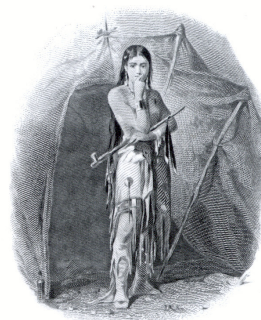
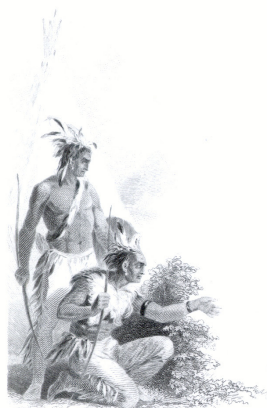


THE CHECK COLLECTOR

January - March 2009

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

Number 89



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

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

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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**. A clear color copy is even better. 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.

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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In this issue I begin a project to examine American Indian vignettes used on Nineteenth Century checks and drafts, and Charles Kemp begins a look at documents that had postage stamps attached to pay taxes.

Other articles feature an interestingly-named town in Virginia, a fraud warning on the back of a Fort Worth warrant, and a draft from an ill-fated Missouri bank.

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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

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

President:

Hermann Ivester
5 Leslie Circle
Little rock, AR 72205-2529
ivesters@swbell.net

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 previous page

Librarian:

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

Membership Directory:

Lyman Hensley - see above

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American Indian Vignettes in the 19th Century

by Bob Hohertz

As a number of you know, over the last year or so ASCC Board member Coleman Leifer has been disposing of his magnificent collection of Banknote Company revenue-imprinted drafts on eBay. These were notable for the variety of striking vignettes featured on them. Allegorical figures, trains, and heads of males and females deemed appropriate to foster an image of prosperity were the most common. Somewhat less frequently we find farming images and a range of portrayals of American Indians.

We are talking about drafts issued from the 1860's through the early 1880's. During this period Indians were being massacred at Sand Creek (1864) and, in turn, were routing US troops at Little Big Horn (1876). How were they being portrayed on financial documents of the time? And why?

Over the next several issues we will take a look at the "how," and may hazard a guess or two as to the "why."

Allegorical Figure



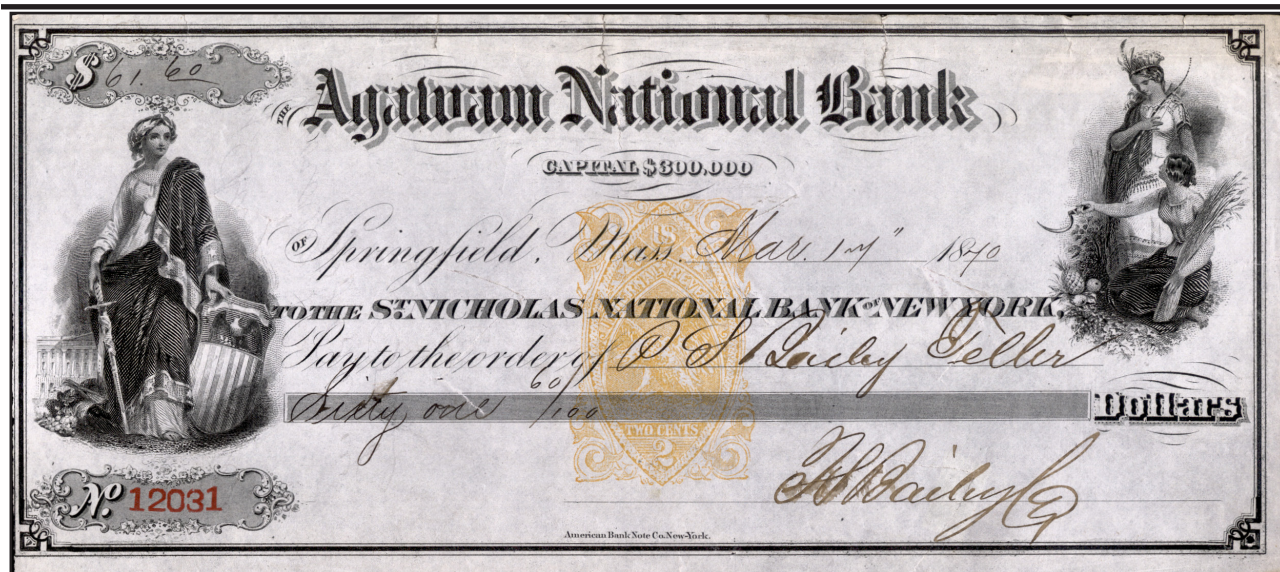
The Indian made an appearance in several allegorical vignettes. In this one we see a hunter seriously considering the merits of agricultural pursuits. His expression is thoughtful but not particularly enthusiastic.

If anyone bothered to think about the meaning of the vignette, an obvious interpretation would have been that agriculture would be a step forward for the native population. As this is a bank draft, most of the businessmen who would have seen it would have agreed heartily.



The draft was used in Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1871. Twenty years earlier one William Gilbert described the town as, "the poorest meanest dirty hole I ever saw," which is hardly congruent with the idyllic landscape indicated in the vignette. It is unlikely that either officer or Pusey gave it much thought when they chose it for their drafts.

Incidentally, the bank was founded in 1856 by Thomas Officer and William Pusey and survived the Panic of 1857. It flourished until 1900, when Charles Officer was indicted for fraud and Pusey was removed to the Iowa Insane Asylum.



The same vignette on a Massachusetts draft and a Mobile check. Here, an Indian huntress is being shown the bounty available from settled cultivation - wheat, a pineapple and some fruit that may be apples, oranges, or pears. These are such unlikely items to be found in any one garden that an allegory must have been intended. The implication was that Indians did not engage in agriculture before the Europeans arrived, which is not only untrue, but conveniently ignored the role of the Indians in helping the original English settlers learn how to grow corn successfully in Massachusetts. The intended message was the same as before: the Europeans brought a settled, better way of life and were happy to share it.

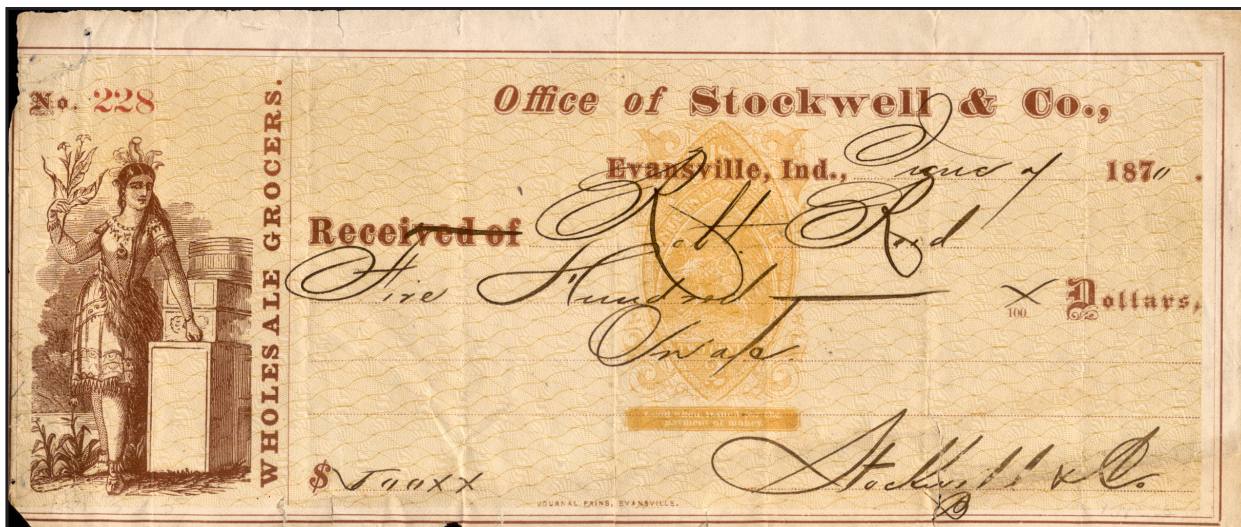


This vignette was popular enough that it was offered by several different printers. Note the differences between the fine engraving by the American Bank Note Company and the rougher lithograph used by Pelletreau & Raynor and others. When it was copied some details, such as which hand holds the scythe, were changed as well.

The Agawam National Bank was founded by Chester Williams Chapin in 1846, who resigned the Presidency four years later to become President of the Connecticut River Railroad Company. Chapin's early years were spent in helping run his deceased father's farm, but he would have been long gone from a position of authority when this agricultural allegory was chosen for the bank, if in fact anyone as high as President involved themselves in such matters.



The vignette on this New York City warrant is a bit different. Here the allegory involves the difference between the simple life of nomadic hunting and the complex, exciting life of (nomadic ?) merchant sailing. It does not make much sense to think that the sailor is trying to convince the Indian to take up his way of life. Is it meant to highlight the sophistication of the settlers' lives as opposed to the natives'? Braggadocio? Or is this part of the reinvention of our national character as a collection of rugged individualists that was occurring in the mid Nineteenth Century?



This Evansville, Indiana receipt has a vignette that seems to do little but recognize the role of the Indian in introducing the Europeans to tobacco. I don't recall seeing this vignette anywhere else, but it is unlikely that the Journal Print of Evansville had proprietary vignettes, so it may well have been used on other documents.

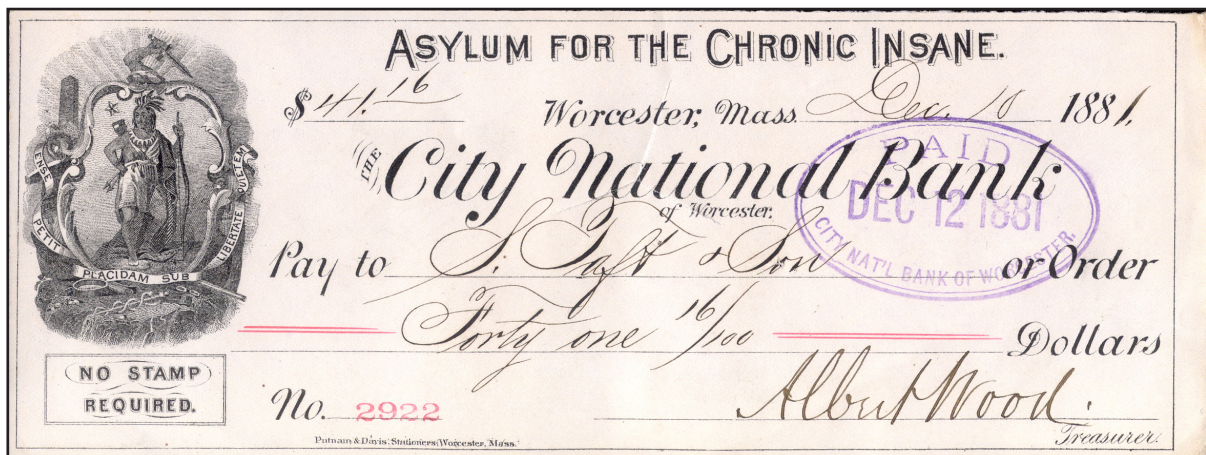
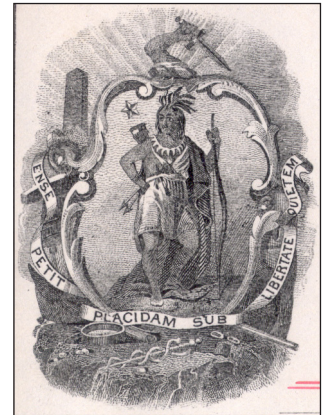


At left, detail of the maiden with tobacco. The boxes and barrel are a bit puzzling, as Indians surely did not package tobacco products for export, awaiting arrival of the Europeans. The figure may serve more for decoration than allegory

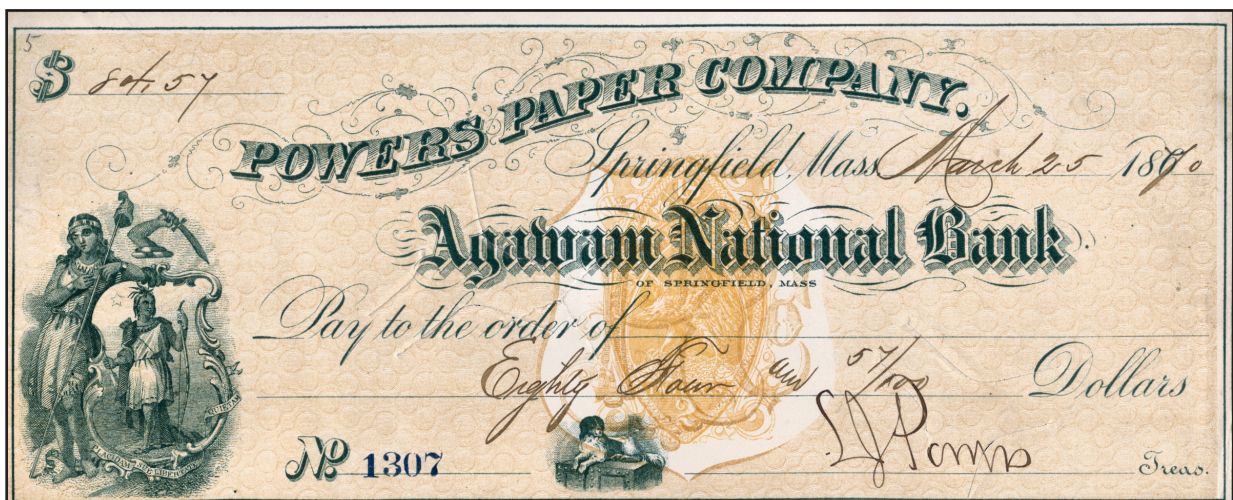
At right is detail from a use of an Indian as pure symbol, standing there. Rugged individualism, indeed. The check it appears on is below, another example from Massachusetts.

The vignette is a loose adaptation of the state seal, which is described in state law as follows: "a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest is a wreath of blue and gold, on which in gold is a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed

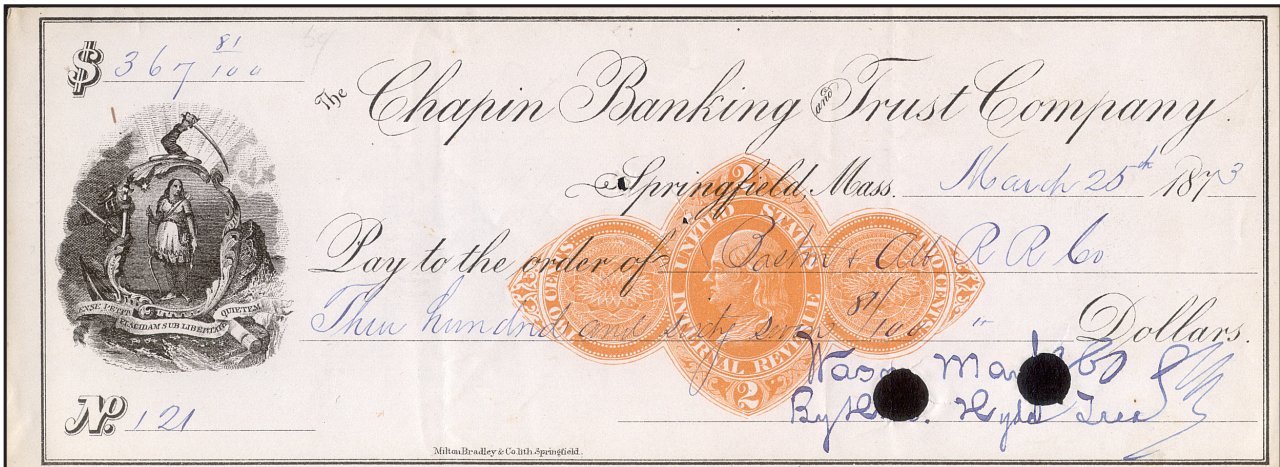
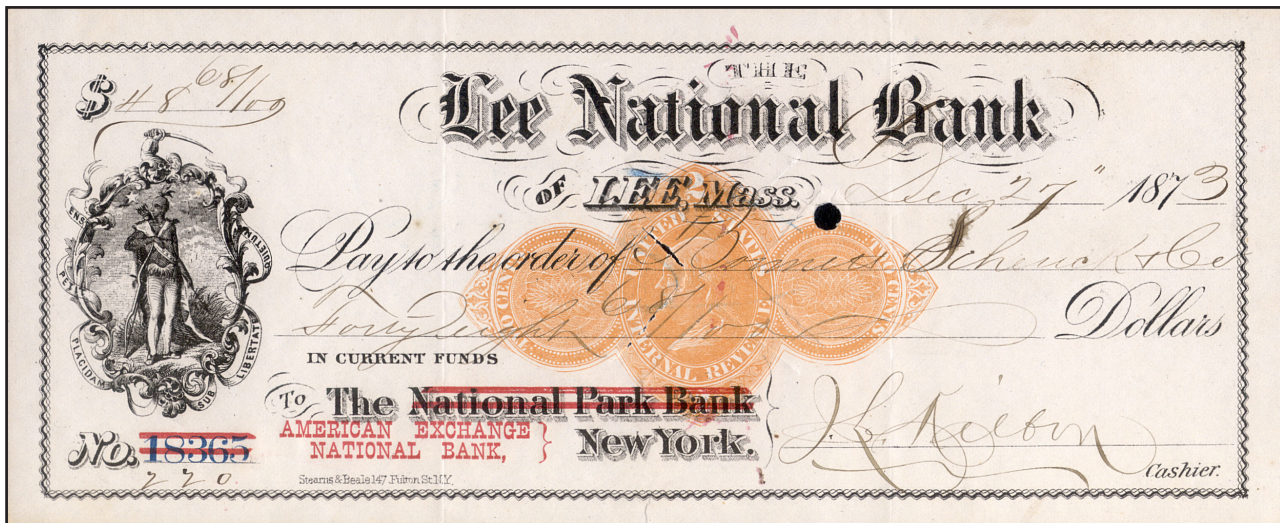
and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword." The motto in the ribbon translates as "By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty".



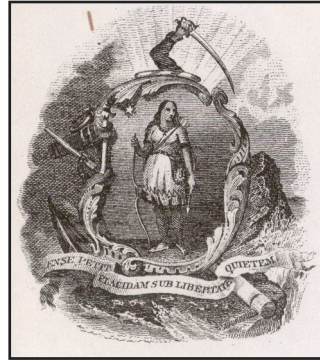
The State Seal of Massachusetts was adopted by John Hancock in 1780, but did not become official until 1885. In the meantime there were numerous versions to be found as vignettes. Following area a selection on Massachusetts checks.



A version printed in the late 1860's. Liberty, with her cap on a pole, leans against the seal.



Versions of the Massachusetts State Seal used as vignettes in 1873 and 1878.



The vignettes from the preceding four checks. The central Indian wears various costumes, and the bow can be found in either hand. The arm holding the sword is usually, but not always, outside the frame. The arrow may point up or down. But these were all printed before the seal was formally adopted in 1885. Let's see what a vignette after that date looks like.



Printed for use in the 1890's, this draft bears a vignette presumably assembled after the adoption of the Massachusetts State Seal design. However, the bow is in the left hand rather than the right. There is no arrow pointing down. Instead, the Indian holds what looks like a scroll. Perhaps a treaty? Judging from one example, which is risky, there appears to be no more uniformity after the formal adoption than before.

None of this explains why John Hancock placed an Indian at the center of the seal in the first place. Any comments by our Massachusetts members would be welcome.



To be continued.

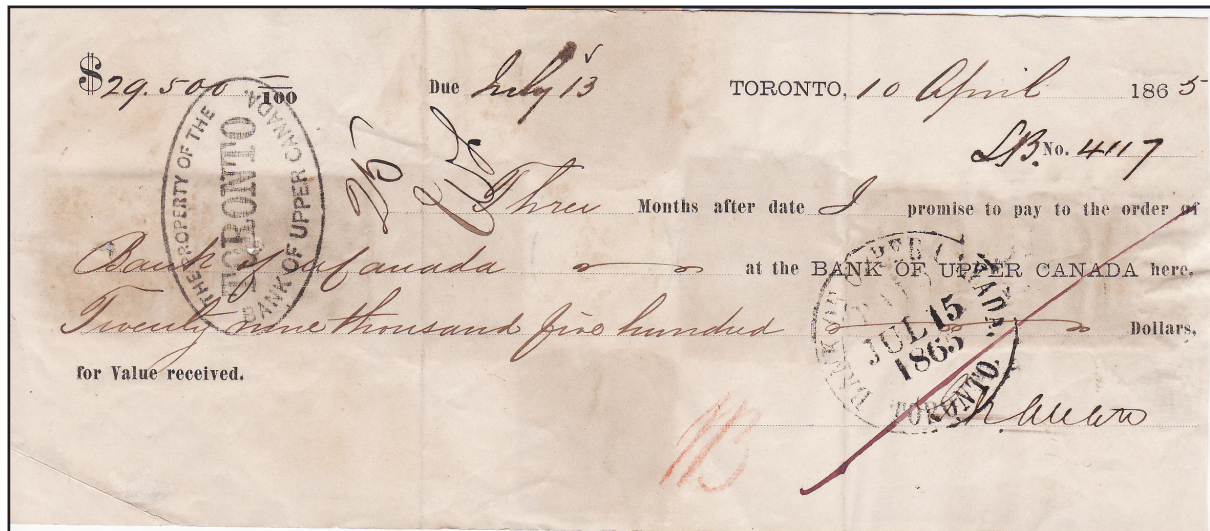
1865 Promissory Note, Bank of Upper Canada

By Brian Zimmer

The first chartered bank in Canada, The Bank of Upper Canada also holds the distinction of being the oldest standing bank building in Canada. The distinctive Georgian structure still graces the corner of Adelaide and George Streets in the "Old Town" district of downtown Toronto then known as the Town of York. Today a designated National Historic Site of Canada, from 1822-1866 the bank was a formidable player in the financial and political life of Upper and Lower Canada, instrumental in moving the country from a mercantile to industrial economy.

Dominated by The Family Compact, a closed circle of wealthy and influential York businessmen, the bank was successfully presided over by Compact member William Allen for the first twelve years of its operation. Owning a quarter of the bank's shares, The Family Compact exerted its influence in electing all fifteen original bank trustees. It thwarted attempts at the establishment of other provincial banks and influenced legislation such as the 1824 Act requiring banks to collect in the currency of the province in which they were located. This Act effectively undermined competition from other major banking institutions like the Bank of Montreal. However, during the Rebellion of 1837, the bank alienated provincial commerce giving opportunity for the expansion to its competitor, The Commercial Bank of the Midland District in the following decade.

During the 1850s, the Bank held the government account and was a powerful force in helping to promote and develop the country's railroads by offering short-term capital. It eventually undermined itself through over-speculation exacerbated by its inability to recover from the economic collapse of 1857. The bank lost the government account in 1864 and was forced into trusteeship in November of 1866 due to a fatal disparity between surplus loans and security.



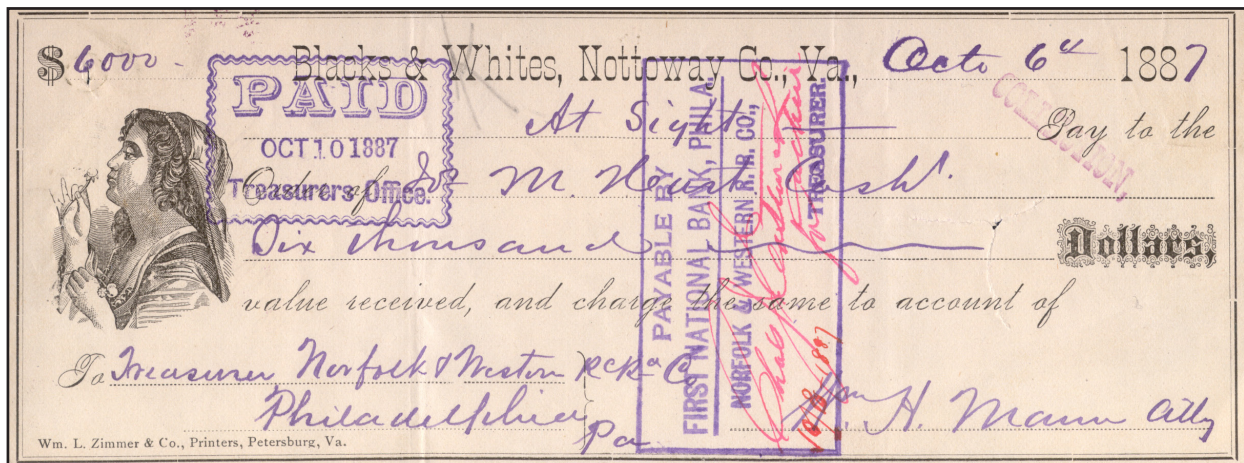
The bank was already in serious trouble when the promissory note above was drawn for the sum of \$29,500, dated 10 April, 1865. Due three months from that date, it was duly paid and cancelled, two mechanical stamps appearing on its face, one designating it "The Property of the Bank of Upper Canada/Toronto", the other a cancellation date stamp reading: "Bank of Upper Canada/Jul 15, 1865".

The back of the note presents eight blue 1864 First Bill Issue revenue stamps all stamped "Cancelled/Bank of Upper Canada Toronto". The revenues consist of two Three Dollar stamps (van Dam FB17), five Fifty Cent stamps (van Dam FB14), and one Five Cent stamp (van Dam FB5). Missing from the carefully organized placement of the revenues is a Thirty Cent stamp (van Dam FB12), the outline of the cancellation stamp clearly visible in the empty center space it would have occupied.

In many ways a victim of its own success, the Bank of Upper Canada rightfully takes its place in the financial history of the country, having assumed a critical role in an era marked by great economic, political and social transition during which it played no small part.

Blacks and Whites, Virginia

by David Brase



Although I do not fancy myself as a collector of checks from towns with unusual names, the fact that we now have our first African-American president led me to purchase a railroad-related draft from Blacks and Whites, Virginia. I found it at the 8th Annual Northern Virginia Stock Certificate & Bond show in Herndon this January. A little searching on the internet, however, revealed that the name of this village had nothing to do with racial diversity of its citizens. In fact, it was the site of a convalescent hospital for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War.

This settlement apparently began as a sort of colonial rest stop along a stage route from Petersburg (VA) to North Carolina. Before 1800 it had two taverns about one block apart. One tavern was owned by Francis White and the other by John Schwartz. Since *schwartz* means *black* in German, the name Blacks and Whites stuck until 1875, when it was changed to Bellefonte to coincide with the name of a Norfolk and Western Railroad station there. That name was, however, changed back to Blacks and Whites in 1882, then changed again in 1886 to Blackstone, the name under which the town was incorporated on February 23, 1888.

The Schwartz Tavern is a historic landmark and is the oldest building in Blackstone. For more historical information the reader is directed to www.blackstoneva.com/community/history.htm.

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

David McHugh

Agency of the Bank of California (continued)



1875 draft, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type D4). Drawn on an account at the Agency of the Bank of California in Gold Hill, but payable through account at The Bank of California in San Francisco.

It is payable to Huntington, Hopkins & Co. and is signed by W. H. Blauvelt. In 1855, Collis Potter Huntington and Mark Hopkins formed a partnership and opened a hardware store in Sacramento in two buildings, 52 and 54 K St., and later re-numbered in 1880 to 220-222 K Street.



1874 check, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type D7, consists of Federal D-type imprint with addition of "GOOD ONLY FOR / BANK CHECK" inscribed in the circles at the left and right).

It is payable to Dr. H. H. Toland and is signed by Allen Curtis.

Dr. Hugh H. Toland (1806 - 1880)

Dr. Hugh H. Toland was a San Francisco physician. He founded the Toland Medical College in 1864 on Stockton Street near Chestnut and a few blocks from the Bay. It was conveniently located opposite the San Francisco City and County Hospital which was then on Francisco Street at North Beach. Today, Toland Medical College is the U. C. San Francisco Medical Center.

This is the second part of a continuing presentation of David McHugh's informative exhibit of Nevada stamped paper. This is a repeat from the last issue to get it to readable size. Sorry about that - Editor.

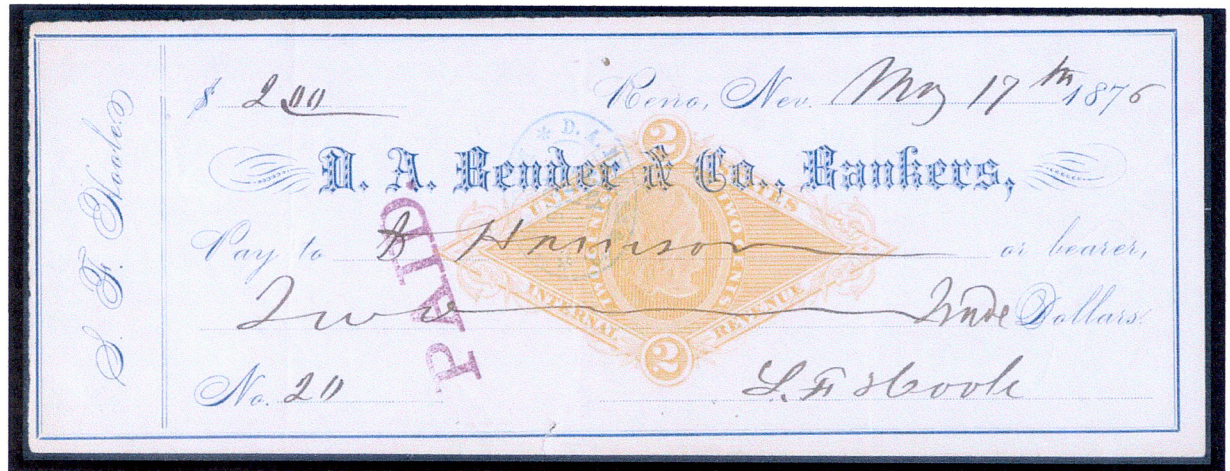
Nevada Revenue-Stamped Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposit - 1862 to 1902

David McHugh

D. A. Bender & Co., Bankers

D. A. Bender & Co., Bankers, founded by David A. Bender and C. T. Bender, opened its doors in 1871 in Reno on "Commercial Row". In 1880 it became the First National bank with paid up capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The stock holders and directors were D. A. Bender, C. T. Bender, A. H. Manning, G. W. Mapes, Jacob McKissick and John Johnson. In 1896 it was changed to a state bank and given its present name of Washoe County Bank. It was moved to its present location on the southwest corner of Second and Virginia streets many years ago while it was a national bank.

1876 check,
subject to 2¢
Federal tax
(Imprint Type
G1).



1878 check, subject to 2¢
Federal tax (Imprint Type
G1).

It is signed by Alvaro Evans,
born in Ohio in 1827 in a
family of Welsh origin. He
arrived in the territory in
1859 and operated a cattle
ranch.¹⁵

David A. Bender (1841 - ?)

David A. Bender was born in Ohio. In addition to being a banker, Bender was also a general freight and passenger agent operating out of Reno and doing business with The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company. Bender was later a director and officer of the Carson and Colorado Railroad.

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

David McHugh

Bullion & Exchange Bank

The Bullion and Exchange Bank started as the Carson City Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1875. Local businessmen saw a need for a bank in Carson City, Nevada, particularly after the opening of the US Mint in 1869. The bank became the Bullion and Exchange Bank in 1882. It was one of the busiest banks in the 1890s. It was set up as a clearinghouse for other Nevada banks for bullion, coins, drafts, checks, and other valuables. With the decline in mining and reductions in development, the Bullion and Exchange Bank was restructured into the State Bank and Trust Company in 1903, failing by 1907.

1899 check, subject
to 2¢ Federal tax
(Imprint Type X7).

It is payable to
Philipino Wagner, born
in Germany in 1841.



1900 check,
subject to 2¢
Federal tax
(Imprint Type X7).

It is payable to Anne
Livingston, born in
Switzerland in 1852.

Gardnerville

Early Gardnerville served the farming community and teamsters hauling local produce to booming Bodie in California. The first buildings were a blacksmith shop, a saloon and the Gardnerville Hotel. Gardnerville was founded in 1879 by Lawrence Gilman of Genoa when he moved the Kent House from the Genoa area to a 7-acre tract of land on the East Fork of the Carson River. Gilman had purchased the land from a homesteader, John M. Gardner, in whose honor he named the new town.

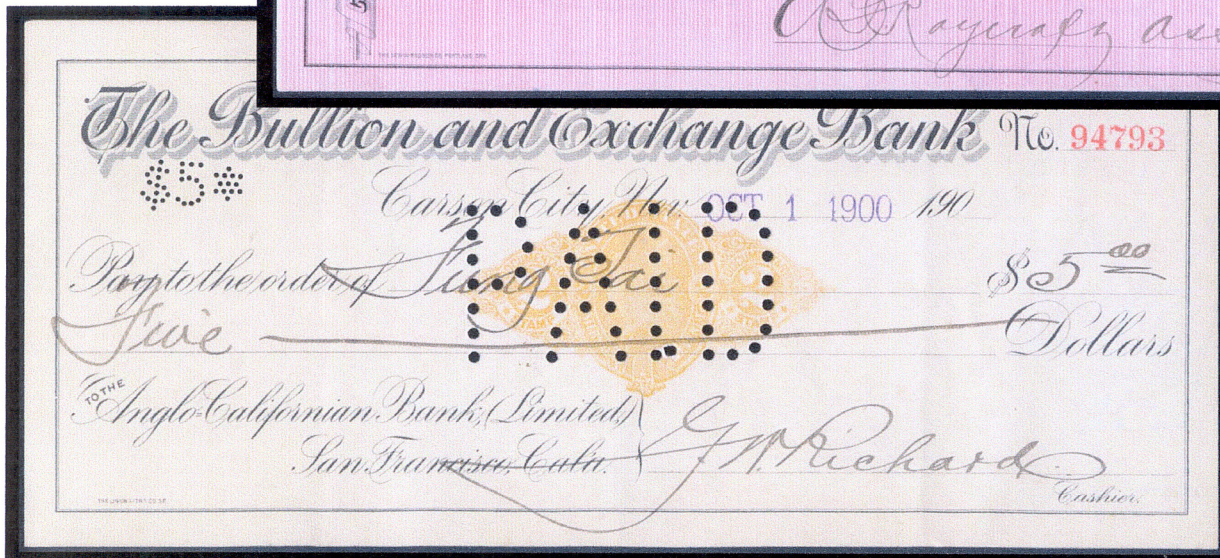
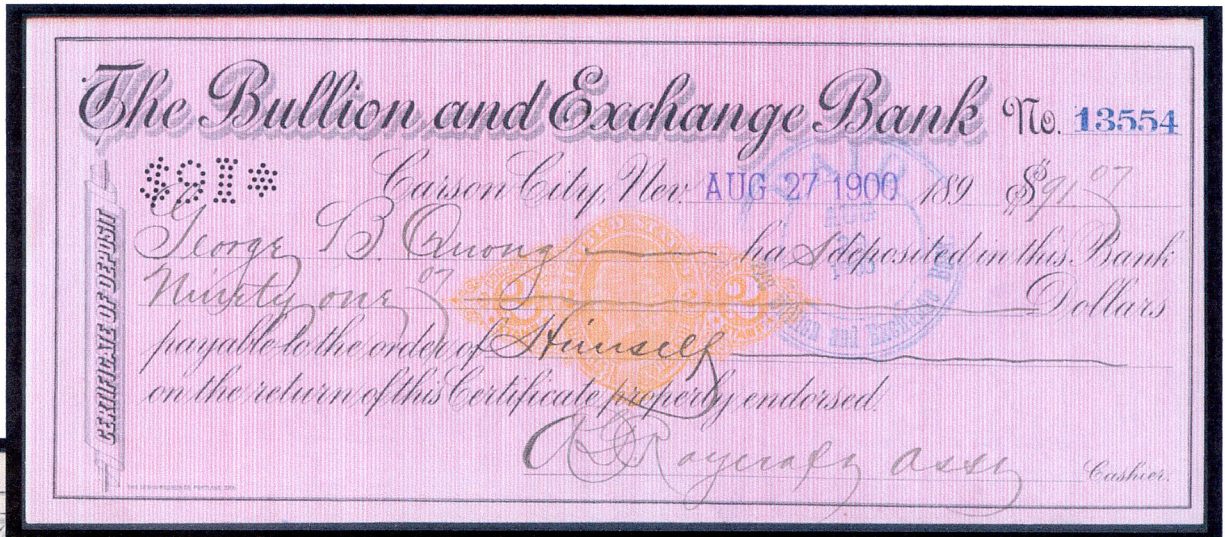
Nevada Revenue-Stamped Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposit - 1862 to 1902

David McHugh

Bullion & Exchange Bank (continued)

The certificate of deposit for \$91.07 is issued to George B. Quong, who was a translator in the court case of the 1903 anti-Chinese riot in Tonopah, Nevada. It was yet another example of the inability of the Chinese to obtain legal remedies for criminal acts committed against them. Despite eyewitness testimonies, the rioters were found "Not Guilty" and the Chinese were denied indemnity payments. It is very unusual to encounter a financial document payable to a Chinese person. In early Nevada history there existed severe discrimination of Chinese people.

1900 certificate of deposit, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type X7).



Endorsement on Back

1900 draft, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type X7).

The draft for \$5.00 is issued to Fung Tai. As stated for the document above, it is very unusual to encounter a financial document payable to a Chinese person. In early Nevada history there existed severe discrimination of Chinese people. It is even more unusual for the document to be endorsed in Chinese.

Carson City

Carson City (named after Kit Carson and the nearby Carson River) was founded in 1858 by Abram Curry. Carson City grew dramatically as an important mining town while precious ore, mostly silver, was being uncovered nearby, bringing hundreds and then thousands of settlers into the area. In 1861, Carson City became the capital of the Nevada Territory, and remained the seat of state government when Nevada joined the Union in 1864.

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

David McHugh

Carson City Savings Bank

The Carson City Savings Bank was incorporated in 1875. Local businessmen saw a need for a bank in Carson City, Nevada, particularly after the opening of the US Mint in 1869. The bank became the Bullion and Exchange Bank in 1882.

1876 bill of
exchange, subject
to 2¢ Federal tax.

It is payable to
Joseph Roy, a
laborer born in
Canada in 1845. It
is signed by George
B. Hill and is
payable in GOLD.



1877 check, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type F1).

It is signed by Richard Kirman (senior), an early-day Nevada businessman, NOT Richard Kirman (junior), who served as Nevada's governor from 1935 to 1938.

1876 check, subject to
2¢ Federal tax
(Imprint Type F1).

It is payable to The
Merchants' Exchange
Bank and is signed by
George B. Hill. Hill was
born in New York in
1844, and ran a stock
exchange out of the
Carson City Savings
Bank.



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

David McHugh

Carson City Savings Bank (continued)

1876 check, subject to 2¢
Federal tax (Imprint Type D1).

It is payable to The Merchants'
Exchange Bank and is signed by
George B. Hill. Also, it is stamped
that it is payable in SILVER.



1878 draft, subject
to 2¢ Federal tax
(Imprint Type G1),
drawn on account at
The Carson City
Savings Bank in
Carson, but payable
through an account
at the Anglo-
Californian Bank in
San Francisco.

It is signed by George
B. Hill. Also, it is
stamped that it is
payable in GOLD.

1878 draft, subject to
2¢ Federal tax
(Imprint Type G1),
drawn on account at
The Carson City
Savings Bank in
Carson, but payable
through account at
the Anglo-Californian
Bank in San Francisco.

It is signed by George B.
Hill. Also, it is stamped
that it is payable in
SILVER.



To be continued.

Postage Stamps Used as Revenues

by Charles Kemp

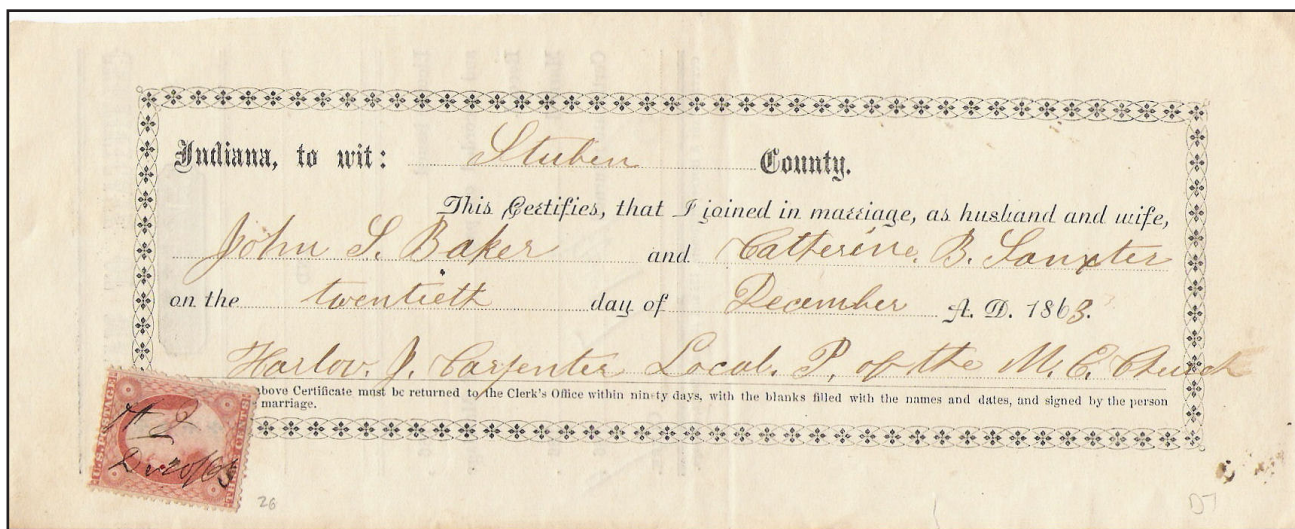
Postage stamps found their way on to documents as substitutes for revenues, which presents fiscal document collectors another field of interest. The fact that postage stamps were used often enough to make such items affordable has created a colorful and interesting side field to collecting revenue stamped documents.

Why did this happen? Individuals looking for a revenue stamp often had only a postage stamp instead and used it out of necessity. Sometimes a three-cent postage stamp was even used to pay a two-cent tax due to the necessity of writing a check.

The use of postage to pay documentary taxes was a bit more serious problem than using Playing Cards or Proprietary revenue stamps. In the latter case, the money still went to the Internal Revenue Service, but when postage was used the Bureau's loss was the Post Office's gain, and all the more so because they did not even have to process or deliver anything. Apparently this was recognized, as one encounters checks where the tax was originally paid using postage stamps but revenue stamps have been added to correct this. Often this was done by bank clerks who, no doubt, had been made aware of the laws regarding such use.

Although postage stamps are found on documents other than checks, they are most commonly found on checks and drafts payable at sight or on demand where the two-cent tax coincided with the two-cent postage drop rate. The stamps usually found on documents are the so-called "Bank Notes" printed by the Continental, National and American Bank Note Companies. These colorful issues come replete with secret marks and grills and are a challenge to identify and collect.

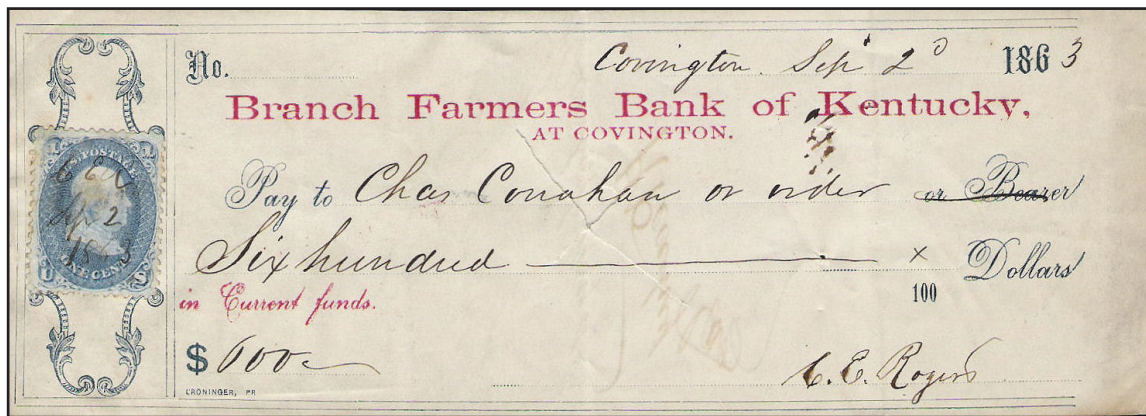
This article is not an attempt to show as many documents with similar stamps as possible. Instead, it is intended to show the range of postage stamps used as revenue and the variety of documents on which they can be found.



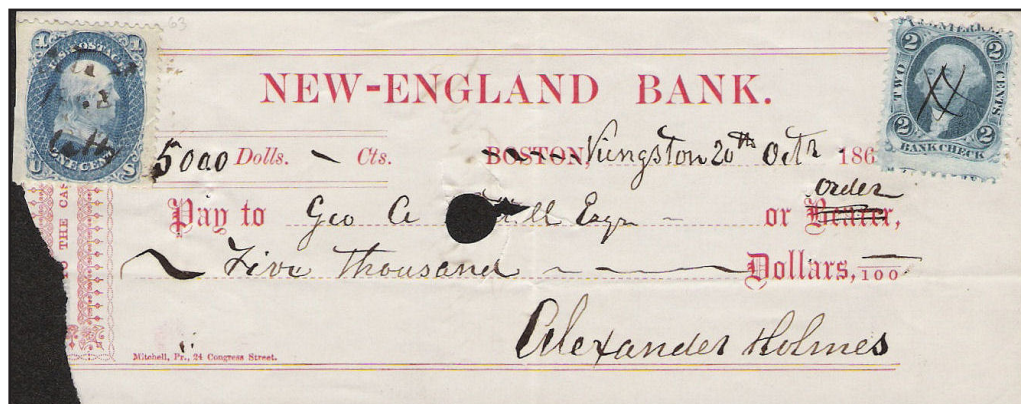
Scott #26

While this is a certificate of marriage and not a check, it is an interesting use of postage as revenue. This three cent stamp, Scott #26, was first printed in 1857. At the start of the Civil War the United States Post Office quickly demonetized all existing stamps due to the supplies of them still in the Confederate Post Offices in the South. These stamps were redeemable for new issues for a time, but by 1863 the P. O. had stopped redeeming them.

So, this is a case of the tax being underpaid, as the tax on a certificate was five cents after March 3, 1863, and it was also improper to use a stamp intended as postage for revenue. To boot, this was a stamp that was no longer even accepted as postage! Hopefully, the couple never realized that technically, they were living in sin.



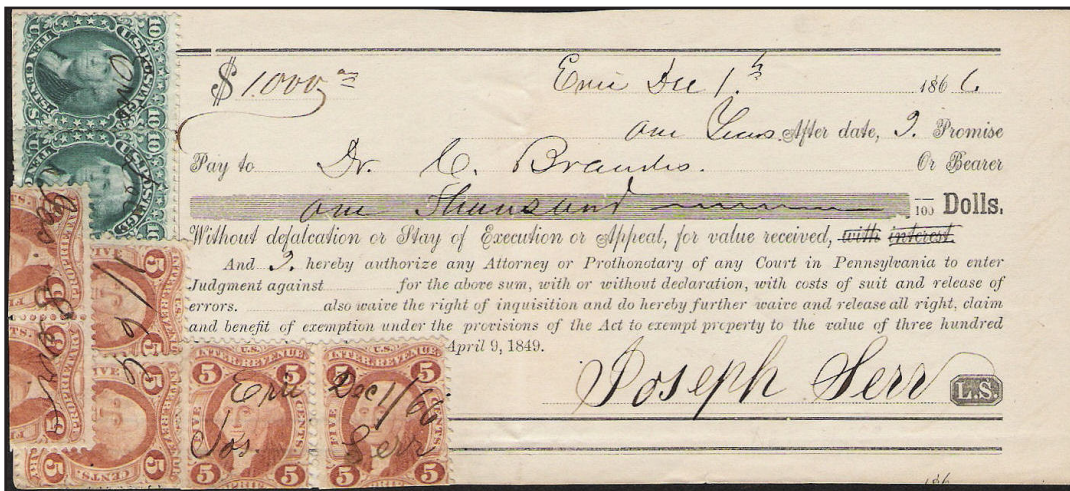
Scott #63. This Kentucky check not only has a postage stamp instead of a revenue but it is a one-cent stamp. Apparently it passed unnoticed because the blue color caused it to be mistaken for an R5 or another two-cent revenue.



Scott #63. Alexander Holmes probably made the same mistake when he put a #63 on this check for \$5,000. Holmes, who served as president of both the Old Colony Railroad and the Boston, Newport & New York Steamship Company, was born in 1803 and no doubt made an honest mistake. This time, the bank corrected it with an R5c.



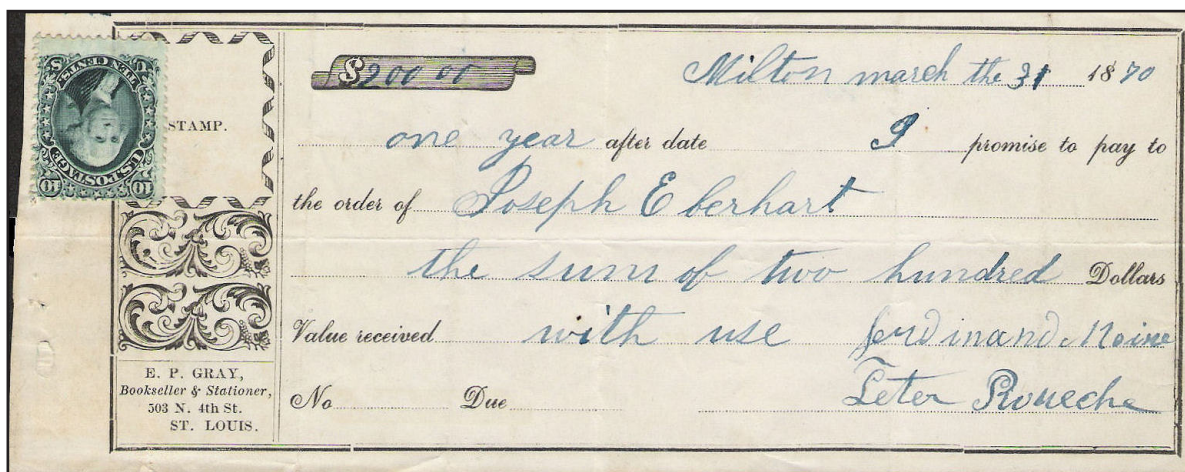
Scott #65. This New Jersey check was accepted at the bank with the tax supposedly paid by a three-cent postage stamp.



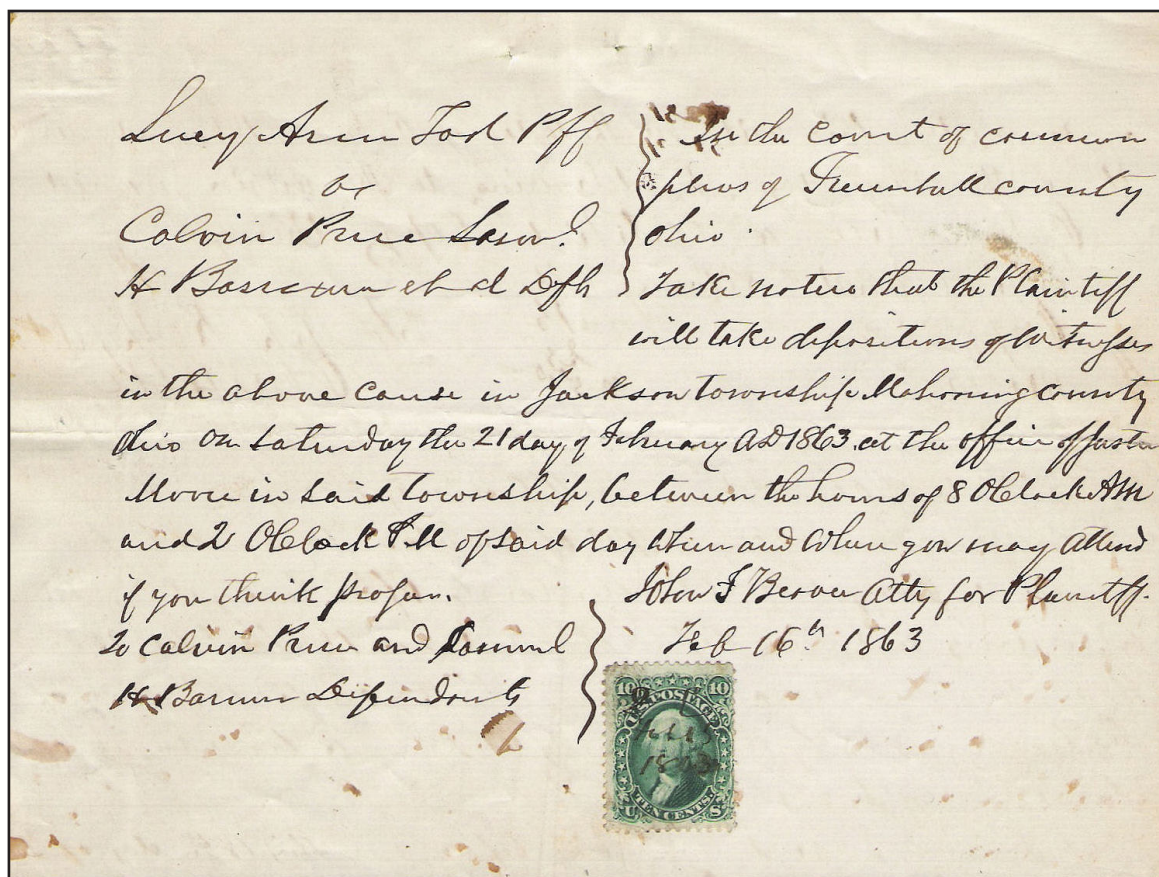
Scott #68. This is an unusual type of promissory note known as a "judgment note". It has a printed clause that authorizes any attorney to enter judgment against the borrower. Basically, the signer is waiving his right to a jury trial. This is called a *cognovits* and was taxable at the five-cent rate for an Agreement. The note itself was taxable at the then prevalent Inland Exchange rate of five cents per hundred or fraction. In this case the fifty-cent duty on the note was paid but not the five cents on the agreement.

While the duty on the note was paid, it done by a rare combination of six R29c five-cent Proprietary stamps and two #68 ten-cent Postal. On top of that, the note itself was not paid and on the back is an R60c fifty-cent paying the tax on Original Process when it was filed in court.

Scott #'s 63, 64 and 68 were issued in 1861 as part of an eight-value series produced to replace the earlier, demonetized group of postage stamps.



The #68 ten-cent green was accepted on this promissory note, taxed at the rate of five cents per hundred.



This is a rather surprising use of a #68 as it is on a document of the Court of Common Pleas of Turnbull County, Ohio. It is taxed at the ten-cent rate for miscellaneous certificates then in effect and we can only suppose that the proper stamps were not yet available in that county in February 1863.

To be continued.

Found on the Internet - An 1876 Missouri Bank Draft

by Ronald Horstman



This draft was drawn just 14 months before the liquidation of the National Bank of the State of Missouri. Once considered the strongest bank west of the Alleghany Mountains, this institution was brought down by a group of investors who accomplished this feat without using a dime of their own money.

Chartered in 1837 as the Bank of the State of Missouri, the bank operated in a very conservative manner issuing only \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes, paying out and receiving only their own notes on deposit.

For 20 years, the bank operated as the only one in Missouri. In 1857, legislation was passed allowing 9 additional banks to be chartered and requiring the Bank of the State of Missouri to recharter with the state disposing of most of bank stock that it held. Eight of the nine newly chartered banks opened and operated successfully until passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, which imposed a 10% tax on bank note circulation. Many of the state chartered banks chose to operate under a national charter, requiring them to purchase government bonds to back their currency circulation.

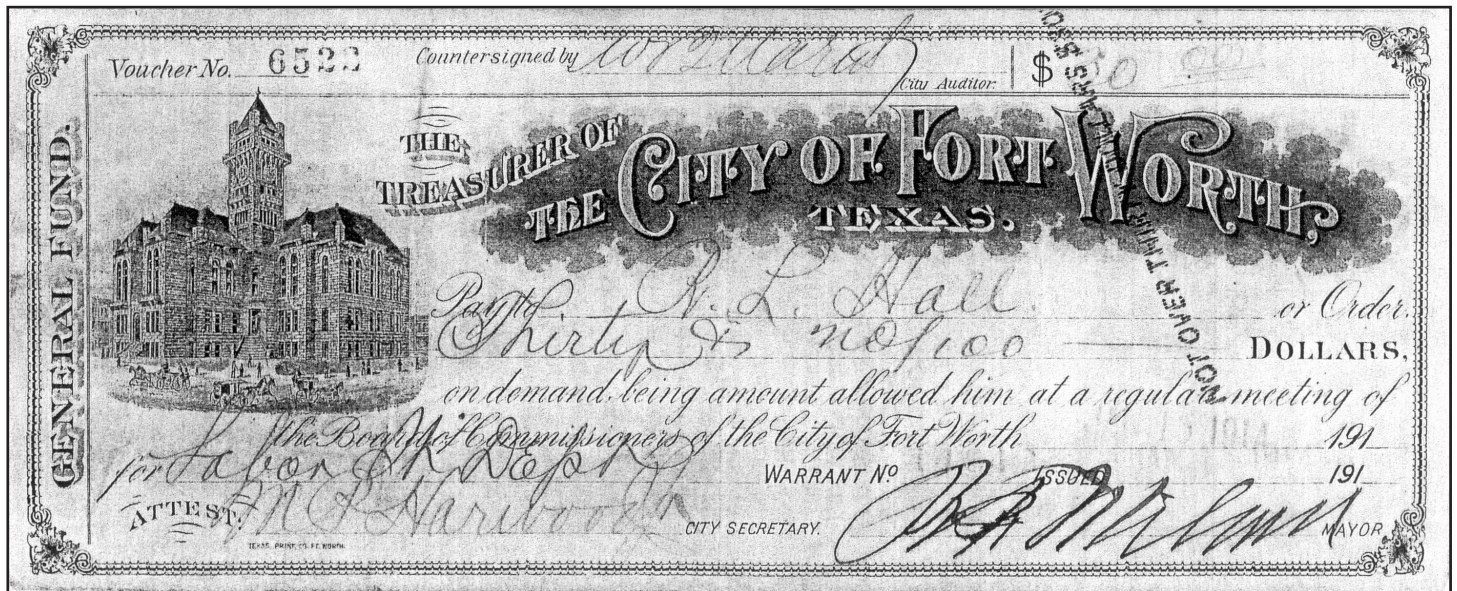
In 1866, the Bank of the State of Missouri chose to convert to a national bank but the state was required to dispose of all of its interest in the bank by receiving Missouri state bonds as payment before its conversion.

A group of 7 investors, lead by James B. Eads, desiring to control the bank, arranged to borrow 1 million dollars in Missouri State bonds from The Bank of Commerce of New York City. When the bond transfer was completed, the 7 proceeded to change the bank to a national bank; then elected themselves as the bank's only directors. The first order of business for the new directors was to have the one million dollar debt for the bank purchase assumed by the bank itself. The directors then proceeded to borrow money for themselves and invest in Eads iron bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis and other projects. The financial panic of 1873 struck a heavy blow to the bank's stability as investments depreciated rapidly. The bank stumbled on for several years before ending up in liquidation in 1877. A few collectibles remain, including this draft, and a couple of national bank notes.

Reference: *Bank of the State of Missouri*, John R. Cable, 1923

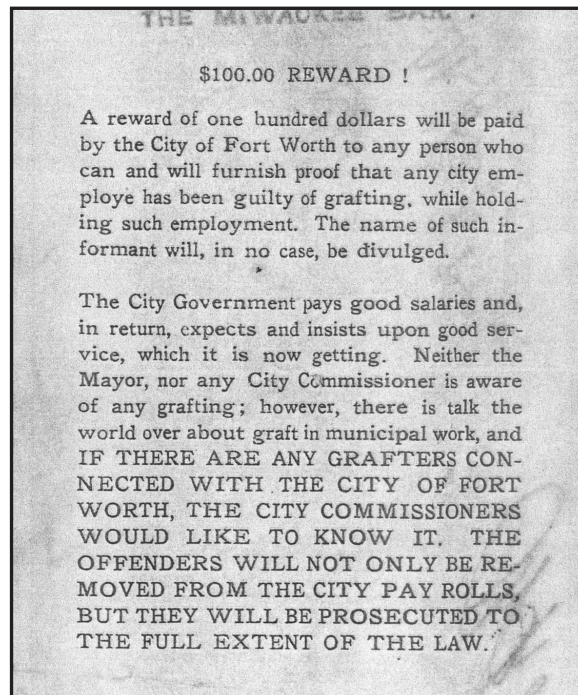
An Ounce of Prevention?

by James Adams



In 1914 the City of Fort Worth, Texas, must have been having some problems with its employees, or perhaps was trying to avoid problems? The statement is explicit.

The warrant pays a member of the City Board of Commissioners thirty dollars for meeting attendance.



Detail from the back of the warrant.

Pennsylvania Banks - 8

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 |
|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Huntingdon County | | | | | | |
| Standing Stone N.B. of Huntingdon. | None | 1902 | Steward, Warren | Black on p. Green | M.L. Summers | 222 x 75 mm. |
| Union Bank of Huntingdon | D1 | 1873 | Wm. Mann | Green on Lavender | Hedding & Covalt | 185 x 65 mm. |
| Same | E4 | 1873 | Wm. Mann | Red on Lavender | J.M Hedding & Co. | 165 x 68 mm. |
| Union N.B. of Huntingdon | R164 | 1901 | | Brown on Beige | Ornamental design UNB | |
| 1 st N.B. of Huntingdon | K6 | 187 | Wm. Mann | Black on White | None | 170 x 72 mm. |
| Same | X7 | 18 | Wm. Mann | Black on White | Rockhill Iron & Coal Co. | 195 x 78 mm. |
| Same | A61 | 1899 | Young & Selden | Black on White | I.N. Faust | 205 x 74 mm. |
| Same | None | 1901 | Paul & Co. | Black on Cream | None | 202 x 75 mm. |
| Indiana County | | | | | | |
| 1 st N.B. of Blairsville | D1 | 187 | Wm. Mann | Green on White | Woman and Child | |
| Farmers Bank of Indiana | None | 1894 | A.M. Speed | Black on White | Bank building | 222 x 75 mm. |
| Same | None | 1889 | Wm. F. Murphy | Black on White | None | 156 x 65 mm. |
| Indiana County Deposit Bank of Indiana | R151 | 1875 | Wm. Mann | Black on White | Ornamental scroll | 170 x 70 mm. |
| Same | None | 1894 | J. Ottmann | Black on Green | Plaque left | 205 x 77 mm. |
| Same | X7 | 1899 | Wm. Mann | Black on Tan | Woman feeding hens | 212 x 80 mm. |
| 1 st N.B. of Saltsburg | R164 | 1899 | Wm. F. Murphy | Black on White | None | 168 x 66 mm. |
| Jefferson County | | | | | | |
| F.K. Arnold & Co. Bankers, Reynoldsville | D1 | 1875 | Wm. Mann | Green on White | None | 185 x 76 mm. |
| Juniata County | | | | | | |
| Juniata County Bank, Mifflintown | G1 | | CCo | Black on Tan | Bank logo | |



Legation, Legation, No. No. *Sebastopol* *1871/87*
United States of America
Pay to the order of

Two Dollars
 \$ \$
 Boston & New York, 1871/87, St. N.Y.

25

Secretary's Report**Lyman Hensley****NEW MEMBERS**

1846 by ARA
John Bowman 4, 31
14409 Pentridge Dr.
Corpus Christi, TX 78410

DECEASED

23 Charles Lees

RESIGNED

958 Vern Potter
632 Thomas Sheehan
1736 Tim Horst
1834 Frank Guarino
630 James Noll
1835 Martin Packouz
1168 Steve Krulik

DROPPED NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1818 Bruce E. Benoit | 0695 Jerry R. Roughton |
| 1584 Ken Branscomb | 1620 Phillip Ryman |
| 0113 Frank G. Burke | 1418 David W. Showers |
| 1456 Paul G. Churchill | 1836 Karen Avery Solon |
| 0881 Paul J. Fasser | 1831 Peter Sonne |
| 1389 John D. Graber | 1662 Edmund W.E. Stein |
| 1826 Tony Johnson | 1429 Jeremiah J. Sullivan |
| 1215 R. F. Kemp | 1377 Kevin Thorburn |
| 1828 Ernest Larry Jr | 1833 Anthony Ventura |
| 1830 Brian Mandel | 1308 Robert E. Whitley |
| 0840 Douglas B. McDonald | |
| 1829 Donald Menges | |
| 1653 Patrick Jean Felix Quéré | |

Announcements

This will be my last use of Announcements, to announce and congratulate my successor as President of the American Society of Check Collectors, Hermann Ivester. Hermann will be our fifth President since the ASCC was re-established from the ashes of the Check Collector's Round Table in 1987. I wish him the very best.

Our race for Board positions continues through this month, so results will be announced next issue. As one of the incumbents is listed among the members dropped for non-payment of dues, it is possible that the results can be predicted with some accuracy.



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 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.

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

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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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Country: _____

E-mail address: _____

New Application _____ Reinstatement _____

Collector _____ Collector/Dealer _____ Dealer _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

I found out about the ASCC through: _____

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

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

Please circle the numbers that indicate your areas of collecting interest. This information will be listed with your name on our membership roster.

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Region or States of Interest: _____

3. US Government Checks

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Bank Drafts

Bills of Exchange

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Receipts

Warrants

5. Checks, Great Britain

6. Checks, Canada

7. Checks, World

Region or Countries of Interest _____

8. Travelers Checks and Money Orders

9. Specimen Checks

10. Ration Checks

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12. Other _____

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20. Vignettes

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