same	F1	1876	Anderson & Cameron	Gray on Beige	Bank monogram at left	205 x 75 mm.
Same	G1	1873	Wm. Mann	Green on White	Chas. M. Reed	
Same	G1	1878	Cornwell's Print	Black on White	Building, Chas. M. Reed	207 x 72 mm.
Same	G1	1884	Ashby & Vincent	Black on White	Building, Chas. M. Reed	213 x 79 mm.
Same	redeemed					
Same	R164	1901	None	Black on Cream	None	174 x 75 mm.



One of the checks made up to handle the estate of Charles M. Reed



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**Secretary's Report** Lyman Hensley
 

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**NEW MEMBERS**

1840 Robert Snowden Ficks 2, 30, 31, 32  
 2231 E Gray Ct, Oak Creek, WI 53154  
 by PaperMoney Magazine

1841 Peter Angelos 2(railroads), 22  
 3914 Copper Ridge Dr  
 St Peters, MO 63376  
 by Ephemera Website

1842 Gene L Paulette 2  
 P O Box 457  
 Urbana, VA 23175

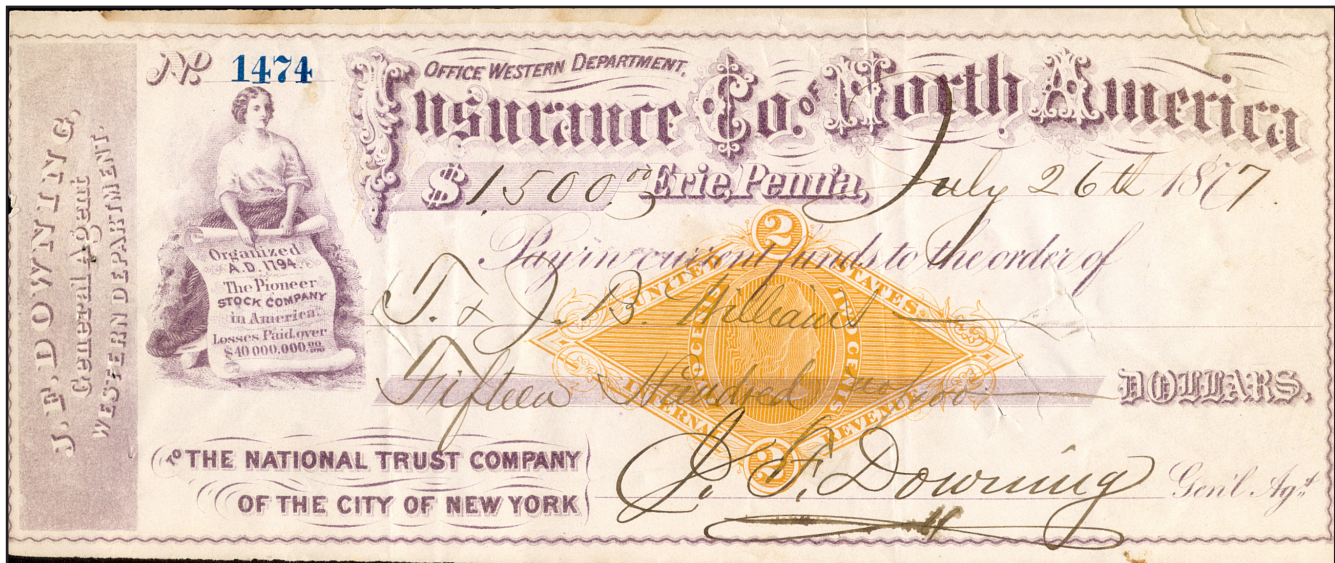
**REINSTATED**

1398 Ray Anthony  
 1350 K J Masterson  
 0004 Higgins Museum (Larry Adams)

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**A Conversation Piece**


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We have had a variation of this conversation before.

This merchant's check is datelined Erie, Pennsylvania, and thus should show up in the Pennsylvania Survey in this issue under Erie County. But - the bank is in New York City.

Is it a Pennsylvania check or a New York check? If Pennsylvania, it would belong in the Erie County survey, presumably listed under Insurance Company of North America, who is not actually paying out the money.

Comments?



Long-time collector seeks checks signed by historical personalities. **Michael Reynard**, 1301 - 20th Street #260, Santa Monica, CA 90404. E-mail [reynard@ucla.edu](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:tcasper57@hotmail.com).

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

Wanted: New York State/City; Connecticut early checks especially if issued by National Banks. Send on approval/ email [lsilver@optonline.net](mailto: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 Artillery 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 Raugh**, 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](mailto: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

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

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