

THE CHECK COLLECTOR

July - September 2009

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

Number 91



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

We retype all material. Illustrations require an **original** or a **good, clear, black and white copy, preferably as large as can be obtained**. 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.

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All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Treasurer.

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Our cover illustrates two nineteenth-century drafts with frontiersman vignettes. At top, one is taking a moment to rest, but remains vigilant. The bottom draft shows that the Pawnee Indian on the Central City drafts was not alone in being beset by grizzly bears.

In this issue we see more Indian vignettes, Nevada checks, and postage stamps used to pay the Civil War check tax. Jim Adams shows us some grim reminders of an epidemic, and RN inventories and Pennsylvania check listings return.

Advertising rates are as follows:

One quarter page	\$25.00/issue
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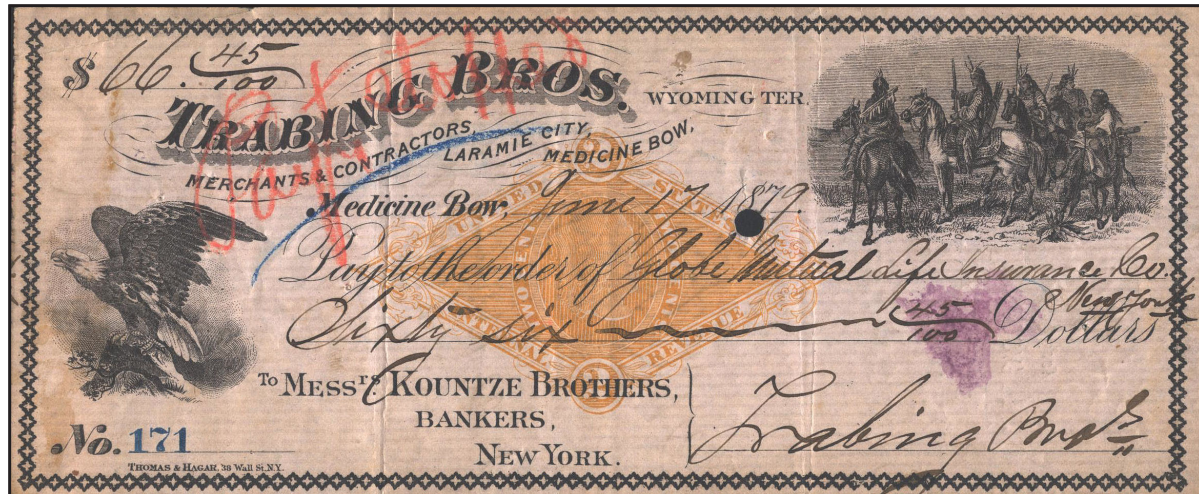
- | | | |
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| Receipts | 20. Vignettes | 32. Emergency Scrip |

American Indian Vignettes in the 19th Century

by Bob Hohertz

Part 3 - The Indian as Adversary

We know that the relationship between the Indian populations and the federal government was anything but smooth during the nineteenth century. Some period vignettes reflected at least a sense of unease portraying Indians, if not actual menace.



It is impossible to say exactly what the group of Indians in the vignette on this handsome Wyoming draft are looking at in the distance, but they are watchful. The presence of a woman with a small child shows that the group did not start out as a war or hunting party, but something has caused them to stop on their way. Even the eagle in the secondary vignette is about to launch into flight.

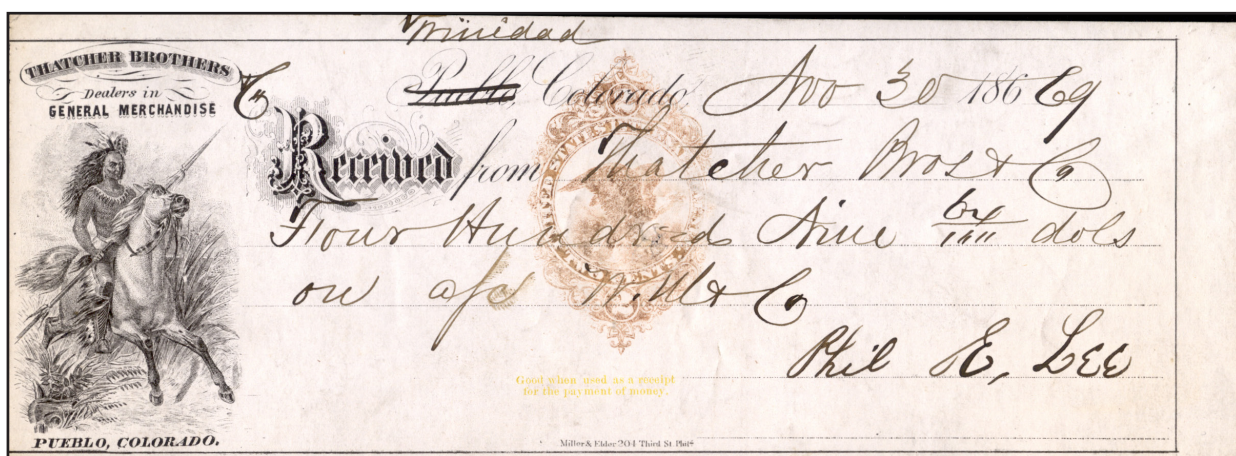
The vignette on the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad bond on the next page is also ambiguous.

Again we have a group including a woman and a small child. This time the men are excited. Are they hoping that the buffalo frightened by the train will run close enough of them to be a danger or a target? This doesn't appear likely.

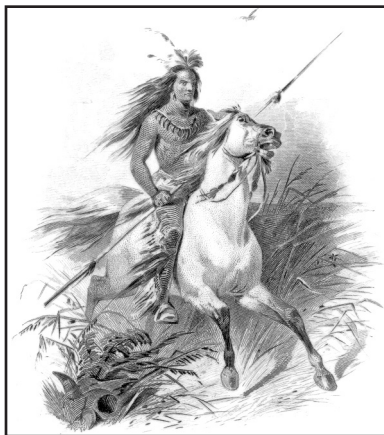
Or are they expressing frustration at the train which is disturbing their rest, scattering their quarry, and running on rails that divide the land they have been forced to cede to the government?



It is probably going far too far to read all this into the engraver's intentions. We are looking at nineteenth century art with twenty-first century sensibilities when we do. However, something has stirred up the group, and the sense of unease and menace is there.



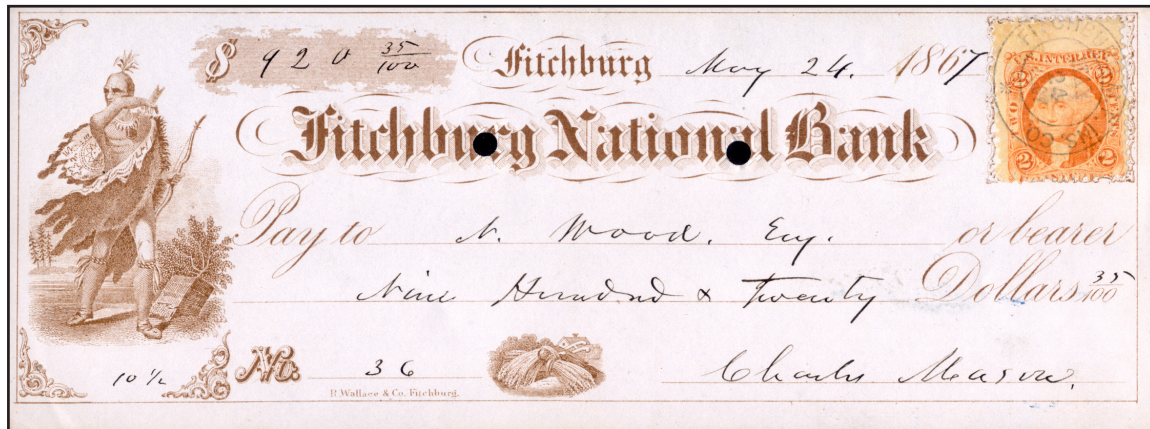
Another ambiguous vignette appears on this Colorado receipt and the draft pictured on the next page. Incidentally, this receipt bears a type H imprint with the rare instructional clause "Good when used as a receipt for the payment of money" printed in yellow. Unlike the small group with an 18__ printed dateline, this example, with an 186__ dateline, was not used as a certificate of deposit.



Again, we do not know exactly what this aggressive, grim-faced person is doing, but I doubt that anyone executing a financial document in the relative security of a bank or store would have wanted to be in his vicinity, uninvited. The cow skull at lower left adds to the vague feeling of danger.

The fact that the vignette exists in at least three versions shows that it enjoyed some popularity in its day. The first one above was included on an American Bank Note Company reprint of nineteenth century engravings, as shown on the cover of TCC 89.





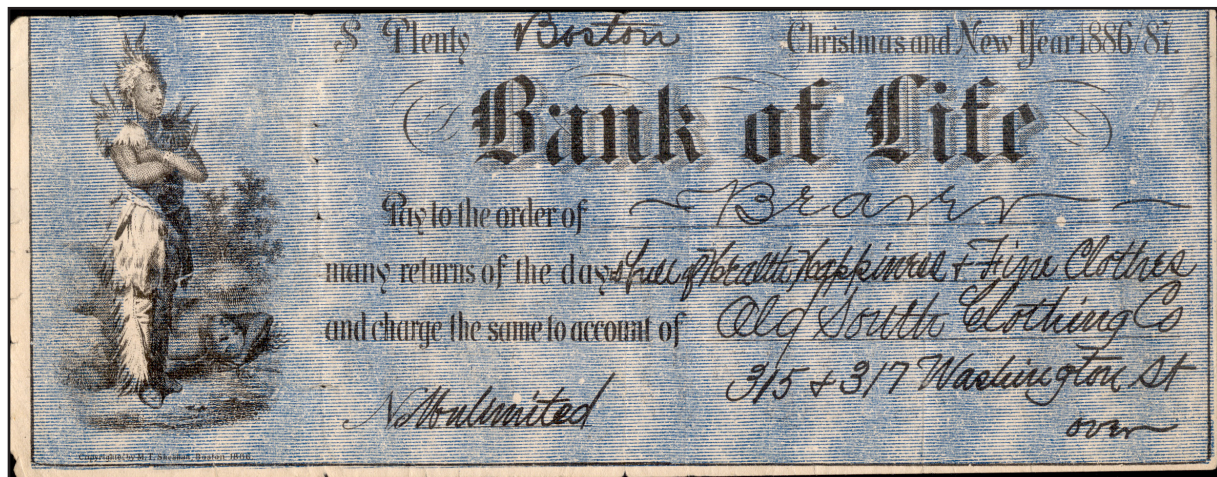
Two more vignettes with vaguely menacing figures. The little hatchet being held in the first does not look useful for hunting, at any rate. Is that a chimney from a ruined house on the ground behind the left foot of the man drawing an arrow? Without being obvious, both remind us of conflicts in the colonial period.



There is no doubt at all concerning the major vignette on this draft. It illustrates Indians versus settlers. One settler has an arrow or lance through his shoulder, but the Indians seem to have withdrawn quickly and are milling around in the distance. One is either wounded or is using his horse as cover from rifle fire.



This vignette, furnished by the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, was popular enough to have been used from the mid 1860's through the late 1870's.



This pseudo-check is one of the most curious items in my collection. It is a holiday greeting card from 1866 sent by a clothing store, wishing the recipient "days full of Health, Happiness and Fine Clothes," featuring the vignette of an Indian who has just knifed (and scalped?) one of his enemies.

What could have caused the clothier to choose such a picture? Obviously it did not have the same meaning in 1866 that it would have today, or any time in the recent past. My best guess is that it was pure myth-making, placing the Indians in the same category as pirates, the big, bad wolf, and the Caliph of Baghdad. I still question the company's taste.

To be continued.



CHECKS IN A SHOEBOX

By Col. Don Woodworth, USAF (Ret.)

I like to collect United States revenue stamped paper of the immediate post Civil War and Spanish American War periods. I am as guilty as the next person of interminably exclaiming "Wow, that's neat!" and buying checks and other stamped documents from dealers, bringing them home, and promptly putting them into a shoebox where they seldom again see the light of day. Now that I'm retired, I've had the time to do something I've been thinking about for a considerable period - getting my "neat" checks and documents out of their shoebox prison and put neatly into folders so that I can enjoy looking at them and showing them to friends.

This turned out to be easier and more fun to do than originally anticipated. I first did a bit of generic research to help better corral my growing pile of paper. This entailed going carefully through the Scott *Specialized Catalog of U.S. Stamps and Covers*TM; *A Handbook For United States Revenue Stamped Paper* published by the American Revenue Association in 1979; and a major article entitled "*A Centennial Survey of the United States Civil War Revenue Stamped Paper Issues, 1865-1883*" by Kimber Wald in the Forty-Ninth American Philatelic Congress book of November 4-6 1983. This allowed me to create a database of information within which to frame my growing collection of checks and documents.

Microsoft's PowerPoint program lends itself ideally to making pages upon which most checks and smaller documents can be easily displayed. I elected to use the following general format:


· **Top of Page:** Text describing the type of revenue imprint and information about the estimated number of imprints inexistence and the earliest recorded date of use.

· **Center of Page:** The document to be displayed. I have found that friction usually holds things in place reasonably well but there is no reason why a collector couldn't use a few well placed hinges or transparent archival mounting corners to keep things firmly in place.

· **Bottom of Page:** Text describing the user of the document, the bank (in most cases) upon which the check or draft was written, and the person or firm intended as the recipient of money being transferred or receiving a receipt for money. The advent of the internet makes research relatively easy but considerable perseverance is still required because it is sometimes not easy to find information about firms doing business over 110 to 150 years ago. It is, however, extremely satisfying, when a picture of information finally emerges from the limited information usually found on a check.

RN-B1 Draft
2¢ Orange (Deep Orange and Yellow Orange)

The Type B design was developed by the American Phototype Co. of New York in 1864. This is an outstanding example of a Type B1 used on a draft. Over 750 unused and used copies are reported. The earliest reported date of use is Jan. 3 1865.



This beautiful draft of The First National Bank of Helena, Montana Territory, was drawn upon a correspondent bank, the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, MO, on May 8 1869. A draft is a check drawn by one bank against funds deposited into its account at another bank, authorizing the second bank to make payment to the individual named in the draft.

Samuel F. Hauser organized The First National Bank of Helena, chartered on April 5 1866 for \$100,000, with an upper limit of \$500,000 as U.S. the Treasury desired banks to expand. He was president for many years. Helena, originally Crab Town, was established on Oct. 30 1864 after discovery of gold along Last Chance Creek. About \$3.6 billion (today's dollars) in gold was mined, mostly in the 1864-84 period. Gold brought many people to Montana Territory, organized May 28 1864 from Idaho Territory in a bill signed by President Lincoln. Montana became a state on Nov. 8 1889. Bank capitalization was raised to \$300,000 in 1883 due to a robust economy. Financial depression in the 1890s and mismanagement caused it to go into receivership in 1893 and close in 1903.

The example on the preceding page shows what a completed page looks like. I chose an RN-B1 draft to illustrate the page layout system described above. I think most readers will agree that this item falls under the heading of a “really neat!” document. I used the “Insert/Insert Shapes” feature of PowerPoint to place a dark background behind each item that I write up, making the background slightly larger than the item itself in order to provide a neat border. This takes a bit of tinkering to get right, but it’s not really that difficult once one gets the hang of it. For documents printed on both sides, such as the two-sided RN-A1a, RN-B1a, and RN-C1a of William Topping & Co. of New York, it is easy enough to size the background frame to permit the center to be cut out in order to reveal the printed back of the receipt to be seen when the page upon which it is mounted is turned. This of course assumes that one mounts only one document on the page. Otherwise, it’s the designer’s choice on whether to insert items only on the front of a page inserted into an acid-free protective sleeve or whether to insert items back-to-back. It is assumed that acid-free paper is also used to produce the pages upon which documents are presented. One could also use Showgard™ or similar archival mounts to the same effect.

Note: This article is written from the point of view of displaying one of my collecting specialties – United States revenue stamped paper. It will be easy enough for collectors of other types of material to simply refer to the literature of choice for their specialty and apply the approach I’ve described to attain the same end result. Save your work, and back it up, on your computer. It will then be easy to do up-dates as new information may become available on an item. You will also slowly build up a database of shapes which can be copied repeatedly to provide a background for new items of the same size, thereby minimizing the amount of fiddling that has to be done each time a new page is created.

Here’s your chance to become a hero and liberate all of the stuff that’s been languishing in its shoebox prison for longer than most of us would care to admit.

A Newly Discovered G3




This G3 was not purchased as such, nor was it recognized as such until quite recently. One has to wonder how many different G3's are going unrecognized in collections or a dealer's stock.

The printer is A. Gast & Co. Lith. St. Louis.


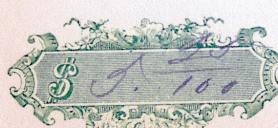
In a Time of Epidemic

by James Adams

As we swing into the flu season it's good to remember that not all that long ago there were worse things to worry about. Evidently in 1873 Baltimore was suffering a smallpox epidemic. People were being paid for turning in contaminated clothing of deceased persons, and extra vaccinations were being given by the Health Commissioner. The special receipt and check below leave no doubt about their circumstances of issue.

	UNDER EXTRA VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX CLOTHING DESTRUCTION RESOLUTION.	
	{ Duplicate Receipt for Comptroller. }	Baltimore, <i>March 10th</i> 187 <i>3</i>
	RECEIVED FROM THE BOARD OF HEALTH. the sum	
	of <i>Twelve</i> ^{<i>25</i>} / _{<i>100</i>} Dollars,	
	being the appraised value of articles taken from me on the <i>9th</i> day of <i>March</i> 187 <i>3</i> ; which articles were about the room and person of <i>Maggie Davis</i> No. <i>35</i> Vincent Alley, who had the small-pox.	
<i>\$ 12</i> ^{<i>25</i>} / _{<i>100</i>}		<i>Louisa X Bowen</i> <i>Mack</i>

Louise Bowen, who signs with an X, received twelve dollars for turning in the clothing of Maggie Davis of 35 Vincent Alley.

	UNDER EXTRA VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX CLOTHING DESTRUCTION RESOLUTION.	
	Baltimore, <i>Mar 12</i> 187 <i>3</i>	
	Comptroller OF THE City of Baltimore.	
	Pay to the order of <i>Levi Burden</i>	
	<i>Five</i> ^{<i>25</i>} / _{<i>100</i>} Dollars,	
	out of appropriation resolution approved January 25th, 1873.	
	<i>James A. Henry</i> <i>H. D.</i> Health Commissioner.	

This Comptroller of the City check to Levi Burden is signed by the Health Commissioner. It most likely was for an extra vaccination. Both the check and the receipt mention the Extra Vaccination and Small-Pox Clothing Destruction Resolution under which they were issued, and the check goes on to say that it was issued under the Appropriation Resolution approved January 25th, 1873.

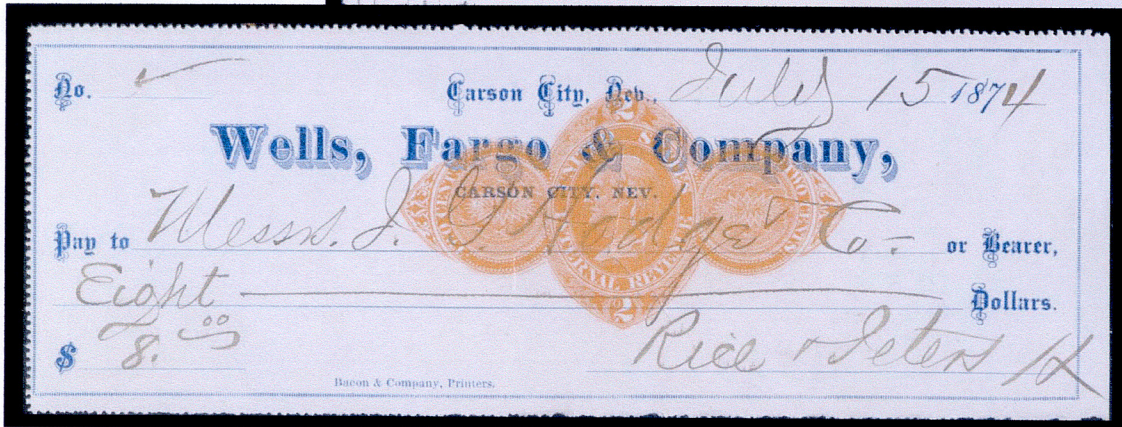
These are interesting remainders of terrible times.

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

David McHugh

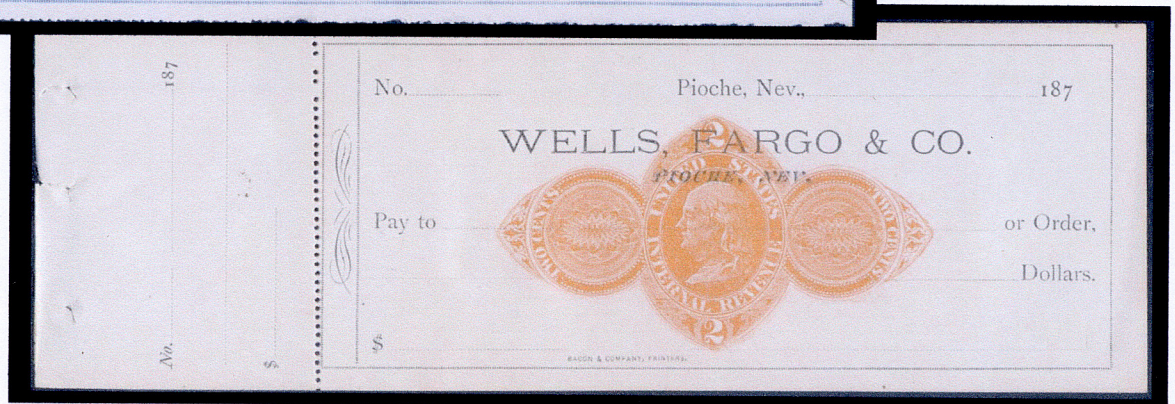
Wells Fargo & Company (continued)

Unused check intended for use at a time that would have made it subject to a 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type C22, consists of Federal C-type imprint with addition of "GOOD / ONLY FOR BANK / CHECK" in a 3-part band in the imprint, and printed in brown).



1874 check, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type D1).

Unused check intended for use at a time that would have made it subject to a 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type D1).



Pioche

Pioche was named after Francois Louis Alfred Pioche, a San Francisco banker and financier. In 1864, William Hamblin, a Mormon missionary, was led to silver deposits in the vicinity of Pioche by a Native American Paiute. Because of Indian hostilities, mining was shut down for a time. Francois Pioche purchased the property in 1869 and called the mining camp "Pioche's City." It later became known as Pioche. The population was about 10,000 by 1871. Pioche, in the 1870s, was considered one of the wildest mining camps in the west. Hired gunmen were imported to settle mining disputes, and in "Boot Row" cemetery seventy-five men were buried before anyone in the roaring mining town died of a natural death.

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

David McHugh

Wells Fargo & Company (continued)



1876 check, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type D4).

The check is signed by Charles Ziegler, a butcher born in Germany in 1831.

Unused check intended for use at a time that would have made it subject to a 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type G1).



1880 check, subject to 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type G1).

The check contains both an illegible payee and signature and endorsement. However, they do match. This is very likely a check by Parker & Tobey, payable to P. & T.

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

David McHugh

The California Connection - Banking in San Francisco

Several San Francisco banks had operations, or "Agencies" in Nevada. Likewise, some Nevada banks had "agency" operations in San Francisco. San Francisco was the banking center of the West at that time, but Nevada's need for capital and its generation of profits enabled it to get the full attention of San Francisco's bankers.



1870 check, written in Nevada and subject to both 2¢ Federal (Imprint Type B1) and 5¢ Nevada tax because it was payable outside of Nevada and considered a foreign exchange draft under Nevada law, and tax is underpaid by 3¢.

It is signed by W. S. Hobart.



1870 check written in Nevada and subject to 2¢ Federal (Imprint Type B17, which consists of a Federal B-type imprint with the addition below it of an octagonal tablet inscribed with "Good only for checks and drafts payable at sight") and 5¢ Nevada tax because it was payable outside of Nevada and considered a foreign exchange draft under Nevada law.

It is signed by W. S. Hobart.

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

David McHugh

The California Connection - Banking in San Francisco (continued)

Unused check intended for use at a time that would have made it subject to a 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type B1). Example of a San Francisco "agency" of a Nevada bank. Note that it is payable "IN GOLD COIN".



Unused check intended for use at a time that would have made it subject to a 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type F1).

Unused check intended for use at a time that would have made it subject to a 2¢ Federal tax (Imprint Type G1). The Nevada Bank of San Francisco operated in San Francisco, but it had a "agency" which operated in Nevada.



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

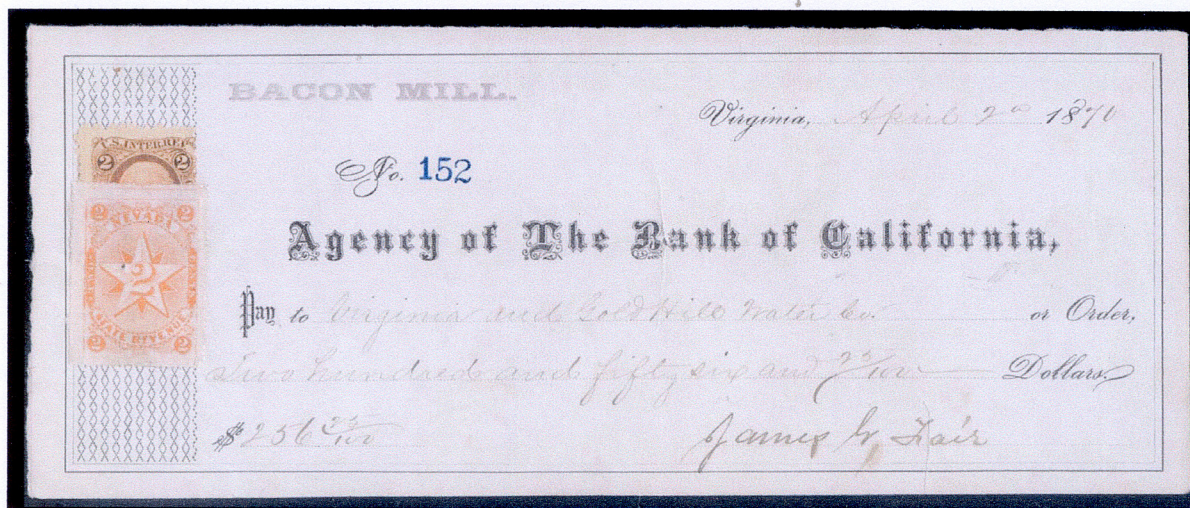
David McHugh

The Mining and Milling Industry

Mining is the removal of ore from the earth; milling is the extraction of valuable minerals from the ore. The Comstock Lode was the first major U.S. deposit of silver ore, discovered under what is now Virginia City, Nevada, in 1858. After the discovery was made public in 1859, prospectors rushed to the area, and mining camps in the vicinity became thriving centers of fabulous wealth. The bullion production of the Comstock Lode helped to bring the Civil War to a successful conclusion. The boom in population due to mining activities allowed Nevada to be admitted as a state in 1864.

Bacon Mill

Bacon Mill was a quartz mill by Silver City, just south of Gold Hill and Virginia City. Gaining possession of the Hale & Norcross Mine, John W. Mackay and James G. Fair began to purchase mill property. The Bacon Mill was first to begin work for them, March 1, 1869, crushing ore from the Hale & Norcross Mine.



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

It is payable to the Virginia and Gold Hill Water Company and is signed by James G. Fair.

1871 check, subject to both 2¢ Federal (Imprint Type C21, which consists of Federal C-type imprint with addition of "GOOD / ONLY FOR BANK / CHECK" in a 3-part band in the imprint) and 2¢ Nevada tax.

It is signed by James G. Fair.



James Graham Fair (December 3, 1831 - December 28, 1894)

James G. Fair was born in Glougher, near Belfast, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1831 and came to America in 1843. Fair went to the Feather River country in 1850 and to the Comstock Lode in 1860. He became superintendent of the Hale and Norcross in Virginia City in 1867, and probably met John Mackay about that time. The two had similar business interests and strategies. They teamed up with saloon owners Flood and O'Brien of San Francisco to get majority interests in key mines on the Comstock, and went after the mines that made up the new Consolidated Virginia Co. This venture made them wealthy beyond their dreams. Fair was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1887, promoting silver issues in the Senate at a time when they were trying to demonetize silver. Fair and Mackay owned 95.5% of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, which was the largest bank in America at one time.

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

David McHugh

Bacon Mill (continued)

1874 check, subject to
2¢ Federal tax (Imprint
Type D1).

It is payable to the
Virginia and Truckee
Railroad Company and is
signed by James G. Fair.



1872 check, subject to
2¢ Federal tax (Imprint
Type E7, which consists
of Federal E-type
imprint with addition of
"GOOD ONLY FOR /
BANK CHECK"
restrictive clause
inscribed above and
below the portrait).

It payable to A. A. Savage,
born in Maine in 1820 and
in the lumber business,
and is signed by James G.
Fair.

Virginia City

The mining camp, first called Ophir, became Virginia City. Virginia City (also referred to as Virginia) was the first industrial city in the West; it began in the late 1850s. Gold was found at the head of Six-Mile Canyon in 1859 by two miners named Pat McLaughlin and Peter O'Riley. A fellow miner, Henry Comstock, stumbled upon their find and falsely claimed it was on his property. The gullible McLaughlin and O'Riley believed him and assured Comstock a place in history when the giant lode was named the Comstock Lode. Another miner, James Finney, nicknamed "Old Virginny" from his birthplace, is reported to have named the town during a drunken celebration. He dropped a bottle of whiskey on the ground and christened the newly-founded tent-and-dugout town on the slopes of Mt. Davidson "Old Virginny Town," in honor of himself. The resulting boom turned Virginny Town into Virginia City, the most important settlement between Denver and San Francisco.

To be continued.

Postage Stamps Used as Revenues - Part 3

by Charles Kemp

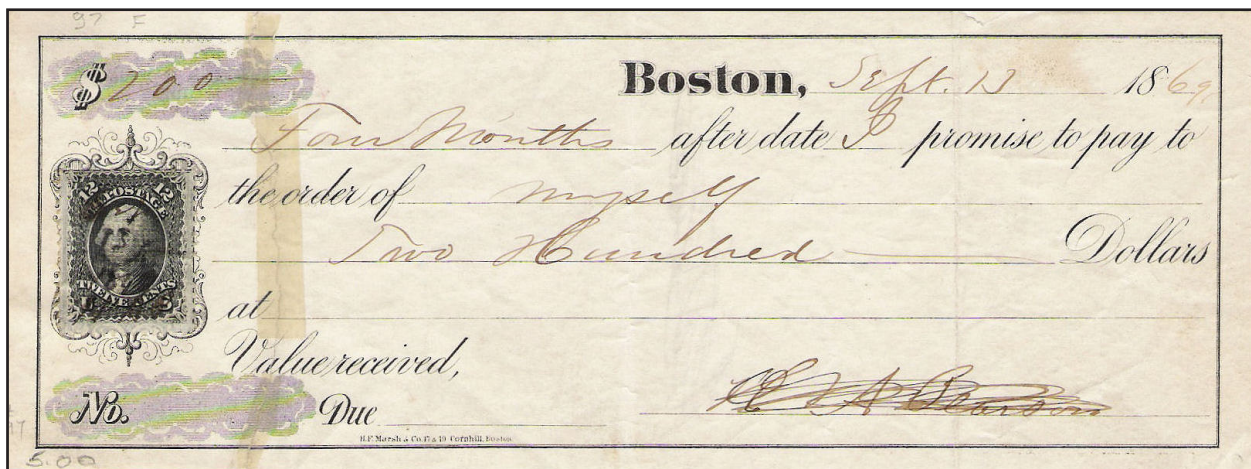
Postage stamps found their way on to documents as substitutes for revenues, which presents fiscal document collectors another field of interest. The fact that postage stamps were used often enough to make such items affordable has created a colorful and interesting side field to collecting revenue stamped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



This promissory note for two hundred dollars payable four months later was taxable at five cents per hundred at the time it was written. A black, twelve-cent #97 was added to overpay the tax. Since the promissory note would not have been filed anywhere unless it had not been paid, the usage was not questioned.

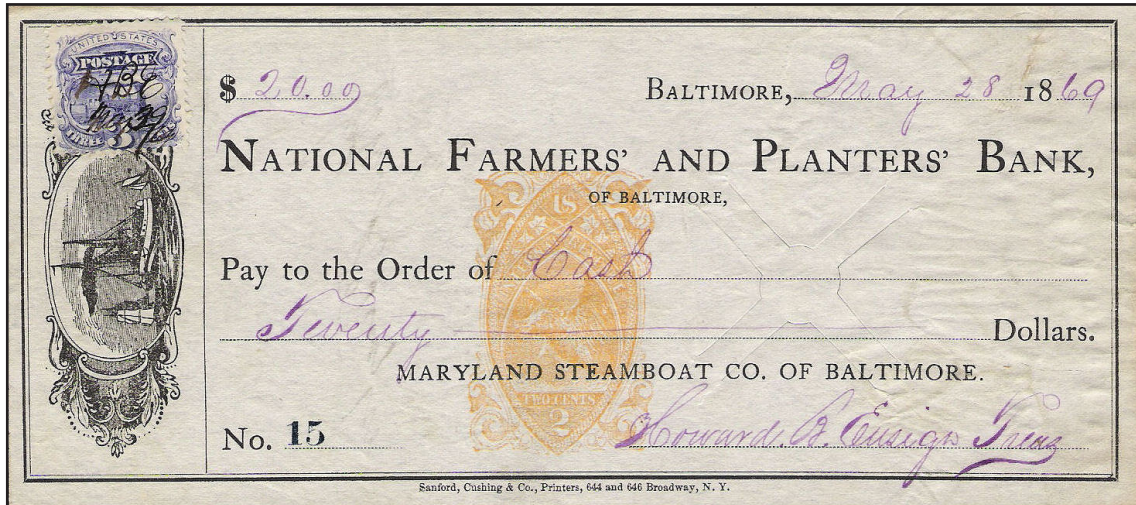
The #97 has an F Grill, the points of which are quite visible. Why it was used in this case is not known, as it does not look anything like the appropriate ten-cent revenue printed in blue.



This check on the Hartford Trust Company is printed in brown and has a matching #113 postage stamp with a post rider, also in brown, to pay the tax. The color of the ink used to cancel it, however, does not match the ink used to write the check. This leaves the possibility that it was not original to the check. Such things have been done using faulty stamps to enhance the value.



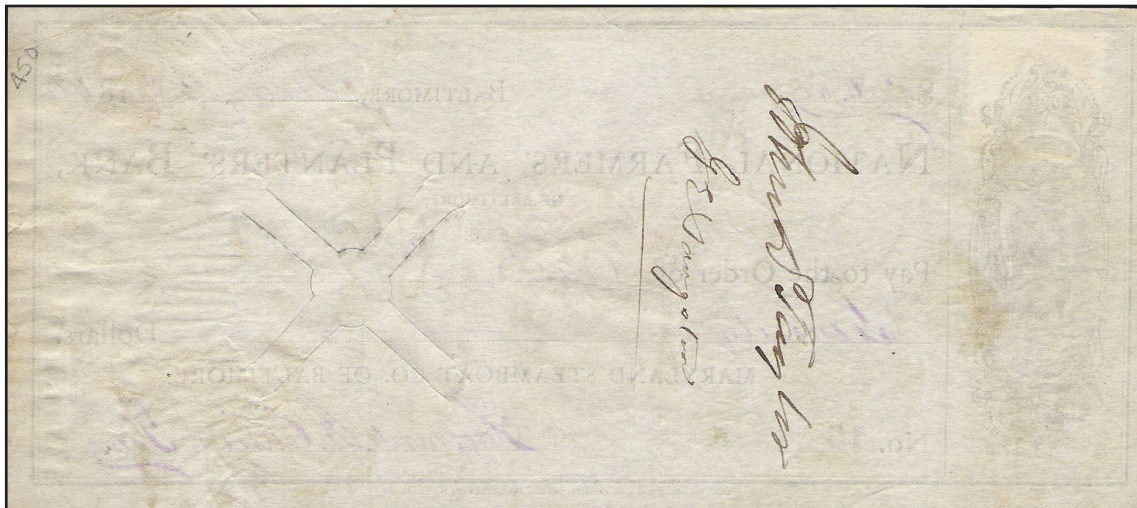
This receipt from a manufacturer of springs also has the #113, two-cent Post Rider added to pay the receipt tax. The stamp is not initialed, but contains several X's in the same color of ink as the signature at lower right.

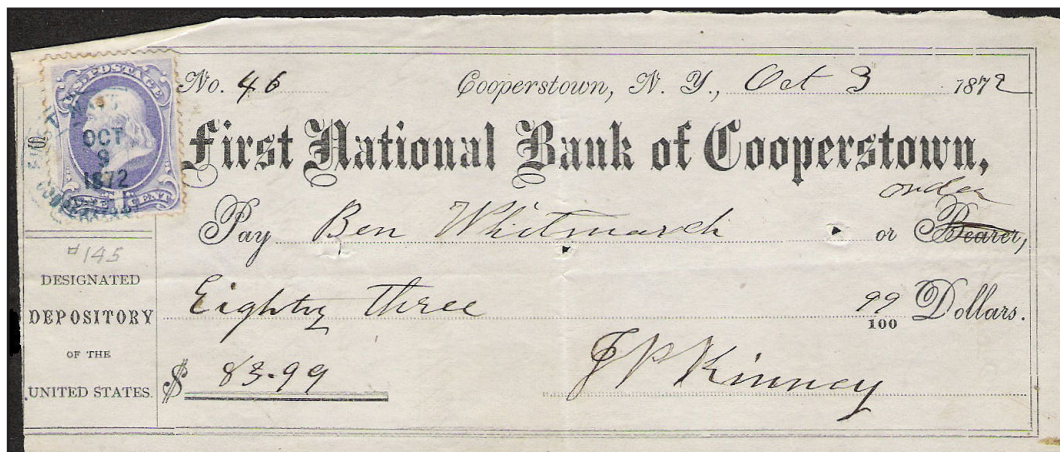


This Baltimore check seems to have more to it than meets the eye. It has an RN-B1 imprinted stamp which was sufficient for a check payable at sight, but the treasurer of the Maryland Steamboat Company, who signed the check, also added a #114 three-cent Locomotive postage stamp (upper left, above the central part of the vignette.) This stamp is clearly canceled with his initials.

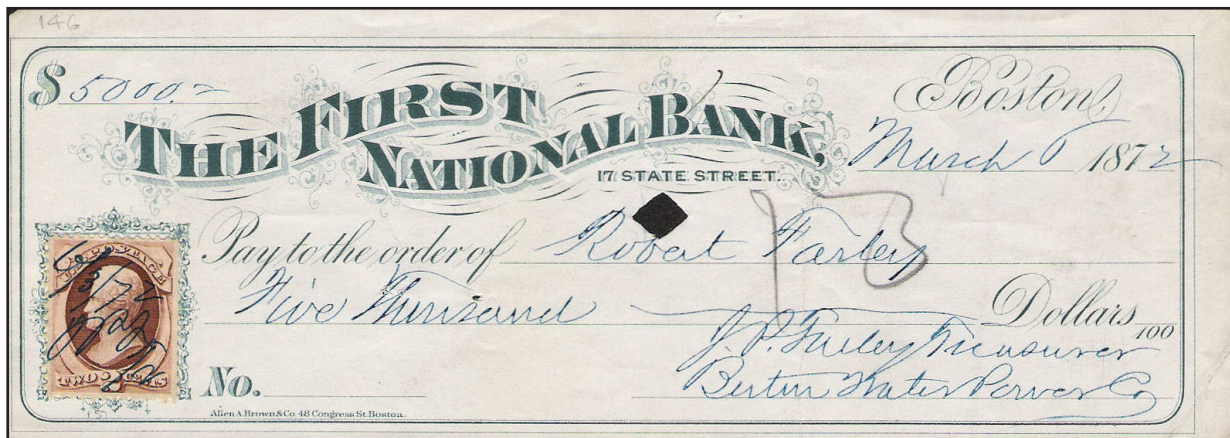
The key factor here is apparently that the check is made out to "Cash" and was for twenty dollars even. This indicates that it was evidently intended to pass as currency and was therefore taxed at the Inland Exchange rate of five cents per hundred or fraction. Any check or draft that was not payable at sight but intended for payment at a future time was taxed at this rate. The imprint would have paid two cents of the tax, leaving the postage stamp to represent the additional three cents.

This check does have two endorsements on the back (see below), indicating that it passed through at least two hands before being presented. The reason for this is not clear but perhaps there was a local bank panic in Baltimore, or even an epidemic that caused banks to close. Further comments on this are welcomed.

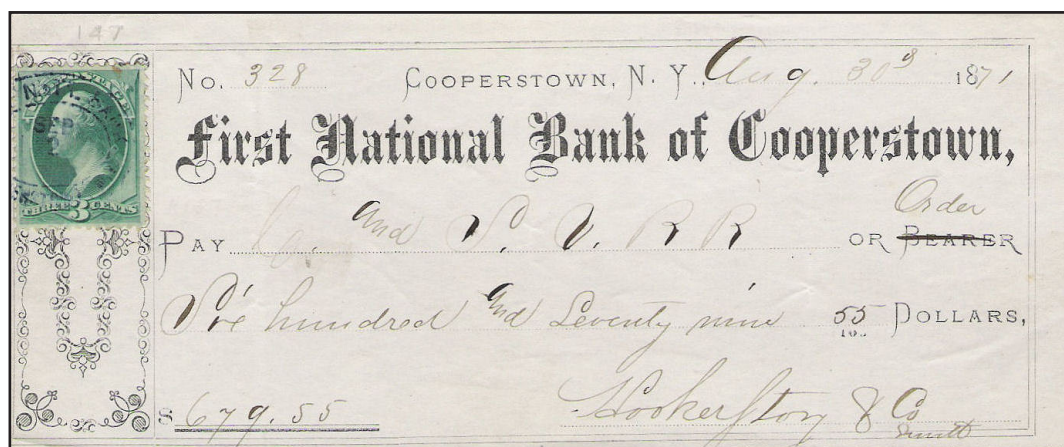




A #145 one-cent ultramarine postage stamp printed by the National Bank Note Company was accepted by the First National Bank of Cooperstown, NY and has their cancel tying it to the check.



This check has #146 two-cent red brown printed by the National Bank Note Company in place of a revenue stamp.



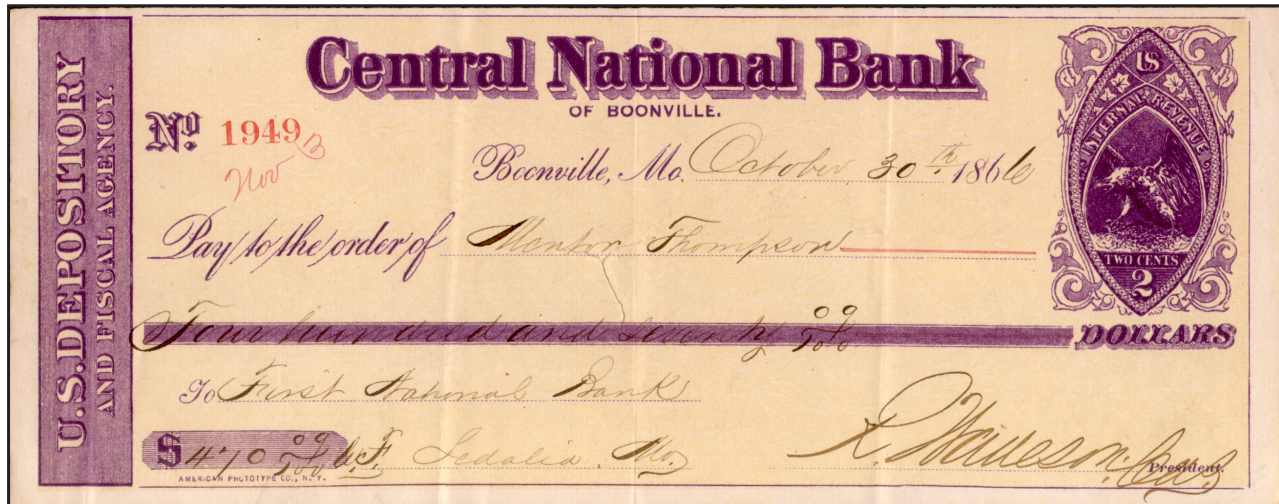
Even three-cent stamps were used if nothing else was at hand. This is #147 printed by the National Bank Note Company.

To be continued.

RN Inventory - B11 and B13

Bob Hohertz

The recent acquisition of a Boonville, Missouri draft with a dark purple B imprint - B11 - inspired me to run an inventory of the purple and violet B's. Most of these can be found in the Castenholz Field Guides, but not quite all. Notably, the purples from Missouri and Rhode Island are not.



The Missouri B11. The draft is one of those printed in the same color as the imprint by American Phototype.

Incidentally, Boonville, about 200 miles west of Saint Louis, probably had a population of well under 4,000 people in the 1860's. It would have been an unlikely place to find a prosperous national bank.

B11

Checks

NJ, Washington	Phillipsburgh NB, Joseph C Stewart	V, orange tint		unused and used
NY, New York	NB of the Commonwealth, Second Ave RR Co	Purple	APC	used
RI, Providence	High Street B, Curry & Richards		GIB	used

Drafts

MO, Boonville	Central NB	Purple, orange tint	APC	used
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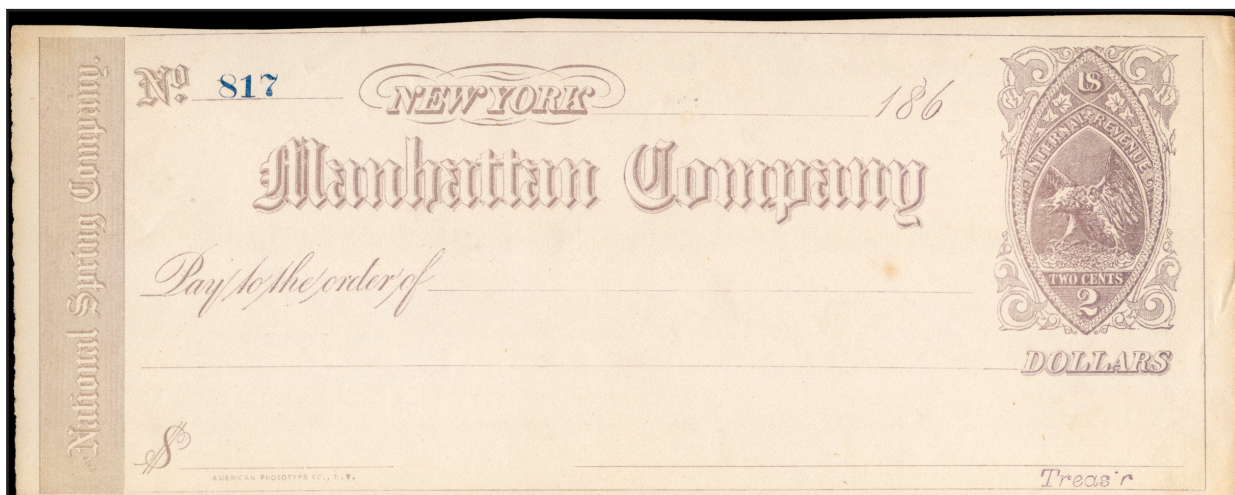
B13

Checks

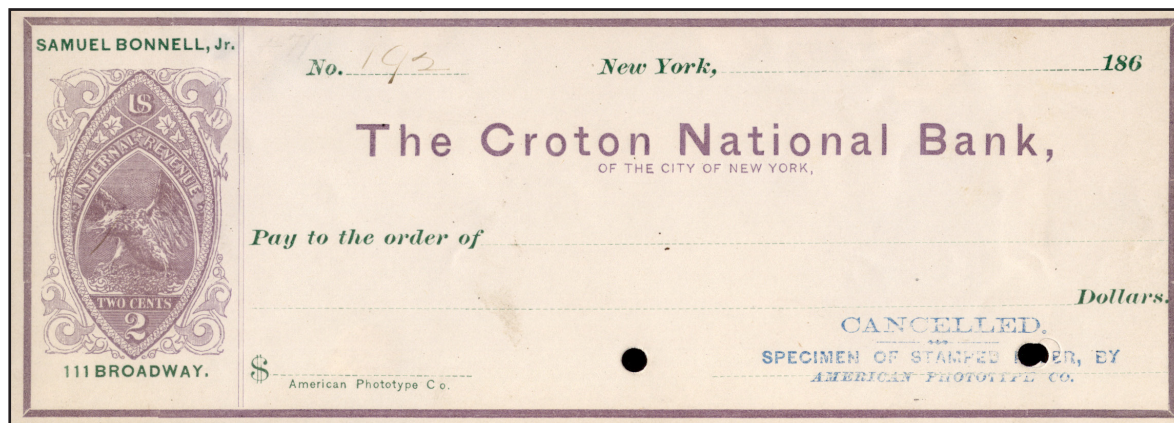
NY, New York	American Exchange NB, WA Ransom & Co	V	APC	used
NY, New York	Manhattan Co, National Spring Co	V	APC	unused
NY, New York	Hanover NB, MJ Hodges (alt from NB of the Republic)	V	JBj	used
NY, New York	NB of the Republic, MJ Hodges	V	JBj	used



The Rhode Island B11. Curry and Richards switched to an orange B for their checks when they had a new supply printed.



An unused check with a violet imprint. The check was printed by American Phototype in the same color, and is quite pale.



There are specimen checks with violet or purple imprints. This implies that there were other users. Please report any not listed above to me for inclusion in the survey. Thank you.

Pennsylvania Banks - 9

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
Lancaster County						
N.B. of Christiana	R152	1883	Wm. Mann	Blue on Cream	Ornamental design	179 x 72 mm.
Columbia Bank of Columbia	R6	1866	None	Blue on Cream	Woman in small oval	178 x 63 mm.
Columbia N.B.	B1	1870	Spy Steam	Blue on White	Pearl & Cooper	201 x 73 mm.
Same	B1	1872	Spy Steam	Green on white	Columbia Gas Co.	213 x 26 mm.
Same	B1	1871	Spy Steam	Brown on White	S.C. Swartz	208 x 68 mm.
Same	C1	1871	Dorat	Black on White	Pearl, Stoner & Staman	203 x 75 mm.
Same	D1		NBN		Paddle-Wheeler	
Same	F1		NBN		Paddle-Wheeler	
Same	J4	1874	Dorat	Black on White	Hiram Wilson	
Same draft on Importers & Traders NB	G1	1877	National Bank Note Co	Black on White	Various types of shipping	295 x 92 mm.
Same	R164	1899	Maryland Lith.	Red on Salmon	None	154 x 70 mm.
Same	X7		McP		F.X. Ziegler & Son	
Columbia Deposit Bank	D1	1875	Maverick, Stephen & Co.	Blue on White	S. F. Berntheisel	204 x 82 mm.
Same	R151		Columbia Spy	Black on White	Bank Directors	222 x 75 mm.
First N.B. of Columbia	B1		Corlies, Macy	Red / Black	Hiram Wilson	
Same	D1	187-	Maverick, Stephen & Co.	Green on White	Hiram Wilson	204 x 67 mm.
Same	G1	1881	Milton C. Johnson	Green on White	W.H Pfahler & Co.	205 x 70 mm.
Same	H3		SSC	Red on White	Hiram Wilson	
Elizabethtown Exchange Bank	R164	1899	A.M. Speed	Blue on Cream	I.N.S. Will	200 x 76 mm.
Same	R164	1900	Paul Falconer	Black on Rose	Counter check	197 x 83
Elizabethtown N. B.	X7	1901	Wm. F. Murphy	Black on White	J.N. Olweiler	201 x 78 mm.
Farmers Bank, Elizabethtown	R151	1873	Lehman & Bolton	Black on White	Man, horse, and dog	227 x 80 mm.
Same	R152	1880	Wm. Mann	Blue on Violet	None	198 x 76 mm.
Ephrata Deposit Bank	R135	1875	None	Black on White	Seltzer & C0. Bankers	175 x 72
Ephrata N.B.	None	1888	C.M. Cornwell	Red on Cream	None	168 x 70
Same	None	1889	Wm. F. Murphy	Black on Rose	None	170 x 67 mm.
Gap N.B.	R164	1899	Wm. Mann	Black on White	None	151 x 65 mm.
Bair & Shenk, Bankers Lancaster	R15	1869	None	Black on White	Partners' names at left	
Same	R15	1870	None	Black on White	Dog & Safe l. left	
City Saving Fund and Trust Co. (on other bank)	X7	1899	Maryland Lith.	Black on Cream	Large bank bldg.	210 x 74 mm.
Same (on its own check)	X6?	1900	None	Black on Green	None	205 x 75 mm.
Eshleman & Rathvon	R152	1876	Corlies, Macy	Black on White	None	167 x 69 mm.
Farmers Bank of Lancaster	None	1854	Hamersly & Co.	Black on White	"Agriculture"	203 x 60 mm.
Farmers N.B. of Lancaster	R15	1865	None	Black on White	Woman w/dog and sickle	192 x 69 mm.
Same	R15	1869	Baer's	Black on White	"Designated Depositary"	
Same	R152	1880	Baer's	Black on White	"Designated Depositary"	197 x 71 mm.
Same	X7	189-	None	Black on Green	None	160 x 72 mm.
Fulton N.B. of Lancaster	X7	1899	Young & Selden	Black on Tan	Walter S. Bare	
Inland Insurance Deposit Co. Lancaster	R151	1875	Geo. H. Hibbler	Black on Violet	None	195 x 80 mm.
Lancaster County N.B.	R151	1875	Chas. M. Cornwell	Black on White	None	

Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette	Size in mm
Same	R152	1878	None	Black on White	Ornamental design	
Same	None	1890	None	Black on White	None	160 x 69 mm.
Same	R164	1900	None	Black on White	None	158 x 68 mm.
D.P. Locher & Sons Lancaster	G1	1880	Milton C. Johnson	Blue on White	Bank building	210 x 73 mm.
Mechanics' Bank Lan- caster	R15	1868	Inquirer Print	Black on White	Dog on safe upper right	200 x 76 mm.
Same	R15	186?	Inquirer Print	Black on White	Dog's head bottom center	178 x 74 mm.
Same	R15	1870	None	Black on White	Sitting woman	217 x 70 mm.
Same	R15 or R104	1871	Wm. Mann	Black on White	Columbia left State seal right	218 x 77 mm.
Northern N. B.	R164	1899	Young & Selden	Blue on Beige	None	170 x 70
Reed, Henderson & Co.	R5	1866	None	Black on White	Sailor with oar	180 x 70 mm.
Same	R135	1875	Barnes	Black on White	Ornamental stamp box	205 x 75 mm.
First N.B. of Lancaster	R15	1869	Wm. F. Murphy	Green on White	Ornamental design	
Same	R152	1879	Wm. F. Murphy	Green on White	Ornamental design	
Same	R152	1882	Cornwell & Johnson	Black on Green	None	185 x 70 mm.
Same	R152	1881	C.M. Cornwell	Black on Green	Ornamental design	
Same	R152	1882	Wm. F. Murphy	Violet or Green on White	Ornamental design	
Same	G1	1882	Lehman & Bolton	Green on White	None	191 x 90 mm.
Same	None	1893	Stewart, Warren	Black on White	Pennsylvania in shield	207 x 80 mm.
Same	R164	1899	McManus	Black on White	monogram	209 x 75 mm.
Manheim N. B.	R135	1872	Ensminger	Black on Pink	Stamp box	149 x 66 mm.
Same	G1	1882	J.M. Ensminger	Black on White	Woman's head w/ Liberty, Union	190 x 75 mm.
Exchange Bank of Mari- etta	R151	1876	Wm. Mann	Green on White	"Interest allowed on Time Deposits"	174 x 68 mm.
First N.B. of Marietta	R6	1866	Examiner	Black on White	Eagle and Shield	208 x 70 mm.
Same	R15	1868	Wm. F. Murphy	Green on White	"Bank Hours 9 a.m. to 3 p.m."	186 x 70 mm.
Mount Joy Bank	R5	1863	None	Black on White	Ornamental design	
Same	R6	1864	Alexander	Blue on Pink	Ornamental design	174 x 65 mm.
Same	H3	1869	John Alexander	Red on Pink	Seated Liberty	177 x 73 mm.
Same	H3	1870	None	Red on Pink	Seated Liberty	177 x 74 mm.
Union N.B. of Mt. Joy	R6	1867	Alexander	Black on Pink	Ornamental stamp box	173 x 62 mm.
Same	C1	1875	Wm. Mann	d. Purple on Violet	Schoek & Hostetter	200 x 72 mm.
Same	H3			Red on Pink		
Same	X7	1899	Paul & Falconer	Black on Tan	PENNSYLVANIA	161 X 65 mm.
First N. B. of Mt. Joy	R164	1898	Wm. F. Murphy	Black on Green	None	165 x 68 mm.
New Holland N. B.	None	1885	Clarion Print	Black on slate	None	153 x 68 mm.
Same	None	1890	Wm. Mann	Blue	Ornamental design	155 x 65 mm.
Same	X7		CPN	Black on Cream		
Quarryville N. B.	None	1887	None	Brown on White	Peters Creek Creamery Co.	
Same	None	1892	None	Brown on Cream	J. Homsher & Son	210 x 70 mm.
Same	X7	1901	Grossmann & Strafford	Black on White	J. Homsher & Son	205 x 77 mm.
First N. B. of Strasburg	R15	1871	Wm. Mann	Red-brown on White	Ornamental design	
Same	R15	1869	Wm. Mann	Black on Gray	Miss Liberty in full regalia	
Same	missing	1870	Wm. Mann	Green on White	Ornamental design	178 x 70 mm.
Same	G1	1882	Wm. Mann	Green on White	None	193 x 70 mm.
Same	R152	1883	Wm. Mann	Green on White	None	197 x 70 mm.
Same	R164	1899	Wm. Mann	Black on Tan	Jacob Hildebrand	194 x 80 mm.

Illustration on the following page.

Secretary's Report

Lyman Hensley

NEW MEMBERS

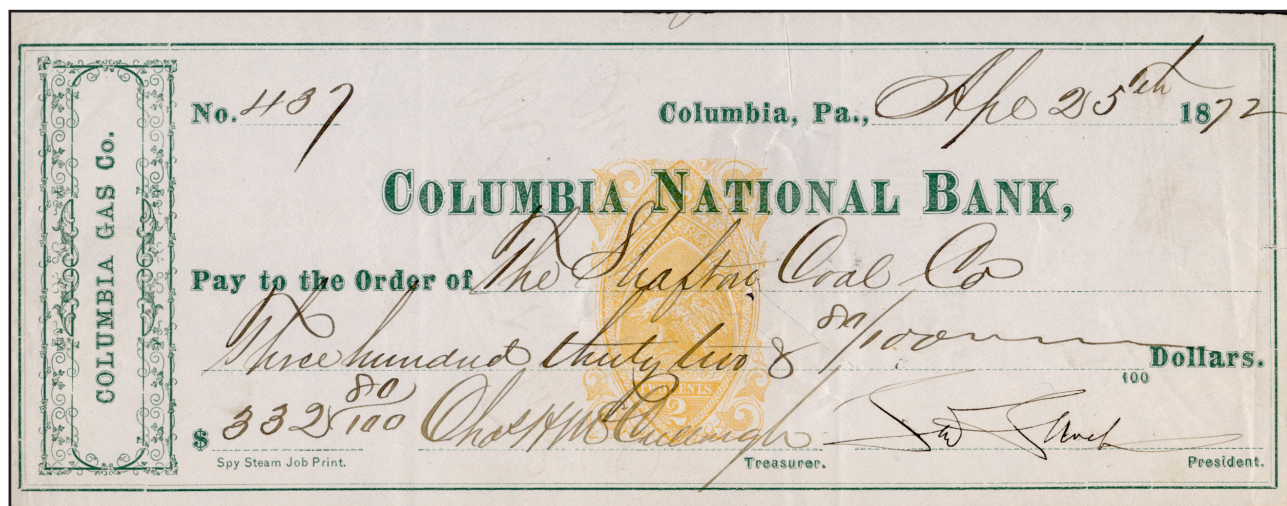
1849 By Lyman Hensley
Robert B. Spence 1, 2 (FL), 4, 5, 14, 20
1721 N.W. 111th Ave
Pembroke Pines, FL 33026

REINSTATED

870 Douglas McDonald

Announcement

Board Elections. If there are no nominations for the Board by mid November the following four members will have their terms extended for two years: Lyman Hensley, Bob Hohertz, Hermann Ivester and Mike Kazanjian. If there is at least one nomination of other than those listed here, voting will be held.

Pennsylvania Check

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**, S59W13453 St. Andrews Dr., Muskego, WI 53150. 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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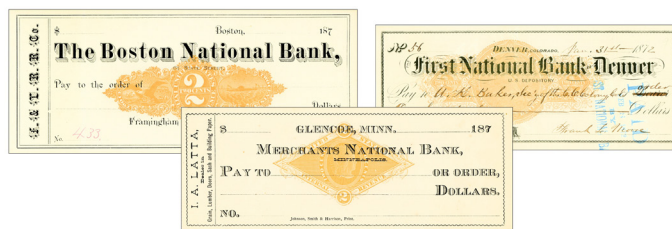
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Lyman Hensley, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178, USA

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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8. Travelers Checks and Money Orders

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9. Specimen Checks

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23. Banking History

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24. Security Printers and Printing

Warrants

25. Check Protectors and Cancel Device

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26. Wells Fargo History

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31. Revenue Stamped Documents

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