

\$100 sheets. Few banks in the depression years ordered the higher denominations. And the new size currency looked cheap, compared with the large size notes of the yesteryears.

When Col. Green's estate was administered, there was little interest among coin collectors in these sheets. A few of us borrowed money and bought, at 15% above face, as many sheets as we could afford. A few months later the large remainder of this sheet-hoard was turned into the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, at face value. The New York Bank segregated the sheets according to the 12 Districts. Each of the other 11 Banks received a list of sheets from banks in the respective Districts offering the sheets at face for the 11 Banks to distribute "as a public relation act" to the national banks of issue who originally sold them to Mr. Blake. When the Dallas Bank received a list of the 11th District sheets and the New York Bank's suggestion of a "good will" gesture, this letter was referred to me, saying I could have any or all of the Texas No. 1 sheets at face value. If I did not want them, the Dallas Bank would write to New York to dispose of the notes elsewhere, as there was small interest in Texas.

Again, I heaved a sigh, signed another large note or two at my bank, and rescued another score or so of uncut Texas sheets. I learned later that the remainder of sheets from the 11th District were eventually sent to the Treasury for redemption. Actual money was in the Treasury Department for the redemption of all National Currency, including the Federal Reserve Bank notes, series 1929.

## Observations on Kansas Obsolete Notes

By James F. Lindsay

(Editors's Note: Mr. Lindsay, a native of Topeka, Kansas, where his father was assistant State Attorney General for many years, has collected his native state's obsolete paper money since 1958 and collaborated with Maurice Burgett on the compilation of the Wismer list revision. He has offered the following observations about some of the notes listed therein.)

Englehard & Fairchild Co. of Hiawatha—This probably was a concern of plumbing contractors. A granddaughter and a 40-year-old great-grandson of the Fairchild family are still living. It is said that they possess 28 one-dollar notes on about five sheets, the largest of which consists of seven notes. The only other copy of the \$1 plain back is in the Newman collection.

Pipher & Co.—This firm probably consisted of John, John W. and George Pipher. It sold groceries, drygoods, lumber and hardware. It was the agent for Ayer's and Moffatt's patent medicines, also.

Lappin & Scrafford—A Frank Scrafford, listed as a clothing agent, may have been connected with this Seneca firm.

Sumner Company—This was a town company which organized, promoted and sold town lots, etc. The notes seem to have been 60-day, non-interest bearing type. The

town was located just south of Atchison and is no longer in existence.

## Congreve Printing Booklet Available

By Larry Adams

Harris, Elizabeth M. SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE AND HIS COMPOUND-PLATE PRINTING (1967) 40c. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

The student and researcher of paper money and its printing process will find this interesting booklet a welcome addition to his library. Well-written and illustrated with color plates, Sir William Congreve's system of Compound-Plate Printing is told in an interesting style.

Quoted from the introduction is this paragraph:

"The Chronic problem of counterfeit bank notes in England in the early 19th century led the Bank of England to sponsor a public competition for a printing process that would deter forgers. Among those answering the appeal was Sir William Congreve, a colorful and controversial figure, who was a governor of the Bank and an engineer by profession. During his temporary excursion into the printing trade he developed a process which he felt could not be imitated. This became known as 'compound-plate printing.' The process was never accepted by the Bank, but it was used for many years with success by one of London's private printing firms and by Somerset House, a government office."

This is another of those obscure government publications that unfortunately often escape public attention. It was prepared under the sponsorship of the Smithsonian Institution.

## Sam Sloat, Inc. Acquires Tom's Currency Albums

Sam Sloat, Inc. of Westport, Conn. has announced the acquisition of the Tom's Currency Album line of supplies as the latest addition to its expanding program in the field of numismatics.

Originated by Thomas B. Ross, long-time paper money enthusiast of Norwalk, Conn., and introduced in 1961, Tom's Currency Album has proven very popular with collectors over the years. The need for a real album to house paper money has grown greatly with the increased activity in the paper money field during recent years.

Offering the only album specifically designed to organize, house and protect the various issues, it contrasts sharply with other "stock book" types of albums currently available. Collectors and dealers may place orders or request further information from Tom's Currency Album Division, Sam Sloat, Inc., 136 Main St., Westport, Conn. 06880.