

Scrapbook No. 12 1943 – 1947	
1.	Henry A. Meyer Re: Hawaii
2.	To Alvin Good from Wm. L. Stevenson Re: Red Fields Stamp Weekly
3.	Ezra D. Cole Re: Fake cancels
4.	Raymond H. Weill Re: 6 covers
5.	D.D. Berolzheimer Re: Consulting Chemistry
6.	G. Gilbert Re: 30¢ to Algeria
7.	H.P. Gaston Re: Bids
8.	Scott Stamp and Coin Re: fake 1857 Bisect covers
9.	Dr. Carroll Chase Re: 6¢ essay
10.	Dr. C. Edward Greene Re: Philately as viewed from Boston Linn's Re: Philately one cent Guiana Jewel
11.	Spencer Anderson Re: 7RIE
12.	W.C. Michaels Re: Fleckenstein sale of 1¢ 1851, 1857
13.	Stan Dietz Re: Etching steel plates
14.	Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Tracy Simpson Re: 1861 printings
15.	Scott Publications Re: 5¢ 1857 Indian Red
16.	H. Parker Johnson, Wiltsee Re: Leav'n City & Pikes Peak
17.	C. Corwith Wanger Re: Fort Laramie
18.	Emerson N. Barker Re: Pike's Peak
19.	Chester C. Spring Re: 1¢ 1851, 1857
20.	Frederick W. Lunan Re: notes on Ward article
21.	Gordon Harmer Re: 10¢ 1847 Forwarded cover
22.	S. Newbury Re: 10¢ 1847 from Boston
23.	Earl Antrim Re: Confederate 5¢ 1861 used at Bowling Green
24.	Admiral F. R. Harris Re: Earliest cover from Hawaii
25.	J.G. Fleckenstein, S. Newbury Re: 1¢ 1851 Plate 3
26.	W.T. Pollitz Re: F.T. Bridger
27.	Geo. F. Tyler Re: Tax case
28.	H.L. Lindquist, Haydn Myer, Harold Brooks
29.	H.L. Lindquist Re: Report of the Judges
30.	Chicago Philatelic Society, Centenary International Phil. Exhibition
31.	Harry B. Keffer, Re: 30¢ 1869
32.	Ezra D. Cole, Harold W. Stark Re: 10¢ used outside U.S.
33.	George H. Youngs Re: 12¢ 1851 Bisect
34.	Linn's Re: 1847 Diamant Valentine cover
35.	W.H. Moody III
36.	H.L. Lindquist, Allen E. Havens Re: rates
37.	Dr. Bacher Re: Zeppelins
38.	Articles: 6 stamp dealers Indicted, misinformation, Stamp Parade, Linn, Stephen G. Rich Philatelic Research
39.	Van Dyk MacBride, Larry Doherty, L.L. Shenfield, Re: Clarence Wilson cover May 28 1861- June 3, 1861
40.	Philip H. Ward Jr., Harold C. Brooks Re: 1947 Centenary Exhibition
41.	C.E. Kilbourne Re: 12¢ Bisect of Oct. 1, 1853

**PICTORIAL
PHOTOGRAPHER**

MEMBER
PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS
OF AMERICA

Henry A. Meyer

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT • CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
RESIDENCE 516 READ STREET
TELEPHONE 6380
EVANSVILLE • INDIANA

PHILATELIST

A. P. S. 153-5393
S. P. A. 120-1631
CHICAGO PHILATELIC
SOCIETY
COLLECTORS CLUB

March 26, 1944.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I certainly didn't mean to make you wait a whole month for a reply to your friendly letter of Feb. 25 offering me first chance at the rare packet boat covers. I hope you have not waited for a reply from me, but have sold them to whoever wanted them.

I cannot take any of these, and just in case you want to send the list or part of it to someone else, I am returning it to you. They are truly wonderful pieces, and whoever gets them has something fine. It seems that my best collecting days are over. I am caught in an awful jam. Besides the rising prices and the terrific income taxes, and the fact that in my profession we cannot look for any raise in salary which will even give reasonable relief, my father has been paralyzed for over two years and we have to keep him in a nursing home, which is a terrible expense. From now on, instead of collecting stamps and covers, I will have to collect information about stamps and covers.

My work gets harder every day; or perhaps it just gets harder for me. I have not felt at all well for several years; I am constantly disturbed in mind and body. I need every bit of energy for my work, and lots more time for rest; yet I have so many philatelic commitments that oftentimes I just put them aside because I can't face the huge pile of things to be done. I wish I could get from under the whole thing and get clear away from stamps for a long rest. As soon as I have the current Hawaii project in GOSSIP and the next Hawaii project for the Collectors Club completed, I am going to let stamp collectors have a chance to forget me for a while.

I suppose you receive GOSSIP and know of the Hawaiian serial. If so, you noticed a reference to your cover in the issue of Jan. 22, page 470. Dr. Gill did not write that; that was my interpolation. I am glad I wrote it; it has just brought in a most interesting piece of information which came to me through Charless Hahn. It is really addressed to Dr. Gill, but he has been shipped overseas so I will take care of it for him until his return. As my first act with it, I want to make it available to you. After you have studied it and taken such notes as you wish, will you please send it to Dr. Chase, and ask him to send it back to me? I shall then write to Prof. Kuykendall and to Miss Maude Jones for further information, and shall write an article setting forth the new facts. But please -- if the facts are not new to us, but have merely been overlooked by me, please let me know where I should have looked for them before, so I word my article accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

Henry A. Meyer

Copy
A

March 29, 1944.

Mr. Henry A. Meyer,
516 Read St.,
Evansville, Ind.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

Your letter (and enclosures) of the 26th is before me and I have carefully noted the contents. First permit me to state that I am indeed sorry that the conditions are such as you outline but I trust that a way will be provided some how or other so that your philatelic activities will not be curtailed. You have made some very fine contributions to philatelic research work and we who have followed your articles with great interest owe you a debt of gratitude.

Not having a reply to my letter of February 25th convinced me that you were no doubt quite busy but I knew you would drop me a line at the first opportunity. Please accept my thanks for the return of the list of packet covers. So far I have not offered any of these, so I can make use of the typed list.

Regarding "Gossip." Along about the time that Editor Thompson resigned, my subscription ran out. I intended to renew it, but being very busy I neglected to do so and not being solicited for a renewal, I forgot all about the publication. As a result, I have none of the numbers containing the Gill article, except one, a current number that I received this week. I will write and attempt to obtain all the back numbers.

I was indeed pleased to see the letter from Professor Kuykendall and I can assure you that the information he furnished was unknown to me. I don't recall that I ever heard of a decrease of December 1850 and that Whitney was appointed so early. This decree explains the straight line uses.

Admiral Harris has been doing quite a bit of work on early Hawaiian postal history in recent months, and I am wondering if he isn't familiar with the decree of December 1850?

For my own personal files I have made a copy of Professor Kuykendall's letter and if you have no objection, I will send it to the Admiral, but I won't do this without your permission, so please drop me a line and let me know if it would be O.K.

In Perry's Pat Paragraphs #43 - April 1943 - page 1347 was an article on "Hawaii & U. S. Postage Rates." What I would like to know is where Perry obtained the information he published. Have you any idea? I am not friendly with Elliott Perry for various good reasons, hence have no correspondence with him.

#2. Mr. Henry A. Meyer, March 29, 1944.

I note with interest that the notes by the Professor states that the Dec. 20, 1850 decree fixed the postage at ten cents. His wording could be construed two ways - viz - (A) 10¢ as a single rate on letters or (B) 10¢ on letters to and from San Francisco only. Perhaps he will enlighten you later on these points when he answers the questions you put to him.

I am forwarding the copies to Dr. Chase and if you will just drop me a postal card regarding your wishes re - Admiral Harris, I will be very grateful.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially yours,

Dear Mr. Ashbrack:

Since you ~~don't~~ really need two sets of the Hawaii serial, I would appreciate your returning the extra set. You are welcome to it if you have use for it, but if not, somebody will be wanting it and it can then serve someone else.

The work which Adm. H. wrote you about is that which I had in mind, which Elliott did for him. That may be the source of his information in Pat Paragraphs. My copy should soon come. I had a very friendly letter from Elliott today, saying that it had been sent. Somehow, he insists on being nice to me.

Thanks a lot for the print of "WELLS FARGO STEAMBOAT EXPRESS" sent Dec. 16. I am still going to answer that letter some day. *Henry A. Meyer*

HENRY A. MEYER

516 Read St.

Evansville, Ind.

//



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

Box 31

Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I have sent for a Pat Paragraphs No. 43. After I have digested it, I'll see if I can think up some tactful way of asking where he got the information. It may perhaps be some of the material Rear Adm. H. employed him to dig out. The Adm. may have given him permission to publish it.

Dr. Chase refers me to Dr. Gill's "Early Days of the Hawaiian Postal System" in Mekeel's of Dec. 7 and 14, 1942. Do you have it? If not, I'll send you mine to read. The case is not as emphatically stated as in Prof. K's letter, and that may be the reason it didn't come back to my memory when I was trying to account for your cover and Dr. Chase's.

Henry A. Meyer

HENRY A. MEYER

516 Read St.

Evansville,

GIVE
+
RED CROSS
WAR FUND



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

Box 31

Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Sure, glad to have you send the copy to Rear Adm. Harris. We are on the most cordial cooperating terms.

I'll send you the Gossips. I have spare copies.

Maybe I can find out something about the source of Perry's information.

Henry A. Meyer



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
434 So. GRAND AVE.
FORT THOMAS, KENTUCKY

April 8, 1944.

Mr. Henry A. Meyer,
516 Read St.,
Evansville, Ind.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

Thanks very much for your two cards, also the copies of "Gossip." I renewed my subscription to Gossip and ordered a copy of the Gill book if same was published. They sent me a set of the magazines with the article so I know have two sets. Would you like for me to return the set you sent me?

I wrote Admiral Harris and inquired if he had a copy of the December 1850 decrees. His reply was as follows: "I have photostatic copies of most of the agreements and correspondence that you mention," so I judge that he is familiar with the data that Professor Kuykendall sent you. Nevertheless, just to be sure I will send him copies and this will save you the trouble.

I do not keep my copies of Mekeel's as there is seldom anything in the Weekly that is of interest to me. If there is I cut it out and put it in a scrap book, but I do not seem to have the article you mentioned (Dec. 7-14 - 1942). However do not bother to send it as the data you sent is sufficient for my purposes. I am not a student of Hawaii stamps, but rather one who is interested in rates, and especially U.S.-Hawaiian mail.

Admiral Harris wrote me that he had employed Elliott Perry to make library searches and that he had gone thru the Library of Congress, the Baltimore Library, the Boston Library and the Worcester Antiquarian Society files. The Admiral certainly is going after his subject in earnest and as much as I dislike Perry I must admit that he is good at the work he is doing for the Admiral.

It seems that his principal object was to obtain a list of sailings from Honolulu for the ten years beginning 1850. I think this list has been completed and the intention is to publish it in the Collectors Club Philatelist. Perhaps I am telling you things that you already know.

Sincerely yours,

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Honolulu, Hawaii

March 8, 1944

Lt. Col. Charles C. Gill, M.C.
Care of Mr. Charles Hahn
Editor of Weekly Philatelic Gossip
P.O. Box 5
Winnetka, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I have read with much interest the first three installments of your study "The Stamps of Hawaii", which is being published serially in the Weekly Philatelic Gossip. These numbers of WPG were loaned to me by a friend. I am not a philatelist; my interest arises from the fact that I have been for many years engaged in research into the history of Hawaii. Your study is of great interest and value, and at my suggestion the University Library has sent in a subscription to WPG to cover your entire series of articles.

There is one point which calls for some further comment. At the beginning of your article in WPG for January 22, you quote the text of the legislative act of June 18, 1851, and you conclude that installment with the following paragraph.

"With June 18, 1851, given above as the date of the legislative act creating the Hawaiian postal system, we have a mystery on our hands in the existence of a stampless cover owned by Stanley B. Ashbrook with a straightline postmark reading, 'Honolulu, Hawaiian Is. Jan. 29, 1851.' Dr. Carroll Chase owns a similar cover dated February 26, 1851."

The "mystery" referred to is solved, I believe, by the fact that the Hawaiian postal system was established in December, 1850 and not in the summer or fall of 1851 as your article seems to imply. The post office was established by a decree of the King in Privy Council dated December 20, 1850. The act of June 18, 1851 is substantially a re-enactment, with some amendments, of the decree of December 20, 1850. The decree was published in the Polynesian newspaper of December 21, 1850 and an official notice about the post office was printed in the Polynesian of December 28, 1850 over the signature of H. M. Whitney, named in the decree as postmaster.

I have recently written, as part of a larger work, a chapter dealing with the general subject of transportation and communication in and to Hawaii down to about the middle of the 19th century. Included in this chapter are about twelve pages (typewritten) giving an account of mail service to and from Hawaii to about 1860. I enclose herewith a copy of two or three pages from this article. This extract deals, as you see, with this question of the establishment of the government Post Office in Honolulu. This extract is for your own personal information only and is not to be quoted. The information contained can of course be used.

I believe that if you would write to Miss Maude Jones, librarian of the public Archives in Honolulu, she will send you a copy of the decree of December 20, 1850 and also of the official notice by Whitney referred to above, which was published in the Polynesian of December 28, 1850.

Yours very truly,
(signed) R. S. Kuykendall
Associate Professor of History

The Hawaiian mail service was finally put on an official basis just at the end of 1850. This action was facilitated by the treaty of December 20, 1849, between the United States and Hawaii, which was ratified and thus became effective in August, 1850. The treaty provided for the official exchange of mails between the two countries so soon as steam or other mail packets (i.e. ships having government contracts to carry the mails) had commenced running between them under the flag of either country. 101 The ships plying between Hawaii and California were not mail packets, but Minister of Foreign Relations R.C. Wyllie thought it would be within the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty to begin the official exchange of mails without waiting for the establishment of regular mail packets. He made such a proposal to the postmaster in San Francisco, the latter agreed, and the first mail bag sent by the San Francisco post office was received by the collector general of customs at Honolulu about the first of December. 102

The inauguration of this mail exchange practically required an official regulation of the mail service in Hawaii. On Wyllie's initiative the subject was discussed in the privy council and in two meetings of the merchants of Honolulu. A general agreement was thus reached on the terms of a decree which was approved by the privy council and signed by King on December 20, 1850. The decree established a postoffice in Honolulu, named Henry M. Whitney as postmaster, and fixed the rates of postage on letters, newspapers, and other printed matter forwarded to or received from San Francisco. The postage on each single letter not over half an ounce in weight was to be ten cents; on each newspaper, two cents. Compensation to ships carrying the mails to and from San Francisco, and provisions regarding transportation of the inter-island mails remained the same as in the 1846 law. Whitney got the postoffice into operation immediately. 103

The decree of December 20, 1850, was a temporary measure. The legislature of 1851 passed an act which incorporated most of the features of the decree, the only important differences being the following: (1) the postmaster was to be appointed by and subject to removal by the minister of the interior; (2) the basic rate on letters was reduced from ten to five cents; (3) the postmaster was "authorized to issue stamps of the value of the outward postage of letters, pamphlets and newspapers." 104 Under authority of the latter section of the law, Postmaster Whitney issued postage stamps of the values of 2, 5, and 13 cents, the earliest of the Hawaiian "numerals" so highly prized by ~~xxx~~ stamp collectors. 105

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101

Treaties and Convention Concluded between the Hawaiian Kingdom and Other Powers, since 1825 (Honolulu, 1887), p. 28. The Treaty is also printed in compilations of United States treaties.

102

Polynesian, Dec. 7, 1850. The correspondence between Wyllie and Postmaster J. B. Moore of San Francisco is printed in this place.

103

Privy Council Record, VI, 186, 214 (Dec. 4, 20, 1850); R.C. Wyllie, "Report of the Committee on Postal Regulations". Dec. 16, 1850, AH, F.O. & Ex., Privy Council Reports (appended to this report are minutes of a meeting of Wyllie with the foreign consuls, merchants, etc., held on Dec. 11 and of an adjourned meeting of the merchants on Dec. 13); Polynesian, Dec. 21, 28, 1850. In a meeting of the Privy council on Oct. 31, 1850, a resolution was introduced requesting Whitney to assume charge of the mails from and to California, but the record does not show that the resolution was adopted. Privy Council Record, VI, 58. T.G. Thrum, followed by other philatelic writers, erroneously states that the decree of Dec. 20, 1850, fixed the rate of postage at 5 cents on a single letter weighing not over half an ounce. Haw'n Annual 1878, p. 42.

104

Laws, 1851, pp. 61-62; Polynesian, Sept. 13, 1851.

#2.

105

Polynesian, Oct. 4, 1851. On Hawaiian postage stamps, see the articles by T. G. Thrum in Haw'n Annual, 1878, pp. 41-47, and W.M.Giffard in ibid., 1894, pp. 99-117. Two cents was the basic rate on newspapers, 5 cents the basic rate on letters, and 13 cents was the full prepaid postage on a single letter weighing not over half an ounce sent from Hawaii to the eastern part of the United States. There was considerable fluctuation in postage rates between the United States and Hawaii, due to changes in the United States postal laws. Whitney to Wyllie, Oct. 6, 1855, AH, F.O. Letter Book 19, pp. 147-152.

HENRY A. MEYER

516 Read St.,
Evansville, Ind.

March 26, 1944.

Prof. Ralph S. Kuykendall,
University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Prof. Kuykendall:

Your letter to Col. Charles C. Gill, M.C., as author of the serial on the stamps of Hawaii in Weekly Philatelic Gossip, has come to me from the office of the editor, Charless Hahn. Mr. Hahn found that he had opened it and was reading it, although it was meant for Col. Gill, so he sent it to me for forwarding. You have noticed that I acted as Editorial Assistant for this serial.

Just about a month ago, Dr. Gill and his M.C. outfit was shipped overseas; which direction, we do not know. They may be in Europe by now, or they may be at Dr. Gill's old stamping ground at Schofield Barracks or Fort Kamehameha. At any rate, I am taking care of Dr. Gill's Hawaii material until he returns to this country. I will take the best of care of your letter; but in the meantime, I am going to make use of it.

You have rendered us students of Hawaiian postal history a very great service in giving us the lead that there was a Hawaiian postal system a year earlier than we thought. To the best of my knowledge, it has hitherto not been known in the states that Hawaii had any established postal arrangements prior to the fall of 1851. Your new information not only gives meaning to Mr. Ashbrook's and Dr. Chase's 1851 letters, but it may be the explanation of questions which will arise in the future. I am therefore writing Miss Maude Jones for the text of the decree and the notice as you suggested, and after I have them, I will write an article for one or more of the philatelic magazines setting forth this new information. I will see that you get two copies of the article as published, one for yourself and one for the University Library. I will take the best of care not to quote from your chapter.

Before I make a foolish mistake, I will ask the four outstanding students of Hawaiian postal history in this country to check the correctness of my belief that these facts have hitherto not been known in the states. The four gentlemen are Messrs. Ashbrook, Chase and Elliott Perry, whose interest in Hawaiian postal history is that which bears upon and interlocks with the early postal history of the states, and Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, who studies Hawaiian postal history for its own sake.

Several years ago I translated the Hawaii section of Kohl's Philatelic Handbook by Dr. Herbert Munk from the German for The Collectors Club Philatelist in four installments, with two further installments of corrections and addenda, part of which was a history of the postal system of Hawaii as I understood it. If you would care to have the six magazines, I will get them for you. The Collectors Club is very accommodating about furnishing their writers with extra copies of the magazine. In fact, I have spare copies myself of four of the numbers, and will need to ask for only two.

There is only one string to this offer: that you send me as many further corrections as you can, because the Collectors Club is right now working on a Handbook on Hawaii, and I am co-ordinator of the project. Naturally, I want all further corrections which it is possible to get, before we put our next project into print. I will send you copies of that Handbook, also.

#2.

As the central correspondent of a group of students of Hawaiian postal history in the states, I receive a lot of questions, many of which I cannot answer. One has recently come to me, and I am ~~am~~ going to ask you for direct help on it right now. We have known for some time that the Hawaiian postage on letters to the states after Oct. 1, 1851, was 5c, and that the ship captains were compensated by the United States out of the U. S. fee of 8c, later raised to 12c. Now we want to know something about letters going the opposite direction. All writers have sidestepped this question, probably because they did not have the answers. Specifically, the questions are these: 1. What was the postage collected by Hawaii on a letter brought from San Francisco by ship prior to Oct. 1, 1851? 2. What was the corresponding postage after Oct. 1, 1851? and Now, in the light of your letter, I must add: 3. What was the corresponding postage prior to 1846? 4. Who paid the ship captain, and how much, and was it out of the regular fee for the letter, or was it additional? If you will give us those answers, you will delight my correspondent who asked them, and add much to our knowledge of early Hawaiian rates.

Now to become personal for a little while, the name Kuykendall is fairly well known to me. I live in Evansville, a city of 100,000 which has swelled to 150,000 during the war boom, on the Ohio in southwestern Indiana. There are, or have been, Kuykendalls here in Evansville; they moved here from either Huntingburg or Holland, Indiana, that region in south-central Indiana some 50 miles from here, settled almost entirely by people of German and Dutch ancestry. I have not known any Kuykendalls personally, but I have many friends from and in Huntingburg and Holland who know the Kuykendalls and who have often spoken of them. I wonder whether you belong to the same family tree, and just what the relationship is.

It has been a pleasure to hear from you, even though your letter was not meant for me. I hope to hear from you again on the questions here propounded, and both you and Dr. Gill will have all possible mention and consideration in the articles I propose to write on the subjects of our mutual interests.

P.S.--If you see my friend Sam Park at the Library of Hawaii, please give him my regards. It is years since I wrote to him.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Henry A. Meyer.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Honolulu, Hawaii

March 8, 1944

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#2.

105

Polynesian, Oct. 4, 1851. On Hawaiian postage stamps, see the articles by T. G. Thrum in Haw'n Annual, 1878, pp. 41-47, and W.M.Giffard in ibid., 1894, pp. 99-117. Two cents was the basic rate on newspapers, 5 cents the basic rate on letters, and 13 cents was the full prepaid postage on a single letter weighing not over half an ounce sent from Hawaii to the eastern part of the United States. There was considerable fluctuation in postage rates between the United States and Hawaii, due to changes in the United States postal laws. Whitney to Wyllie, Oct. 6, 1855, AH, F.O. Letter Book 19, pp. 147-152.

HENRY A. MEYER

516 Read St.,

Evansville, Ind.

March 26, 1944.

Prof. Ralph S. Kuykendall,
University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Prof. Kuykendall:

Your letter to Col. Charles C. Gill, M.C., as author of the serial on the stamps of Hawaii in Weekly Philatelic Gossip, has come to me from the office of the editor, Charless Hahn. Mr. Hahn found that he had opened it and was reading it, although it was meant for Col. Gill, so he sent it to me for forwarding. You have noticed that I acted as Editorial Assistant for this serial.

Just about a month ago, Dr. Gill and his M.C. outfit was shipped overseas; which direction, we do not know. They may be in Europe by now, or they may be at Dr. Gill's old stamping ground at Schofield Barracks or Fort Kamehameha. At any rate, I am taking care of Dr. Gill's Hawaii material until he returns to this country. I will take the best of care of your letter; but in the meantime, I am going to make use of it.

You have rendered us students of Hawaiian postal history a very great service in giving us the lead that there was a Hawaiian postal system a year earlier than we thought. To the best of my knowledge, it has hitherto not been known in the states that Hawaii had any established postal arrangements prior to the fall of 1851. Your new information not only gives meaning to Mr. Ashbrook's and Dr. Chase's 1851 letters, but it may be the explanation of questions which will arise in the future. I am therefore writing Miss Maude Jones for the text of the decree and the notice as you suggested, and after I have them, I will write an article for one or more of the philatelic magazines setting forth this new information. I will see that you get two copies of the article as published, one for yourself and one for the University Library. I will take the best of care not to quote from your chapter.

Before I make a foolish mistake, I will ask the four outstanding students of Hawaiian postal history in this country to check the correctness of my belief that these facts have hitherto not been known in the states. The four gentlemen are Messrs. Ashbrook, Chase and Elliott Perry, whose interest in Hawaiian postal history is that which bears upon and interlocks with the early postal history of the states, and Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, who studies Hawaiian postal history for its own sake.

Several years ago I translated the Hawaii section of Kohl's Philatelic Handbook by Dr. Herbert Munk from the German for The Collectors Club Philatelist in four installments, with two further installments of corrections and addenda, part of which was a history of the postal system of Hawaii as I understood it. If you would care to have the six magazines, I will get them for you. The Collectors Club is very accommodating about furnishing their writers with extra copies of the magazine. In fact, I have spare copies myself of four of the numbers, and will need to ask for only two.

There is only one string to this offer: that you send me as many further corrections as you can, because the Collectors Club is right now working on a Handbook on Hawaii, and I am co-ordinator of the project. Naturally, I want all further corrections which it is possible to get, before we put our next project into print. I will send you copies of that Handbook, also.

#2.

As the central correspondent of a group of students of Hawaiian postal history in the states, I receive a lot of questions, many of which I cannot answer. One has recently come to me, and I am ~~am~~ going to ask you for direct help on it right now. We have known for some time that the Hawaiian postage on letters to the states after Oct. 1, 1851, was 5c, and that the ship captains were compensated by the United States out of the U. S. fee of 8c, later raised to 12c. Now we want to know something about letters going the opposite direction. All writers have sidestepped this question, probably because they did not have the answers. Specifically, the questions are these: 1. What was the postage collected by Hawaii on a letter brought from San Francisco by ship prior to Oct. 1, 1851? 2. What was the corresponding postage after Oct. 1, 1851? and Now, in the light of your letter, I must add: 3. What was the corresponding postage prior to 1846? 4. Who paid the ship captain, and how much, and was it out of the regular fee for the letter, or was it additional? If you will give us those answers, you will delight my correspondent who asked them, and add much to our knowledge of early Hawaiian rates.

Now to become personal for a little while, the name Kuykendall is fairly well known to me. I live in Evansville, a city of 100,000 which has swelled to 150,000 during the war boom, on the Ohio in southwestern Indiana. There are, or have been, Kuykendalls here in Evansville; they moved here from either Huntingburg or Holland, Indiana, that region in south-central Indiana some 50 miles from here, settled almost entirely by people of German and Dutch ancestry. I have not known any Kuykendalls personally, but I have many friends from and in Huntingburg and Holland who know the Kuykendalls and who have often spoken of them. I wonder whether you belong to the same family tree, and just what the relationship is.

It has been a pleasure to hear from you, even though your letter was not meant for me. I hope to hear from you again on the questions here propounded, and both you and Dr. Gill will have all possible mention and consideration in the articles I propose to write on the subjects of our mutual interests.

P.S.--If you see my friend Sam Park at the Library of Hawaii, please give him my regards. It is years since I wrote to him.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Henry A. Meyer.

First Philatelic Article On The One Cent 1851

First Published Article on U.S. 1c

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William L. Stevenson in The Collectors' Journal.

My first notes of this stamp were published in the Philatelic Journal of America for December, 1911. They were, however, written in September. Since that time so much new data has been obtained that I think it best to rewrite the whole article rather than to simply make additions and amendments. Those first notes were written when no further data seemed to be forthcoming and were, to a great extent, a call for help. While much remains to be investigated in detail as more information is obtained, I think I now have the foundation about complete.

The history is so complicated and so much depends on a familiarity with details that can be gained only by much study, that I will try to tell the story as far as possible and then add whatever comment seems necessary.

For ease in description I will use the same definitions as before, repeating them for convenience.

HORNS—Top projections of upper corner ornaments.

UPPER BAND—Containing "U. S. Postage."

UPPER EARS—Ear-shaped ornaments at ends of upper band.

TOP LINE—Curved line above and parallel to the upper band.

LOWER BAND—Containing "One Cent."

LOWER EARS—Ear-shaped ornaments at ends of lower band.

BOTTOM LINE—Curved line below and parallel to the lower band

RIBBONS—Ornamental scroll under the bottom line.

BUTTS—Ends of ribbons after rolls neatly trimmed.

ROLLS—Turned under ends of original complete ribbons.

PLUMES—Extreme lower turns of bottom corner ornaments in full design.

CURLS—Ends of bottom corner ornaments after plumes trimmed off.

INTERVALS—Shortest distance between adjacent stamps, horizontal or vertical as the case may be, between parallel tangents.

STAMP DISTANCE—Horizontal or vertical distance from any point of one stamp to the same point of adjacent stamp.

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I will not try to describe the full design. It is well to note that it measures about 20x26 mm., the largest of the series, and has involved ornamentation all round. It was, as far as I know, the first attempt of these printers at postage stamp production. It looks the part.

The production processes have been described by several others. It might be well to note that most of their troubles came from not using plates large enough to properly space 100 stamps to the pane and from various difficulties in transferring the designs to the plate, due mostly to crude mechanical methods. I also think the transfer process was not purely mechanical but subject to too great an extent to the control of the workman. Methods and processes were gradually improved upon.

They began at the top of the left pane of Plate No. 1 with a roller showing the full design. They used this on the top row only. In no case were they successful in getting the full design on the plate perfectly. The high relief, on the roller, of the heavy shadows of the lower band made it difficult to force the ROLLS and even the PLUMES to the plate without frequent rocking and made transfer errors almost a certainty. The upper band did as much for the HORNS, etc., except that here the effects of side rocking were not so great on account of the support from the EARS at the sides.

They then trimmed the ROLLS and PLUMES from the roller, leaving neat BUTTS and CURLS. (Scott's 11.) They finished the plate with this roller and, after some printings, went over the top row and corrected the worst of the doubling by erasure on the plate. I will go more into details later. I call the type from the full roller Type I-A and that from the same designs altered on the plate Type I-B. The type from the trimmed roller is Type II. This Type II was used for all the rest of the imperforate series, to include about Plate No. 6. I have some reason to believe that the die block was altered during this period to conform to this type, and was later recut for the full type of the perforates.

Of Type II, copies can be shown giving five sub-types:

- A. Top and bottom lines intact.
- B. Top line recut, bottom line intact.
- C. Top line intact, bottom line recut.
- D. Both lines recut.
- E. Either line broken and not recut.

The breaks and recutting are due to faulty transfers and repairs to the same. No such erasure as gives Scott's Type III proper occurred in the imperforate series. There was no reason for it and none of the latter are due to faulty transfer or other ac-

cident. There the cutting was intentional and was a removal of parts from the plate as will be described later.

In 1857, when the question of separation by perforation arose, no new plates had been made for some time in view of the early expiration of the contract and the possibility that it would not be renewed.

On Feb. 6, 1857, a contract was signed protecting the printers from loss on new plates and machinery in case the contract was not renewed. On Feb. 24 the first deliveries were made of perforated stamps. These first of the perforates are not from new plates. Plates No. 1 and No. 2 and probably several of the other old plates were used for some time.

Typical Type II are found perforated, especially to be noted being those showing recutting of top or bottom lines. I have identified sub-types A, B and D.

I have two perforated stamps on two covers that are identical with two of my Type I-A. These are from top row of Plate No. 1 only.

Up to this time the horizontal spacing had been somewhat irregular, but had averaged less than $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., with a few close to 1 mm. The first new plate (I will call it No. 7), was made from a full type roller. The left pane was made with the old narrow spacing. The right pane was made with the new wider spacing horizontally (about 3 mm.) The plates were too short vertically to give room for ten full designs each 26 mm. high. In the left pane the designs lapped badly. In the right pane about two-thirds of the designs were intentionally short transferred. The left pane was then, at once, altered to open up the vertical intervals by the ERASURE ON THE PLATE of parts of the designs to open up the necessary space for perforations.

This erasure was not directly a change in the stamps but only such as was incidental to the clearance of a space across the plate for perforation. Hence the variations. Both lines are generally broken. The bottom row was trimmed at top only, of course, and shows the full bottom. These are my Type III. Those from the right pane are my Type IV. This was not nearly as bad and was not altered at this time if at all.

Few were printed from this plate. The next plate was begun with a roller from which the top and bottom had been removed. A few were plated. Then came the last change. The side ornaments were erased on the plate, giving my Type V. The plate was finished with a roller or rollers from which top, bottom and sides were removed. All later plates were made from similar rollers. These rollers give my Type VI and their variations and sub-types.

The cutting in Type VI-A, B, and C seems to have been done by a very exasperated office boy with a mallet and a chisel. The chisel marks are there and differ from these sub-types. Type VI-D is similar but shows no marks. It is quite probable that more than one roller is responsible for these but I am not able to describe the differences. They were apparently made after the boy calmed down.

Referring to the right lower ear and vicinity, note the small rectangle just below the lower lobe and the dot to the right of the rectangle, the dot being the varying remains of an oval notch in the outer ornamentation.

VI-A. Traces of the cutting can be found all along the right edge as a jagged non-continuous line. It does not cross the ear but joins the lines of the ear at the broken ends. The lower part passes directly through the dot. Marks can also be found at the left in many copies, a ragged line cutting across the lower ear and sometimes showing as high as the center of the stamp. This line slants a little from N. W. to S. E.

VI-B. At the right the marks are heavier above the ear than in VI-A but lighter near it. They cross the ear and, where they show below it, pass about midway between the rectangle and the dot. At the left a line occasionally shows at about the same place as in VI-A but is shorter, fainter and slants slightly from N. E. to S. W.

VI-C. Fainter than either of the above, it shows at right but little above the middle of the stamp where it differs in position from the others. It crosses the ear much as in VI-B but further to the right and passes through the dot as in VI-A. In addition, this lower portion is partly paralleled by another line running a little from N. E. to S. W. to about where the right curl ends in Type II.

VI-D. This shows no chisel marks and is to be told from Type V only by minor differences. Type VI-D seems to be true to type except for wear. In V we sometimes find the right lower ear intact, the right or left upper ear intact, or other projections beyond where they would be missing if from a Type VI roller.

Type V may seem to be unnecessary but the differences exist and can hardly be accounted for except as above. Several of my copies show marks that would indicate the use of a burnisher or similar tool on the plate. In a certain horizontal strip the marks are different on the three.

Imperforate Errors.

Imperforate errors exist of most of the perforates, though naturally more common in the first and experimental periods. Those of Type II could not well be told from true imperforates. Those of Type III are important as

none exist in the imperforate series. The full type with wide spacing should exist and is probably the source of more of Scott's Type I imperforate than is the top of Plate No. 1. The bottom row that gives Type III also gives a full type bottom that gives stamps that have been classed as imperforate TYPE I. The true imperforate Type I is doubtless much more rare than at present supposed. I have seen but one imperforate error of Type VI that was not trimmed from a perforate copy. None with the side ornaments missing as in VI should be accepted without enormous margins or in pair at least.

And now a few comments, though I find I have slipped in a few here and there.

I believe the top row of Plate No. I can be reconstructed, if not in the full type, then in a combination of my Type I-A and Type I-B.

I have as a starter a strip of six. I have quite a few singles and have differentiated four that are different from the six (and four only). One of these belongs, I think, at the left of the strip, in the sheet. The others belong apparently at the right, in the sheet, though the order cannot be determined without more pairs. Two of the three belong together and I place them at the end of the strip with the other single at the end of the row. I will not try to describe all the details. This is not plating from one's early memories of the alphabet. I will state a few of their characteristics; numbering them from right to left in the sheet, thus bringing them into their probable normal order of production on the plate from left to right.

The only No. 1 that I have is a full type. The rolls and plumes are faint and the bottoms of the plumes are missing. The right roll is plainly doubled, and the doubling extends to the letters of value. The top is single. I doubt if this stamp was retouched to my Type I-B.

My No. 2 is a full type without doubling. It is short, transferred a bit at the bottom, but rolls and plumes, though faint, are present. I doubt if this was retouched.

My No. 3 is Type I-B. Parts of plumes and even of rolls remain but it has been retouched, top and bottom lines being recut.

Then comes the strip. All except No. 9 shows the bottom line recut. 8 and 9 show but faint traces of the full type in rolls and plumes and would be difficult to pick out in singles. The others show the plumes distinctly and No. 4 shows traces of rolls. I think they are all recut from the full type with the possible exception of No. 9 which may be in its original condition. Nos. 6, 8 and 9 show bad doubling at the top.

My No. 10 shows traces of rolls and

plumes. Both top and bottom lines are recut though there is little trace of doubling at the top.

No. 8 and No. 9 are so close to Type II that I at first thought they were from the trimmed roller until I found a No. 9 with enough of the stamp to the left to give an identification with my No. 10. The full roller may have been used on more than this one row but I think it quite improbable.

We should be able to identify stamps of Type I-A to correspond to all numbers except perhaps Nos. 1, 2 and 9. I have seen the full types, Type I-A, from which come my Type I-B No. 5 and No. 6.

I have a Type I-B-6 and a I-B-7 perforated on two covers. The identifications are perfect. Plate No. 1 was used in 1857. From the collection of Senator Ackerman I have been allowed to examine a block of six, two each from rows 5, 6 and 7 of Plate No. 2 with plate number, PERFORATED. Plate No. 2 was used in the first perforates.

From the same collection I have been kindly shown a block of sixteen, four each from rows 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Plate No. 8 with plate number, perforated. These are Type VI and, by rows respectively A, D, D and B. If I am correct, and I have no reason to doubt it, Type VI was the last type used and none of any other type were printed after the production of enough plates of Type VI. It is the logical descendant of all previous types and varieties. Plate No. 8 then pushes all previous types and varieties back to the first seven plates. Plates later than No. 8 are all of Type VI. Look it up.

I have stated that there is some reason to think that the die was altered for the last of the Type II plates. This is based on probabilities of manufacturing methods, partly on conclusions from study of the ten cent of this series, partly on the persistence of the accurate Type II from near the first of the imperforates to the first of the perforates and partly on probable differences in the full type perforate, Type IV-A, with wide spacing. This is not at all certain yet, but it is worth considering and studying.

I say the trouble in the first transfers was due to uneven relief on the rollers because it is the only thing that fully explains. This question of relative relief is a study in itself and traces of its workings can be found elsewhere. Look it up.

It may be of interest to note that I have an imperforate strip of three with number from Plate No. 2. They are, of course, Type II.

The deductions in regard to Types III and V are even more difficult to explain. They exist and are here in their only possible LOGICAL ORDER. On just which plates they occur I can-

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not be sure but I am satisfied I am quite correct except that Types III and IV may each have had a separate plate. This is improbable as Type IV is a fair plating and it seems improbable that it would have been abandoned if not on such an experimental plate. These printers were not throwing money to the birds. Printing from Type IV would surely have been as acceptable to the department inspectors as those of the later Type VI. Those from Type III would hardly be passed except during the production of better plates.

Why they removed the side ornaments is not certain unless to compensate in part for irregularities in horizontal shrinkage of the paper.

It is to be noted throughout that our printers seem never to have solved any problem mentally. They always started wrong if possible and made a change when the necessity forced itself on their reluctant attention.

The data in the form of blocks is being constantly broken up and it is to be hoped that others will dig a little before it is too late.

In order to get it all together, I will here repeat parts of my previous article, and add other items that bear on some minor varieties, and some of the problems.

I have a pair that I have called Doubly Inverted Transfers. This may not be strictly true grammatically, but I have something of the kind. I described them fully in the other article. Both can be found by an inspection of the upper left corners of Type II. In each there is a broken curved line concave downward and a little to the right. In the lower stamp there is a sharp projection from the line downward, like a thorn, into the upper lobe of the ear, and the curved line cross,

(Continued on page 8)

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THE REDFIELD PUBLISHING CO.
 Smethport, Pa.

EDITORIAL

PHILATELY AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

So much is being written of late in regard to the high cost of living, that it has occurred to us that it might be well to consider the present and possible future effect thereof upon American Philately. On the face of things, it would not seem that Philately in this country has as yet suffered very materially on this account. The stamp trade for the past season, we hear on all hands, has been excellent: in fact there are not wanting houses of considerable standing that declare it the biggest season in their history. Possibly a little of the content of the trade over the results of the season is due to their not having entertained a year ago any very sanguine expectations for the year. In common with business men in other lines, stamp tradesmen have for some time past been rather fearful of what the near future might bring forth. And in the stamp trade, as in other lines, this has undoubtedly led to more careful and conservative operation. The stamp trade, as a whole, has this year been cautious. It has taken no unnecessary risks and indulged in little "plunging." As a consequence the condition of the trade at large is probably sounder and stronger than in many years. All the conditions in this field tend to gradually diminish the number of firms carrying on the business on a serious scale. The amateur dealer we have always with us. He is perhaps as much in evidence now as at any time

within a decade past. Another type of dealer, however, seems to be much less prominent than of yore. We refer to the man who might be termed a semi-professional dealer—that is, the dealer who has some other occupation and devotes only part of his time to the stamp business, but who nevertheless, and within his limits, carries on the business with vigor and intelligence. These dealers are, we think, one by one being crowded out, competition in the stamp trade is nowadays so strong and alert that the spare-time dealer can hardly hold his own in the race. The facilities and resources of the larger firms enable them to give their customers a service which he, with all his good intentions, is unable to duplicate. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest is being exemplified in the stamp trade as in all other modern fields of commercial endeavor. The trade is gradually getting into fewer hands. One has only to visit at random a few stamp establishments in New York, Chicago and Boston, to note one very obvious change from the "emporiums" of a dozen years since. Then it was pretty largely, and with the exception of a very few concerns, what might be called a one-man business. The whole force in the average establishment consisted of the proprietor and about one helper—the latter to assist in the purely mechanical part of the work. To give concrete illustration, take the two big Chicago houses, P. M. Wolsieffer and the United Stamp Co. It is not much over a decade ago that P. M. was "Captain, cook and cabin boy, and crew of the Nancy brig." He occupied half an office, the other half being in the hands of a dealer in theatrical photographs. Sometimes he had an assistant, and sometimes not, according to the ebb and flow of trade. At about the same time Frank N. Massoth, who founded the business now known as the United Stamp Co., had a tiny little office in the Marquette Building, with no stenographer or assistant of any sort. In Philadelphia, Arthur Tuttle and about one helper (sometimes two in the rush season) carried on the Bogert and Durbin business in Philadelphia. In New York and Boston, outside of the Scott Co. in the former city and the New England in the latter, the state of affairs was the same. Extremely well-known firms, firms using big advertising space and which the uninitiated in such matters imagined must occupy a whole floor, and employ an office force of twenty or thirty people, turned out on actual inspection to consist of one man and an office boy.

There are still, to be sure, some firms of this description, particularly in New York, where the opportuni-

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ties for the small dealer in buying, more particularly than in selling, are so much greater than in any other American city. But most of the houses from the larger cities that use good-sized advertising space in the stamp press, have outgrown the one-man stage, and the excellence of their equipment and service is gradually killing off the smaller fry, particularly those that do a mail-order business only. And there is no denying that this condition of affairs makes for the stability of the market and for the general good of stamp collecting. The existence and successful operation of so many sizeable stamp houses is a token of stability that powerfully promotes public confidence in the pursuit. In times of stress and strain, if such should come, they can stand together and by concerted action save the market from demoralization, where such action could not possibly be accomplished by a scattering horde of small dealers.

However, as we said before, there is at present nothing whatever to indicate that the stamp trade has suffered in the slightest degree from the high cost of living. It is probable that this happy state of affairs to be accounted for by the fact that the greater part of Philately's followers are men of neither poverty or riches, but of middling estate. The very poor and the moderately rich are undoubtedly the ones that most feel the pinch under present condition. The laborer earning only \$10 or \$12 a week is having a hard time of it to live, at present, prices for rent, raiment and food. The man having an income of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year is (supposing that he lives in a large city) having an equally hard time of it, on account of the expensive scale of living to which he and his family have become accustomed. The cost of "keeping up with Lizzie" (we as-

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sume that most of our readers are familiar with Mr. Bachellor's splendid series of stories of that name) is unquestionably simply appalling; and the man who under the standards of living prevailing in a simpler and less ostentatious age would have been in a state of comparative affluence, is now very little farther "ahead of the game" at the end of each year than the two-dollar a day laborer.

There is a class, however, with incomes ranging from \$18 or \$20 up to \$50 or \$60 a week that seems to escape many of the ills that beset equally those who earn less and more than these amounts. This class does not have to fight for the bare necessities of existence, as does that below it in wage-earning capacity; and on the other hand it has not quite enough money to be drawn into the maelstrom of the really extravagant set. And we imagine that the real strength of Philately is pretty largely recruited from this class. They are not quite opulent enough to join the ranks of the "automobile spenders." If they do own automobiles it is the modest and sedate runabout, not the big, powerful luxurious machine that one sees drawn up in such numbers about the swell road houses where food and liquid refreshments are dispensed at about thrice ordinary prices. Philately is a much less expensive sport than motoring; with the price of golf balls soaring as it has of late, it is likewise much less expensive than golfing. Perhaps the high cost of living as exemplified in the recent abominable advances on gasoline, gutta percha, and other similar necessities of life will eventually drive many men back to the simple life of Philately. Perhaps it is even now having that tendency. An acute observer of stamp trade conditions used to zealously maintain that the stamp business was better in so-called "hard times" than in good times, on this very theory; and we have seen more than one stamp tradesman who agreed with him.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Some Further Notes on the "Woodblocks" of 1861.

E. H. L. Gorges, M. V. O., in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

After the publication of my previous notes on the subject of these provisionals, it occurred to me that, having exhausted, as far as I am aware, the information contained in the Colonial archives, it might be possible to gain some further knowledge of the issue from the Cape newspapers of the day, and to this end, through the courtesy of the authorities of the South African Public Library in Cape Town, access was obtained to the old files. I was fortunate in finding, almost immediately, some references in the South African Advertiser and Mail (a tri-weekly publication) not only to the Provisionals but also to the extent to which One Penny stamps were being used for the Penny Post which had been introduced for local use into Cape Town towards the end of 1860. It was the observance of Valentine's Day which prompted a paragraph in that journal on February 16, 1861. It read:—

"Valentine's Day was duly observed by the youth of both sexes in Cape Town on Thursday last. By means of the Penny Post the delivery of the valentines was comparatively easy, and as many as 748 letters were thus circulated during the day. The number of letters sent through the Penny Post during the whole of the previous month (January) was 1000."

I think we must assume that the thousand represented the total for January in round numbers, and that it represented, more or less, the normal local circulation of letters prepaid at the one penny rate at the time. The number posted on Valentine's Day was evidently regarded as so extraordinary as to merit public notice. With the further information which will be found below concerning the number of newspapers which were sent to England during, and immediately after, the period when the "woodblocks" were on sale, we can, I consider, arrive at a very fair idea of the extent to which these stamps of the One Penny denomination were used. In the issue of the Advertiser of March 27, 1861, we find:—

"The mail by the R. M. Steamer Dane, which left Table Bay on Saturday last, consisted of 12,142 letters (including 295 registered and 1293 soldiers' letters), 9879 papers and 119 books. This shows a good increase in the correspondence with England."

It should be remembered that this represented a month's correspondence with England and the Continent, as the mail steamers left for England once a month only, and that the fig-

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ures refer to the European correspondence of the entire Colony and not to Cape Town alone. The Cape Town Directory of 1861 shows that the postal rates in force in the Colony at that time were as follows:—

Soldiers' and seamen's letters: one penny per half-ounce.

Ordinary letters in the Colony: fourpence per half-ounce.

Publications: one penny per six ounces.

Newspapers: one penny each.

Cape Town local post for letters: one penny per half-ounce.

Letters to England: sixpence per letter (presumably per half-ounce.)

Letters to Natal: do. do.

The special rate of one penny to soldiers and sailors was apparently a concession which applied both to letters for the Colony and for England. The newspaper rate appeared also to have applied both to the Colony and to oversea destinations, and to have been irrespective of the weight of the package.

From this it will be gathered that single One Penny stamps could be used only for newspapers, for soldiers' letters, and for half-ounce letters within the limits of Cape Town. The one penny local letter rate was not extended to Port Elizabeth until May 1, 1861, or three weeks after the last printing of the "Woodblocks" and it will be safe therefore to assume that few of the One Penny were used in that town for letter postage.

There is no newspaper record of the postal matter sent to England during April; but in May the Cambrian carried 11,585 letters, of which 254 were registered, 138 books, and 10,053 newspapers. The number of soldiers' letters was not specified. In June the Norman took 12,802 letters, of which 363 were registered, 99 books and 14,883 newspapers.

This would give roughly a monthly average of, say, 10,000 newspapers, 1,200 soldiers' letters, and 2000 local Cape Town letters, all of which would be franked by penny stamps during the two months or so while the provisionals were in use. The greater proportion of the balance of the One Penny stamps must have been used in the prepayment of newspapers to various places in the Colony. Cape Town at that time had no less than

six newspapers, and as the local population would have been insufficient to support so large a number, there must have been a considerable list of country subscribers. A good many of the stamps were also, no doubt, used for newspaper postage to the East and to Australia, and a small proportion in strips of four and more, or in combination with the fourpenny, sixpenny and shilling denominations, in prepaying letters in the Colony and oversea. Taking all these points into consideration, I think it would be not unreasonable to estimate that at least one-half of the entire Penny issue was used on newspaper covers, and so was lost. This would mean that approximately 60,000 of the One Penny stamps would have been used on letters as against 113,000 of the Fourpenny stamps. In my previous notes I made some general suggestions in this direction but I had no data before me on which to make an estimate.

The next item of interest was found in what was evidently an official communique, as paragraphs in identical terms appeared in the Advertiser and Mail of February 23, and in the Cape Chronicle (a weekly paper) of March 1. These read:—

"The supply of fourpenny Colonial postage stamps is, owing to some misapprehension on the part of the authorities at home, very nearly exhausted, and some two or three months must elapse before any can be received. To meet this difficulty a die has been engraved by Mr. Roberts, which will be used in the manufacture of stamps, which will pass through the Post Office the same as those received from England."

I do not think that the engraver's name has hitherto been noted in any philatelic publication. Mr. Charles Julius Roberts established himself as an engraver in Spin street, Cape Town, in 1848. The business is now carried on by his sons in Wale street. They have no record of the transaction in 1861, as the old books of the firm were destroyed when they removed into their present premises. As is well known, stereotypes were made from the dies, and the stamps were printed by Messrs. Saul Solomon and Company, who also printed and controlled the Cape Argus. That journal was, evidently in opposition to the Cape Chronicle, for we find the following gem in the issue of the latter, dated March 8:—

"THE NEW FOURPENNY STAMPS—The stamps recently issued by the Post Office authorities (in lieu of the regular stamps, which it appears, by some mismanagement in the Department, have run out) are certainly elegant specimens of Colonial art. The figure of Hope is of an indescribable character—there is an air of mystery about it that is beyond our feeble pow-

er to penetrate. We should imagine that the party who has been supplying a contemporary with a series of articles upon our 'Workshops and Factories (!)' would be enabled by a little ingenious sophistry to found a laudatory article on so poor a specimen of Colonial skill as our new Fourpenny stamps."

This produced no immediate rejoinder, but Messrs. Solomon and Company were vindicated by "A Subscriber" in a letter to the editors of the Cape Argus published in that newspaper on Saturday, April 27, 1861. The "Department" and the triangular issue in general were, however, called to account. The communication read as follows:—

"SIRS,—It was very creditable to Messrs. Saul Solomon and Co. to extricate our Post Office authorities from their difficulties on the failure of the supply of postage stamps from England; but the expense which was thus incurred ought to have been avoided, if, as it is confidently stated, the stamps from England were all the while in the Custom-house in Cape Town.

"These stamps, however, like a cocked hat with its two long acute-angled peaks, necessarily make it troublesome to affix, and especially liable to turn up at the long corners. There are two other substantial objections to our postage stamps. If more than one stamp is affixed the second can hardly be placed next to the other without either forming a broad, trencher-like patch interfering with the direction, or of being inconveniently separated, with the recumbent damsel turned into positions very improper for damsels. Secondly, the stamps of this shape cannot be torn off when perforated, as the English stamps are, without mutilating the acute-angled tails of the stamps, and giving work besides. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it will not still be necessary to use scissors, though the stamps be perforated for tearing.

"It is difficult to conceive why the authorities at the Cape should have rejected the Sovereign's head as the device, and the square shape for these stamps, which seem to have been adopted for every other Colony. It could not have been from loyalty. It must have been from a crotchet. But whatever was the cause, it is certain that a very inconvenient and unsightly stamp was adopted, and that the square form is better in form for affixing, both as to adhesion and arrangement, more easily affixed, more secure, more sightly, more characteristic of loyalty, more convenient for separation by tearing and dispensing with scissors, more suitable in the invincibly upright position of the device on the stamp. There does not, in fact, appear one point in favor of perpetu-

ating this unsightly Cape postage stamp, with its attendant inconvenience to the public."

THE ROYAL MINT AND THE PLATES FOR PRINTING ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Stanley Phillips in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.

While the interest of philatelists still centers in the current printings of British stamps, Mr. F. J. Melville has drawn attention, in The Postage Stamp and in The Daily Telegraph, to another phase of this interesting subject, namely, the manufacture and repairing of the plates used for printing adhesive postage stamps at the Royal Mint.

As regards the preparation of the dies and plates required for printing the new Georgian stamps, Mr. Melville has much of interest to relate, but he appears to have been misled as to the repairing of the Edwardian plates at the Mint.

In The Postage Stamp for November 25th, he states, "It appears that amongst the various duties recently entrusted to the Royal Mint there were forty-two old plates to be repaired. These plates were, of course, plates which had been used in the printing of the Edwardian stamps by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. up to the end of 1910, and some of which, as collectors of 'British' know, were showing signs of wear."

The "Forty-first Annual Report of the Deputy-Master and Comptroller of the Mint, 1910," gives the official account of the preparation of the new Georgian plates, and of the difficulties which the authorities of the Mint had to overcome in undertaking this, to them, practically new work, and under the heading, "Work Done on Postage Stamp Plates, Dies, &c., bearing the Effigy of King George," there is the entry, "42 stamp plates repaired," so that the plates referred to by Mr. Melville were not the Edwardian plates, but those used for the Georgian ½d. and 1d. values.

The fact is that plates are continually being returned to the Royal Mint the numerous slight accidents to which they are liable (such as the scratching of the plate by some foreign substance during printing) all necessitating repairs of a more or less extensive character. The entry in the Report, referred to above, does not necessarily mean that forty-two different plates were repaired by the Mint but that plates were repaired on forty-two different occasions, the same plate perhaps, being repaired several times. In addition to this note of the work done in repairing the Georgian plates, it is mentioned that, "Stamp plates in large numbers are also received for repair," so that it is evident that, in

the ordinary course of work, many of the Edwardian plates used for printing current stamps must at one time or another have received the attention of the Royal Mint.

The Report adds, "Every plate made in the Mint bears an identifying mark in addition to the official number, together with the date on which it was 'grown' in the depositing bath," but Mr. Melville's deduction that the cuts on the marginal lines of the sheets (which, as is now known, do represent

a date), are made at the Mint, and form the identifying mark referred to in the above extract, is incorrect. These cuts are made (the "11" cut in particular) at Somerset House, to distinguish sheets of stamps of their printing, and the values on which such cuts do not appear are those printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons. Where the cuts are in such a position that they may be interpreted as a date, as mentioned in the November Monthly Journal, this date is that on which

the stamps were first printed at Somerset House. The marks and numbers of the Royal Mint are placed on the plates, but do not appear on the sheets of stamps as issued to the public. It must, therefore, be remembered that the cuts on the marginal lines of the plates are printers' marks only, and are made by them without any regard to the interpretation put upon them by philatelists, and any attempt to find among them the marks and numbers of the Royal Mint can

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only end in failure.

In the section of the above Report devoted to a Memorandum by the Superintendent of the Operative Department of the Royal Mint, readers interested in the current postage stamps of this country will find the official account of the share taken by the Mint in the work of producing the stamps, and, reading between the lines, they will be able to understand something of the difficulties caused by the expiry of the De La Rue contract. If the history of work done in this connection by Messrs. Harrison and Sons and at Somerset House could be read in conjunction with this Report, we should perhaps be a little less ready to grumble at our postage stamps, and would give some credit to the various parties concerned in their manufacture, for the work they have accomplished in spite of so many obstacles.

(We fully agree. We have no doubt whatever that all concerned in the work have done their best to carry out a very difficult task, under most unfavorable circumstances. The fault lies with higher authorities who, in order to effect a small economy, expected such delicate work to be done, on comparatively short notice, by entirely inexperienced persons. The result, unfortunately, remains deplorable.—Ed. M. J.)

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

We were in error in stating in a recent issue that Mr. C. V. Webb, of Perry, Ohio, was the only candidate for Secretary-Treasurer of the S. P. A. We now learn that Mr. H. Wendt, the well-known Iowa philatelist, has also been placed in nomination for this post and that he will receive strong support from a very influential section of the society. Mr. Wendt has been an indefatigable worker in both the S. P. A. and M. P. A. He was President of the latter body for several terms, and has latterly been Vice-President of the S. P. A.—and Acting President since Mr. Kjellstedt's resignation. It is a good and healthy sign when a philatelist of such standing and fitness is willing to assume the hard and relatively thankless job of Secretary-Treasurer of a society where this official is, in the vernacular, pretty nearly "the whole works."

The M. P. A. bids fair to have a real spirited election (in marked contrast to our other national societies this year) two very strong candidates having been placed in nomination for the Presidency—namely, Dr. H. A. Davis and Mr. Percy McGraw Mann. Dr. Davis is known to all our readers as former Secretary of the A. P. S. and as successively Secretary and Vice-President of the M. P. A. He has been one of the strong men

of the M. P. A. ever since he became associated with it, and no small part of its success in recent years is due to his labors. Mr. Mann is equally well known through his clever weekly, the Philadelphia Stamp News, and is a man of the utmost energy and capability. Whichever of the two is chosen, the M. P. A. will have a splendid chief executive. It also has two good men to choose from for Vice-President, in the persons of Dr. John Milton Holt and L. P. Miller—either one of whom would be a tower of strength to the Society. We congratulate the M. P. A. on the calibre of the candidates for its leading offices.

The United Stamp Co. has made a most noteworthy deal, in acquiring the celebrated collection formed by Gen. H. H. Bandholtz. Gen. Bandholtz has been widely known as a collector for many years. He was in important command in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war, and has frequently supplied the stamp press with authoritative information on Philippine issues. His collection consists of over 25,000 varieties, including both used and unused and condition throughout is said to be exceptionally fine. The United Stamp Co. has not yet intimated in what manner it will disperse the collection. Undoubtedly a portion at least will go in the United Co.'s auction sales.

The 1c U. S. Stamp From 1851 to 1861.

(Continued from page 3)

cs the small rectangle in the corner ornament. In the upper stamp the thorn barely touches the ear, is a little higher up to the right, the line crossing above the rectangle. I have carefully examined all perforate copies of Type II that have passed through my hands without finding this variety. It would therefore seem that all the imperforate series plates were not used in the perforate series. Just how these varieties occurred is uncertain. They seem to be an unreasonable kind of error. I am beginning to think that one of the first attempts to plate this stamp was spaced too widely vertically and after a few rows were plated they erased the designs. Later they turned this plate, so cleaned, so that the left top corner became the right bottom and used it to produce one of the imperforate series plates. Traces of the former plating remain thus, due to carelessness in erasure, and wrong side up. I have found four of each and a vertical pair with both. There may be others that I have not noted.

We have varieties of paper, shades and cancellations. Doubling is quite frequent before 1857, and some of

these are quite interesting. The only cracked plate I have seen noted is one covering apparently four stamps of one of the early imperforates. I have one on cover, a single of Type II perforated and one off cover of Type VI-C. Others may exist.

Double perforations exist, and we find occasional perforation along the pane line. Unofficial perforations have been noted by others.

"Value Double" has been noted as a transfer variety. There are several good different varieties of it. Other interesting doublings may be found in the horns and vicinity. The wavy lines of the background of the central oval can be found lapped in different directions beyond the oval and the background lines of the lower band can be noted lapped on the lettering.

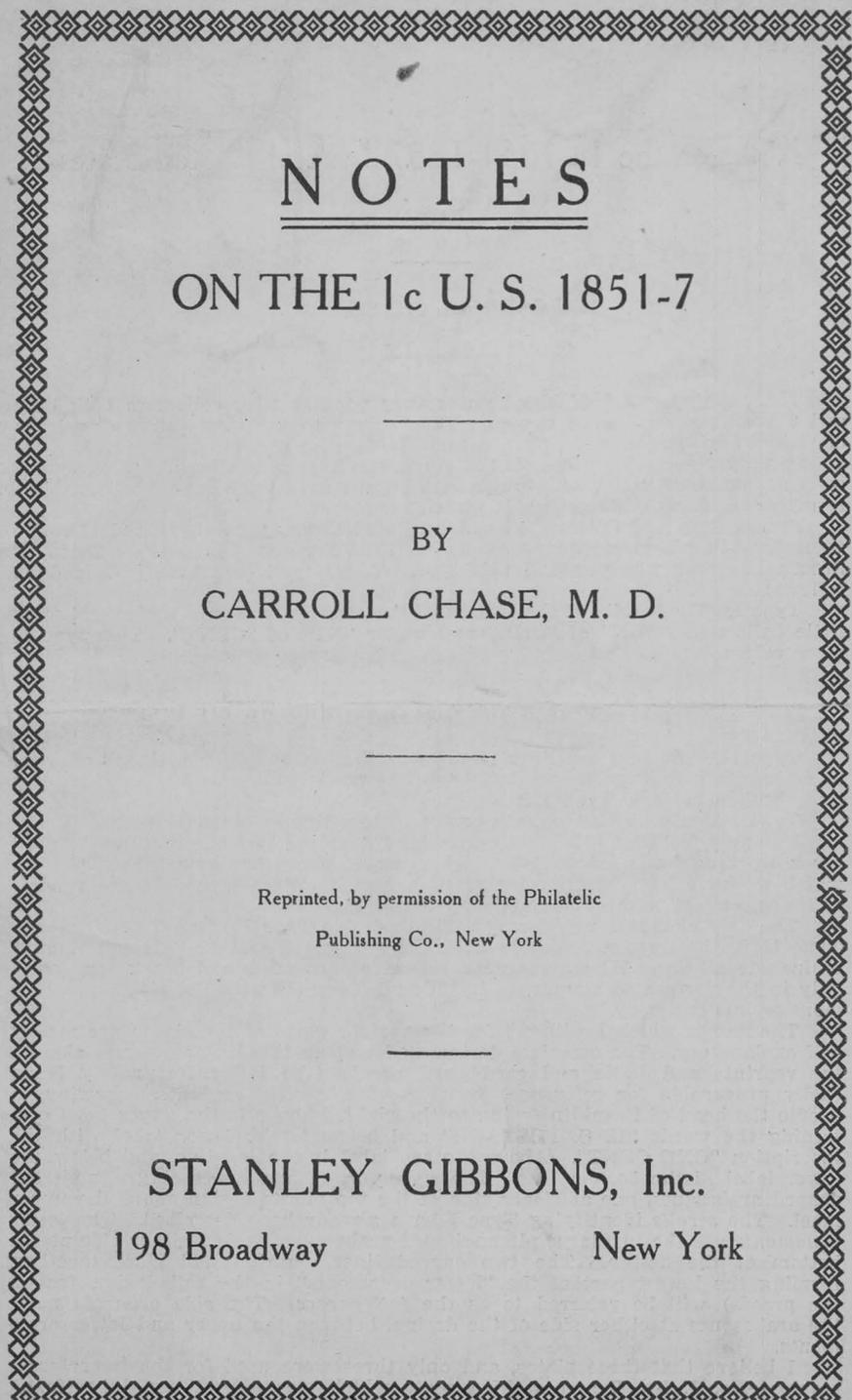
I have made no general attempt to plate. This could probably be done to some extent especially in the imperforates, but would have little value except in the first plate and in the experimental plate of Type III.

Among other things of interest I have recently been shown by one of the stamp companies the bottom half of a right P. O. sheet from one of the later plates. All are Type VI. The rows are, beginning with 6, VI-D, B, A, D, D. Another thing to be noted is that the double transfer where the shadows of "E CE" are duplicated on the position of the missing bottom line and which I have seen called the "Missing Link," is the second stamp in row 6, therefore Type VI-D. It should also be noted that no VI-C appear on this half sheet.

Throughout it is to be remembered that we are studying a human product and that these printers and their employes were not so very different in their mental processes from ourselves. Further, it must be kept constantly in mind that these stamps as printed are only a reflection of the designs seen on the plates, that lefts are rights and rights are lefts, and this applies to the entire plate with its two panes. The stamps are, subject to error, the true copies of the rollers. If one will remember in looking at any of these stamps that he is looking at the flattened-out face of a roller he will get a much better insight into many of the things of interest to be noted.

This is a very complex subject and few will be able to study it fully, but I hope some will help in the search for data to confirm my deductions, or the contrary.

Others of our stamps are in need of further study. The experts have not exhausted the possibilities by any means. Many seem to be closely examining some of the more recent issues. I would suggest that those who can put a little time on some not so recent.



NOTES
ON THE 1c U. S. 1851-7

BY
CARROLL CHASE, M. D.

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198 Broadway New York

Notes on the 1c 1851-1857 Issue of United States Adhesives.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M. D.

These stamps have of late become very popular with collectors both here and abroad and with good reason. They belong to the most interesting issue of United States stamps, they are beautiful examples of line engraving, they are good property—steadily increasing in value, and next after the three cent stamps of the same issue bear most study and show the most varieties. And, not least to my mind, many of them can be plated.

Scott's Standard Catalogue has long listed three types—I, II and III. To these Luff in his unexcelled work added Type IV, and this year's Edition of Scott's has now wisely added this type. These types are briefly defined as follows:

Type I. The scrolls at the bottom of the stamp are turned under and form little balls under "ON" of "ONE" and under "NT" of "CENT". This type is after referred to as "with full scrolls." Type I stamps are also to be found with these balls partly cut away.

Type II. The stamps show the line over "POSTAGE" and under "ONE CENT" complete but not recut, and the turned under part of the scrolls which identify Type I is missing.

Type III. Both of the lines (known as the top and bottom lines) referred to as complete in Type II, are broken. Stamps showing only one of these two lines broken are not Type III.

Type IV. Either the top line or the bottom line or both are recut.

I strongly feel that this classification is by far the best one that can be used for a working basis. Any list which changes these fundamental types with which we have been familiar for years is merely going to confuse the general collector, and even the moderately advanced specialist.

The only change I would suggest is to divide Type III into Type IIIA and Type IIIB, the former, found in both the perforated and imperforate stamps, to include all Type III stamps with *full side ornaments* and the latter, found only in the perforated stamps, to include all Type III with the *side ornaments more or less cut away*.

The names which I will use for the various parts of the stamp are mostly self explanatory. The complete design as found on the die proof—and also on the reprints and India and card-board proofs (the latter fortunately being easily procurable for reference) consists of a *central medallion* showing in profile the head of Franklin facing to the right. Above is the *upper label* containing the words "U. S. POSTAGE" and below is the *lower label* with the inscription "ONE CENT". Above the top label is the *top line*, and below the lower label is the *bottom line*. The *upper ornaments* are the two small ear shaped arabesques, one at either side at the top of the design above the upper label. The *scrolls* identifying Type I have already been described. The *lower ornaments* are the two large plume-shaped arabesques, one on either side at the bottom of the design. The two curved lines, parallel and close together, forming the lowest part of the "lower ornaments" in the full design (as on the proofs) will be referred to as the *full curves*. The *side ornaments* are the arabesques at either side of the design, between the upper and lower ornaments.

I believe that three plates, and only three were used for the imperforate stamps—No. 1, No. 2 and a third plate which was almost certainly No. 3, although I have never seen the number. Although I have little data other than

considerable observation, I would say that the percentage of stamps printed from each plate is approximately as follows. Plate 1, 75%, Plate 2, 23%, Plate (3?) 2%.

The method of indicating the plate position of the individual stamps is as follows: The hundred stamps in each pane are numbered from one to one hundred, starting with the top horizontal row and numbering from left to right. The pane—left or right—is indicated by adding L or R respectively after the number indicating the position in the pane and then the plate number is put last. A few examples will make this method clear "91L3" is the first stamp at the left in the bottom row of the left-hand pane of Plate 3. "2R1" is the second stamp from the left in the top row of the right-hand pane of Plate 1. "22L2" is the second stamp from the left in the third row from the top in the left-hand pane of Plate 2. I think this is the simplest possible plan of identifying the individual stamps. This method has been used for several years, and I feel that the effort of one writer to reverse this method and put the number of the plate first will lead to confusion.

Regarding Plate 1. This, (seemingly the first 1c plate) was made prior to July 1851. It probably bore no number until late in 1851 or early in 1852. This seems likely because the 3c plates were not numbered until this time.

The nine right hand stamps of the top row of the right hand pane of this plate were rocked on the plate by a transfer roll that was complete—that is had none of the design cut away on the roll—and were thus Type I. By right hand pane is meant the pane on the plate that prints the right hand pane of finished stamps. For some reason, probably because the bottom of the design was with difficulty rocked completely on the plate, the parts of the design known as the scrolls (which identify Type I) and the "full curves" were cut away from both of the designs in relief on the transfer roll. There were two reliefs on the roll as will be explained later. The balance of the 191 designs were then rocked on the plate with the altered transfer roll. These 191 designs were all Type II although because of slightly insufficient rocking of the transfer roll, either the top or bottom line is faint or occasionally not quite complete.

A few months later (possibly about Nov. 1851, as that was when some 3c plates were re-entered) the designs were made deeper on the plate by re-entering and by recutting. By "re-entering" is meant the deepening or strengthening of a design by rocking the transfer roll over it a second time. By "re-cutting" is meant the deepening of certain lines, etc., etc., by a hand engraver tool. The proof of the re-entering is found in stamps showing shifted transfers in the second but not in the first state of this plate. For example 100L1 (which can be unmistakably identified by the center line of the sheet with the heavy dot on it) shows no shift in the first state and a distinct shift in the second state.

Many times it is difficult to identify with certainty single stamps (except the few Type I) as having come from the early state of Plate 1, but the faint or slightly broken top or bottom line, absence of all recutting, the general clear, early impression, the shade—usually pale blue—and sometimes the cancellation or date of the cover—usually 1851 or 1852—all help.

At the same time that the re-entering was done the entire plate (except for one stamp—4R1) was recut so that 199 stamps on the plate became Type IV, as follows. All the stamps of the top row except 4R1 had the bottom line only recut. All the stamps in the bottom row had the top line only recut. Of the other 160 stamps on the plate all had the top line recut and all but nineteen had the bottom line also recut. Six stamps all from various parts of the left pane, other than the top and bottom row, as follows: 51L1, 52L1, 60L1, 71L1, 77L1 and 79L1 had still another line recut defining the top of the upper label. In addition thirty-four stamps, nineteen from the left pane and fifteen from the right pane had a line recut at the center of the bottom of the lower label connecting the shading under "E" of "THREE" and "C" of "CENTS". Excepting 4R1 all the nine stamps from the top row of the right pane of Plate 1 which in the early state of the plate were Type I had the bottom line recut but still show traces of the scroll and full curves. These parts of the stamps (the scrolls and full curves) had been rocked but *very* lightly on the plate and soon wore almost entirely away.

Thus it will be seen that Plate 1, first state, consisted of 191 Type II and 9 Type I. These Type I show the complete design at the top and the scrolls and full curves more or less complete at the bottom. It should be explained that three of these nine designs (6, 7, and 8R1) had been rocked on the plate

so that they showed the Type I characteristics quite plainly while the other six (2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10R1) show these Type I characteristics but faintly. These nine Type I can be distinguished from trimmed copies from the reprint plate by the shade, paper, and the location of the guide or position dots.

Only about 15% of these stamps from Plate 1 were printed while the plate was in its first state. Plate 1 after the recutting consisted entirely of Type IV (except 4R1) that is, either the top or bottom lines or both was recut, although a few as mentioned, show traces of the plumes and scrolls, but not enough to consider them Type I. As no recutting was done on any other plate Type IV cannot exist in an unsevered pair with any other type unless 4R1 be one of the stamps in the pair. It must be remembered that if the stamps were mutilated in cutting them from the sheet the recut lines may be missing. It should be stated that it is sometimes very difficult to say whether a certain stamp has been recut or not. The printings made after the plate became somewhat worn show the recutting much more distinctly than those printed in 1852.

I have finally plated (reconstructed) this entire plate in its second state, besides making some headway in plating the first state.

The imprint is $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the right pane and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm from the stamps of the left pane. The number is stated as follows, "No. 1 P". The center line between the panes is a single line with a large dot on it near its upper and lower ends. This line was recut at the same time as were the stamps on the plate and is therefore much heavier in the second state of the plate. The line is $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the right pane and 3mm from the stamps of the left pane.

Regarding Plate 2. I have been unable to determine definitely when this plate was made but I think perhaps late in 1855. I believe that every stamp except one on this plate is Type II—that is with lines complete top and bottom but with the characteristics of type I (The scrolls and full curves) missing because cut away on the transfer roll. The one exception is .99R2 which is the best example of Type III found. This stamp is short transferred both top and bottom.

I have been able to locate (largely by the aid of good sized blocks as the absence of recutting makes plating from strips, etc., very difficult) 56% of the stamps from this plate.

I believe this plate was used much less than Plate 1 because of the crack that occurred in the upper part of the left pane, showing on the following stamps—2L2, 12L2, 13L2, 23L2 and slightly on 33L2. I have a notion that this crack occurred rather early in the history of the plate, and that the plate was used after this only as necessity demanded.

The imprint is $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the right pane and $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the left pane. The number is stated "No. 2 P." The center line of the sheet I am unable to describe. I have never seen a stamp with center line that I am sure came from this plate. I think likely the line is a good distance from the stamps and thus was usually cut off.

Regarding plate (3?) I do not know when this plate was made but would say probably late in 1856.

A new transfer roll was used in making it. The arrangement of stamps on the plate is as follows. The top row of impressions shows the full design at the top of each stamp, but the bottom of each of the twenty stamps in this row is incomplete, showing traces only of the scrolls that identify Type I. The bottom row of impressions shows the design complete at the bottom, that is with perfect scrolls and "lower ornaments," including "full curves," but the top of the design of the stamps in this row is decidedly incomplete, the top line being distinctly broken. The other 160 stamps from the plate are all more or less incomplete at both top and bottom but always show at least traces of the scrolls that identify Type I, but as either the top or bottom line or both is complete or practically so on most of them, such must be classed as Type II. Among these 160 are found a few showing the scrolls nearly complete, making pretty fair copies of Type I. A few more of these 160 show both top and bottom line distinctly broken (but always showing at least a trace of the scrolls) thus making the imperforate copies of Type III. If we divide this type these are all Type IIIA.

With such knowledge of the production of line engraved stamps as I have been able to obtain, I cannot conceive how any "erasure" of lines, except *very* faint ones could have been done on stamp plates. So I cannot accept the theory advanced by some that the incomplete designs of the stamps on this plate are due to "plate erasure."

Several statements have appeared in the philatelic press, originating from one source and more or less generally copied, to the effect that all the imperforate stamps from Plate 3 are "imperforate errors," meaning that these stamps are from sheets that were printed after Feb. 24, 1857 and by error missed the perforating machine. It seems certain that these stamps are true imperforates and not imperforate errors of the perforate issue. My reasons for so thinking are as follows. The earliest fully dated imperforate copy that I have seen is April 19, 1857. Fully dated copies are extremely rare—perhaps one in forty showing the year date. This is rather too short a time after Feb. 24, 1857 for a new plate to have been made and been printed from and to have the stamps sent out and issued for use. A letter appearing in Luff's work is in part as follows, "In order to do this (issue perforated stamps) it became necessary for us to make 3 new plates of 1 cent, 6 plates of 3 cent, 1 plate of 5 cent, 1 plate of 10 cent, 1 plate of 12 cent, and one plate of 24 cent, in all, 13 plates besides a large outlay to procure the necessary machinery," etc.

It seems reasonable to suppose that these 3c plates were made as early as any value as the existing 3c plates were more poorly spaced for perforating than the existing 1c plates, but the 3c 1857 Type II was not issued for several months—the earliest dated copy I have seen being Sept. 13, '57. The new 1c plates mentioned were probably made from transfer rolls trimmed on all four sides, Scott's common Type III perforated. The earliest known date of use of these is May 7, 1858.

There is a perfectly logical reason why this plate should have been made for imperforate stamps, which is that Plate 1 was pretty badly worn and that Plate 2 was badly cracked.

But the best evidence of all that the stamps are not imperforate errors is as follows. We know from the records in Luff's work that the Post Office Department received 26,827,700 1c stamps from the printers up to July 6, 1855. Allowing for a small increase in use each year the total number of imperforate 1c stamps issued from July 1st 1851 to Feb. 24, 1857 is somewhere about 40,000-000. My estimate of the total number of 1c stamps printed from each plate is approximately 75% Plate 1, 23% Plate 2, and 2% Plate (3?) (1 copy in 50). Suppose we say that my estimate of the per cent of stamps from Plate (3?) is four times too large and but that one half of one percent (or one copy in 200) is nearer right. This is certainly a very conservative estimate. If this figure be true 200,000 imperforate stamps (1000 sheets) were printed from this plate. Now I will leave it to the reader whether it is likely that 1000 1c sheets from various printings (as there is a considerable range of shade) escaped perforation by error when not a single 3c Type II is known imperforate all around although a pair is known imperforate horizontally and another pair imperforate vertically. It is plainly evident that there are no "imperforate errors" among the 1c 1851.

The imprint on this plate is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the right pane. I have not seen any stamps from the left pane showing the imprint nor have I seen the plate number which I suppose to be "3." The center line is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm from the stamps of left pane.

The reprints, all perf. 12, and the cardboard and India proofs, all first made in 1875 are from a new plate of 100 stamps each of which is a perfect Type I. There was no imprint or plate number on this plate.

With Plates 1 and 2 it seems certain that but one transfer roll was used, this roll having two reliefs on its surface. These two reliefs will be referred to as "A" and "B". "A" was used to rock the following four horizontal rows on each plate—the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th, counting from the top of the plate. "B" was used for the other six rows—the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th and 10th. Stamps rocked on the plate by transfer "A" can readily be identified by the following characteristics. The top of each stamp (the upper ornaments in particular) is partly cut away so that it looks decidedly incomplete, and the lines at the bottom of the lower right corner ornaments are very faint. The stamps rocked by transfer "B" can be told by the facts that the top of each stamp is nearly complete, that is, only the tips of the upper ornaments do not show, and the lines at the bottom of the right ornament show strongly. Examination of a vertical strip containing the two varieties will made differentiation easy.

I have not yet figured out why transfers "A" and "B" were used as they were, to rock the rows, but there must be a reason, and it probably had some relation to the position or guide dots on the plate. These dots on Plate 1 and 2 are in the same location on the plate as are the guide dots on the 3c '51 plates (as is also the arrangement of the rows from two different transfers) and

is briefly as follows. For each pane a row of ten dots was placed so as to come at the upper right corner of every stamp in the top row, and nine dots were placed so as to come at the lower right corner of each stamp in the third, fifth, seventh and ninth rows from the top, except the stamp at the extreme right of each of these four rows, which shows no dot. Dots are also found at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the left of the extreme left hand vertical row of stamps in both panes, opposite the top of the top row and the bottom of the third, fifth, seventh and ninth rows. The extreme right hand stamp in the top row of each pane sometimes has no dot.

As in the case with the 3c 1851, the spacing between the stamps vertically varies but little, but the horizontal spacing varies considerably. Between the two nearest points of adjoining stamps (the right upper side ornaments of the left stamp and the left upper side ornaments of the right stamps) the narrowest spacing that I have noted is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm and the widest $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Shifts are numerous, most of them occurring on Plate 1.

The paper used for these stamps varies much in thickness, the very thick and the very thin papers being decidedly rare. During a period about 1852 a paper was used that is distinctly ribbed vertically. The "watermark" consisting of a band of lines running horizontally across the stamps, is also to be found.

The shades are numerous and beautiful and the range from pale blue to very deep blue makes a fine showing. Fortunately the stamps seldom or never oxidize.

Regarding the perforated stamps. When the contract for perforating the U. S. stamps was signed in Feb. 1857 Mr. Carpenter of the firm Toppan, Carpenter and Co., states in a letter that three new plates of the 1c stamp were necessary for the purpose. These were probably made in 1857 and logically bear the numbers 4, 5, and 6. The plates were seemingly not ready until early in 1858, the earliest date known to me being May 7, 1858. In the meantime Plates 1 (of course only in its second state) 2 and (3?) were used for the perforated stamps and therefore all varieties that exist imperforate may also be found perforated, except those from the first state of Plate 1. Numbers 7 to 12 inclusive, were made probably at intervals up to 1860 or 1861. It is probable that all the numbers from 4 to 11 inclusive had the imprint "Toppan, Carpenter & Co. Bank Note Engravers, Phila., New York, Boston and Cincinnati." No. 12 is known to have the later type of imprint reading "Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philadelphia." Of these plates made for the perforated stamps the only plate numbers I have seen are 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12. Plates 7, 8, 9 and 10 are all Type IIIB, and Plate 12 is made up of Types I and II, at least partly in alternate rows, or rows arranged as were the rows from the two transfer rolls on the earlier plates—six of one and four of the other. What Types were on Plates 4, 5, 6 and 11 I have not been able to determine, but I think most likely they were all, or all but one, Type IIIB. Blocks have been seen in which perfect Types I and II occur very irregularly. These probably come from the left of Plate 12, or just possibly from one of the following numbers 4, 5, 6, or 11.

The plates from which Type IIIB (trimmed on all sides) were printed were seemingly made with a transfer roll or rolls that had several reliefs, but for fear of making this article too long I will not attempt to describe them (nor those of Plate (3?)) here. In fact the transfer roll relief varieties of the 1851 issues form enough of a subject for an article by itself and I expect soon to undertake one. There are many interesting plate varieties such as those showing various position or guide dots, lines, and also a few shifts.

As far as I know no recutting was done on any 1c plate—either for perforated or imperforated stamps—other than Plate 1 (second state.)

While the perforated stamps show hardly as wide a range of colour as the imperforate, the shades are numerous and handsome. The paper varies in thickness and texture, that used earliest being comparatively thick and identical with some of the paper used for the imperforate stamps. The later printings are on a much thinner paper which shows the "grain" distinctly. The "watermark" band of lines, is also found on the perforated stamps.

The writer would particularly like to see any of the following 1c plate numbers:—3, 4, 5, 6, and 11. Also 7 from left pane only, and 12 from left pane only. Address 1050 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A table is appended showing the location of the various types on the plates as far as known.

Table Showing the Location on the Plates of the 1c 1851 Types.

- Type I Stamps complete both top and bottom, are from the top row of the right pane of Plate 1 (first state).
- Type I Stamps complete at bottom but cut away at the top are from the bottom row of Plate (3?)
- Type I Stamps showing nearly complete scrolls and top of stamp cut away are from body of Plate (3?)
- Type II Stamp showing top and bottom line complete (and showing no trace of scrolls). All of Plate 2 except 99R2, and most of Plate 1 (first state) except top row of Right Pane. Also one stamp from plate 1 second state, 4R1.
- Type II Stamp showing top line slightly broken and bottom line complete (and no trace of scrolls) Few from body of Plate 1 (first state)
- Type II Stamp showing top line complete and bottom line slightly broken (and no trace of scrolls) Few from body of Plate 1 (first state)
- Type II Stamp complete at top with bottom line practically complete (and traces of scrolls) Top row of Plate (3?)
- Type IIIA One stamp showing both top and bottom lines distinctly broken (no traces of scroll) from Plate 2 (99R2)
- Type IIIA Stamp showing both top and bottom lines broken (and traces of scrolls) Few from body of Plate (3?)
- Type IV Stamp showing both top and bottom lines recut. 141 from body of Plate 1 (second state)
- Type IV Stamp showing top line recut and bottom line complete but not recut. Bottom row and 20 from the body of Plate 1 (second state)
- Type IV Stamp showing bottom line recut and top line complete but not recut. 19 from top row of Plate 1 (second state)

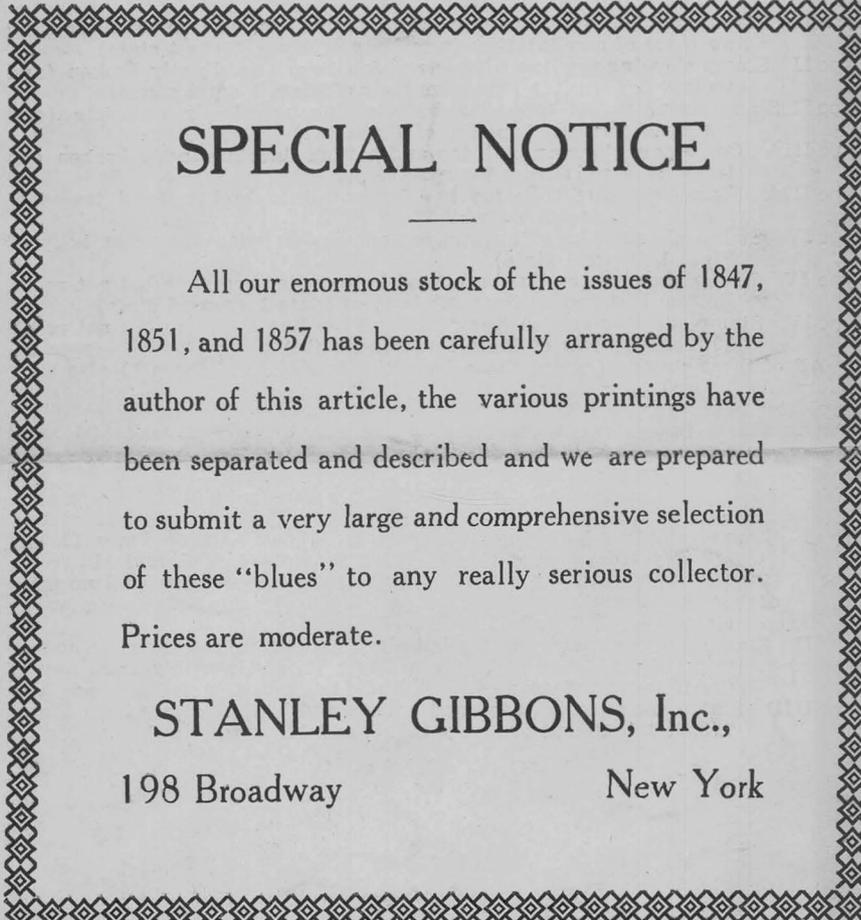
All of these stamps (except those from the first state of Plate 1) also exist perforated.

Every imperforate 1c 1851 has complete side ornaments unless (which I strongly doubt) imperforate errors exist of some of the later plates which were meant for the perforated stamps.

Table Showing the Location of the Additional Types found only in 1857 Perforated.

- Type I Stamp complete both top and bottom. About half of Plate 12 and possibly from any of the following plates:—4, 5, 6, and 11.
- Type II Stamp complete at top and showing bottom line complete and no trace of scrolls. From Plate 12 and possibly from any of the following plates:—4, 5, 6, and 11.
- Type II Stamp partly cut away at top but showing bottom line complete and no trace of scrolls. Probably from Plate 12, and possibly from any of the following plates:—4, 5, 6, and 11.
- Type IIIB Stamp cut away both top and bottom and both sides are from Plates 7, 8, 9, and 10 and probably 4, 5, 6, and 11.





SPECIAL NOTICE

All our enormous stock of the issues of 1847, 1851, and 1857 has been carefully arranged by the author of this article, the various printings have been separated and described and we are prepared to submit a very large and comprehensive selection of these "blues" to any really serious collector. Prices are moderate.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Inc.,
198 Broadway New York

May 7, 1913.

Mr. Alvin Good,

Cleveland, Ohio,

Dear sir,

As I go over your letter, etc., I am afraid you are due for another article. I will try to make it as condensed as possible.

I am now quite well satisfied that the recut lines in the 10¢ are from the very first stage of the plate, that they are quite general, but not very persistent attempts to improve the plate before hardening. In this they differ from the 1¢ ^{plate #1} and one plate of the 3¢. In those plates, the most of the doublings and recuttings are from a second stage of the plate after some use and after a softening of the plate to permit the alterations. In the 10¢, I had but seven specimens with recut lines. I have now seen about 20. Just how many different ones there are, I cannot say. It is almost impossible to describe them all so as not to duplicate ones notes. I hope soon to have a slightly enlarged cut of the 10¢. I can then take proofs from this cut and draw on them as many differences as I find. I will then wish to see your copies again. When I finish some other stuff I have been working on, I will state ~~####~~ in the Journal that the recut 10¢, from present data are very surely from plate #1 as originally hardened. They therefore exist as true imperforates and as true perforates.

Damage to die. I have still to see a copy from plate #2, 10¢, where the bottom of the left shell appeared to me perfect. Assuming that the plate proofs of the reprints represent the true full type, go over this stamp carefully line by line. If you find one that shows exactly the same as the reprints, please let me examine it. Also note that though there are variations in the left pearls and the ornaments above them, the left shell always ends at left in the ugly notch.

I have not said that the damage to the die was identical with the damage shown in Type I. I could not be. This damage ~~must~~ ^{may} have occurred ~~after the~~

after the relief was raised on the roller. Whether the die was damaged at all is still an open question. Look at the roller and the die at the time I think this damage took place. The fine lines in relief on the roller would be the ones to suffer. On the die, the lines that suffered would be the fine lines corresponding to recesses in the roller. ^{The next roller made would not} The recessed lines of the die could not be damaged. It is just as possible, and perhaps more plausible, that the damage to the die came before the first roller was made. The scratch on the T is the same in Type I as in all other copies. The fact is that we don't know. The suspicion is there and I think we need a solution if one is possible. The first time I noted the scratches was on a block of reprint proofs sent me, I believe, by Mr. Bartels, and I think he said they were borrowed from J.W.Scott. The marks further into the design are not large and distinct. They are fine diagonal scratches and require careful examination to locate. I believe you will find them if you have very fine specimens.

I have gone over your specimens so kindly sent and find considerable interest in them. The corner piece of Type I is identical (dot, etc.) with the one I have perforated. Note that the center line on this plate is about 3 mm. from the stamps of the left pane and about 5 mm. from the stamps of the right pane. This still leaves our two copies somewhat indeterminate. I believe that all Type I come from the bottom row of the right pane only. I am unable as yet to definitely confine them to this row. They may come from the bottom of both panes or from one row and part of another. I have rearranged your stamps somewhat. The vertical pair at top shows the two reliefs, ^{of Type II} but I think the two designs were reversed. As I see it, the top one here is the bottom one on the roller. The bottom one is the one that the position dot seems to follow and at the top left corner as far as noted. The top ^{H.} pair are both Type II-A. The right one has the top line recut. The first of the singles also has the top line recut and the tops of the X ovals as well. It is Type II-B where these lines are normally missing. (note top ornaments and left of left shell)

about the same bottom as Type I.

The second single is the one you say has bottom line recut. You are correct.

A suggestion. If you will take that Type I which has the crease and soak it well you can remove the crease almost entirely by putting the stamp while wet but after surplus water has been blotted off between two ordinary filing cards and rubbing on the upper card with some smooth tool, as the handle of a steel ink eraser. Rub with a slight shove as well as pressure. Perhaps you knew this. I find it of use on many stamps where direct pressure seems to have little effect. Such doctoring is, to me, very desirable and perfectly legitimate.

I have copies of the 1¢, 3¢, and 10¢ on this kind of laid paper. I am not at all sure that a paper expert would say it is "laid". It is very much like the laid of the 1861 issue in that it seems to exist in every possible degree, from a distinctly laid to copies where the identical paper is used but with no such effects. I think I expressed my views on paper variations fairly well in the last number of M.W.S.N. I haven't my copy yet but I suppose it will be along.

Dates. Darn it! Or as strong as you like. Why haven't we more definite information on a lot of dates? Why have our experts neglected these points? As an example. Luff brings up the question as to the date of production of the re-engraved stamps and gets up quite a discussion. Why did not Luff, or someone, get busy and follow it up? You can't tell me that ### there have been no discoveries of correspondence covering this period since 1895 from which the dates could have been pretty well established. There have been reported in the last year a number of finds of 1851 to 1861 stuff. The original correspondence would have given us a lot of information if we had it. One of the biggest things you could do for U.S. stamps would be to buy up every such find on sight, even of the very poorest and cheapest copies and at least preserve them. Better still, go into# the subject and dope out every possible date, bearing on such points. As an ~~example. The expert says paper further than to state that the American~~

other example. The experts go no further than to say that the American printings are all on soft porous paper and that some of the last of the Continental printings are on similar paper. The fact is that the American Co. used at least six easily distinguished papers and the Continental quite a number. There are minor variations of each. It should be quite simple to establish by dates the paper first used by the American Co. and the latest variations used by the other. Whether they could be described so that everyone might distinguish# them is a question. There should be, however, someone who knows, and who has the# necessary record.

Check-list. I am glad you agree with me. I see no good reason to depend on the Standard catalogue. I have been working on A list for some time. It will be impossible to get collectors together to decide on what is wanted. It looks as if someone must be the goat who will make one and submit it for general chewing over. I intend to. Where to begin and where to stop is not a question that any man can decide on the strength of his reputation. U.S. collectors are very tired of such dictation. It is all a matter of advisability. The catalogue cannot well go into the details of the issue we have been discussing. It cannot be asked to include such variations as the stitch watermark, or ribbed paper, or the current part perforates which without the pane line might be trimmed from a sheet, or book-leaves, etc. These are all quite honest and normal things of interest and should receive recognition somewhere. The catalogue also gives its backing to such things as the Continental grills, a number of imperforates, unused, the 1861 lake, and the so# called reprints, etc., all of which may be of some interest but which, to my mind have no more place in a list of the ISSUED stamps of the U.S. than have the minor variations in the precancels. All should be listed somewhere, but not in this list. Anyhow. I am going ahead with my list and it will begin to# come out soon. No one will be requested to adopt it or recommend it. It is simply one of those things that has accumulated in my system and which is going to be gotten out. So there.

If Mr. Worthington's stamp appropriation has not run out wouldn't it be a good idea to get from Mr. Mekeel all possible variations of faked grills as described in the last P.J. of A. as coming from the recent purchase of stock from the Flackscham (or however it is spelled) forgeries, for reference? There is a lot we do not know about the grills, whatever the so called experts may say. No deary, I am not an expert. Honest.

After you see my ideas on a check-list, let me have your criticisms and let me know whether you care to assist in furthering such a thing. The time is about ripe for it.

The letter from Mr. Batchelder shows just what can and what cannot be expected from the powers that be in the eastern companies. The assumption seems to be that only such "experts" are in a position to say what should be and what should not be collected.

Just a suggestion. Did you ever go into Mr. Luff's list of six varieties, or types, of the 10¢?

- I. Side ornaments complete, both lines complete.
- II. " " " , either or both lines broken.
- III. " " " , " " " recut.
- IV. Side ornaments partly cut away, both lines complete.
- V. " " " " " , " " broken.
- VI. " " " " " , either or both lines recut.

He lists these in the imperforates but in the perforates he says that VI. has not been noted in the imperforates but may exist.

His Type I does not and cannot exist in either series.

II. means little as an identification, as none with side ornaments complete show both lines complete.

III. is correct.

IV. Shows only on plate #2 and I have still to see a copy from that plate where the top line is absolutely full and perfect.

V. Is the normal from plate #2.

VI. Does not exist either imperforate or perforate.

I can readily see where anyone might fail to find something that someone else found at once, but how anyone could make such a list is beyond me. He has the reputation of being a gentleman and very honest. His book contains many things that are truly wierd. May he live long and prosper but may he get over his stubbornness.

There. I think that covers about everything mentioned. I hope your interest in my dope will continue and that you can find time to go into all of it as fully as you are going into the 10¢. Please believe that I am at least honest in my beliefs and that I am absolutely open to conviction. I am not an expert.

Yours truly,

W. L. Stevenson

WHY ?

By
Stanley B. Ashbrook

*

In the Harmer Rooke Sale of the Stephen Brown collection, held in Oct. - Nov. 1939, Lot #901 was described as follows:

"5¢ (1857) Orange-brown, (Type II), a gorgeous perfectly centered used copy, cancelled in red, cat. \$60.00. (See Photo, Plate XI)."

I was present at the above sale and my memo in the catalogue shows that the above copy sold @ \$145.00 to "E.N.B."

I examined the copy before the sale and it was my opinion that the red gridiron cancelation was not genuine.

Here is a stamp that catalogues @ \$12.00 unused and \$40.00 used (black cancelation). Under "Cancellations," a "black" is listed at \$40.00, a "Blue" at \$60.00 and a "Red" at \$60.00.

The 5¢ Orange-brown is a very scarce stamp with a genuine cancelation, but copies with fake red grids are not scarce. It is therefore a question whether the catalogue quotation refers to a genuine red cancelation or a fake red cancelation. Perhaps the latter, because the Scott U. S. Catalogue is not noted for accuracy or the elimination from its listings of questionable items, such as the discredited "Premieres Gravures," the "24¢ - 30¢ and 90¢ imperforates of 1860" etc. etc. etc. If the catalogue includes the "samples" (Premieres) of 1861 and such "trial proofs" as the "1860 Imperforates" why not the inclusion of fake cancelations?

Imagine a genuine black cancelation on a 5¢ 1857 Orange-brown being listed at the modest sum of \$40.00, whereas a Red is quoted 50% higher.

The copy in the Brown Sale was described as "perfectly centered" which was an exaggeration as can easily be seen by referring to the illustration on Plate XI of the catalogue. The copy is centered toward the bottom and the bottom perfs nip the design.

This same 5¢ Orange-brown was again offered in the Percy G. Doane Sale of Jan. 29, 1943 and was described as follows:

"Lot '75 - 5¢ Orange-brown (48) beautiful copy, red cancelation, from the Stephen Brown sale."

Several weeks before the Doane Catalogue was issued, a friend of mine, whom we will call Mr. A., received a letter from a well known New York dealer, advising him that in a coming Doane Sale a very fine used copy of the 5¢ Orange-brown would be offered. When the catalogue appeared Mr. A. sent for several lots in the sale including Lot 75, the 5¢ Orange-brown. He examined it and it appeared to be genuine to him, so he instructed the New York dealer, who was going to attend the sale in person, to bid up to \$75.00 for Lot #75.

Strange to relate, Mr. A. was awarded the stamp at the very limit of his bid, namely \$75.00. It was indeed odd that he would guess the exact sale price to the last penny. It was also rather odd that this "gorgeous perfectly centered" copy which sold at \$145.00 in the Brown Sale, only brought \$75.00 in the Doane Sale. Mr. A. sent the copy to me and I advised him that in my opinion the red

#2.

cancelation was not genuine and to return the stamp and ask for the return of his money. He sent the stamp back to the dealer but the latter refused to return it on the ground that Mr. A. had examined the stamp previous to the sale, hence he, the dealer, had no right to ask Mr. Doane to refund the money. This raises quite a nice point, to wit: If a collector purchases a stamp thinking it is genuine, has he any legal right to return it several weeks later if he finds out that he has innocently purchased a fake? Someone has seventy-five good American dollars that my friend paid for this copy and in my opinion my friend has a \$12.00 stamp with a fake cancelation. As such, it is neither a used copy nor an unused copy, unless of course the S.U.S. includes faked red grids, with \$60.00 listed as the quotation for good or bad.

In the Kelleher Sale of Jan. 30, 1943, Lot 109 was described as follows:

"3¢ Deep Orange-brown, tied by "Poughkeepsie N.Y." in red, very fine and attractive cover."

This cover was purchased at this sale by the same New York dealer-Auction buyer for Mr. "X" at a price of \$22.00.

I ask the question, why \$22.00 for a 3¢ O.B. cover tied by a red town? Is there anything extraordinary about a 3¢ 1851 O.B. tied to cover by a red Poughkeepsie, N.Y. postmark? Mr. "X" also bid on another 3¢ 1851 cover in this sale and it cost him \$21.50 and again I ask - why? This latter was Lot 136 and it was described as follows:

"3¢ red, vertical pair tied by red grid on a tidy cover to Paris, pretty piece."

It wasn't even claimed that the pair was fine, it was just a vertical pair of 3¢ 1851 "on a tidy cover to Paris" at a price of \$21.50 and I ask - why?

I would appraise both covers at \$5.00 each, yet the two cost the buyer \$43.50, and he paid the N.Y. dealer to represent him at the sale. Who was the Agent representing?

These two covers were the only ordinary 3¢ 1851 covers in the sale which brought such high prices. Again, why?

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 23, 1943.

Dear Ez:

Herewith the 24¢ 1861. Question - Is this the Steel Blue? Answer No. It may be a steel blue, i.e., it may be what the dealers call a steel blue, but it is what I call Gray. Now a gray does not necessarily mean the S.U.S. "78B" or a gray issued in 1863. Naturally, if your stamp was issued late in 1861 or in the first half of 1862 it wouldn't be an 1863 shade, unless the listing of a gray under '78 infers that everything under 78 was not issued until 1863.

It is well to remember that the real steel blue runs to blue. There is darn little about this copy that looks blue but plenty that looks gray. Have you got a Ridgway book? If not why don't you get one? If you had one I could say to you - "Ez turn to page blank and you will find the real steel blue." When any argument comes up on colors the argument can be silenced with a Ridgway book. This copy is no more like the real steel blue than a 3¢ rose is like a 3¢ PINK. In fact, there is a closer relationship in the latter.

Thanks for yours of the 21st re - the band of crooks. I have never had any correspondence that I recall with any of this gang. I will pass your letter on to Ireton and Krug. Many thanks.

Em Krug sent me a copy of his letter to you under date of the 21st. I hope you can get adjustments on the items mentioned as none of these have any place in his collection. He got several other items that I objected to and which he did not mention. He had no business buying that 10¢ 1855 Type I. Mr. Newbury showed me some recent auction lots and I was disgusted. How come he was charged \$22.00 for a damn 3¢ 1851 O.B. cover with a red town? For the love of heaven, since when did such items assume such a value?

I insisted that after this that all auction lots be sent direct to me before he sends in any bids and he assured me that this will be done. Nothing Mr. N. bought recently will go into his collection. Ez, you know your business and it is certainly not up to me to give you any advice but I am going to anyway. Take a tip from me and don't offer or buy a thing for Mr. Newbury, Krug or Ireton unless it is superb. If it is not, I'll raise the very devil because all three want only superb material and all three are able to pay for and demand such condition. If you get inferior items for them you are doing yourself harm. I am telling this to you because you are my friend. Otherwise I wouldn't give a damn.

You sure evened things up for Em in obtaining for him the 12¢ 1857 block. It is well worth twice the price he paid. I told him that he would only part with this over my dead body. This is a show piece - NOW - and he should keep it.

With best regards,

Yours etc.,

C O P Y for S.B.A.

February 21, 1943.

Mr. Ezra D. Cole,
Nyack, New York.

Dear Ez,

Enclosed herewith are some items for your attention and comment. They are just back from Stan and from mounting. You will note they are hinged for my album. I have no news about the 12¢ block for he says it will take another week at least to finish cleaning it up. But I will let you know about it as to whether to sell or not. In the meantime and about these.

I have criticized Raymond Weill for his refusal to mark stamps as imperfect or reperfed, etc. as the A.P.S. requested. But I dont anymore for the very thing he said would happen, did happen to me and will cost me plenty. Stan put the bottom three 5¢ 1847s in soak as I asked him to do to take off the hinges and press for mounting. Each had a mark. "Lots 13-14-121A. All of these were stamped with a "P" on back and when I soaked the stamps the blue ink came thru the paper. I suppose Pelander did this marking, etc."

Of course this is my loss but I just want to show you why Weill is right and they are wrong.

About lot 220 Kelleher sale. Maybe we cant do anything about it but here are the facts as I have them. "Lot 220- The lower left corner of the left stamp is damaged. The color(the ink) is damaged. Compare back of left "5" with the right "5" in the stamp to the right. The latter is brown, the former is NOT. The whole left side of the stamp to the left is yellow stained and the ink is damaged. This is positively a damaged pair and I would return it. A quartz lamp is not necessary to show the damage."

All the above is alright if it is in line. I would not want to be at odds with Kelleher if it is too late to properly claim the thing. What is your advice?

Anent the lot #75 Doane sale. Stan has been contending from the first that the cancel was a fake. His last letter about it is this. "Re #75- Doane-orange brown. Do you think you can turn it back after you have examined it? If so go ahead and I'll back you up. Tell Ez I said it was a fake cancel. If it is genuine make him prove it. You can quote me all you please, etc. because I am sure the red grid is a fake." Again he says. "This copy sold to F.N.B. (I have no idea who that is) Steve paid \$40 for it in 1926 when he did not know a darn thing about stamps. This stamp is definitely of the "remainders" color,"

(over)

Here again I dont want to incurr the ill will of Mr. Doane. And since you sent the stamp to me to examine I may have no gracious comeback about it. Of course I returned the stamps to him by return mail without submitting to Stan as I should have done.

Awaiting your instructions and ideas I am

Sincerely,

Enc.

Lot 220 Kelleher

" 75 Doane

" 13-14-21A Pelander.

Dear Stan -

I made this copy for you to read and destroy. I have one.

I hope I have said nothing I should not have.

I am simply dumping the two lots - the 5th-47 pair & the 5th orange - brown in Cole's lap as he see fit to adjust if he can.



434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

May 24, 1943.

Mr. Raymond H. Weill,
407 Royal St.,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Weill:

Herewith the six covers as per yours of the 21st.

Sometimes the appearance of a dirty cover can be improved by a certain amount of careful cleaning but I only do such work when I mount a collection.

For example, note the 5¢ brick-red cover herewith. All that should be done to this cover, I have done, that is taken off some of the dirt. You will note that both the face of the cover and also both stamps have a cleaner look, still the cover has no appearance of any "laundry work." The perfs of the 5¢ overlapped at right and the bottom perfs have been destroyed. The cover has more value "as is" than if some faker would attempt to repair this defect. The stamp would then have a row of fake perforations and would have less value than it has at present. I am unalterably opposed to any such "repair work."

Regarding the vertical strip of the 1¢. The crease in the cover is not bad and I think it should be left as is.

Regarding these covers 21¢ rate to Switzerland. Here is an old friend. This was formerly a Chase cover and was Lot 1300 in the Chase sale in May 1925. It sold @ \$21.00 and the 10¢ stamps were described as a pair of Type I. These are Type III. I made a photo of the 1¢ about 25 years ago. We never could figure out what the "J. Spalti" meant. It was not the name of the postmaster (as was suggested) at Pleasantville, Iowa. I doubt if it was applied before the letter was mailed at Pleasantville. The 1¢ stamp had a bad crease before it was applied to the cover. This stamp was a Type IIIA before the bottom perfs destroyed the type. The rate is correct and the markings are correct for the 21¢ rate (via French mail).

1¢ 1851 Vertical - Extremely nice and quite unusual - Type IV - 71R1L - 81R1L - 91R1L - Center line and bottom sheet. Mr. Newbury might be interested if the price was not over \$20.00. It was addressed to Beaver, Pa. and forwarded to Toledo with "5" (in red) cents due.

24¢ 1860 cover. Perfectly O.K. in every respect. "Per Cunard From Boston" is O.K. with the New York p.m. with 19. The 24¢ stamp is discolored because it was applied with red sealing wax.

#2 - Mr. Raymond H. Weill, May 24, 1943.

15¢ 1869 cover - Type I - Perfectly O.K. in every respect. Markings are in accord with 15¢ rate. Someone has attempted to repair cover above stamp but I think nothing further should be done.

5¢ Brick-red Cover - Perfectly O.K. in every respect - A red encircled PAID on a brick is quite a scarce marking.

Regarding the cover to Canada. I have seen this before but I cannot remember who showed it to me. Possibly Ezra Cole. The prepaid rate to Canada at this time was 6¢ per 1/2 ounce. This don't look like a triple rate but it probably was.

The fee for the above examination is \$2.50.

Very truly yours,

S.--The "Payen Cover" was nice and I am sorry that you and W. Newbury were not able to get together on the price.

S.B.A.

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
434 S. GRAND AVE.
FORT THOMAS, KENTUCKY.

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 7, 1943.

Mr. D. D. Berolzheimer,
50 East 41st St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Berolzheimer:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending me the three covers which I am returning herewith. The "Way 6" is entirely new to me and I never saw it before. It may have been applied at Richmond but this I doubt very seriously. I suppose it was a double rate before April 1, 1855, with one rate paid and the other rated at 5¢ plus the 1¢ Way fee. Without postmark I judge it was applied outside of Richmond, perhaps Norfolk.

I was glad to see the Compound and its late use. I don't know a thing about envelopes but it does seem that the Compounds are darn rare. I'd like to see some that were used at offices other than New York. Is it any wonder that this envelope was not demonetized in 1861. The answer is quite obvious. No supplies were sent to offices in the seceded states. This indicates that in all probability no supplies were sent to the carrier city, New Orleans.

As a chemist perhaps you can help me out on a little problem on which I have been working. Ever since 1916 I have been working on the reconstruction of the Confederate Frame Line stamp, Scott #209. This stamp was issued in April 1863 and the ink used in the printing was (in my opinion) of a rather superior quality. It was a blue and the majority of printings come in what philatelists call a "milky blue." Perhaps you are familiar with the stamp, and the color. The Confed "TEN" was issued at about the same time and the same "milky blue" ink was used for certain early printings. In addition, very early printings of the common "Die A" and "Die B" stamps are found in this same (or a similar batch) of this milky blue ink.

In working with the "Frame Line" stamps I frequently ran across certain distinct shades which had changed thru chemical reaction to a sickly gray or grayish green. I thought that perhaps the change was due to dampness and I recall that I put some of the copies in peroxide years ago but I confess I don't remember whether the peroxide had any effect or not. Now here is what I am driving at.

We know that the "Frame Line" plate was an experimental plate and that it was a copper plate, not a steel plate. The records show this, so there is not any guess work. What I would like to know is this. In your opinion do you not think that it is quite possible that it was not dampness that caused the change in certain

copies from blue to gray and grayish green but rather the copper plate?

Further, the reason that all copies were not so effected was due to the length of time that the ink remained on the plate before printing.

Further, I have noted many copies of the 5¢ 1847 which had changed from their original brown or reddish brown to a distinct grayish brown and I am rather sure that such change is not due entirely to dampness alone.

In other words, we probably have two classes of changelings in the 5¢ 1847:

- (A) Due to Oxidization (an improper term but commonly used)
- (B) Due to the copper plate.

If I could prove in any reliable way that the copper plate caused certain brown inks that were used to turn grayish then I would have some additional evidence to prove my contention that the 1847 plates were copper plates and not steel plates.

I have recently come into possession of some additional evidence that confirms my opinion that the 1847 plates were copper, but before publishing same, I would like to find out if possible whether the changelings I have noted for so many years, of the Frame Line, are due to the copper plate.

The plates from which the first issues of Belgium were printed were copper plates. This is not guess work but a matter of record.

Recently I ran across the following in the article by Jos. B. Leavy on the First Issue of Belgium (Philatelic Gazette, Mar. 1916 - Vol. VI - #3, page 74):

"The shades of each printing vary quite a little, due in my opinion to several causes; First, chemical action: Engraved plates are cleansed of ink by being washed with a weak solution of potash, and no doubt there were many times when the solution was stronger than necessary which would chemically affect the color of the ink when the plates were re-inked imparting a grayish tone to the browns, and a greenish tone to the blues." (End of quotation).

I wonder if Mr. Leavy was right. Was it the copper plates or the potash or the combination of the two?

I also noted an article in Mekeel's of Oct. 19, 1907 by Louis G. Barrett - "Notes on Envelopes," page 353:

"Another result of the use of the copper dies has been the appearance of recent printings in a seal-brown color, entirely unlike the red-browns of earlier date, due to chemical action on the pigment by the copper. It is a rich brown with no reddish cast at all, and this

#3. Mr. D. D. Berolzheimer, Feb. 7, 1943.

shade will be useful in distinguishing the later printings from the copper dies etc." (End)

I forgot to mention that Barrett was referring to the 1907 Issue, Type B, U. S. stamped envelopes.

I will welcome any information or opinion you can give me on the above subjects.

Again thanking you for the loan of the enclosed items, I am

Cordially yours,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
434 S. GRAND AVE.
FORT THOMAS, KY.

D. D. BEROLZHEIMER

CONSULTING CHEMIST

50 EAST 41st STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

February 9th, 1943.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
434 South Grand Avenue,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I have your letter of the 7th. I am glad that my three envelopes were of some slight use to you.

I do not quite see how the small "Way 6" envelope could hold enough paper to account for a double rate.

Yes, compound (3+1¢) envelopes in used condition are rare. If you want to see additional ones, possibly from offices other than New York, I suggest that you tell L. H. Barkhausen (231 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago) you would like to see any he may have. Use my name. Also, Marcus W. White of Worcester, may have several.

As to your Confederate (Scott's No. 209):- I know the stamp, and know what you mean by "milky blue". We have it on the 1¢ envelopes of 1887-1894 and 1893 Columbians.

Dampness alone will not change a blue printing to sickly gray or grayish green. It requires dampness + the oxygen of the air, or dampness + sulfur dioxide (from coal smoke, etc.), or ammonia (in the air) etc., to make changelings.

The early printing inks, like those of recent times, are virtually nothing but good oil varnish with added pigments or lake dyes, with extenders (fillers) of the coloring matter.

I can not conceive how the metal of the printing plate or die, - whether copper, brass, steel, nickel-plated or chromium-plated steel - could in the brief time of contact have any effect upon the coloring matter. If it did, this in the case of copper would mean that some copper would wander from the plate into the ink and this removal from the plate would show itself in fine pit-marks on the surface of the plate; these in turn would become evident on the next batch of stamps printed.

Leavy is wrong. Potash is not used for cleaning plates. Use is made of naphtha, carbon tetrachloride, and the like. For one thing, potash was too expensive. But even if it had been used, water removes it easily and a wet plate could never be used.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,

-2-

February 9, 1943.

Barrett knows no chemistry. The brown 1907 envelopes were printed so deliberately, due to a temporary shortage of carmine. Incidentally, I can easily (without the intervention of any metal) change the carmine of Scott's U411 to the brown red of U406.

I wish you would carefully look at the stamps on your incoming mail, familiarize yourself with the colors and tones. Then put a few covers away (in a desk, book-case, album, etc.). Then look at them again after a year, 2 years, etc., and see how greatly (comparatively) they have changed. Time + are what act.

You must not forget that in the earlier days there were coal stoves with fumes, kerosene lamps and gas flames, both of which also gave off fumes.

All of these fumes in the presence of moist air exerted chemical effects. Thus what is erroneously called "oxidization" is "sulfurization."

Careful determinations of the composition of the air over New York before the electrification of the N. Y. Central and before the installation of "smoke consumers" on the many industrial smoke-stacks here showed that the quantity of sulfur dioxide liberated was sufficiently great to supply the entire country's requirements of sulfuric acid. Sulfuric acid, being the chemical used in the greatest quantity in the world, the amount used is the barometer of industrial activity.

Do not hesitate to ask further questions. I am always glad to help. And, please, when I send items for inspection, do not send stamps for the postage.

Yours cordially,



D. D. Berolzheimer.

The American Philatelist

AMERICA'S OLDEST AND LEADING STAMP JOURNAL
CONTINUOUSLY PUBLISHED SINCE 1887



Official Organ of the
American Philatelic Society

L. G. BROOKMAN, Acting Editor

121 Loeb Arcade
Minneapolis, Minn.

February 28, 1943

Dear Stan:

Just time to squeeze in a word or so regarding the reply by Brolzheimer--whose letter and your letter I now return. I'm not at all certain that this reply of his is of much importance because I believe it simply represents his snap judgment.

It would not be particularly difficult to make a number of tests with copper plates. If we could only get someone like Dietz interested enough to make up a small copper plate in the form of a letterhead that used a transfer of some stamp design in it we could run letterheads until the damned plate wore out. Furthermore, we could observe the action of ink on copper in this manner.

Lots of work to do so must close.

Best regards,

Les

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

March 30, 1943.

Mr. G. Gilbert,
% The Hotel Great Northern,
118 W. 57th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I am enclosing you herewith a stampless cover (photo) to France in September 1866. Please note the French marking which reads, "Etats Unis - "PAQ. FR. H. NO.4"".

I am very anxious to find out when this particular marking first came into use. I am quite familiar with this type on mail from the U. S. between 1866 and 1870. I have never seen a use before 1866 nor later than 1870. There were four types of this marking as follows: "No. 1" - "No. 2" - "No.3" and "No. 4."

It is my guess that the first of these four did not come into use until 1864 and that the type was used exclusively by ships of the French Line plying between New York and Le Havre. The French Line (Compagnie - Generale Transatlantique) inaugurated the service between Le Havre and New York in July 1864 with the sailing of the "S.S.Washington." Four ships were put into service on this run, the "S.S.Lafayette," "Imperatrice Eugenie" and "Ville de Paris."

What is your opinion of the abbreviation at bottom? Did this mean, "French Packet - Le Havre - Ship No. 4?" or "Mail crew No. 4?"

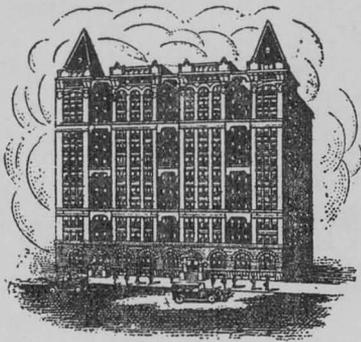
Inasmuch as there was no "French Line" operating between Le Havre and New York prior to 1864, do you not agree that this marking could not have been used prior to 1864?

You will note that this letter was sent from New Orleans on Sep. 2, 1866, and from New York on Sep. 8, 1866. You will note that the French marking was applied on the same date Sep. 8, 1866 as was regular.

I do not recall this marking on mail from France to the U. S. and my guess is that it may have been used only on mail from New York via the French Line to France.

If you can give me any facts on the above I will greatly appreciate the favor.

Sincerely yours,



HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN

118 WEST 57TH STREET

111 WEST 56TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-1900

April 1st. 43.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook

Last year we had a discussion about one cover, at the end, you wrote me that there is no use to discuss with me as it was like discussing with someone who thought that the earth is flat.

You were making a capital mistake, material proof stands on that cover that it was carried by a French boat.

There is really no use for me to start a new discussion, my health does not allow it.

Enclosed I am returning your photo. you better check this letter with the one we have been discussing, then possibly you might feel right. The same proof stands on both covers.

yours very sincerely
C. Gilbert

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

April 19, 1943.

Mr. C. Gilbert,
% Hotel Great Northern,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th. I have been very busy and I haven't time at present to look up our former correspondence, so I cannot recall which photograph it was that I sent you some months back. My impression at the time was that your contention was wrong, however, we won't argue on that point because it is quite immaterial.

When I wrote the West catalogue I recommended that the fake cover you mention be withdrawn from the sale. Mr. Ward did not agree with me and he was not convinced the cover was fraudulent. At the time I could not prove my point hence the cover was included in the catalogue. A short time later I secured the proof I needed and I can assure you that the cover will not be offered for sale. Several other covers were permitted to be listed but these have since been withdrawn.

You must remember that this is not my sale, it is Mr. Ward's and if he insists that any cover be offered all that I can do is to protest.

In this world no one is perfect, even the so-called philatelic expert is not, though it is quite true that some mentally ill self-appointed experts suffer from such a delusion. Not being perfect myself, nor never making any claim to perfection, or even a claim to being an expert like yourself, it is quite possible that a fake cover might be so clever as to get by me. However, what of it? I doubt if it is an everlasting disgrace to be fooled in such a way.

In my letter of the 30th of March I asked you some very simple questions. While you were under no obligations to me to answer them I think I would have done the decent thing and answered to the best of my ability any questions you might have asked me.

There was nothing complicated about the questions I asked but if you have any reason to refuse my request it is perfectly O.K. with me and I sincerely apologize for having assumed that you would be obliging enough to answer them.

I am indeed sorry to learn that you have been ill and I trust that by this time you have fully recovered.

Sincerely yours,

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

May 3, 1943.

Mr. G. Gilbert,
% Hotel Great Northern,
118 W. 57th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 21st and also yours of the 26th addressed care the Collectors Club. I am sorry I did not have the opportunity of meeting you while I was in New York last week.

You will probably note that I had Mr. Ward withdraw Lot #955 from the West Sale. I note that "Line H" cannot be found before 1866, to which I can add that I never saw a use before 1866 although this was a marking used on the ships of the "French Line," and this Company commenced operations in the summer of 1864. I would like to see any letters carried from New York by the French Line in 1864 or 1865 to see what sort of French markings were used.

I note that the "H" Line marking is quite scarce on mail from France to the U. S. to which I might add that I have no record of any such covers but this is not strange as I have made very little study of French Mail to the U. S.

While I respect your opinion on the Canary Islands cover I would prefer not to start an argument on the subject as I have official documents to prove conclusively that the total rate on this cover was 90¢ and not \$1.16 and that the writer of the letter was well aware of the proper rate. I suggest that you have Mr. Gordon Harmer show you my letter that I wrote him regarding this item.

It is a waste of time to argue about this cover, and you are quite wrong in assuming that there was a local rate of ten cents included. Inasmuch as the U. S. and Great Britain had no postal treaties with Spain at this time how could the local Spanish rate be prepaid in the U. S.?

Further there was no extra expense of 16¢ to the Bremen Line for the carriage of this letter. The sum paid the Bremen was included in the 90¢ rate and it amounted to 32¢, not 16¢.

Unless you have facts, you should not speculate on subjects on which you are not informed. This is a favorite pastime of one Elliott Perry, and one of his type is quite enough in this country. Please have mercy and do not double that number.

I might add that 45¢ was the single or $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce rate via England to the Spanish frontier, and not to Tenerife, as you stated. Surely

#2. Mr. G. Gilbert, May 3, 1943.

you must know that where no postal treaties existed postages could only be prepaid to the frontier. For example, suppose this letter had been addressed to Tenerife, there would have been local Spanish postage collected, hence the postage was not prepaid to that port but merely to the frontier.

This particular cover had a large "8". Did it not occur to you that this was the Spanish due of 8 Reales in Las Palmas?

On other covers which I have seen from this same correspondence the single rates of 45¢ had a Spanish due of "4."

I note you questioned Lot 924 in the West sale. There was nothing wrong with this item. The letter was prepaid 15¢ whereas it was over $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, hence required 30¢. It was marked at New York as "Short Paid" and the 15¢ was disregarded, as under the U.S.-French Treaty no part payments were recognized. Sixteen decimes were collected in France. If you were thoroughly familiar with the Treaty markings you would not have questioned this cover.

Lot 1178 was also absolutely genuine and I would gladly guarantee both of them and if necessary I could prove before any jury that my guarantee was correct.

I am very sorry but my time was so occupied in New York that I did not have the opportunity to give you my opinion on the values of 256 - 257 - 258 - 260 - 294 and 295. Out of the above I happened to purchase #257, and I might add that this marking in black is very much scarcer than it is in red. I doubt if the buyer of #256 was aware of this point. The prices might well have been reversed.

Once more re - the local Spanish rate. While I have no objection to guess work it really should be avoided when one is giving an opinion on a cover like the Grand Canary item.

In the West Lot 1009 were two covers. Let us consider the "B" item. This was a double rate of 42¢ to Spain in 1865 (2 x 21¢.) It was from Washington and was addressed to Madrid. The large Spanish due on this cover is "8R" and the party who received the letter (an American) made a memo on the face that he had paid a postage due of "8 Reales or 40¢" to obtain the letter, thus the total postage was 82¢.

Likewise the "James Wood" in Palmas Grand Canary paid "8R" or 8 Reales to obtain the letter which now has \$1.16 in U. S. postage stamps though this sum was not paid on this letter when it was mailed.

I too have a very fine quartz lamp, the finest made in this country, a large size "Hanovia." It is no toy. Perhaps my lamp shows somethings that yours does not. It is indeed possible.

Sincerely yours,

Via France.



Monsieur Colin

Sety



Algeria.

Post. de Constantine



CIRCLE THREE ORCHARDS

Units at Fremont and South Haven, Michigan

H. D. HOOTMAN, *Management*
G. L. RICKS, *Production*
H. P. GASTON, *Sales*

South Haven
Michigan

5-5-43

Mr Stanley B. Ashbrook
434 South Grand Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr Ashbrook:

You must have got at least a chuckle out of my bid of \$15.00 on a lott that brought \$320.00

In order that you may understand this and know me a little better I might say that I have been collecting, U. S. postage stamps off cover for 10 or 12 years and that during that time I have on the average put \$600. or \$700. a year into stamps. It has been possible for me to get together most of the major varieties in V. F. to superb condition. A couple of years or so ago my collection was virtuly completed within the limits I had set for it several years ago. I then cast about for another field of collecting. I ~~had~~ went into a limited branch of air mail cover collecting. I completed this particular field in about a year and then began to cast about for still something else. I then began to buy a few covers of outstanding beauty or interest which I slipped in along with my off cover material. I might say that I go to considerable pains to write my material up. I do some lettering and have illuminated (colored capitals etc) a good many pages. About the time I became interested in covers the war came along. I am in agricultural work, the shortage of trained help is very acute and the demands on my time have been such that I have had practiely no time at all to become acquainted with the new field. Hence my wild bids. I think I can truthfully say that I am a lover of stamps and I have devoted quite a lot of time to the study of off cover material. Incidentally I do not now understand why I did not become acquainted with the cover field years ago. Every collector wants a pony express and I had hoped that \$500. would buy one.

It was mighty nice of you to send the face of the pony cover and I truly appreciate your effort to serve me. I want one so badly that I am tempted to take it but I have learned that, with off cover material at least, it always pays to accept only the best, and I wonder if t he same principle does not hold when it comes to covers. Of later years I have made it a rule to buy nothing that was not strictly tops. It is for that reason that I return the cover herewith. I may never be able to afford one but if I do I will be satisfied with nothing but a show piece. I hope you can understand how I feel. I have also learned to be patient. Sooner or later the thing you are looking for almost always comes along--it may be a long time but that is what makes collecting so interesting. I honestly think it would be less pleasure to collect if I had unlimited funds.

I am handing you herewith the check for Mr Ward as you directed.

You did not say what I owe you. When the amount of a purchase is considerable a small percentage is fair. But when the amount is small this is hardly satisfactory. It was just as much trouble for you to buy this \$14. lott as it would have been to bid in the \$500. one. You may have a minimum fee? I am handing you my check for \$5. if this does not cover it please let me know. While the total amount of money I can afford to spend is limited within those limits I can pay my way the same as collectors of means.

I hope that I will sometime have the pleasure of meeting you. In the mean time if you should happen to come across a pony in nice condition that could be had for \$500. or so I would appreciate it if you would let me know.

Thanking you for your efforts in my behalf and wishing you much of the best I am

Sincerely,

J.P. Gaston

ESTABLISHED 1860

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. INC.

DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS & ALBUMS



BRANCH
STORE:
172 FULTON ST.
NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS:
BOWLDER
NEW YORK

1 WEST 47TH STREET
TELEPHONE BRYANT 9-1277
NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 18, 1943

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
434 S. Grand Avenue
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan,

Many thanks for your letter of May 11th and we are enclosing a photo of the block of nien 5c New York reprint. Hope it will work out nicely for you.

Lots 32A and 32B were sold and these are the ones that came out of the Laurence sale. I would also like to know who pronounced them fakes. When some people don't know about a stamp, they feel safe in pronouncing them bad. However, I feel that they are perfectly good and we are ready to back them up to our buyer at any time.

Best regards,

Cordially,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY INC.

NORMAN SERPHOS
President

NS:HH

P. S. Thanks for returning the type II lc 1851 which settled an argument in the office.

WE SELL AT RETAIL

INTERNATIONAL STAMP ALBUMS
INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR ALBUMS
INTERNATIONAL AIR POST ALBUMS

MODERN STAMP ALBUMS
UNITED STATES NATIONAL STAMP ALBUMS
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES

UNITED STATES SPECIALIZED CATALOGUES
SCOTT BLANK ALBUMS
NE PLUS ULTRA STOCK BOOKS

SCOTT MONTHLY JOURNAL
SPECIALTY ALBUMS
AMERICAN ALBUM FOR UNITED STATES STAMPS

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

May 22, 1943.

Mr. Norman Serphos,
% Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,
1 West 47th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Norman:

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th, but I regret to state that the photo of the block of the 5¢ New York was not enclosed.

I didn't wish to start anything on Lots 32A and 32B but I was furnished with a priced catalogue by a friend in New York who attended the sale and opposite these two lots were marked "FAKE" - "each sold @ \$275.00 but were returned."

Now Norman, I happen to know the history of these two covers way back. In fact, I have photographs I made of these two and the others from the same lot. I made these photos in the summer of 1921, at which time Carroll Chase borrowed the items and sent them out to me to photograph. I have never stated in public print that these covers were fraudulent.

If you will refer to "Stamps" issue of May 23, 1943, page 272, you will find that I illustrated lot #32A. This was cover #1 in my first series of "U.S. Cover Quiz." I asked what is the meaning of the encircled "5" and where was it applied? Naturally no one furnished the correct answer though the pair of rats, Konwiser and Rich worried themselves to distraction trying to find the answer.

Yes, I quite agree with you that we have a lot of crackpots who call everybody and everything bad but this class of rats are here today and gone tomorrow. On the other hand, we have some very competent philatelic students who give their best efforts to American Philately and who would never pronounce an item as bad unless they honestly believed their opinion was correct and could be easily proved.

I might add that if I were you, I wouldn't guarantee that 32A and 32B are genuine. I not only know the history of these covers but I believe I know who made them, though I doubt if I could ever prove the latter.

My evidence would be circumstantial. For example, Zareski, formerly of Paris was (before the war) the world's best known faker of U. S. 19th Century covers. Now if Zareski sold a dealer in New York a cover and it later turned out to be a fake, one could safely (I think) assume that Zareski made it. I do not mean to infer that Zareski had anything to do with the two covers,

#2. Mr. Norman Serphos, May 22, 1943.

Lots 32A and 32B, because these items were made in this country.

Believe me Norman and I am really serious. One cannot tell whether a cover is good just because it looks good. The boys strive to make their work fool-proof and some of them have accomplished some marvelous work.

A person who is not thoroughly competent, (thru long years of study and research work) to distinguish the bad from the good should no more pronounce a fake cover as good, any more than a crackpot has any right to pronounce a genuine item as bad.

If I could show you some of the work I have accomplished on fake covers I dare say you would be amazed.

With my best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

NORMAN SERPHOS
PRESIDENT

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LITHO

ESTABLISHED 1860

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. INC.

DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS & ALBUMS

BRANCH
STORE:
172 FULTON ST.
NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS:
BOWLDER
NEW YORK



1 WEST 47TH STREET
TELEPHONE BRYANT 9-1277
NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 29, 1943

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
434 S. Grand Avenue
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan,

Many thanks for your letter of May 22nd and apologize for not including the photograph of the block of nine 5c New York reprint in our last letter. We enclose it now and hope you will like it as the enlarged photograph was made by Mr. Y. Souren.

In regard to the bi-sect 1857 covers. I have already explained to the purchaser about the several complaints that they were "fake." I appreciate your list of what you call circumstantial evidence and you may, no doubt, be correct.

Best regards,

Cordially,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY INC.

Norman Serphos
NORMAN SERPHOS
President

NS:HH

WE SELL AT RETAIL

INTERNATIONAL STAMP ALBUMS
INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR ALBUMS
INTERNATIONAL AIR POST ALBUMS

MODERN STAMP ALBUMS
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NE PLUS ULTRA STOCK BOOKS

SCOTT MONTHLY JOURNAL
SPECIALTY ALBUMS
AMERICAN ALBUM FOR UNITED STATES STAMPS

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

May 28, 1943.

Dear Doc:

Re - yours of the 26th. I have always admitted the possibility that the 6¢ might have come before the 1¢ and I have studied both proofs very carefully. I suggested to Harry that an expert engraver in the Bureau could easily tell by examining the original die (which they still have) whether or not this die originally had a "SIX CENTS" label. Harry took the matter up with Hall but I never could get any opinion. Nothing good comes out of Washington and one is just a plain damn fool to even expect that such a thing would be possible. Harry says if I go to Washington sometime in the future that he will arrange for me to see the die. I saw it in 1923 and suppose I saw it again. I am no expert on dies and would I be capable of answering my own question? I don't think so, but I do think a Bureau Engraver could give me a pretty safe opinion.

I don't know what theory Perry and Brazer hold but I imagine that they believe that the Die down at Washington is the original. By original I mean that the lines on this Die were cut by an Engraver, and that it is not a transfer or lay down. If this is their theory then the bottom label on this block of steel was originally "SIX CENTS." If such a change was made on this particular piece of steel there surely must be some evidence to show that such a change was made.

I simply can't believe any such damn rot. I have examined a 6¢ Essay proof which was not cut close enough to show that the guide lines were not on this die. This particular specimen proved that there were no guide lines on the 6¢ Essay Die when this proof was printed. I claim the Essay was a finished job.

Now I ask this. If this 6¢ Essay Die was the Original, why in the name of common sense were any guide lines added after the design was finished? If it can be proved, (which I doubt) that the 6¢ came first, then your theory of a 1¢ - 3¢ - 6¢ and 12¢ set is more sensible than the Perry theory of 3¢ - 6¢ & 12¢.

Brazer claims he has proved that the 6¢ came first and I state that he hasn't proved a damn thing. His foremost bit of evidence is as follows, (Quote - page 46 - my One Cent Book, Vol. 1):

"The dots in the colorless oval over and under "SIX" are all there very distinctly as though they were originally engraved with the other dots about this oval. These dots are either partly or entirely missing on the 1¢ die proofs, thus indicating their partial or entire removal when the "Six Cents" label was removed from the transfer relief taken from the 6 cents Essay die and a new 1¢ die made with it and the "One Cent" label engraved on the lay down." (End of Quote)

I had forgotten what theory Brazer held but there it is above. I still have an idea Perry thinks that the original Die was changed from 6¢ to 1¢. See Pat Paragraphs #43, in which he tries to prove this point by stating there never was but one die.

#2. Dr. Carroll Chase, May 28, 1943.

As Brazer stated above, the presence of the dots on the 6¢ and the absence of the dots on the 1¢ prove (conclusively ?) that the 6¢ came first. Suppose that the 1¢ came first and that the engraver did not put these dots on his original design, wouldn't the presence of the dots on the 6¢ essay prove they were engraved on the 6¢ laydown when the new "SIX CENTS" label was engraved. With this evidence I can prove that the 1¢ came first and that Brazer is wrong.

I wonder why all the 6¢ proofs were cut close to the design? If this 6¢ Essay had guide lines then you can find a reason why the guide lines were cut off of the proofs, but I claim that the 6¢ die (or laydown) did not have any guide lines, and I think I can easily prove this. What then was the reason for the trimming up to the design?

If the 6¢ die had guide lines and it was desired not to show these on the proofs, then they could have inked only the design.

For example, consider the statements made by Brazer (above) viz., that the "Six Cents" label was removed from a transfer roll relief, this trimmed relief was used to make a "lay down" and the label "One Cent" was engraved on this lay down. I don't suppose there were any guide lines on Brazer's original 6¢, hence they were not transferred to the 1¢ lay down. Can you imagine any reason in the world why these guide lines were added to this imaginary 1¢ lay down?

In making a transfer roll the guide lines had to be trimmed away, so if the 1¢ die was complete after the "One Cent" label was engraved, then why add guide lines.

With best regards to Jean and yourself,

Yours as ever,

*I didn't want you to miss this one.
Throw it away - Ben*

Philately As Viewed From Boston

DR. C. EDWARD GREENE,
254 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

At a recent important auction, Mr. Souren was present, as he of course always is, when unusual and rare U. S. items are to be sold. He, as is his custom, purchased a great many superb pieces, and he always obtained the lots that he set out to get, regardless of how high the bidding went. One item went up gradually to \$400.00, due to two would-be purchasers competing for it, when he suddenly ended the competition with a bid of \$500.00, which appeared to most of the spectators as a higher price than it would have been necessary to pay. Similar episodes occurred several other times that day, and it happens regularly at all the sales that he attends. It seemed to prove that price is no object when an item meets with his approval.

Following the sale, many of the collectors adjourned to a nearby hotel for refreshments, as is the custom when the boys from different parts of the country have the opportunity to get together to renew old friendships. As Mr. Souren was present, I asked him if he would grant me an interview for publication, as I felt that MEKEEL readers would be interested in what he had to say. He readily consented, and talked freely, in answer to my questions.

I told him that his tremendous volume of sales during the past few years had created a great deal of interest and discussion, and that several stories or theories were advanced in explanation of it. The one probably most generally believed was to the effect that a wealthy man (or men) had retained him as their agent to purchase rare stamps, to hold as a hedge against inflation. Another rumor was to the effect that several large dealers were banded together to corner the market (as far as possible) with the idea of starting a new "super" company after the war, with a stock second to none.

Mr. Souren laughed off all these stories. He said that he still owned every auction lot that he had purchased in recent years and that they were in his safe, still on the auction sheets as he received them. He said that he would be very glad to show them to me, any time that I dropped into his office. He is not selling them now, as he is obtaining sufficient income from his Philatelic Research Laboratory. Our readers will recall that he organized and started this concern in recent years, and for the first time placed the study and expertization of stamps on a scientific basis.

Why, then, is he purchasing these stamps? The answer is simple, although intensely interesting. The work done on the early issues of the U. S., in his laboratory, has revealed many other major varieties, in addition to those already known and cataloged. He also has been able to form a fairly accurate estimate of the number of available items of each issue, and, more important, of the number of superb ones. In the light of this information, the present prices of many stamps are ridiculously low. At a later date, when his research is complete, the information of new varieties will be presented to collectors, with the photographic and documentary proof. Then items that today may be purchased for a few dollars will sell for large sums.

Every item offered for sale at an auction, that he is interested in, is first photographed, and then tremendously enlarged. He took from his pocket, to show me, at least a hundred 4x6-inch enlargements of stamps in that day's sale. He had paid \$500 for a block of stamps, which price seemed high to many of us. But he demonstrated to me that he obtained the block to get just one stamp from it, and stated that he would have paid \$1500 for that single copy if necessary. He showed me another picture of an apparently superb unused stamp that cataloged high. But this photo, taken with his method, showed plainly a cancellation that had been removed, so that it was invisible to the naked eye.

These facts and many others equally interesting were discussed freely, but space does not permit me to go into further details now. I was convinced, however, that Y. Souren knows exactly what he is doing when he at times pays three or four times catalog for an item. It is strictly business with an ultimate profit in view.

One statement that he made gave food for thought. He states that he can take nearly any 19th century collection of U. S. and increase its value several thousands of dollars as a result of study and proper classification in his laboratory. Many collectors have rare types, double transfers, etc., that they are not aware of.

One interesting sidelight that impressed me, as a doctor, was that Mr. Souren was a graduate in Medicine abroad. It was in medical laboratories that he learned the use of the microscope and X-Ray, and the art of research that he has applied to philately.

I am convinced that Philately owes

a lot to this gentleman, and that the hobby would be much better off if we had more collectors with the scientific ability to work along these same lines.

Until next time,
—Doc.

the BROODER, we'll be rolling in chicken money.

Don't Fail To See Philately's "Jewel" At New York Show



New York, April—The World's most valuable stamp will be presented for view of the public at the Big Stamp Show opening May 17th at Grand Central Palace in New York. The stamp will be the focal point of interest in an elaborate, specially constructed "jewel box" befitting its position as the only one in the world known to exist.

The rarity was originally printed in Georgetown, British Guiana, at the office of the "Official Gazette", by Baum and Dallas. It remained "unknown" until 1872 when this copy was discovered by Vernon Haughan, a boy collector. The stamp was sold by Vaughan to N. R. McKinnon and, in 1878, ownership passed to Thomas Ridpath to whom Mr. McKinnon sold his collection. Mr. Ridpath later sold the stamp to the late Count Phillip la Renotiere von Ferrary.

All of this time the stamp remained "unimportant," only a modest price being noted on each occasion of sale. In April 1922, this stamp came up for sale at auction during the process of liquidating the Ferrary estate, and realized the highest price ever paid for a single postage stamp, a figure in the neighborhood of \$32,500.00 to which were added agents fees, insurance, etc.

The buyer was the late Arthur Hind of Utica, New York. The stamp again changed hands following the death of Mr. Hind when his widow disposed of it by private sale to the present owner for a sum reported to be \$45,000.

This is the only copy of the one penny magenta ever discovered.

SPENCER ANDERSON

SIXTY FIVE NASSAU STREET . . . CORTLANDT 7-2572 . . . NEW YORK, N. Y.

Collections bought and appraised.

June 11th

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

I enclose herewith photo of an unused 7r1E that I just purchased. Please return photo after making any notes you may wish to.

Incidentally the stamp is fine and fresh, with part gum, and is for sale @ \$2500.00 net to me in case you have anyone interested.

Haven't heard boo from you since West sale. It certainly went over big, no doubt about it, and no small part being due to your efforts.

With best regards to Mildred and yourself, I am,

Sincerely,



434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 15, 1943.

Mr. Spencer Anderson,
65 Nassau St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Spence:

Thanks very much for the photograph. This 7R1E is surely the former Arthur Hind item. It was originally a strip of 7-8-9 which Arthur bought in a Ferrary sale back in 1921. I forgot what he paid but it was a rather reasonable price. In the Hind sale the strip sold at \$2500 and was bought by Waterhouse. It was in his exhibit at the Tipex in 1936. I wonder why the 7R was cut off of the strip. I am enclosing a photo of the strip I made at the time Arthur purchased it in 1921. The strip was illustrated in Godden's magazine in Feb. 1937 in a write-up of the Waterhouse collection.

In my book, I illustrated the finest unused 7R1E I have ever seen. Lapham has an unused block and Eusticke showed me an unused single about two years ago. These are the only unused copies I have on record.

Is it possible your single is not the Hind item? It hardly seems possible that it is not. I really do not know anyone who would be interested at present.

I understand that Ernie sold quite a nice little lot of his material in New York. I don't know who bought it or what was sold but if you were not in on it then I would guess Costales.

Yes, the West Sale went over big. I can show you a letter from Ward dated April 13, or two weeks before the sale, in which Phil stated that he thought the sale would gross \$60,000. In his wildest dream I don't think he pictured over \$75,000. Further, I am sure that Harry West hasn't the slightest conception of how great a success the sale was. He takes all the credit. It was his very keen judgement in picking the one man who could get the most out of the collection. He did the picking, and the success of the sale is a vindication of keen business sense. That is what he believes and what he has undoubtedly told his mother and sister.

My connection was simply incidental and a kindly gesture to one of his father's friends. He feels that he did his duty 100% when he passed up either Anderson or Ashbrook to handle the collection at private sale. Well Spence that's that. Ward didn't do a thing to get this collection. Harry had him in mind from the start and nobody else was ever seriously considered.

With a gross of \$109,300 who can say that Harry West is not a damn smart young man? Thus all that glitters is not gold.

Mildred joins me in kindest regards.

Sincerely,

LAW OFFICES

MICHAELS, BLACKMAR, NEWKIRK, EAGER & SWANSON

906 COMMERCE BUILDING

KANSAS CITY, MO.

May 17, 1943.

WILLIAM C. MICHAELS
CHARLES M. BLACKMAR
SAMUEL D. NEWKIRK
HENRY I. EAGER
EDWARD P. SWANSON
ANNETH E. MIDGLEY
ALPH M. JONES
BERT L. REEVES, JR.
BERT E. COLEBERG
WARD S. BIGGAR

DELBERT J. HAFF
OF COUNSEL

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
434 South Grand,
Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

My dear Stanley:

I just got home from New York last Saturday. I was there attending an insurance counsel meeting but I had an opportunity to see four or five of my stamp friends. I was surprised at one thing I learned and that is that there has been a change in the wind respecting values of off-condition 19th Century U. S.; that whereas such things had been previously selling from ten to twenty percent of catalogue they are now going at from twenty-five to fifty percent; that the mail bidders at auctions were still sending in their bids on the old basis and were getting nothing; and Mr. Stryker told me it was astonishing the way the floor was eating up off-condition 19th Century U. S. and covers. Of course the trend all along the line is up except as to Postmasters Provisionals and Confederates. I did not inquire respecting foreigners; they do not interest me.

To date I have not yet received the prices realized at the West sale, but from what I read in the stamp papers and from what I was told in New York the prices realized were much above those that were anticipated. You did a very good job on the cataloguing, although personally I would have arranged the photographs in different places than you did, but that is a matter of opinion and I suppose it was discussed thoroughly by you and Phil and you figured it out that the way you did it was the best way. At all events it is the results that count and you certainly had some marvelous results.

I have had some correspondence, etc., with Mr. Fleckenstein about my collection. He told me about going down to have you appraise it and so forth, which was a good idea, but his offer of \$4,200.00 for the collection did not interest me and I told him so. I suppose that sooner or later I will sell the whole collection through Dan Kelleher or Harmer-Rooke and Company or Percy Doane. One is bound to get the market value of these stamps at a first class auction provided they are well catalogued and well grouped and there is reasonable publicity

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

May 17, 1943

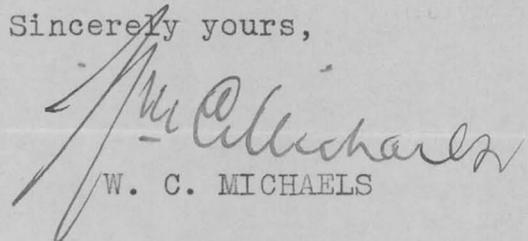
given the sale.

I have been having about as much fun getting rid of my stamps as I did collecting them and I have certainly marketed a world of stuff, those I had that did not interest me any longer and a world of seconds, and I have gotten very good results. I cannot say that I have been disappointed in any sale with the possible exception of one and maybe I shouldn't have been disappointed in that. I was told that the present upward trend will probably continue as to straight issues and as to covers, but that Confederates and Postmasters and Locals were off, but on straight issues the boys certainly are grabbing them and not sneering any more because a stamp is off center or cut into; the condition fetish still prevails but not in such an unreasoning degree as formerly.

I assume that you had some bids from Mr. Fleckenstein. I hope that he got everything he wanted but if he did he paid some swell prices, but the chances are that he did not get everything he wanted. The competition seemed to be terrific and I believe that your articles and publicity work are largely responsible for the result and you have my heartiest congratulations. C. C. Hart said he only got one lot although he put in some stiff bids through you.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,


W. C. MICHAELS

WCM:MA

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

May 20, 1943.

Mr. Wm. C. Michaels,
906 Commerce Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Will:

For some weeks past I have been expecting a letter from you regarding your correspondence with Fleckenstein. First, permit me to state this point. You and I have been good friends for a number of years but when a person, no matter who he is, asks my opinion on any philatelic subject he gets what I think is the truth regardless.

I am under no obligation whatsoever to Fleckenstein in any way shape nor form. My dealings with him have been comparatively small, hence in giving him the advice I have given him on several occasions I was not influenced in any way nor did I have any interest in any items that he might have acquired in your collection.

I am explaining this to you because I was impressed with one thing. I might say, surprised because it looked to me like you were trying to take advantage of Fleckenstein's ignorance of stamps and to sell him your accumulation at the highest possible figures. Really Will I was amazed and frankly I never suspected you would do such a thing.

At first you tried to sell him your lot for \$12,000. Then you cut the price to \$5,600. Suppose Fleckenstein had listened to your sales talk on the \$12,000 price and paid you such a ridiculous sum. When you cut the price to \$5,600, Fleckenstein again appealed to me for advice, and I told him what sum it was safe for him to pay for your stamps.

I think \$4,200.00 was a darn swell bid for the great quantity of poor ~~annation~~ items in your collection. At least I doubt if anybody else has made you as good a cash bid.

We have had a lot of correspondence in the past on how was the best method to sell your stamps. I gave you honest advice and I never thought of charging you a penny.

Frankly I don't think you played fair with Fleckenstein because I don't think anyone will agree that trying to obtain \$12,000 for your stamps, then cutting the price to \$5,600 is fair practice, but maybe I have a warped conception of what is right and wrong in this world.

Because I did not think your stamps were worth anything like \$12,000 I advised Fleckenstein not to think of paying any such a sum. Because I was positive that \$5,600 was also much too high, I advised him not to invest such a sum in a large lot of down right poor

#2. Mr. Wm. C. Michaels, May 20, 1943.

material.

Anybody could have received the same advice from me because I don't see why friendship could be expected to be used to enveigle a buyer into paying more for a collection than the collection is intrinsically worth. Maybe I don't know the value of One Cent 1851's and One Cent 1857's, but on the other hand, maybe I do, and maybe I do know such values better than Dan Kelleher or any other eastern dealer. Kelleher's appraisal was ridiculous and was come-on stuff in order to persuade you to turn over the collection for him to auction. It is darn lucky you didn't because I can well imagine how the poor condition items would have been slaughtered.

I have always told you that your collection should be broken up and the few fine things sold separately. It is a silly mistake to believe that a few fine things will enhance the value of a lot of poor stuff. The only way to achieve such a thing is to pick out some fool who hasn't the proper conception of condition and then to impose on his ignorance. It certainly looked to me that you thought you had such a victim when you uncovered Fleckenstein.

The above will give you no illusions as to how I felt regarding your whole correspondence with Fleckenstein, much of which I read with amused interest. You really missed your calling Will because I think you would have made a very great stamp merchant.

Now for your letter of the 17th.

I was indeed surprised to learn that there has been a change in the wind respecting values of off-condition 19th Century stamps. Personally, I have seen no evidence of same in auctions in the last six months and I follow auction prices with much interest. For example, in the West sale fine to superb condition went - as usual - at high prices. There is nothing unusual about this. On the other hand, where the condition was poor, the prices were in line - as usual - with the poor condition. If you doubt this fact, study auction prices and condition of the auctioned pieces.

Last month Serphos had a large sale of U. S. 19th and Confederates. In this sale were a lot of "crumbs." Things which were fine brought good prices, and lousy condition brought darn low prices in relation to catalogue and the values of similar items in good - fine or superb condition.

Auction dealers, in times like these, stress the fantastic auction prices, and exaggerate how well poor items are selling, all of which is come-on stuff and you have had too much experience in this game to fall for such stuff.

May I thank you very kindly for your complimentary remarks regarding my participation in the West Sale. My services were engaged by the Trust Company to "collaborate with Ward in preparing the catalogue and in furnishing advance publicity."

I had nothing whatsoever to do with the illustrations, their arrangement, size, quality of photo engraving or grouping of the various subjects. Ward was holding the sale, it was not mine. I was paid a

#3. Mr. Wm. C. Michaels, May 20, 1943.

fixed fee and "necessary" traveling expenses. Ward was paid 10% of the gross. Thus if my efforts added \$34,000 to the gross, (as I am given credit by many who are competent to judge) then I put an extra \$3,400 in Ward's pocket and not an extra dime in my own.

Ward had full say as to the size of the catalogue, also the printing and general appearance. After I wrote many descriptions he cut them down to abbreviated form in order to save printing expense. Wherever a dollar could be saved an effort was made to save it, hence not enough catalogues were printed for the enormous demand I alone created, at a price of \$1.00 per copy.

Again referring to your lot of the 1¢ 1851-1857. I note that you expect to sell it thru Kelleher, Harmer Rooke or Doane. If you want to do the very thing you should not do, then pick Doane. Now you know very well you are not going to do any such a thing because Doane is a sick man and besides the procession passed him by many years ago. You are not going to pick Dan Kelleher because you know darn well that Dan likes to play with blue chips and small chicken feed is no object to him. In other words, he wouldn't turn a finger to make a success of such a small sale for you. The same would apply to Gordon Harmer.

From any of these three the net you would receive would surely be far less than the sum Fleckenstein bid you. While you may not realize it, I did you a favor when I obtained for you a cash bid of \$4,200 for a lot of material which was exceptionally poor. And I never had any intention of charging you a red cent to obtain the bid for you. Instead of feeling sore at Fleckenstein you should have thanked him very kindly even if you did not care to accept. Remember \$4,200 is a lot of money for a collection which has so much poor condition.

I had a lot of bids for Fleckenstein at the West Sale but he obtained very few lots. Up to this time he has a very poor conception of the value of fine condition as compared to poor condition. If he was better educated on this important point I doubt if he would have been interested in your lot.

I did not have a single bid from Mr. Hart, though I wrote him and asked him if there was any advice I could give him on the sale. The fact is I didn't even obtain a reply to my letter.

On the other hand, I advised Mr. Newbury and several other large buyers what to buy and I obtained some very fine things for them.

We may deplore the fact that poor things do not bring the same scale of prices as the fine gems command, but investing money in stamps is not different from buying investments. It is much safer to buy only the fine things in stamps.

Again my thanks for your kind words on the West Sale. While some credit was doubtless due me, it must be remembered that West was a keen judge of condition, and that while he had many poor things in his collection, it was as a whole, a remarkable collection and it

#4. Mr. Wm. C. Michaels, May 20, 1943.

was put together along the lines I advocate.

Sincerely yours,

LAW OFFICES

MICHAELS, BLACKMAR, NEWKIRK, EAGER & SWANSON

906 COMMERCE BUILDING

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILLIAM C. MICHAELS
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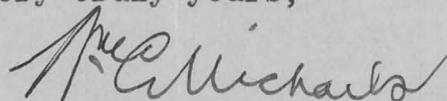
DELBERT J. HAFF
OF COUNSEL

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
434 South Grand,
Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Stanley:

Your very surprising letter of May 20th, unjustly and unfairly criticising the ethics and good faith, if not the integrity, of both Dan Kelleher and myself, has made it necessary for me to review the Ashbrook-Michaels correspondence for the past several years. I have a long memory and a very good one and I recall things you had written to me bearing upon the matters referred to in your letter that will, I feel quite confident, make your face red. But one cannot, in such an instance, rely on his memory entirely. I want to be able to quote you exactly even with dates and so forth. I do not want to go off half-cocked as you have done and so I am writing this letter to tell you to bear with me for a few days because it is quite a job to review three or four hundred letters, but, Stanley, it must be done, and in due time, perhaps next week, as soon as I can devote ^{more} ~~all~~ of my time to examining these letters, you will receive a very full letter.

Very truly yours,


W. C. MICHAELS

WCM:MA

LAW OFFICES

MICHAELS, BLACKMAR, NEWKIRK, EAGER & SWANSON

906 COMMERCE BUILDING

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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DELBERT J. HAFF
OF COUNSEL

June 14, 1943

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
434 South Grand,
Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Stanley:

My first reaction upon reading your amazing and inexplicable letter of May 20th was simply to ignore it; but upon reflection I came to the conclusion that, since you had made unfounded charges not only against my good faith but also against the good faith of my friend, Dan Kelleher, and had, by inference, if not directly, classified my friend Mr. Fleckenstein as a "fool" and an ignoramus and had made unkind allusions to Percy Doane and Gordon Harmer, your letter could not be ignored and that it was my duty to my friends, as well as to myself and, really, to you also, to resent the imputations and to refute the charges by documentary evidence, indeed, as to some things, by your own words. I said your letter was inexplicable, but I am not so sure of that. It is never wise to call names or to form conclusions challenging any man's motives unless one has indisputable documentary proof. One should never go off "half-cocked", i.e., form or express conclusions unless he has all the available facts before him, not mere fragments or partial facts, but all of the available facts. Your friend Ireton will agree with me that every experienced lawyer knows that far fewer cases would be launched in court had counsel for plaintiffs not taken for granted that the facts presented to counsel by the clients were all the facts and had investigated the stories of the clients and had dug out the other fellows' stories. You, yourself, recognized that when you said in your letter to me of March 11, 1942, that "there are always two sides to every argument". You forgot that proverb; indeed, as I will show, you had forgotten several other proverbs and, manifestly, you had forgotten a lot of other things you said in previous correspondence. These things will be pointed out as we go along. To gather up these references and not to go off half-cocked, as you have done, necessitated the tedious examination of a vast correspondence from 1935, over six hundred and fifty pages. This has taken a great many hours of my time. But it was necessary. The excerpts quoted will not be chronologically arranged but rather will be used or referred to as germane to the various points as they arise. I shall give the dates, and the quotations and references will be accurate, as may be verified by reference to your own files.

Perhaps a partial explanation of your extraordinary letter is that, unfortunately, you have a poor memory, one that is not dependable. This is proved by your own admission in your letter of April 22, 1937, where you said:

Stanley B. Ashbrook

"I have a rather poor memory, hence I cannot depend on it but I can honestly state that I cannot recall ever seeing this item before."

You probably will not remember the incident that caused you to make that admission, so, to refresh your recollection, let me briefly review the incident. In 1931 you entrusted to Phil Ward the sale of your collection or parts of it at net prices fixed by you on each item. Ward sent me some pages containing various nice items. I kept five items and remitted \$135.00 to Ward on October 26, 1931. One of those items was an unused block of six 1¢ 1851 (75-76-77-85-86-87 L 1 Late); the price was \$75.00. The block had gum, but, as it turned out later, it was fake gum. I never questioned the block and it remained in my collection until I sent all of my 1¢ 1851-57s to you for remounting; that was in February 1937. At that time you were writing your wonderful book on the 1¢ stamp. That book was issued in June 1938. I said on July 3, 1938 to you, and I say now that I think that was the finest philatelic study and work ever published on any stamp. Well, you did not think it wise to permit gum to remain on any early U. S. Stamps, at least that is what you said in a letter dated February 25, 1937. Evidently, you were not of that opinion in 1931, since the block of six had gum on it when it was entrusted by you to Ward. When my one cent collection was being remounted by you in 1937 you, very clearly, had entirely forgotten (and you so stated in your letter of April 22nd, 1937) that you had ever owned that block. You did not recognize it, and, following your then adopted practice respecting gum, you gave that block a warm water bath. And, Presto! What happened? The block came apart; it had been badly torn and regummed. You showed it to me when I was at your house April 16, 1937. When I returned home I resurrected my 1931 correspondence with Ward, and found that I was correct in suspecting that I had paid Ward \$75.00 for the block. I so informed you on April 20, 1937, and stated that I would take up the matter with Ward, but in your letter of April 22nd, you said not to do that since the block was a part of your collection. It was then that you wrote me that you had a very poor memory and you promised to make good my loss. You kept the block and said you probably could salvage a single or two out of the wreck. Did I sneer or challenge your good faith? I certainly did not. I believed then and I believe now that you were in good faith, that someone had put one over on you and that you were ignorant of the true character of the block, which was not discovered until you, yourself, developed that the gum was fake and that the block was no good. I try to believe and usually do believe in the good faith of every man's conduct unless I have indisputable proof to the contrary. Dan Kelleher has just discovered that my beautiful Type 1A which you never suspected and which I never questioned is a skillfully repaired copy. I bought it for \$50.00 many years ago from a reputable dealer. Well, it will be sold for what it really is, and I will take my medicine with a smile and do no squawking.

Your poor memory can only be a partial explanation of your curious letter but a poor memory does not even partially either

Stanley B. Ashbrook

excuse or justify the unwarranted charges, reflections or inuendos impugning the good faith or the motives of myself or any of the men mentioned in your letter. You were no more justified in making those charges than Clarence Brazer was justified in publicly insinuating that you, Stanley Ashbrook, had appropriated to your own use, without credit, certain material of which Brazer claimed to be the author. On January 28, 1937, you issued and circulated a printed "Statement by Stanley B. Ashbrook" in which you branded Brazer's "Note" as "not only a false statement of facts, but a false attack by Brazer on me because he had dared to write on a subject he evidently very foolishly considered his own personal property".

In your letter of May 20th you make statements clearly calculated to dissuade me from sending my collection to Kelleher, Doane or Harmer-Rooke. The other methods of disposal were (a) to sell the collection as a whole by "private treaty" or (b) to let someone, on a commission basis, or myself, peddle out the fine items and to dump the remains at auction. More than once (December 9th and 21st, 1942, February 15th and February 23rd, 1943) you suggested, if not solicited, that I mark up the items and let you sell them for me, but I told you always that I did not want my collection peddled and did not want to break up the collection. Harmer-Rooke and Company, on January 23, 1943, suggested that I mark up the items and let them sell them at private sale and they offered to do "extensive" advertising, charging fifteen percent on all sales of items at \$100.00 or over and seventeen and one-half percent on items less than \$100.00. I refused that offer just as I refused yours. My judgment may be wrong, but that is of no concern to anybody but myself. Anyone can sell fine items, and after all, the less than fine things would have to be auctioned. On October 30, 1940 you, yourself, said: "After all, stamps are worth what they bring at auction * * *". The stamps were mine and I did not feel under any obligation to you or to anyone else to permit the marketing of my stamps. If you were disappointed that I did not accept your suggestions to let you market my stamps, I am sorry, but the method proposed never appealed to me.

In replying to your letter of February 18, 1937, wherein you had enclosed a copy of your printed statement respecting Brazer's charges I stated (and it may very well be restated here to you):

"If Brazer had ever practiced law he would have known better than to make any charge of any kind at any time until he had made some investigation. We lawyers learn that it is very dangerous to jump to conclusions and to assume things when the slightest investigation will disclose that the assumption is erroneous."

In your letter to me of October 16, 1941, you stated, "I don't want to go off half-cocked on an idea like this, and to raise any ill-feeling or controversy". Now, Stanley, you seem to have forgotten that excellent principle and that you have now gone off half-cocked will quite fully be demonstrated.

Stanley B. Ashbrook

In discussing Elliott Perry and his statements against Mr. Needham you stated to me on March 11, 1942:

"I came to the conclusion that there are always two sides to an argument and that possibly Elliott had so magnified his side that it had gotten entirely out of bounds and had developed into an insane mania."

In that same letter you stated:

"Did Needham know there were fakes in his collection? Had Needham purchased them in good faith? Or did Needham himself make these things or have some one make them for him?"

Here is concrete evidence that you did know that there were always two sides to every question. Here also is evidence that you do know that there is such a thing as "good faith".

On October 1, 1936, I mailed to you a rather full report of what happened at the A.P.S. Convention at Omaha. I sent a copy of that letter to Harry Lindquist. In your letter to me of October 5, 1936, you asked me if I had any objection to you sending my letter of October 1st on to Judge Emerson. In my answer to you dated October 6, 1936, I said:

"Yes, you may send my letter to Judge Emerson. That letter was not for publication but there is not a thing in it that isn't the precise truth. I have made it a rule for many, many years never to write a letter that would cause me to blush or to have to explain or apologize for if it were printed on the first page of the leading daily in my city or spread upon every billboard in town. This does not mean that I do not sometimes write confidential letters, but nevertheless there is nothing in any letter that I ever write that I would be ashamed to see in print."

In going through the Ashbrook-Michaels correspondence of the last seven or more years I did not find that I had violated, even one single time, this most wise and wholesome rule. There is not a single letter of mine to you at any time or on any subject which if printed on the front page of a daily paper or in any philatelic magazine would cause me to blush or require me to explain or to apologize for or to try to excuse. And that goes for this letter, too. But in that same batch of correspondence I have found a large number of letters from you which I do not believe you would like to see printed in any philatelic or any other magazine. For example, you have said some very unkind things about several men. I wonder if you remember the reflections you cast upon the mental condition of Warren Colson (April 11, 1941) and Elliott Perry (March 11 and December 21, 1942) and upon the trustworthiness of Mr. Guest

Stanley B. Ashbrook

(October 16, 1940). If you had reflected on your letter to me of May 20th and before sending it asked yourself some questions I feel sure you never would have sent it. But you jumped to conclusions without having all the available facts and you forgot that there "are always two sides to everything". You also forgot the legal presumption that everybody is presumed to act in good faith. How simple it would have been for you to have written to me and asked for all the facts. But you didn't do that. You went off half-cocked and assumed on a mere fraction of the facts, a lot of things that were certainly not justified by all of the facts. Stanley, I can solemnly and truthfully say to you that in my over seventy-two years of life never has anybody, and when I say "anybody" I mean exactly that, challenged or reflected upon my private, public, or professional honor or on my good faith or integrity in any transaction in or out of court. It remained for you, a long-time good friend of mine, to be the first. To say that your letter was shocking is to put it mildly. It made me sad, very, very sad because I have liked you. You have done a marvelous work for American philately and have assisted me with advice and service and I have always written you appreciative letters and have never quibbled about your service charges. I counted you as one of my very best friends and I appointed you as one of the arbiters to advise and assist in the disposal of my stamps after my death and it grieves me very much indeed to think that you, of all the people in the world, should write such an unjustified letter to me as you did.

You indicate in your letter of May 20th that you had seen my "whole correspondence with Fleckenstein". I am in no position to dispute that statement but if you did read all the correspondence (which would take considerable time) then your letter of May 20th to me is much less understandable than before. I intend to write to Mr. Fleckenstein and find out from him whether his statements to you and the letters he showed you were in conformity with what I shall state in this letter. You are greatly mistaken in assuming that I am sore at Mr. Fleckenstein. I am not sore, not in the slightest degree; Mr. Fleckenstein has been a fine, courteous gentleman at all times. He is welcome in my house at any time. He was under no obligation to buy my stamps. If for any reason he did not want them; that was his affair. And if I did not like his offers, that is my affair.

I have gone over the Fleckenstein file, as well as the Frank Pollard Brown file, and I must patiently and at some length tell you some things you could have found out by inquiry, but didn't. Mr. Brown, with whom I had had several business dealings, wrote me that he had some clients who wanted early United States stamps. I had written to him that I had a lot of the 1¢ and 3¢ 1851-57 stamps, so I sent to Mr. Brown about three hundred and thirty, perhaps a few more, duplicate 1¢ 1851s, including a partially reconstructed plate.

Stanley B. Ashbrook

I told him that the price was \$325.00 net to me, that perhaps he could sell them for as much as \$500.00, but that that was a matter of indifference to me. All I wanted was \$325.00. On the day that those stamps were sent by express, or the day after, I received a letter from Mr. Fleckenstein, stating that he had been told that I had some duplicate 1¢ 1851s that I would probably sell. I immediately wrote to Mr. Brown, sending him a copy of the letter of Fleckenstein and suggested to Mr. Brown to get in touch with Fleckenstein. I also wrote that same day to Mr. Fleckenstein to get in touch with Mr. Brown. These men did get together at Plymouth, Michigan, with the result, so Mr. Brown told me, that all of my stamps and the album in which they were mounted, were sold on or about October 1, 1942, to Mr. Fleckenstein for \$400.00 and Mr. Brown enclosed his check to me for \$325.00. About that sale you said, December 23, 1942:

"I might have sold him your 1¢ 1851 lot sold through Brown but I didn't think you cared to sell so cheap * * *".

On October 9th Mr. Fleckenstein was in Kansas City on business. He called me on the phone and asked for an appointment, stating that he would like to see my collection. I made an appointment to be at my house at seven o'clock that evening. He asked if he could bring out a friend of his, Mr. Crouch, an official of the Butler Manufacturing Company, who was also a collector; I understood that Mr. Fleckenstein was the representative in Michigan of the Butler Manufacturing Company. These men showed up promptly at my house. We went through my collection of 1¢ 1851s and 1857s as well as my 1847s, my Postmasters and one or two other albums. Since my 19th Century collections were housed in about thirty albums it was impossible to go through all of them. Mr. Fleckenstein told me that he had not yet had dinner. At that time at my house, Mr. Fleckenstein asked me if I had any idea of ever selling my collection of the 1¢ stamp. I told him I had no present intention of selling that collection; that I had marketed a great many things in the past ten years but that I thought I would hang on to my "pets", meaning my 1¢ 1851s-57s, but I told him that I might some day want to sell them, that I was getting along in years and perhaps it would be better if I became the executor of my own philatelic estate, or words to that effect. He asked me then that if I ever decided to sell my 1¢ collection would I give him the first chance. I refused to do that and stated that I would give nobody any first chance, that I never made a promise that I did not keep, therefore, I was very, very careful never to make promises. Now that was on October 9th. About that time I had started in to catalogue all of my collections. The job has not yet been finished. I started in with the Postmasters, then my 1847s, then my 1¢ 1851-57s. I catalogued these things by pages, making notes, however, as to each stamp and making a recap by pages. I used the catalogue values, making estimates on many items not catalogued, and, where I had the data, I put down the cost prices. That was in October. The system I used was not satisfactory to me.

Stanley B. Ashbrook

Later on, in November, I made an entirely new appraisalment of my 1¢ 1851-57s, disregarding my October sheets. That appraisalment is in two columns, one is the catalogue value, with estimates on uncatalogued items, the other is headed "Probable Gross Auction Values". At that time I worked not only from the catalogue but also from price lists of Souren, Spencer Anderson, and Stern, and also I worked from over twenty priced catalogues of important auction sales. In most cases I did not have to refer to the printed prices furnished by the auctioneer since I had annotated the auction catalogues from the printed lists of prices realized. The earliest catalogue was of the Chase sale in 1925, the others were all important sales of more recent years and were right down to date. The total catalogue value in that November appraisalment (using estimates on those items that were not priced in the specialized catalogue) was nearly \$18,000.00. And the probable gross auction value was figured at between \$14,800.00 and \$16,000.00 (estimating unique pieces); estimated auction commissions I figured at about \$2,500.00. I disregarded the catalogue values because the catalogue prices do not mean much and I thought that I had made ample deductions on all items not prime of which I had many.

Later on I furnished the November tabulations to Mr. Fleckenstein and I assume that he had them with him at Fort Thomas because on the back of one of these sheets are page tabulations in pencil, but erased by Mr. Fleckenstein, which Mr. Fleckenstein has told me in a letter were the page by page appraisalments by Ashbrook. On November 17, 1942, Mr. Fleckenstein wrote: Needless to add that I am hopeful you will give me first refusal of those one cent '51s when you have them catalogued and if you decide to let them go". On January 14, 1943, Mr. Fleckenstein wrote: I pestered you to consider the sale". On November 12, 1942, I wrote J.G.F. that I was appraising my 1¢ stamps, but I had not yet decided what I was going to do with them, "but may decide to sell them. * * * I do not intend to peddle them around. I am not a dealer or a peddler".

On December 8, 1943, I sent to Mr. Fleckenstein the two volumes of my collection. Included in the package were the twenty-five priced auction catalogues I had worked from and two price lists and in the back of one of the volumes was Sauren's price list. I enclose herewith for your inspection a copy of the list of the twenty-five completely priced catalogues sent to Mr. Fleckenstein. You will observe that nearly all of them were of important sales; all of them included 1¢ 1851-57 stamps. I used considerable space in my letter of December 8th to tell Mr. Fleckenstein how I arrived at the figure of \$12,000.00, as I have heretofore detailed to you. I said in that letter:

"I estimated that the block of 81, if properly catalogued, in a well publicized sale, would bring somewhere between \$2,500.00 and \$3,000.00. Ashbrook told me that he thought it could easily be sold for \$5,000.00. I think that Mr. Ashbrook is much too high, but he may be right, who knows?"

Stanley B. Ashbrook

Now let us look at some more documents. In your letter of February 18, 1937 to me, discussing the block of 81 you stated that you had paid \$2,600.00 for the block and that you had bought it for Mr. Hind. What you charged Mr. Hind for your services I do not know, but I seem to recall that you told at your house that you charged him \$200.00 which would make the price \$2,800.00 to Mr. Hind. Now look at this. You stated in that letter to me:

"Regardless of what has happened since Hind acquired this piece he still thinks he got a bargain - I recall Emerson paid \$5,650.00 for a Millbury tied to cover. On this basis I think your piece is worth at least twice as much."

Were you trying to tell Michaels on February 18, 1937 that you thought the block of 81 was then worth at least \$11,500.00, or did you mean twice as much as Mr. Hind paid? And your letter went on:

"But that is just my idea and I may be prejudiced, however, the day will come when a block like this will easily be worth twice what Hind paid. You did not buy this item, they simply made you a present of it."

If you will look up your copy of that letter you will see that I have quoted you exactly. Of course, when I received that letter I thought you were too enthusiastic, but, Stanley, if you meant that block was worth \$11,500.00 in 1937 is that not only \$500.00 less than the price named to J.G.F. for the whole collection? But perhaps you meant only \$5,600.00, which, by the way, is \$4,100.00 more than your appraisal to J.G.F. Nothing has happened to that block since 1937; it is still as beautiful as ever. It is unique insofar as the left pane is concerned. How come you now think it is now worth so much less than you said it was worth in 1937? I told Mr. Fleckenstein that I had estimated that block at \$2,500.00 to \$3,000.00. And so I had Stanley B. Ashbrook's appraisal on that stamp of at least \$5,000.00. I hope that you were right in stating that "some day that block will bring twice as much as Mr. Hind paid for it", that is to say, \$5,600.00. Referring again to my letter to Mr. Fleckenstein of December 8, 1942, I said:

"You will have the catalogues and the price lists and make up your own mind. * * * If you want a little further time than ten days to make your examination, please let me know, and perhaps it can be arranged. But I do not want it to be sent out of your possession to any dealer or any other person to get his views although I have no objection at all to having you consult others so long as you retain possession of the collection."

Stanley B. Ashbrook

I had had my banker here get a line on Mr. Fleckenstein, both as to his financial ability and as to his integrity. The report was first class; and so I trusted Mr. Fleckenstein and I might trust others but I would not trust with my stamps any stranger or man I did not have a report on. It was, as stated, entirely a matter of indifference to me what dealers or collectors J.G.F. consulted in Detroit or anywhere else so long as he did not part with the possession of the stamps. You indicated in your letter of May 20th to me that you had reviewed the "whole correspondence of Fleckenstein". I wonder, however, if you read the copy of Mr. Fleckenstein's very nice letter to me of December 15, 1942. Anyway, I enclose herewith a copy of that letter and I do hope that you will read it. Note that Mr. Fleckenstein states:

"The price you named, Mr. Michaels, in my opinion, is most reasonable. I heartily agree with you that this collection at auction this winter would net you more and I am basing this on prices realized at recent New York auctions that have been well advertised."

Mr. Fleckenstein then went on to tell me why he could not buy it. The reasons were economic. That he had two daughters to educate and that his life insurance outlays were heavy and that his taxes were heavy and that the outlook for 1943 was for lesser income and higher taxes, and he offered to reimburse me for the express charges and cost of insurance and asked me to let him know what these amounts were. He stated that my report of his financial responsibility was "like the report of Mark Twain's death". Please read that letter even if you have read it before and you will observe that there is no allusion whatever that he had consulted you or anybody else. Indeed, he told me in that letter, "I have shown them to no one and even excluded the children from my home office while examining them."

I wrote a longhand letter to Mr. Fleckenstein on December 19, 1942, telling him the collection arrived safely and for him to forget all about the express charges and the insurance premium of \$30.00. On January 4th Mr. Fleckenstein wrote me another nice letter and enclosed his check for \$30.00 to reimburse me for insurance and stated that if I ever offered the collection or any portion of it at auction to let him know who would handle it so that he could bid on certain items and he expressed a desire to see me again and look over other portions of my collection. I told him he was welcome at any time.

Now between those dates I consulted Mr. Walters of the Kansas City Stamp Company respecting the value of this collection. Mr. Walters has been a successful stamp dealer in Kansas City for many years. He is not a "big" dealer and makes no big splurges and he does not know as much about the value of early United States things as you do or any of the New York dealers, but his opinion is worth something. He had seen this collection several times.

Stanley B. Ashbrook

He keeps up with auction prices and he told me that he thought \$12,000.00 was a bit too high, that in his opinion a dealer who was able financially and had the proper clientele could afford to pay \$10,500.00 for the collection. So later, on January 7, 1943, I wrote to Mr. Fleckenstein that I had a nibble on the collection from a man on the West Coast, which was true, but that I did not believe he was financially able to handle it but that I was then getting a report on him and then I said:

"If you could see your way clear to take the collection at \$1,500.00 off the price I made, I would let it go. I hate to have a lot of correspondence with dealers or auction men. It is a nuisance and worth considerable to me to avoid such things."

And I expressed the desire to see him if he ever came to Kansas City. Mr. Fleckenstein answered that even at \$10,500.00 it would still be a luxury and that he could not handle it.

On the day I received Mr. Fleckenstein's letter of January 17 I wrote to Spencer Anderson who had previously told me that he had heard in New York that I intended to sell my stamps. In my letter I described the collection and priced it to him at \$10,500.00 and asked him if he was interested. I told Mr. Anderson how I had arrived at the figures. Anderson wrote on January 23rd that he would be glad to see the collection. On January 25th I sent him the collection and in that letter, among other things, I stated that Stanley Ashbrook had told me that the block of 81 could probably be sold at \$5,000.00 and I remarked that I thought Stanley was too enthusiastic. On January 28th Mr. Anderson returned the collection, and wrote me that the price I named was too high. He made no counter proposition and asked me to bill him for my outlay which, by the way, I did not do.

About a week after that, on January 30, 1943, I asked Eugene Klein if I could have his permission to send the collection back to him at my expense "for your advice respecting the collection and what I ought to do about it". I told him that I didn't need any money, was not under economic pressure and did not have to sell anything, but had simply concluded that it was time I began "putting my house in order" and I told him that later on I might want to sell my '47s and some other things. He told me he would be glad to give me his advice, and on February 3rd I sent the 1¢ collection on to him. Mr. Klein returned the stamps February 18th and wrote me that he thought the collection would realize \$6,000.00 at auction but that I might do better selling it at private sale. Mr. Klein then, as I had requested, gave me his commission schedule which, by the way, is less than that of Mr. Kelleher or of Harmer-Rooke and Company.

On February 26th I sent to Mr. Fleckenstein my check for \$20.00, telling him that I had used the insurance to send the

Stanley B. Ashbrook

collection to two different dealers to get their views as to value, method of marketing, etc., and told him that the letters I had received from dealers had caused "some disillusionment in my mind as to values" and I said to Mr. Fleckenstein that Mr. Ashbrook wants me to price up each item and let him sell it for me on a commission basis, but I said:

"I do not like that method. I am also writing today to Dan Kelleher to get his views on what I should do about it. I have done business with Mr. Kelleher for twenty-five years and I appreciate his judgment."

On the same day I did write to Kelleher asking him if I could send the stamps on to him for his advice, etc., telling him that I did not want to peddle out the stamps. Mr. Kelleher answered on March 3rd that he should be glad to examine the collection and give me his views and said that he thought my decision not to peddle the stamps was wise as it would "simply mean the loss of the really desirable pieces - it would spoil it as an auction attraction". And I concur fully in that conclusion.

On March 5th I sent the collection to Mr. Kelleher and told him that I did not want something for nothing and that I should expect him to bill me for his services and advice respecting the collection, and stated that I seriously doubted if the collection could be sold at auction for \$10,000.00, and that if auctioned I would want either Ashbrook or Chase to write the catalogue and would pay either of them a reasonable fee. In the meantime Raymond Weill of New Orleans had been writing for me to send my collection down to him, and I remarked on that in the letter to D.F.K. On March 15, Kelleher wrote me at some length, giving me his appraisals, page by page, and stated that his figures "represent the lowest I believe you could expect, so in view of this I have no doubt it would do better than the sum arrived at. However, beware of promised 'big results' which seldom materialize".

He stated that if I could market the collection intact for "better than \$6,000.00 you should try to do so before offering it at auction", and stated that regarding his compensation he would be content to leave the matter to me. His figures totaled \$5,783.00, gross, which sum you now say "is ridiculous". On March 22nd I acknowledged receipt of the collection from Mr. Kelleher and sent him my check for \$50.00 and asked him to be frank and tell me if that was too little and I asked him for his auction terms. Mr. Kelleher replied on March 29th that the \$50.00 I sent him did compensate him for his work and he gave me his auction terms and stated that "on material sold for the Emerson Estate I received a flat fee of 17 1/2%". On March 2, Mr. Fleckenstein wrote me a friendly letter stating that he considered Laurence and Stryker as one of the best auction houses, and stated that he liked the suggestion of letting Ashbrook sell the items in-

Stanley B. Ashbrook

dividually and thought I would get more in the long run that way, although "of course, it would take much longer to market the entire collection than via the auction route". Now then, I had before me the views of Mr. Klein and of Mr. Kelleher with a detailed appraisal by Mr. Kelleher and also the opinion of Mr. Anderson that my figure of \$10,500.00 was too high, also I had the opinion of Mr. Walters, but I thought more of Mr. Kelleher's advice than of any of them. It was wholly disinterested advice. I had employed him as a man employs a lawyer or a doctor and he gave me his best views and they were honest, and I think you will now agree that your reflections against Mr. Kelleher's motives in your letter to me were without justification, and a great mistake. And so on March 24th I wrote to Mr. Fleckenstein that I had heard from different dealers respecting values and methods of marketing, etc., and that the letters had caused me "disillusionment". I told him that Mr. Kelleher had taken four or five days to examine the collection and make his appraisements and that he had written me fully, stating that he thought it was a mistake to let anybody peddle my stamps, or for me to attempt to set a price on any item or group of items, and then I said to Mr. Fleckenstein:

"I am convinced from what Mr. Kelleher has written to me and what other dealers have stated that the value of this collection as stated to you last December of \$12,000.00 and which sum you thought with me was reasonable, is in fact considerably too high, and so Mr. Fleckenstein, I have made up my mind to offer this collection to you, in precisely the same shape as it was when you saw it, at exactly one-half the price placed on the collection in the first instance; in other words, the price now is \$6,000.00; indeed, it is less than that because I will allow you to credit the \$400.00 which you paid to Mr. Brown for a lot of my duplicates which came out of this collection. In other words, I am prepared now to sell this collection to you for \$5,600.00 net to me. If, as you stated, you thought \$12,000.00 was reasonable, what do you think of this?"

On March 30th Mr. Fleckenstein asked me to again send the collection on to him at Ionia and asked me if I would send him Kelleher's letter referred to in my former letter to Mr. Fleckenstein. This I did on March 31st, sending Mr. Fleckenstein the collection and also Mr. Kelleher's letter of March 15th. I also enclosed my appraisal figures on this collection made in November, calling attention to the fact that I had noted on the right edge of my appraisal papers, in red pencil, Mr. Kelleher's figures, and stated:

"You will see how widely apart were Mr. Kelleher's appraisements and my own. I figured the catalogue value at \$17,810.00 and probable auction values at

Stanley B. Ashbrook

\$14,580.00, whereas Mr. Kelleher figures the auction value at \$5,783.00."

I also stated that I felt very sure that Mr. Kelleher had underestimated rather than overestimated possible results. Mr. Fleckenstein had asked ten days or so to examine the stamps. I told him I had no objections to ten days but was opposed to an indefinite holding and must insist that the collection be not allowed to go out of his personal possession.

"I say this because I thought you might have in mind sending it on to some dealer or collector for examination and this I do not want to have done. I do not mind how many dealers or collectors you show the collection to so long as you are present when it is being shown. * * * I do not want to take any chances with any stranger whom I do not know and cannot trust. Perhaps you think I am unduly suspicious but curious things have happened sometimes. I have had substitutions worked on me and have had actual losses and my insurance does not cover 'fidelity' * * * It is quite all right with me if you don't care for this collection. If you don't care for it I shall probably send it to Mr. Weill or Mr. Kelleher or Harmer-Rooke and Co., depending upon the arrangements I can make."

Mr. Fleckenstein answered on April 6th stating that he had telephoned Ashbrook for an appointment and had gone down to Cincinnati, arriving there Sunday morning and spending a full day with Ashbrook; that Mr. Ashbrook had made an appraisal page by page and "his final comment and recommendation was that I offer and pay not more than \$4,000.00 or \$4,200.00 at the outside for the collection" and then J.G.F. stated that he had a "great deal of confidence in the accuracy of this appraisal". He told me that he was sending Mr. Ashbrook a check for \$50.00 for his services. Mr. Fleckenstein did not then return the collection but asked me for my comments and stated "possibly you will want to send the collection on to Mr. Weill at New Orleans with the understanding that if he does not take it, you would again consider my offer". I telegraphed Mr. Fleckenstein on April 7th as follows:

"Letter received please return my stamps and papers at once."

Mr. Fleckenstein was away from home and did not receive my telegram until April 10th which day he expressed the stamps to me and also returned the Kelleher letter and my own appraisal sheets. He then stated that if I decided to sell part of the collection at private sale and the balance at auction he would like to submit an offer of \$3,230.00 for nine pages of the collection which had been appraised by Mr. Kelleher at \$2,520.00. On April 13th

Stanley B. Ashbrook

I sent the original of Mr. Fleckenstein's letter of April 10th to Mr. Kelleher and asked his further advice, and I reviewed some of the correspondence. There were five pages of that letter. Mr. Kelleher answered on April 16th and gave me his advice that Mr. Fleckenstein's offer of \$3,230.00 for nine of the fifty-three pages of the collection "appears fair to me" and he said that he doubted that those pages would realize \$3,850.00 at auction, which, less commission, would equal \$3,230.00, and he stated, "it is my belief that you should make every effort to sell the collection privately if possible instead of gambling on an auction". Does this look like bad faith on Kelleher's part? Does this look like Mr. Kelleher's appraisal was "come-on stuff" in order to persuade me to turn over the collection for him at auction. It certainly does not. Mr. Kelleher had urged me more than once to try to sell the collection at private sale and had warned me about auction estimates. To insinuate that Mr. Kelleher had acted with bad or sinister motives was unjust and most unkind, to say the least, and then you say:

"You are not going to pick Dan Kelleher because you know darn well that Dan likes to play with blue chips and small chicken feed is no object to him. In other words, he wouldn't turn a finger to make a success of such a small sale for you. The same applies to Gordon Harmer."

For your information I will tell you that on the day before your letter was received I expressed the collection to Mr. Kelleher who later on will sell the collection at auction.

Immediately after (April 19th) the receipt of Mr. Kelleher's letter advising me to accept Mr. Fleckenstein's offer of \$3,230.00 for nine pages I wrote to Mr. Fleckenstein that I accepted his offer and told him that his offer of \$4,200.00 for the whole collection was too low and "I still deem Dan Kelleher's judgment is sound on auction values, better than Stanley Ashbrook's."

On April 25th Mr. Fleckenstein answered and stated to me that he had made some "rather heavy commitments with Mr. Ashbrook to execute for me at the West sale in New York starting tomorrow" and then he said that if he should take up the nine pages he would have to cancel most of his bids with Ashbrook which "I hesitate to do under the circumstances".

"However, I will stand by my original offer for the complete two volumes based on Ashbrook's appraisal, viz., \$4,200.00."

I answered Mr. Fleckenstein April 27th and told him his offer of \$4,200.00 did not interest me and that my acceptance of his offer on the nine pages was still effective, subject, however, to any prior sale.

Stanely B. Ashbrook

Mr. Fleckenstein on May 11th then came back with another offer of \$1,750.00 for the block of 81 and for the right pane of plate ten and for the single type 1A from Plate four. I was in New York when that letter was received but when I returned I wrote Mr. Fleckenstein that I was not inclined to split up my 1¢ collection and, therefore, his offer was declined. I asked him to send me a list of Ashbrook's appraisements, page by page, that I had sent him Kelleher's appraisements and hoped that he would reciprocate. Mr. Fleckenstein answered on May 24th that he had "very foolishly" failed to keep a record of Ashbrook's figures, that he had tabulated his figures page by page in pencil on the back of one of the yellow sheets I had sent him "then when you declined the offer and I returned the collection I foolishly erased those pencil figures and failed to keep a record of them, thinking that they would be of no further use to anyone", and he suggested that Mr. Ashbrook could give me those figures again if I would send the collection on to Mr. Ashbrook. This closes the correspondence with Mr. Fleckenstein.

Now, Stanley, does all this look to you now like I was "trying to take advantage of Fleckenstein's ignorance of stamps"? Does it? In the fourth paragraph of your letter you indicate that Mr. Fleckenstein had consulted you with reference to the price of \$12,000.00. It must have been by telephone since Mr. Fleckenstein states that they never left his possession in Ionia. But, as I had stated to J.G.F. it would have been quite all right to consult anyone. I invited him to see collectors or dealers or whomsoever he pleased. He had all the priced catalogues and other data that I had worked from. If anybody was ever in good faith, or ever had an honest opinion that this collection was worth \$12,000.00 I was, and J.G.F. thought the price was reasonable. He had all of my data.

Why have I gone to all of this really unnecessary work to set out patiently the whole J.G.F. correspondence and the D.F.K. correspondence? Simply to show you what a terrible mistake you made in charging me and Mr. Kelleher with bad faith, and I don't believe that Mr. Fleckenstein any more than myself will appreciate the following words in your letter:

"The only way to achieve such a thing is to pick some fool who hasn't the proper conception of condition and then to impose on his ignorance. It certainly looked to me that you thought you had such a victim when you uncovered Fleckenstein."

You ought to know perfectly well I was not trying to take any advantage whatever of Mr. Fleckenstein. I thought the stamps were worth \$12,000.00. I furnished Mr. Fleckenstein every bit of data that I had to justify that price. He had everything that I had. He thought the stamps were worth \$12,000.00 and that the value was reasonable and so did I. Now you come along and talk about "victims" and "fools" and "imposing on one's ignorance". It is all most gratuitous, unjust, unfair, unkind and "half-cocked".

Stanley B. Ashbrook

In your letter to me of June 1, 1935, you said, "there are two men in the stamp business whose honesty and reputation for fair dealing have placed them in a class by themselves. You were correct when you named Doane and Kelleher"; and on February 24, 1938, you wrote:

"I rather imagine Dan (Kelleher) would charge plenty. Perhaps Doane would do the same. I know these two are perfectly honest but between you and I they love to make money and are not modest in their charges."

Do you mind telling me what Mr. Kelleher did to cause you to change your mind as to Mr. Kelleher's integrity? On October 30, 1940, you said: "A man is either honest or dishonest. He cannot be both." On April 10, 1936, you stated: "It is a narrow-minded person who cannot admit he may have been wrong." I wonder if you are narrow-minded or whether you are sportsman enough to admit that you have made a terrible mistake.

On June 9, 1937 and succeeding days you tried to sell me 97-98-99 R2 for \$900.00. I found that there was a bend or crease in the gutter between 98 and 99 and declined to buy it. You thought the item was worth \$900.00. I didn't. In that letter you had something to say about the 7 R 1 Es, as follows:

"Next to 7 R 1 E this stamp 99 R 2 ranks second in interest, and as 7 R 1 E advances in price - as it will surely do so right along, number 99 R 2 is bound to follow".

I think that either one of my 7 R 1 Es is better than the 99 R 2 you wanted \$900.00 for. You probably won't agree. And you are entitled to your opinion on values just as I am. That is a matter of judgment and does not involve good faith or bad faith. It is one thing to question a man's judgment but it is quite another thing to question a man's motives or his good faith.

That you have made mistakes and acknowledged them is evidenced by a remark in your letter to me of February 20, 1942, where you said, "Gosh, did I get red when I read one of those old remarks (of SBA) the other day". And also in the SPECIALIST (May 1943) at page 104 you stated:

"Well, there was a bad error on my part and there is no use in trying to alibi or make any excuses."

There are some other things in your many letters that were unwise, to say the least, but I have, I think, cited a sufficient number.

And so I will close this letter in the hope that I have

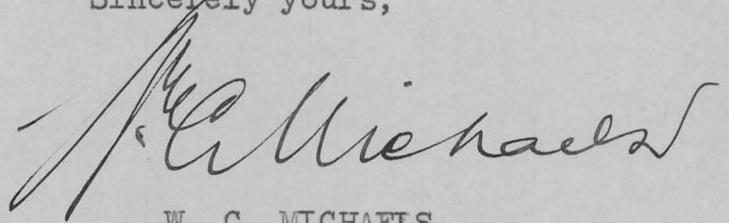
Stanley B. Ashbrook

convinced you that you have, to put it mildly, committed "a bad error", and that never, never again should you go off half-cocked.

I think it is only just and proper that my friends, Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Fleckenstein should have copies of your letter of May 20th and of my letters of May 17, May 27 and of this letter; therefore, I shall send such copies to those men.

This letter has not been written in soreness or in anger (one should never write a letter when he is angry) and, as always, I say

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. C. Michaels". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

W. C. MICHAELS

WCM:MA

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Y

CRYSTAL REFINING COMPANY of Carson City
Crystal Petroleum Products
Carson City, Michigan
Home Address
419 Union Street
Ionia, Michigan
December 15, 1942

Mr. Wm. C. Michaels,
906 Commerce Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Michaels:

Somehow this is a difficult letter to write. Your letter of the 8th arrived while I was in Chicago last week, also the collection which Mrs. Fleckenstein arranged to pick up at the Bank Saturday afternoon and when I arrived home Saturday night, I proceeded to go through the volumes and was thus occupied all day Sunday. They are marvelous! I did not realize what was in them but of course in the short time spent at your home, could only notice the outstanding pieces, and I do not believe you showed us the second volume at all.

The price you named, Mr. Michaels, in my opinion is most reasonable. I heartily agree with you that this collection at auction this winter would net you more and am basing this on prices realized at recent New York auctions that have been well advertised. You have perhaps noted the steadily increasing prices obtained at the recent Green sales, and I believe your name as a collector is just as well known as Col. Green was, and Col. Green had the general reputation too of not being too particular about condition.

To get to the point tho, I honestly cannot afford to make this kind of an investment. Perhaps I should have asked you the price before permitting you to go the expense of sending the collection, but nevertheless, I have thoroughly enjoyed the privilege of examining these beautiful stamps and covers, and trust they arrive back in your possession in the same shape in which I received them. I showed them to no one and even excluded the children from my home office while examining them. It is only fair that I reimburse you for the express charges and cost of insurance and will expect you to let me know what this amounts to. Will also appreciate a word from you that everything is intact as soon as you have had the opportunity to examine it as the responsibility of handling a collection of this value is something.

I assume that you must have made some investigation of my financial responsibility before sending the collection but fear the information you obtained was sort of like the report of Mark Twain's death.

You have mentioned before that you would not care to split up the collection. However, if you ever change your mind on this point,

Mr. Wm. C. Michaels

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12-15-42.

would like to mention that the piece I would like above all others would be the reconstructed top row of the right pane of Plate I Early. This piece above all others appeals to me and this I believe I could afford.

I make the decision to pass up this collection with deep regret, and only after discussing the matter thoroughly with Mrs. Fleckenstein - my partner in everything. Our position is this - we have two daughters of eleven and thirteen years which is responsibility in uncertain times like these. My life insurance outlays are heavy. And last but not least is the fact that one in order to have twelve thousand dollars to invest, must earn approximately double that amount as taxes take the other half, and the outlook for 1943 in my business is for lesser income but higher taxes. I hope you understand my position, Mr. Michaels, and perhaps I should not have even hoped I could acquire these stamps. Anyway, while it has caused you some inconvenience, it has given me great pleasure and an inspiration to try and acquire, slowly, piece by piece, a collection that may some day approach what you have taken years to build up.

I hope to again see you personally in the near future, and should you chance to be up Michigan way, hope you will let me show you the small progress I have made so far in the one cents of '51-57.

My kindest regards and the compliments of the Season.

Sincerely,

/s/ J. G. Fleckenstein

J. G. Fleckenstein

JGF/k

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December 8, 1942

LIST OF PRICED AUCTION CATALOGS, ETC.
SENT TO MR. FLECKENSTEIN

Bartels - March 26, 1940
September 27, 1940

Percy Doane - January 1937 - White Collection
January 22, 1941 - Gramm Collection
November 4, 1942 - Green Collection

Gerber - June 7, 1941

Harmer - Rooke & Co. - November 23, 1938 - W. H. Croker Collection
October 3, 1939 - Steven Brown Collection
June 1940 - Ewing Collection
February 24, 1942 - Rust Collection
September 29, 1942 - Cristwell Collection

Daniel Kelleher - May 22, 23, 1925 - Dr. Chase Collection
October 1937 - Judge Emerson Collection
October 17, 1942 - Green Collection

Eugene Klein - March 8, 1940 - Sinkler Collection

Robert Laurence - February 23, 1937
September 17, 1940
November 15, 1940 - Mason Collection
October 28, 1941

Laurence & Stryker - Feb. 20, 1942
Chas. J. Phillips - Nov. 20, 1933 - Arthur Hind Collection
Philatelic Research Laboratories - May 1941 - Knapp Collection
Robert Siegel - Nov. 12, 1942 - R. W. Smith Collection
H. Toaspern - March 20, 1926
Philip Ward, Jr. - Dec. 6, 1938 - Collection of Mr. X
Spencer Anderson - List of 1942 - Clapp Collection
Economist Stamp Co. - 1942 list

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 18th, 1943.

Mr. Wm. C. Michaels,
906 Commerce Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Will:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th, but I must confess that I fail to understand why you went to all the trouble to dig up our correspondence dating back six or seven years. After carefully reading your letter, I do not think that I went off half-cocked in writing you as I did on May 20th. I have no apologies to offer for anything contained in that letter

I had no intention whatsoever in questing the good faith of Dan Kelleher, but if Dan wishes to construe my remarks as you have done it will be O.K. with me.

You took occasion to call my attention to the fact that I made some remarks in various letters to you that I would not care to see in print. I thought I was writing not only to a friend, but also to a gentleman, hence felt that the remarks would be treated as confidential.

I am not on speaking terms with the effeminate Colson, hence if you care to convey any remarks I made about him you have my permission to do so.

I am still of the opinion that the Needham affair affected Perry's brain and that he is a crackpot. You have my permission to convey to him any remarks I have made about him in this or any past correspondence.

As for Guest, you may do likewise. I have no faith in him whatsoever.

If you have a desire to attempt to discredit me by making public, extracts from confidential letters addressed to you, I certainly would not request that you refrain from so doing.

I still feel that you were not fair with Fleckenstein but I suppose it was none of my business and that I had no right to interfere.

The fact remains that you are an old timer in philately, a collector of over fifty years, hence you should know values and condition. On the other hand, Fleckenstein is a new comer, and has little appreciation of values or condition. You attempted to charge him \$10,500.00 for the collection. Luckily for Fleckenstein, he did not accept your offer, but suppose he had, I wonder if he could have recovered any rebate from you when he found out that he had

#2. Mr. Wm. C. Michaels, June 18th, 1943.

paid you over twice what he should have paid.

If all the facts and correspondence in this case were made public I think that most any fair minded person would conclude, as I did, that you attempted to take advantage of an amateur collector. Perhaps, "take advantage" is a little plain spoken, but I like to call a spade a spade. Perhaps some would be more moderate and would say that you only attempted to drive a hard bargain. But the fact remains that had you succeeded in doing so, then Fleckenstein would have, thru ignorance, been persuaded to pay far more than the stamps were worth.

I think everyone has a right to change an opinion, so if I told you something in 1936 (an opinion on the block of 81 One Cent) that is no reason why I hold the same opinion today. For example, when I was in the stock and bond business in 1928, I wrote to Mr. X and honestly expressed the opinion that I believed U. S. Steel common was worth its market price. Suppose that price was \$250.00 a share at that time. This is 1943 and Steel is quoted at 55. Do I still believe the stock is worth \$250.00 a share?

I fail to see why you went to all the trouble to dig up statements I made six or seven years ago, to justify your attempt to sell a lot of stamps to Fleckenstein.

In 1930 I believed the 1847 plates were made of steel. In 1936 I changed my opinion to copper. I still believe they were copper but if I discover evidence in the future that convinces me that the plates were steel I will change my opinion to steel. I have no obligation to anyone in this game to always be right, nor to be right more times than to be wrong. I write and state what I believe to be the facts and the truth. Collectors can take or leave my opinions and theories, they are under no obligation to agree with me. I don't give a tinker's damn for a reputation as a "Philatelic Authority" or a so-called "Philatelic Expert." If you think that I do, then go ahead and publish anything I have written you in the past that you think will injure my standing in American Philately.

I have always tried my level best to be fair and square with my fellow man. I have never tried to take undue advantage, to pull slick smart trades, to over-charge, to lie and to cheat. In fact, my record is an open book and I am proud of it. I may be poor as hell but thank God I have a clear conscience. Some accuse me of being a poor business man so far as stamps are concerned. Well no doubt I am but if to succeed in this game means to lie, to cheat, to misrepresent and to take advantage of my fellow man in every way, then I prefer to be an unsuccessful stamp dealer.

I don't think your conscience is clear on the Fleckenstein transaction, in fact, I don't see how it could be. If it is, then it is pretty callous. If it is, then why did you go to all the trouble to write me 17 pages in defense of your actions? If your conscience was clear and I had so unjustly accused you in my letter of May 20, then why didn't you conclude that I was just a plain damn fool and was not worth the trouble of a reply?

You and I have corresponded for many years. In 1937, you came

#3. Mr. Wm. C. Michaels, June 18th, 1943.

over and made me a visit. I liked you immensely and have since considered you as one of the very best friends that I had in philately.

I never heard of Fleckenstein until about eighteen months ago. Thru correspondence, he impressed me as quite a fine chap, and very much interested in 19th U. S. stamps.

I was familiar with the class of material in your collection, I knew full well that you had some fine things but that as a whole your condition was poor. When Fleckenstein informed me that you were asking him something like \$10,000 to \$12,000 for your collection of One Cents I was shocked. I advised him the price was far too high. I would do the same thing today if a like situation arose regardless of who was the seller. Why? Because I dislike any attempt to take advantage of a buyer's ignorance.

Now Will the above is just about all there is to this argument. I am on speaking terms with a lot of fellows in this game who I know pull a fast one every time they get a chance. If I would quit speaking to every slicker in this game I would have far more enemies than I desire to have.

Your attempted transaction with Fleckenstein was a revelation to me and I was sorely disappointed. However, now that I have been disillusioned I have no feeling of anger or ill-will toward you.

The fact that you have not been able to sell your One Cents intact certainly indicates that no one felt that they could pay the price you asked. And this at a time when there is a great demand for anything that is desirable.

For example, consider Dan's appraisal. Was it \$5,600? Suppose you had sold thru him, at 20% commission, your net would have been \$4,480, provided the gross would have been \$5,600. Such a net would have been only a trifle more than Fleckenstein's offer.

Some people sacrifice good friends for the sake of a few lousy dollars. I wonder if the game is worth the price.

I note you sent copies of my letter to Fleckenstein and Kelleher. Why did you do such a thing? Was it an effort to discredit me with either one or both, in order to justify your attempt to take advantage of Fleckenstein?

I have always thought the world of Dan Kelleher and I never had any intention of making any remark that would offend him. No doubt Dan knows Michaels and no doubt Dan knows Ashbrook, so I doubt if Dan will take any offense at any remarks of mine in my letter to you dated May 20th. The same applies to Fleckenstein.

Inasmuch as you do not treat personal letters as confidential I am sending copies of this letter to Kelleher and to Fleckenstein.

Very truly yours,

Press of
The Dietz Printing Co.

109 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia



Memorial-Day, May 31, 1943.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
434 South Grand Avenue,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

My dear Stan:

Yours of the twenty-eighth came in this morning. I am trying to get my work straightened out in order to attend a funeral this afternoon, and then get ready to leave for Lynchburg, where, by request of Mrs. Peters and the Executor of the estate, I am to go over Dr. Don Preston Peters' Confederate material and appraise his collection.

This, unfortunately, leaves me no time to go to my home and look up your Vol. I on the One-Cent; but I had "Stamps" of May 22 here at the shop--referred to page 258, first column, but found nothing definitely applying to your case in the reading. So, without your One-Cent volume, I'm "up a tree"

However, I think I gather enough from your letter to know that the question is one of "etching" steelplates for stamp-printing, and you do not think that etching acid was used on steel dies as early as 1851.

I do not think it wise to question that statement. While I do not know positively what methods British engravers may have used in their work, I do know that the knowledge of "etching" on steel was probably known to the Saracenes, and that the very simple process was used in many ways--etching of individual names and designs on knife and sword blades, gun barrels, and many other things. Probably the thing originated when wine turned to strong vinegar, and it was noticed that this liquid would "bite" into ("etch") the polished metal.

Further, I am reasonably sure that the use of acid was common in engraving, and its purpose about as follows:

Let's take a postage stamp. Our general impression is that the entire design--ornamentation, lettering and portraiture--was engraved (cut into the metal) by hand with various-shaped burins (engravers' tools). Allright. So it was. But there were preliminary things to be done before the actual cutting began. And these were to get the design in its actual diminutive size on the metal in some way, so that the engraver would have something to guide him in the cutting. Now, let's take another angle: The human hand is not infallible, steel is fairly hard, and there is a chance of the tool "making a slip"--so grievously perhaps that it is irremediable. Now, how avoid this risk? Well, let's coat the steelplate with a layer of beeswax or asphaltum, and with a needle-sharp hard graphite pencil or any other stylus-implemment trace the entire design through that protective coating, penetrating to the surface of the steelplate. Then apply acid, which will yield a very slight "bite" of the entire design. Then remove the protective coating, and proceed with the engraving by hand, following in the faintly etched lines and dots of the design. By this method the risk of "slipping" is reduced to a minimum. You merely follow the tracks

Press of
The Dietz Printing Co.

109 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia



(2)

prepared for you by the acid etching--the skill of the engraver enabling him to know which lines to cut deep and which shallow, in order to get the highlights and shadows in the portraiture. These etched lines are very faint and of very slight depth. I believe it would be possible to make a print off such an etched plate, but the lines would probably all show of the same hairline thickness and very faint, sufficiently clear, however, to show the engraver whether or not he had enough of the etched tracings to serve his purpose.

Now, I do not know what Mr. Brazer has written, or whether his statements were sufficiently lucid to convey the correct idea to the reader, and so I cannot, at this writing, and without his article before me, make statements more definite than the foregoing.

If he had reference to such procedure as I have described, he may be right.

If he implied that the entire stamp-printing plate (presumably steel), or even the original (engraving) on steel was produced by "etching" exclusively, the statement would be unsupportable.

While I have not investigated as to how they proceed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, it would not surprise me to learn that they photograph the very much enlarged drawing of a stamp, reduced to actual size of the engraving, make a print from the negative on the block of steel and give that a slight acid-bite, before proceeding with the hand engraving in the same manner as the photoengraver goes about making etchings.

When I get back to Richmond I'll look up your book, read the article, and if I have made statements here that do not apply to the case, I'll write about it again; but I believe I have caught the point at issue.

* * *

Strangely, I had intended writing you on my return concerning a matter in the new Confederate Catalog (now in course of revision) and in which you are the authority. So, I'll do it now.

You know that many cities and towns (Mobile, Montgomery, Petersburg, Athens, etc., etc.) frequently used a canceller carrying the town and State, the dating, and the line "Paid 5" or "5 Paid"; or just a big "5" at the bottom of the circle. Now, it has been generally believed that these were Confederate "Paid" stampings. They are not. I believe these implements to be pre-war hold-overs, and in their nature nothing more than postmarks. In order to clarify this for collectors, the new Catalog will carry this legend under each such shown postmark. See the enclosed proofs. Now which of the two phrasings do you think best? Or can you suggest a better sentence, boiled down to no more than three lines?

That's all today. Glad to have heard from you again, and hope the family is well--plus you, of course. You were at the Brooks' sale, I learned from Harold. Probably the Peters' material will go to auction. Do you have any suggestions? Best regards!

Sincerely:

(Now to work!)
Sequist

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 23, 1943.

Mr. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.,
% The Collectors Club,
22 East 35th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bruns:

Further referring to my letter of the 13th. I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Tracy W. Simpson, of Berkeley, Calif., dated the 14th of June. I am sending this copy to you with the permission of the writer. The original is in my files if you care to see it.

I am urging my good friend Simpson not to drop his membership in the Club just because articles by Gilbert and Rich were published in the C. C.P.

Perhaps you did not see a copy of the vile letter which Rich addressed to me in April. I am enclosing a copy which kindly return.

Sincerely yours,

COPY

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 13, 1943.

Mr. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.,
% The Collectors Club,
22 East 35th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bruns:

While attending the West Sale at the Club in April, I had a run-in with a sewer rat who goes by the name of Rich, though I understand this is not the real family name but one adopted by the father of this ill-bred individual.

From the above you will most likely get the impression that I loathe and detest this rat, hence **it** would be safe for you to assume that any criticism I make of any articles bearing his name would be highly prejudiced.

I have read with utter disgust an article by this Rich, alias ? in the April number of the C.C.P. entitled,

"U. S. 1861

The Shakedown Printings"

and I must confess that of all the foolish and absurd slop that I have ever read, this certainly cops the prize. If it had been penned by an inmate of a lunatic asylum it could not have been more absurd.

Now I acknowledge that I am highly prejudiced against this ill-bred person but nevertheless I am hoping that you will find something helpful in this letter.

I don't suppose you realized the absurdity of his article, because I am sure if you had realized the truth that you would not have published it, because the publication of articles like this are certainly no credit to a publication claiming the high standing of the C.C.P.

Now here is my suggestion and it does not apply solely to Rich but to any crackpot in the Rich class who takes it upon himself to pen absurd articles about subjects of which he knows nothing at all. If you are not sure that such an article has merit why not submit same to some well known student of the subject and request his advice as to whether the article is worth publishing or not? Had you done this with the Rich article, I am sure you would have been advised not to publish the absurd article wherein a preposed issue of postage stamps was compared to a trial cruise of a battleship.

#2. Mr. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., June 13, 1943.

We have philatelic students in this country who have spent long years in the study of our postal history. Can you not realize how disgusting it is for such students to pick up the April C.C.P. and read the slop penned by Rich?

At the top of philatelic research work in this country stands Dr. Carroll Chase. Dr. Chase is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Suppose you had submitted the Rich article to Chase and requested his advice, don't you think you could have relied on any opinion he would have given you?

Personally I refuse to reply in public print to articles by Rich and other crackpots of the lunatic fringe although you will recall that this crackpot, in his article called upon me to furnish certain information.

I wouldn't disgrace any serious article of mine by mentioning the name of Rich, neither would I give him the satisfaction of taking his stuff seriously.

The Rich-Konwiser article in the January issue on the "Navy Green" was laughable. Here was a joint article by two rats who were both afraid to trust the other. How typical of the products of the gutter.

Sincerely yours,

TRACY W. SIMPSON
2903 FOREST AVENUE
BERKELEY, CALIF.

June 14th, 1943

Dear Stanley,

I return the photo of the Rich letter. You took the right course in holding this thing up to ridicule and for the World to see. Vitriol in letters never helps anybody. A ^{verbal} battle of words is okay now and then but when one starts cussing in letters the man who does it, even if right, is hurt more than the one against whom the bombast is levied.

You have a professional reputation to sustain and if it could be done without its being necessary to get into battles of any kind, it would obviously be the thing to do. Your writings in print have always been temperate and judicial. When there was any doubt, you did not hesitate to mention it. That kind of an approach will win the lasting regard to students and will carry conviction in years to come when all the smart-aleck fellows with such definite positive views are gone and forgotten. My own policy is to dodge the limelight on controversies as much as possible, yet I never hesitate to plave my views in writing at least for the first time. The average reader is intelligent. I ~~will~~ say that the Gilbert "galvonaoplasty" is untenable in the light of the known fact that double transfers occur on late states of plates which do not occur on the early states of the same plate. This is conclusive evidence that the galvanoplasty idea is wrong because under it the late states are supposed to be made by building up the early states, therefore strengthening everything that existed on that plate but it could add nothing new like a newly re-entered double transfer.

That was my statement. Then along comes this man Rich with a title that is an insult to everybody who wrote on the Gilbert matter -- the "Great Galvanoplasty Muddle" and he has the nerve to say that the existence of double transfers has nothing to do with proving or disproving the theory! I made him back up on that and have a letter from him to that effect. In his article he also refers to the fact that the existence of the outer frames on the 3Is being ~~entered~~ on the plate before the design was entered ~~is consistent with~~ the galvanoplasty theory when the big chump does not know that the frame lines were put on the plate by recutting after the designs were entered, as can be proved positively in many, many ways, only a few of which I touched upon in my article.

Well, there you are -- should I rush into print and try to sustain my position? I decided not to do so. I maintain that the facts speak for themselves. The person who is impressed by Rich's article is only the ignorant man who knows nothing of the subject anyway. A man who knows what a double transfer is and can recognize one will get the point from the evidence I gave in my first article, so why should I write a second merely to sustain my position in the face of this dump person's article? Bruns was so careful to get my short article approved by a board of experts -- you, Doc Chase, Shaughnessy (and I think Cabeen) -- that one would think he would do the same in the case of a submission that attacks it by this man Rich. That he did not do

TRACY W. SIMPSON

2903 FOREST AVENUE

BERKELEY, CALIF.

so shows his inexperience as an editor. As you say, this sort of thing has caused the CCP to become just an outlet for expressions of an inner clique who do not know anything about many of the things about which they write. I renewed my non-resident membership this last time, but I am not going to do it again.

Similar happenings took place in your case. Bruns should have known that the question of the 1861 earlies was dynamite and that only men who should have access to his columns who know something about it from having handled the stamps, owned them, studied and pondered over the puzzles that they disclose, etc. The thing that burned me up about the article was its general tone. This was that all of the experts have had their say -- and now the great Stephen G. Rich Ph. D. will sum it all up and judge the case, and likewise submit his own theory. Hedid the same thing in "summing up" the Great Galvanoplasty Muddle. Who is he to act as judge to "finally settle" all matters at issue between such fellows as were involved in it! How many of these stamps did he ever own? How many original documents that relate to the subject did he ever dig up? Who qualified him as a judge of other men's opinions, anyway?

The worst thing about these cases is that the crazy ideas persist and persist because they receive the sanction of admission to the CCP. Just because old John Luff thought that the outer frame lines on the threes were drawn on the plate in little squares before the designs were impressed into the plate, the idea has persisted and keeps cropping up again and again. Gilbert spread it in the CCP. Stephen G. Rich Ph. D. likewise spread it in the CCP. I suppose we shall always have it with us -- just like there are a few screw-balls who are still preaching a religion that the world is flat. It is a shame, though, that the supposedly conservative CCP which is supposed to represent a learned section of American Philately should become a means of perpetuating this hoary old fallacy.

In studying stamps there are many unsolved questions. Various solutions of them can be submitted as hypotheses and the press has a right to publish these as hypotheses provided it is made clear that they are only that and that other men just as erudite disagree. If the hypothesis is too wild then it should be denied admittance to the columns. A wild hypothesis is one in which there is a preponderance of evidence that its assumptions cannot possibly be true. The difference between your writings and those of others is that when you refer to a hypothesis or theory you ask the question "does not this evidence indicate so and so?" You give the reader some credit for being intelligent and able to draw his own conclusions. The others do not do this. They make positive statements and also try to hammer home their points by ridicule -- which last is always the refuge of the man who is not at all sure of his ground.

I enjoyed reading your letter very much and wish to thank you for sending it to me.

Sincerely yours

Tracy W. Simpson

C O P Y

TRACY W. SIMPSON
2903 Forest Av.
Berkeley, Calif.

June 14th, 1943.

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#2.

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I enjoyed reading your letter very much and wish to thank you for sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Tracy W. Simpson.

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

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ALBUMS AND BOOKS



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New York City*

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Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
434 So. Grand Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky.

July 22, 1943

Dear Stan:

Many thanks for yours of the 17th and I am returning herewith the strip of 5¢ red brown #57 and the single so-called "Indian Red". I don't know where this color term "Indian red" came from but I agree with you in not liking it. It certainly cannot be called mahogany as there are many shades of mahogany stain. Mrs. Clark and I have been over this "Indian red" and have come to the conclusion that the best term for it is "henna brown" so consequently I am changing to that name in the next edition of the Specialized.

I am sorry not to have caught the price change on the ratio of brick red to red brown but I am making this henna brown stamp \$65 used.

Yes, Phil Ward gave me a few notations for correction in the SUS Catalogue but he didn't say that they came from you.

I feel exactly as you express it regarding Bissell's letter. It would be a grand thing in a handbook but a little too big a problem for a priced catalogue.

With kindest regards and thanks for writing, I remain

Very truly yours,

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

Hugh M. Clark
HUGH M. CLARK

HMC:JK

Pacific Union Club

San Francisco Aug 13/43

Stanley B. Ashbrook Esq

434 South Grand Avenue

Fort Thomas Kentucky

My Dear Mr Ashbrook

Your favor of the 11th to hand.

In regard to Jessups cover.

I have just been going over my Colorado Notes
in their entirety and find the following on
Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express

" May 7th arrival 1st Express from Leavenworth -
19 days and 9 passengers

John S. Jones, agent Leavenworth

Dr Jm. Fox, agent Cherry Creek (Denver)

The first Express left Leavenworth April 18th 1859

2^d arrival Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express on
May 12th, 19 days from Leavenworth"

This agrees with Hapen absolutely.

On May 28 I note

" Leavenworth City & Pikes Peak Exprs. Note change

same paper calls it Leavenworth & Pikes Peak in three

other places"

Sometimes they called it Leavenworth City & Pikes Peak.

Other times Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express.

With the above data let us see about Jessups Frank

There was absolutely no town East of Leavenworth.

Nothing until you reached the mining settlements

in Colorado

The first stage arrived in Colo. May 7. It could not have gotten back to Leavenworth before say May 21 - The second stage left Leavenworth about April 18

Now Jessup's frank is dated Leavenworth April 26. and mailed on 27th - As the first stage did not return until about May 21st, this frank could not have been picked up anywhere by it - For it was mailed East from Leavenworth April 26th before the first stage reached Denver by 10 days!

And they did not send stages out into the country a few miles & turn around & come back to Leavenworth: they all went through to Denver, before turning around - Also, there was nothing but open prairie between Leavenworth & Colorado in 1859.

You are perfectly correct: the ^{frank} marking on Jessup's frank is nothing but a corner card. Some official of the Stage Co was writing East & struck his letter with it just for fun and it went out in the mail the next day. That is the only thing possible -

Much obliged for send me the face of the Pony Express - I have two Ponies just like it and one is in superb condition. It is peculiar

I am returning it as it is very thin, only a
face and somewhat cut into.

I will be greatly obliged to you if you
will let me know what you find out
about Lichtenstein's covers. I don't think
you will ever find out. He is on his guard
now.

"Denon" was "Cherry Creek" in the Spring of
1859. At least so the newspaper says that
was published there.

All best wishes. My health is good but not
all I would like. Tough trip to Washington

Yours sincerely

O. A. Wiltsee

Newspaper

"Rocky Mountain News Vol. 1. No 1. Cherry
Creek K.T. April 23 1859."

The first number was published just too late
before that Leavenworth stage arrived

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Sept. 15, 1943.

Dear Mr. Wiltsee:

May I apologize for not acknowledging your recent letter?

Nothing new has developed so far on the subject of the Leavenworth cover.

Sincerely yours,

Write mess! This blew into my nose.



U. S. CANCELLATION CLUB



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Dear Mr. Ashbrook

Your air mail letter received today. Since our previous exchange of letters I received the one enclosed from Wiltsie. Whereas it isn't a very pleasing or diplomatic sort of letter it does nevertheless contain food for thought.

Yrs. Jussups cover may be genuine but if it is, then I'm sure we are all wrong in believing that Leaven City & Pipes Peak Express is the Jones & Russell Co - in other words, my solution # 2 in previous letter is the answer.

Wiltsie suspects this is the case.

The records are all too clear in both the Denver paper and Leavenworth Times to make any mistake about the first trips and in inaugurations of operations for it was an event of

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historical importance ^{to these communities}? Our paper here had a long editorial on the "arrival of the first stage". Important here because it meant certain mails. Seaworth had a big celebration on May 21st and I quote part of the article on a separate sheet. This is all much too conclusive to suspect that these papers are wrong.

The Seaworth postmark is undoubtedly genuine on Jessup's cover - I did not mean to imply that I did not think so, what I meant to convey was that the express co marking may have been added later (same thing as faked). The only other test I can think of now is to have the express co. marking expertized "for age". Believe ink can be judged as to age both by ink experts and by ray method. Am I right? In my opinion this is the first step. If the marking proves genuine as to age then we've got to look for another express company - for it ain't Jones & Russell.

Step #2 is to get Wiltsee to advise us as to the addressee on his cover. I don't recognize the Pim Peers & Co as anyone out here, however that's not conclusive. If Wiltsee's cover was not addressed to anyone out here, then I'll be convinced that it's an entirely different express co than we think.



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As perhaps you know, Horace Greeley, the famous editor of the *Ny Tribune* came out here, coming in on Jones & Russell's stage, arriving here on June 6, 1859. He wrote all about his experiences in a book entitled "An Overland Journey" by Horace Greeley published in 1860. Instead of taking Jones & Russell's stage which left Leavenworth on May 25th '59 he took what he called the "Frost Riley" stage ^{a day or two previous} so that he could make a political speech at Manhattan. Then he got on the Jones & Russell stage at Manhattan ^(Kansas) and came to Denver. I mention this because it shows that another stage operated in Leavenworth toward the Pikes Peak region and it may be that it is this line that the operator so named as "Leavenworth City & Pikes Peak Express"

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U. S. CANCELLATION



giving it a "bigger sounding name" and perhaps they contemplated extending from Fort Riley to Peter Peak. I cite this as a possibility - have never seen any record

U. S. CITY

If I could get back to the Kansas State Historical Society and dig thru the old Leavenworth papers or even to the Missouri Society for the St Joseph + Kansas City papers ^{in St Louis} I might be able to get the answer. Do you know any Kansas or Missouri collector and student interested enough to collaborate with the work I'm doing at this end of the line?

I'm really not "superficial" as Wilkes & claims for actually I'm a stickler for detail and especially on anything like this. I realize the importance to all philately and I don't want any "bugs" to creep into any article I write.

Let's get to the bottom of this, believe Wilkes cover holds the answer. I haven't written him yet and want to be able to give him facts when I do. The name of the Company was never changed, the markings may have been.

Regards. Johnson

7/20/93

Dear Mr. Calkbren -

Sorry for the messy letter. Was writing the letter out in my back lawn and a sudden gust of wind blew water from the hose all over it!

The Leavenworth Times carried the following editorial dated May 20, '59

"The day is rendered memorable in the annals of Leavenworth by the arrival of the first overland express in 10 days from Denver City. When it is taken into consideration that the great portion of the route travelled is new and unhabited and that the road was first broken by the outward bound vehicles of Merris Jones & Russell, the expedition with which the trip has been made is remarkable indeed - - etc & etc - "

On May 21 - the following appeared

" — was essentially a gala day in Seaview, an epoch in our history, a day full of hope and golden promise. From noon on there was ~~no~~ but marching, ~~from~~ festivity and enthusiastic acclaim. The procession began - etc - - "

The Jones & Russell photo of Ferris is the earliest I've seen. Was that an extra photo, or shall I send it back to you? My Jones & Russell cover of Jan 1860 has the same flaw in the Seaview marking so I'm sure that at least the Seaview marking on the cover in question is genuine.

Johnson

7-12-43

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I have your letter of the 8th together with the photo of Jessup's cover - Leavin City & Pikes Peak Exp Co. I am greatly surprised and perplexed. I thought surely I would see an East to West cover - that is a cover addressed to Denver City or Auraria. Instead its a West to East, which with the date, makes it impossible. In my previous letter to you I estimated that the cover was carried by either the 3rd or 4th trip from Leavenworth to Denver - that of course now has nothing to do with it. I will now review the facts and then give you my idea.

The first coach left Leavenworth April 18, 1859 and arrived in Denver May 7th; the return trip was started May 10th from Denver and arrived in Leavenworth on May 20th and there was a big write up about it in Leavenworth Times. The date of the express marking April 26th would have been possible if the letter was coming West but not possible going East.

I am led to one of the following conclusions -

1. The marking has been faked by someone who did not know the history. They followed the system used by COC & PP by using the express co. marking as a receiving mark in conjunction with a postal marking of Leavenworth or St. Joseph one day later. What they tried to do was to assume that the letter originated in Denver or vicinity and was carried by the Express Co. and put in the mails at Leavenworth, thus the marking as a receiving mark - Apr 26th complied with Leavenworth postmark Apr 27th. Such is impossible because the Co. had not started a West to East run at that time.

2. The second possibility is that this is a company other than Jones & Russell's L & P P Exp. Co. which is remote. This brings up the question of the cover in the West Sale owned by Wiltsee. The photo in the catalog has the address covered and you did not mention the addressee in your write up. However you did say it was an East to West bound cover postmarked St. Joseph May 13th and the express marking dated May 21 which all seems alright. Question - was this cover addressed to Denver? If it was, then it must have been the regular L & P P Co. that we think it is for no other express co. operated from L. to Denver in May 1859 that I have any knowledge of.

Some other thought may come to me later or you may have some answer that I haven't thought of but at the moment I don't see how it can be legitimate.

With best regards

(signed) Johnson.

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

July 16, 1943.

Mr. H. Parker Johnson,
520 Ash St.,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Yours of the 12th received and I agree with you that the Jessup cover furnishes an interesting problem, provided your newspaper accounts are correct.

I cannot help but believe that the Jessup cover is genuine in every respect. I examined this cover very carefully, and there are several points which tend to prove it is genuine. I think that this letter originated at Denver(?), was brought East by the Express Company and was handstamped at Leavenworth City on April 26, 1859 and was placed in the Leavenworth P.O. the next day, April 27, 1859, and forwarded to its Virginia address.

I am sorry that I was unable to get a photograph of the West cover, also that I did not give more details in the West catalogue in describing the cover. The St. Joseph postmark is May 13, 1859 and the Express marking is May 21. This might mean two things, i.e., (1) that it was placed in the U. S. Mail at St. Joseph on May 13, 1859, but was not handstamped by the Express Company at Leavenworth (?) until May 21st or (2) it was handstamped at Denver on May 21st. This supposition would take into account the possibility that a trip could have been made in seven or eight days in the middle of May 1859.

Perhaps both the Denver and Leavenworth offices of the Express Company had handstamps of the same type, hence it is possible that the West and Jessup strikes are not from the same stamper, though of the same type.

I have no memo of the address on the West cover other than,

"Thomas F. Pim, Esq.,
Care Pim Peers & Co."

Perhaps I can induce Mr. Wiltsee to give me the full address.

I am enclosing a photograph of a "Jones & Russell" cover that belongs to Mr. Jessup. There was no date in the express marking on face, but on the back of the envelope there is a very fine strike with the date included, namely, "JUL 29 1859." Someone filled in this same date on the face strike. Note the Leavenworth postmark has a flaw in the outer ring, that is, a distinct break over the "A." If you will refer to West Lot 497 you can see the same flaw, a use in October 1859. You will also note that the Jessup cover of Apr 27 1859 has this identical flaw, a very strong

#2. Mr. H. Parker Johnson, July 16, 1943.

indication that this cover is genuine. If it was faked in any way then someone had to find a genuine cover from Leavenworth of the correct period and apply a fake marking of the "Leav'n City & Pikes Peak Ex. Co." I believe that this is highly improbable.

I note that you state that the Company had not started a West to East service as early as April 26, 1859, that is, an express early enough to reach Leavenworth City on April 26, 1859. If the express marking on the Jessup cover is genuine, and I cannot help but believe that it is, then this cover indicates, in my opinion, that there was a West to East trip earlier than recorded by the newspapers of the period. I think this is quite possible, in fact, more probable than that the Jessup cover could have a fake express company marking.

Hafen also stated, (as per your letter) that the first return trip from Denver was May 10th arriving at Leavenworth on May 20, 1859. (Hafen - p.149).

I am going to write another letter to Mr. Wiltsee and make another effort to borrow his cover.

Sincerely yours,

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

July 16, 1943.

Mr. E. A. Wiltsee,
% The Pacific Union Club,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Wiltsee:

I have delayed a reply to yours of the 29th until I could secure some additional information on the "Leavenworth City & Pikes Peak Express Co." I am now able to send you a photograph of the Jessup cover. You will note that this is a "West to East" cover, and that it is a very early date, "Apr 26," and a Leavenworth City postmark of "Apr 27 1859."

Hafen stated that the first coach left Leavenworth City on April 18, 1859 and arrived at Denver on May 7, 1859. I note that you state that "Denver" was not Denver in April 1859. I thought it was. Jessup has a "Jones & Russell" cover with handstamp of "Jul 29 1859 - Denver City." I have seen several "Auraria K.T." postmarks in August 1859 but none earlier.

I would greatly appreciate the favor if you would loan me your "Leav'n & Pikes Peak" cover that you obtained in the West Sale, but if this is impossible will you please give me the full address as I failed to make a memorandum of it at the time I saw it. Where do you suppose the Jessup cover originated?

If there was no Denver City in April 1859 why was the town named after General Denver? In April 1859 he was no longer Governor of Kansas Territory. My records show that J.W. Denver was appointed "Secretary of the Territory of Kansas" in December of 1857 and on May 12, 1858 he was appointed Governor of Kansas Territory. While he was Territorial Governor, gold was discovered on Cherry Creek and the new settlement was named Denver City in honor of the Governor. He resigned as Governor on Oct. 10, 1858, and on Nov. 8, 1858, he was re-appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. On Mar. 31, 1859 he resigned that office to become a candidate for the office of U. S. Senator from California.

Regarding Jessup. He never told me that he had had one of the Pony Express Franks such as the West Lot #484, and I seriously doubt if he told Hamilton that he owned one. Edgar has an excellent memory and the chances are that he would not get mixed up and imagine he had one when he didn't. I am sure he is not the type who would intentionally misrepresent the truth. I have always found, as I stated above, that his memory is really remarkable, on items that he has seen in other collections, so when he states that he saw two of the covers in Mr. Lichtenstein's collection I would hesitate to doubt his word.

At any rate, I sincerely wish to assure you that I had no desire whatsoever to exaggerate the number of these covers in existence. My interest is solely a sincere desire to compile an accurate record and the number I quoted to you was off the record and not from actual records. Therefore, suppose we list them as follows:

#2. Mr. E. A. Wiltsee, July 16, 1943.

- (1) Wiltsee - Ex-West
- (2) The Julius Loeb cover
- (3) The Harold Brooks cover

and as possible,
Lichtenstein collection - one and possibly two.

Lichtenstein has a wonderful collection of Pony Express covers and with plenty of money at his command I doubt if he would have passed up opportunities in the past to acquire items as scarce as these Pony Franks.

Lichtenstein has never gone out of his way to grant any favors to me, though on numerous occasions I have asked him for the loan of covers from his collection. His excuse was that he was busy and would attend to the matter later.

I have given much to philately, and in return I believe that I deserve co-operation from every serious and decent collector in the game. This I have received in the most generous manner with several exceptions. Lichtenstein is one of those exceptions. So if he was churlish with you, perhaps he is of the type who hasn't the time or perhaps the disposition to act decent toward a fellow philatelist.

I note that he goes out of his way to kowtow to the Royal of London. Some people are that way.

So if I were you I would not attribute his churlish reply to his non-possession of a Pony Frank, because he may have one, and perhaps two, as Jessup stated.

Further regarding Jessup. I did not ask his permission to send you the enclosed photograph but I am sure that he will not have any objection as he really is a fine fellow, and as busy as he always is, as head of a large corporation, he can always find time to pick out and send me items from his collection which I wish to see. Such co-operation is grand and greatly appreciated and I think he is big enough to realize that he is not merely doing me a favor but that he is, thru me, making helpful information available to many serious and advanced collectors.

Because so many fine collectors, (the opposite of the Lichtenstein type) have been so generous with me in the way of philatelic information, I feel it my duty to likewise be generous with others, hence my files and records are always open to any decent chap who is seeking any information that I possess.

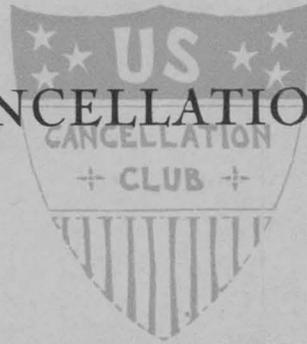
I trust that your health is better and that your old enemy is not keeping you confined to your room.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,



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Dear Mr Lushbrook

I have your letter of the 9th together with the photo of Jensen's cover - Leavin City & Pikes Peak Exp Co. I am greatly surprised and perplexed. I had surely I would see an East to West cover - that is a cover addressed to Denver City or Aurora. Instead its a West to East, which with the date, makes it impossible. In my previous letter to you I estimated that the cover was carried by either the 3rd or 4th tray from Leavenworth to Denver - that of course now has nothing to do with it. I will now review the facts and then give you my idea.

The first coach left Leavenworth April 18, 1859 and

arrived in Denver May 7th; the return trip was started May 10th from Denver & arrived in Seaworth on May 20th and there was a big write up about it in Seaworth Times.

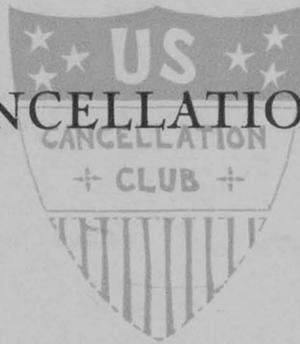
The date of the express marking April 26th would have been possible if the letter was coming West but not possible going East.

I am led to one of the following conclusions -

1. The marking has been faked by someone who did not know the history. They followed the system used by C.O.C. & P.P. by using the express co. marking as a receiving mark ^{in conjunction with} a postal marking of Seaworth or St Joseph one day later. What they tried to do was to assume that the letter originated in Denver or vicinity and was carried by the Express Co and put in the mails at Seaworth, thus the marking as a receiving mark - Apr 26th coupled with Seaworth post mark April 27th. Such is impossible because the Co had not started a West to East run at that time.



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2. The second possibility is that this is a company other than Jones & Russell's L & P P Exp Co which is remote. This brings up the question of the cover in the West sale owned by Wilbur. The photo in the catalog has the address covered and you did not mention the addressee in your write up. However you did say it was an East to West bound cover postmarked St Joseph May 18th and the express marking dated May 21 which all seems alright. Question - was this cover addressed to Denver? If it was, then it must have been the regular L & P P Co that we think it is for no other express co. operated from L. to Denver in May 1859 that I have any knowledge of.

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Some other that may come to me later or you may
have some answer that I haven't thought of but at the
moment I don't see how it can be legitimate.

With best regards

Johnson

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dec. 13, 1943.

Mr. H. Parker Johnson,
520 Ash St.,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

At long last I managed to dig up a photo of the West cover Lot #502, but I didn't get it from the old grouch Wiltsee. It is not a very good print but I am going to retouch it and make a photograph of it. Later I will send you a print.

The cover is addressed as follows:

Thos. F. Pines Esq
Care Pine Peers & Co
Denver City K.T.

I am wondering if it would be possible to find out if such a man as Pines was in Denver in May 1859, or if there was such a firm as Pine Peers & Co. I suppose not, because Denver at that time was hardly more than a town of tents and log huts.

I regret to state that I made an error in describing this cover in the catalogue. The 3¢ 1857 stamp is not tied by the "Saint Joseph" postmark but rather by "Saint Louis May 13 1859 Mo."

This puts rather a different angle on this cover, because here was a letter placed in the St. Louis Post Office addressed to Denver K.T. at a time when there was no U. S. Mail contract into Denver. If St. Louis forwarded this letter to Leavenworth City K.T. what right did the Postmaster at that point have to turn the letter over to a private carrier for delivery to Denver?

One wonders where the letter was from May 13 to May 12, assuming that the express marking was applied at Leavenworth.

I suppose you read Wiltsee's article in "Stamps" of November 6 last. You probably noted that he considered his cover (502) an "Express Frank," because he stated, "The only other item now known is in reality not a frank but a corner card."

I wondered if you noted his statement that "nothing but prairie of the rankest kind existed between Leavenworth and Colorado." This is not true because there were quite a number of towns on

B

over

#2. Mr. H. Parker Johnson, Dec. 13, 1943.

B
the route of the L. & P.P. Ex. Co. between Leavenworth and
Manhattan Kansas, which was the last town on the run to
Denver.

Sincerely yours,

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dec. 14, 1943.

Mr. Laurence B. Mason,
301 Michigan Ave.,
Clearwater, Fla.

My dear L.B.:

Emerson Barker mentioned in a recent letter that several years ago you offered him a certain cover which he described as follows:

"3¢ U. S. envelope, canceled Farmington Mo Jun 27 1859 (blue) addressed to Blank, at Denver Kansas Ty. across the top in pen "Via Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express Co.," handstamped in lower left "Leav'h City & Pikes Peak Express Co Jul 2."

I am wondering if you recall this cover or if by any chance you have a photograph of it. If not have you any idea who owns it at the present time. I am most anxious to obtain an accurate record of all covers bearing this express marking. Such items are very scarce and my record includes only four with the above item.

I do trust that Mrs. Mason and yourself are both well and thoroughly enjoying the delightful weather of Clearwater.

With best of regards, I am

Cordially yours

Pacific Union Club

May 22/43

Stanley B. Ashbrook Esq.
434 So. Grand Avenue
Fort Thomas Ky.

My Dear Ashbrook

Your kind favor of the 20 may rec'd. I'm
Saturday afternoon late & I am resting with the Club
and am delighted to take up matters with you.

Jessup is all haywire. He never saw two more
Central Ourland Pony Exons. He never saw but
maybe one & that was Julius Loeb's which was
sold by Joaspen to Lichtenstein. Joasty sold
Julius Loeb's stuff & Julius had me hell of a time
getting his money. They did get all of it, so he said
"Poor Old Joasty": he was a bright & attractive person
but he liked the ladies too well to attend to
business.

Now let us get back to Jessup & all of these things that
he has seen. If he saw all these "Central Ourlands"
why did he not own one? Why did he have to run
me up at West's sale for, if he had seen so many
of them?

• Carl Hamilton never saw one in his life: he told me so
today. Parke Lyon did not have one in his big
Collection which I know so well. If he had I would have
had it. If they are so common why have they never been

Sold us any of the by auction? Knapp never had one, Emerson never had one, Steen Brown never had one, The Catalogues speak for themselves - "Sour Grapes" on Mr Joseph's part. When he left here he told Hamilton that there were two things he was going to get 484 and the #2 Sacramento that Harold Brooks bought for \$25 - I happen to have a #2 Placerville which is a damn sight rarer than a #2 Sacramento that I bought at the Knapp sale for \$650.

So Mr Joseph has seen 6 has he? He never saw but one - Of course Hamilton never told me what Joseph was going to do until after the sale was over - As to me I never consult anyone; I just told Mozier to get them & he did -

So Joseph has seen 8 has he? He never saw but one that is "maybe" "Sour Grapes" "Ed" sour grapes - He sees so many why don't he own 3 or 4? I know what Richierstein has Julius Lask's that Josiah sold him - You say that Harold Brooks has one. If you say so you must have seen it - But I am writing them both by this mail to find out what they have & I will let you know

Now I am through with hanging fish, we will go on to the Leavenworth City - I never saw but two

of these. Parker Lynn had me be brought from Walter Scott for \$250 + railway, thought he was scoundrel - who got that I don't know but mine is not that one I saw another one I cannot think where - That is three - What more there are I don't know.

I have the whole story of the Express down to a hair - I got it from some document that Walter Scott had - & from other sources. The Express was started on a shooting late in April or early in May 1859. I have forgotten which but I have the exact dates - As they did not have any money & the money to Pike's Peak was slow in the Spring, Jones & Russell ^{came to the rescue and} brought them out & after that it was Jones & Russell's Express - It was not at first but was a different crowd - My memory is so bad after my operation that I cannot remember the exact date.

Later going over the file of my Colorado Research made in 1940 I find the following - Rocky Mountain News (Cherry Creek St. ^{Captains & Drivers} Denver)

"Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express - 1st arrival May 7th from Leavenworth".
Further in I note "The date of change of Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express to Jones & Russell's Express is obscure, evidently in July 1859." "The local agent of Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express returned to the States, named Fox, on Sept 3rd 1859"

There was no Saunders & Co's Express ever mentioned in the Colo papers, I went through the complete files. The only 'Saunders' I know is mine from Placerville to Nevada in 1857 about. I have the fraud but never could find the ad. I think he preceded T.F. Tracy for a trip or two but am not sure -

Found 48 Express Companies in Colo up to 1866 then
quit

Now as to rarities etc. I still maintain that owing to
the glamour of Pony Express, a Pony of not
equal rarity is worth 3 or 4 times as much as
another ordinary Express of great rarity -

I still say that if Lot 502 was worth \$340 that
Lot 484 is worth three times as much -

And while we are on rarities why don't you talk
about Green's Copper City Express Lot 495?

I could never find it. It is not on Reutter's list.
Bill Parker has not got it on his list.

Mrs Boggs never got it in her book and she had
access to all the Southern newspaper files (nobody
else did) + she never got it. (She came from Redding)
It was a native there then her uncle ran the stages. ^{It ran from Shasta to Copper City near} by

I bought #495 for \$58 -
Jessup bought some nice things #482 COCPE with
the magenta label - I have seen 2 before. He ran me
out at #70. Also 452 "via the" ^{Franklin} - I did not bid -

Well that's all for tonight - You & Jessup
send me a few more of #484 - I want some
more of them.

Sincerely
E. Allertree

Pacific Union Club
San Francisco Calif
May 24/43

Stanley B. Ashbrook Esq
434 South Grand Ave
Fort Thomas Ky

My dear Ashbrook.

I have been glancing over your valued book
today with much pleasure. But looking under

Ocean Mail markings figure 50 B & 44 L + 50 D

I do not see my red new York "Paid". I sent you
a sketch of

How come? maybe it is there but I cannot find it.

Also I found a lot of errors but I will spare
your feelings & tell you about them later!

Sincerely,

E. A. Wilcox

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Sept. 13, 1943.

Mr. C. Corwith Wanger,
1010 Pine St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Corwith:

Yours of the 9th received. My hat is sure off to you, because you have the good luck to turn up some mighty interesting items. I never saw this Leavenworth before. Just imagine an "1854" year date and a strike in red of this p.m. Of course you know that this cover is good but had you not told me that you found it I would have pronounced it as perfectly good because it has every appearance of a natural. This is truly a rare combination. The address also adds interest.

I think the Laramie is a beauty and my guess is that it is worth at least \$15.00. I would not be surprised if it would bring more. I don't know who turned up this Porter correspondence but all I have seen came out of the firm of Kennett and Wackerman of Tampa. I thought a friend of mine got a first pick and while he got some fine things, he did not get a Laramie. This cover was addressed by Gen'l. Fitz Porter. Look up his record. It is addressed to his wife. Porter was with Gen'l Albert Sidney Johnson on the Utah Expedition. You will recall that he found in the Civil War but was court-martialed early in the war and expelled from the army. He always claimed he was innocent of the charges and he spent many years in trying to have his innocence proved. In the middle eighties his rank was restored and he was retired. His life was quite tragic after a very brilliant start.

Covers similar to yours bear postmarks of Fort Bridge, Salt Lake City, and Camp Floyd.

After he was demoted he evidently again went out West to forget his troubles and covers of the sixties bear various Colorado postmarks.

The stamp on your cover is a superb example and unless I am cockeyed the color is most unusual.

Did Chase see this item? Did he remark on the color? The month of use is April and on back is a pencil 1858. I have found these penciled years on other Porter covers to be correct. It looks like someone removed the letters and noted the years. Perhaps Kennett. I know Bill Kennett quite well but so far I have been unable to obtain any information from him regarding this find.

See the Brosnan article in Stamps of Aug. 21 last - Vol. 44 No. 8. On page 270 is an illustration of a straight line Fort Bridger of March 1, 1858. My friend obtained a similar item with a single 3¢ 1857 tied by this same marking and same date. (It cost him fifty bucks). It shows that Porter was in Bridger on Mar. 1 and your cover shows (?) he was at Laramie on April 23 (?) 1858.

#2. Mr. C. Corwith Wagner, Sept. 13, 1943.

Will Aull of Dayton, Ohio, has a "Fort Laramie N.T." cover of "Sep 20" (1857?) addressed to Gen'l Denver at Washington. I used the tracing in my One Cent Book. It has a 3¢ 1851, tied by the p.m. I am almost sure the use was 1857 rather than 1858 but I don't think I could prove it. The strike was in blue.

Many thanks Corwith for a look at the enclosed.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Stagecoaches Roll Again In The Pike's Peak Country

By EMERSON N. BARKER

Among the first casualties of the rubber and gasoline shortages were the sightseeing companies operating in the Rocky Mountains. A nation at war had neither of these vital products to be wasted in transporting tourists to view the wonders of nature.

Most of the operators of the so-called "rubberneck buses" promptly shut up shop, but a few of those longer in business found other means of carrying on. Those of the Pike's Peak country — to use a term familiar in the early days of the West — brought forth from many years of hibernation all sorts of horse-drawn conveyances that had carried the pleasure-seeker into the mountains before the automobile had fully proven its dependability. Among these ancient vehicles were a number of stagecoaches.

Visitors to the region doubtless were aglow as horseflesh propelled the coaches over mountain highways, and one coachload received an added thrill — one truly hair-raising — when a driver lost his lines and his horses dashed madly down a circuitous canyon road. This unscheduled act occurred in the mountains west of Denver, not far from abandoned mining "diggings" that had precipitated the gold rush to the region in 1859.

The stagecoaches now aiding indirectly in the war effort — providing relaxation for war-weary soldiers and civilians — are modernized versions of those which rolled over the prairies and the mountains more than three-quarters of a century ago. Yet their return is apt to rekindle in the thoughts of many philatelists memories of one of the most spectacular (and romantic) eras in western transportation of the mails. It was in the Pike's Peak country that one of the most audacious of stage lines was inaugurated just before the Civil War.

As we have written before ("Stagecoach War", MEKEEL's, *March* 23, 1942), "Pike's Peak country" was the term used to designate the mountainous western portion of Kansas Territory. Gold discoveries that first set the Pike's Peak (or Bust) adventurers westward from Missouri River outfitting points in 1858 occurred within the present site of Denver, seventy miles or so north of the mountain

L. & P. P. STAGE AT DENVER CITY

Half-tone from a photograph of a wood cut (1" x 1½") published in Albert D. Richardson's "Beyond the Mississippi". (The artist's conception, however, does not entirely agree with the text.)
Photograph courtesy Historical Society of Colorado.

named for Zebulon Pike. Later discoveries — those that demonstrated the stories of gold were no hoax — came the following year in the mountains northwest of Denver City, even farther from the Rockies' most famed peak. Yet the original name of the region persisted.

It was natural, therefore, that when William H. Russell and John S. Jones established their first stage line from the Missouri River to the gold region of the Rockies they should use the term "Pike's Peak".

A pioneer newspaper thus described the carrying out of their undertaking: (1)

"ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST EXPRESS

"On Saturday evening last — 7th inst. — two coaches, the first of the 'Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express', arrived in our city, having made the trip in nineteen days, bringing news from the States down to the 18th ult.; also nine through passengers.

"This is the beginning of the stupendous enterprise undertaken by the above-named company — the making of a new road, over a comparatively unknown country, and immediately stocking it with a working force of men, animals and wagons, sufficient to forward with promptness and dispatch a

daily mail and passenger coach from each end of the line. The coaches which we have seen are the very best of Concord coaches, furnished in the best style, and perfectly new, having never turned a wheel until their departure from Leavenworth.

" . . . They started March 28th, and April 1st a large train of wagons carrying materials, camps and supplies for establishing stations on the route. These stations are established at intervals of twenty-five miles after passing Junction City, 135 miles out, to this place. Every station is supplied with tents (soon to be replaced by houses), sufficient to accommodate all the employes and passengers, and occupied by a man and his family — a new feature and a decided improvement over most stage stations on the plains.

"The road, after Fort Riley, follows an entirely new route all the way, keeping along the divide between the Republican and Solomon's forks of the Kansas River, crossing the heads of the tributaries of the latter fork for some distance, then bearing a little northward, crossing the heads of Prairie Dog, Sappa and Cranmer creeks, tributaries of the Republican, and striking the river near the mouth of Rock Creek, between longitude 101 and 102 degrees; it then follows the south side of the Republican to a point near the source, thence, striking due west, it crosses the heads of Beaver, Bijou and Kiowa creeks, tributaries of the Platte, passing through a beautiful pine country for sixty

(Continued on page 350)

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That Vexed Question: Naming the Colors of Stamps

By STEPHEN G. RICH.

(Continued from page 335)

Moreover, these very terms, as used here to mark these distinctions in color, don't seem to help, but cause more trouble, when we get to the grilled stamp of same issue and design, No. 94. Here we meet with a new term, "red", and none of the ones used before except "rose". The answer here is that there are not so many close distinctions to be set out in words. But I need not belabor the point: your distinction-terms on Nos. 64 to 66 don't help you on No. 94.

Omitting all further confusions as not of major importance, let us delve into the problem. At once we meet with the belief that "the whole color-naming system for the catalogues and albums must be remade". This is pretty generally held. But what evidence in fact is there for it?

I took pages of the 1943 Scott Catalogue and made a count of the number of items entered on them, and of the number of color names that would seem to me to need change. Purposely, I did not take pages at random, but those on which appeared stamps about

very uncomfortably incorrect. Vol. I, p. 699, contains a number of stamps of the general color of *indigo*, but described by different names. Vol. I, p. 11, has few entries because of many illustrations; and adding as many more entries from page 12 will give only one more color name needing change, while reducing the percentage to 5.

My conclusion is, that on the basis of this sampling, the color naming in the catalogue might be changed so that I would be satisfied throughout, if 5% of the names throughout were corrected. This means one name in every twenty — no more. But you, the reader, may well say that this proves nothing. You may well say that maybe I, the author, am indifferent to many color distinctions. Such is certainly not my reputation: just ask the catalogue editorial staff. Such certainly is not what the file in my office, of letters advocating catalogue color changes, addressed over a period of years to the catalogue editors, would show.

Or you might well say that the 5% I want changed and the 5% which you might want changed would not be the same. I can't give you any accurate figures on this, for there hasn't been any study made, that I know of. All that can be said is that my own desired 5% seem to include every color renaming ever mentioned to me as desirable by anyone, whether in talk or by letter, for ten years past.

My conclusion, therefore, is that if 5% or 6% of all the color names in the entire catalogue were corrected, none of us, or so few that they could be ignored, would be worried about stamp color naming any longer. Thus a far lesser change than the 1940 renumbering or the 1941 rearrangement of stamps to get those of one design into one series, is here suggested. There are, I believe, approximately 120,000 stamps listed in the catalogue: it was almost exactly 94,000 some six years ago according to Mr. S. S. Lorenz, and I estimate the growth on the basis of figures from various sources.

(Continued on page 349)

Mekeel's

Stagecoaches Roll Again

(Continued from page 339)

miles, and striking Cherry Creek twenty miles above its mouth. The whole length of the road is 687 miles by odometer measurement, but it will probably be shortened 75 miles by cut-offs in various places — one very considerable one at this end, terminating the road directly at the mouth of Cherry Creek. The road throughout its whole length is good when broken and traveled, but the coaches that have just arrived made the first track over it."

The first returning coach from Denver City reached Leavenworth on May 20th, having been ten days upon the prairies and reducing by almost half the time taken for the first lap from the Missouri River town to the gold regions. The returning stage carried \$700 in gold and four passengers, but there is no record of the number of letters carried on that first round-trip. (2)

Russell and Jones were not able to start a coach from each terminal daily, as had been their plans, and arrivals and departures were irregular.

It was fortunate for the postal history student that a distinguished journalist left Leavenworth on a coach May 25, 1859, for this was the last vehicle over the Republican River route of the stage line. He was Albert D. Richardson, who has left a vivid picture of the conditions on the route, which may be presumed to reflect the pattern of other stagecoaching outfits upon the prairies.

Richardson wrote: (3)

"May 25.—I left Leavenworth by the overland mail carriage built in Concord, New Hampshire, known as the Concord wagon . . . It is covered with duck or canvas, the driver sitting in front, at a slight elevation above the passengers. Bearing no weight upon the roof, it is less top-heavy than the old-fashioned stage-coach for mud-holes and mountainsides . . . Like human travelers on life's highway, it goes best under a heavy load. Empty, it jolts and pitches like a ship in a raging sea; filled with passengers and balanced by a proper distribution of baggage in the 'boot' behind, and under the driver's feet before, its motion is easy and elastic."

The next day Richardson's coach arrived at Rock Creek, which "was swollen to a torrent, which compelled us to spend the afternoon and night at the city of Louisville — a city of three houses. Its hotel affords the inevitable fat pork, hot biscuits and muddy coffee. The landlady is a half-breed".

Richardson had been the solitary passenger until the coach reached Manhattan, Kansas. Here Horace Greeley, another noted journalist, took a seat in the coach.

The stage stopped at Junction City (station seven), the frontier post-office and settlement of Kansas.

Then on and on, across the land of the Indian and the buffalo — descend-

ing a sharp hill, "our mules, terrified by meeting three savages, broke a line, ran down a precipitous bank, upsetting the coach, which was hurled to the ground with a tremendous crash, and galloped away with the forewheels".

Richardson leaped out before the coach crashed, but Greeley was badly bruised. Adventure followed adventure as the coach toiled toward the mountains, forty to sixty miles a day — more or less.

Sunday, June 5th, Pike's Peak, "more than a hundred miles away, appeared dim and hazy on the horizon". On June 6th, "Awoke at five, still in motion, and obtained a glorious view of the mountains . . . At last we struck the old trail from Santa Fe to Salt Lake, rode a mile along the dry bed of Cherry Creek, and at eight this eleventh morning, reached Denver City."

Three days after the arrival of Richardson and Greeley in Denver City, a coach of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express started on the return trip to the Missouri River by way of the Platte (south fork of the river, which flows northeastward from Denver), and the former Republican River route was abandoned. Men and equipment were hurriedly changed to the new route, and soon the coaches were running on schedule, with good accommodations for the traveler.

The reason for abandoning the more direct Republican River route, after less than two months, was that Jones and Russell had obtained a contract for carrying the mails from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City. Under the new routing, the route to Denver City was a spur from the main river-to-lake route crossing the extreme northeast portion of what is now Colorado.

The L. & P. P. originally had no contract with the government for carrying the mails, and there still was no compensation for transporting them over the line leading to Denver City from the main route.

The charge of twenty-five cents for carrying letters, in addition to regular postage rates, resulted in much criticism of the L. & P. P. High postage rates, passenger fares and express charges did not begin to pay the cost of operating the line, and it continually was in distress financially.

Last mention of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express is made in the pioneer newspaper of Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860. The next issue tells of the arrival and departure of coaches of the C. O. C. & P. P.

The legislature of Kansas had granted a charter to the "Central

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All fine mint. Also a few odd cards and used copies. What do you need?

DAVID H. BURR 25 N. Main St.,
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company". William H. Russell and John S. Jones were included among the officials of the bigger and better stage line that soon was running all the way to the Pacific coast.

MARKINGS OF THE L. & P. P.

We have been unable to obtain data on the amount of mail that was carried by the first stage line to the gold regions, but the number of letters and packages must have been considerable.

The William West sale last April contained one of the few known copies of the first marking used by the Jones and Russell firm. It was thus described: "LEAVEN CITY & PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS CO.". East to west, tied Saint Joseph, May 13, 1859. (Also see Stanley B. Ashbrook's article in the April 5, 1943, issue of MEKEEL'S.)

Although the first supplies for the original Republican River route are said to have been started by wagon train on March 28th and April 1st, the first coach probably left Leavenworth on the morning of April 19th; nineteen days were consumed on that first trip, and the coach rolled into Denver City on the evening of May 7, 1859.

Much more common are the markings of the firm "Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Co.", in a circle.

To add to the confusion, advertisements of the line are headed "Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company" (without using the name "City"), while the text of the advertisements refer to the company as "Jones, Russell & Co.'s Express . . ."

Determination of "first" and "last" days of the use of the handstamps might be a worth-while project for the research specialist.

NOTES

(1) *Rocky Mountain News* of Saturday, May 14, 1859.

(2) Albert D. Richardson says the first return coach reached Leavenworth on May 21, bearing \$3,500 in gold.

(3) "Beyond the Mississippi", by Albert D. Richardson (American Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn., 1867).

Editor Horace Greeley's experiences were recorded in "An Overland Journey".

Still another book — out of print, however, as are those of Richardson and Greeley — is Dr. L. R. Hafen's "Overland Mail". This deals not only with the L. & P. P. Express, but all phases of the early-day Western mails.

ADLETS

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UNITED STATES Stamps on Covers, 1845-1880, in single covers or collection; Stampless Covers, 1756-1856, and 19th Century Classics on Covers; United States stamp collection. If you prefer to buy, perhaps I can help you. Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York. [tf]

BETTER GRADE 19th Century used U. S. A. with minor defects. Navarre, 116 Nassau, New York. [tf]

"FULL MARKET PRICES PAID" for Collections, Accumulations and Mixtures; singles and sets, old stamps on envelopes. Any quantity. United States and Foreign. Prompt payment. Over 30 years in business. CONDOR STAMP COMPANY, 87 Nassau St. New York City 7

PRECANCEL Collections and accumulations purchased. Write full description before sending. Tracy Newton, Decatur, Georgia. [tf]

LATE USED U. S. A. commems. in quantity. State price. Navarre, 116 Nassau, New York.

I WANT to buy a good collection of used United States postal issues, departments or Civil War revenues. Will also buy collector's better-class duplicates of the same issues. Paul A. Rogers, Tuscarawas, Ohio. [63]

WANTED: Fine uncanceled U. S. Revenues, also P. O. Seals. Collector, Box 146, Derby, Conn. [60]

WE BUY UNUSED U. S. Postage, any amount—Small discount. Immediate remittance. Stamp Accommodation Service, 123 William St., New York City. [eow64]

FIRST DAY COVERS

BREAKING UP collection!! 15 different first days; flights and cacheted covers only \$1. Anthony, Box 2, Kensington, Buffalo, N. Y. [tf]

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35 ALL DIFFERENT 40c. Set of 10 Army & Navy first days \$1. Herget, Buffalo 15, New York. [tf]

50 DIFFERENT Multicolored patriotic envelopes by prominent "Artists for Victory". Price \$1.00 for complete set . . . and if they are not the prettiest patriotic envelopes you've ever seen, return them, and your dollar refunded plus 10c for your efforts. Fair enough? Paul Goldstein, 397 East 96th Street, Brooklyn, 12, N. Y. [eow66]

AUCTIONS

ACE AUCTIONS — Ten years of successful sales — write for catalogue. Ace Stamp Co., 513 Ninth-Chester Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. [69]

REVENUES

FOREIGN REVENUES, Tax Paid, States. Big stock. Vanderhoof, 339 Grand Ave., Long Beach, Calif. [tf]

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BOUGHT, SOLD or Exchanged. Special, 100 Diff. 50c; 100 Diff. Mint, \$1. Both lots — 200 Diff., \$1.50. Cabot's Illustrated Priced Catalog \$1.50. James Seville, Statesville, N. C. [tf]

STAMP STORES

BUFFALO, N. Y. Want Lists any country filled for reference. Open Thursday evenings. Wanted, all exposition covers. The Stamp House, 35 Court. [tf]

That Vexed Question:

(Continued from page 340)

Thus, a change of 6,000 color names would rid us of all significant ones among the vexing or misleading color names in stampdom — 6,000 out of 120,000.

I will go one step further. This is strictly a subjective opinion: call it a guess if you will. If the 500 most confusing color names were changed, the other 5,500 would trouble only a few specialists.

This point, that of the small number of changes needed, is what I wish to make most prominent in this article. We are not faced with a huge problem, one that might properly dismay the catalogue makers. We have one that isn't as great as the additions and changes in listings made in any one year, let alone the price changes that accompany them. Nor is this conclusion invalidated if we should even allow my estimate to be doubled. I am, as some of you know, a catalogue publisher myself, in fields not competing with Scott. I am the make-up man, the editors' technician who stands over the printer's galley as he makes up each page, as my publications go to press. Hence, when I speak on this matter, it is as one who knows at least some of the real problems of making a catalogue.

You who read this may well, therefore, wonder that no mention thus far has found any place, of printed albums as being affected as well as the catalogue. Let me "spill a bean". Albums are usually printed from electrotype plates. These wear out. Now and then they have to be remade; and sometimes one or several in a set wear out sooner than others, or get damaged. I can't see that there is the slightest harm if there is a lag of one, two, or in some cases five years, between correcting a color name in the catalogue and having this same change appear in printed albums. Who is hurt? This is even more so since so many of the albums have the stamps identified by catalogue numbers in the stamp spaces.

The number of changes needed is not immense. If the most striking tenth of them were made, the rest would trouble few of us. However, the publisher could make all the changes each year for those catalogue pages which correspond to album pages whose plates he knows are just about worn out. This will, it is true, make a temporary "inconsistency" within the catalogue. Meanwhile, judicious news releases, explaining that color name corrections are being made as opportunity offers, and when album

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(To be continued)



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January 8, 1947

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.
100 Henry Court
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

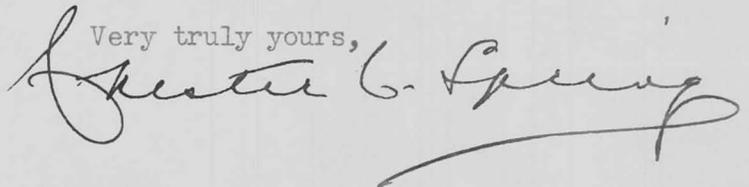
Knowing of your interest in the one-cent '51 and '57 stamp and as a subscriber to your two volumes on this subject, I am sending to you for your authentication copy of what I believe is No. 99R2 which, I understand, is a very rare stamp. You will notice, of course, that this copy is off-center; but, fortunately, it is off-center on the side which shows the double imprint which identifies the stamp.

I would be willing to sell this stamp at a fair price. If you have any customers for this, I would be glad to receive an offer from you. In case you do not have any customers for it, I would like to have you authenticate the stamp at my expense and return it to me at your convenience, and I will send you a check.

In any case, I thought you would be interested to see this copy, as I understand there are only a very few in existence.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Very truly yours,



Chester C. Spring
Enclosure

S

XXXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Jan. 10, 1947.

Mr. Chester C. Spring,
36 Federal St.,
Boston 10, Mass.

Dear Mr. Spring:

Herewith the One Cent 1857 as per yours of the 8th. You are quite right, this is a 99R2 and it is certainly ashame that the perforations are so atrocious. Personally I would not be interested in acquiring a copy of any stamp, no matter what it was, in such condition. I judge it would bring but a small percent of catalogue value, but that is just my own personal opinion and it is gratis, so take it for what it might be worth to you.

I might also add that the pen marks do not do it any good as the great majority of collectors haven't a very high regard for any pen marks on 19th Century.

I have signed the type and plate position on the back and I trust that this might help you find a buyer for the copy. For this, my fee is \$1.00 plus the return registered postage.

If you want to return the stamp to me, I will be glad to offer it to several friends who might be interested in it simply as a space filler, but I would not be able to place it unless the price was in line with the condition.

I will be out of town on a short trip until around the 25th of the month.

Sincerely yours,

July 12, 1947.

Mr. Frederick W. Lunan,
Box 161,
Medford, Mass.

Dear Mr. Lunan:

I read with much interest the column by Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr. in Mekeel's of July 7, 1947, regarding the Hutchings' California Magazine of January 1858. May I inquire if you will loan this copy to me and if it is for sale, may I inquire the price? I will gladly pay the carriage both ways.

I am enclosing stamped envelope for reply.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Box 161

Medford, Mass

July 21, 1947

Dear Mr. Ashbrook;

I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. In re Hutchings' California Magazine Jan 1858 I took it to the stamps show - to sell it and ended up with lending it because Mr. Ward wanted very much to take it to Phila. to take information from it. It was offered for \$50⁰⁰ but not sold; However, if you will send check for \$35⁰⁰ I will have it sent to you. It is a bound volume for one year and has several issues containing Philatelic references besides records for three years of the numbers of bags of mail sent on all ships reaching San Francisco with names of the vessels, with the times of each

Voyage etc. Also rates etc. etc.

One article has the full
routine of the San Francisco Post
office. Another month has the
proposed route of the Railroad
thru the Sierra Nevada etc.

Yours very truly,

Fred W. Luman

Frederick W. LUNAN
Box 161 Medford Mass

U. S. Notes and Comments

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

MORE CHATTER

From Hutchings' California Magazine of January 1858 Vol. II No. 7 kindly loaned us by Mr. F. W. Lunan, we learn that rates on foreign letters per half ounce from California were, to Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile 34c, Peru 22c, Panama 20c, Mexico 10c, Spain 78c, Cuba and British West Indies 20c, balance of the West Indies 44c, prepayment on foregoing required. Great Britain 29c, Canada and provinces 15c, France 15c (per 1/4 oz.), Germany, Prussia, Austria 30c, Russia 37c, Norway 46c, Sweden 42c, Italy 33c, Switzerland 35c, Holland 26c, prepayment optional. "All ship letters, prepaid, are one cent".

The number of stamps and envelopes sold monthly at the San Francisco Post Office "will average" 45,000 1c stamps, 27,000 3c, 32,000 10c, 500 12c. Of stamped envelopes 120,000 (of which Wells, Fargo & Co. use nearly 100,000 per month), 6c 500, 10c 12,000. These, we are told, are for San Francisco alone, inasmuch as the principal interior offices obtained their supplies direct from Washington.

Postage on domestic letters for each half ounce under 3,000 miles 3c, over 10c. Newspapers 1c to any part of the U. S., magazines not exceeding 1 1/2 ounces, one half cent (How did they pay such a rate if magazines were sent separately?), not exceeding 3 ounces 1c, over 1 1/2c.

On papers abroad to West Indies, South Pacific Coast, German States, Denmark, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Italy 6c; Great Britain and France 2c; British North American Provinces 1c.

"Schedule of Mail Departures from San Francisco Post Office.—Atlantic States, via Panama, 5th and 20th of every month, San Diego and Salt Lake, 3rd and 18th of every month, Oregon and Washington Territories taking mails also for the Northern Coast, 1st and 21st of every month."

"San Jose 8 A. M. every day. Southern and Eastern mail via Stockton 4 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted. Northern mail via Sacramento, 4 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted."

Ship mails are despatched by every opportunity for the Sandwich Islands, Society Islands, Australia and China. Postage on such letters shall be prepaid.

Mails are kept open until 10 minutes before hour of departure, except for the Atlantic in which case 30 minutes are required. It is suggested that for the convenience of the Post Office it would be better if letters were mailed the night previous.

A list of all mail sailings from Sept. 1, 1854 to Dec. 21st, 1857 is given together with the name of steamer, as well as the number of bags of mail matter. Coming East the steamers carried from 85 to 150 bags. On March 23, 1857, however, the Steamer Golden Gate carried but 6 bags and on October 11 of the same year the same steamer carried but 23 bags. Letters bearing these cancellations must, therefore, be very rare. The heaviest mail, 150 bags, was carried by the Steamer "Sonora" on June 20, 1856. The Steamer Panama is listed as carrying mail East but

one time—on Sept. 16, 1854 when they carried 89 bags. The "Steamer Oregon" made one such trip on Sept. 5, 1855 carrying 93 bags of mail and the "California" made a single trip on Sept. 5, 1857 carrying 112 bags. Covers marked via these steamers should, therefore, be scarce. The other steamers listed besides those mentioned and those that carried most mail were the John L. Stephens, Golden Age and Golden Gate.

Earlier copies of this magazine undoubtedly give the same information on mails carried previous to Sept. 1, 1854.

The illustration showing the San Francisco Post Office and Custom House of the time would compare favorably with many similar buildings today. We note in one illustration of the mail being assorted, one bag is marked "Noisy Carrier" and a second "Hutchings & Rosenfield". One would only have to read a few copies of this early publication to become extremely interested in early California covers, which today are mainly collected on the West Coast.

In recently discussing the Centenary Exposition we overlooked mentioning that the "Grand Award" for publicity should go to the "New York Sun" whose May 16th edition carried 15 pages devoted to stamp collecting. This was followed by a tabloid edition of 32 pages which was extensively and freely distributed at the Show. Of course, the credit really should go to Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., who was responsible for this philatelic publicity—the kind that helps the hobby without any sensational half truths which hurt stamp collecting.

Congress has passed a bill continuing the 3c postage on first class mail for another year. Other rates remain the same.

Here of late we have been receiving numerous letters asking for the Duck stamps in singles and blocks. Collectors are at last waking up to the fact that this series is really scarce insofar as mint copies of the early varieties are concerned. For instance, the lake stamp #2 which catalogues at \$9 sold at \$22 at

Fifield's last sale. Gibbons prices it at \$15 and it is doubtful if 50 copies could be obtained if the dealers' stocks were searched. The other early stamps are not much more plentiful. Most collectors sidetracked this series for the first few years and most dealers failed to put away much of a supply.

The same remarks refer to the Firearm Tax stamps on the same page of the catalogue. The first one \$1 green (RY1) was issued without gum in small quantities and it was replaced with the regular stamp RY2 before many were aware of the existence of the provisional surcharge variety. The \$1 and \$200 (RY2-3) are still on sale at face value at the Revenue Philatelic Agency, Room 1002, Internal Revenue Building, Washington, D. C. where all other current revenues may be had at face value. By the way, if you order a \$200 remember these are printed in vertical strips of four straight edge at top, bottom and right side with the perforated left side—attached to the small booklet in which the Government delivers them to the revenue agencies. As a result, only straight edge copies, each serially numbered are obtainable. Like the first provisional, they are issued without gum. We doubt if 15 collectors have availed themselves of paying \$200 for a copy of this stamp for their collections. If you want the stamp, better pay a dealer a slight commission so that he will pick out a well centered copy of this expensive stamp in your behalf. We have never seen a used copy of this variety although it must exist.

Regarding mail from "Little America" Mr. H. P. Faust sends us information received in a letter from Commander T. R. Vogeley, located at that point. Comdr. Vogeley states that he had charge of the philatelic mail and that it was dispatched from Little America via the "U.S.S. North Wind" and the "U.S.S. Philippine Sea". On his return to America Comdr. Vogeley intends writing a story for the philatelic press on his experiences. Mr. George A. Pratt sends us a letter from one on the "U.S.S. Philippine Sea" written from the Canal Zone in which he states: "No mail will go down there while the ships are at the South Pole". We, however, know Comdr. Vogeley personally and are confident that his information is correct.

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Set of 4 unused entires for \$1.13; 1c unused entire per 10, 50c; per 25, \$1.20; 2c unused entire, per 10, 50c; per 25, \$1.20; 2c used entire, \$1.50 per 100, while they last.

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2	2.75	3.00		6	.92	1.00		10	.78	.90	
3	1.10	1.30		7	.88	1.10		11	.78	.85	
4	1.00	1.20		8	.84	.98		12	.80	.90	

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AUSTRIA—Semi-Postal — A 60+20g blue stamp features a race horse and jockey within a rather ornate frame. The paper is pinkish in color. Across the bottom panel are the words "REPUBLIK OSTERREICH".
—Tribune Stamp Co.

BULGARIA—Postage—A set of three stamps celebrating the "Peace" has been issued by Bulgaria. The first 4 leva olive shows an olive branch surrounded by the shields of Russia, United States, Gt. Britain and Bulgaria. The 10L red brown and 20L blue feature the dove of Peace bearing an olive branch with the date 1947.
—General Stamp Co.

EGYPT—Airpost—Two new additional values to the new airpost set picturing a plane flying over a dam on the Nile river are the 5 mills brown and 20 mills blue.
—General Stamp Co.

FRENCH GUIANA—Airpost — This week we illustrate the three value airpost set recently issued for this Colony. The 50fr green features two large birds resembling Condors. The 100fr lake, a jungle scene with plane overhead and the 200fr gray blue a flock of Macaws with a plane in the distance.
—Tribune Stamp Co.

attractive postage due stamps has been issued. The values are 1L red orange, 2L blue green & 5L purple. The figure "5" is set within two fancy frames with the word "SEGNATASSE" in the bottom panel.
—D. S. Bolaffi

JAPAN—Postal Card — A new and very attractive 50 sen deep carmine

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JUL 28 1947

United States Notes and Comments

BY PHILIP H. WARD, Jr.

MORE CHATTER

We had before us Vol. II and part of Vol. III of the "California Magazine" (July 1857 to August 1858) when we recently quoted as to mail activities in the early West. The more we read in this book of some 800 pages the more we realize how important a part the mails had in the life of our early western settlers. Those who had gone West sent between Aug. 1854 to Dec. 1857 an average of 90 to 100 bags of mail east on each of the bimonthly mail steamers while the mail out of New York, which took from 23 to 31 days to reach San Francisco, averaged 275 to 300 bags.

We are told "There are but two 'dead letter offices' in the United States, one at Washington, the other at San Francisco." Dead letters in San Francisco contained raffle tickets, gold coins and gold specimens, notes of exchange, daguerreotypes, currency and English notes, postage stamps and the like. They were returned from the San Francisco post office where possible, otherwise returned to Washington.

In those days while employment with good pay was to be had by all who were able and willing to work, there was nevertheless a vast amount of "misery and destitution". Many had thought that the mere fact of emigration to California would insure them a rapid fortune but with the severe competition in every branch of trade, "their hopes were gradually destroyed by the difficulties of the reality".

The arrival of a mail steamer was a gala occasion, Carriages and other vehicles as well as those on foot immediately started for the post office. Interest and excitement became general. Groups gathered on the sidewalks to discuss the latest news. At that time Charles L. Weller was postmaster and John Ferguson his assistant. The Post Office was opened from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. on weekdays, 9 to 10 A. M. on Sunday. "No person except sworn clerks and employees must be permitted to handle mail matter, or come within reach thereof."

Letters for any part of the Union must be paid in stamps, those for foreign distribution must be paid in money.

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LONGACRE 3-3335

January 23, 1947

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook
33 No. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:

I thought you might like to see the enclosed cover, which in our opinion is really very interesting. Apparently it was sent from Hartford, Conn. August 1st, canceled with the pointing hand and paid 10, and the stamp tied by grid all in magenta. It was sent to Richmond, Virginia there post marked in orange (August 16) and readdressed (original erased and the new address written over it) to Baltimore. You will note the straight line Richmond FORWARDED 5 in orange, the stamp and Hartford PAID being pen crossed.

I think the cover is especially interesting in view of the fact that you get a usage of the 5 and 10, although sad to relate you did not get the 5¢ stamp. We in this office have never seen a similar cover, and thought you would like to see it for your records.

Would you kindly return it within a week of receiving it.

Very truly yours,

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., INC.

BY *Gordon Harmer*
?

GH:MG
Enc.

Jan. 27, 1947.

Mr. Gordon Harmer,
% Harmer Rooke & Co.,
560 Fifth Ave.,
New York 19, N.Y.

My dear Gordon:

Thanks so much for sending me the enclosed 10¢ 1847 cover. It is indeed interesting and I was pleased to see it and to make a photograph of it. Someday I may put all my data on the 1847 Issue in book form and if I do, I will be glad to use illustrations of unusual items such as this.

While I did not search my files carefully I do not recall an 1847 "Forwarded" such as this, but no doubt such items do exist. At least I know of no reason why they should not. I am wondering if the year might not have been 1847? I never saw an 1847 cover from Hartford that was so elaborately decorated by that office - for example - two strikes of the postmark, the hand-painted "PAID," a grid, and the rating mark "10". All of this leads me to believe that the use may have been early - that is, August 1847.

The stamp itself could well be a very early impression. Did you note the whiteness of the paper but it was not white originally but the regular bluish and perhaps a bit more bluish originally than some, because with a strong glass one can still see the blue specks of the dye.

How odd that someone eliminated the original address. I suppose when they panned out the "Paid" and the "10" etc. they also panned the stamp. This is indeed odd and I do not recall a similar example.

By the way, and just for your information, did I not note in your catalogue that Brosnan intimated that his "Fort Bridger" straight line cover was unique? Well just for the record - I have an 1853 - 3¢ U. S. Entire with this rare marking and Krug has a cover with a 3¢ 1857 tied by it. So far as I am aware these three are the only ones known. The Brosnan face should bring at least \$350.00 to \$500.00 but perhaps it won't - It is not a precancel, as claimed by that idiot Steve Rich but an Army postmark. Krug's cover is a beauty and I offered him \$300.00 for it sometime ago. As stated - the above for your own information.

With every good wish - Cordially yours,

Feb. 3, 1947.

My dear Stan:

Well, Stan, Les got in this morning and we have been having a darn nice time together looking over the new acquisitions and, as Les says, there are plenty and beautiful.

Here I am again after your advice. Les has looked at it and claims it is absolutely perfect, E.R. claims it is absolutely perfect and we have had it under Tony Russo's quartz lamp and can see absolutely nothing wrong with it. The cause of my suspicion is that between the S and T of Postage there is a brown spot of some kind, which we are skeptical of. Just now Les suggested that the smart thing to do was to get Stan Ashbrook's opinion, so I am sending this stamp down to you for inspection and advice, and whether I should buy it or not. We all know how rare that kind of a cancellation is of the 10¢ 47s. E.R. absolutely thinks it is perfect, Les thinks it is absolutely perfect and I also think so, still we want your opinion. The only person who ever cast any suspicion upon it in any way shape or manner was John Hall, but he offered absolutely nothing definite. Still you know how particular I am if anything goes into our collection, so, Stan, am going to worry you to take a good look at this cover and let me know immediately, as I wish to return the cover or pay for it.

Les joins with me in kindest personal regards to you and your family and we are both very glad to hear that you are feeling much better.

Sincerely,

P.S.

Mr. Newbury has just suggested to me that it might be a good plan for me to go over my manuscript with you after it is actually in type and if this works out to our mutual satisfaction we may be able to get together some time in the next several weeks.

Les

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

SN*MH Enclosure

Feb. 4, 1947.

Mr. S. Newbury,
38 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago 3, Ill.

My dear Mr. Newbury:

I am glad that you sent this cover to me because there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but what this stamp did not originate on this cover. I know the work of the lousy crooks who make such items as these and in many cases I know why they do certain things. For example, why are the letters PAI so dim, the answer is because the painter did not want to lay his black paint on too thick over the red grid. That "D" was surely put on with a brush - it was not handstamped. Further, the red ink of the grid is not the same as the red ink of the postmark. I have examined these features very carefully under my microscope and there are other features which I cannot describe in words.

I am enclosing two "faces" from my files - one was a stampless to New Orleans on April 1, 1851. You see with a stampless like this how easy it is for a crook to add a 10¢ 1847 and simply paint in the PAID. Any artist who can paint a fairly good landscape would experience little difficulty in painting the letters PAID and painting them to the approximate size.

However, disregard all that I have stated above and take my advice on the following: Avoid adding any item to your collection which raises any question - let the other fellow buy such things. You know darn well that such advice is as solid as a rock. As to John Hall, well all I can say about John is that he is a darn keen chap and I believe that when he expresses a doubt it is well to look twice.

Look at the back of this cover. Whoever put this stamp on took pains to press it in very carefully, that is, it was pressed into the surface of the cover.

Of course on a prepaid stampless cover out of Boston they stamped "PAID" as per the "face" herewith to Newport, R.I. to show that the 3¢ was paid, but on the 10¢ cover didn't the stamp show that it was paid and didn't the grid show the stamp was canceled so why add a black "PAID?" Of course, such things

#2. Mr. S. Newbury, Feb. 4, 1947.

did happen and such items are of course genuine but this does not happen to be in that class, that is, in my opinion.

I noted the P.S. by Les and will write him.

With best of wishes -

As ever yours,

S. NEWBURY
38 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 3

Feb. 6, 1947.

My dear Stan:

Just before Les left yesterday afternoon your special delivery registered letter, in which you returned the paid 10¢ 47 from Boston, was received together with the face of two Boston, which I am herewith returning. I will tell you, Stan, it is almost impossible to believe that this cover is as you say it is, but who knows better. Les was here and he passed on it and E.R. looked at it two or three times, once under the light. I certainly could not imagine it was wrong (but I was suspicious) and Tony Russo passed on it. In fact, all these parties passed on it with the exception of John Hall and yourself. Anyway, E.R. agrees that it should not go into my collection, or anything that is questionable, so you will never find it in my collection. I want to thank you sincerely for your opinion and when Stan Ashbrook says "out" it goes out.

We certainly had a strenuous three days picking out our Postmasters and 47s between E.R., Les, Mike and I and a strenuous time all day yesterday picking out 5 frames of Shanghai. This still leaves the balance of the U.S., Colombia and Brazil. (I think tomorrow E.R. and I will finish up on the Brazil).

We certainly had some cold weather up here, Stan, but I don't suppose it has been any different down there.

Sincerely,

S. Newbury
M.H.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

SN*MH

Enc.

Dictated but not read

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Jan. 7, 1947.

Mr. Earl Antrim,
316 Holly,
Nampa, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Antrim:

I can offer you the following cover
subject to prior sale, viz:

Confed stamps used in Kentucky
Thus outside the C.S.A.

The cover bears two 5¢ 1861, tied by the
blue Bowling Green, Ky. postmark of Nov. 21 (1861).
It was evidently from someone connected with the
postal service as it is addressed to, L. Hewitt,
care Ben M. Clements, Chief of Appointment Bureau -
Post Office Department, Richmond, Virginia - C.S.A.
Thus quite a nice historical address. The cover
is very fine and a rare piece of Philatelic
Americana.

At this time, Bowling Green was the seat
of the Provisional Confederate Government in the
state of Kentucky.

The price is very moderate - \$75.00.

Sincerely yours,

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Dec. 23, 1946.

Mr. A. Earl Weatherly,
% Gen-Dandy, Inc.,
Madison, N.C.

My dear Mr. Weatherly:

I have been offered, subject to sale, quite a nice Confed cover, viz:

Confed stamps used in Kentucky
Thus outside the C.S.A.

The cover bears two 5¢ 1861, tied by the blue Bowling Green, Ky. postmark of Nov. 21 (1861). It was evidently from someone connected with the postal service as it is addressed to, L. Hewitt, care Ben M. Clements, Chief of Appointment Bureau - Post Office Department, Richmond, Virginia - C.S.A. Thus quite a nice historical address. The cover is very fine and a rare piece of Philatelic Americana.

The price is very moderate - \$75.00.

Sincerely yours,

At This Time, Bowling Green was the Seat of the Provisional Confederate Government in the State of Kentucky

A. EARL WEATHERLY
IRVING PARK MANOR
GREENSBORO, N. C.

1/3/46

Dear Mr. Ashbrook :

My apologies for not answering your letter of December 23rd ~~so~~ ^{soon}. Christmas vacations etc. interfered.

Not long ago I purchased from you a 54 green on cover, tied on with blue Bowling Green, Ky. so I am not interested in purchasing the item you offer in your letter. Thanks for remembering me and please give me opportunities like this when ever possible.

I sincerely trust you have had a happy holiday season and wish for you and yours a joyous and prosperous New Year.

Very sincerely
- Earl Weatherly

HOWARD S. ARONSON, M. D.
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

1/5/47

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

Thank you for letting me see this stream. My interest is toward some P.M. provisionals from this side of the river—at least some examples that I can afford! Will be glad to see.

Very truly yours,

Howard Aronson

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

A. P. S. 2497

~~100 HENRY COURT~~

33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
FT. THOMAS, KY.

Jan. 2nd, 1947.

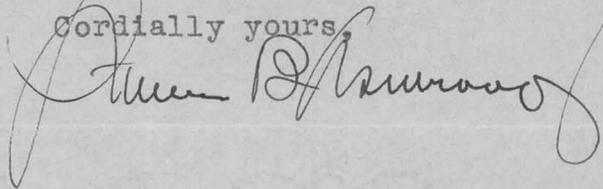
Dr. Howard S. Aronson,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Dallas 1, Texas.

My dear Doctor:

Yours of the 29th received and I am
enclosing herewith the "Bowling Green" covers as
described in my letter of the 23rd.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Cordially yours,



Faint circular postmark from BERTS SHIRE, ENGLAND, dated JAN 11 1947.

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Jan. 2nd, 1947.

Dr. Howard S. Aronson,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Dallas 1, Texas.

My dear Doctor:

Yours of the 29th received and I am enclosing herewith the "Bowling Green" covers as described in my letter of the 23rd.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

HOWARD S. ARONSON, M. D.
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

12/29/46.

Dear Mr. Fishbrook,

Received your letter
relative to the Kentucky Cover. I should
like to see same if it has not been
disposed of yet this.

Hoping that you have
a splendid New Year, I am, with
best wishes -

Howard Aronson

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Dec. 23, 1946.

Dr. Howard S. Aronson,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Dallas 1, Texas.

My dear Doctor:

I have been offered, subject to sale, quite
a nice Confed. cover, viz:

Confed. stamps used in Kentucky

Thus outside the C.S.A.

The cover bears two 5¢ 1861, tied by the blue
Bowling Green, Ky. postmark of Nov. 21 (1861). It
was evidently from someone connected with the postal
service as it is addressed to, L. Hewitt, care
Ben M. Clements, Chief of Appointment Bureau - Post
Office Department, Richmond, Virginia - C.S.A. Thus
quite a nice historical address. The cover is very
fine and a rare piece of Philatelic Americana.

The price is very moderate - \$75.00.

Sincerely yours,

Confederate States Covers ARE HISTORY...

(This is the Sixth of a series on stamps of the Confederate States of America. The interest of this series to collectors can be helped by comments or additional data on the subjects covered. All such suggestions and submissions are welcome in the interests of philately.—L. L. S.)

SINCE my notes appeared in STAMPS on Kentucky cancels, I have had several interesting letters from collectors on the subject.

Stanley B. Ashbrook reminded me of a lovely cover Edward Knapp once had—a horizontal pair of the 5c 1861 tied by "Bowling Green, K.Y. Feb. 2" in Blue and, of all things, addressed to Warrenton, Warren Co., Missouri. This was an unusual Kentucky item indeed. Mr. Knapp wrote the cover up and illustrated it in *Collectors Club Philatelist* some years ago, and through Mr. Ashbrook's kindness in lending me a photo of it,

BY
LAWRENCE L. SHENFIELD

I reproduce it here. Its present whereabouts are unknown to me.

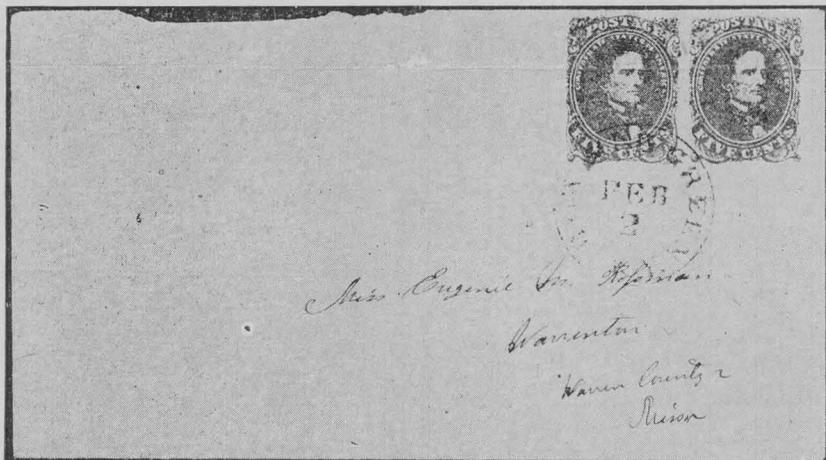
Another interesting letter comes from Senator Richard S. Quigley, who sent a photo of a pair of 5c 1861 cancelled "Bowling Green, K.Y. Jan. 17" in Black. I had noted in the original article that I had seen only one example of the Bowling Green cancel in Black—on a pair, off cover. And here's the peculiar coincidence. This pair like the cover illustrated here is dated "Jan. 17" and in both cancels the date logo is turned vertical instead of appearing normal. Perhaps only on Jan. 17 (1862) did Bowling Green use Black instead of the usual Blue. Can anyone throw further light on this?

Notes On Kentucky
Cancellation of the
Confederate States

Balisea 1938

COLLECTORS desiring to exhibit in the 1938 BALISEA (Brooklyn and Long Island Stamp Exhibition), which will be held on Feb. 10-13, should send their applications to E. E. Elkins, Chairman Entries, 880 E. 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

All advertising copy for the Official Program which will be distributed at the Show, should be sent to F. J. Zeltmann, Advertising Chairman, 719 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., who will mail advertising rates upon request.



Cover once owned by Edward Knapp.



Cover submitted by Senator Richard S. Quigley.

BARGAINS

N. Zealand, Niue & Cooks Coron. Sets. \$1.00
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MAX G. JOHL

Reports on
20TH CENTURY UNITED STATES



Send your inquiries to Max G. Johl, Torrence Pl., Scarsdale, N. Y., enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you wish a personal reply.

Not Varieties

Quite a number of collectors have written to us reporting missing perforations between stamps and asking if they made a new discovery and if these stamps had a special value. Such items are of no special interest or value unless all of the perforations, between two stamps, are missing and items showing one dropped perforation are not worthy of mention as these belong to the class of minor oddities. Where the same perf. may be missing on numerous sheets it is evident that there is a broken or bent pin on the perforator which is hardly of sufficient importance for the Bureau to stop a perforating machine to repair one pin. Please bear in mind that there are about 225 pins in a horizontal row and one or two bent or broken pins is of small matter. Furthermore we have had perf. 10 stamps which while not as satisfactory as the perf. 11 would still allow the stamps to be separated and a single missing perf. on a perf. 11 stamp would make it "perf. 10" and still allow the stamp to be torn apart. This has been written to save the postage of our readers who send in such items for reporting.

One item that has caused much confusion to many of our readers is the variety known as "imperf. vertically." Many collectors have submitted copies of a stamp which is straight edge on one side and has part of another stamp adjoining the other margin. In the first place it is well to remember that all "part perf." varieties must at least be in pairs to be worthy of recognition. Many of the copies sent to us showing one full stamp and part of another are from booklet panes. The booklet panes are first perforated and then, being still in full sheets, are placed in piles between covers and waxed sheets and then cut into panes of six. This piling may cause a sheet to become folded and when the sheets are cut into panes the cut edge falls in the middle of a stamp instead of the gutter. These too are freaks and of little importance. They are frequently found.

Gist of the News

Bert Berg of the Cross Stamp Co., Newark, N. J., calls our attention to a notice sent out "To the Philatelists of Saginaw, Michigan," by John D. Mershon, Postmaster, calling their attention to the arrival of their supply of the new Puerto Rico stamps, and also the fact that they have a good stock of commemoratives on hand.

An interesting and useful "World Stamp Chart" has been prepared by Edw. L. Bell of Cambridge, Mass. Based upon the outline chart of the world published by the Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department on Mercator's Projection, it shows the location of the countries and colonies throughout the world that issue postage stamps.

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Packet containing over 60 varieties of cut squares of 19th and 20th Century.
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 Postage extra. Send for price list.
G. H. FABIAN 171½ Perry Street
 Hempstead, N. Y.

CONFEDERATES

1863 — unused

10c blue #210 \$20
 10c blue #21125
 20c green90

EDGEWOOD STAMP CO., Milford, Conn.

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#441	\$.06	\$.03	#601	\$.16	\$.08
#448	.10	.05	#602	.14	.07
#449	.30	.15	#603	.27	.14
#486	.04	.02	#604(a)	.04	.02
#487(a)	.24	.12	#605	.06	.03
#489	.12	.06	#606	.06	.03
#496	.24	.12	#686	.04	.02
#597(a)	.03	.02	#687	.10	.05
#598	.06	.03	#721	.08	.04
#599	.06	.03	#722	.08	.04
#600	.14	.07	#723	.16	.08

Postage extra under \$1. Price list on request.

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Costa Rica phil. min. sheet of 4... \$30
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 Russia air mail sheet of 4... 1.05
 Roumania min. sheet of 4... .50
 Nic. Columbus 7 imperf. sheets sc... 3.25
 Bolivia new air mail surch. set (11) 4.65
 Dominican new air mail pict. (8)... 4.85
 Peru new air mail (4)... .55
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 Luxembourg new charity (6)... .50
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 S.P.A. 8063

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Dec. 23, 1946.

Admiral F. R. Harris,
27 William St.,
New York 5, N.Y.

My dear Admiral:

I have been offered a cover from Hawaii with the earliest date that I have ever seen. The owner wants \$50.00 for it and if perchance you would like to have it, I will try and obtain it for you provided he does not dispose of it in the meantime.

It is dated,

"OAHU - DEC 10 1825"

And is addressed to a "Reverend" Blank in Hartford, Conn. It was a "Ship" letter into Boston - "Aug. 20" and from Hartford it was forwarded to Guilford, Conn. on Aug. 30. The letter which is quite interesting mentions that on that day he had received a call from KAAHUMANU, whom he described as, quote: "The highest female in rank influence and power in the Sandwich Islands." I judge that she was a convert to Christianity.

Have you any record of a cover as early as this?

With Holiday Greetings, I am

Cordially yours,

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-0680

FREDERIC R. HARRIS
CONSULTING ENGINEER
27 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: HARKOB

December 26, 1946.

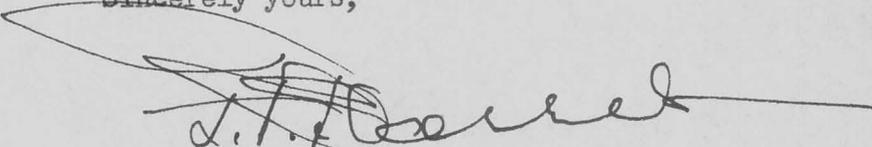
Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
33 N. Fort Thomas Avenue,
Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Thanks for your letter of the 23rd. I would very much like to see that letter. It looks like a very early date. I thought the first Missionaries arrives in the Islands in 1832; apparently I am wrong.

Best Wishes for a Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely yours,



F. R. Harris

FRH:V

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Dec. 28, 1946.

Admiral F. R. Harris,
27 William St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Admiral:

As per yours of the 26th, I am enclosing herewith the cover referred to in my letter of the 23rd.

The letter was rated $12\frac{1}{2}$ at Boston, that is $12\frac{1}{2}$ plus 2¢ ship fee. This was evidently paid at Hartford and the letter was remailed to Guilford with 10¢ due.

I wonder if the Reverend Mr. Gallandel would have believed that in the year 1946 a letter could be transmitted in a matter of hours rather than months.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

**HOBBY
INTERESTS**

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11

**PHILATELIC
LINES**

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVER
PACKET COVERS
GERMAN POSTAL HISTORY
FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY
& NAPOLEONIC COVERS
CAPE TRIANGLES
EARLY BRAZIL
HAWAII

Dec. 24, 1946

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
Box 31,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

After I had typed the enclosed letter, but before I had sealed it, the afternoon mail brought your carbon copy of your letter to the Admiral on the subject of the letter from Hawaii dated Dec. 10, 1825.

Good heavens, Stan, that was only five years after the first missionaries arrived. I never heard of anything so early from the Islands. I have here a clipping from STAMPS of some years ago in which Oscar W. Schenek of Dayton reports a "very early" letter from Honolulu, dated Sept. 19, 1842. My own cover dated Oahu Dec. 19, 1839, is the earliest I had ever heard of, until your letter came today. I hope the Admiral takes it. \$50.00 is not too much for such an early piece. His collection would be much enhanced by it.

Kaahumanu was the favorite wife of Kamehameha I. She was regent for Kamehameha II and III, and became premier under the latter. You know the Hawaiian kings often had women premiers. She was a very early convert to Christianity; she was especially vigorous in destroying idols, taboos, and ugly superstitions. Kinau, one of her co-wives, was equally energetic with her in these activities. Neither of these women was the wife of highest rank of Kamehameha I; that wife was the mother of the next two Kamehameha's. Much of the success of the work of the early missionaries is due to the help of Kaahumanu and Kinau.

I note that you want the carbon copy destroyed, which I will do just as soon as I have taken a few notes about the date, etc., intelligible only to my self. Naturally, I want to keep track of any such early covers. The Postal History section of the book is in the printer's hands, so no reference to this cover is possible, even if we could get permission.

The Philatelic Foundation has taken over the Hawaii book, at the request of the Admiral and with the consent of Frank Bruns and myself. It got too big for a supplement to the C.C.P. The same mail which brought your letter, brought one from Alfred Lichtenstein concerning the price of the book. Considering the prices charged today for other philatelic reference books, I am beginning to think that \$5 for the bound volume would not be too much. We can tell better after we see the total number of pages. It is going to be very nicely arranged, according to our plans, and we hope Mr. Stowell will do us a nice job of printing and binding.

I hope you have very pleasant holidays.
And thanks for letting me know of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Dec. 23, 1946.

Mr. H. E. Bauer,
P.O. Box 3865,
Honolulu, T.H.

Dear Mr. Bauer:

Here is a very odd coincidence - Several days ago a friend of mine sent me a cover from Hawaii with the earliest date that I have ever seen. It is dated, "OAHU - Dec 10 1825." It is addressed to Hartford, Conn. and was forwarded to Hartford. It was a "Ship" letter into Boston. The Boston postmark is Aug. 20. Just imagine - from Dec. 10 to Aug. 20.

The letter is from a missionary to a Reverend gentleman and it is quite interesting, as it mentions that the writer had that day received a call from KAAHUMANU, whom he described as, quote: "The highest female in rank, influence and power in the Sandwich Islands." I judge that she was a convert to Christianity.

My friend wants \$50.00 for this cover and if you would be interested I will be glad to send it to you provided it is still in my hands when I receive a reply from you.

Sincerely yours,

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Dec. 23, 1946.

Mr. Edgar B. Jessup,
1475 Powell St.,
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Edgar:

I have been offered a cover from Hawaii with the earliest date that I have ever seen. The owner wants \$50.00 for it and if perchance you would like to have it. I will try and obtain it for you, provided he does not dispose of in the meantime.

It is dated,

"OAHU - DEC 10 1825"

And is addressed to a "Reverend" Blank in Hartford, Conn. It was a "Ship" letter into Boston - "Aug. 20" and from Hartford it was forwarded to Guilford, Conn. on Aug. 30. The letter which is quite interesting mentions that on that day he had received a call from KAHUMANU, whom he described as, quote: "The highest female in rank influence and power in the Sandwich Islands." I judge that she was a convert to Christianity.

Have you any record of a cover as early as this?

With Holiday Greetings, I am

Cordially yours,

H. E. Bauer
P. O. Box 3865
Honolulu 12, T. H.

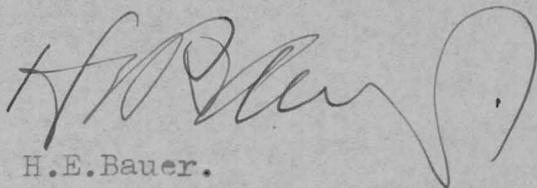
Honolulu, T.H.,
December 26, 1946.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

In reply to your letter of December 23rd,
wish to state I would like very much to
see the cover you mention.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter
and wishing you a prosperous and happy
New Year,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H.E. Bauer', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

H.E. Bauer.

Jan. 25, 1947.

Mr. H. E. Bauer,
P.O.Box 3865,
Honolulu 12, T. H.

Dear Mr. Bauer:

Please pardon the long delay in replying to yours of Dec. 26th.

The cover referred to in mine of the 23rd was sold prior to the time I received your letter and I was not able to advise you on account of being called to Miami Beach on account of the illness of my brother. I returned last night and am advising you at once.

While I had the cover in my possession I made a photograph of it and later I will send you a print.

Sincerely yours,

(copy of letter from Sandwich Islands
to Rev. Thos. H. Gallandel - Hartford, Conn.)

Oahu Dec. 10, 1825

Dear Brother Gallandel:

At the close of the day I spread my paper to acknowledge my obligations to you and to try to answer some of your inquiries respecting the language of signs and gestures. I have been interrupted by several calls and particularly by a pleasant visit from Kaahumanu the highest female in rank, influence & power in the Sandwich Islands & probably in the Pacific Ocean. She was received last Sabbath with 6 other chiefs, to our communion. She came in this morning in a very friendly manner to express her kind regards for Mrs. Bingham now thro (?) mercy recovering from her illness which has excited no small sympathy among the natives & to talk about the establishment of law in the Islands & adopting as a nation the laws which God gave to Moses as the basis of all law & all civil regulations.

It is now time to lay my head on my pillow for rest but you will not I presume be quite willing to have the ship leave the harbor in the morning without one word, even a very tardy one on the subject of our former correspondence and of your particular inquiries.

I am sorry to be unable to give you more full & satisfactory information on a subject so interesting to us both - you inquire, "Do the natives generally converse easily with those who are deaf and dumb"? I am sure you would be surprised & gratified to see the facility with which they will interchange ideas with them which ~~they~~ very few surpasses anything I ever witnessed in my own Country - the intercourse of the people with the deaf and dumb previous to the introduction of your wonderful and happy system there.

You inquire also, is there a considerable variety in the signs which the natives use in common conversation? The variety is very great, and their gestures are almost as numerous as their ideas. In their expression of countenance, there is a great variation correspondent with the passions of the mind with which they are affected, or which they wish to represent. Whether any hieroglyphic marks were ever in use among them, I have not ascertained. I must however before I close this very imperfect letter mention one or two signs which may be ~~plea~~ pleasing to you. In former days, a priest was sometimes consulted in the case of a criminal to determine whether he should be punished or pardoned. He use (used) in his incantations a con (?) with a complicated knot tied in it. If the criminal was to suffer punishment according to the priest's decision the knot was drawn close and left as inseparable as a token that his guilt could not be pardoned, but if otherwise, the priest succeeded in disentangling the con (?) loosing and entirely removing the knot as a token that the offender was pardoned - The operation of unting the knot was called KALA (Hah-lah) or Kara and the same term was applied to the act of forgiveness and is now used freely by us and by the natives in praying for pardon. Another sign which you will allow me to mention is one used by a deaf and dumb man (whom I have occasionally seen), to represent thunder. It is this - xx (torn out) his right hand as high as his face and at a little distance xxxxx right shoulder, he brings it forcibly down towards xxxxxx the open palm xxx bending and xxx the body xxxx as tho

#2.

shrinking from danger and at the same time xxxx his breath, thus representing the force and commotion xxxx intended and the shock and terror what it occasions xxxx a little curious that he uses the same sign xxxx one of the high chiefs whose name is Hehekiri, which is by interpretation, the thunder.

Hoping to add something when I am more at leisure, I must with the most cordial love to our Hartford friends beg leave now to subscribe myself your affectionate brother

H.Bingham

Rev. T.H.Gallandel

P.S.--Mrs. B. who desires her very kind regards to you and to whom you are in fact indebted for this poor x----? (for she requested me to write you this evening) would feel obliged if you will tender our kind love to brother and sister Whiting and tell them the Lord is dealing with her in great mercy. She seems to be nearly recovered. We expect to embark for Maui in a few days on a visit with a view to confirm her strength hoping she will return in a few weeks quite well though she has been able to do but little labor for 70 days - H.B.

(copy of letter from Sandwich Islands
to Rev. Thos. H. Gallandel - Hartford, Conn.)

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Jan. 27, 1947.

Mr. S. Newbury,
38 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago 3, Ill.

My dear Mr. Newbury:

We returned home last Friday but I came back with a bad cold and have been miserable ever since. The trip down was fine so far as the company was concerned but the weather was miserable. We were only in Miami Beach 48 hours but while we were there they had a cold snap and it dropped down close to 40. I suppose I caught my cold at that time. When it is cold in Florida I would rather be in Canada.

Will you do me a favor? In your One Cent Plate 3 material I believe that you have a vertical strip of three, the top stamp being from the top row and the bottom stamp being the 2413 "lightning crack." As near as I can remember, the strip is on cover. It is a pencanceled strip. There is just a possibility that you do not own this cover but I think it is in your collection. If so, will you send it down to me for a look?

Am feeling very bum so will cut this short.

With best of wishes -

As ever yours,

Jan. 27, 1947.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein,
419 Union St.,
Ionia, Mich.

Dear Jack:

Your 1/2 pair is certainly a top from Plate 3 and incidentally as you are doubtless aware, a very rare item. You certainly have marvelous luck in picking up unusual One Cents. This is the first new top pair from Pl. 3 that I have seen in many a year. I am almost positive that it is 3L3, 4L3, as the stamp to right seems to be the same as the top stamp in a vertical strip of three that I believe is in the collection of Mr. Newbury. Just to be sure, I am today writing him and requesting him to send me his strip so that I can compare it with your pair. I will, therefore, hold your pair for a few days and will advise you later. You will recall that the "lightning crack" has 24L3, and I believe that Mr. N. has a vertical of 4L - 14L - 24L3. The chances are that Jefferys has correctly plated the entire top row of Plate 3 as I had some key pieces and all I needed at the time was a few more to put the whole row together. I would like to make a test on this pair and see if Jefferys will confirm my suspicion that it is 3L - 4L3. More on this later, but in the meantime would you mind writing him and inquire if he will look at your pair for you and tell you if it is a Plate 3, and if possible give you the plate positions? I note that he is not a member of the A.P.S. but he belongs to the Collectors Club of New York. I do not seem to be able to lay my hands on the list of C.C. members.

He is just about as disagreeable a person as one could possibly meet, so he might not even reply to your letter, but I wish you would write him just to see what might happen. His address was "Harry L. Jefferys, Ardmore, Penna."

Regarding the cover. The notation "Type II - Pl. 2" is mine but I have no idea when I saw this before. I see nothing on the stamp to change my former opinion.

Re - the 10/ cover. Thanks very much for your kindness but inasmuch as I do not attempt to keep a record of such markings as the oval "United States" I am returning it to you. It is quite possible that this particular one might be scarce, but even if it is, I never heard of an instance where these Exchange markings

#2. Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein - Jan. 27, 1947.

had any influence on the value of a cover. I judge it was applied at Boston and surely mail to Canada from Boston was quite plentiful in the fifties. I am making a photo of the cover and will ask Boggs if it is rare.

In reading over the wording on your Plate 5 page I note the following at the top of the page, viz., "Perforated stamps only come from this and all succeeding plates."

While the above is true, it strikes me that the wording might be misconstrued as follows:

"Perforated stamps came only from this and all succeeding plates."

What do you think? When I first read that line, the above was the impression I received. I realize that you meant to state that Plate 5, and succeeding plates did not produce any imperforate stamps, but do you think your wording might give a different impression?

With regards -

Yours etc.,

Jan. 31, 1947.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein,
419 Union St.,
Ionia, Mich.

Dear Jack:

I had a reply from Mr. Newbury to the effect that he did not own the Plate 3 strip that I thought was in his collection, so I made a photo of your pair and am returning it herewith. I am going to try and locate that vertical and if I can, I may want to take another look at your pair.

Harold and Hutch spent yesterday with me and left this A.M. on their return to Detroit.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

W. T. POLLITZ

45 BROMFIELD STREET
BOSTON 8, MASS.

51st SALE

UNITED STATES
FOREIGN

SATURDAY AFTERNOON
OCTOBER 27, 1951
AT 2 P.M.

PLACE OF SALE
PARKER HOUSE
ROOM 118
BOSTON, MASS

E. A. FLANDERS, AUCTIONEER

An unusual variety of lots are offered in this sale. The range is wide - with lots that appeal to collector and dealer alike. The advanced collector may find items of extreme interest while the average collector will be well repaid by studying the many lots offered. **No current issues are included;** For the convenience of bidders, the lots have been grouped under appropriate headings - and each will be found in a separate section of the catalogue.

1. A superlative collection of 48 covers and faces of covers - a magnificent lot, of great historical and philatelic significance. This important collection - all from one correspondent - covers the mustering and march of the Army of Utah, dating from July, 1857 at Fort Leavenworth to July 1858, when it arrived at Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. There are many unusual fort and territorial cancellations, including a two line Ft. Bridger cancellation of the utmost rarity. There is public record of only one other such cancellation. Collection is well written up - and I would earnestly suggest that anyone interested in this phase of our philatelic history examine personally this outstanding group. Sold as an entire lot only.

2. Confederate issues - 70 lots of general issues on and off cover. There are some very nice items in this grouping and it should be of interest to those who make a specialty of this period of American philatelic history.

3. U.S. - Numerous lots both mint and used. Unusually nice condition throughout. On and off cover - strong in 19th Century - but some nice items of 20th. No late material.

4. British Colonies - Mint and used - condition again nice, both 19th and 20th Century - but no current issues. Latest is George V. Strong in British West Indies.

5. Balances of foreign countries. A world wide selection. Each lot is full of many attractive stamps. This should be of special interest to dealers who cater to want lists.

CATALOGUE

UNITED STATES COVERS

FORT BRIDGER AND THE ARMY OF UTAH

THE MORMON REBELLION 1857-1858

- 1 ☒ A lot that will be of interest to collectors who are students of early U.S. postal history. This unique collection combines one of the little known phases of American History with Philately. This collection contains 48 covers, 13 entires, and 35 faces only of the envelopes that contained the letters written by Capt. Jesse Augustus Gove, 10th Infantry U.S.A. and addressed to his wife in Concord, N.H. The letters are now in the archives of the New Hampshire Historical Society. The 48 covers cover the period from the muster of the Army at Fort Leavenworth, Mo., July 1857, the period of its services on its march of 1,000 miles to Fort Bridger, the encampment at Camp Scott during the winter 1857-58, and its march June & July 1858, via Salt Lake City, U.T. to Camp Floyd, U.T. 130 miles.

The outstanding item is the face of a cover with a fine pair of 3c 1851 canc. and tied by Postal canc. Straight line black Fort Bridger U.T. March 1, 1858. This is one of two known covers in this extremely rare postmark.

The balance of the covers with one exception, a six cent green 1857 stamped envelope (entire) all bear 3c or multiples of 3c. The following is a list of the cancellations:

REGULAR POSTAL CANC: Fort Leavenworth Mo. (9), Fort Laramie N.T. (4), Fort Bridger U.T. (1), Acheson K.T. (2), Salt Lake City U.T. (5), Leavenworth City K.T. (4), Council Bluffs Iowa (1), Lexington Mo. (1), Independence Mo. (1), Saint Louis Mo. (6), St. Joseph Mo. (1); MANUSCRIPT CANCELS: Fort Bridge U.T. (4), Fort Kearney N. T. (2) Marysville K. T. (2), Mt. Pleasant K. T. (1) Camp Scott U. T. (2), Platte Bridge (1), Illegible (1).

Included with the collection are typewritten copies of the original letters and fullsome data painstakingly gathered together by the late owner Mr. Dominic A. Brosnan of Natick, Mass. tracing the history of the Mormon Expedition.
PHOTO

- 2 ☒ 1857, 3c ty. I, repaired copy, pen canc. on cover Ms. Fort Bridger U. T. Printed at upper right in black Head Quarters, Dept. of Utah, Official business (25)

UNITED STATES
STAMPLESS COVERS

3	☒	Clear Straight line red Balt.-O C II on neat clean white cover. Letter dated 1795.	—
4	☒	Three Conn. covers, canc. are clear and covers neat and clean. (1) Hartford fancy canc., letter dated 1809; (2) Circular black Bridgeport, Ct. Sep. 17, 5 cts.; (3) Circular red New London, Con. Feb. 5 straight line red Paid and red numeral 5, nice lot.	—
5	☒	Five N. Y. covers, clear canc. and neat clean covers. 4 Paid 3 and 1 Paid canc. (1) Auburn, (2) Galway, (3) Granville, (4) Prattsburgh, (5) Rome. Good lot	—
6	☒	Clear circular neat blue Fincastle, Va. Apr. 1, straight line Paid and large fancy outlined 5 on neat clean white cover. Very pretty and unusual. PHOTO	—
7.	☒	Baltimore R.R. Straight line in red on neat blue cover, clear strong canc. Letter dated 1851. Pretty	—
8	☒	Baltimore Railroad, Clear circular green canc. on neat white cover. Letter dated 1840.	—
9	☒	Prov. & Wor. R. R., Clear circular blue canc. Blue numeral 5 on pretty neat blue cover. Letter dated 1850	—
10	☒	Washington Railroad, Clear circular blue canc. Blue numeral 5 on neat white cover which is slightly stained.	—
11	☒	Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, Clear circular red canc. Large open red numeral 10 on neat blue cover. Letter dated 1846.	—

UNITED STATES — ON COVER

12	☒	1847, 5c, F., good margins on three sides, just touched at upper right, lightly canc. and tied to neat blue cover by red grid. (1)	37.50
13	☒	5c, V. F., good margins, lightly canc. and tied to light blue cover by blue grid. (1)	37.50
14	☒	10c, V. F., good margins lightly canc. and tied to white cover by red grid canc. (2) PHOTO	100.00
15	☒	1851-1857, 1c ty. IV recut once at top and twice at bottom. Good margins on three sides, design just cut at bottom left. Lightly canc. and tied to neat small white cover by black grid. (10)	12.00
16	☒	1c, ty. IV recut once at top and twice at bottom, V.F., good margins, lightly canc. and tied to church circular by red grid canc. (10)	12.00
17	☒	3c, F., lightly canc. and tied to neat buff cover by circular black N. H. & Bellows Falls R.R. canc. (11)	7.50
18	☒	3c, three very pretty covers with V.F. copies tied, excellent lot. (11)	—
19	☒	10c, ty. III, V.F., wide margins, lightly canc. and tied to small neat buff cover by circular black San Francisco, Cal. canc., cover sent to Lynn, Mass., in mss "Per Golden Age." (15)	20.00

20	⊗	10c, ty. III, F., lightly canc. and tied to small neat white cover New York Ocean mail. (15)	20.00
21	⊗	1857-1861, 30c, F., lightly canc. and tied by red grid and circular red New York Paid 24 to small clean neat blue cover, circular black Et. Unis. Serv. Br. A. C., cover sent to Paris (38) PHOTO	100.00
22	⊗	1861, three covers (1) Three F. single 1c on neat cover. (2) vert. pair 3c on Patriotic in color Eagle, Shield and Stars of the various states. (3) 3c ty. II on Patriotic in color, clasped hands, flag and scroll "The Constitution." (26) (63) (65)	—
23	⊗	3c, F., not tied, circular black Mexico, N. Y. to neat fancy yellow advertising cover Mexico Academy (65)	—
24	⊗	3c, F., straight edge at left, lightly canc. and tied by circular Millersville, Pa. canc. to neat white fancy advertising cover of Normal School Millersville, Pa. (65)	—
25	⊗	3c, lightly canc. and tied to illustrated gray State of Maine, Adj't.-Generals Office. Pretty (65)	—
26	⊗	3c, F., lightly canc. by black target, circular black Washington, D.C. on Patriotic cover, large red cross outlined in blue, 6th Corps, 1st Division. (65)	—
27	⊗	Straight line black "Ship" in oval on colored patriotic, Columbia with sword and Union Flag. Scarce	—
28	⊗	5c, 10c horiz. pair, lightly canc. and tied by cogwheel canc. to blue cover sent from San Francisco to England via Panama. The 5c is a scarce odd shade. (68) (76)	—
29	⊗	1867, 12c, 11 x 14 grill, F., lightly canc. and tied to neat white cover sent to Paris, Circular purple Philadelphia Paid 12. (85E)	62.50
30	⊗	15c, 11 x 13, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to small clean neat white cover sent to Paris. Very attractive. (91)	25.00
31	⊗	1869, Two covers. (1) 2c, V.F., tied to neat yellow advertising cover. (2) 3c, V. F. tied to neat clean tan advertising cover. (113) (114)	5.40
32	⊗	1873, 3c, F., lightly canc. and tied to fancy white illustrated advertising cover Vt. Episcopal Institute, Burlington, Vt. (158)	—
33	⊗	1883, 2c, Six copies, five on back with pen canc., one badly defective on front not tied to ragged edged yellow cover, circular black Erie Springs, Ind. Terr. Rare in spite of condition. (210)	—
33a	⊗	1898 Prisoners Letter, 1c, 2c, 5c (2), lightly canc. and tied to cover sent from Porto Rico to Spain, in purple straight line Registered Feb. 4, 1899, Military Station # 4Wash., D.C. San Juan, Porto Rico. (285) (286) (288)	—
33b	⊗	three neat white covers. (1) 6c lightly canc. and tied by circular black Military Station Santiago de Cuba. (2) 10c canc. Mil. Sta. no. 4 San Juan, Porto Rico. (3) 10c canc. Mil. Sta. Phil. Isl'ds. Very nice lot. (282) (290)	—
34	⊗	1904, 1c-10c lightly canc. and tied to Exposition P. C. by last day Exposition canc., 10c has natural straight edge, V.F. rare and desirable. (323-327) PHOTO	103.50
35	⊗	1915, 5c, F., lightly canc. and tied to cover sent from Boston to Paris. (403)	8.00
35a	⊗	Two covers, two faces of covers, and one piece all with U. S. used abroad canc., nice lot. (279) (279B) (304) (378) (425)	—

- 36 1873 Navy Dept., 3c, good copy canc. and tied to neat white cover with corner card "U.S. Navy Yard, Boston, Paymaster's Office." (O37)

8.50

UNITED STATES — ADVERTISING COVERS

Most of the following lots are from a collection and almost every item is different.

- 37 3c, V.F., lightly canc. and nicely tied to fancy white Hotel advert. cover Briggs House, Chicago (26) _____
- 38 1857-1861, Four different fancy illustrated advert. covers, V.F. lot _____
- 39 10 V.F. illustrated advert. covers all in the 1860-1870 period. V. F. lot _____
- 40 Four different covers, 3 with illustrated advert. with 3c greens all to do with or appertaining to Kentucky. Excellent lot. _____
- 41 Thirteen diff. advert corner cards on 3c greens. F. and interesting lot. _____
- 42 Twenty-two various corner cards on 3c greens. F. lot _____
- 43 2c, V.F., lightly canc. and just tied by black canc. to illustrated advert. cover with printed black picture of Lincoln and the words "House, Boone, Iowa R. R. Eating House." Unusual (212) _____
- 44 Five covers all with illustrated corner cards of diff. Hotels. V. F. and interesting lot. _____
- 45 Ten diff. illustrated advert. cover. V. good lot _____
- 46 Eleven diff. illustrated advert. covers. V. F. lot _____
- 47 Ten diff. illustrated advert. covers. V. F. and interesting lot _____
- 48 Ten illustrated advert. covers. Extremely pretty and V.F. lot _____
- 49 Nine diff. fancy illustrated advert. covers. V. F. and interesting lot. _____
- 50 Eight diff. fancy illustrated advert. covers. V.F. and desirable lot. _____
- 51 Nineteen diff. illustrated advert. covers. Extremely fine lot. _____

ADVERTISING — HAIR PRODUCTS

- 52 Twelve diff. fancy advert. corner cards on early 3c greens and all advertising hair products. V.F. and interesting lot with some having illustrated enclosures. _____
- 53 Sixteen diff. advert. illustrated and corner cards on 3c greens. V.F. and interesting lot all concerning hair and hair products. _____
- 54 Twelve diff. fancy advert. covers on early 3c greens, all advertising hair products. V.F. and interesting lot. _____
- 55 Six diff. fancy illustrated advert. covers on early 3c greens all advertising hair products. Extremely fine lot, two with fancy enclosures. _____
- 56 Six diff. fancy illustrated advert. covers on early 3c greens, all advertising hair products. V.F. lot, five having fancy enclosures. _____

- 57 Twelve diff. fancy advert. corner cards on early 3c greens, all advertising hair products. V.F. lot some having illustrated enclosures. _____
- 58 Twelve diff. fancy advert. corner cards on early 3c greens, all advertising hair products, some having illustrated enclosures, V.F. and interesting. _____
- 59 Eight diff. advert. corner cards on 3c greens. V.F. and interesting lot all concerning hair or hair products. _____
- 60 Very Fine lot of eight diff. advertising corner cards on 3c greens all concerning hair or hair products. _____

ADVERTISING — MUSIC

- 61 Twelve diff. illustrated advert. covers, all illustrating various phases of music. V.F. _____
- 62 Twelve diff. illustrated advert. covers all showing various phases of music. V. F. and interesting lot. _____
- 63 Twelve diff. fancy illustrated musical advert. covers. Ten of them showing piano's. V.F. excellent lot. _____
- 64 Twelve diff. illustrated advert. covers all showing various phases of music. Extremely fine and pretty lot. _____
- 65 Ten dif. illustrated advert. covers. all referring to phases of music. Excellent lot. _____

UNITED STATES — UNUSED PATRIOTICS, ETC.

All these covers are in immaculate condition.

- 66 Seven very pretty Magnus covers. Nice lot. _____
- 67 Four covers each showing various Union Officers of the Civil War. V.F. and scarce _____
- 68 Four V. F. unusual designs _____
- 69 Nineteen clean, fresh covers, many unusual designs, good lot. _____
- 70 Three very pretty clean Temperance Covers, Scarce _____

UNITED STATES OFF COVER

Definitions of symbols

- ★ unused, whether with or without gum will be stated
- used, cancellation will be described as accurately as possible
- ⊠ block of four or larger

- 71 ○ 1845 New York, 5c, V.F. appearing but is slightly defective, Red town canc. (9X1) PHOTO 70.00
- 72 ○ 1847, 5c, V.F., light blue grid canc. (1) PHOTO 35.00
- 73 ○ 5c, V.F., light red brown grid canc. (1) 35.00
- 74 ○ 10c, V.F., light black canc. (2) PHOTO 110.00
- 75 ○ 1851-1857 1c, ty. II, V.F., Double inverted transfer 91L1E, light black canc. (7) PHOTO 80.00
- 76 ○ 1c, ty. IV, V.F., Plate 1L (10) PHOTO 7.50

77	○	10c, ty. II, horiz. pair, V.F. appearing, good margins but has corner crease at upper right. (14)	35.00
78	○	12c, F. almost V.F., good margins, design just touched at one spot at bottom right. (17) PHOTO	22.50
79	○	12c, V.F., vertical pair, excellent margins on three sides, very close at bottom. (17)	60.00
80	○	1857-1861, 1c, ty. II, V.F., black "1861" year date. (20) PHOTO	13.50
81	○	1c, ty. V, horiz. strip of three, V.F., blue town canc. (24)	6.50+
82	○	5c, V.F., lightly canc. (27) PHOTO	65.00
83	○	10c, ty. II, V.F. altho perfs. are a trifle ragged at bottom right, deep shade. (32)	11.00
84	○	10c, ty. V, V.F. (35)	3.75
85	○	12c, F., vertical pair lightly canc. with black Boston paid and tied to piece, perfs. cut in slightly at top. (36)	25.00
86	○	12c, F., horiz. pair tied to piece of cover which was forwarded by two Great Britain #25, Nice piece. (36)	25.00
87	○	24c, F., blue grid canc. (37)	20.00
88	○	30c, F., blue town canc., perfs. cut in very slightly at top and left. (38)	35.00
89	○	1861, 1c-10c, F. to V.F., clean, fresh lot. (63)(65)(68)(73)	5.06
90	○	1861, 5c, F., black Boston Paid canc., perfs. a trifle ragged at left. (67)	55.00
91	○	5c, F., black Boston Paid canc. (67) PHOTO	55.00
92	○	5c, F., pretty circular blue Cincinnati, O. Town canc., perfs. cut in very slightly at left. (67)	45.00
93	○	10c, V.F., pretty Star of David canc. (68) PHOTO	—
94	○	1861-1866, 5c, F., lightly canc., nice color (75)	17.50
95	★	5c, F., O. G., two copies, shades, perfs. cut slightly on one side on both copies. (76)(76a)	20.00
96	○	5c, F., horiz. pair with sheet margins at bottom showing part of engravers name, perfs. partly separated between pair. (76)	12.00
97	○	15c, V.F. for this stamp. (77)	9.00
98	★	1867, 15c, Very good average copy. (98)	22.00
99	○	1869, 1c, horiz. pair, V.F. altho perfs. just touch at top. (112)	16.00
100	○	1c, horiz. pair, F., lightly canc., perfs. cut in slightly at bottom. (112)	16.00
101	○	2c, 3c, Horiz. pairs, V.F. (113)(114)	5.85
102	○	2c, double grill, F., lightly canc., perfs. just cut design at bottom. (113f)	20.00
103	★	6c, F., part O. G., perfs. just cut at right. (115)	22.00
104	○	6c, F., perfs. just touch design at top, pretty clear green Cincinnati canc. (115)	25.00
105	★	6c, 12c, offcenter but fresh (115-117)	—
106	○	6c-12c, three better than average copies. (115-117)	25.75
107	○	10c, V.F. (116)	8.50
108	○	10c, F-VF, black town canc. (116)	8.50
109	○	15c, ty. I, F. almost V.F. for this stamp. (118)	32.50
110	○	1870-1871, 90c, V.F., Foreign Mail canc. (155) PHOTO	14.00
111	○	1873, 15c, F. almost V.F. (163)	6.00
112	○	1879, 1c, F., precancelled "G" (182)	10.00

113	★	30c	☐	O.G., F., perfs. cut in slightly at top (190)	120.00
113a.	○	1881-1882, 1c, F., perfs. just cut at right, clearly but lightly canc. in purple EUM and town in circle, used in Mexico. Rare (206)			—
114	★	1893	Columbian, 15c-50c, O.G., good average copies (238-240)	33.50	
115	★	1893, \$1.00, O.G., V.F. (241)		45.00	
116	○	\$2.00, V.F., lightly canc. (242) PHOTO		32.00	
117	○	1898 Trans-Mississippi, 1c-50c, F-VF., the 5c and 10c are thinned (285-291)		18.45	
118	○	\$1.00, extremely fine, lightly canc. (292) PHOTO		47.50	
119	○	1898, \$1.00, V.F., black town canc. (292)		47.50	
120	○	\$2.00, V.F. for this stamp, black registered canc. (293)		60.00	
121	★	1901 Pan American, 1c-10c, V.F., O.G. (294-299)		20.70	
122	★	8c, F., O.G. never hinged ☐, vert. perfs. close in center of ☐ (298)		25.00	
123	★	1902-1903, \$1.00, F., O.G., perfs. just cut design at top. (311)		40.00	
124	★	\$5.00, F. appearing, O.G., perfs. cut in slightly at top, slight thin. (313)		100.00	
125	★	1904 Louisiana Purchase, 5c, V.F. appearing O.G. ☐, pin point thin in one stamp (326)		32.50	
126	★	1909 Hudson-Fulton, 2c, V.F., O.G. pair with top arrow, showing double transfer. (373)		—	
127	★	1909, 2c, O. G., V.F. Left arrow ☐ (373)		25.00	
128	★	1915 Pan Pacific, 10c, V.F., O.G., perf. 10, never hinged, very slight extra margin at left. (404) PHOTO		55.00	
129	★	1912, 2c, O.G., V.F. matched set, four pl. block of 6, four arrow ☐, and center line ☐ (409)		36.50	
130	★	1914-1915, 12c, F. almost V.F., O.G. never hinged ☐ (435a)		17.50	
131	★	1916-1917, 1c, O.G., V.F. matched set, four arrows and center line ☐ (481)		11.00	
132	★	1917, 2c, O.G., F., natural straight edge at top, perfs. close at right. (Ex. Souren) (519)		20.00	
133	○	1924 Huguenot-Walloon, 5c ☐, F. almost V.F. (616)		12.00	
134	★	1926 Ericsson, 5c, O.G., two pl. blocks of 6, F. (628)		22.00	
135	★	1926 White Plains, 2c, V.F., O.G. never hinged sheet of 25, extremely well centered for this item (630)		23.50	
136	○	1935 Special Printing, 1c, V.F. cpl. sheet was cut into ☐, horiz. pair, vert. pair and single. (766)		—	
137	★	3c, vert. pair, 1c sgl. pane; 3c vert. pair, V.F. (768)(769)(770)		11.35	
138	★	1933 Air Mail, 50c, O.G., V.F. (C18)		9.00	
139	★	1916 Special Delivery, 10c, O.G., F. almost V.F. (E10)		17.50	
140	★	1889 Postage Due Specimen, 1c-50c, F. (J15 SD-J21 SD)		35.00	
141	○	1914-1915, 50c, V.F., lightly canc. (J58)		13.50	
142	○	1873 Executive, 10c, F., perfs. a trifle close at bottom and right, lightly canc. (O14)		20.00	
143	○	Treasury and War, 1c-90c, most of the copies are used, some damaged, average lot. (072-078)(080-082)(083-085)(087-093)		33.90	

CONFEDERATE STATES — ON COVER

144	⊠	Hand Stamp Paid, six covers, good clean interesting lot, Est. Value, Net	10.00
145	⊠	Raleigh, N.C., Provisional on straw, good average condition. (68 x U4)	15.00
146	⊠	5c, V.F., Stone I, lightly canc. and tied to clean white cover by circular black Mobile, Ala. (1)	8.00
147	⊠	5c, V.F. appearing copy with sheet margin at bottom but creased where cover was folded, lightly canc. and tied neat clean white cover by circular black Columbus, Ga. canc. (1)	8.00
148	⊠	5c, V.F. appearing but has two slight nicks at right in margin, lightly canc. and tied to small neat clean white cover by circular black Natchez, Miss. (1) PHOTO	8.00
149	⊠	5c, V.F., sheet margins at top, lightly canc. and tied to small white cover by circular black Bennettsville, S.C. (1)	—
150		5c, good copy, cut in at left, nicely canc. by circular black Charleston, S.C. to neat yellow advertising cover, Embossed in green Geo. W. Williams & Co. Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 1 & 3 Hayne St., Charleston, S.C. (1)	—
151		5c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to neat clean buff cover by circular black Culpepper C. H., Va. (1)	8.00
152		5c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to small neat white cover by circular black Fredericksburg, Va. Paid. (1)	—
153		5c, F., cut in slightly at upper left, lightly canc. and tied to neat clean brown cover by circular blue Petersburg, Va. canc. (1)	8.00
154		5c, two F. single copies, Stones A or B, lightly canc. and tied to neat buff cover by black grids, circular black Farmville, Va. Jan. 12, dark olive green shades. (1)	25.00+
155		5c, vert. pair, V.F., small but even margins, lightly canc. and tied to neat buff cover by circular black Accokeek, Va. (1)	8.00
156		10c, V.F., dark shade lightly canc. and tied to small neat blue cover, made from a printed circular, by circular black Mobile, Ala. (2)	—
157		10c, F., light shade, lightly canc. and tied to very small neat white ladies cover by circular black Selma, Ala. (2)	—
158		10c V.F., light shade, lightly canc. and tied to brown cover by circular black Charleston, S.C. (2)	—
159		10c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to small neat white cover by circular blue Va. town canc. (2)	—
160		10c, V.F., light blue shade, sheet margins with Paterson impt. at bottom, lightly canc. and tied to small neat white cover by circular black Gordonsville, Va. (2) PHOTO	—
161		10c, two average copies, lightly canc. and tied to large buff cover, which has been cut down, by circular black Montgomery, Ala. (2)	—
162		5c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to neat white cover by circular black Houston, Miss. (4)	—
163		5c, V.F., sheet margins at right, lightly canc. and tied to neat blue cover by circular black Wilmington, N.C. 5 Paid (4) PHOTO	—
164		5c, F., lightly canc. and tied to neat buff cover by circular	—

	black Charleston, S.C. (4)	—
165	5c, good copy, cut in at top and left, lightly canc. and tied by circular black Charleston, S.C. to neat orange advertising cover, printed in black oval" J. N. Robson (Late Rhett & Robson) Commission Merchant, Charleston, S. C. (4)	—
166	5c, extremely fine copy lightly canc. and tied to U.S. 3c Patent line entire on buff (U27) by circular black Chattanooga Ten. A scarce combination. (4) PHOTO	—
167	5c, F., lightly canc. and tied to neat blue cover by circular black / Richmond, Va. (4)	—
168	5c, V.F., lightly canc. to neat buff cover by circular black Lewisburgh, Va.; cover has been turned and on reverse is hand stamped black circular Paid and circular black Saltville, Va. (4)	—
169	5c, F., dark shade, lightly canc. and tied to neat brown cover by circular black town canc. (4)	—
170	5c, V.F., vert. pair, sheet margins at top, lightly canc. and tied to small neat white cover, by circular black Mount Zion, Ga. (4) PHOTO	—
171	5c, V.F., horiz. pair, lightly canc. and tied to neat brown cover by circular blue Emoky, Va. (4)	—
172	5c two F. copies, shades, lightly pen canc. and not tied to neat small pinkish cover. (4)	—
173	10c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to small neat white cover by circular black Camden, Ala. (5)	50.00
174	10c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to small neat fancy white ladies envelope by circular black Richmond, Va. (5) PHOTO	50.00
175	5c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to neat brown cover by circular black Mi. Nov. 14 town canc., ms. Due 5 (6)	50.00
176	5c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to small neat fancy white ladies envelope by circular black Wilmington, N.C. 23 June 5 Paid (6)	7.50
177	5c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied by circular black Richmond, Va. canc. to neat tan patriotic cover showing red and blue lines on reverse. (6)	7.50+
178	5c, F., lightly canc. and tied by circular black Tarboro, N.C. to small neat white Patriotic showing in black Soldier on horse. "Bright banner of freedom", etc. (6) PHOTO	17.50
179	5c, F., lightly canc. and tied to small neat cream cover by circular black Athens, Ga. (7)	35.00
180	5c, F., lightly canc. and tied to neat white turned cover by circular black Lynchburg, Va. On reverse damaged 10c lightly canc. and tied to Printed Official cover "Confederate States of America, Treasury Department, by circular black Richmond, Va. (7)	35.00+
181	5c, F., horiz. pair, lightly canc. and tied by circular black Richmond, Va. to neat yellow patriotic. Black Flag and inscription "Gather around your Country's flag," etc. (7)	17.50
182	5c, F., horiz. pair, lightly canc. and tied to small white U.S. entire (U26) by blue town canc. (7)	—
183	5c, V.F., horiz. pair tied by circular black Montgomery, Ala. pinkish turned cover. On reverse 10c, V.F. lightly canc. and	—

	184	tied by circular black Choctaw Corner Ala. (6) (12) 5c, four covers with vert. pairs. Two with horiz. pairs. Extremely fine lot. (6) (7)	—
	185	2c, V.F., altho upper left corner is missing, lightly canc. and tied to neat cover made from ledger paper by circular black Atlanta, Ga. (8) PHOTO	75.00
	186	10c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied by circular blue Petersburg, Va. to neat turned buff cover. On reverse Ms. Paid 10c (12)	—
	187	10c, V.F., lightly canc. and tied to neat turned cover; on reverse another 10c (12)	—
	188	10c, V. F., lightly canc. and tied by circular black Charlottes- ville, Va. to neat brown advertising cover. In corner oval black printed Evangelical Tract Society, Petersburg, Vir- ginia. (12)	—
	189	10c, V.F., sheet margins at right, lightly pen canc. and tied by circular black town canc. to white patriotic. In black, flag and inscription "Gather around your country's flag", etc. 12)	—
	190	10c, Nine V.F. covers, Extremely fine lot. (11) (12)	—
	191	10c, Seven covers, V.F. lot. (11) (12)	—
	192	20c, extremely fine, sheet margin at left lightly canc. and tied to neat white cover by circular black town canc. Unfortunately name of addressee has been cut out. (13) PHOTO	50.00
	193	20c, extremely fine, sheet margins at bottom, lightly canc. and tied by circular blue Petersburg, Va. to white lined paper folded letter. (13) PHOTO	50.00
	194	Prisoner's Letter , U. S. 3c 1861 lightly canc. by circular black Point Lookout, Md. to neat small brown cover. Octagonal black Prisoners Letter Examined, Black target, straight line Held and circular black Richmond, Va. Cover sent to Geor- gia. Rare PHOTO	—
	195	Prisoners Letter , U. S. 3c 1861 canc. by black target but not tied to neat clean small blue cover. Circular black Delaware City, Del. also oval black Prisoners Letter Examined, Fort Delaware, Del.	—
	196	Official , U. S. 3c 1853 entire surcharged Confederate States of America, Post Office Department, Official Business, "Chief of the Finance Bureau", Circular black Richmond, Va. straight line Free. V. F. and scarce. PHOTO	—
	197	Another similar V.F. cover, only coming from the "Chief Clerk P. O. Department". Scarce PHOTO	—
	198	Same as above only on the 3c 1860-1861 U. S. entire and in- scribed "Chief of the Appointment Bureau". Scarce.	—
	199	Stampless on orange, "Chief of the Appointment Bureau", Circular black Richmond, Va. May 16, 1862, V. F. Rare.	—
	200	Official , addressed but not canc. Upper right printed Confed- erate States of America, War Department, Surgeon Gen- eral's Office on neat brown cover.	—
	201	10c, V.F., upper left corner sheet margins lightly canc. and tied to yellow Official cover War Department, Official Busi- ness by circular black Richmond, Va. (12)	—

CONFEDERATE STATES — OFF COVER

202	○	Athens, Ga., 5c Good, pen canc., slight stain (5X1)	125.00
203	★	1861, 5c, F. appearing, horiz. pair but stamp at right has creases which do not show on face. (1)	30.00
204	★	10c, V.F. appearing, O.G., but has two barely noticeable scuff marks (2)	75.00
205	○	10c, pretty looking copy in spite of lack of margins. (2)	15.00
206	○	10c, two copies, shades, good margins, one pen canc. and the other thinned. (2)	16.00
207	○	2c, V.F., large margins, part of next stamp showing at left, light black town canc. tying stamp to piece. Minute paper crease in margin at bottom. Dietz guarantee. (3)	45.00
208	○	2c, V.F., canc. and tied to piece by circular black Charleston, S. C. (3) PHOTO	45.00
209	○	10c, V.F., very light shade. (5)	35.00
210	○	2c, V.F., light black town canc. (8)	22.50
211	○	2c, F., design just cut at left. (8)	22.50
212	○	10c, F., lightly canc., line shows at bottom and left. (10)	65.00
213	★	10c, O.G., horiz. block of ten with sheet margins and engravers name at bottom, Nice Piece. (11)	—
214	★	10c, O.G., horiz. block of 12 with sheet margins and pl. no. and engravers name at bottom. Pretty. (11)	—
215	★	10c, O.G., 24 copies some in blocks, etc. Good lot. (11) (12)	8.60
216	★&○	Balance of the collection. Pretty lot. (6) (11) (13)	20.30
217	★&○	Lot of 13 stamps all in average to poor condition. Sold "as is". 1) (2) (4) (8) (9)	174.85
218	○	Guam 1899, 1c, 2c, 5c, good average copies. Scarce in ☐ (1) (2) (5)	22.00
219	○	Hawaii 1853, 5c on 13c, V.F. appearing, lightly canc. but has minute pin hole. (7)	400.00
220	★&○	Collection, forty-four stamps, good lot. Between (30-01)	21.28

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES

221	★	Great Britain 1840, 1p, V.F., Position #1 on the plate, wide margins, slight age stain on face. (1) PHOTO	55.00
222	★	1p, V.F., good margins on three sides, well clear of design at top, slight age stains on face. (1)	55.00
223	★	1p, F., margins on three sides, touched at right, slight age stain (1)	55.00
224	○	1p, V.F., lightly canc., small but even margins clear on all sides. (1)	8.00
225	○	1p, V. F., worn plate, margins clear on all sides. (1)	8.00
226	○	1p, horiz. pair, stamp at left is cut in slightly at left; stamp at right has wide margins all around. Light red Maltese Cross canc. (1)	16.00+
227	○	1p, horiz. pair, black Maltese Cross canc., margins clear on all sides. (1)	16.00+
228	○	1p, horiz. strip of three, Black Maltese Cross canc., margins on three sides but cuts at right; two creases between stamps. (1)	24.00+
229	☒	1848, 10p, very nice copy canc. and tied to neat white cover to France. (6)	20.00+

230	○	1854, 6p, horiz. pair, F., in spite of slight scissors cut between the two stamps (7)	17.00+
231	○	1854-1855, 1p, horiz. strip of eight tied to piece. F.-V.F. (9)	12.00+
232	○	1854-1858, 1p, cpl. set 240 stamps of vars. letters that form a cpl. sheet., stamps are taken from the vars. perf. issues with the Maltese Cross in the upper corners. (8) (9) (11) (12) (14) (16) (18) (20)	—
233	★	1857-1858, 1p, O.G. never hinged horiz. block of six, F. almost V.F. (20)	6.00+
234	⊠	1864, 1p, horiz. pair, lightly canc. and tied by "A20" and circular black Gibraltar '79 to neat clean white cover. (33)	—
235	★	1p, O. G. , P1. #88, F. (33)	32.00+
236	★&○	1p, set of the pl. no., 152 copies, many are unused. V.F. lot (33)	—
237	★	1867-1880, 9p, O. G., V.F. centered. (52)	17.50
238	○	2sh, F., clear black circular La Guayra (Venezuela) canc., Scarce (55)	—
239	○	2sh, F., a trifle heavily canc. (56)	60.00
240	○	1870, ½p, F., O. G. Pl. #9 (58)	40.00
241	○	1878, 10sh, F., (74)	35.00
242	○	£1, V.F., "Socked on the nose" canc. (75) PHOTO	55.00
243	○	1882-1883, 5sh, F. almost V.F. (90a)	35.00
244	○	10sh, V.F. (91a)	55.00
245	○	£1, F., a very presentable copy of this scarce stamp. (92a)	90.00
246	○	1882, £5 V.F., "Socked on the nose" canc. (93) PHOTO	60.00
247	○	1884, £1, V.F. for this scarce stamp. (110)	40.00
248	○	1886, £1, Vertical pair, V.F. (123) PHOTO	120.00+
249	○	1891, £1, F., slight extra margin at right. (124)	15.00
250	○	£1, Vertical pair, F. almost V.F. (124)	30.00+
251	○	A very fine lot of Used Abroad, including Beyrout, Arroyo, St. Thomas, Smyrna, etc.	—
252	★	1902-1911, ½p-10sh, O.G., F.-V.F. (127-141)	42.07
253	○	£1, V.F., light black registered canc. (142)	15.00
254	○	£1, Two F.-V.F. copies, shades. (142)	30.00
255	○	£1, V.F., vert. pair tied to piece. (142)	30.00
256	★	1913-1918, £1, O.G., V.F. (176) PHOTO	75.00
257	★	1934, 2sh 6p, to 10sh, O.G., V.F. (222-224)	19.00
258	⊠	1948, 2½p, £1, V.F., lightly canc. each on separate First Day cover. (267) (268)	6.10+
259	★	Morocco Agencies, 1948, 25c, 45p, O.G. never hinged, V.F. (93) (94)	8.15
259A	★&○	Jersey and Guernsey, small collection neatly mounted on printed pages, 22 stamps and 1 cover, showing split, nice lot.	—
260	★&○	Balance of Great Britain and Irish Free State, 104 stamps, good lot.	66.91
261	○	Lot of 127 Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope, 19th Century average condition. In many cases several copies of the same no.	111.70
262	★	Aden 1937, ½a-R10, O.G., V.F. (1-12)	72.10
263	★	Antigua 1862, 6p, Part O. G., F., traces of age stains on face. (1)	30.00
264	○	1863, 1p, Horiz. strip of four, lightly canc., nice piece. (3)	8.00+
265	○	1p, F., horiz. strip of five. (3)	10.00+
266	★	1882-1886, 1sh, O.G., V.F. (17)	12.00

Rec'd March 28



Rec'd March 28

FORT BRIDGER,
March 4, 1908.

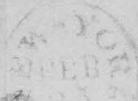


Mr Capt J. A. Jones
Concord
New Hampshire

↑ LOT 1

↓ 6
34

↓ 14
21



Monsieur Henri Servais

Monsieur Servais
Luge

Belgique

Paris

THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS

Lot 21 - Bot By
Kelleher @ #47 - sent To

See S.B. #22-p. 5
SBA For Opinion



221



242



246



248



278



256



334



336



357



381



349



319



368



378



400



401



409



445



429



452



463



548



594



599



615



641



642



654A



674



681



684



689



695



666



705



707



714



716



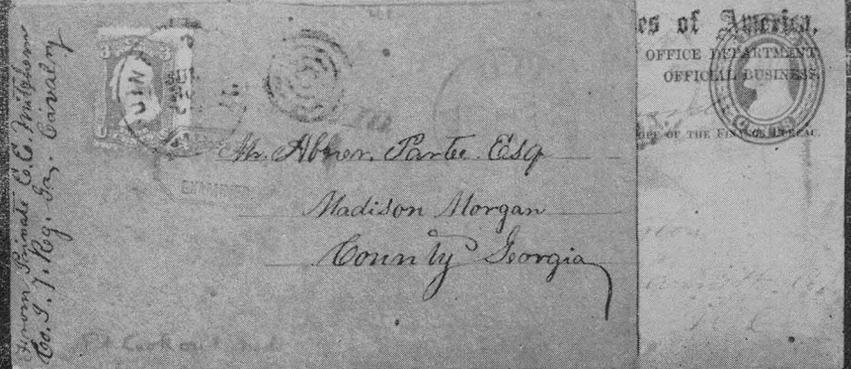
717



736



208



By order, Brigadier G.C. Pemberton
Co. S. I. Reg. 5th Cavalry

712
721
192
194

719
185
193
196

TERMS OF SALE

1. All bids will be treated confidentially, and lots purchased for the highest bidder as far below his limit as possible.

2. All material will be sold by the lot.

3. All lots must be taken up and paid for within seven days after receipt.

4. Lots will be mailed at once to successful bidders who have established credit with us. Successful bidders not having established credit will be notified at once as to lots purchased, and lots will be forwarded immediately upon payment. The right is reserved to dispose of any lots not taken up fifteen days after the sale, and all costs of such disposal charge to the defaulting bidder.

5. Any lot incorrectly described may be returned intact within five days from date of receipt.

6. All stamps are guaranteed to be genuine and in good condition, except where otherwise described or sold "As Is."

7. Large lots of five items or more are not returnable because of minor defects.

8. No commission will be charged purchasers, but postage and registration will be charged on lots mailed to successful bidders.

9. The right is reserved to withdraw any lot from the sale.

10. Priced catalogues may be obtained after the sale at \$1.00 per session.

11. Prospective mail bidders with established credit may have lots sent for their inspection, returning such lots to us on the same day received, and paying postage and registration both ways.

12. Lots will be on exhibition to local buyers the week of the sale at our offices, 45 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

W. T. Pollitz

45 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

Tel. LIberty 2-4450

W. T. POLLITZ
45 BROMFIELD STREET
BOSTON 8. MASS.

WANT LISTS

AUCTIONS

The partners in Western had no agreement with respect to the payment of salaries to any partner, and none of them drew any salary. No amounts were deducted as salaries of partners in determining partnership net profits. All the partners were active in the partnership business, rendering personal services. The net profits were divided among them in accordance with their partnership interests. Therefore, the rule contended for by the respondent is not applicable to the facts now before us.

Respondent next contends in support of his action that Albin's partnership interest and his interest as a partner in the construction contracts constituted "pecuniary rights" which were the separate property of Albin at the time of his marriage, and that the rents, issues, and profits flowing therefrom remain his separate property. It is undoubtedly the law of Washington that property and pecuniary rights belonging to a person at the time of marriage remain, with certain exceptions, his separate property; and the rents, issues, and profits thereof are likewise separate property. Rem. Rev. Stats. Wash. Ann., sec. 6890; In re Brown's Estate, 124 Wash. 273, 214 Pac. 10. However, neither Albin's partnership interest nor the construction contracts were property or pecuniary rights which, by themselves and unattended, were inherently capable of producing "rents, issues, and profits". The knowledge, experience, abilities, and personal care and attention of the partners were required to develop the rights and produce the income; and, on the basis of the evidence, we think that these elements were of far greater importance in the production of income than were any property rights or interests. Coming from a married man, these elements constitute a community contribution.

Albin Johnson, however, was not married until March 8, 1941, and therefore so much of his income as is properly allocable to the period prior to his marriage is his separate income. We do not find here a factual situation such as to give rise to the application of the "commingling rule" urged by petitioner in support of his contention that all the income is community. In re Witte's Estate, 21 Wash. (2d) 126, 150 P.2d 595, primarily relied upon by petitioner, dealt with the commingling of separate funds with community funds over a great many years and involved quite different facts. In *Hugh B. Tinning*, 7 TC 1393 (No. 161, Dec. 26, 1946), we considered a number of Washington decisions, some of which are also cited by the petitioner here, and pointed out the distinction between situations where the commingling rule applies and those where it does not.

Accordingly, we conclude that an allocation should be made between the period prior to Albin Johnson's marriage and the period subsequent thereto. It may well be, as petitioner contends, that he did not know at the date of his marriage whether the construction contracts would eventually result in profit or loss. Nevertheless, the contracts were completed within the taxable year, and the fact is that they did result in substantial profit. And since a part of the work on the principal contract

was performed prior to March 8, a portion of this profit is properly allocable to the period prior to that date even though, under the accounting system employed by the partnership, none of the profit was taken up into its income until completion of the contracts in the latter part of the taxable year. Inasmuch as practically all the income of Western consisted of its share of the profits from the joint venture, Albin Johnson's distributive share of partnership income is allocable to the period prior to his marriage on March 8 in the same ratio that the profit of Western from the construction contracts is allocable to that period.

We have found from the evidence that approximately one-third of the work on the principal contract was completed by March 8. In so finding, we have given consideration, *inter alia*, to the monthly estimates submitted to the Government in order to obtain payments as the work progressed, based on the percentage of completion of work at the end of each month. Petitioner contends that these estimates were "unbalanced" in the early months, but the evidence shows that they were approved by the government engineers on the project after visual inspection of the work in progress. We think, therefore, that the estimates are not without weight.

No segregation of profits was made on the books as between the principal and the supplemental contracts, and in the absence of such segregation we have determined the amount of Western's profit allocable to the principal contract based on the ratio of the gross receipts on that contract to the total gross receipts on both contracts. One-third of the amount so determined is thus the portion of Western's profit allocable to the period prior to March 8. The ratio of that portion to Western's total profit from the joint venture is then the measure of the portion of Albin Johnson's distributive share of partnership income which is allocable to the period prior to his marriage and which is accordingly his separate income in its entirety.

The evidence, we think, demonstrates that community effort was by far the principal factor contributing to the production of the remaining portion of his partnership income allocable to the period after his marriage. In *Julius and Rebecca B. Shafer*, 2 BTA 640, after discussing leading Washington decisions, we said:

As we understand these decisions of the Supreme Court of Washington, they lay down the rule that where business income was produced in part by the separate property and in part by the efforts of the community, and each of these two factors was substantial, the court will attempt to allocate such earnings; but if it appears that the income is to be attributed primarily to one element, the other element may be disregarded.

Being mindful, however, of the fact that some capital was employed in the business and that a substantial amount of money was borrowed on Albin's separate credit, we do not think that this element may properly be disregarded entirely. We have

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We have found from the evidence that approximately one-third of the work on the principal contract was completed by March 8. In so finding, we have given consideration, *inter alia*, to the monthly estimates submitted to the Government in order to obtain payments as the work progressed, based on the percentage of completion of work at the end of each month. Petitioner contends that these estimates were "unbalanced" in the early months, but the evidence shows that they were approved by the government engineers on the project after visual inspection of the work in progress. We think, therefore, that the estimates are not without weight.

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Club of New York, an organization with limited membership, and he has been employed at various times by the publishers of Scott's Stamp Catalogue.

Ward confirmed the advice petitioner had received from his friends that stamps were sound as an investment. He told petitioner of a number of persons to whom he had sold stamps who had disposed of them at a handsome profit. In talking to petitioner, Ward stressed the investment feature of stamps and their history of increasing in value over a period.

Petitioner endeavored to check Ward's advice by comparing the then current Scott Catalogue prices with the prices in earlier catalogues, and found that an increase in value seemed to be taking place constantly. The catalogue prices for 1932 are higher than those for 1924. In some actual transactions the catalogue price of stamps is in excess of the sales price therefor.

Petitioner's first purchase was a collection of British Colonies stamps for \$4,500 on August 15, 1926. Previous to the purchase, petitioner asked Ward's advice as to the later resale value of the stamps, and was advised on July 23, 1926, that next to the United States Postage stamps, those of the British Colonies were the most popular and commanded the greatest attention.

Petitioner was also influenced in his decision to purchase stamps by the fact that he had surplus income to invest and did not need the income from such reinvestments. Petitioner contemplated that the increase in value of the stamps would not be subject to income tax until realized by sale, and in the event of sale the profit would be subject to the lower capital gains tax instead of the high rates applicable to his ordinary income.

After his first purchase of stamps in 1926 petitioner continued buying them until May 4, 1940. The total cost of all the stamps purchased by him during this period was \$448,037.97. All purchases and sales were handled through Ward and on his recommendation. Petitioner did not purchase all stamps recommended by Ward, as for example when in paying Ward's monthly bill he made "deductions for duplicates which I am returning herewith." But he did not purchase any stamps which Ward did not recommend. Dealers in stamps do not attempt to sell stamps to clients or other dealers, but sell through the dealer who caters to the client.

Ward recommended that petitioner invest more in United States stamps than in other categories of stamps because his experience was that stamps hold their value better in the country of issue, and that financial conditions were generally better in the United States. Petitioner acted on this advice and believed that United States stamps were "the blue chips" and had the widest market. In all, petitioner paid \$223,249.89 for his United States stamps, exclusive of his United States Inverted Center stamps, as compared with a total of \$55,075.16 for British Colonies stamps, and \$62,492.97 for World stamps.

Petitioner never initiated a request to Ward to purchase or be on the look-out for any particular variety of stamps. Petitioner did not subscribe to any of the philatelic publications nor join any of the various philatelic organizations or, with the single exception of a dinner, attend any of their gatherings, although repeatedly urged to do so by Ward.

Ward did not regard petitioner as interested in stamps as a collector or hobbyist. Ward felt that, notwithstanding an effort to do so, he had failed to develop this attitude in petitioner. Petitioner did not exhibit to Ward an enthusiastic collector's interest in or knowledge of stamps, and petitioner was not able to differentiate a rare stamp from a common variety. For these reasons Ward did not recommend the purchase by petitioner of any stamp available at a price he considered over market. He did this in the case of clients who were indulging in a hobby.

On April 24, 1929, Ward wrote petitioner asserting that if he was interested in disposing of a certain block of his stamps he could make a profit of \$2,500 or 40 percent increase within a year. Petitioner shortly thereafter sold a block of stamps for \$6,000, of which according to a letter from Ward "your [petitioner's] total cost per invoices mentioned amounts to \$5,345."

Petitioner kept his stamps at home so that the albums would be available for the work of inserting them in the proper place. Petitioner acquired between 350,000 and 500,000 stamps which he personally placed in the albums during the evenings and on Sundays. There were 45 or 50 albums. In order to place the stamps properly in the albums, petitioner had to know how to find the stamps in the catalogue and the variations of particular stamps. Ward's practice was to indicate by country and number the place where each stamp belonged in the album. Approximately twice a month Ward went to petitioner's home to aid him in mounting stamps as to which petitioner had difficulty in locating the correct place. The stamps were fully insured against loss by any cause.

Petitioner did not often invite people interested in stamps to his home to view or discuss stamps, nor did he visit elsewhere for that purpose. Petitioner could recall two occasions when he showed his stamps to others—on one occasion he showed them to his friend Charlton Henry, and on another, to his relative William West.

The collecting and possession of petitioner's stamps afford him pleasure.

After he decided to sell his stamps petitioner made no purchases except for "new issues" received periodically by means of a regular subscription service at comparatively negligible cost, and this service was eventually discontinued. After petitioner sold his United States and Inverted Center collections, during and prior to the taxable year, he did not remove any of the remaining albums of British Colonies collection and World collection from the shelves of his library for purposes of in-

spection or any other purpose. These albums were readily accessible.

In addition to the United States collection, the Inverted Center collection, the British Colonies collection and the World collection, petitioner, up to May 18, 1927, also collected "U. S. Proofs." On November 4, 1936, the cumulative total for the United States Proof collection was transferred to the cumulative total of the United States collection, and United States Proofs was discontinued as a separate account. Books of account are maintained at petitioner's office in Philadelphia. A principal ledger is kept for all principal accounts, and included among these is an account for all "investments" which is designated as account "B". In connection with his investments, and in addition to account "B", petitioner also maintains a separate book designated "Security Ledger," the purpose and use of which is to record the date of purchase or sale, the cost or sale price, and the identity of all investments. From the time of the first purchase of stamps in August, 1926, petitioner maintained records for his stamp transactions—the purchase and sale of stamps—in exactly the same manner as those he regularly maintained for his other investments. Each stamp transaction was entered in chronological order in the principal ledger in a single investment or "B" account without regard as to whether the particular transaction involved the purchase of stamps for one or more of the four collections mentioned. When a single transaction did involve more than one type of stamp, the total cost of all stamps of each type was segregated and entered separately. The cumulative total cost of all stamps in all four collections was carried in a separate column in this account. Sales were similarly recorded. All stamp transactions from August 1926 to December 31, 1933, were also recorded in the Security Ledger under the designation "Stamp Collection B." The cost and the net selling price of each transaction was entered in this record, a separate entry being made for the four types of stamps.

Neither of the foregoing accounts or records showed the cumulative total cost of each of the four collections or types of stamps. In order to show this petitioner kept an additional record.

Petitioner set up his books of account for his stamp collection in this manner in order to show separately at all times the cost of each of the four collections. Ward was required to prepare his invoices to show this cost break-down between the four types of stamps. Petitioner maintained the most elaborate records of stamp transactions of which Ward had knowledge.

As to a substantial portion of the stamps, it was difficult to maintain a separate cost record of each stamp because the cost of each was not always known at the time of purchase. Petitioner's first purchase is illustrative of this situation. On August 5, 1926, he purchased a collection of British Colonies stamps contained in seven

albums. These were sold to petitioner "as a whole for \$4,500." Many similar instances occurred where the cost of each stamp was not known, but in all instances the cost of each of the four types of stamps was segregated and entered in the appropriate account for the particular collection.

Starting with January 1, 1934, the system of accounting for stamp transactions was changed and simplified. A new separate columnar ledger was opened, designated as the "Stamp Ledger." The balances for each of the four collections, and the aggregate for all were carried forward from the previous system under the opening entries under the same heading, and a new column was added designated "Insurance Value." At the same time, a separate bank account was opened at the Newtown Title and Trust Company, and thereafter all transactions in stamps were handled through that account.

The detail of keeping separate book-keeping accounts for each of the three or four hundred thousand stamps held by petitioner would have been prohibitively expensive. Ward would have been faced with the same practical difficulties on the sales he made of part of petitioner's collection.

Petitioner sold no stamps until 1929, when he decided he would sell his United States blocks (a group of four or more stamps, e.g. two above and two below), the cost of which was carried in the account for his United States collection, and also certain Inverted Center stamps, carried in his Inverted Center collection. The Inverted Centers were duplicates and were sold for that reason. He decided to sell the United States blocks and buy no more because as units they were comparatively expensive and not as readily marketable as some others. Ward advised that the stamp market was good at the time and that the stamps should sell at a profit. At petitioner's request, Ward made up a schedule of estimated current market prices for all of the blocks at \$111,247.70. This figure was arrived at on the basis of arbitrary mark-up of the actual cost of the more expensive blocks and the estimated cost of the much larger number of cheaper ones. Some of the more expensive ones he sold in 1929 before the stock market crash, but in 1930, and later, he found he could no longer obtain the prices he had originally placed on the stamps, and in May, 1931, at Ward's suggestion, petitioner authorized the sale of the remaining blocks at lower than the estimated figures. In 1931 petitioner desired to sell his stamps because he needed the money for a new house. A few additional sales occurred in 1932, after which the unsold blocks were returned to petitioner. The total amount received by petitioner for the United States blocks sold was \$61,663.13, after deducting all the costs of sale. The aggregate cost of all United States blocks sold was included in the cumulative cost of the United States account, and the net proceeds of sale were credited and deducted from the cumulative total of the United States col-

lection. The duplicate Inverted Center stamps were sold for a net consideration of \$8,000. The cost of these was included in the cumulative total cost of the Inverted Center collection, and the net proceeds of sale were credited and deducted from the cumulative total cost of the collection. Petitioner did not report or claim any gain or loss from the sale of these stamps during the years 1929 to 1932, because they were all in his United States account, and he did not think, under his system of book-keeping, that he could determine properly whether he had sold it at a gain or loss until he had sold all the United States stamps and blocks.

In 1936 petitioner considered the sale of his United States collection, and on October 9, 1936, Ward wrote petitioner with reference to his view of the then current market, stating that he was "afraid the profit on the 20th century will not be sufficient to overcome some of the lower prices on the 19th century issues." His letter concluded that if petitioner felt he wanted to sell under present conditions, Ward would assure him of getting as substantial a price as the market would afford.

Petitioner decided to sell because in 1936 he began to worry about the situation in Europe, and in 1938, he became convinced that it was only a question of time before there would be another world war. He felt from his experience in the first world war and thereafter, that he should get his property in as liquid a condition as possible. Because of this he decided to convert from stamps to stocks and bonds.

On October 29, 1936, Ward advised that he proposed to sell the United States collection the following April; that his commission would be 10 per cent on gross sales, plus expenses or 17½ per cent of gross sales, whichever was less; that he would have the sales widely advertised; distribute catalogues and exhibit the stamps. On November 6, 1936, petitioner authorized Ward to proceed. Thereafter Ward urged that the sales be deferred because of unfavorable market conditions, and petitioner concurred.

By letter dated November 1, 1938, the arrangements relating to commissions for Ward were confirmed and the first of the series of auctions was held in December, 1938. Petitioner had also decided to sell his collection of Inverted Centers.

On January 25, 1938, when petitioner was in Concord, Massachusetts, he wrote to his office to have them request Ward to write him as to the progress being made on the auction catalogue of petitioner's United States stamps. They were instructed to impress upon Ward that petitioner wanted to sell the collection in the spring "if the predicted boom materializes." They were also advised to instruct Ward that when the United States catalogue was completed, petitioner wanted him to begin preparing a catalogue for the Inverted Center collection, "with the thought of selling that as soon as practical after the U. S. sale".

On January 26, 1938, Ward replied to petitioner, stating that the sale could be arranged for April or May, but that on the basis of general conditions he would prefer to wait a little longer; that on inquiries made by Ward, and from his experience and on the basis of Babson predictions, he thought that there would be "much better times" in the near future.

There were seven public auctions of petitioner's stamps, and many stamps were sold by private sale. The auctions were held December 6, 1938, August, 21, 1939, October 18, 1939, November 29, 1940, January 16, 1941, April 2, 1941, and June 11, 1941. The last private sale occurred in 1941.

The stamps were catalogued and sold in groups of varying numbers, and in some cases in different groupings than in which purchased.

Petitioner knew that the market condition was bad when he made these sales but he was desirous of getting himself into a liquid condition. The decision to sell was entirely his, and contrary to Ward's advice. For the same reason he discontinued buying stamps. He had desired to sell his British Colonies and World collections but the unfavorable results of the United States and Inverted Center sales caused him to change his mind. Petitioner still owns his World collection and British Colonies collections.

Petitioner at first would not permit his name to be associated with the sales, but later, on further urging by Ward, did permit its use.

On December 15, 1938, petitioner wrote Ward that he did not intend to buy any more stamps until he had satisfactorily liquidated his United States and Inverted Center collections. He excepted the monthly new issues which he stated he wished to continue. On September 11, 1939, petitioner wrote Ward to cancel as quickly as he could petitioner's subscription to monthly new issues of stamps because "In view of the world situation I feel I should get my money out of stamps when I can and put no more in."

On June 3, 1940, petitioner wrote Ward:

It is obvious that even a super-salesman like yourself can do nothing with stamps during the present situation throughout the world. I suggest, therefore, that you might as well turn back to me my books of Inverted Centers, of which I believe you have only sold two, and the odd lots of United States stamps which you are still holding for me. With them in my possession I can at least have the pleasure of looking at them and playing with them. At your convenience, therefore, will you deliver these to my office and I will take them home.

I count on you, when and if the stamp market revives and there is a prospect of selling at reasonable prices, to let me know, but I imagine that will not be for quite a long while.

Petitioner reconsidered, however, and proceeded with the sales as originally planned, the next public sale being the one held in November, 1940.

The aggregate cost of the United States collection and the Inverted Center collection, which were sold, was \$268,781.71, and the net proceeds after deducting the costs of sales was \$58,005.37, resulting in a loss of \$210,776.34.

The stamp market in May of 1946 was high. The stamp market generally follows the security market or similar markets. Large amounts of money are used to buy stamps today. The philatelic agency conducted by the Federal Government does a business of about \$3,000,000 a year. It was started by President Harding with about \$5,000 appropriated to it. It now has about 60 clerks and contemplates expansion.

Petitioner reinvested the proceeds of his stamp sales in marketable securities, including Philco and Warner Swasey stock, at an aggregate cost of \$39,611.88. This was about September 24, 1940. On about October 6, 1941, petitioner used approximately \$20,000 from his stamp account to pay for the purchase of Dow Chemical Company stock.

During the years 1926, to 1940, inclusive, when all of petitioner's stamps were purchased, petitioner invested \$7,926,533.76 in securities and received \$7,561,037.94 from the sale of securities.

Petitioner's primary intent in purchasing the stamps in question was for investment purposes. Any loss sustained by petitioner during the taxable year is a loss arising out of a transaction entered into for profit.

Opinion

If petitioner's loss, through the sale of a part of his stamp collection, was sustained in a transaction entered into for profit, it is deductible.¹ The statutory language envisages a test related to the purpose for which the taxpayer engaged in the transaction, and requires us to attempt to capture that somewhat elusive factor constituting state of mind, or intent. See Weir v. Commissioner (CCA, 3rd Cir.) 109 F.2d 996 [24 AFTR 453]; Helvering v. National Grocery Co., 304 U.S. 282 [20 AFTR 1269]. While, in order to justify the deduction, the object of the undertaking must have been the realization of pecuniary gain, that purpose need not be exclusive. It is sufficient if the profit aim is "the prime thing." See Lihme v. Anderson, 18 F. Supp. 566 [19 AFTR 16]; Helvering v. National Grocery Co., supra.

It is easy to conclude that petitioner was interested in securing some financial benefit from his postage stamp collection. If that could be isolated as petitioner's sole purpose, it would undoubtedly also satisfy the requirement of primacy. But that is a conclusion we are unable to reach

on this record. Too many factors, including contemporary statements by petitioner himself, require the coordinate finding that he derived personal pleasure and satisfaction from the ownership, possession, and handling of the collection. The difficulty, then reduces itself to the task of ascertaining whether petitioner has sustained his burden of proving that the desire to make a financial profit was the most important motive which led him to acquire the components of his collections.

The unequivocal testimony of petitioner himself was to the effect that the prospects of financial reward were not only the prime, but the single element in the state of mind with which he approached the subject. While, as we have said, other phases of the record are not consistent with the conclusion that profit was petitioner's only purpose, they do not of themselves eliminate the possibility that it was the prime consideration. Since we are unwilling to discount entirely petitioner's solemn assurances under oath, we have found as a fact that the "requisite greed" was petitioner's principal motivation, and accordingly, the enterprise partakes of the necessary characteristic of being entered into for profit. Weir v. Commissioner, supra.

The closing of the transaction by the sale of the stamps, however, did not all take place in the instant tax year. We cannot sustain the contention that it required the complete disposition of an entire collection before any part of the loss could be considered as sustained for deduction purposes. "It is now well settled that where property is acquired as a whole for a lump sum and subsequently disposed of, a portion at a time, there must be an allocation of the cost or other basis over the several units (except where apportionment would be wholly impracticable) and gain or loss computed and reported upon the disposition of each part." Nathan Blum, 5 TC 702, 709. See also Heiner v. Mellon, 304 U.S. 271 [20 AFTR 1263]. And we are wholly unsatisfied that apportionment would be impracticable. Although the parties have not discussed the necessary allocation of basis, it was arranged at the hearing that upon the foregoing disposition of the proceeding "petitioner is to have leave to apply, upon the handing-down of that opinion, for further time within which to file a supplementary brief dealing with the question * * * of what is the basis * * * and * * * the respondent will have an opportunity to reply to that brief." To permit the disposition of stipulated adjustments, and unless on or before April 1, 1947, the parties otherwise move in conformance with the foregoing arrangement.

Decision will be entered under Rule 50.

[Footnote 147,058] (1) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE SEC. 23. DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.

- In computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions:
(e) Losses by Individuals.—In the case of an individual, losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise—
(2) if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, thought not connected with the trade or business; or

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(To Be Continued)

Tax Court Grants Loss on Stamps

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Tax Court, on March 6, 1947, held that a taxpayer was allowed a loss on the sale of his stamp collection (George F. Tyler v. Commissioner, CCH Dec. 15,671(M)).

The facts brought out that "from 1926 to 1940, taxpayer purchased various collections of stamps, partly because he had surplus income to invest and did not need the income from such investments. The total cost of all the stamps bought by taxpayer during this period was \$448,037.97, and, during the period 1938-1941, taxpayer sold stamps costing \$268,781.71 for the net amount of \$58,005.47, resulting in a loss of \$210,776.34. Taxpayer seeks to deduct this loss in 1941, and has testified that his sole purpose in buying stamps was the prospect of financial reward. The court finds, however, that part of taxpayer's purpose was his personal pleasure in collecting stamps, but that his prime motive was the desire to make a financial profit; therefore, the transaction was 'entered into for profit' and the loss is deductible."

Though the above decision may not apply to all collectors, it may be of advantage to some, and the application to particular losses in the sale of collections should only be taken after consultation with a tax attorney.

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Say You Saw It in W.S.C.

000%

WARRS MR X SATES

Dear Stan

The heat laid me up 3 days
(It hit me hard) — and now

I'm trying to get caught up
with a lot of advertising matters
etc. Will answer your letter a
bit later. Love

August 10, 1947

Mr. H. L. Lindquist,
New York.

Dear Harry:

I have yours of the 6th wherein you say, in connection with my letter to Mr. Myer, ----

"You make one statement in your letter that I want to correct, however, and that is that a replica and not the real stamp was displayed at our show. There are always a bunch of people trying to start rumors at a show of this kind and this was one, which we certainly do not want to dignify by following through. On the opening day of the show it was noted that the stamp was beginning to curl and with our knowledge and consent, while we all stood around, the stamp was removed to be remounted more effectively and put back. This started someone who actually knew the real facts to say that the stamp was out of the case, but he didn't state it was out of the case only for the length of time that it took to remount it."

My reason for quoting in full your explanation is to correct the wrong impression I may have given Haydn Myer, to whom I am sending a copy of this letter. My information was gratuitously received from a "brother judge" on the floor of the show. He said further that the real stamp reposed in a New Jersey vault. I realize that my explanation sort of smacks of Ward's statement of what "two judges told him." However, I supposed that my informant knew what he was talking about, and furthermore he is a man of repute. I am sorry to have repeated the story and am glad to correct the error. Perhaps, if a statement had been made at the time, or at least to the group of judges, the rumor would have been stopped in its tracks.

Of course, that parenthetical remark of mine was only of incidental unimportance, the main point with me being the silliness of projecting a foreign stamp as "the most unique and most valuable in the world," when there are United States and Confederate States stamps of equal rarity....stamps which are our stamps --- American stamps. Evidently, if I chose to be "eccentric" or craved publicity to such a demented degree as to pay \$50,000.00 for a single stamp (any stamp), then that specimen would, per se, and over night, become the "world's rarest," - to be shown in public only with fear and trembling, under the watchful eyes and assembled guardianship of the combined fire and police departments. And no smoking, please!

Sincerely, Old Dock Brooks

August 4, 1947

Mr. Haydn Myer, Secretary-Treasurer
Confederate Stamp Alliance
2224 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Colonel Myer:

I note from your letter of the 1st that Col. Brehmer has resigned from the G. S. A., the reason being that he has sold his Confederates.

I wonder if his selling was due to discouragement after viewing a display of Confederate covers exhibited in the Court of Honor by an estimable citizen of New York -- such juicy and unheard-of items as the pairs of Bridgeville, Livingston, Pleasant Shade, Unionville, the 2¢ blue New Orleans, to say nothing of the Coliad, Lenoir, Mt. Lebanon, Victoria, - properly tied to their covers, and other magnificent pieces.

Before leaving for New York I had entertained the fond idea that I was to have a very grand showing of Confederates in CIPEX but subsequently, in strolling through the Court of Honor, I realized that I was at the bottom of the ladder.

However, I am not selling, for two good reasons: first because I love Confederate stamps too much, and second because their commercial value is bound to advance. No other American stamps hold the interesting historical background that is to be found in the Confederate issues, especially where they have remained on covers. It is only within comparatively recent years that the Pony Express and other western covers have assumed extremely high values.

Some Confederates are in fact as rare and unique

Mr. Myer, #2, 8/4/47.

as the much vaunted British Guiana 1/ of 1856 which was displayed in New York under police guard -- a showmanship worthy of Billy Rose. (And it was said that a replica, not the real stamp, was displayed.) Its reputation as "the most valuable stamp known" is the world's outstanding example of philatelic artificiality for, as many know, its "value" was created through the overweening desires of one man who craved newspaper publicity - and got it.

Actually, I have Confederate postmaster stamps which I would not exchange on an even basis for that battered and most uninteresting British Colonial.

The renaissance of Confederates is overdue and, in my opinion, the holders of these stamps are going to be agreeably surprised at price advances in the not too distant future. The philatelic historical sentiment, now focussed on the Old West, shows unquestionable signs of veering to the Old South.

There is no valid reason for relegating the listing of Confederates to the rear of the Scott Catalogue. Their proper place lies in a section following the U. S. General Issues, in advance of revenues, carriers, locals, Christmas seals and other miscellany, for the Confederates ARE American postal issues.

Sincerely yours

HCB/EM

Harold C. Brooks

Aug. 13, 1947.

Mr. Harold C. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your note and copy of letter to Harry. I do trust that you are feeling better by this time. May I advise you that at your age it is wise to take it a bit easy and to cut out all physical exertion in this weather. A friend of mine out here cut his grass one afternoon last week and it was too much - that night he passed away with a heart attack.

I suppose that you read the Ward stuff in which he accused the jurors of never even opening his albums. If that is true it is a very serious charge, but if it is not true it should be denied. Ward is poison. If the jury ignores his accusation do you not think that the collecting public will form the opinion that he told the truth? It

It is darn hot down here but no doubt it is the same in Marshall, Mich.

Best regards -

Yours etc.,

P.S. Did Emmy go to England?

S.

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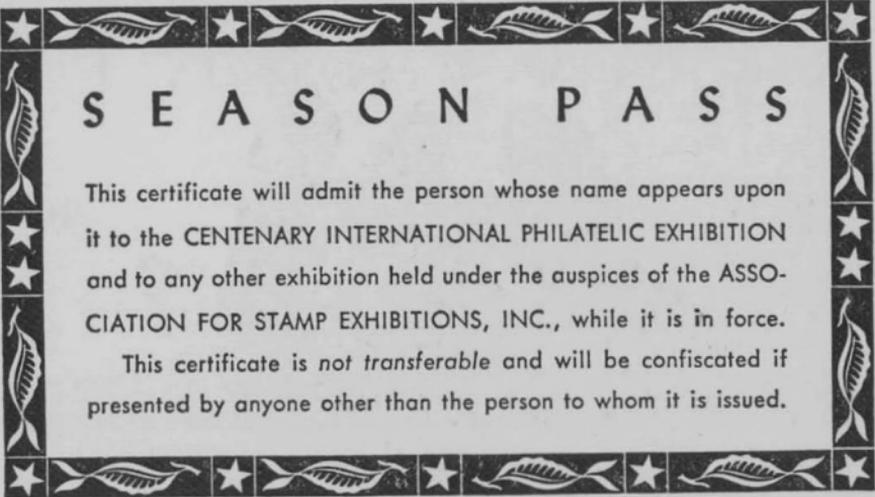
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SUNDAY, MAY 18
2 P.M. to 10 P.M.

SUNDAY, MAY 25
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WELCOME TO NEW YORK

Sorry can't be with you.

Compliments of

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H. L. LINDQUIST

PUBLICATIONS

2 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

February 21, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:

I am glad that you have sent your application for membership in the Association for Stamp Exhibitions to Max, and as I pointed out in my previous letter, you should be represented all the way down the line.

Frankly, I didn't even realize until I began getting the photographs for the plates that you weren't already on the committee. That was entirely an oversight on my part for we correspond so freely I just took it for granted that you were on it. As you must know, I want you on everything that I am personally connected with, but at least I have you down for a Regional Vice President and I would feel much happier if you would let me use your photograph with the others that are being pictured.

The Court of Honor was purely Alfred F. Lichtenstein's baby, so I paid no attention to that until he left for Haiti, and turned the matter over. We began checking up on what he had accomplished, and found many holes still to be filled. It was Perry, himself, who suggested that we should have something from you, and told me I had better write you about it as, of course, you wouldn't feel inclined to do anything for him. At the same time, I gave him a lecture about his jumping into print to criticize things instead of taking them up in a friendly way, and much to my surprise he took it very kindly and said that he also regretted that you all couldn't be friends. That's when I wrote and told you that he showed a much more reformed Perry than we have known in the past.

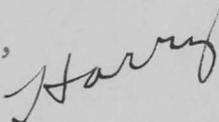
But that doesn't mean very much, I realize, for he might break into print any time with something that will get ~~us~~ all upset again.

If you think that Colson article should have a reply, go to it, but I certainly wouldn't mention Colson in any way, but just give constructive analysis of the whole situation. However, I wouldn't attach too much importance to this as Colson's bulletin has an extremely small circulation. In fact, I think he only prints enough to send to the good customers that he is trying to influence, whereas a reply would have a circulation of well over thirty thousand, which would give him just the kind of publicity that he would like and couldn't get on his own.

That reply to Wiltsee appears in this week's issue of STAMPS, which I presume you have noticed. Wiltsee in the meantime has also written me that he had some more data that he would like to send in if I wanted it so I told him to go ahead and shoot it to me.

(You another subject entirely)
With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely,



H. L. LINDQUIST
PUBLICATIONS

2 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.



March 10, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

I have your letter of March 7, regarding the Perry letter to Brooks. Harold, himself, had sent me all of the data on this, including all of the correspondence so I was fully aware of it. This is something that just came up recently, however, and as far as I know there hasn't been one word said about Perry, outside of this letter to Brooks.

Lichtenstein was always opposed to any professionals being on the Jury, and most people misunderstand the reason. It all came about some years ago, I think in France. Certain dealers who were on the Jury stood flat footedly that certain of their customers had to get prizes because they had sold them certain items, on the definite promise that they would win a prize if they bought it. While, I don't think anything quite as open as this has come out in this country, I do know of dealers serving on Jury who have been accused by their customers as having double-crossed them by not seeing to it that they got a big prize. I have always felt that it protected the dealer rather than the exhibitor.

However, one of the things I have always had in mind is that there should be at least a supplementary Jury, made up entirely of dealers who are always called in to help judge in any case. In our particular show, if you, Chase, Jacobs, Sid Barrett, Godden, and probably two or three others, would agree to serve on a supplementary Jury, I certainly would be all for it. I haven't even mentioned such a thought to Admiral Harris, the new Chairman of the Jury, but I was thinking of doing so the first chance I got to see what his reaction would be.

As you know, everybody I mentioned would be called in for advice, even if they were not in on the Jury, and in many cases, they have a far better knowledge of the various collections than the actual Jurors do themselves.

I certainly hope you are going to find it possible to attend the show for it would, to my mind be a catastrophe if you did not come. I'm also hoping that you will send me an item or two at least for the Court of Honor, just so they would realize that you were cooperating with me.

Sincerely yours,

HLL/G

March 13, 1947.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist,
2 W. 46th St.,
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Harry:

Yours of the 10th received.

Re - a Stamp Exhibition Jury. I never served on one in my life - not even at a local show - I always refused. I never had the slightest desire and had I been invited in 1936 I would have refused. At that time I was not a dealer and I dare say I would have made a far better judge than Mosler - at least on 19th U. S. as his knowledge was nil. I could have served to advantage even in 1926 but I was not invited and even had I been invited I would have refused. So if anyone even intimates that I ever had any desire to serve on an Exhibition Jury they are absolutely wrong.

I feel that I have received enough philatelic honors in my time, (largely thanks to my most valued friend H.L.). If I never receive one more word of praise my batting average will still be as high as anyone could wish for. With all the honors that I have received, would I consider it any sort of an honor to be a member of the 1947 Jury? My answer is no.

As to the question of dealers serving on a Jury, I certainly think that there are two sides to this question. And further, just because Alfred Lichtenstein had a conviction that his way was the right way was no reason why everybody should have yessed him. He was more loyal to the Royal than he was to the A.P.S. and he liked to ape the British.

I am positive that it is right to bar some dealers from a jury but no rule should bar all dealers. In following this rule a jury is deprived of some of the finest men in philately. A rule that would bar Sid Barrett and not bar Gus Mosler is a positive joke and a crime.

I believe that there is no question but what Hugh Clark and Lichtenstein put Gus Mosler on the 1936 Jury. They might as well have named Al Capone, and after committing such an outrage neither one should ever again have selected any names for an International Jury.

It is true that the philatelic public turns thumbs down on dealers as a class, but I dare say that no one in American

#2. Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, March 13, 1947.

Philately stands any higher in the estimation of collectors than Carroll Chase. When a great student like Chase is denied membership on the 1947 Jury and a Domanski is put on it really makes a joke, in fact a perfect farce of the whole thing. No one could make me believe that Alfred Lichtenstein did not dictate this absurd policy. Why in the devil do we have to imitate the Royal?

Ernie Jacobs should have been appointed a member of the Jury even if S.N. would have exhibited without competition. Anyway why should he compete? What is there in such an honor? In my opinion it is just a lot of bunk especially when the Jury is composed of men who haven't enough real knowledge to serve as judges.

Just imagine a rule that bars Frank Godden from a Jury. My God, what a crime. Godden has forgotten more about stamps than most any of the jurors will ever know.

You know very well that I would not refuse any favor that you requested of me, and I certainly resent any insinuation made by Perry or anyone else that you did not have my co-operation in the Show.

I am wondering if you know the facts regarding the 1936 squabble between Emerson, Chase and Mosler?

Was it your impression that Lichtenstein paid Chase's expenses in 1936 to come over from France? That is what I heard at the time.

Further regarding the Jury. Even though I dislike Perry I certainly would not be so unfair to object to him serving on a Jury, because I believe that he would be fair. You will recall that he wrote Brooks that he was opposed to any dealer serving on a Jury, but he was only rubber-stamping Lichtenstein's opinion.

There should be two main qualifications for a juror, viz: (1), and first - an unblemished reputation - one above question - an individual well known to the public, (2) a real knowledge of, and a long experience in stamps. Any person with any axes to grind should be barred.

Your suggestion of a Supplementary Jury has merit and it could be unofficial and could be consulted if any disagreements arose. I would not refuse to serve in any capacity you would request, now that Lichtenstein is no more, but I would not have served in any capacity during his lifetime. I did not dislike the man, but I detest dictatorial methods.

I like Admiral Harris immensely and I have great admiration for him and if he had been at the head since the beginning I believe that everything would have been much better.

If my health will permit I do intend to attend the Show.

#3. Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, March 13, 1947.

As I wrote you yesterday my friend in Copenhagen has a credit with me so I am today sending a check for his S.S. subscription. It was darn nice of you and I appreciate the favor.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

REPORT OF THE JUDGES

CENTENARY INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

MAY 23, 1947

GRAND AWARD

To THE NEWBURY COLLECTION for United States 1847 to 1869

SECTION 1

UNITED STATES

Award for best U. S. A. Collection by a Citizen of a Foreign Country

No. 21 — KEEP VAN VELTHOVEN — UNITED STATES

	EXHIBIT	NAME	COUNTRY	AWARD
GROUP 1 — Class C	2	P. H. Ward, Jr.	U. S. Spec.	First
Class C3	4	C. C. Hart	1869	Second
Class C4	5	Samuel Tannenbaum	19th & 20th	Fourth
GROUP 2 — Class A	9-10-11	Newbury Collection	1847-1869	First
Class C1	18	W. O. Sweet	1847	First
Class C2	20	John H. Boker, Jr.	Precancels	Second
Class C3	17	Philip G. Strauss	Covers	Fourth
Class D	13	Metta Heathcote	19th Cent.	Fourth
Class A	14	Sir N. Waterhouse	U. S.	Fourth
GROUP 3 — Class A	24	Mr. C. P. Cromwell	20th Cent.	First
Class D	31	Metta Heathcote	20th Cent.	Second
GROUP 4 — Class A	54	E. Tudor Gross	1c 1861	Third
Class C	51	J. G. Fleckenstein	1c 1851-7	Second
	52	Maurice F. Cole	2c 1860	Third
	80	H. R. DeVoe	Bureau	Second
	39	Wm. H. Beck	Color	Fourth
Class C1	50	Mortimer Neinken	1851-7	First
	45	Howard Lederer	Harding	Second
Class C2	75	B. E. Jacobs	3c 1861-7	Second
	67	Lee H. Cornell	Cancel	
	71 & 73	E. Milliken	3c Green	Fourth
Class C3	42	Dana H. Stafford	3c 1861-7	Third
Class C4	35	Ethel McCoy	Trans-Miss	First
	36	Walter McCoy	Plate Nos.	First
	37	Erwin C. Neilson	Flags	Second
	53 & 55	W. Parsons Todd	Blocks 1890-93	Third
GROUP 5 — Class C1	87	Milton F. Cohen	5c N. Y.	Third
Class C2	87-B	Geo. B. Sloane	Express	Fourth
Class C4	87-A	Conrad Ham	1842-7	Second
Class D	86	Katherine M. Hall	Carriers	Second
GROUP 6 — Class C1	90	S. G. Rich	Telegraph	Second
	89	H. L. Lindquist	War. Souv.	Third
Class C4	91	Stock Ex. Phil. Soc.	Telegraph	First
	93	Henry H. Morriss	Spec. Del.	Third
	92	W. Parsons Todd	Spec. Del.	Fourth
GROUP 7 — Class C1	94 & 102	Franklin Patterson	Envelope	Second
Class C4 plus D	95, 97, 99, } 110, 114 }	Marcus White	Envelope	First
Class C4	112	J. G. Marks	Post Card	Third
	98 & 101	A. S. Arnold	Envelope	Third
	105	F. D. Collins	Envelope	Third
Class D	96 plus 100, } 104, 109 }	L. H. Barkhausen	Envelope	First
	111 plus 113	Leighton E. Wells	Envelope	Fourth
	112-A	John Maurer	Envelope	Fourth
GROUP 8 — Class C4	124	P. H. Ward, Jr.	Revenues	First
Class D	120	Morton D. Joyce	Revenues	
	117	B. M. Mathies	Revenues	Third
	118	Geo. H. Deuble	Revenues	Third
Class C3	119	Henry W. Holcombe	M & M	Third
Class C4	121	H. S. Dickinson	M & M	Second
	123	Henry Tolman, 2nd	M & M	Fourth
GROUP 9 — Class C1	126	Robert Schwarz	Canal Zone	Fourth
Class C3	125	Chas. G. Montrose	Canal Zone	Third
Class C4	127	W. Parsons Todd	Blocks	Third
	129	Wm. D. Driscoll, Jr.	Philippines	Fourth
GROUP 10 — Class A	137	Thos. F. Morriss	19th & 20th	First
	140	Chester A. Smeltzer	N P & P	Second

	EXHIBIT	NAME	COUNTRY	AWARD
Class B plus C4	133-45	Clarence W. Brazer	1847, 69, 98	First
Class B	136	Andrew P. Rassmussen	Proofs	Third
GROUP 11 — Class A	146	Robt. F. Chambers	U. S. Marks	Second
Class C	144	Harry A. Dunsmoor	Pre Stamp	First
	147	Henry W. Welch	Charleston	Fourth
Class C2	142	Joseph Carson	G. Washington	Third
GROUP 12 — Class B	169	F. A. Hallowbush	Blood's	First
	152	Frank W. Rosell	Carrier	Second
	157	Julian Blanchard	Study	Fourth
Class C	159	Mrs. Henry A. Diamant	Covers	
	182	Arthur B. Levis	History	Third
	155	Richard E. Townsend	Patriots	Fourth
Class C2	177	L. H. Barkhausen	W. Express	First
	160	Harry H. Clifford	W. Express	Second
	167	Chas. F. Meroni	History	Third
Class C3	162	Kath. Mathews	Patriotics	First
	161	Herbert F. Harlington	Territorial	Second
Class C4	145	Fred Schmalzreid	Michigan	First
	158	Van Dyke McBride	Valentines	Second
	176-A	Elliott Perry	San Fair	Third
	151	George B. Sloane	Miscel.	Fourth
GROUP 13 — Class A	190	A. Earle Weatherly	C. S. A.	Second
Class C1	188	Fredk. J. Grant	C. S. A. Spec.	Second
Class C2	185	L. W. & J. P. Shenfield	Postal History	First
	183	August Dietz, Sr.	C. S. A.	Fourth
Class C4	184	Van Dyke McBride	C. S. A. Patriotics	Second

SECTION 2

AWARD OF HONOR: DAVER — INDIA (Ex. No. 248)

GROUP 1 — Class C	203	Basika	G. B. Specialized	Third
Class C1	211	Field	George V	Second
	207	Heineman	Penny Black	Fourth
	215	Frank	G. B.	Fourth
Class C2	199	Wortley	Postal History	Third
	198	Tower	Postal History	Fourth
	200	Mercer	Postal History	Fourth
	209	Burrell	Postmarks	Fourth
Class C3	212	Whitehead	C. B. Covers	Second
Class D	201	Elkins	Penny Black	Third
GROUP 2 — Class A	229	Park	Canada	Second
Class B	226	Partridge	Canada	Fourth
Class C	238	Vowles	Newfoundland	Third
Class C1	216	Brewster	Canada	Third
	221	Chapman	Canada	Fourth
Class C2	233	Meyerson	Newfoundland Covers	Fourth
Class C3	217	Binks	Canada Covers	Fourth
Class C4	223	Richardson	Canada Covers	Fourth
	237	Meyerson	Newfoundland	Fourth
Class D	231	Harris	Canada Revenues	Second
	236	Mme. Fresco	Newfoundland	Third
	220	Richardson	Canada	Third
	228	Shoemaker	Canada	Third
	232	Wheeler	Newfoundland	Fourth
GROUP 4 — Class C1	242 } 245 }	S. Rich	Capes	Fourth
	243	Lederer	Capes	Fourth
GROUP 5 — Class C1	249	Richardson	Kedah	Third
GROUP 6 — Class D	244	Snowden	Turks Island	First
GROUP 7 — Class A	259	Homan	St. Lucia	First
Class B	258	Brown	Virgin Is.	First
Class C4	257	Sinton	St. Vincent	First
Class D	255	Watts	Jamaica	Second
GROUP 8 — Class C	267	Snowden	Queensland	First
	262	Brown	West. Aust.	First
	270	Weber	New So. Wales	Second
Class D	271	Kaye	New Zealand	Second
GROUP 9 — Class D	275	Watts	Samoa	Third
GROUP 10 — Class C	280	Iles	Bechuanaland	Third
	284	Freedman	Seycheles	Third
Class C1	285	Heineman	Rhodesia	Third
	279 } 281 } 282 } 290 }	S. Rich	Br. Africa	Third

	EXHIBIT	NAME	COUNTRY	AWARD
Class C4	289	Blumenfeld	So. W. Africa	Third
	291	Ipp	Orange Free State	Fourth
Class D	283	Jacob	Rhodesia	Second
GROUP 11 — Class C	293	Schulze	Malta	Second
	296	Beixedon	Long Island	Fourth

SECTION 3

SPECIAL AWARD

For the Best Arranged, Annotated and Mounted Collection

AWARD OF HONOR: MAURICE SCHERLINK — BELGIUM

GROUP 1 — Class C	300	Eduardo Cohen	Roumania	First
	306	Alexis E. Kellogg	Switzerland	Second
Class C1	302	Jean Dupont	Spain	First
	304	Marcel Schweizer	Switzerland	Second
Class D	305 & 308	John T. Dalcher	Switzerland	Second
GROUP 2 — Class A	793	Nicholas S. Alfieris	Greece	First
	341	S. E. Amed Albon Pacha	Sicily	First
Class B	334	Dr. Max Zuker	Germany	Fourth
Class C	336	Geo. A. Dimitriou	Greece	First
	342	Col. Spencer Cosby	Sicily	First
	316	Dwight B. Ball	France	Third
	347	Anthony Russo	Italian States	Fourth
GROUP 2 — Class C1	310 & 311	J. B. Kremer	France	First
	315	Willy Balasse	France	Second
	329 }	Mrs. Willy Balasse	German States	Second
	340 }		Italian States	
	344	Stephen G. Rich	Italy	Third
	324	Philippe Walravens	Hanover	Fourth
	317 }	Stephen G. Rich	France (Sage Type)	Fourth
	318 }		France Precancels	
Class C2	327	Martin Neumunz	Hanover	Second
	325	Martin Neumunz	Baden	Third
	330	W. Flaccus Stefel	Prussia	Fourth
Class C3	320	Stephen G. Rich	Bavaria	Third
Class 4	337	Emanuel Hatzakos	Greece	Second
	321	Dr. Herbert C. Pollack	Bergedorf	Third
GROUP 2 — Class D	319	W. Flaccus Stefel	Bavaria	First
	328	Erich Levin	Old German States	Second
	314	Benoni Beirean	France	Third
GROUP 3 — Class A	364	Louis Zurstrassen	Belgium	First
	355	Felix Brunner	Austria	Second
Class C	360	Ignatz Rosenzweig	Austria	Third
Class C1	796	Jan Poulie	Netherlands	First
	354	Dr. Martin Seligman	Austria	First
	363	Dr. A. Hofkind	Belgium	Second
	384	Mortimer de Groot	Netherlands	Second
	389	Dr. Carlos Trincao	Portugal	Second
	373	Archy S. Myers	Belgium	Third
	382	Jean Vilain	Netherlands	Fourth
	362	George Attout	Belgium	Fourth
Class C2	361	Ray E. Morrison	Belg. Post. Canc.	Second
	358	Paul Schneider	Lombardy	Second
	368	Major Lucien Herlant	Belgium	Third
	388	Joseph Decastraux	Netherlands	Fourth
	365	Francois VanHeesvelde	Belgium	Fourth
Class C3	357	Jerre Hess Barr	Lombardy	First
Class C4	351	Lester Jankowski	Austria	Third
	795	Frank E. Wilson	Stamps on Covers	Third
	387	Henry C. Hussey	Neth. & Colonies	Fourth
Class D	386 }	Lee V. D. Schermerhorn	Neth. & Colonies	Second
	444 }		Curacao	
	453 }		Neth. Indies	
	458 }		Surinan	
	376	Helen T. Cunningham	Belgium	Fourth
GROUP 4 — Class B	393	J. Schmidt Anderson	Denmark	Second
	405	C. M. Henniken	Norway	Second
Class C	411	William F. Foulk	Norway	First
Class C1	397	Pierre G. Berger	Finland	Second
	406	Jul Riddervold	Norway	Second
	400	Dr. Alfred Magonetti	Luxemburg	Third
	402	Dr. Arthur Swenson	Sweden	Fourth
Class C2	401	Carl H. Phil	Sweden	Third
Class 4	394	Jacques H. Rogers	Denmark	Fourth
Class D	392	Frank E. Maybury	Denmark	First
	410	Allison M. Severe	Luxemburg	Fourth

	EXHIBIT	NAME	COUNTRY	AWARD
Class C3	621	Guido Lodigiani	U. S. Govt. Flights	Second
	623	R. Adm. J. G. Johnson	U.S.N. Record Flights	Fourth
	627	Joseph Spiegelberg	U.S. Armed Forces Fl.	Fourth
Class C4	628	Albert N. Brown	CAM Covers	Fourth
	646	Thomas E. Field	Br. Cor. Flights	First
	631	C. I. Haney	Early Canadian Flights	Second
	634	Gerhardt Kaufmann	Trans. Oceanic Flights	Third
Class D	639	John T. Daucher	Pioneer Swiss Flights	Second
	685	R. Lee Black	Crash Covers	First
GROUP 4 — Class A	683	Robert Schuendorf	Early Balloon	Second
	684	George W. Angers	Crash Covers	Second
Class B	672	John B. Hardig	V Mail	Fourth
	680	L. S. Clark	"Waysata" Data	Fourth
Class C	677	J. J. Klemann, Jr.	Pioneer & Other Cov.	First
	673	K. N. Woodward	Spec. Venezuela	Second
	674	Irwin Heiman	Pigeon Grams	Third
Class C3	660	E. A. Kehr	Cobham Flight	Fourth
	664	Henry Hammelman		First
Class C4	665	Albert Perez	Proofs & Essays	First
	669	John H. Britt	Proofs	Third
Class D	663	Fred C. Husing	Rocket Mail	Fourth
	681	Raoul Houginot	Extracts from General Collection	Second
	678	Harold Dermody	Philately of the Mail	Second

SECTION 7

GROUP 1 — Class C4	694	A. Chester Beatty	Stamps on Cover	First
	687	Philip Ward, Jr.	Classic Issues, etc.	First
Class D	697	Mrs. Cromwell	Br. Empire	First
	725	Stannard	Ship Covers	Second
GROUP 2 — Class A	726	Mrs. Morgan	Campaign Covers	Second
	700	Hill	Religion on Stamps	Third
Class C2	695	Honeyman	Br. America	Third
	709	Boland	Trent. Vatican	Fourth
	716	Rev. Tower	Abe Lincoln	Fourth
	720	H. F. Round	Genealogies	Fourth
	722	Costor	Autograph Stamps	Fourth
	698	Mrs. Wilson	Royal Portraits	Fourth
	713	Mrs. Elkins	Red Cross, etc.	Fourth
	718	Gisburn	Queen Victoria	Fourth
	738	Meroni	Postal Evolution	First
	729	Silberstein	Informative Covers	Third
Class C3	728	Holman	Jubilees	Third
	743	Wray	Exhibition Stamps	Third
Class C4	733	Patton	Panama Canal	Third
	703			
	704	Cardinal Spellman	Religious Subjects	Fourth
	705			
	732	Webster	Map Stamps	Fourth
	736	Clifford	Educational Story	Fourth
	748	Brooks	Masonic Philately	Fourth
	755	Ward	Postal Cent. Issues	Fourth
	763	Crofoot	Postal Currency	Fourth
GROUP 4 — Class D	740	Jordan	Bunch of Violets	Second
	739	Rev. Tower	War Covers	Fourth
	745	Galland	History of Navigation	Fourth
	767	Melle. Delaperrie	Music in Stamps	Fourth
	702	Florence Engel	Religion on Stamps	Fourth
	786	Chambers	5c Taylor	Third
Class B	805	Flatau	Brazil	First
	773	Evans	Small Postage Sheets	Third
Class C	774	Rosenberg	Allied Mil. Issues	Fourth
	781	Pasch	Phil. Revenue	Fourth
Class C2	769	Pfeiffer	Exhibition Stamps	Fourth
	770	Roubicek	Min. Sheets	Third
Class C4	771	Honeyman	Invert. Centers	Third
	795	Wilson	Stamps on Cover	Third
	778	Covill	U. S. Meters	Fourth

In order to present this list at the CIPEX Banquet time was available for only one functional proofreading and checking of copy. The Committee apologises for any misspelling or other errors that may appear.

	EXHIBIT	NAME	COUNTRY	AWARD	
GROUP 5 — Class B	417 — 415	W. H. Niles Marsden	Bosnia	Second	
	Class C	419	C. J. L. Snowden	Montenegro	Third
	Class C1	412	Stephen G. Rich	Poland	Second
		414	Bella V. Scholtz	Bosnia	Fourth
	Class C4	421	Dr. Ed. H. Lewandowski	Montenegro	Second
Class D	418	Mrs. Ilona Vetsera	Hungary	Third	
	416	Alex T. Koomanoff	Bulgaria	Fourth	
GROUP 6 — Class A	432	Roth Trangott	Lichtenstein	Second	
	Class C1	427	V. Weiergang	Iceland	First
GROUP 7 — Class B	430	Jane Poulie	Latvia	Second	
	433	Matthew E. Uznand	Marienwerder	Third	
	426	Joseph Joger	Iceland	Fourth	
	437	Colonel Jean Du Four	Belgian Congo	Second	
	455	Donald D. Burgess	New Caledonia	Second	
	Class C	452	Alfred Diemaond	Mariannas	Fourth
		445	Ferrars H. Tows	Danish West Indies	First
	Class C1	448	Milton H. Sabin	French Colonies	Fourth
		442	Michael Miller	Danish West Indies	First
	Class C2	438	Joseph Wright	Belgian Congo	Second
440		Arthur I. Heim	Congo & Belg. E. Af.	Fourth	
441		Ray E. Morrison	Belgian Congo	Second	
443		Sidney Lake	Curacao	Third	
Class C4	451	Richard W. Amman	Kiachao	Fourth	
	449	Robert G. Stone	Guadeloupe & Martinique	Fourth	
GROUP 8 — Class B	463	Fredk. A. Brofos	East Jarelia	Fourth	
	Class C	461	Jean Boulad	Foreign Off. in Egypt	Third
	Class C2	459	Robert G. Stone	St. Thomas	Second
	Class 4	460	John Lea	Ukranian Republic	Fourth
	Class D	462	Manfield Blum	Saar	Fourth

SECTION 4

AWARD OF HONOR: HERMES — BRAZIL

GROUP 1 — Class A	481	Newbury	Brazil	First	
	Class B	473	Meaultsart	Bolivia	First
	Class C	482	Vianna	Brazil	First
		480	Silveria	Brazil	Second
	Class C1	469	Sanabria	Venezuela	Third
		468	Marticorena	Chile	First
		474	Rocha	Argentine	Second
	Class C2	471	Kelly	Chile	Third
		479	Ayres	Brazil	First
		476	Palmer	Chile	Third
Class C4	470	Wickersham	Venezuela	First	
	475	Rappi	Argentine	Second	
GROUP 2 — Class A	490	Newbury	Colombia Republic	First	
	494	Linz	Peru	First	
	Class B	496	Castillo	Uruguay	First
		491	Meyer	Colombia	Third
	Class C	484	Rich	Uruguay	Fourth
		493	Hamilton	Mexico	First
		486	Larranga	Mexico	Third
	Class C1	487	Holderman	Argentine	Fourth
		495	Podesta	Uruguay	First
		485	Magonette	Peru	Second
488		Bruns	Dom. Republic	Third	
489		Pecker	Colombia	Fourth	
GROUP 3 — Class A	COH	Mechin	Costa Rica	First	
	IS	Faracena	Guatemala C A	Second	
	Class B	506	Helme	Haiti	Fourth
		498	Stich	Corrintes	First
	Class C4	512	Alexander	El Salvador	Second
		504	Bilak	Guatemala	Second
	Class D	501	Kunz	Cuba	Fourth
		502	Bonilla	Costa Rica	First
		509	Green	Honduras	Second
		513	Woodward	El Salvador	Third
514	Van Dyke	Panama	Fourth		

SECTION 5

AWARD OF HONOR: DR. W. BYAM — EGYPT

AWARD OF HONOR: JAMES STARR — CHINA & TREATY PORTS

GROUP 1 — Class B	536	Capt. Douglas MacNeille	Egypt	First
	516	Winthrop S. Boggs	Afghanistan	Second
	517	W. S. Boggs		
		& N. D. S. Haverbeck	Jammu & Kashmir	Third

	EXHIBIT	NAME	COUNTRY	AWARD
Class C1	534	Albert Ceysens	Egypt	First
	519	Albert Ceysens	Sudan	Second
	520	Major W. H. B. Atkinson	Sirmoor	Third
Class C2	532	Me. Gabriel Boulad	Egypt	First
	521	Charles Fox	Egypt	Second
	524	Mrs. Anna Pollak	Japan	Fourth
Class C3	526	Madam Gracie Wissa	Egypt	First
Class C4	527	Ernest A. Kehr	Egypt	First
Class D	525	Richard Canman	China	First
	799	Sir Percival David	China	Second
GROUP 2 — Class B	518	Robert L. Goetz	Manchukuo	Third
	522	H. D. S. Haverbeck	Nepal	Fourth
	545	R. D. Berrington	Palestine	Second
Class C1	298	Schlomo Platzker	Palestine	Third
	555	Mrs. Sheila M. Hasler	Liberia	Second
	299	Louise Grad	Palestine	Third
GROUP 2 — Class C2	548	Aaron Binder	Tibet	Fourth
	559	Fred L. Noll	Liberia	Third
	550	H. D. S. Haverbeck	Tibet	Fourth
Class C3	544	Edward M. Tolman	Mongolia	Third
	539	William Bernard Scotcher	Yemen	Fourth
Class C4	547	Winthrop S. Boggs	Formosa	Second
Class D	538	W. R. Rankin	Chinese Treaty Ports	First
	540	Richard Canman	Hong Kong	Second
GROUP 3 — Class B	552	Franklin R. Bruns	Liberia	Third
	541	James B. Blum	Liberia	Fourth
	561	Henry C. Hitt	Hawaii	Fourth
	561	Pablo M. Esperidian	Philippines	Fourth

SECTION 6

AIR MAILS

AWARDS OF HONOR (2): SIR W. LINDSAY EVGRARD — Airmails of the World OSCAR R. LICHTENSTEIN — Airmails of the World

GROUP 1 — Class A	567	Mrs. Louise S. Davis	Airmails of the World	First	
	566	Mrs. Wm. C. Heathcote	Airmails of the World	Second	
	580	Robt. S. Honeyman	Airmails of the World	Third	
Class C	571	Stanley P. Price	Airmails Used on Cov.	Second	
Class C4	577	Wm. G. Ehrmann	Used Airmails on & off	Second	
Class D	572	Col. Jas. L. Hayden	Airmails of the World	First	
	575	Harry Abelson	Stamps & Covers	Second	
	573	Edwin E. Elkins	Airmails & Blocks	Third	
	578	Jules L. Wacht	Used & on Flown Cover	Fourth	
	574	Otto Hahlweg	Used Airmails	Fourth	
	584	Herbert A. Feist	Unused of the World	Fourth	
	GROUP 2 — Class A	592	Rafael Alexander, D	Spec. Salvador	First
		616	M. M. J. de Termes	Spec. Newfoundland	Second
		613	Robert Hase	Spec. Zepp.	Third
	Class B	610	Fred V. Loeliger	Spec. Swiss	Fourth
		590	M. V. Warns	Research 5c US Beacon	First
		Class C	598	Richard Milian	Mint. Zepp.	Second
	609		Bernard Fink	Used on & off	Second
	Class C1	588	Charles P. Porter	Spec. Iran	Third
		601	George J. Green	U. S. in Blocks	Fourth
570		Jacob S. Glaser	Col. on and off	First	
591		J. R. Barraclough	Semi-off. Canada	Second	
595		Henry Abelson	Honduras 1st issue in sheets	Third	
GROUP 2 — Class C4		596	Calvin Holderman	Mint Paraguay Comp.	Fourth
	608	E. B. McCay	Spec. U. S. 24c	First	
	597	Jules L. Wacht	Br. Em. on & off	Second	
	612	Richardo J. Moreyra	Airmails	Second	
	615	B. S. H. Grant	Spec. Iceland	Third	
GROUP 3 — Class A	604	Anthony Scala	Spec. Switzerland	Fourth	
	635	George W. Angers	Paris Balloon Post	First	
	641	J. P. V. Heinmuller	Trans-Ocean Flights	First	
	637	J. P. V. Heinmuller	Zepp. Flights	Second	
	633	William H. Krinsky	Trans. Ocean Flights	Third	
Class B	586	Perham C. Nahl	Research Study Air Field Cancellations	Second	
	Class C	625	Richard L. Singley	U. S. F. A. M. Flights	Second
645		H. H. Griffin	Lindbergh	Second	
624		Charles F. Riess	U. S. CAM Flights	Third	
Class C2	652	William Zimmerman	Rocket Stamps & Cov.	Fourth	
	642	Harry A. Truby	Global—Spec.	First	

4th ANNUAL College of Philately

sponsored by the
CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

presents a

COURSE IN STAMP RESEARCH

Eight Tuesdays (weekly) October 7, 1947 through November 25, 1947

7:45 P.M. to 9:15 P.M.

— SCHEDULE —

- October 7th PRINTING PROCESSES, GUMS AND PAPERS
Balopticon W. Lee Fergus
Workshop Col. O. H. Schrader
A thorough knowledge of gums, papers and methods of printing postage stamps is an absolute essential in their proper identification and classification. Be sure of the value of your stamps with this knowledge.
- October 14th CLASSIFICATION OF STAMPS
Balopticon U.S.: Al Diamond
Workshop Great Britain: Steve Farndell
A comprehensive study of the Bank Note Issues, paper varieties and type differences of the confusing 20th century U. S.—plus a study of identification of the issues of Great Britain and Colonies will benefit you in many ways. Eliminates costly guesswork.
- October 21st COUNTERFEIT DETECTION
Balopticon Ben Reeves
Workshop
Inside information on counterfeit detection by this nationally recognized master stamp sleuth will prevent your own album pages from being cluttered-up with phonies. A most important night of the entire course.
- October 28th EARLY CLASSICS STUDY
Balopticon Chas. Meroni
Presentation of information on how to recognize the values in, and what makes classics of certain early issues both of the United States and Foreign. Mr. Meroni has consistently been a Grand Award winner at conventions with displays of classics from his own collections.
- November 4th VALIDATING EARLY COVERS
Balopticon E. N. Sampson
Being able to authenticate and know early covers is a dream of all stamp collectors. Few people have had the opportunity to make the searching study of covers as has Mr. Sampson and his lecture will equip you with knowledge on how to recognize the value of early covers.
- November 11th PLANNING YOUR MATERIAL
FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES
Balopticon Waldo V. Kenworthy
Workshop
What are the differences between prize winning collections and those that lose out in competition with stamps of equal value. Tonight Mr. Kenworthy, an authority on exhibition layout, will take actual pages loaned from prize winning collections and point out what it is that makes the judges "sit up and take notice." This makes valuable information for all collectors.
- November 18th PHILATELIC LABORATORY
Workshop Tony Russo
Ben Reeves
Tonight's lectures have to do with the application of scientific principals in the study of stamps, such as the use of quartz lamps in looking for cancellation erasures, use of photography, and many other items of philatelic research importance. A fitting climax to our series of lectures in this College.
- November 25th "QUIZ THE EXPERTS" NIGHT
Graduation and Diplomas
Graduation Night has become a tradition as the night when graduates of previous classes return to take part in the festivities. The entire faculty will be on hand to answer puzzling philatelic questions from the student body. Presentation of Diplomas.—Refreshments.

Course to be given at
HAMILTON HOTEL
18 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Illinois

COLLEGE OF PHILATELY
WALTER G. STRAIT, Director,
Fox River Grove, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

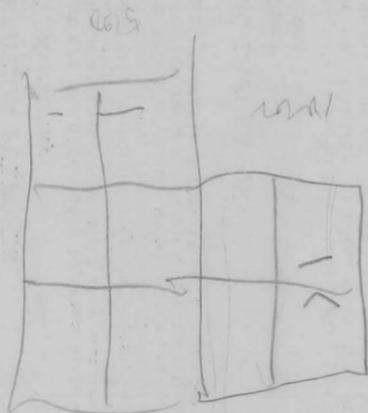
I wish to register for the Course in Stamp Research of the College of Philately to be sponsored by the Chicago Philatelic Society. I will attend all eight of the lectures commencing October 7, 1947.

Name.....

Address..... Phone.....

Registration fee of \$5.00 must accompany application.

1750



ANNOUNCING!

HAWAII

Its Stamps and Postal History

by

Henry A. Meyer

Rear Adm. Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N. (Ret'd)

John K. Bash

William J. Davey

and others

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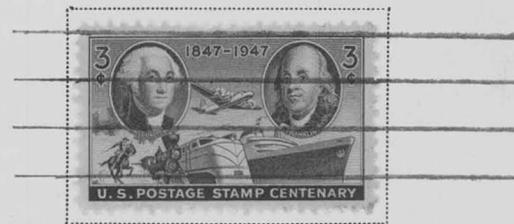
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RECEPTION
and
DINNER
of the
Centenary
International
Philatelic Exhibition



New York
Friday, May Twenty-third
Nineteen Forty Seven
Hotel Astor

THEODORE E. STEINWAY
Toastmaster

PRESENTATION
OF AWARDS

MENU

COUPE OF FRUIT FRAISETTE

CONSOMME CROUTE AU POT

CELERY

PICKLES

FILET OF SOLE BONNE FEMME

MUSHROOMS POULETTE

ROAST TURKEY AMERICAINE

NEW STRING BEANS PANACHES

SWEET POTATO RING

CRANBERRY SAUCE

MIXED SALAD

BOMBE MIAMI

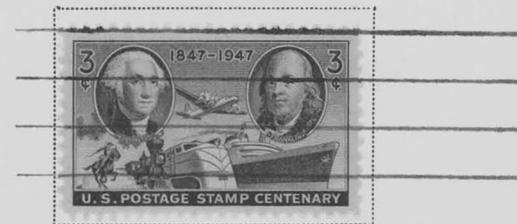
PETITS FOURS

DEMI TASSE

MUSIC AND DANCING



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PETITS FOURS

DEMI TASSE

MUSIC AND DANCING

THE COLLECTOR'S SHOP

POSTAGE STAMPS - COINS

BOOKS - PAINTINGS - PRINTS
Collections Purchased, Sold or Appraised

17 BROADWAY
NEW HAVEN 11, CONNECTICUT
Telephone 7-4495

May 29, 1947

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook
33 N. Fort Thomas Avenue
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:

I am enclosing herewith the 30¢ 1869 I purchased in Harmer, Rooke's auction sale last week, for expertizing. Will you kindly check it for me at your earliest opportunity. If you find it to be genuine in your opinion, will you kindly sign it on the reverse and also bill me for this service.

I am also enclosing some single and double rates to Mexico covering the same period. I thought these might be of interest to you in connection with this triple rate.

I have advised Gordon Harmer that I am submitting the item to you for expertizing. I trust that this will meet with your approval.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,


Harry B. Keffer

HBK/cdm

Encs.



Transportation 100 years ago.

June 2nd, 1947.

Capt. Jas. A. Bull,
1701 Broadway,
San Francisco 9, Calif.

My dear Captain:

I am wondering if you can give me a bit of information? If so I will sincerely appreciate the favor.

In the Wiltsee sale last November (Harmer Rooke & Co.) there was a cover with a 30¢ 1869 used to Mexico. This cover was purchased by E.C. Krug of Birmingham. I did not see the cover before the sale. Week before last this cover again came up in a Harmer Rooke sale and it was purchased by an eastern dealer. It is now before me for an opinion.

On the back of this cover is a notation in Wiltsee's handwriting (?) - "James Bull - July 26-38."

I am wondering if the above indicates that Wiltsee acquired the cover from you and if so can you give me any information as to where you obtained it, or in fact any information concerning it.

Sincerely yours,

June 4, 1947.

Mr. Harry B. Keffer,
% The Collector's Shop,
New Haven 11, Conn.

Dear Harry:

Yours of the 29th received, enclosing the 30¢
1869 cover, together with the other ones to Mexico.

I am giving the cover a very careful examination and I will report later. I believe that it could be proved that this stamp surely originated on this cover but there are still several tests that I want to make that will take several days. The trouble with that effeminate thing from Boston is that he never tells why he thinks an item is good or is bad. That is, as far as I am aware. He so often states that an item is bad but refuses to tell why it is bad. Any vile poison-tongue character assassin can look at a girl and state that she is bad but such lousy stuff don't make her bad. If I tried to put on paper what I think of that redhead this paper would catch afire so I'll leave my opinion to your imagination.

This cover belonged to Ernest Wiltsee and from the memorandum he acquired it from Captain James A. Bull. I know the Captain quite well and I suppose you do. The cover was sold in the Wiltsee sale (Harmer Rook & Co.) last November and it was purchased by Emmerson Krug. I never examined the cover before that sale but I did tell Krug that I saw no reason to doubt that it was good because I had carefully examined a similar cover to Mexico for Mr. Newbury several years ago.

I don't know whether the silk panties expert from Boston ever saw this Wiltsee cover but I understand he criticised the Newbury cover at the show. He would, because Mr. N. has such an utter contempt for him that he has not had anything to do with the crimson Rambler since the early 1930's. Pretty soon I'll start to swearing so I'll cut this short.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

June 5, 1947.

Mr. Harry B. Keffer,
17 Broadway,
New Haven 11, Conn.

Dear Harry:

Herewith the 30¢ 1869 cover, also the other covers to Mexico which you included.

Note the 10¢ 1869 cover of Dec. 21. In my opinion this contains not only the same postmark but the same rosette. I made photographic enlargements and tracings and the match was perfect. There was a certain ingredient in the ink which shows in the postmark and also on the stamp.

My fee for this examination is \$5.00.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 5, 1947.

Mr. Harry B. Keffer,
17 Broadway,
New Haven 11, Conn.

Dear Harry:

Herewith the 30¢ 1869 cover to Vera Cruz from the Harmer Rooke & Co. sale of the Krug covers - May 22-23 - 1947, Lot #191.

I have examined this cover very carefully and in my opinion, the cover is genuine, the postmark and rosette killer are both genuine and both were applied in the same ink. The 30¢ stamp, in my opinion, originated on this cover, thus paying a triple 10¢ rate. I do not think that there is the slightest doubt about the genuineness of the "tie" of the postmark on the stamp. I examined this very carefully under my binocular microscope and it is, in my opinion, perfect.

A careful examination under my powerful Hanovia lamp failed to disclose any suspicious signs of tampering with stamp or cover, on the other hand the lamp disclosed convincing evidence that this stamp did originate on this cover.

Other tests that I made proved conclusively to me that the ink of both the postmark and the rosette were the same, and I think that this important point could easily be proved, if it ever became necessary.

Genuine covers bearing the 30¢ 1869 to Mexico are very rare, hence I am more than pleased to be able to give this one my unqualified endorsement and I have so signed it on the back.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 5, 1947.

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to give this one my unqualified endorsement and I have
so signed it on the back.

Sincerely yours,

June 7, 1947.

Mr. Carl H. Berkson,
235 W. 46th St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Berkson:

I will be very grateful if you can give me any information on a

U. S. 30¢ 1869 cover

addressed to Vera Cruz, Mexico, which my good friend Capt. James A. Bull informs me that you submitted to him back in 1938. Instead of purchasing it himself he turned it over to Mr. Ernest A. Wiltsee. When part of the Wiltsee collection was sold at auction last November by Harmer Rooke & Co. this cover was in the sale and it went to Mr. E. C. Krug of Birmingham, Ala. It was subsequently sold in another Harmer Rooke & Co. sale on May 22nd last.

This cover was recently submitted to me for an opinion by the buyer in the above sale, and I was unable to find anything suspicious about it. I had heard previously that the cover had been condemned by a certain Boston dealer but that was a mere rumor and I have no confirmation of same.

No doubt you will recall the cover and if you can give me any information regarding it I will greatly appreciate the favor.

Sincerely yours,

June 12, 1947.

Mr. C. H. Berkson,
235 West Fourth St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Berkson:

Thanks very much for your prompt reply
to my recent inquiry.

Prof. Jones used to live in Cincinnati
and I knew him at that time. I have had some
correspondence with him in recent years. Perhaps
he so informed you.

It was very kind of you to give me the in-
formation and if I can return the favor at any
time I trust that you will command me.

Sincerely yours,

June 28, 1947.

Mr. Harry B. Keffer,
% The Collector's Shop,
15 Broadway,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Harry:

Yours of the 16th received. Thanks very much for the check.

Further regarding that cover. I wrote to Capt. James Bull from whom Wiltsee obtained the cover in 1938. The Captain informed me that the cover was submitted to him by a Los Angeles dealer and rather than return it, he showed it to Wiltsee who promptly took it. I then wrote the Los Angeles dealer and he gave me the details.

The cover was in an original lot of covers that he bought direct from the grandson of the addressee. Up to the time that the cover came to him it had never been out of the Mexican family.

I also had a letter from an old friend of mine who lives in Los Angeles. This man is now retired but was formerly a professor of chemistry at Princeton. He wrote me that he was in the dealer's shop when the Mexican called and that he purchased some of the covers.

I have all the correspondence on file just in case anyone should ever raise even a whisper about your cover.

I will be glad to see the cover with a pair of 30¢ 1869. I have quite a nice record of such items. In the Bissell find (to India) were several very fine examples. Brooks has a nice one - a pair of 30¢ plus a 6¢ 1869.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

June 21, 1947.

Prof. Lauder W. Jones,
515 South Mariposa Ave.,
Los Angeles 5, Calif.

My dear Mr. Jones:

It certainly was most kind of you to write me regarding the Martinez correspondence and I sincerely appreciate all the information that you gave me.

I am enclosing herewith a photograph of the 30¢ 1869 cover regarding which I wrote Mr. Berkson. With it I am enclosing two photographs of covers addressed to Acapulco. All three of these were from the same New York firm of "M. Echeverria & Co."

I am wondering if you can inform me as to the meaning of the black "5" on the Vera Cruz cover, which was no doubt Mexican applied. In the past I simply assumed that such markings were the Mexican Due and never paid much attention to them. No such markings appear on the covers to Acapulco.

I am also enclosing prints of two covers from the Hargous correspondence.

Apparently these Mexican markings do not seem to have much relation to U. S. rates, as for example, the enclosed show;

U.S. triple 10¢ rate to Vera Cruz with "5"
" quad 10¢ " " " " " " "5"
" six times 10¢ rate to Vera Cruz with "12"

I have also noted other covers as follows:

U. S. five times 10¢ rate to Vera Cruz with "8"
U.S. 2 times 10¢ rate Via Vera Cruz to Mexico City with "6"
U. S. 4 times 10¢ rate to Vera Cruz with "7"
U. S. 6 times 10¢ rate to Vera Cruz with "9"

I will appreciate any information that you can give me on the above.

With every good wish -
Cordially yours,

515 South Mariposa
Los Angeles 5, California

June 12, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
A.P.S. 2497
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

One day early in 1938, two young Mexicans by the name of Martinez, from Mexico City, came into Mr. Berkson's shop. They carried a old blue-gray canvas suitcase of the telescoping type. They said that they were grandsons of Mr. Martinez and that they had in the suitcase the business correspondence of the firm with which their grandfather was associated.

The suitcase contained several hundred covers, a few of them folded, but for the most part they looked as if they had been taken immediately from the files opened up and placed flat in the bottom of the suitcase. Without exception all of the covers were addressed either to J.J.Calleja y Martinez Co. or later C.A. Martinez & Co. I do not recall having seen any letter without these addresses. The covers were mostly from various districts in Mexico, some, however, came from Spain, from Cuba, from the United States, and from ports on the East Coast of South America. The Mexican covers ranged from the first issue (56) to the early 80's, and had representative stamps of most of the issues between those two dates.

Mr. Berkson had looked over the entire lot and had collected a hundred or more of the covers. Of course they were among the most interesting. I told him that he had followed the advice which I once read in a French book on "Table Etiquette", which ran as follows: "When a dish is passed to you at the table with a hasty glance select the best and pass it on."

I happened to stop in Berkson's shop an hour or two after the Mexican boys had left. Berkson was still greatly excited about his purchase. At that time I bought some 50 of the covers he had selected. I still have all of these covers and if it would be of interest or assistance to you to see a few of them I shall be glad to send them to you.

The morning following I had a telephone call from Colonel Mills, a retired army officer, who was stationed in Vera Cruz during the occupation by American forces prior to World War I. At that time he had a small stamp shop on Hollywood Boulevard which gave him an opportunity to pass away his leisure time more comfortably. He told me over the telephone that two Mexican boys had just come into his shop, having been sent by the Mexican Consul at Los Angeles, and that they had a suitcase full of Mexican covers to sell. He asked me to come out and look them over. I again bought some fifty of these covers, which Berkson's eagle eye had failed to

discover.

I find that I have kept the card of one of the two Mexicans, the older one who carried on most of the business transactions with us. I am enclosing this card in case it may be of any service to you. I, myself, have never communicated with this person.

I am sorry that I have not been in contact with you for some time, although I have had word of you thru Mr. Thompson occasionally. Recently I have had some difficulty with my glasses and have been quite negligent of stamps. I hope to have that corrected in a very short time.

With very kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Rander W Jones

Claudio Delgado Martinez

*Esplanada 305
Lomas de Chapultepec*

*Tel. 8-54-04
México, D. F.*

Los Angeles, Cal
June 13 '17

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

Correction to letter of June 12.

In reading over my copy, I
note that the stenographer
copied the firm name
from one of the Mexican
letters, instead of

J. J. Calleja y Martinez
it should read

J. J. Calleja y Martinez
(J. J. an abbreviation of
Senores. On other letters
the abbreviation is "Jres"
L W Jones.

Dr. Jones just dropped in and said he would send you his impression of the Martinez lot -

C. H. BERKSON
STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS
235 WEST FOURTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

June 11 - 47

Dear Mr. Ashbrook -

To my opinion the
304 - 1869 Cover sent to Capt. Bull can
carry no shroud of not being genuine -

It was purchased with
a group of rare early Mexico covers from
the grandson of a Sr. Martinez of Mexico
City, who did business at Vera Cruz - importing
& exporting

The young man was
a Princeton University student and Dr. Lauder
Jones whom you probably know will undoubtedly
remember the lot as I sold him a number
of scarce Mexican covers, Dr. Jones is Prof
Emeritus of Chemistry of Princeton and met the
above party. He was not a philatelist but had
made this find of some few thousand covers, in
his grandfather's business.

From its source and
association with the other covers, many of
equal value and all unquestionably genuine
I feel naturally that there can be no question
as to its genuineness.

If you be of any further
assistance kindly advise me.

Sincerely
C. H. Berkson

File In
Scrap Book
#12 Page 32

July 5, 1947.

Mr. Harold W. Stark,
18652 Birchcrest Drive,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Harold:

Kindly pardon the delay in acknowledging receipt of yours of the 29th with return of covers and check for \$20.00. Many thanks.

Also thanks for sending me the 10¢ block which I am returning herewith. I made an enlarged photo of this which will serve my purpose in case I can place it.

I am also enclosing a cover which I thought you might like to see. I think it is a most unusual and quite a study, because to all appearances it shows a 10¢ U. S. used outside the U.S.

The way I figure it is this - Origin, Havana, carried to New York (?) by a U. S. Mail Steamship, thence by same to St. Thomas, thence by British mail to B.A. Or - perhaps by U. S. Mail Steamship from Havana direct to St. Thomas but I do not know if any of our mail steamers touched at St. Thomas enroute to a U. S. port.

This cover belongs to Cole and he wants \$50.00 for it.

I am rushing to get this registered off before noon so will write more later.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

COMMISSIONS EXECUTED
APPRAISALS

EZRA D. COLE RARE POSTAGE STAMPS
NYACK, N. Y. - - - Telephone Nyack 964

July 1, 1947

Dear Stan,

I have been hunting high and low for that Phila 15 and no luck so far. I have a couple of big boxes in my attic to look thru, one of which has a lot of Philadelphia material in it, but its so blame hot I just can't drive myself up there. I promise you I have not forgotten and will find it if its here.

Has E. B. J. gone back to Calif? No news from anyone much. I guess everything will be very quiet for the summer. Everyone got all worn out at the show, I know I did.

A Enclosing an interesting cover, I paid \$36.50 for it, perhaps not enough or too much, I don't know. I can't figure out how it went. Please don't bother too much with it but thought it might be worth your seeing. If by any chance you want it or can sell it go ahead and I'll split 50-50 over cost.

Is the enclosed 1/2 blue a IA. Bought it on a flyer and if it is a IA and you can use it go ahead on the same basis, it cost me \$27.50, I know I'm stuck badly if it isn't.

Hope you can keep cool and the best of everything to you all from Jean and I,

Yours,



July 5, 1947.

Mr. Ezra D. Cole,
Nyack, N.Y.

Dear Ez:

Yours received.

I sent the cover out @ \$50.00. If that O.K.?
The boys are not reaching high after CIPEX.

Re - the 1¢ 1357 - it is from 6th row Plate 4 -
Relief "F," and therefore Type IIIA.

Will hold pending result on cover - Haven't
heard a word from Jessup since latter part of May. I
do not know where he is. It seems like everybody
climbed in a hole after CipeX.

Please keep up the hunt for that "Phila 15 cts(?)"
So far no one has been able to show such a thing to me.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

July 7, 1947.

Mr. Ezra D. Cole,
Nyack, N.Y.

Dear Ez:

Herewith the 1^g 1857 - It is a IIIA
as per memo attached.

Will report on the cover later.

Yours etc.,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

A. P. S. 2497

33 N. FT. THOMAS AVE.

FT. THOMAS, KY.

July 7, 1947.

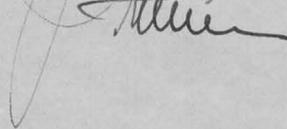
Mr. Ezra D. Cole,
Nyack, N.Y.

Dear Ez:

Herewith the 1¢ 1857 - It is a IIIA
as per memo attached.

Will report on the cover later.

Yours etc.,



Dear Stan, Thanks a million. Think we will
get away this week end. I don't think we will
come anywhere near Cincinnati but if we do I
will stop and say hello.

Yours,



161. West Avenue
Brookport,
New York.

M^r. Ashbrook.

Knowing that

you are interested in A. S.
boxes, I am enclosing a
little surprise for you, and
hope that you will appreciate
it, I think that these are
only three in existence, the
original owner of them, now
you and myself, If you
have Tickets for Apr. 29, 1929
you can read an article
on them, and 2 of them
are No. 23 and 24.

and I have another for
you when I can get to
do it, So will you.

Kindly write and let
me know how you like
it.

Thanking you.

I remain.

Yours respectfully

Geo. H. Young.

P.S.

You can mount it among
your articles, if you do not
have the article in the Revue, and
I will loan it to you.

**America's Greatest
Philatelic Newspaper**
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LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS

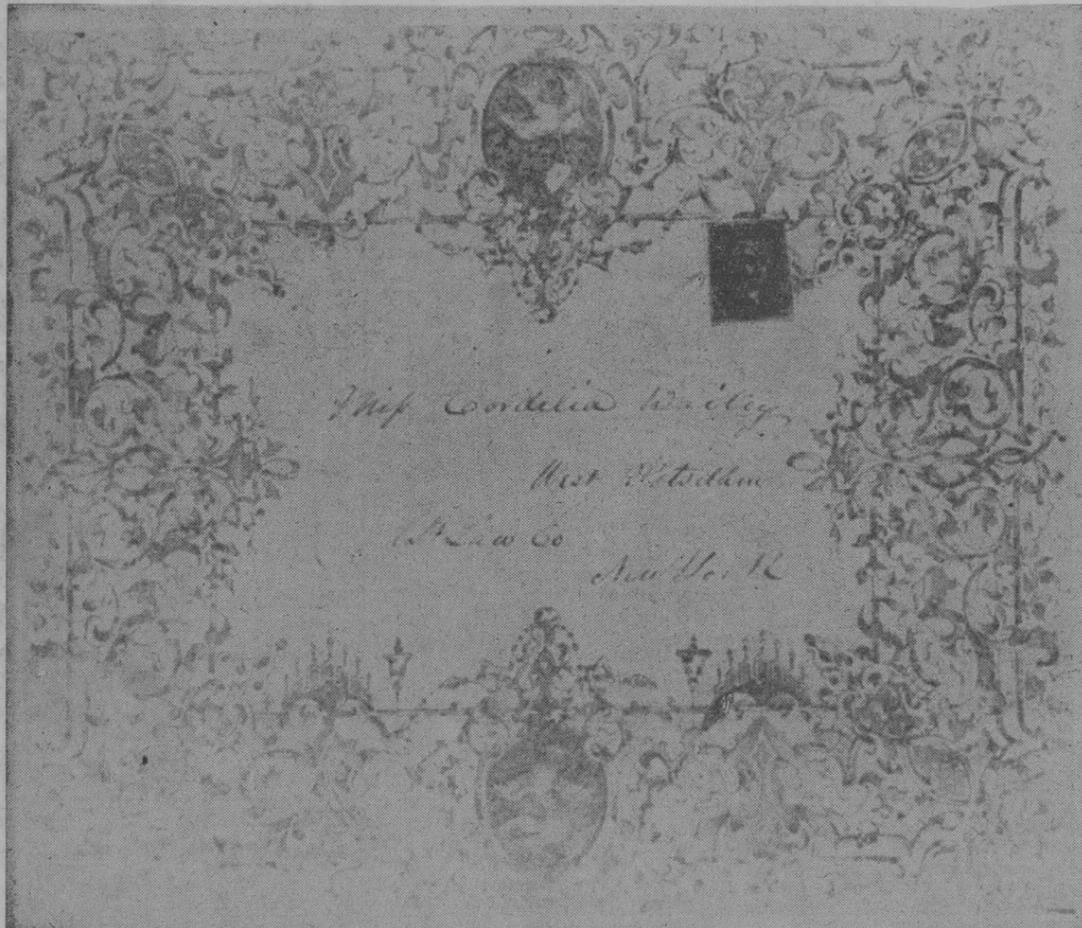
**PER \$1.00
YEAR
SINGLE COPY 5c**

VOL. XX NO. 7

SIDNEY, OHIO, MAY 5, 1947

WHOLE NUMBER 965

Diamant Valentine Cover In Court Of Honor



The one greatest spot in the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition will be the Court of Honor where will be shown the finest gems of the Philatelic World. We are privileged to illustrate herewith what is believed to be the most outstanding and finest Valentine Cover bearing a 10c 1847 stamp. This cover is the property of Mrs. Henry A. Diamant of New York City, only one of the many gems in her splendid collection of fine Valentine covers. The stamp is used from Potsdam, New York and the cover addressed to West Potsdam. See this and the other fine items at the show in the Court of Honor.

Make An Acquaintance With The Nobility Of Philately; The First Stamps Of Nations Of The World

by Carl P. Rueth

In this year of the Centenary of the first issue of our own United States postage stamps, it is interesting to make a review of the first stamps of many other of the popular countries of the world. Naturally, nearly all of these number one stamps are classics, although several exist, the designs of which, resemble nothing so much as a bread label that has been walked on with wet, dirty shoes.

Also in many instances, the first stamps were of a design which just about carried the idea of what was intended by its printing. Later issues from various countries show much refinement in designs, indicating that the postal authorities and their artists were clarifying their thinking and techniques.

Secretary Of Commerce Harriman Receives First Airmail Letter Sheet

Secretary of Commerce, W. Averill Harriman, was presented with the first American "Air Letter" sheet, Tuesday, April 29, in the office of Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan.

Ceremonies were held at the Post Office Department at 10 o'clock, a. m., when Vincent C. Burke, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., made the presentation to the Secretary of Commerce.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, aviation leaders and industry heads were invited to attend the ceremonies along with top ranking Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers.

In announcing the adoption of the Air Letter sheet—anywhere in the world, 10 cents—Postmaster General Hannegan referred to it as "another step toward closer linking between the United States and the rest of the world. The exchange of American ideas through the Air Letter will play a vital role in the reshaping of a peaceful world.

Unlike V Mail, however, the Air Letter sheets will not be photographed and have been designed in a uniform size to permit 150 letters to the pound.

The Post Office Department has announced that no inclosures will be permitted in the new Air Letter and messages are to be written on the inside of the sheets which, when folded, will bear regular air mail markings and postage.



There are very few stamps issued before the turn of the twentieth century that in any way advertise the country, its products, or its people. Almost all of them bear likenesses of the reigning monarch, or the coat of arms, or seal of the nation. Usually too, the first issues of all the countries that produced stamps before 1860 were offered in imperforate condition.

The granddaddy of all stamps is Sir Rowland Hill's brainchild, the Penny Black of Great Britain, released for postal use in 1840. This stamp bore a portrait of Queen Victoria, and is one of the



classic stamps executed in very good taste. In 1940, Great Britain celebrated the Centenary of this issue with a set of stamps (Scott

(Cont'd on Page 2)

Dealers Are Invited To Visit The A.S.D.A. Lounge At Exhibition

The American Stamp Dealers Association will have a lounge on the third floor of Grand Central Palace designated as lounge "A". Here member dealers and non-members will find informed, authorized members in attendance who are prepared to give a

heartly welcome to all comers and to inform interested dealers of the merits of the organization.

A special exhibition Number of the ASDA Bulletin has been prepared that will list the members, a copy of the ASDA pledge, and the code of ethics under which member dealers operate. Interested people can obtain this bulletin at the lounge. Those dealers unable to be present at the show can have a copy of the special bulletin by directing a re-

quest to John W. Nicklin, 110 W. 42nd St., New York 18.

HERE'S A MAN WITH THE RIGHT ATTITUDE

Dr. Edward H. Bernard to repay a fellow philatelist for a welcome favor, dropped into Linn's Weekly the other afternoon and extended his benefactors subscription for another two years. This is certainly spreading his good will and gratitude in a substantial manner, and in a way that is greatly appreciated by any collector. This St. Henry, Ohio physician has an idea that can be used by many collectors when a favor is up for returning. If you know of some junior collectors that doesn't receive Linn's, wouldn't it be a nice gesture to have it sent to them. Kids like the paper as much as the adults.

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Mint Airmail Headquarters offers you prompt and courteous attention. Ask for our FREE monthly lists and "AIRMAIL DIGEST." Want List and New Issue Service
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May 23rd, 1947
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We have a fine stock of this country and would be pleased to fill any of your needs on approval for a list of your wants.
Scotts 1947 catalog \$6.00 postpaid.
THE STAMP HOUSE
35 Court St. Buffalo 2, N. Y.

AUCTION IN PHILADELPHIA
Saturday, June 7th at 2 o'clock
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
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United States and Foreign Single and large lots, Wholesale and Collections Mounted by Countries; British Colonies 1925-39; Autographs of Famous Persons; General Collections.
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SCARCE NOVA SCOTIA FOR 5c
1860 issue (8 1/2c denomination) catalog price 50c. Not one collector in a thousand possesses this scarce 84-year-old stamp! To introduce our superior approvals to serious collectors, we will send this stamp, guaranteed genuine and in fine condition for only 5c. Only one to a customer. As supply is limited, write today.
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U. S. Used #156, #247, #343, #344, #410, Mint #424, #496, #513, only \$1.10
Approvals accompany.
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FOR MINT SHEETS
MINIATURE SHEETS
AND MINT BLOCKS
AT YOUR DEALER

CENTENARY SOUVENIR SHEETS
Supplied Day of Issue—Postpaid
5 for.....\$ 1.00
11 for..... 2.00
30 for..... 5.00
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125 for..... 20.00
Order yours now, as these will not be sold at regular Postoffices. They will only be sold at the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. Act now, don't delay.
BLUEGRASS STAMP CO.
(Centenary Show—Booth #93)
801-D Cooper Dr. Lexington 46, Ky.

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The complete set of 47 CROWN COLONIES, a total of 94 stamps all very fine mint condition including the SCARCE HONG KONG issue EXTRA SPECIAL cpl. singles only \$6.50—Blocks \$25.00 Binder and pages especially suited \$6.00.
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31 Park Row New York, N. Y.

THIS IS IT!
CONVENT MIXTURE—sold as received. Appears to contain good percentage high values, commems, precancels, etc.
HALF LB. PACKAGE\$1.00

KINSLEY STAMP CO.
47 Beacon Circle Cranston 10, R. I.

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Austria Cathedrals95
Bahawalpur Victory ... 1.25
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Canada Bell05 \$.20
France 1 Coat Arms(12) .85
Germany Fr. Zone (13) 2.25
Liechtenstein 5Fr. new color 1.95
Monaco Roosevelt (9) ... 1.00
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Grenada, 77-78 13.50
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We are steady buyers We carry one of
of A-1 Collections up The largest stocks
to \$20,000.00 spot cash. in the country
Most rare stamps in stock

NOBILITY

(Cont'd from Page 1)

No. 252-7) carrying the portraits in profile of King George VI and Queen Victoria. In this same year many of the countries of the world celebrated the centenary of stamps with Great Britain, by issuing stamps in compliment to the event.

The next issue of stamps came from another European country in 1843. In fact, two issues were made in the same year, these by the Swill cantons of Zurich, and Geneva. The Zurich stamps were two in number. One was a 4 rappen black, the other was a 6 rappen black; both featured a numeral of value as the central figure of the design. Geneva, the other canton issued one stamp, a 10c. yellowish green, actually composed of two designs of the Coat of Arms of the canton, each half valued at 5c.

In 1943, in commemoration of the Centenary of the postage stamps of Switzerland, a reproduction of the two Zurich stamps into one design (Scott 287) was made, while three semi-postal miniature sheets were printed for the same commemoration. Two of

the sheets carried reproductions of No. 287 mentioned above, one with 12 reproductions of the stamp (B130), the other with one stamp of the same design (B131). The Geneva stamp was reproduced on a miniature sheet, also for semi-postal purposes (B132). The colors for this sheet were green and black.

One of the best known of the worlds stamps issues is the so-called Bulls Eyes of Brazil, issued during the days of the empire in 1843. These were the first stamps in the western hemisphere, of governmental issue, to prepay the cost of mailing a letter, or other postal matter. They were printed on grayish, or yellowish paper from engraved plates and issued imperforate. The values of this first series appeared in fancy numerals which were surrounded by an oval, in the background of which was an intricate maze of finely engraved lines. The three stamps of the series had values of 30 reis, 60 reis and 90 reis. All were printed in black.

Brazil celebrated the Centenary of its stamps in 1943 with a prolific issue of stamps and miniature sheets. The commemoration with regular postage stamps was made using designs similar to the first Bulls Eyes, and in the same values (Scott 609-11). A miniature sheet (Scott 612) carried a reproduction of these first stamps also.

Three airmail stamps in bicolor were offered by Brazil both in single stamps and the three combined in a miniature sheet for the Centenary, although the miniature sheet had the added duty of honoring the second Philatelic Exposition (Brapex). The single airmail stamps (C50-2), and the miniature sheet (C53) stamps all are attractively engraved with numerals on a background of lathe turned ornamental lines.

Our own United States is the next recognized government of the world that issued stamps through a federal post office. These are the beloved 5c and 10c stamps of 1847, picturing Franklin and Washington respectively, whose issuance we are celebrating this year at the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition.

These stamps were printed by the private firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson on thin bluish wove paper and issued imperforate.

The Centenary will be recognized and commemorated by the Post Office Department with the printing on a special 3c commemorative stamp picturing Washington and Franklin, plus a panorama of the various methods of carrying the mail. A miniature sheet bearing reproductions of the first two stamps of the United States will make its appearance also. It will commemorate the Centenary of the stamps and compliment the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition both. A stamped airmail envelope, somewhat similar in design to the three cents commemorative, completes the postal recognition.

The British Crown Colony of Mauritius was the first of the outposts of the "Empire" that is-

sued stamps. These stamps are a purely local product, for they were engraved and printed in Port Louis, the capital of the island. The design of the stamps was patterned after the penny black of Great Britain. They too bear a profile bust of Queen Victoria.

The first value of the two is a one pence orange with a Scott catalog price of \$20,000 unused, and \$15,000 used. The second value, a two pence item in dark blue is priced at \$17,000 unused, and in used condition at \$15,000. Both stamps were engraved, printed on unwatermarked paper and issued imperforate.

In 1849, three nations of Europe issued their first postage stamps. These were Bavaria, Belgium and France. Bavaria at that time was a kingdom, later became part of the German Empire and after World War I, was declared a republic. In 1933, Hitler amended this status with his Munich Beer Hall Putsch whereby the government was taken over and added to Germany.

The first stamp was a typographed, gray black one having a value of one Kreuzer. The central design was a fancy filled in numeral on a background of mottled lines. As other issues of this period, it was offered in imperforate condition. If this stamp is to be considered from an artistic angle, it does not rate, for it is a very ugly duckling indeed.

The first stamps of Belgium bore a likeness of King Leopold I and were of two values, a ten centimes brown, and a twenty centimes blue. These were printed from engraved plates and issued imperforate. As first stamps they are about average in attractiveness.

France came through in 1849 with a sorry looking specimen of a postage stamp. This was a typographed offering bearing a profile view of the god Ceres in a bistre color on yellowish paper. This number one of France was a ten centime value on unwatermarked paper and imperforate.

Starting about 1924 with the Olympic Game issue, France began to like the feel of stamp collector money and has since that time produced a stamp, or issue of stamps on every pretext. Most of these are well conceived and printed in attractive colors, and are quite popular with many collectors.

In 1850, nine different governments issued their first federal postage stamps. The first issue of Austria bore the coat of arms of the Monarchy. The initial issue is credited with five stamps of value of 1Kr., 2Kr., 3Kr., 6Kr., and 9Kr. These were printed on such a variety of paper, with plate and other differences, that this one issue would provided a field day for a specialist collector.

The first issue of British Guiana resembled nothing so much as a postmark. It consisted of a crude circle in which the name British Guiana was type set around the inner periphery, and the value was type set in a single line in the center. The number one stamp, a 2c pale rose is valued by Scott catalog at \$17,500.

Another government issuing stamps in 1850 was Lombardy-Venetia. At that time, this country was a kingdom in the north of Italy and formed part of the Austrian Empire. Lombardy was annexed to the Italian state of Sardinia in 1859, while Venetia was taken over by the Kingdom of Italy in 1866. The stamps of this country are nearly identical to the first issue of Austria, the most notable difference in the design being the value in centimes instead of Kreuzer.

New South Wales, one of the original six colonies in Australia that in 1901 united to form the Commonwealth of Australia, printed a very attractive first issue of stamps. The seal of the colony was used to good advantage set off in ornate frames. The issue presents many varieties for specialist study.

Prussia and Saxony, two former independent kingdoms of the German Empire, issued stamps in 1850. The issue of Prussia was a very attractive one printed from engraved plates on watermarked paper and imperforate. It bore the profile portrait of King Frederick. The Saxony stamp was a typographed stamp of a very mediocre design, being a fancy numeral in red on a back-

ground of fine lines in the same color.

Schleswig-Holstein, a former province of Prussia, joined the stamp issuing countries in 1850 by the printing of two values of one and two shillings. These were a poorly typographed emission showing a central design of the coat of arms.

Spain offered five values in its first issue. These were a six and twelve cuartos, and five, six and ten reales. This series was lithographed and bore left and right profile portraits of Queen Isabella II.

Victoria, now a part of the Commonwealth of Australia, is the only other government to issue stamps in 1850. This first issue was a lithographed one picturing Queen Victoria.

From 1850 on the number of countries that began issuing stamps to prepay postage increased in number from year to year. Nearly all of these stamps are in the higher priced groups of stamps, while not too many of them are of a pleasing format. Of the countries issuing stamps in 1851, probably the "Beaver" stamps of Canada are the best known and most attractive.

In this year also, the following governments offered their first issues. The former grand duchy of Baden and the former kingdom of Wurtemberg, now part of Germany; Denmark; Hawaii, when it was still an independent kingdom; the British Crown colony of Newfoundland, whose first issue was large and contained one triangle stamp in the series; Nova Scotia, formerly a Crown Colony but now a part of the Dominion of Canada, printed a beautiful set in two designs; the two former Italian indepen-

(Cont'd on Page 4)

SWITZERLAND

Table listing Swiss stamps with values: B12-14 .75, B15-17 .70, B18-20 1.35, B29-32 .60, B33-36 .55, B45-48 .55, B57-60 .60, B80 1.50, B81-84 .75, 270-78 4.50, 290-92 .40, B89 \$.50, B100-103 .85, B105 6.95, B116 1.65, B119 1.70, B143 5.50, C3-9 4.10, C19-25 3.50, C40 1.15, 284-86 8.00, 293-305 10.00

Most of the other sets not listed are in stock. Send your want list NOW. J. MARTIN 5816 Park Lane St. Louis 21, Mo.

WANTED FOR CASH

Stamp collections or accumulations. Send complete description with price, or ship material to us for appraisal and cash offer. Detroit Stamp & Coin Co. 10304 Dexter Blvd. Detroit 6, Mich.

GERMANY

Table listing German stamps with values: 415-31 \$1.85, 490-1 1.10, 494-7 .35, B38-41 usd 6.25, B82-9 1.25, B90 used .30, B102 .35, B103 .65, B118 .55, B137 .55, B138-9 .35, B160-8 1.15, B170 .65, B176 1.10, B177-85 1.15, B186-7 .30, B188 .20, B189 .45, B191 .65, B194-7 .65, B198-9 .35, B204 .70

Brit. Col. Afr. Roy. Vis. (24) 2.00, Colombia Orchids (6) .30, Romania Peace (U.S. Flag) (4) .25. Look over all the new issues. Just ask for my new issue approval service. (Postage Extra Under \$1.00)

VERN B. MATSON

APS #19669, 526 Wilmac Bldg. Minneapolis 2, Minn.

SILVER JUBILEES - CONTINUED

Table listing Silver Jubilee stamps with values: Morocco, Tangier \$1.90, Nauru .65, Newfoundland .65, New Guinea .55, New Zealand 1.75, Nigeria 1.10, Niue 2.00, Northern Rhodesia 1.00, Nyasaland 3.75, Papua 1.50, St. Helena 4.00, St. Kitts-Nevis 2.10, St. Lucia 3.00, St. Vincent \$1.50, Samoa 1.60, Seychelles 1.75, Sierra Leone 1.50, Somaliland 2.40, Southern Rhodesia 1.00, South West Africa 9.50, Straits Settlements 1.00, Swaziland 1.00, Trinidad & Tobago 1.25, Turks & Caicos Isl. 1.40, Union of So. Africa 11.00, Virgin Islands 1.35

A complete copy of this list will be included with our "News" bulletin. Have you sent for your copy? It's free to all serious collectors of British Colonial Stamps.

RICHARD F. BALTULIS, P. O. Box 510, Lynn, Mass.

Gimbels Famous Quality Packets By Countries

Table listing Gimbels stamp packets with values: Argentina 100 Different \$.79, Australia 100 Different 2.75, Austria 200 Different 2.00, Bavaria 75 Different 1.75, Bavaria 100 Different 3.00, Belgium 100 Different .60, Belgium 200 Different 1.25, Bolivia 50 Different 1.25, Brit. Colonies 500 Different 4.50, Br. Colonies 1000 Different 17.50, Br. Colonies 2000 Different 65.00, Canada 100 Different .94, Colombia 100 Different 1.94, Cuba 100 Different 1.74, Czech. 200 Different 2.75, Danzig 75 Different 2.75, Danzig 100 Different 3.00, Denmark 100 Different 1.10, Denmark 200 Different 2.75, Dom. Rep. 40 Different pict. 1.00, Dominican Rep. 100 Diff. 2.40, Dutch Indies 100 Different 3.50, Ecuador 100 Different 1.35, Ecuador 200 Different 4.75, Egypt 50 Different .65, Greece 100 Different 1.00, Greece 200 Different 4.75, Haiti 50 Different 2.00, Haiti 100 Different 5.50, Honduras 200 Different 18.50, Hungary 100 Different .20, Italian Col. 40 Different 1.00, Japan 100 Different 1.50, Yugoslavia 200 Different 3.25, Liberia 100 Different 5.95, Liechtenstein 50 Different 1.75, Luxembourg 50 Different .75, Luxembourg 100 Different 5.00, Mexico 100 Different .94, Mexico 300 Different mtd 15.00, Netherlands 100 Different 1.00, Netherlands 200 Different 7.50, Newfoundland 75 Different 4.75, New Zealand 100 Different 5.50, Nicaragua 100 Different \$ 1.47, Norway 100 Different 1.00, Norway 150 Different 3.00, Panama 20 Different .74, Paraguay 100 Different 1.50, Paraguay 200 Different 5.75, Philippines 50 Different 1.50, Philippines 100 Different 4.90, Poland 100 Different 1.50, Poland 300 Different 9.00, Portuguese Col. 200 Diff. 2.00, Portuguese Col. 300 Diff. 3.95, Portuguese Col. 500 Diff. 6.50, Portuguese Col. 1000 Diff. 17.50, Portug. Col. 1000 Diff. mtd 20.00, Portug. Col. 2000 Diff. mtd 95.00, Portug. Col. 2500 Diff. mtd 175.00, Portug. Col. 3000 Diff. mtd 275.00, Russia 100 Different .95, Russia 200 Different 4.00, Russia 300 Different 8.00, Saar 100 Different 11.00, San Marino 50 Different .95, San Marino 100 Different 3.00, Spain 100 Different 1.25, Sweden 100 Different 1.00, Switzerland 50 Different Pro-Juventute 2.65, Switzerland 100 Different .95, Switzerland 200 Different 5.50, Switzerland 300 Different 11.50, Triangles 25 Different 1.00, Turkey 100 Different 1.80, Turkey 200 Different 4.75, Uruguay 100 Different .94, Uruguay 200 Different 4.75, Vatican City 50 Different 1.50, Vatican City 80 Different 5.20, Venezuela 100 Different 3.42, Venezuela 200 Different 10.25, Zanzibar 10 Different .44, U. S. 500 Different mtd 15.00, U. S. 25 Diff. Cut Square envelope Stamps .50, United States 50 diff. cut-square envelope stamps 1.10, United States 50 unused cut-square envelope stamps 7.50, U. S. 100 diff. cut-square envelopes, used 5.00

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22 YR. ACCUMULATION Breaking up a large accumulation into collections of approximately 500 different stamps. Your favorite countries included on request if available. Only one lot per customer. PRICE \$1.50

MINT GERMANY At Investment Prices War Issues B200-291, CB1-3 95 stamps only \$5.65 Compare That Price APPROVAL SERVICE Excellent general approvals for the medium advanced collector. Special care given beginners. Premiums with purchases. Ask for a selection and please include a couple of references or a deposit.

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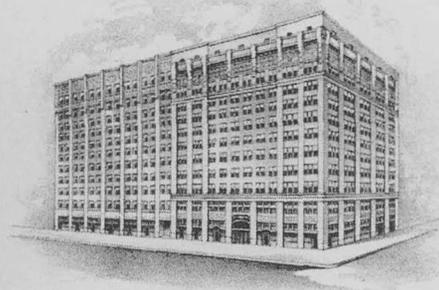
GOLDEN OFFERS SOMETHING NEW SOMETHING OLD. Abyssinia Red Cross (3) \$1.19, Algeria Louvois, New (1) .08, Algeria Liberty, Surch., New (1) .08, Andorra Pictorial, New (1) .06, Austria Schubert, New (1) .04, Barbados Geo. VI, New Val. (1) .09, Bohemia Pigeon, P11-19 (9) .14, Bulgaria Peace, New (3) .14, Canada Bell (1) .06, China Provisional \$1000 (1) .85, Egypt Parliament, New (1) .08, France Post, Dues, New (2) .07, Greece King's Death, New (3) .28, Indonesia Views, New (3) 2.10, Jugoslavia Soldiers, New (1) .14, Liechtenstein Workers, 166-70 (5) \$.70, Monaco Airs C8-9 (2) 2.30, Monaco Airs, C10-12 (4) 2.50, Poland Albert, New (1) .06, Poland Painters, Imperf., New (1) .07, Poland Cities, N56-72 (17) 2.65, Romania Peace, 1947 (4) .26, Romania Trade Union, Post, Air (5) .61, Russia Women's Day, New (2) .14, Russia Red Army (6) Used .38, St. Vincent Geo. VI, New Val (1) .11, Slovakia Newspaper, P20-30 (10) .31, Syria Evacuation, Post, Air (4) .80, Tunis Combattants, B87-88 (2) .58, Turkey Red X Nurse, New (1) .05

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5c & 10c SOUVENIR SHEETS Mint panes 20c each; 10 for \$1.68 or 100 for \$16.50. 1st day covers 25c ea. CURRENT BEST MINT SELLERS British Royal Visit (24) \$2.25, Egypt Arts (4) 1.25, Cuba Roosevelt (1) .04, Liechtenstein new 5fr (1) 1.85, Hungary new ahrs (8) 1.65, Hungary Sandor (10) 1.15, Germany new pictorials (12) .15, Finland President (1) .07, Russia Lenin (3) .25, Russia Coat of Arms (17) 1.45, Czechoslovakia 2yr Plan (2) .16, Dom. Republic Waterfall air (1) 2.50, Romania CGM airmail blue (1) .15, Romania Peace cpl. .25, Russia Dnieper Dam .25, Sweden Printing Press .30, Transjordan Peace 1m to 200m. 2.95, British Peace Crown Colonies 5.50, British Dominions 70 complete 9.50, Hyderabad Peace new color .15, France Louvre (1) .07

Souvenir Sheets! Wow! Roumania B110-12 50c, Hungary B130, Artists 50c or the four beauties for \$1.00 PHILIP L. WHITE Box 511-L Torrington, Conn.

SEE FRANK HERGET FIRST 2644 BAILEY AVE. BUFFALO 15, N. Y.



AMERICAN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

W. L. MOODY, JR., PRESIDENT

GALVESTON, TEXAS

W. L. MOODY, III,
VICE PRESIDENT

January 20, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
100 Henry Court
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Herewith I am sending a cover bearing a New York on bluish paper. Off hand, it looks okey to me but I have noticed that the recipient of the letter wrote a notation on the envelope - part of which is under the stamp-and I can't understand how that happened if this stamp originated on this letter. Will you kindly carefully examine this cover and advise me if it is genuine in every respect and if there are no repairs to the stamp and that it is not creased and the usual things. In other words, is it all as it should be and is this the real blue paper?

I am sending you approximately \$1.00 in postage stamps to take care of your trouble and return postage.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

W L Moody III
W. L. Moody, III

WLM, III/kw
Encl.
Reg.

Jan. 24, 1947.

Mr. W. L. Moody III,
% American National Life Ins. Co.,
Galveston, Texas.

Dear Mr. Moody:

On my return home today after an out of town trip I found yours of the 20th enclosing the 5¢ New York cover which I am returning herewith. In order to return this to you without further delay I have only given it a superficial examination but can call your attention to the following:

(1) The stamp shows a damage in the first "F" of Office, also along the edge above and to the right of the "S" of Cents.

(2) I suppose that the N.E. corner of the stamp could have been loose and the writing could have been written under the stamp. I can hardly imagine a fake artist attaching a stamp in this manner.

The New York P.O. did use this particular grid during the life of the 5¢ New York stamps and it appears to have been hand-stamped rather than painted, though I did not make a thorough examination of this feature. The stamp itself is one of the scarce double transfers.

The rate was 5¢ under 300 miles and 10¢ above. Lockport is located a short distance above Buffalo, hence this letter required 10¢. It would appear that 5¢ was paid and 5¢ was Due. (note the blue pen "Due 5," of the N.Y. P.O.).

The addressor marked it "PAID," and the N.Y. office hand-stamped it "paid" - then used the postmark indicating that "5cts" was due and in addition penned in blue ink "Due 5."

I believe that it seems more reasonable to suppose that half of the 10¢ rate was paid by the stamp rather than in cash.

Sincerely yours,



BULLETIN

JULY 1945

Foundation's Expert Committee Sets Fees, Rules; Caspary, Ewing, Harris, Johl, Steinway Will Serve

Six members of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation are now definite, the schedule of fees has been determined and the rules governing acceptance of items for examination have been drawn up and are being printed.

On the committee are Alfred F. Lichtenstein, chairman, Alfred H. Caspary, George R. M. Ewing, Admiral Frederick R. Harris, Major Max G. Johl and Theodore E. Steinway. Messrs. Lichtenstein, Ewing and Steinway are all governors of the Collectors Club.

Mr. Caspary, the noted New York philatelist, will make his incomparable collection of rarities available for comparison. Admiral Harris is another prominent New York collector, and Major Johl, who is now located in Chicago, is co-author of the standard reference work on 20th century U. S.

Fees for examining an item and issuing a certificate will be:

For items cataloging up to and including \$100—\$5.

For items listing over \$100, but not over \$500—\$7.50.

For items quoted over \$500, but not over \$1,000—\$10.

For items quoted over \$1,000—1% of the quoted value, but not exceeding \$50.

Items which are not priced in the Scott, Stanley Gibbons, Yvert & Tellier, Michel, Kohl or Sanabria catalogs will be accepted for examination at the owner's valuation, and the fee will be according to the above scale.

\$2.50 Fee for "Bad" Items

Items not pronounced genuine will be charged for at the rate of \$2.50 each.

For items with surcharges or overprints, and for those on which the cancellation determines the value, the fee will be double the foregoing scale. Items on cover will also be charged double rates.

For items which are overprinted or surcharged and on cover, the charge will be 25% above the double fee. (For instance, for a surcharged stamp, on cover, cataloging \$400, the fee would be \$18.75.)

Members other than Subscribing members will be entitled to a 20% reduction in fees. So, if a dealer submits 50 stamps a year on a \$50 Sustaining Membership, he will have gotten his money's worth in expertization alone.

The regulations under which items may be submitted follow:

Report Previous Examinations

1. Application blanks will be supplied on request, and it is urged that these forms be used as far as possible. However, items sent in with a letter, giving the catalog number, catalog and edition used, together with a brief description and information as to whether the item has been examined by other experts, and if so, when and by whom and the opinion, will be accepted. All requests for examination must be accompanied by the necessary fees, payable in bankable funds to the Philatelic Foundation. The

Next Meeting Monday, Sept. 24

At 7:30 P. M. at the
Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., N. Y.
(No July or August meeting.)

fees include return postage and registration charges.

2. Stamps submitted will be examined at the first available meeting. Items should be sent in as early as possible, however, as applications are treated in order of acceptance, and the Committee reserves the right, if the volume is too great, to hold items over for the next succeeding meeting. (Items received too late for examination at the last meeting of the season will automatically be returned to the applicant immediately.)

3. All applications must be sent in by mail, addressed to the Philatelic Foundation, 22 E. 35th St., New York 16, N. Y., Attention Expert Committee. All returns will be made by registered mail.

4. Every care will be taken by the Foundation and the Committee of items submitted for examination, but such items are received only on the distinct understanding that the Foundation or the Committee are not liable for any loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given. Opinions are not guarantees.

Only Issues to 1930 Accepted

5. No item issued after 1930 will be accepted for examination unless the Committee has previously agreed in writing to accept such an item for review.

6. The Committee reserves the right at all times to decline to examine or give an opinion on any item. This does not prejudice an applicant from requesting the Committee's opinion on the same item at some future date.

7. Items found to be not what they appear will be returned soon after the meeting, unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference. But all items requiring to be photographed may be retained as long as necessary.

8. The Philatelic Foundation and its Committee reserve the right to make such changes in the rules and conditions as they deem necessary without notice. But such changes will be announced as early as possible.

9. The request for an examination constitutes an acceptance of the foregoing rules and conditions, and the amount of the fee enclosed, based on the schedule of rates, constitutes the owner's valuation.

The foregoing fee schedule and rules are understood to have been approved by the

Committee, but minor changes may be made before they appear in a brochure which is now being prepared by the Foundation.

The earliest date at which stamps will be accepted for the first (September) meeting will be announced shortly.

While the Committee takes the responsibility of determining the validity of the stamp under consideration, its findings will be based on consultations with all the leading specialists of the country, professional and amateur.

Dr. Carroll Chase, who was mentioned not long ago as a probable candidate for Committee membership, is said to be returning to France to live.

Jugoslav Mini Sheet Never Sold to Public

The London-issued Jugoslav miniature sheet, composed of the six 1943 portrait stamps released by the exiled government for use on Jugoslav ships, was never on sale to the public and had other unsavory angles, according to an investigating committee of the Philatelic Traders Society.

Advance notice consisted entirely of a circular sent to about 40 dealers who had bought the 1943 Jugoslav set (Scott's #1K5-1K10). Only 17 responded, and the government ordered 20,600 printed.

The first delivery was 8,000, so only the first few orders received were filled in full. More orders came from other dealers who had heard of the issue indirectly, so that when the final delivery of 12,600 arrived, the Jugoslav representatives had more orders than stamps. They cut down the orders by 35 to 40%.

The whole issue was distributed except for 100 kept for official use, and 50 which one of the dealers ordering had failed to take up.

The sheet had a face value of 25 dinars (42 cents), but was sold in London for 5sh (\$1), and the PTS committee was unable to discover why the premium was charged, or who benefited. The last man left in the London Jugoslav office did not know, but said that if anything was made out of the sheets he supposed it went to the Red Cross and wounded Jugoslav soldiers.

Proposed H. E. Harris Ad Warning on Axis Issues Is Approved in Principle at June ASDA Meeting

A copy of the proposed advertisement which H. E. Harris & Co. plans to publish to warn collectors against buying recent Axis issues until prices have stabilized was read at the June ASDA meeting, with revisions suggested by the ASDA Board of Directors. It had been proposed that other stamp firms might care to sign such an ad jointly.

As read, the ad follows:

Why We Are Not Yet Handling Many Recent Axis Issues

"The re-establishment of European commerce, following rapidly in the wake of V-E Day, now makes available the postage stamps issued during the war years by enemy and enemy-occupied countries.

"These issues, representing all but five of the European countries, are now so new and interesting, so significant of the great historical events of our own times, that they are certain to be popular and much in demand. Yet, for the time being, and regardless of our own profit, we shall decline to handle the great majority of them.

"The reason for our watch-and-wait policy may be simply stated. We would rather offer these stamps to our customers late, but at prices commensurate with a reasonable profit over face value, than early at the inflated prices which many of them now command. For to our certain knowledge, many Axis issues are already being offered at figures which are fantastic in relation to their true market position, while many others are priced so high, in relation to their probable basic values, that we confidently expect a sharp decline in the near future.

"We believe that the true values of the great majority of Axis issues cannot at the present time be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. That can only come after further clarification of the chaotic European market. Meanwhile, the differing rates of exchange on the legal and black money markets, a knowledge of quantities available, the operations of speculators who have cornered various items and are trying to maintain artificially high prices for them, even the authenticity of many issues (which may or may not be listed by the Scott Standard Catalogue) — these are some of the factors, still unknown, which will eventually

determine the true or supply-and-demand values.

"In the meantime, the situation closely resembles that which existed after World War I, as all of us who are in middle life can clearly remember. At that time the stamps of the enemy countries and of 'New Europe' — which had been penned up behind the Western Front during the war years — reached America in large quantities and at inflated prices, with resulting disappointments on the part of collectors.

"We believe it to be in the best interests of the stamp world to prevent a repetition of this situation, and we are going to do our bit by proceeding cautiously with reference to recent Axis issues. We shall add the various sets to our stock only when, and if — basing our decisions upon a lifetime of experience with the European market — we have good reasons to believe that the price at which we can offer them correspond to their true values."

In the discussion which followed the reading of this proposed ad, P. G. Keller said he thought ASDA members should go along heartily with H. E. Harris & Co. on its ad. But he pointed out that ideas of "true value" differ widely. One Norway set was recently offered by three dealers at \$3.50, \$1.50 and 50 cents, he said.

"Keep your prices down," counseled President Serphos. "Then there will be less chance for deflation later."

The Harris ad was approved in principle, and Members Edward Goodnough, P. G. Keller, Joseph Martin, Carl E. Pelander and Robert E. Ramsay expressed their accord with the principle. It was suggested that members may care to run this, or a similar, ad over their own names. The idea of joint signatures was not approved.

Billig Plans Auction

Fritz Billig, 151-14 85th Ave., Jamaica 2, N. Y., plans to start in the auction business in September.

ASDA Bulletin

Published monthly for members of American Stamp Dealers' Association, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 18, N. Y.

Editor: James B. Hatcher,
220 South Street, N. Y. 15, N. Y.

Officers

President: Norman Serphos.

Vice-President: P. G. Keller.

Secretary: Edson J. Fifield,
500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 18, N. Y.

Treasurer: Carl E. Pelander.

Directors: Spencer Anderson, Robert Laurence, Irwin Heiman and above officers.

Robert L. Graham Elected

Honorary ASDA Member

Robert L. Graham, Jr., counsel to the ASDA Board of Directors, was elected an honorary member of the ASDA at the June meeting of the Board. This tribute was paid Mr. Graham "because of his excellent counsel, legal and otherwise, as well as his all-round good fellowship," said President Serphos.

Mr. Graham is the only honorary member ever elected by the ASDA, and the honor is outstanding because he is purely a collector and in no way associated with stamp dealing. He is president of the Collectors Club, secretary of the Philatelic Foundation, a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, a director of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions and chairman of the National War Fund Philatelic Auction.

Spencer Anderson Heads

New Program Committee

Spencer Anderson, a member of the Board of Directors, was appointed chairman of the Program Committee at the June meeting of the Board. Treasurer Carl E. Pelander will serve on this committee.

Censors to Disgorge

The Office of Censorship decided in June to permit the release shortly of most of the philatelic material it has held during the European war.

New Members

Henri G. Berthiaume (U. S. Grant Stamp Shop), 1043 Seventh Ave., San Diego, Calif. Proposed by Spencer Anderson.

D. C. Bossinger (Capital Stamp Co.), 413 W. Roosevelt Rd., Little Rock, Ark.

Robert L. Graham, Jr., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., counsel to the ASDA Board of Directors. Elected to honorary membership.

F. H. Hisken, 1212 Second Ave., Seattle 1, Wash.

Frank J. Katen (Milford Coin & Stamp Co.), 386 State St., New Haven 10, Conn.

L. Chan Khan, P. O. Box 131, Lima, Peru.
Earl N. Levitt (Equitable Stamp Co.), 505 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Proposed by Albert N. Levitt.

F. D. Lucas (Bolivian Stamp C.), Casilla 947, La Paz, Bolivia. By Philip Gilson.

M. W. Patric (Jamestown Stamp Co.), Wellman Bldg., Jamestown, N. Y. Proposed by Spencer Anderson.

Alan M. Ravenal (Elbe File & Binder Co.), Fall River, Mass. Proposed by Phillip F. Robbins.

Paul Schneider, 51 W. 86th St., New York 24, N. Y.

D. D. Sweetser (H. E. Harris & Co.), 2 Hilltop Ave., Lexington, Mass. Proposed by James B. Hatcher.

H. L. Taite, Blue Hill Falls, Maine. Proposed by Edson J. Fifield.

A. P. Ward, 618 Potter St., Kalamazoo, Mich. Proposed by Spencer Anderson.

Rejoined

D. A. Cohen (Lackawanna Stamp Co.), 506 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. Rejoined after three years in service.

Resigned

Charles J. Winchester, Winchester Bldg., Coronado, Calif. (Leaving stamp business.)

Change of Address

T/5 Selig H. Tetove, 12129367, 565th Signal Co., APO 200, c/o Postmaster, N. Y., N. Y. Home address: 1796 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y., N. Y. (Engros Stamp Co.)

Philatelic Trader Hits 'Short-Sighted Profit Snatch' And Trade's Apathy Toward Customers' Interests

(This article is reprinted from *The Philatelic Trader* of June 8, 1945)

Commenting on the abortive attempt to market Czech stamps (the 1945 six-stamp war heroes set) in London in an irregular manner *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* for June has some pertinent comments. They say:

"The *Philatelic Trader* published a strong article setting out the facts on the three main points of criticism, and suggesting that the stamp trade should have nothing to do with this issue until matters were put right. We also made an effort to get leading dealers to hold up their orders . . . One said he was going to buy them whatever happened; another had overseas contracts which he must honor; a third would have supported us if the other two had done the same . . .

"The fact that dealers were ready to be parties to an attempt to overcharge their customers 20% apparently did not influence them in the least, in fact the argument we heard most frequently was 'Collectors will have them. If we don't supply them, our competitors will and our customers will be annoyed with us.' We trust that our customers will not be annoyed with us for trying to protect them against an excessive charge for stamps . . .

"If instances such as this present one are passed over or condoned by the trade, then any country may decide to appoint any private person or commercial firm as its agent. No agent will work without payment . . . All sorts of abuses will creep in and we shall very quickly be back in the days of Seebeck or worse."

The above illustrates the apathy such organizations as the Philatelic Traders Society and the British Philatelic Association have to counter **within** the trade in the interests of dealers and their clients, and it is a great pity that a few should be so short-sighted as to be willing to snatch a profit on anything regardless of its status. The PTS has even been asked by one dealer whether he can claim on the Czech authorities for trouble and expense of refunding money to his customers! Naturally there will always be some buyers for any rubbish, mainly because collectors have faith in dealers not to sell it.

If they do, they not only let their customers down, but kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

To try to excuse cupidity by saying that collectors insist is just not true. No dealer is either bound to, or does, supply everything. No subscriber to a wholesale or retail new issue service can compel him to, and he is not slow to point this out when the supply of a "good thing" won't go round.

No dealer has ever done himself harm by declining to participate in a ramp. The future of the stamp trade depends upon dealers having a proper regard for the real interests of their customers. Not in destroying that confidence which others by their integrity have built up.

War Fund Sale Oct. 30 —Have You Given Yet?

The National War Fund Philatelic Auction will be held on October 30th and the closing date for donations will be Sept. 15, it was decided at the July 5th meeting of the Collectors Club Auction Committee.

The National War Fund is setting aside 30 days from the first week in October to the first week in November for a drive for funds, and the stamp auction will climax this period.

Plans were given a final shaping up, and Robert L. Graham, Jr., chairman of the auction committee, said that, while many generous contributions of superb stamps and cash have been received, a concentrated campaign will be held to induce dealers and collectors who have not yet given to add their contributions and help to make this the greatest war charity auction ever held.

Attending the meeting were Hugh M. Clark, Emil Bruechig, John W. Nicklin and Prescott H. Thorp.

40 Booths Planned for STAMPEX, August 15-26; Ott and Siegel to Hold Auctions at Newark Show

Of the 40 booths planned for STAMPEX, the big show scheduled for Aug. 15-26 at Newark, N. J., 15 were engaged early by the following dealers:

Arthur Abelson, Utica, N. Y.; Spencer Anderson, New York; Paul Bluss, New York; Norman H. Brock, San Antonio; Morton E. Frank, Chicago; Gearhart Frantz, Drexel Hill, Pa.; E. W. Harlan, Chicago; Stephen C. Lyon, Providence; George E. McCabe, Troy, Pa.; Francis F. Ott, Pittsburgh; Arthur Romerhaus, Evansville; Paul Schneider, New York; Robert A. Siegel, Saugerties, N. Y.; Fred A. Spielman, Fairfield, Iowa, and Arthur Stein, New York.

Mr. Ott plans to hold a one or two-session auction, probably on Aug. 18 and 21, and Mr. Siegel expects to hold a sale Aug. 24 at STAMPEX, which will be held at the Essex House, 1050 Broad St., Newark.

Booths cost \$100, and reservations may be made with William C. Webb, executive secretary of STAMPEX at the above address. Dealers participating in the Bourse will be able to get quarters at the Essex House.

The exhibition was planned to extend through both the APS and SPA annual conventions. The APS gathering will be a regional meeting of members, plus the annual Board of Directors' meetings.

Annual get-togethers will be held at STAMPEX by the American Air Mail Society, the Essay-Proof Society and the Pre-cancel Stamp Society.

"Upwards of 400 frames have been reserved," says Mr. Webb.

Heiman Heads Auction Dealers' Unit of ASDA

Irwin Heiman has accepted the chairmanship of the newly formed Auction Dealers' Committee, it was announced at the June ASDA meeting by President Serphos in his report on the preceding Board of Directors session.

Full authority to organize this auction unit was given Mr. Heiman, and it was suggested that one phase of its activities might be to set up a clearing house on auction dates. Mr. Heiman said later that he plans

to call a meeting about the middle of September for all ASDA members who are auction dealers, "to work out some way by which these auction dealers may cooperate more fully." Problems which concern this group include credit for bidders, licenses, paper for sales catalogues, etc.

ASDA Insignia in Ads

Editors of all philatelic periodicals will be supplied with an up-to-date list of ASDA members, and urged to incorporate the ASDA insignia in all display ads of all members, Mr. Serphos reported. Likewise, members are urged to request the use of this monogram in their ads.

The Board is now working in close cooperation with the Membership Committee to facilitate more prompt attention to all membership applications.

The Publicity Committee was empowered to issue such news releases as it thinks proper, subject only to examination by Counsel Graham. The Board also authorized the printing and distribution of envelope stuffers advertising the ASDA, as suggested by Robert E. Ramsay.

Function of Publicity Unit

Vice-President P. G. Keller, as chairman of the Publicity Committee, gave this committee's report to the Board. The Chief function of this committee, decided the Board, is to write its material in editorial form and release it to various philatelic editors and columnists. The Board believed this was the most satisfactory way of bringing to the attention of the public the service the ASDA is rendering the dealers and collectors. Harry L. Lindquist has been appointed to serve on this committee.

Members attending the June meeting were:

J. N. Anzel, Herbert J. Bloch, John Borkman, Edward H. Goodnough, J. B. Hatcher, P. G. Keller, Joseph Martin, John W. Nicklin, Carl E. Pelander, Robert E. Ramsay, Norman Serphos, Murray Simnock, Stephen Tandler.

Auction Calendar

- July 17, 18—Mercury Stamp Co., 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 18. British Empire.
- July 19, 20—Cosmos Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., N. Y. 7. British Colonies, strong in British America.
- July 25—Carl E. Pelander, 545 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 17. U. S. and general foreign, including British Colonies.
- July 25, 26—Harmer, Rooke & Co., 560 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 19. U. S. and foreign, including wholesale.
- July 26—Rosenbaum Co., 6th, Liberty & Penn Aves., Pittsburgh. U. S.; specialized Czechoslovakia; Europe.
- July 31—Equitable Stamp Co., 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 17. British Empire.
- Aug. 1—Ohlman Galleries, 116 Nassau St., N. Y. 7. More Doane Estate floor boxes; 19th century general foreign; lots by countries on album pages.
- Aug. 7, 8—Laurence & Stryker, 7 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17. U. S., on and off cover; British Colonies, including £'s; general foreign.
- Aug. 9, 10, 11—Vahan Mozian, Inc., 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 17. U. S., general foreign.
- Aug. 16, 17—Cosmos Stamp Co., 116 Nassau St., N. Y. 7. Mint British Colonies, strong in British America.
- Aug. 18 and 21 (dates tentative)—Rosenbaum Co., 6th, Liberty and Penn Aves., Pittsburgh. Sales at STAMPEX, Newark, N. J.
- Aug. 23 or 24 (date tentative)—Robert A. Siegel, Saugerties, N. Y. Sale at STAMPEX, Newark, N. J.
- Aug. 30—Equitable Stamp Co., 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 17. British Empire.
- August (date unset)—Paul Bluss, 51 W. 46th St., N. Y. 19. Philatelic library of William R. Ricketts, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14—J. C. Morgenthau & Co., 1. W. 47th St., N. Y. 19. U. S. and possessions.
- Sept. 12, 13—Harmer, Rooke & Co, New York.
- Sept. 13, 14, 15—Carl E. Pelander, New York. Scandinavia and Netherlands, early issues.
- Sept. 19, 20, 21—Irwin Heiman, 2 W. 46th St., N. Y. 19. General sale: U. S.; airs; foreign.
- Sept. 20, 21, 22—F. R. Ferryman, 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 17.
- Sept. 25, 26—Sylvester Colby, 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 17. U. S. and B. N. A., on and off cover.
- Sept. 26, 27—Harmer, Rooke & Co., New York
- September (date unset)—Billings Stamp Co., 151-14 85th Ave., Jamaica 2, N. Y.

Drossos Seeking O. K. To Export Greek Items

In Athens, P. J. Drossos, ASDA member, is trying to get permission to export Greek stamps to the U. S. He has received large orders and (somehow) remittances on account, ranging from \$300 to \$400 for several firms. The cash is banked, waiting for the restrictions to dissolve. Mr. Drossos reports that he is working with the Ministry of Communications and the American commercial attache and "it looks as though at any moment the matter should be brought right." The drachma, incidentally, is now pegged at 500 to \$1.

Agency Sales Record Topped for Past Year

The Philatelic Agency hung up a new annual sales record with the fiscal year ending June 30, for which its total receipts were \$2,489,406, according to Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan. The old record was \$2,340,084 for the year ending June 30, 1935.

While the Armed Forces and Roosevelt series are being issued (through February, 1946, according to present schedule), the Agency will stop selling all regular postage issues and offer only commemoratives and duck stamps.

Market Gossip

Greenland Overprint "Errors"

Five hundred sets of six out of the nine stamps in the recent Greenland "Danmark Befriet" commemorative series were overprinted in a different color than that used for the majority of the issue of 5,000. So, these six denominations are available with blue or red overprints. The scarcer colored overprints are being offered in New York as "errors" at \$18 for the set, but many believe the color change was not unintentional. It is understood that Scott probably will catalog them as minor "a" varieties, rather than as errors.

Afghan Fakes Easy to Spot

"The Afghanistan C1-3 set that is advertised for \$5 is not C1-3 at all," says George Herzog, in the current issue of *Philatelic Trends*, his house organ. "These are 'facsimiles' made in India. They are much larger, have rough perfs, come in different shades and offer many variances in the plate. The originals were printed in Holland, size 35x21 mm., perf. 12x11. These reproductions are unknown to any listing agency, were never chronicled by anyone or granted any recognition, and they are not known by the regularly constituted authorities of Afghanistan."

Paraguay and Nicaragua Forgeries

Supplies of Nicaragua's "Semana Aerea" set (Scott #C88-91; Sanabria #93-96) and Paraguay's 1945 Zeppelin issue (Scott #C93-97; Sanabria #79-83) have reached this country recently at very attractive prices. The Catalog Advisory Committee has examined them and expresses the opinion that they are forgeries.

In fact, counterfeits of all lithographed Paraguay airmail stamps except the small numeral type are said now to be on the market. They are reported offered both mint and cancelled.

As with all reproductions of this nature, much detail is lost, causing the finer lines of the original to disappear. Space prohibits a detailed description of the forgeries, but they may be told easily by comparison with known originals.

This latest lot of fakes are reported as coming from Cuba. It is thought possible

that the counterfeits may have been made in Spain and sent to Cuba for distribution. In buying these issues, great care should be taken to make sure of their genuineness.

Russian Airmail Counterfeits

A more dangerous set of counterfeits is of Russia's 1934 Airmail Jubilee issue (Scott #45-49; Sanabria #57-61). The complete set is reported to have been distributed in Mexico and other Latin American countries. In this case, says our informant, the counterfeits are known to have originated in Spain. Only the unwatermarked set is offered. These are very close and plausible facsimiles and could fool even a well-informed dealer. The counterfeits are perf. 11, the originals perf. 14.

Free French Catalog

The Office of Philatelic Propaganda, 12 Rue de l'Arcade, Paris VIIIe, has published an excellent and enlightening, priced "Catalogue des Timbres-Postes de la France Libre." Cost: 20 francs.

Corfu Listings Too High

Those fabulous prices for the Italian issue for Corfu listed in the 1945 Yvert and Zumbstein catalogs are ridiculously high, reports P. J. Drossos from Athens, who says he has never seen one on cover.

New Belgian Magazine

La Revue Internationale de Philatelie, a handsomely printed, illustrated monthly magazine, has been started recently by the house of Marcel Chalot, 44 Ave. du Midi, Brussels. J. P. Benoit is editor-in-chief and a year's subscription costs 100 Belgian francs.

Ecuador Express

The 20c special delivery surcharge on Ecuador's 5c green postal tax stamp of 1943 (#RA49A), issued May 28, was sent by a Quito wholesaler to several American airmail dealers as an "air express" item. George Herzog and the Scott Chronicle say it's just plain special delivery.

Colby Wins War Bond

Sylvester Colby won first prize, a \$50 War Bond, in the APS 1944-45 membership contest, by securing 32 membership applications.



DR. CHARLES A. BROWNE
The New York Times, 1935

DR. C. A. BROWNE, 76, SUGAR AUTHORITY

Chemical Research Expert for
Government Dies—Ex-Head
of Trade Laboratory Here

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Dr. Charles Albert Browne, international authority on the chemistry, technology and analysis of sugar, from 1907 to 1923 chemist in charge of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, and for more than a quarter of a century chemical research expert and consultant of the United States Department of Agriculture, died here this morning in Emergency Hospital. His age was 76.

A descendant of the Rev. Chad Browne, who came to Boston from England in 1638 and later settled at Providence, R. I., where he succeeded Roger Williams as pastor of the first Baptist Church in America, Dr. Browne was born in North Adams, Mass., a son of Charles Albert and Susan MacCallum Browne. He was graduated in 1892 from Williams College, and engaged as a chemist in New York

until 1894. Thereafter he served as an instructor at the Pennsylvania State College, and assistant chemist at the Pennsylvania experiment station until 1900 when he went to Germany. He specialized in the various phases of sugar research at the University of Gottingen, taking his Ph.D. degree there in 1902.

Research Aide in Louisiana

From 1902 to 1906 he was the research chemist of the Louisiana State Experimental Station at New Orleans. He then came to Washington as chief of the sugar laboratory in the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry. He left the next year to head the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory.

Returning to the department in 1923, Dr. Browne served successively as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, assistant chief in charge of chemical and technological research from 1927, when the Bureaus of Chemistry and Soils were merged, until 1935 when he was made supervisor of research for the bureau. He served as such until his retirement in 1940, when he was appointed a collaborator, which position he held at his death.

Dr. Browne was president in 1925 of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, which is an organization of Federal and State research agricultural chemists and regulatory officials enforcing the Federal and State food and drug laws.

Author of Many Papers

The author of more than 300 papers, books and pamphlets, Dr. Browne at his death was writing a history of the organization and development of the American Chemical Society.

He was best known for his work on the chemistry of sugar, and his "Handbook of Sugar Analysis" is used as a standard in sugar laboratories all over the world.

He also wrote on spontaneous combustion of hay, history of chemistry and alchemy and mineral constituents of crops, as well as a great many cultural subjects. Reports of his studies and travel over the world occupy prominent places in scientific libraries.

Dr. Browne leaves a widow, the former Miss Louise McDanell, to whom he was married in 1918; a daughter, Miss Caroline Louise Browne of Washington; a brother, William B. Browne, and two sisters, Miss Frances E. Browne and Mrs. C. C. Haskins, all of North Adams, Mass.

Dr. Browne, Noted Chemist, Is Dead at 76

Dr. Charles Albert Browne, 76, retired Department of Agriculture research chemist known throughout the world for his work in sugar analysis, died yesterday at Emergency Hospital. He had suffered a heart attack January 15.



Dr. Browne be in North Adams, Mass. Dr. Browne's family asked that no flowers be sent and suggested that contributions in his memory be made to organizations aiding the blind. Dr. Browne had been nearly blind since last June.

At the time of his retirement in 1940, Dr. Browne was supervisor of research for the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. From 1940 until his death, he served as a collaborator with the bureau.

Father Was a Chemist

A native of North Adams, Dr. Browne was a descendant of the Rev. Chad Browne who succeeded Roger Williams as pastor of the first Baptist Church in America. His father, Charles Albert Browne sr., was a chemist who lost his eyesight as a result of an explosion in a laboratory. The loss of his father's eyesight actually led to Dr. Browne's career in chemistry, for as a boy he had to read chemical literature to his father, and becoming so interested in the subject that he gave up plans to become a professor of Greek.

Dr. Browne was graduated from Williams College in 1892. He received his master's and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Goettingen, Germany.

Later he received honorary degrees from Williams College and the Stevens Institute of Technology.

Before coming to the Agriculture Department in 1923 as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Dr. Browne served as an instructor in chemistry at Pennsylvania State College in 1895-96, as assistant chemist of the Pennsylvania Experimental Station from 1896 to 1902; as research chemist at the Louisiana Sugar Experimental Station in New Orleans, 1902 to 1906; as chief of the sugar laboratory, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, 1906-07, and as chemist in charge of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, Inc., from 1907 to 1923.

His Government positions in succession were: Acting chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, 1927; chief of chemical and technological research, 1927-35, supervisor of chemical research, 1935-40.

Attended Congress in Rome

In 1906 he served as United States delegate to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry in Rome and in 1935 to the meeting of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists in Brisbane.

An outstanding author on chemistry, Dr. Browne's book on "Sugar Analysis" is used as a standard in sugar laboratories all over the world. He wrote more than 300 papers, books and pamphlets including "Sourcebook of Agricultural Chemistry," "Origin of Agricultural Chemistry as a Science," and "Thomas Jefferson and the Scientific Trends of His Time."

He won gold and silver medals for agricultural chemical exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, an award for work on food from the Association of Grocery Manufacturers of America in 1935 and the Nicholas Appert Medal for work in food technology in 1944.

He was a member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, serving as its president in 1925, of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, Washington Academy of Sciences, International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, the Masons and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He held office in many of these organizations.

Dr. Browne leaves his wife, Mrs. Louise McDanell Browne; a daughter, Miss Caroline Browne of Washington; a brother, William B. Browne, and two sisters, Miss Frances E. Browne and Mrs. C. C. Haskins, all of North Adams.

H. L. LINDQUIST
PUBLICATIONS

2 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.



November 20, 1946

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrooks
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

This is very confidential, but I thought you would be interested to know that the Board of Elections of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists are planning to add three or four American names to the roll, due to the fact that no action of any kind has been taken during the war period.

Mr. Lichtenstein has been asked to submit the names he would suggest and consulted me on the subject and we were unanimous in suggesting your name as one of those who should be so honored. You aren't of course supposed to know a thing about this so destroy this letter and keep it dark.

Sincerely,

HLL/G

UNITED WE STAND!



CONQUER WE MUST, WHEN OUR CAUSE IT IS JUST,
AND THIS BE OUR MOTTO: IN GOD IS OUR TRUST!

© J. M., N. Y., 1943

7958 S. Hermitage Ave.
Chicago 20, Illinois
February 28, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
Box 31
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Thank you for your prompt opinion on the 5¢
1847 cover I sent you for examination. My
Check for \$2.00 is enclosed.

I am especially interested in Charleston postal
history and now I am working on a collection of
covers with Charleston postmarks. My Confederate
general issues are coming along famously, lacking
only #204, the 10¢ rose, and #212, the 20¢ green.
If you happen to run across either of these on
cover from Charleston, I shall be glad to hear
about them. I am always looking for unusual
markings or usages from Charleston, combination
frankings and the like. Unfortunately, my stamp
budget is somewhat limited and at the present
time I am not in a position to purchase any really
high priced items.

Sincerely yours,

Henry H. Welch
Henry H. Welch

March 3, 1947.

Mr. Henry H. Welch,
7958 S. Hermitage Ave.,
Chicago 20, Ill.

Dear Mr. Welch:

Thanks very much for yours of the 28th
with check.

At present I do not seem to have a #204 or
#212 on cover from Charleston, S.C. but I will bear
you in mind should either show up.

I have an off cover H.pair of #203 dark blue
struck twice with the double circle p.m. dated
"JUL 3 1862." I believe this marking is somewhat
scarcer than the large type. This is priced @ \$10.00
and I will submit it if you care to see it.

Sincerely yours,

EARL ANTRIM
319 HOLLY
NAMPA, IDAHO

Jan. 28, 1946

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

I am enclosing a Trans Miss. cover, I
cant figure it out. This is a soldiers letter
& Trans Miss. but a foreign postmark on the
pair ~~for~~ 20¢ green. Is this the postmark
of Matogorda where the letter was received
or a route cancellation? I have a cover cancelled
at Meridian enroute, but it cant be that ^{anyway}
at least a different color in the cancella. A
beautiful Trans Miss cover & went Trans Miss
but can you help me out with this, you said
you had a powerful glass, can it see this
cancellation?

yours truly
Earl Antrim

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

ADVERTISING

350 FIFTH AVENUE • Empire State Building • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

February the fourth
19 47

Re
Antrim
20¢
Green
Express
Mail
Cover

Dear Stan:

Enclosed is the Earl Antrim cover. To try to answer some questions:

- (1) I have two Trans.-Miss. covers, both bearing soldiers' endorsements similar to this one and both apparently from Texas guys writing home. Both of them bear stamps duly tied. I have often looked at these covers and thought that since the express mail was a premium route there may have been some requirement for a soldier using it to put his name and rank on the envelope. Otherwise I cannot explain why it is there because I know of no Trans.-Miss. cover that is "Due 40", and I am of the opinion that all express mail had to be prepaid even by soldiers.
- (2) I am of the opinion that the pair of stamps did originate on this cover although I cannot make out the cancellation. I guess it to be from some point in North Carolina although it might possibly be Chattanooga. Undoubtedly the cancellation is genuine.

There has, as you see, been some ink inscriptions removed from the cover. What they were I cannot decipher. If your lamp (I haven't got one) shows that no stamps have been removed from the cover, that's okay. Otherwise some stamps pen-cancelled might have been removed. No one can say with any certainty that these stamps originated on the cover but I believe they did. Of course lots of people may not agree with me but that's that.

Since I wrote you last I have had a lovely letter from Harold in which he promises to help on the COURT OF HONOR - Confederate section. I know you will approve of this.

You must have mis-read my letter -- there will be no exhibit by Caspary but he will lend anything needed for the COH. But these pages will not be marked as his.

Best regards,

Carry

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

TELEPHONE: BRyant 9-0445

(over please)

Feb. 1, 1947.

Mr. L. L. Shenfield,
52nd Floor - Empire State Bldg.,
350 Fifth Ave.,
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Larry:

Here is a cover that came in today from our friend Antrim. Is it your opinion that the 20¢ pair actually did originate on this cover? Antrim wanted to know if I could make out the postmark on the pair.

Perhaps some would figure that because this was a soldier's letter it was not prepaid but was sent collect, but if so, it raises a question that I had not heretofore considered, viz., was it possible for a soldier to send a letter via the express mail unpaid? Without seeing this cover I believe my answer to such a query would have been no, on the assumption that if a soldier wanted his letter to go by the "Express Mail" that he had to prepay the Express Mail postage. However, you will recall that the Express Mail Act provided that no provisions of that act were to repeal any of the acts pertaining to the ordinary postage laws, or words to that effect. Would you, therefore, assume that the P.M.G. did not have any right to order that soldier's mail sent by the Express Mail, had to be prepaid?

The soldier who sent this letter directed that it be forwarded via the Express Mail but the question arises, did he have to prepay the letter? If so, then why did he sign it?

Do you believe that this pair originated on this cover? Without trying to influence your opinion, I might add that I think that the cover is O.K. I examined it very carefully under my large Hanovia lamp and the lamp does not disclose anything at all that is suspicious. If it is genuine then it is quite a nice and valuable cover. Wouldn't it be nice if we knew whether the year use was 1864 or 1865? If you can examine it under a quartz lamp I advise you to do so.

Did you ever see this cover before? Will you please return it as soon as possible.

With best regards -

Yours etc.,

ALLEN E. HAVENS

~~MAYFIELD, NEW YORK~~

R.D.#1, Gloversville, N.Y.

February 26, 1947.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
100 Henry Court,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I notice your letter is dated
February 1, 1946. I have neglected to send this lot
before.

In regard to the 1847 cover (Strong):
The grand-nephew brought this cover to me years ago
among, I would say, a dozen or more all found in a
trunk of the late uncle. Among them was a reply from the
museum so we presume they gave him this letter when he
went to fill the engagement. I kept this one only,
telling him to keep the rest for me. About a year later
when I asked for them, they could not be found. He had
several children and a maid who seemed much disturbed
over the loss. He believed he had lain them down and
they thinking they were of no value had burned them.

William Wemple Strong, the grand nephew,
was injured several years ago and died. The above is
the story of the cover as I know it. I blame myself for
not keeping the others when I had them as they were all
1847 covers.

During my many years of stamp and coin
collections this is only one of many similar experiences.
No doubt, you have had many. As David H. Burr says: '47
and all other early stamps wouldn't be worth a cent if
everyone had saved them.

We have a live Stamp Club and much of
its success is due to Mr. Burr. He has had such men here as
Warner Bates, Mr. Perry and many others.

ALLEN E. HAVENS

MAYFIELD, NEW YORK

RD 1 - Gloversville N.Y.

#2

If you are interested in these, would be glad to have a bid.

very truly yours,

Allen E. Havens

P.S.- I am also enclosing a block of four of 1¢ blue Franklin. As well as a cover dated Oct. 2, 1857 with three 1¢ blue Franklin.

March 3, 1947.

Mr. Allen E. Havens,
R.D. # 1,
Cloversville, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Havens:

Thanks very much for your kindness in sending me the three items contained in yours of the 26th.

The 5¢ 1847 cover is quite interesting and I do not recall that I have ever seen this blue grid before. I would like very much to have this cover for my reference collection and if you will let me know what price you think is fair I'll be only too glad to try and comply.

The strip of 1¢ 1857 - (Type II - Plate 2) is so badly perforated that I would not be interested in it myself but I might be able to place it with a friend if the price was very reasonable.

The block of four of the One Cent 1861 while badly centered is interesting and I would buy it as a reference piece if the price was right.

Regarding the 5¢ 1847 cover. Do you know who Mr. Bailey was? Also what sort of a "Museum" did he head? While this letter was mailed with the R.R. postal clerk on "Nov. 11," it did not reach (?) Manchester, (according to the postmark) until "Nov. 20." I wonder why? And if you have any explanation.

I think that I met Mr. Burr in New York several years ago, but I may be mistaken.

I will hold your items pending a reply.

Again thanking you, I am

Cordially yours,

March 3, 1947.

Mr. L. G. Brookman,
121 Loeb Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Les:

I have before me quite an interesting mint block of the 1¢ 1867 - 11 X 13 - full O.G. and never hinged. The block comes from the bottom right corner of a right pane - In other words, 89 - 90R 99 - 100R. It has a wide sheet at R. and B. The grill is very plain. The vertical perfs are O.K. but the horizontal cut thru the bottom of the four stamps. A collector friend has just sent this in and I suppose it is for sale. Is this anything that you could place to advantage? If you would like to see it let me know and I will send it up.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

P.S.--Since writing the above I am in receipt of yours returning the Colson Bulletin. I suppose you are right and that it would be a waste of time to pay any attention to this silly chatter. Thanks.

S.

ALLEN E. HAVENS

~~MAYFIELD, NEW YORK~~

R.D.#1, Gloversville, N.Y.

March 7, 1947.

Mr. Stanley D. Ashbrook,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

I am sorry that I cannot give you more information on the 1847 cover. In talking it over with Mr. William Strong at the time I bought it, we assumed the "Mr. Bailey" had some connection with the circus Bailey, but we have no way of knowing.

I anticipated you would make a bid on the three pieces. However, for the block of four, I was offered \$50. a few years ago. It would seem this is a fair price. On the cover \$25. On the 5¢ 1847 \$100. Or \$150. for the lot.

Does this meet with your approval?
If not, before returning, submit your bid.

Sincerely yours,

Allen E. Havens

March 11, 1947.

Mr. Allen E. Havens,
R.D. #1,
Gloversville, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Havens:

Thanks very much for yours of the 7th, but I fear our ideas of value are so far apart that it would be impossible for us to get together so I am returning the three items to you herewith.

At present we are in the age of condition and buyers with real money to spend care far more for condition than rarity. I have friends who simply will not touch a piece, regardless of the rarity, unless the condition is fine to superb. Personally I deplore that tendency as it spoils, to a certain extent, the joy of philately.

The 5¢ stamp on your cover has a bad water stain at top that cannot be removed or remedied and some fussy collectors that I know would not put such a cover in their collections. A tear, a stain, a pin-hole, etc. etc., simply ruins the price of a stamp.

I am merely explaining this because in my opinion your cover would not bring over \$35 to \$40 at an eastern sale.

I do want to thank you for your kindness and to assure you that I will be glad to see anything that you can send me in the future.

Sincerely yours,

March 10, 1947.

Mr. D. A. Grant,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear LeLoss:

Herewith the covers as per yours of the 7th.

"75-70". The "75" was the full rate due at Philadelphia, as the letter was not prepaid. The pen "70" is the British debit. This was carried all the way from Calcutta to New York by British ships, hence "70" was their share and 5¢ was our "ship to shore fee." I am unfamiliar with the 75¢ rate as all my tables list 65¢ (per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.) as the rate from the "East Indies via Marseilles." I have no record of a cover showing a 75¢ rate, so I was glad to see this.

"45." This originated "overseas" and was brought into Plymouth as a "Packet Letter via Plymouth." Such a rate applied to some of the South American Countries for example, "BRAZILS, "Montevideo", etc. This was sent unpaid, all the way by British mail. The pen "40" was the British debit to us.

"31." I never saw this "31" before and have no idea as to its meaning. This was a regular unpaid 24¢ rate by British Packet with a debit of 19¢. Our share was 5¢ - (Ship to Shore). If we would have collected 31¢ and paid the British 19¢, we would have received 12¢ and there was no reason by which we would have been entitled to receive such a sum for conveying a letter from Boston to Norwalk, Ohio in 1853.

"39 $\frac{1}{2}$." This was a double 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ Ship letter from Boston to Philadelphia. (18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for over 150 miles, not exceeding 400 miles, equals 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ plus 2¢ "ship fee" or 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

"Paid at Liverpool" meant Paid to Boston. You will note that the British rated this as a single, that is, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., whereas we rated it as a double, that is, "two pieces of paper." Prior to 1845 (July 1st) we did not rate by weight.

Foreign rates and markings are among the most interesting of Philatelic studies, and those who have much of a knowledge of the subject in this country can be counted on the fingers of one hand. That is one reason why we have so many fake foreign rate covers.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

LEE GILBERT
SUITE 1005-6
116 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

BEEKMAN 3-3524

Dear Stan,

I am taking the liberty of calling you Stan, because I feel I am a friend having avidly followed your many interesting writings.

Jack Fine was kind enough to forward your inquiry to me regarding the Zeppelin sets. I have quite a few on hand in rather nice condition and when I say nice,..... I mean nice. I can quote you as follows:

C 13 to 15 mint v.f. to superb \$101.

used v.f. 79.50

I shall look forward to your reply from your European friend. I looked forward to meeting you at the show, but somehow or other our paths never crossed.

With regards, sincerely,

Lee Gilbert



July 5, 1947.

Mr. Lee Gilbert,
Suite 1005-6,
116 Nassau St.,
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Lee:

Re - yours of the 3rd, I had six sets unused (very fine) offered to me at \$95.00 per set but my friend considered the price too high.

I purchased for him six used sets @ \$70.00 per set.

There was nothing in it for me - just a matter of accommodation for a friend.

Glad to hear from you at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Jack Fine

Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

6/24/47

Dear Sir:-

Had two - sold one set -

Blocks of 4 - C13 to C15
with plates #5

in superb Condition

the prettiest I have ever seen -
an item very hard to find.

Will take \$450⁰⁰

also have one plate # block of
6 in very fine Condition of C13
will take \$100⁰⁰ -

Yours truly,
Jack Fine.

Dear me!

June 22, 1947.

Mr. Jack Fine,
101 Exchange Bldg.,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Mr. Fine:

Noting your advertisement in Linn's of
June 16th, I have a friend in Europe who has re-
quested me to obtain for him,

Six mint Zeppelin sets
Six used " "

These must all be ~~in~~ the very finest
possible condition. Before purchase I would have
to have confirmation from him but this could be done
in a short while by air.

Will you please advise me if you can supply
superb copies, price, etc.

Sincerely yours,

June 22, 1947.

Mr. Herman Herst, Jr.,
Shrub Oak,
Westchester Co., N.Y.

Dear Pat:

Thanks very much for your prompt reply.

I have written my friend and I will
advise you by wire as soon as I hear from him.

I did forget to mention that he desired
very fine condition.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

June 22, 1947.

Dr. O. Bacher,
% Westminster Stamp Co.,
Regency House,
1-4 - Warwick St.,
London W.I., England.

Dear Doctor:

My good friend Herman Herst, Jr. of New York has just advised me that he can supply,

six sets of mint Zeppelins @ \$95.00 per set
six sets of used Zeppelins @ 70.00 " "

The above "in very fine condition."

He stated that if I was not particular about condition that the above "could be obtained for less, but the above prices are for really nice sets."

So far I have not been able to place the 1847 cover showing the 25¢ rate but I have it at present in the hands of a very good prospect and will advise you promptly. So many collectors will not have anything to do with a pencancelled item. They will buy pretty looking fakes but a precancel - never. Strange?

I had a nice letter from N.W. but no mention regarding my request of a loan of the covers that he had on exhibit at the CIPEX. Could you use your influence? If not, could I obtain very fine clear photographs?

By the way, did you know that your 25¢ cover was mailed from "Augusta, Ga.," and has a faint faded-out postmark of that office on the face?

Please advise by return mail if I should purchase the Zeppelins at prices quoted or endeavor to obtain better prices.

Cole told me at "Cipex" that he thought he had a stampless cover with the Philadelphia "15CTS" but so far he has not been able to produce one for me.

In case I purchase the Zeppelins for you please advise how you wish me to forward them. By registered air or registered regular mail? I have no insurance policy covering shipments outside of this country - Further should I forward direct to you or to you care of the British Philatelic Association?

Sincerely yours,

June 18, 1947.

Mr. Lester G. Brookman,
121 Loeb Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Les:

My friend Bacher in London wants me to
buy for him, quote:

6 mint U.S. Zeppelin Sets
6 used " " "

Surely he refers to S.U.S. C13 - C14 and C15. Am
I right? I don't know a damn thing about such
things so will you please advise me what I should
pay and from whom I should purchase - that is,
if you can.

MacBride wants a photo of your valentine
cover (you sold it to Jeff?) I told him to write
you. Be sure and charge him plenty as he is awfully
cheap.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

June 18, 1947.

Mr. Edw. Stern,
% Economist Stamp Co.,
87 Nassau St.,
New York 7, N.Y.

My dear Ed:

I have a friend in Kobenhavn who has requested me to purchase for him (per confirmation of price) the following:

6 mint and 6 used sets of the U. S. Zeppelin.

I don't know a darn thing about such items but I suppose he refers to S.U.S. C13 - C14 and C15.

If you can quote me, subject to confirmation, a favorable price, please let me know.

The only other party I have written regarding the above is Herman Herst, Jr.

Thanks Ed for yours of the 16th, regarding Miss Van Urk. I was positive that I had met her before, and I was wondering if she was related in any way to Kent Stiles.

On the following you need not comment. I noticed that you were rather curt, (if I may use that term), with Shenfield, but no doubt I know the reason why. I urged him to buy that Confed cover and he acted on my advice. He really isn't a bad chap, in spite of the fact he is a tough buyer. However, I doubt if he is as bad as MacBride. At the time he didn't know that the cover was in a recent Colby sale and sold for \$100. I didn't tell him at the time as it would have scared him stiff. As I stated, no comment is necessary.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

LIF.

BOMBAY

RS

Y.

THAT GRAF ZEPPELIN

has been doing some traveling lately, both up and down. After staying around the \$10 mark for six months, it has now slid a bit due to profit-taking. That's the reason for this offering at a price that may surprise some who haven't followed it. These are all very fine to superb mint:

Singles, \$8.00 each; Blocks, \$33.75.

In the blocks, plate number blocks of four will be supplied as long as stock permits.

HERMAN HERST, JR.

SHRUB OAK,

NEW YORK

(Looking forward to meeting friends at the Midwest's finest philatelic show in history at Wichita in August!)

Germany—Mint Sets

HORSES RIDE ALONG

**SELLING
OUT!**

Sale

My entire stock singles, blocks, plate number blocks and sheets of

**THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF
VERY FINE & BETTER**

U. S. MINT

Other interests make this sacrifice necessary. Below are a few outstanding offers. No limit. . . first come. . . first served.

- | | | |
|--|------|--------|
| 100 Sheets CORREGIDOR Very Fine..... | each | \$2.99 |
| 50 Sheets KENTUCKY Very Fine..... | each | 1.99 |
| 20 Sheets VIRGINIA DARE Very Fine..... | each | 7.99 |

EXTRA SPECIAL!!!

Blocks of 4 with Top Plate Numbers in Superb Condition

C-13 TO C-15 ZEPPELINS

Only one set—first cashier check gets it
a sensational value at **\$419.95**

Set C13 to C15

Zepplins
Very Fine **\$89.95**

Plate # Blocks of 6, 5c

Aeronautics, Very
Fine or Better..... **\$2.99**

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Plain Blocks of 4 | 29¢ |
| V. F. 855 Baseball..... | 79¢ |
| 906 China | 79¢ |
| Blocks of 4 V. F..... | 79¢ |
| 895 Pan American | 79¢ |
| Blocks of 4 V. F..... | 79¢ |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 368 Imperforate Blocks of 4 | \$9.99 |
| 2c Lincoln Superb..... | \$1.89 |
| Norse American | 15¢ |
| Singles V. F..... | 15¢ |
| Kentucky | 15¢ |
| Very Fine Blocks of 4..... | 15¢ |

EXTRA SPECIAL!!!

Complete Set 35 Sheets FAMOUS AMERICANS

All Very Fine or Better. Only one set
First Cashier's Check gets it..... **\$429.95**

FAMOUS AMERICANS

Very Fine Sets
Of Singles **\$5.99**

735 BYRD SHEETS

89c each
10 for..... **\$8.50**

List of hundreds of other bargains on request.
Remittance with order—Postage under \$10.00

JACK FINE

101 EXCHANGE BLDG.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

You must be satisfied or your money refunded.

We offer complete service to all stamp dealers including stamps at lowest prices and dealer helps that have put many dealers on the "profit line." Interested in succeeding? Write immediately for details. Wholesale, Inc., Box 1376, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. (tf*)

ILLUSTRATED WHOLESALE PRICE LIST to dealers free. Arthur Grunwald, 337 E. 94th St., New York, New York. (tf*)

FIVE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED stamp dealers agree "You can't do business without the Stamp Wholesaler" — world's largest stamp-trade journal. 21 big 100-page issues \$2.00 — to stamp dealers only. Stamp Wholesaler, Dept. C-17, Burlington, Vermont. (97)

ILLUSTRATED WHOLESALE LIST. POSTAGE 3c. Frankso, 5031 Queensberry, Baltimore 15, Maryland.

POPULAR PACKETS PRICED PROFITABLY, list free. Alfred Swento, 870 W. 180 St., New York 33, New York. (*)

THE SHOW IS OVER

(Cont'd from Page 1)

bourse seems to get more serious attention than the frames.

These frames at the Cipex were set up with four rows of pages in height. The lower row was so low that one had to stoop or squat to view the stamps properly while the top row was so high that only a giraffe could examine the stamps in comfort. It appears that it would be wise to remember this for the future and lift the bottom row about six to eight inches and eliminate the top row entirely. If this were done, one could examine all pages in comfort. That is if you call walking for hour upon hour comfort. The show was just too big for anyone to view thoroughly and completely in its entirety and if a group of two or three people were to tell you what they saw you would be reminded of the three blind men who went to see the elephant.

The Court of Honor was perhaps the chief attraction outside the rare British Guiana Stamp which looked like a gob of sealing wax due to its ugly color and the method in which it was shown. One glance was sufficient and then you seemed to see nothing but a dirty reddish spot.

The Court of Honor display was first put in the hands of Mr. Elliott Perry who finally threw up the job when it was turned over to Ezra Cole. We were told by two or three different people that they had been solicited to loan material for the Court of Honor and that it was not shown. That is what happened to the rare Portsmouth Cover which we pictured in our May 5th issue and told you to see in the Court of Honor.

day night at which we had a guest for ten, but squeezed in an extra guest at the last minute, we made an after midnight trip to Chinatown in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lieblich of the Cosmopolitan Stamp Company of 1457 Broadway. Hazel is one of those women who love to eat and I get as much pleasure in watching her, being a very light eater myself.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bluss were our hosts and together with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Green of Cleveland and Mrs. Robert Yant of Canton, Ohio, we had a dinner at the famed Kungsholm Swedish restaurant where after a three hour session of being wined and dined by our genial host we repaired to his apartment for further visiting. Mr. Green is Chief Chemist for the New York Central Railway at Cleveland, Ohio, we presume he travels on a pass but like many men in big positions he knows little about his own railway line for near midnight we all walked him to the station where he had tickets and reservations for the train near midnight. When his tickets were presented at the gate, he found out that his sleeping car reservation was for the 8:30 train rather than the one near midnight.

Earlier in the week I was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Herst at their home up to Shrub Oak. This is about 40 to 45 miles north of the city, up in the mountains, a lovely drive and a beautiful place, indicating clearly why Pat chose to conduct his stamp business from the country rather than from the big city. Pat is one of those nervous, dynamic persons who pitches into anything he starts to do with the apparent intention of getting it done and over with.

This week must have been an exceptional strain on him for the drive in and out of New York each day would be more than would care to tackle and we do learn that Pat is quietly resting like a country gentleman should.

Y. DERENTZ

Ethiopian Postage Stamps
Wholesale and Retail

P. O. Box 1363

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

June 24, 1947.

Mr. Edw. Stern,
% Economist Stamp Co.,
87 Nassau St.,
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Re - the Zepps, I will write my friend and advise you later, but in the meantime I will not consider your offer as firm.

Re - 1847's. I am sorry to advise that at present time I have no one who is especially anxious. My best bet for some years past is out and only interested now in superb covers. It looks to me as if the edge was off a bit for the present on the 47's, but interest should revive this fall.

I note your comments on Shenfield and the auction game and doubt if I can add a word. The auction racket is deplorable. They get the poor fish going and coming. Another bad feature is the "condition" craze.

Best regards -

Cordially yours,

June 18, 1947.

Mr. Herman Herst, Jr.,
Shrub Oak,
Westchester Co.,
New York.

Dear Herman:

I have a friend in Denmark who wants
to buy:
6 mint and 6 used U. S. Zeppelin sets.

I suppose he means that he wants to
purchase:

6 used and 6 unused copies of the
following S.U.S.: C13 - C14 - C15.

He has a large credit with me so there
would not be any trouble on that score. There
would be a delay because I would have to advise
him what the cost would be. All would have to be
very fine.

Can you quote me on the above, subject
to confirmation?

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

Telephone : GERARD 4900

BANKERS:
BARCLAYS BANK LTD, PICCADILLY CIRCUS,
LONDON, W.1.



GOVERNING DIRECTOR:
O. BACHER, D. PHIL.
MEMBER AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSN. AND OTHERS.

The WESTMINSTER STAMP CO.

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THE ONLY SPECIALISTS IN U.S.A. STAMPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

VIA AIR.

Regency House
1-4, WARWICK STREET, (PICCADILLY CIRCUS)
LONDON, W.1.

June 11, 1947.

My dear Mr. Ashbrook,

Referring to my letter of June 5 with enclosure of the two combination covers, I would be prepared to take in part exchange for the purchasing price 6 mint and 6 used US Zeppelin sets - all fine, of course - at trade prices. As you are so well known, it will be, no doubt, easy for you to get them at favorable quotations from one of your many friends. They sell here a little higher than in the States. This is why I approach you with my request.

Hoping you are well and looking forward - as usual - to hearing from you

I am with best regards

yours very sincerely

THE WESTMINSTER STAMP CO. LTD.

O. Bacher
..... Director.

P.S. Please let me know how much these sets would be before sending as I have to inform the B.P.A. AIR postal card will do!
Thanks a lot.

Yours B.



1947

VISITEZ LA
GRANDE BRETAGNE

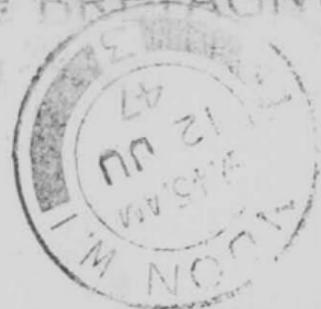
Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.

33 N.Ft. Thomas Ave.

Fort Thomas,

KY.,

USA.



The Westminster Stamp Co.,
REGENCY HOUSE, WARWICK STREET,
(off Regent St., Piccadilly Circus)
LONDON, W.1.





Herman Herst, Jr.

SHRUB OAK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK



Telephone:
Peekskill 3520 R 1

20 June 1947.

Express Office:
Peekskill, N. Y.

Thanks a lot, Stanley

for yours of the 18th.

You say nothing about condition on the Zeppelins sets so I presume you want very fine. In any event, I can give you six sets mint and six sets used in very fine condition at \$95. and \$70. per set respectively.

I expect that these will still be available for the next couple of weeks and as return air mail to Europe should not take much more than ten days you ought to be able to hear and let me know.

Naturally, if your friend is not particular about condition these could be obtained for less but the above prices are for really nice sets.

With best regards and thanking you again for remembering me, I am

Very truly yours,

Pat

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN
POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTION

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CORTLANDT 7-2028

CABLE ADDRESS "ECONOMIST," NEW YORK

EDWARD STERN, PRESIDENT.
SIDNEY F. BARRETT, TREASURER.EIGHTY-SEVEN NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Dear Stanley.

Yours & Rand.

JUN 20 1947

Regarding Zeppo sets can supply
3 used sets in v. 7. card. at
\$5.00 set. also a few mint
sets at 95.00.

Gosh I sold one lot during
the 5+ hrs. of 25 sets including
blocks. a fine lot. and why
I hate.

have few mint sets on hand.
let me know if you want
above.

Regarding Sheffield, he is a
poor spot in my mind

This was in a collection I bought
at the 5th lot. The only Confed. Item
in a \$10,000 lot and the owner
wanted this cover left out and
allow 100. In W. he said it is the
finest one on cover he ever saw
now I did not know what he paid
for it or when he bought it and
furthermore did not care if
he had not called my attention.
I was being a D.T. I wanted bare
price it at 50.00 I told him
about it the morning I bought the
call. He was impressed and very
had out on cover. I gave him the
price of 150. and he asked to have it
for 10 min. He kept it for 5 hours.
I guess I show everyone in
town then he decided to keep it.
If he had a change to buy it
at the call why did he not
do it. I tell you Stanley. Its getting
tough to day to do business with
fine things, they would rather campore
at auction & run one another up.
Kinier & son Ed



Herman Herst, Jr.

SHRUB OAK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK



Telephone:
Peekskill 3520 R 1

25 June 1947.

Express Office:
Peekskill, N. Y.

Thanks a lot, Stanley

for your letter of the 22nd.

In the event your order does come through on the Zeppelins it should not be necessary for you to go to the expense of wiring me. We are only 36 hours apart by mail and one thing I have learned to appreciate here in the country is the leisurely manner of doing business. If you hear, therefore, merely drop me a line and I will be happy to send the material along for your consideration.

With sincerest best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Pat

● YOU HAVE A FRIEND IN THE BUSINESS! ●

HH:ao

July 2nd, 1947.

Dr. O. Bacher,
% Westminster Stamp Co.,
Regency House,
1-4, Warwick St.,
London W.I. England.

Dear Doctor Bacher:

Your air letter of the 27th reached me this A.M. and I immediately wrote Herst to forward to me six very fine used sets of the Zeppelins at \$70.00 per set. I informed him that I was purchasing these for you with no profit to myself and that if he could favor you with any concession that I would appreciate same. I also advised him that you considered \$95.00 for mint sets in excess of what you could pay and that you would be willing to pay around \$400 for a set of very fine mint blocks of four (G13 -15 inc.) I will advise you later and will carry out your instructions regarding delivery.

My best prospect on the remaining 1847 cover (pencancel) returned it to me with the statement that he considered the price excessive for a pencanceled cover, so I will try several others I have in mind.

I noted carefully your remarks regarding N.W. and F.G. Let us hope that the error made by the latter will work to your advantage. To be perfectly frank, the reason that N.W. got a fourth was because he had so much questionable material in his exhibit. Serious collectors must learn that they should not exhibit items that are the least questionable. All valuable items should be certified by the highest authorities. We are living in the year 1947 whether we like it or not and the rules of 1915 do not apply. F.G. does not know a thing about U. S. 19th stamps or covers and never will. He should not have advised or permitted N.W. to exhibit certain items. Believe me Mr. Newbury does not take any such chances. Nothing is quite as poison to him as a piece that has been questioned, and that is as it should be. American collectors have been cheated and robbed for years by the Continental fakers. It really is about time that they were waking up.

If you consider the above you can well appreciate the fact that N.W. should have been more careful. He owes it to himself, and if he acts as adviser to the Expert Committee of the Royal he owes it to that Society.

I note that he has about 200 of the "Steel Blues" of 1861. Ask him if he read my article on the "Steel Blue" and what he thought of it. I suppose that anyone who owned 200 copies would think it was a lot of bunk. For example, Purves told me that Sir John Wilson had expressed the opinion to him that he thought that my 24 Steel Blue study was the poorest bit of work that I had turned out. I had the idea it was my best contribution. No one so far has proved it to be wrong and believe me there are plenty who would show me up if they had a chance.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

July 2nd, 1947.

Mr. Herman Herst, Jr.,
Shrub Oak,
Westchester County,
New York.

O.K. Pat,

That is a darn good suggestion to drop the
"DEAR."

I note in my letter of June 18th I mentioned that I had a friend "in Denmark." This was an error and should have read "in London." I just noticed this error. I suppose I had my friend Vendelskov of Kobenhavn in mind when writing you. My London friend advises me to obtain for him six used sets of the Zepps at \$70.00 per set. He advised that a price of \$95.00 for mint sets was too high for him. He requested me to inquire if you could supply him with a set of very fine mint blocks "at around \$400.00."

My friend is Dr. Bacher of the Westminster Stamp Co. so if you wish to grant him any favor I'll be glad to pass it along.

Incidentally I am not making a dime on this business, so please send me as fine copies as you can so that there will not be any complaint from Bacher.

With regards -

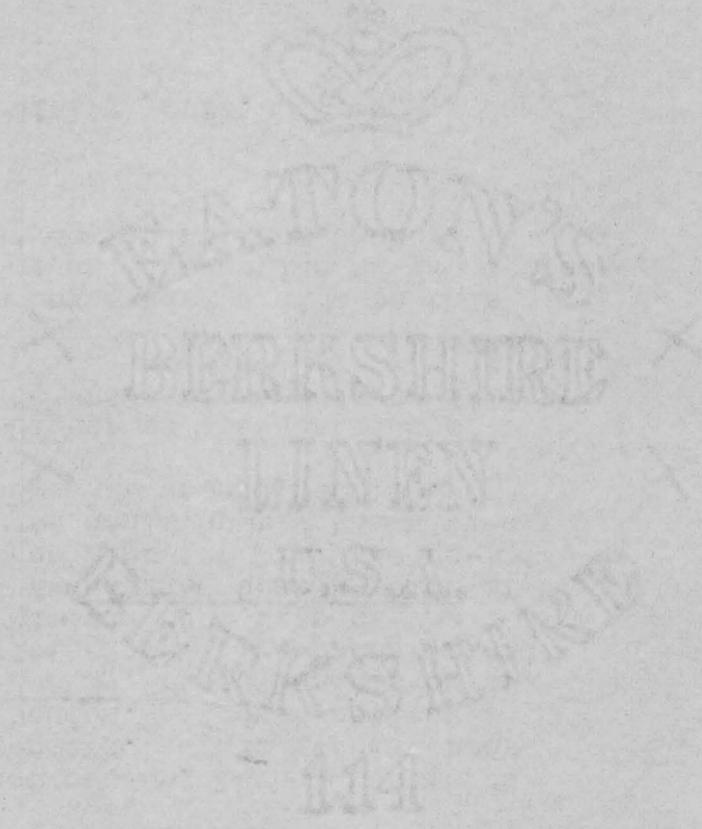
Cordially yours,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

A. P. S. 2497

100 HENRY COURT

FT. THOMAS, KY.



THE WESTMINSTER STAMP CO. LTD.,
REGENCY HOUSE, 1-4, WARWICK STREET,
LONDON, W.1. (off Regent Street)

London, 27 June 1947.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

Many thanks for your letters of June 13 and 22.

I will take the six very fine used Zeppelin sets @ \$70.00 per set. Please take the amount off the sum owing us for the combination cover you kindly placed and send ^{them} with your cheque via registered Air Mail to our address, c/o The British Philatelic Association, 3 Berner's Street, London, W.1. Insurance is covered by us (I have for years a very useful "all-in"-policy with Lloyds).

Our mutual friends prices for mint v. fine Zeppelin sets are too high for the market here. However, should he be able to supply a set of very fine mint blocks of four of these Zepps (C13-15) at around \$400 I will gladly take them. Please deduct then this further amount from the balance due. If you have no objections, you can tell H.H. that they are for me and that I hope he will see his way to help me in this matter.

Many thanks and I trust I do not trouble you too much.

I note that the other "combination" is not yet sold and your "Augusta" - discovery. To be frank I could not make out the faint blue postmark. It shows again that one should submit such items to you from the very outset. And this brings me straight to Sir N. I will, of course, talk to him about your loan-request of the covers he showed at the Cipex -or at least of photos of them - , but I found him on my return rather adamant in such matters. I have a psychological explanation for his present mood (in strict confidence): he was of the opinion that his exhibits were not destined for competition and award; F.G. apparently misinformed him (I am not surprised); had he known the real position he would have exhibited quite differently -he says -, e.g. his marvellous pages of 24c. 1861 (~~hundreds!~~) from the earliest printings, including 200 steelblues, to the latest shades and papers. In the heart of his hearts the "fourth award" disappointed him, although on the surface he does not seem to care. I know him too well for ~~MM~~ that. I had no hand in picking his exhibits - how glad I am now that F.G. kept me out of that, although I am blasé enough to state that he would have fared much better if I had helped him in the choice. But that is over by now and the event might have taught him that it is better to consult me exclusively in his US-matters. So something good may come out of it in the long run.....

I will let you know as soon as I have talked to him quietly at the right moment. First I have to drive to Sunbury on Sunday to Tapp who wants to sell his cover collection ("perhaps" and at a terrific price only - it is always the same with those chaps who want to sell after 3 years of collecting). By the way: could you place that 29c. Wells Fargo cover -\$100 my price - which I showed you at the Exhibition? I will gladly send it on appro to you.

Best regards

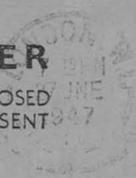
very sincerely yours

O. Baker.

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED
THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT
BY ORDINARY MAIL.



Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.

33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.

Fort Thomas.

K Y. USA.

First fold here

Second fold here

To open cut here

Sender's name and address :-

THE WESTMINSTER STAMP CO. LTD.,
REGENCY HOUSE, 1-4, WARWICK STREET,
LONDON, W.1.
(off Regent Street)

To open cut here



Herman Herst. Jr.

A. P. S., Life
S. P. A., Life
A. S. D. A.
Coll. Club of N. Y.
P. T. S. (London)
Etc.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS
SHRUB OAK
(Westchester County)
N. Y.

Telephone: Peekskill 3520 R1

July 8 1947

Stanley Blackbrook

No 17712

6	Zepps used		
	@ \$ 70	\$	
			420 00
	Set Blocks Gpl		
	very fine		380 00
		\$	
			800 00

YOUR PATRONAGE IS DEEPLY APPRECIATED

DO YOU BUY AT AUCTION?

A CATALOG OF MY NEXT SALE
TO BE HELD

JUL 11 1947

IS NOW READY AND WILL
BE MAILED ON REQUEST.



Wm. W. Herst, Jr.

SHRUB OAK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK



Telephone:
Peekskill 3520 R 1

7 July 1947.

Express Office:
Peekskill, N. Y.

Thanks a lot, Stan

for yours of the 2nd. It came to hand Saturday but there was no way to get the stamps off to you so I am answering today. I am enclosing the six used sets of Zeppelins as quoted and a beautiful set of mint blocks. I am sure that you will find everything in order. You can take the used ones off the Cover if you wish although as the price is the same it may be best to leave them that way.

I certainly don't think that you should handle all this just for your health so I am billing the mint set of Zeppelin blocks at a price sufficiently below \$400. to permit you making yourself enough to cover your time and postage.

I too had a considerable order from Dr. Bacher for United States stamps this morning which I shall be sending out today or tomorrow. However, payment for my stamps is to be made by material which I will purchase for him for his books so the transaction will go through the B.A. I did not mention to him that I am supplying you with these stamps as that is, of course, none of my business.

One favor I would appreciate, if you could manage it, and that is for you to return the stamp that I am using on this letter. Although

● YOU HAVE A FRIEND IN THE BUSINESS! ●

defective it does have a certain saleability and it would enable me to reduce the postage costs on this lot. Thanks a lot for your courtesy.

With all best regards and hoping to hear from you promptly on the enclosed, I am

Very truly yours,

HH:ao

Pat

JUL - 9 1947

Balance
due

Bacher

\$140⁰⁰

July 9, 1947.

REGISTERED
VIA AIR MAIL

The Westminster Stamp Co., Ltd.,
Regency House - Warwick St.,
Care The British Philatelic Association,
3 Berner's Street,
London W.I. England.

Attention Dr. O. Bacher

Dear Dr. Bacher:

Our mutual friend Herman Herst Jr. forwarded me the following:

6 sets used of the Zeppelins @ \$70.00 per set, also a set of unused blocks. I did not think that two copies of the \$2.60 blue were fine enough, so I returned two full sets to him and am enclosing herewith the other four. I informed him that he could forward to you two more used sets and I would pay him for them or he could send them to me and I would send them to you.

He supplied me with a set of the blocks at a price less than \$400.00 which will enable me to pay for my handling.

I am enclosing you check herewith for \$620.00. The following is a memo of the account:

Credit

By sale for you of the U. S. 5¢ and 10¢ 1847 combination cover	\$1,600
Less Commission of 10%	160
	<u>\$1,440</u>

Debit

For 4 sets used of the Zeppelins (enclosed) @ \$70	\$280.	
For 1 set unused blocks of 4 of the Zeppelins	400.	
Check herewith	620.	<u>\$ 1,300</u>
Balance to your credit to pay for 2 more used sets		\$ 140

I am still holding the other 5¢-10¢ 1847 cover which I have not been able to sell up to this writing.

I sincerely trust that you will be pleased with the enclosed.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

#2. The Westminster Stamp Co., Ltd., July 9, 1947.

Enclosed herewith:

4 sets U. S. Zeppelins - used - Scott C13 - C14 - C15
as follows:

C13 - pair on postal card to Evanston, Ill.
two copies on piece

C14 - Pair on postal card to Philadelphia
two off cover copies

C15 - single on cover with plate number to Cincinnati
Three off cover copies

Unused blocks of four of C13 - C14 - C15 - each with plate number.

Attention Dr. O. Bacher

Dear Dr Bacher

Our mutual friend Herman
Herst Jr forwarded me the following
6 sets used of the zeppelins @ 70
per set, also a set of unused
blocks. I did not think that two
copies of the \$ 2⁶⁰ Blue were fine
enough, so I return two full sets
to him and am enclosing here
with the other four. I informed
him that he could forward
to you two more used sets
and I would pay him for
them or he could send them
to me and I would send
them to you. He supplied

The with a set of the blocks
at a price less than \$400⁰⁰
which will enable me to
pay for my handling.

I am enclosing you check
here with ~~us~~ for \$620⁰⁰.

The following is a memo
of the account.

Credit
By Sale for you of the U.S. 5¢ and
10¢ 1847 Combination Cover \$ 1600.
Less Commission of 10% \$ 160.
\$ 1440.

Debit
For 4 sets used of the Zeppelins
(enclosed) @ 70 — \$ 280.

For 1 set unused Blocks
of 4 of the Zeppelins \$ 400
Check here with \$ 620 13 00

Balance to your
credit to pay for
2 more used sets \$ 140

I am ~~not~~ still holding the other
5¢ - 10¢ 1847 cover which I

have not been able to pull
up to this writing.

I sincerely trust that
you will be pleased with
the enclosed

With Regards

Cardially yours

Enclosed here with

4 sets U. S. Zeppelins - used -
Scott C13 & C14 - C15

as follows

C13 - Pair on postal card to Evanston Ills
Two Copies on pieces

C14 - Pair on postal Card to Philadelphia
Two off cover copies

C15 - Single on cover with Plate number to
Emmatt

Three off cover copies

~~with~~ Un used blocks of four
of C13 - C14 - C15 - each
with plate number.

JUL -9 1947

July 9, 1947.

Mr. Herman Herst, Jr.,
Shrub Oak,
Westchester Co., N.Y.

Greetings to you Pat,

and thanks for yours of the 7th. I was afraid to assume the responsibility of accepting the two copies of the \$2.60 as one has a bad corner at upper right and the other shows a line at bottom and is a bit heavily canceled - therefore, I am returning two full sets and am forwarding the other four to Dr. Bacher.

I am writing him that you can either submit these two sets direct to him for his approval, in which event I will pay you \$140.00 or you can send me two sets which are very fine and I will pay you.

I am enclosing check herewith for \$660.00 and I sincerely trust that my action in this matter is quite agreeable to you.

I am returning the envelope that you requested. This did not reach me until this afternoon which is rather slow for air special.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

REGISTERED



Herman Herst, Jr.

SHRUB OAK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK



Telephone:
Peekskill 3520 R 1

12 July 1947.

Express Office:
Peekskill, N. Y.

Thanks a lot, Stanley

for yours of the 9th with your
check for the Zeppelins retained.

It is quite all right for you to
select just those that you are sure will
please the Doctor and I am glad to send
you herewith two additional sets from
my stock which should be satisfactory in
every respect.

If you find that these are what
you want them to be, you can send me your
check for \$140. at your convenience and
the entire order will be filled.

Thanks again for the opportunity to
help you with these and I shall look for-
ward to hearing from you again at sometime
in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Pat

HH:ao

YOU HAVE A FRIEND IN THE BUSINESS!

July 15, 1947.

Early Morning Greetings to you

Pat,

and my warmest thanks for the two superb sets.

I like the Good Doctor very much, as he impresses me as a real student of U. S. stamps. Therefore, I will forward these two sets to him with every assurance that he will be very much pleased.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,



Herman Herst, Jr.

SHRUB OAK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK



Telephone:
Peekskill 3520 R 1

18 July 1947.

Express Office:
Peekskill, N. Y.

Thanks a lot, Stan

for your check just received this morning. There certainly is no excuse for an air mail letter taking five days to reach you and we can only blame the carelessness of the Post Office which appears to be getting worse and worse. I have several friends who work for the Department who tell me it is not uncommon for sacks of mail to lie unattended in New York sometimes for a day or two at a time. It seems that the crux of the matter is the fact that they no longer pay overtime so that if the men know that a certain job cannot be finished before their quitting time they busy themselves with something else and just neglect it until the next day.

Thanks for your check and I am glad that the material was satisfactory. I shall be glad to hear from you again in the event our friend needs anything else at any time. Meanwhile, with all best regards,

Pat

● YOU HAVE A FRIEND IN THE BUSINESS! ●

HH:ao

July 16, 1947.

The Westminster Stamp Co. Ltd.,
Regency House - Warwick St.,
Care The British Philatelic Association,
3 Berner's Street,
London W.I., England.

Dear Mr. Bacher:

Our mutual friend Herman Herst sent me the enclosed two sets of used Zeppelins which are indeed very fine and I have today paid him the sum of \$140.00 on your account.

I trust that you will be greatly pleased with these.

With best wishes -

Sincerely yours,

Telephone: GERARD 4900

BANKERS:
BARCLAYS BANK LTD, PICCADILLY CIRCUS,
LONDON, W. I.



GOVERNING DIRECTOR:
O. BACHER, D. PHIL.
MEMBER AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSN. AND OTHERS

The WESTMINSTER STAMP CO.

LIMITED

THE ONLY SPECIALISTS IN U.S.A. STAMPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Regency House

1-4, WARWICK STREET, (PICCADILLY CIRCUS)
LONDON, W. I.

July 9, 1947.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

Many thanks for your interesting letter of July 2nd which reached me yesterday.

I fully agree with everything you are saying regarding the two gentlemen in question and the position in general, especially so far as the Exhibition is concerned.

By the way: you will get photos of the covers that interest you. I arranged this for you. But our friend will not send the originals. Why I could not tell you. Some people when they reach a certain age will not keep up-to-date. We cannot help it and have just to face it with all its consequences. This just applies in our particular case. Personally I will consider myself fortunate if I manage to show anything like your vitality and modern outlook at your age. Somebody gave me a figure in this respect - and I wont tell you what it was - , but I just could not believe him (You note that I mean you and not me).

And now to business. Thanks for all the trouble you take with the Zepps. And also for your efforts re. pen-cancelled 1847 cover. Hope they will be crowned by success in the end.

I enclose 2 Wells Fargo covers (1 you know already) you might like to handle. I want dols. 140 for the two.

If agreeable I will send you regularly all better US covers that come my way. You might like to place some of them in your friends collections. Would this interest you?

To-morrow I am flying with Mrs. B. to Switzerland for a fortnights rest. My offices remain, of course, open and your correspondence will be forwarded to me to the Engadin. Apart from climbing I have been "Cover -Hunting" in Switzerland for many years and found never anything of importance. I suppose the Swiss dealers know how to keep the intruders out.

Best regards

cordially yours

O. Bacher.

July 18, 1947.

Dr. O. Bacher,
% The Westminster Stamp Co. Ltd.,
Regency House -
1-4 Warwick St.,
London W.I., England.

Dear Doctor:

Yours of the 9th reached me today. Air mail registered seems a bit slow - nine days.

I was disappointed to learn that N.W. would not send me his covers but pleased to learn that you will obtain photographs for me. I cannot understand why some collectors do not like to be told that they have fake items in their collections. We have a number of that type in this country. I did want to examine the W. covers very carefully because I noted several points which were very clever. Owners of covers such as these should, for the good of philately, submit them to persons who are competent to pass judgement on them. Will you do me a favor? When you send me the photographs will you please advise me what you think is wrong with each one.

Regarding the two covers which you sent me. I doubt very much if I will be able to place them because of the very poor condition. The great majority of collectors are far more interested in "condition" than in the fact that a certain cover is unusual, etc., etc. I have submitted the covers to a friend and will advise you promptly. Both covers are interesting postal uses.

Up to this writing, I have not been able to place the 5¢ 1847 pencanceled cover, so I may return this to you next week as I seem to have exhausted my prospects.

Thanks for your kind words on my age. I doubt if the figure was exaggerated. I started to collect when our "Columbians" were issued, and that certainly was quite awhile back. The Cipex almost wore me out and vividly reminded me that I couldn't take it, as in former years.

I note that you were leaving for a vacation in Switzerland, and I trust that you have an enjoyable vacation.

Cordially yours,

July 25, 1947.

The Westminster Stamp Co., Ltd.,
% The British Philatelic Association Ltd.,
3 Berners St.,
London W.I. England.

Dear Dr. Bacher:

I am returning herewith the two covers contained in yours of July 9th. I regret very much that I was not able to place them.

Regarding the Waterhouse cover with the 5¢ and 10¢ 1847 which I illustrated in the current number of "STAMPS" (July 19, 1947 - Vol. 60, No. 3). Will you be so kind as to pass the following information on to Sir Nicholas.

The use of this cover was probably Apr. 10, 1851. I judge it is an envelope. Lincoln, to whom it is addressed was the paying teller of the Bank of Commerce. This bank was not listed in the 1850 Boston City directory so I presume that it did not come into existence until 1851.

The Vermont & Massachusetts R.R. ran from Brattleboro, Vt. to Fitchburg, Mass. The letter originated at some place enroute and was mailed with the P.O. route agent. It was surely a triple rate.

I submitted your 1847 cover to another friend and if he returns it I will forward it to you because I have exhausted my prospects. There seems to be two objections, viz., the pencancel and the price.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Dear Stan

12/30/46

Wesland this, this day in answering
I remember the cover, I think Dolph and Mosler brought
good out to Hazelwood. It was a very messy outfit
as I recall it and I did not recommend Kind to
buy it. I don't recall you being mixed in it
at all. I suppose Kind and I must take the
blame, if any, for not buying it. I don't recall
any other details, it was over 20 years ago.
Best wishes for everything etc.

Wm. C. KENNETT

316½ Franklin St. Tampa 2, Fla.

WCK



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Stanley Osbrook

#33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave

Ft. Thomas
Ky

Our wife O. Jane / 47
Dear Stanley

I am in receipt of your favor of 5th inst enclosing card from Bennett which is herewith returned. His memory is not very good. I never was out to Hazelwood. I never went with Mosler anywhere. Fenner took me out to Mosler's apartment one evening. He had just had an operation on his throat. (the Dr should have cut it from ear to ear). I sold him some of the Worthington stamps.

I am glad you found that article in the AP. From the wording I think you could deduce it was written to throw cold water on its importance. As you stated in one of your letters Fenner must have been obligated to Mosler in a financial way and had to sit up on his hind legs and

back whenever he told him to.
Perhaps Clark was in the same fix
yes, as you say it is now just
water over the dam so let's for-
get it. However I might
mention that some of the chapters
in my Book were written with
the idea of letting people know
there are a lot of skunks in
the stamp game and they are
not all a lot of cheap kikes.
With all good wishes for
the New Year.

Sincerely
Alvin Good

6 STAMP DEALERS INDICTED IN FRAUD

The Sun March 3/44
Six New York stamp dealers, charged with conspiracy to defraud philatelist patrons in various parts of the United States and Canada, were accused in seven indictments filed in the Federal court today of increasing the value of 16,103 stamps from \$2,400 to about \$50,000 by unlawful alteration.

The dealers, who will be arraigned for pleading next Thursday, are Albert J. Rabinowitz of National Stamp Sales, 276 West 43d street; Henry Lieblich, doing business as the Cosmopolitan Stamp Company of 1457 Broadway; Michael M. Karen, who traded as the Radio Stamp Shop, 505 Fifth avenue; Abraham Meyer Kalish, whose business address was in care of Martin L. Pollak Inc. of 148 Lafayette street; Harry Cohen of 808 Adee avenue, the Bronx, and Morris J. Stern of 61 Beekman street.

A blanket indictment names all six defendants in a conspiracy to alter United States postage and internal revenue stamps by means of false, forged and altered imprints, to remove perforations and to add perforations, all of which, it is charged, materially increased the catalogue values of the stamps.

Individual indictments charged the various defendants with the possession of forged and altered stamps, or dealing in fake or altered specimens.

The case was presented to the Grand Jury by Clayton D. Hollinger, assistant to United States Attorney McNally, after an exhaustive investigation by the Federal authorities, including Secret Service agents and Post Office inspectors. Mr. Hollinger said that the inquiry had unearthed "a racket that has victimized an unknown percentage of patrons who invest millions of dollars annually in foreign and domestic stamps of all periods."

NEW YORK HERALD
TRIBUNE, SATURDAY
MARCH 4, 1944

6 N. Y. Dealers Indicted In Rare-Stamp Frauds

Accused by U. S. of Altering and Forging Issues

Six New York stamp dealers were indicted yesterday by a Federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to defraud stamp collectors in the United States and Canada by altering and forging stamps in order to make them appear rare items. Clayton D. Hollinger, Assistant United States Attorney, said that investigation showed that the men had engaged in "a racket that victimized an unknown percentage of patrons" and that their illegitimate profits ran into thousands of dollars.

The men were arrested in February, 1943, and the grand jury true bill was voted after an investigation of their methods. In gathering evidence high-powered microscopes, infra-red and violet rays, micro-cameras and a projection machine were employed. Government agents also used the facilities of the Philatelic Research Laboratory and the services of outstanding stamp experts in their search for evidence, Mr. Hollinger said.

The men are expert philatelists, possess a thorough knowledge of what makes a stamp valuable, and were prepared to supply to any customer within twenty-four hours an exact reproduction of the rare stamp wanted, he said.

Those indicted are Albert J. Rabinowitz, of National Stamp Sales, 276 West Forty-third Street; Henry Lieblich, doing business as Cosmopolitan Stamp Company, 1457 Broadway; Michael M. Karen, Radio Stamp Shop, 505 Fifth Avenue; Abraham Meyer Kalish, 148 Lafayette Street; Harry Cohen, of 808 Adee Avenue, the Bronx, and Morris J. Stern, of 61 Beekman Street. All defendants are expected to plead to the indictments on Thursday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1944

INDICTMENTS BARE RACKET IN STAMPS

Seven Dealers Are Accused of Altering Used Specimens to Raise Philatelic Values

Operation of a racket based on the special philatelic appeal of stamps that are peculiar in some way was attributed yesterday to six stamp dealers. The charges were contained in seven indictments handed up by a Federal grand jury which had heard evidence presented by Clayton D. Hollinger, assistant United States attorney.

Mr. Hollinger credited Y. Souren, the "stamp detective," with bringing into play scientific methods of testing that uncovered the frauds. These were said to include the application of spurious "overprints." An overprint of C. Z. (for Canal Zone) on a five-cent stamp, for example, gives it an apparent philatelic value of \$5, Mr. Hollinger said. Then there is the trick by which a plain old stamp worth \$5.50 can be raised to a value—among stamp collectors—of \$800. This is accomplished by grilling it, with a die and a small hammer. One stroke of the hammer does the job.

The indictments, Mr. Hollinger said, allege the forging or altering of 16,103 stamps to such effect that their catalogue value was increased from \$2,400 to about \$50,000. Photography, especially under infra-red or ultra-violet light, helped to demonstrate the spurious qualities in the stamps, Mr. Hollinger said. Such tests showed the cleaning and re-gumming of used stamps to give them an appearance of newness and a corresponding improvement in value, and other tampering with the stamps, it was said.

The defendants named in the indictments were listed as follows:

Albert J. Rabinowitz of National Stamp Sales, 276 West Forty-third Street; Henry Lieblich, trading as Cosmopolitan Stamp Company, 1457 Broadway; Michael M. Karen, alias Mayer M. Karenefsky, who traded as Radio Stamp Shop, 505 Fifth Avenue; Abraham Meyer Kalish, whose business address was Martin L. Pollak, Inc., 148 Lafayette Street; Harry Cohen, 808 Adee Avenue, the Bronx, and Morris J. Stern, 61 Beekman Street.

PHILATELIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Inc.

The Stamp Parade

By
JED JONES

WELL, folks, Jed sticks his neck out again and braves the wrath of Stanley Ashbrook by differing from him on a detail. In his article now coming to a close in the American Philatelist, a very able one that discusses the U. S. 1861 and 1869 issues, Mr. Ashbrook makes much of what he calls "sample labels" of 1861's, and quotes a dictionary to show that this term and not "essay" is a correct one at that point. Jed was inquisitive and looked up the definitions quoted, in the local public library, in both the current Merriam Webster unabridged and the unabridged Funk & Wagnalls dictionaries. The use of "essay" as per the accepted stamp collecting habit, for the actual trial design as submitted is vouched for by both of these. Jed located the source of Mr. Ashbrook's definition, in a pirated "Webster" dictionary of smaller size, published in 1936 by a Cleveland, Ohio, firm: this is the old Webster "Unabridged" of before 1875, revamped by adding in some current usages, but with a vocabulary less than a third the size of the genuine Merriam Webster of 1934 and later editions.

It's too bad to see a scholar of Mr. Ashbrook's caliber fall down on such a point, by quoting a dictionary that has no standing as an authority. That's unworthy of his ability and standing: so will it be if he gets vexed at being caught up on this point. A graceful admission of a mistake and quick adapting of your own thought to the new situation, is the mark of high mentality.

My source of supply of covers bearing the postmark "Brooklyn, N. Y. Queens County" with the county name in killer, shows me covers from November 1943 on with a different wording: now the killer

reads, in two lines, "Ridgewood Sta. Queens County." He supplied me two or three copies; anyone wanting one may have it if he'll send postage to cover its mailing to him by me. Maybe I can get a few more, though it seems to be fairly hard to be sure that any cover will be canceled on this machine. Also, the older form is still in use: I saw it with Feb. 10, 1944 date.

Miss R. Leighton, a correspondent in England, writes about the very interesting Oxford overprint on 1 penny stamps. The 1857-64 penny reds, the 1880 typographed penny in red brown, and the dull purple 1881 penny, all come with an overprint O. U. S. between two crinkly lines, set vertically. This seems to have been an officially authorized overprint, for use of the Oxford Union Society. Miss Leighton says it is the only case of a British authorized overprint for postal use by a private society. The Oxford Union Society was a debating club connected with the university in that town; and the stamps were, I gather, allowed to be used on local mail only.

An old candidate for the "Don't Mortgage the Family Jitney to Buy Stamps" department crops up again. It's Nicaragua. This country is not popular; it has a raft of varieties; and you can do it as "specialized" or as simply as you like. Some inexpensive items are very elusive, I am told.

Little Jed is very much inclined to make a real joke of this matter of the "Richelieu" overprint on obsolete French stamps, by which they were converted into mere air mail "stickers" or etiquettes (the official name for such labels) without postal value. On the office mimeograph he could easily take some sheets of the

cheap imperfs of "Neurope" in the early 1920's and overprint them "Par Avion—Air Mail—Jed's Own Special." They'd be just as "good" as the Richelieus. However, don't go writing me for copies until you know whether I thought it worth the trouble of doing.

The Oklahoma Philatelic Society



W. H. Wilkins, President: 909 N. W. 20th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
L. M. "Tex" Edmunds, First Vice-President: 614 N. Lancaster, Dallas, Texas.

Abe Kaplan, Second Vice-President: 302 West Broadway, Muskogee, Okla.
Dr. H. B. Bolt, Third Vice-President: Enid, Okla.

Mrs. C. S. Buxton, Secretary: Bunkerhill, Kans.

D. E. McPherson, Treasurer: Box 913, Bartlesville, Okla.

W. Hamilton Peck, Exchange Manager: 2231 East 18th, Tulsa 4, Okla.

Walter E. Hopper, Publicity Director: Natl. Union Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

All O. P. S. members are reminded that a prize of \$10 will be given by President W. H. Wilkins to the member who obtains the largest number of new members between Nov. 7, 1943, the date of the latest convention, and the next convention. A prize of \$5 will be given to the member enrolling the second largest number of new members. A report will be made each month, showing the standing of the contestants. Mrs. C. S. Buxton, our business secretary, has furnished the following report as of April 15, 1944:

Harry Weiss, 5; Mrs. C. S. Buxton, 3; Walter E. Hopper, 3; Mrs. David E. English, 2; W. Hamilton Peck, 2; Daniel P. Bradford, Mrs. Elizabeth Bridewell, C. N. A. DeBajligethy, J. L. Echols, L. M. Edmunds, L. O. Warren, W. H. Wilkins, 1 each.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

W. Hamilton Peck, manager of the O. P. S. exchange, reports April 1, 1944, as follows:

7375 books entered—

Catalogue\$143,558.95

5700 books retired—

Catalogue\$115,501.65

1675 books on hand—

Catalogue\$ 28,057.30

Participation in the exchange is available to members of the O. P. S. only. It is a privilege that every member should take advantage of. Full information can be obtained from W. Hamilton Peck, 2231 East Eighteenth Street, Tulsa 4, Okla.

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All members are requested to inform the secretary or the publicity director of additions and corrections to this list of O. P. S. members in service.

CHARTER CLUBS

The Oklahoma City Stamp Club held a Red Cross benefit auction on March 17. The proceeds, amounting to \$26.40, were donated to the Red Cross.

The Tulsa Stamp Club shows an

"Misinformation Please" Should Be The Title Of Irresponsible Article

Recently, the Sunday supplement "This Week", which appears in some newspaper in almost every metropolitan center in the country, featured a fanciful tale entitled "The Big Stick-Up in Stamps", by Lawrence W. Shenfield.

The article, which has incensed almost every serious collector that has read it, makes a number of damaging, to say the least, statements, that the facts do not bear out. To quote the article, it the king of hobbies has already become a front for international holdup men whose racketeering reaches into the high quarters of nearly every government."

Stamp collectors themselves are the last to claim that there are not nations that do make it a policy to victimize collectors who purchase their emissions, but it certainly is not true that "nearly every government" is guilty of the sin.

Yet, says Shenfield, "stamp collecting, once the vaunted avocation of King George V and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is slowly rotting at the core."

Our New York correspondent making inquiry about how this particular article happened to have been written, was advised by someone who know that when the idea of a stamp article was first broached to This Week, the author was told that unless an article could be written blasting the hobby, and dropping a bombshell among its adherents, none was wanted, inasmuch as any number had been printed over the past decade calling attention to the merits of philately.

The author's father, Lawrence Shenfield, Sr., is one of New York's leading collectors, and possessor of a renowned collection of Confederates. At a meeting of the Centenary Committee in New York, he regretted the appearance of such an article, especially just a matter of weeks before the opening of the great Exhibition designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American postage stamps.

With the facts in the Shenfield article collectors can have little argument, except for the use to which they are put. The article is written in such a manner that the casual reader finishes it with the feeling that stamp collecting is worse than a vile racket, and that as practiced today, it has nothing to justify its existence. Even our own government is taken to task; the high values of our early commemoratives is given as an example of how this country has milked collectors.

This may have been the case back in 1893 and 1898, when we did issue commemoratives with dollar values, but in this century, we have issued no commemorative with a higher face value than ten cents. Yet, from the Shenfield article, the reader would be led to believe that these high dollar values are still the rule when he reads that...the (Columbian) set became immensely popular overnight, and issues with plenty of high denominations have remained the rule in many countries."

One effect of the article on newer collectors is already known, and is supplied to us by one of our advertisers, Herman Herst, Jr., of Shrub Oak, N. Y. Mr. Herst is interested in furthering stamp collecting among wounded servicemen, and the Wednesday following the appearance of the article he made one of his occasional visits, this one to the Castle Point, N. Y. Veterans Hospital. In the course of the evening, one of the invalided servicemen took Mr. Herst aside, and said,

"I'm sort of ashamed of collecting after that article in This Week. Several of the boys here who don't collect read it, and while they have always kidded us about collecting, now they tell

us that we're suckers on top of it. We don't have too much money to spend, and even the dollar or so a week that I put into stamps can go into something else if it really is such a racket."

Mr Herst of course explained to the veteran that the article was full of half truths and that many of its conclusions were incorrect, but the seeds of doubt had been planted in this serviceman's mind, and even if he was resold on his original feeling that stamp collecting was worth his time, attention and money, there must have been hundreds, if not thousands, who read the article and accepted it as fact.

Stamp collecting has benefitted immeasurably in the past decade or two from the wealth of favorable publicity that has been given it by newspapers and magazines. During that time a few derogatory articles have been written, the worst of which was a merciless attack on the hobby by Esquire some years ago. However, in each case, these articles were written by outsiders who had never tasted the pleasures of the hobby, and who for one reason or another felt that it deserved the attention of a vitriolic pen.

This instance, however, where a writer who is a collector himself, and the son of a widely known collector, resorts to the sensational merely to sell an article to a publication more interested in a "bombshell effect" than in solid fact and sound reporting, is quite probably unique.

Envelope Made Plea For Peace in the 1850's

WHEN ALL THE WORLD IS PREPARED FOR WAR, WAR BECOMES ALMOST INEVITABLE.

"'Tis time to sheathe the sword and spare mankind."

We know of but one anthem composed and sung by Angels, and that most harmoniously combines the GLORY of GOD in the HIGHEST, with PEACE ON EARTH, and GOOD-WILL TO MAN.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS,

ALL THINGS
WHATSO-
EVER YE WOULD
THAT MEN
SHOULD DO TO
YOU, DO
YE EVEN SO
TO THEM.

All they that
take
the sword,
shall
perish with the
sword.

IF YE
FORGIVE
NOT MEN THEIR
TRESPASSES,
NEITHER WILL
YOUR HEAVENLY
FATHER FOR.
GIVE YOU.

God hath
made
of one blood
all
nations of
men.

NATION
SHALL NOT
LIFT UP SWORD
AGAINST NATION,
NEITHER
SHALL THEY
LEARN WAR
ANY MORE.

FOR THEY SHALL BE CALLED THE CHILDREN OF GOD.

PEACE SOCIETIES are founded on the principle of the Paternity of God, and the Universal Brotherhood of Man, as taught and exemplified in the Bible; and their object is to prove that all War is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the best interests of mankind; they propose a general Disarming of Nations, and the establishment of a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, and they earnestly invite the co-operation of all who are desirous of alleviating human misery, and promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow-creatures.



W A O
APR 21 1851
Mr. Wm. Koenig
Sybertsville
Pa. Luzerne County Pa.



RECURRENCE TO NO MAN EVIL FOR EVIL.

Re
sta
for
be
Gi
fir
an

—Courtesy Michael Zemany, Jr.

This very interesting cover with 3¢ 1851 stamp, mailed from Tamaqua, Pa., sometime in the 1850's, shows that pleas for peace must have been common, even in those times. The postmark is in black, but does not tie the stamp, and the envelope itself is in light blue with black printing hereon. We believe that most of the envelope will be legible in reproduction, but right beneath the stamp it reads: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men." Right margin reads: "Vengeance is mine saith the Lord." Bottom margin: "The best means of preparing for peace is simply a general disarming." The envelope is addressed to Mr. Wm. Koenig, Sybertsville, Luzerne County, Pa., and was found by an antique collector and given to his brother, a stamp collector.

EN
ad
The

This Matter Of "Philatelic Research"

By STEPHEN G. RICH

A reader writes in, asking some very pointed questions about what is usually called "Philatelic Research" and suggesting that an article in this paper might help him and others to know what it is, what good it does, and so forth. "Mr. L. of Elko," it is a pleasure to help you as far as possible.

Be it said, first of all, that the term "Philatelic Research" is widely and loosely used. Most of those who use it don't even know what RESEARCH is; and also there are those who don't know what is or isn't philatelic. Let's waive the latter qualification, because the border line of philately is not very clearly defined. Let's concentrate on "research."

Little Help From Dictionaries

The dictionaries won't help us very much. Not even the unabridged Webster, most reliable record of word usage and word meaning of them all, helps as needed in this situation. Instead of citing various statements, from dictionaries, books on "How to Do Research in Education" and the like, it may save time to make a new statement:

Research is the discovery of new facts or of relationships not previously known between facts already reported and recorded. There is genuine research in establishing by a new procedure, or from known facts, a relationship which may be in part previously unknown. Research may often upset previously held ideas as to what are the facts or the relationships; or it may verify beyond dispute what has previously been accepted offhand as correct.

In recent years, writers on stamp subjects have given the name of "research" to much that isn't properly labelled that way. The attempt logically to argue for a certain view, whether an old or a new one, isn't research at all. But such an attempt is most often made on the basis of facts or relationships discovered by recent research.

Let's come down to brass tacks.

Watch Colors

We have long known that many of the 2-cent stamps of the U.S. in the period roughly from 1908 to 1916, came in two markedly different color groups—the "carmine" and the "lake" group of shades of each 2¢ stamp. The new fact, discovered in 1939 and well ballyhooed by Mr. Yohannesiantz who discovered it, is that the carmine stamps of this group can all be changed to the "lake" color by exposure to heat, not too intense, but continued for a fair number of hours. The discovery of this fact is research. Any conclusions as to the standing of the darker color varieties of these 2¢ stamps is not research at all.

Where the facts on a subject are on record, but distributed

Continued on Page 4

LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS

GEORGE W. LINN..... Editor
CARL P. RUETH..... Associate Editor

Publication Office..... 2. Court St. Sidney, Ohio

Mail Address..... P. O. Box 378, Sidney, Ohio

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Monday April 28, 1947

ADVERTISING RATES

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Of How Much Value Is The A.S.D.A. Label?

The above question comes to us from a small dealer in Illinois. We can only answer this question with references to this particular dealer for we know his situation and other things which makes it possible for us to reply to him as an



GEO. LINN

individual and our advice to him is that the use of the label in his advertising and on his stationery is not worth to him the price of the annual dues. This is our frank opinion based on our knowledge of what the ASDA has done or may do. The whole fault for this situation lies wholly within the ASDA itself, no one is to blame except the men who are active in the organization. We might have told this young dealer that if several hundred younger dealers or dealers of any

Now comes another matter that has some bearing on some of the remarks above. A number of big daily papers printed recently in their colored magazine section a stamp story titled "The Big Stick-Up In Stamps", this is by Lawrence W. Shenfield, A. P. S. Member 20051, indicating that he has been a member for probably a year or more. How long he has been a collector we do not know but the story he has written gives some evidence that he has a bit of stamp knowledge, but that he leans to spectacular writing for which he doubtless collected a fair price.

There is some good in the story, some things that any sane collector can read and overlook, but for a story to go to the general public, millions of them as this story has gone, it is a great discredit to our hobby and contains much that is

→
Shenfield

questionable altho of the sensational type of material that looks good in colored pages in a newspaper.

The ASDA could through a first class organization, head off many such discreditable things as this and see that good copy is given out if properly organized.

Just how long it is going to take to get the boys together and realize that their first duty is to their customers rather than to themselves is a question, but it is high time that the organization awakens to these facts.

When this time comes, we will gladly urge every stamp dealer to join.

What we want to see is life in the ASDA, life that makes it a real organization. We would like to see it carry regular advertising space in every stamp journal featuring the symbol of the ASDA and pointing out to collectors that they can deal with safety with the dealers who show this symbol of membership. Such a plan if run right would bring most all reputable dealers into the fold, provided that the ASDA made it its business to see that the boys maintained a sound reputation.

The Philatelic Press of the country should be included in a special group and some ethical business practices mapped out for the boys to follow. We would like to believe in the ASDA. We will believe in it and we will support it, if and when it merits such belief and support.

Re Clarence Wilson Cover
May 28 - 1861 - June 3 1861

July 2nd, 1947.

Mr. L. L. Shenfield,
Empire State Bldg.,
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Larry:

I thought that you would like to see the enclosed photographs which were sent to me by my good friend Clarence Wilson of Detroit.

I am also enclosing copy of my letter to Wilson and I will appreciate your comments. If you wish you can send the photos and letter over to Mac and request him to return same to me but do not do this unless you think it worth while.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.
ADVERTISING

350 FIFTH AVENUE • Empire State Building • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

July the eighth
19 47

Dear Stan:

Thanks very much for the photograph of the "after July 1st cover to Columbianna, Ala. It looks to me as though you have described it perfectly. Since June 3rd was a Monday, it could be that that was the first time the postmaster could get hold of the attorneys who apparently impounded the letter by signing across the flap. So the guy paid no attention to the June 1st "Due 10".

There's no use turning it over to Mac that I can see.

Best regards,

Carry

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

July 10, 1947.

Mr. L. L. Shenfield,
Empire State Bldg.,
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Larry:

Yours of the 8th re - the two photos that I sent you of the cover from Philadelphia, Miss to Columbianna, Ala. Inasmuch as I did not make these photos and the prints are the only ones that I have will you kindly return them.

I think that it is quite an interesting cover.

Yours etc.,

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

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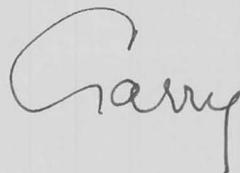
July twenty-eighth
19 47

Dear Stan:

Enclosed are the photographs of the Philadelphia cover. I am sorry I inadvertently kept these as I thought of course you had made the prints.

I am not going to do any more on Dietz for a while and I will try to get the cover in the fall. If he has anything on the March delivery dates I will know about it soon enough.

Sincerely,



Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. ^Wt. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

July 30, 1947.

Mr. Van Dyk MacBride,
744 Broad St.,
Newark 2, N.J.

Dear Mac:

The enclosed photo prints were sent to me by Clarence Wilson of Detroit. I have no duplicates so please return these. This is an interesting little study and I thought that you would like to see it. Incidentally I sent it down to Larry and his analysis agreed with mine. Would you care to comment?

Les Brookman sent me a photo print of a valentine cover in the collection of Jeff Jones. It has six one cent 1851 and was mailed from New Orleans on Feb. 11 (1852?). The stamps are all from Plate 2. In its present condition the photo print would not produce a good illustration but I can, by retouching produce quite a good reproduction. If you want me to go ahead a print will cost you \$2.00.

The N.O. postmark was in red and is very faint in the print but I can bring it out to fine advantage.

It is addressed to Maine.

Sincerely yours,

Aug. 6, 1947.

Mr. Van Dyk MacBride,
744 Broad St.,
Newark 2, N.J.

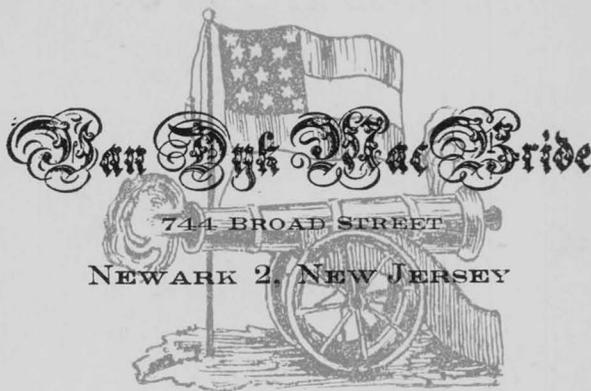
Dear Mac:

Yours of the 4th received with return of the cover from Philadelphia, Miss. to Columbianna, Ala. You will recall that it was mailed on May 28, 1861. On the back, it had the notation "Received this package by a due course of mail June 3, 1861." I suppose it is just a question as to whether it was delivered at Columbianna, Ala. before June 1st, 1861, or after.

If there had been no notation of the June 3, 1861 on back it would have been just another prior to June 1st, 1861 cover. If it was delivered after June 1st then it should have been marked "Due 5." I am convinced that in spite of the notation it was received and delivered prior to the June 1st dead-line.

Give Jones a little more time to reply to your letter, then if you do not hear let me know and I'll see if I can get any action.

Sincerely yours,



August 4th, 1947.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
33 North Fort Thomas Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Stanley:

Thanks for letting me see the photographs^(x) of that interesting cover bearing a pair of pen cancelled U.S. 1857 stamps and postmarked Philadelphia, Miss. May 28 (1861). This is of course a case of "U.S. stamps used in the Seceded States". The only unusual thing I see about it is the fact that while it was mailed on May 28th, the notation on the reverse indicates that it was not received until June 3, 1861. The latter date being of course, three days after the use of U.S. stamps in the South became illegal.

However, I have seen other similar examples. In those hectic days it was apparently left to the local postmasters to decide whether or not to honor U.S. stamps when used "over" the June 1st date. This envelope contained legal documents, was addressed to a court clerk, and certain "legal" notations and signatures appear thereon, as was required in such cases. Quite possibly the postmaster in the small town of Columbianna, Ala. decided to accept it "as is", as it had been mailed before June 1st. If you or Larry have some different "analysis", I'd be glad to hear what it is.

Thanks for telling me about the photo of Jefferson Jones' Valentine bearing six 1¢ 1851 stamps. As I am now only interested in those bearing 1847 stamps, I will not bother about a photograph of this one. However, I do wish you would write Mr. Jones as you offered to do, and give my request for a photo of his 1847 Valentine, and enclosure(?), a push. I wrote him sometime ago, but have had no reply.

I have a note from Saul Newbury this morning saying that he had duly received the Valentine which I returned to him via you for photographing. However, I have not received prints of that Valentine from you as yet, - I am looking forward to them.

As ever,

MacB/HK

⊗ Returned herewith

The 1947 Centenary Exhibition

BY PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

A great and important exhibition has closed. The philatelic public has had the opportunity of viewing some of the grandest pieces known to international philately. Upward of two hundred thousand visitors were present. We believe every State in the Union was represented and large delegations were present from South America, Europe and Africa. Although we were there before the Show opened and remained after it closed, we could see but a small portion of the several thousand frames. If one glanced at each frame once it would have been necessary to walk at least five miles.

We tried to view all of the United States Issues as well as the high lights of other countries and will endeavor to point out some of the unusual.

The miniature sheet was a great success and the postal receipts which exceeded a half million dollars by Thursday night almost doubled before the Show closed. From the time the doors opened until they closed there were long lines before the Post Office windows. We do not recall one minute when you could have walked up to any window and made a purchase without standing in line. The Post Office exhibit was in charge of Robert E. Fellers, Supt. Division of Stamps and Herbert S. Chamberlin, Asst. Supt. The day the Show opened the crowd awaiting entrance stretched almost three blocks. Attendance exceeded any Show ever held at the Grand Central Palace.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing had their usual press and printed the 5c blue portion on sheets that had been partially printed in Washington. In addition, they had one of their best engravers, Mr. Groves, on hand to show how the die is made. Transfer rolls, plates and stamps in different stages of manufacture were to be viewed under the supervision of Mr. John M. Smith, Supt. of the Bureau Stamp Division and his able assistant, Mrs. Etta Johns. They went out of their way to answer all questions and help make the exhibit of the Bureau a real attraction.

The envelope people brought a press from Dayton and printed the special Air Mail stamped envelope. They were equally courteous. The Swiss Government had a most elaborate exhibit which we will endeavor to describe at a later date. They must have spent thousands of dollars to interest the American collector in Switzerland and Swiss stamps. Now as to the stamps themselves.

In the Court of Honor were to be found some of the world's greatest rarities. A U. S. 5c buff Alexandria on cover together with the unique 5c blue on a second cover. There were 5c and 10c Baltimores on blue and on white on covers, all in the finest possible condition. A unique vertical pair of the 5c Brattleboro as well as a Millbury and a New Haven. A reconstructed sheet of six St. Louis showed two of the famous 20c which were only found for the first time years after the 5c and 10c were known. Other early U. S. general issues were shown on cover.

The Caspary collection of Confederate Postmasters, the finest and choicest ever assembled including every provisional known was viewed by many for the first

time. Truly a lot worthy of a special trip to New York to see. The English Government loaned for exhibition the original die used to produce the first stamp—the Penny Black of 1840. His Majesty, George VI, kindly send a number of pages from his well known collection of Great Britain. The essay and proofs of the Penny Black together with pages showing blocks from each of the eleven plates including the very rare plate 11.

Hawaii was represented by several each of the 2c, 5c, and 13c (both types) Missionaries. First issue Belgium, in blocks both mint and used with quite an array of the second issue in blocks. A cover showing the Mauritius Post Office 1d and 2d as well as a piece cover with a pair of 2c. The stamps of Switzerland were shown in profusion, many of the fine things such as the block of the Double Geneva, belonging to the Swiss Government.

The 1 cent British Guinea was there as well as singles and blocks of the second issue. British North America was represented by a mint lower left corner pair of the 12 pence Canada, a second pair with sheet margins at the bottom, singles and multiples of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shillings on cover. Ceylon early imperforates in multiples. We especially noted a used horizontal pair of the rare 4d. There was to be seen early Uruguay in blocks including a mint block of 15 of the 80c green Delegencia—one of three blocks known. The world's finest lot of Cape of Good Hope was also present.

Start in with A and go through to W and almost every stamp issued before 1870 was exhibited. One could have spent the entire week in viewing these choice pieces without noticing all of the gorgeous items exhibited. The stamps in the Court of Honor were not classified as to ownership so we are unable to credit the owners.

The finest collection of United States issues shown was the Philip Ward exhibition of 1847-1945 showing mint blocks of about every stamp in superb condition

from first to last together with a good number of choice early covers. Every judge of 19th Century U. S. on the Committee without exception was in favor of awarding this collection the "Grand Award" as best collection in the Show but the award was not made because Mr. Ward was a professional. Had the catalogue differentiated against the professional, the stamps would not have been exhibited.

The Ward collection included mint blocks of 16 of the 1847 5c and a block of six of the 10c—the finest and largest known. In the 1851 series, 1c a mint block from each plate, including a corner block showing Type III (99R2); one of two blocks of the 5c, two blocks of the 10c showing several types together with a perfection mint block of ten of the 12c. Pairs of the imperforate 24c, 30c, 90c which are not known in blocks. Other outstanding mint pieces—1857 complete including a unique block of the 5c brick red, 1861 August complete in singles with blocks of the 3c, 10c, 1861 complete 1c to 90c with a unique 5c buff. The grills in different size blocks including the unique block of the 12c "Z" grill. The 1869 inverts including a mint 30c, all values 1c to 90c complete in blocks including one of two blocks known of the 15c I, this in a block of nine. The others were mostly in larger blocks, 1869 reissues unique blocks of the 6c, 12c, 15c, 90c. All of the grilled 1870 blocks known. The Bank Note complete with every reissue and special print. All the dollar blocks of the Columbians and Omahas. The 1901 inverts in singles with blocks of the 1c, 2c (two known) and 4c (five known). All the blue papers in blocks as well as the imperforate 5c error. Among the covers Baltimore 5c on blue and on white, Baltimore 10c on white. First day cover of the 5c N. Y. and 5c N. Y. "R.H.M.", covers showing Western usage, patriotic, locals, carriers and numerous combinations and unusual usages.

The Newbury collection included singles of most varieties from 1847-1869 together with a magnificent lot of covers,

(Continued on Page 543)

\$100.00 -- \$500.00 -- \$1000.00

Have you ever owned a thousand dollar, (1000.00) stamp? Or even a Hundred Dollar stamp? This is your chance to get one of the highest face value stamps ever put out by the U. S.

These extreme high values are used for Revenue purposes, and each stamp is individually numbered for identification. They are all bright, clean copies, each punched with a single round hole. At these prices we believe every collector will want to own at least one, if not the set, of the large, handsome high values.

\$1,000.00 Orange, Cat. \$4.00 only 90c
\$100.00 Green, at the very low price of 15c
Special, the pair, 98c

We also offer the other three values to complete the set, (R246-R250), \$30.00 Vermillion, 17c; \$60.00 Brown, 30c; \$500.00 Blue, \$1.75.

1936, 10 and 20 PESO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

These are the two highest values issued for postage in the Philippines, their combined face value is \$15.00; as the result of some looting after the recapture of Manila, we can offer these at very low prices.

	10 P.	20 P.	Pair
A. Centering practically perfect, mint	7.50	3.50	10.00
B. Very fine centering, mint	4.95	2.50	7.00
C. Perforations clear of design, mint	3.50	1.95	5.25
D. Perforations cut design, mint	2.50	1.50	3.75

1903 2c KING EDWARD IMPERFORATE (#90a)

This early imperforate is not nearly so common as the low price would indicate. We advise early purchase.

Mint single, 30c; pair 60c; block, \$1.20; margin blocks, \$1.35; corner margin blocks, \$1.50.

Set of four corner blocks, \$7.00
Plate and Imprint block of 8, \$7.50

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FIRST-DAY-COVER.

MAY 23RD 1947

Dr. SUN-YAT-SEN. LONDON-PRINT.



R No. 14446

AIR-MAIL!

Messrs. Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News

Mr. George P. Stilphen, Editor,

P.O. Box 1660.

PORTLAND (2) Maine.

U.-S.-A.

Foreign New Issues

BOLIVIA—Provisionals—On the Chinchilla 75 blue centavos stamp the following overprint has been surcharged. 1947—Habilitada—Bs. 1.40" in both red and black ink. The red evidently varies in shading as some copies seem to be orange. *Tribune Stamp Co.*

CHINA—Postage—We illustrate today a First Day Cover of the New "Torch Design" Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, London Print, issued May 23, 1947. Far Eastern Stamp Co. in Shanghai writes that as far as issued the set consists of a \$500.00 olive

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Postage—June 10th is the Fifth Anniversary of the destruction and annihilation of the entire town of Lidice by the Nazis. To sym-

(Continued on Page 541)



green, \$1000.00 red center, green frame, \$2000.00 maroon and blue and \$5000.00 black and orange.

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U. S. PRESIDENTIALS**

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V. F. to Sup. Blks.	.60	1.95	19.00
	\$2.00 #833		
Fine Singles	.80	2.75	27.00
V. F. to Sup. Singles	1.00	3.25	32.00
F. Blks. of Four	6.00	19.50	
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YOUR STAMP SERVICE
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The 1947 Centenary

(Continued from page 535)

mostly with beautiful single copies, nicely tied. Three outstanding covers that caught our eye were an 1851 strip of three 1c showing the famous Type I (7R1) tied with a red cancellation. A perfection 1c III (99R2) with sheet margins at bottom tied with a red New York carrier postmark, undoubtedly the finest used copy known and the third cover a beautiful item showing an 1857 90c, 30c, 10c and 1c, the finest 90c cover known. The Newbury collection also showed single used copies of the 1869 inverts.

The William O. Sweet collection made by his late father, Frank R. Sweet, one of our greatest collectors, is undoubtedly the grandest and choicest lot of the 1847 issue ever assembled. It included a reconstructed sheet of 200 of the 1847 put together by and from the collection of Henry C. Gibson. A strip of five and strip of three of the 10c on one cover, appearing as a block of 8. A strip of ten of the 10c showing sheet margins at top and sides together with a block of fourteen with side margins (a complete row of 10 stamps together with the first four stamps of the next row). These two pieces were found on one cover. A complete horizontal strip of ten of the 5c on cover, a perfection vertical block of 8 of the 5c in a rich brown shade with beautiful red cancellation, Ex Waterhouse — Sinkler. The Sweet frames were among the finest in the show and attracted much attention from the serious students of our early issues.

C. C. Hart had a grand lot of 1847 with covers from most states and a grand block of four of the 5c used. Geo. C. Sturgeon showed a nice array of used blocks, both early and late. S. A. Tanenbaum had mint 19th Century singles and 20th blocks in the finest of condition. We especially noted a pair of the 8c Omaha part perf. and a 2c 1901 invert.

C. I. Demuth had plate blocks of about everything in the way of Bureau Issues starting with the 1894 2c plate 1. Just try and get together some of these early stamps and you will realize how difficult they are to find.

Harold C. Brooks' collection (not for competition) was in our humble estimation without exception, the finest collection of early U. S. covers shown. Every item in the five frames was a choice and scarce piece. Magnificent Pony Express covers were especially attractive. Mr. Brooks makes no aim at completeness but after many years has developed a taste for the finest to be found in our early issues. He shows a developed philatelic taste seldom found.

Sir Nicholas Waterhouse had two frames of very choice early U. S., a pair of N. Y. 5c used from Philadelphia, two

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1947

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covers each with a 5c and 10c 1847 one with red railroad cancellation tying the two stamps to the cover, a second tied by blue grid with Phila. postmark on cover. A beautiful block of the 90c 1861 with bright red cancellation. A beautiful mint block of the 90c 1857. A superb square mint block 20 1c 1851 with imprint and plate 1 at left. An equally

fine block of 16 of the 1851 3c orange brown. A Millbury on cover, a vertical strip 3 10c 1847 unused.

Miss Metta Heathcote had a fine single collection including an unused set of the 1869 inverts of which but two sets are known, the second set being split among three collections.

(To Be Continued)

Scott Album Supplements

Coming Up During July

SUPPLEMENTARY PAGES FOR U. S. ALBUMS:

- National (Supp. #14), for 1944-45-46 issues, 75c.
- American (Supp. #7), for 1946 issues, 50c.
- U. S. Commemorative (Supp. #11), for 1944-45-46 issues, 50c.
- U. S. Administration (Canal Zone & P. I., #9) for 1943-44-45-46 issues, 50c.

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- Germany & Colonies (#11), \$1.
- Northern Europe (#9), 50c.
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- Italy & Colonies (#11), \$1.
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 322-2315 C66-72, CES-9 1.10
 329-3018 C84-8870
 342-4420 C106-11260
 355-5815 CE1-230

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 C1-560 C2270
 C20-2365 77-82, C12-13. .40
 Italian Colonies 83-87, C14-16. .35
 42-4525 Tripolitania
 Ital. East Africa
 21-26, C12-13. .35 C29-3265

IRVING MUNOWITZ

1940 Strauss St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Foreign New Issues

(Continued from page 541)

green, statue; 75c+25c, rose, coat-of-arms; 1.50fr+50c olive, cloisters and the 3.50fr+2.50 blue, two ecclesiastics holding a replica of the Abbey.

—Tribune Stamp Co.

NEW ZEALAND—Postage — A new complete set has been issued portraying a youthful picture of King George. The values received are 2d orange, 4d rose



lilac, 5d gray, 6d rose, 8d deep purple, 9d brown, all small size and 1sh, brown center, red frame, 1sh 3p brown and blue, 2sh orange and green and 3sh brown and green.

Officials—The above design has been surcharged "Official" in black for Official use on the following values: 2d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 9d, 1sh and 2sh.

—General Stamp Co.

POLAND—Postage—Additional values to the Famous People set are as follows: 5 zloty olive, Dramatics, Boguslawski, Modrzejewska, Jaracz; 6 zloty, dark green, Prose, Swietochowski, Zeromski, Prus; 15 zloty grey brown, Poets, Wyspi-

anski, Slowacki, Kasprowicz; and 20 zloty black, Adam Mickiewicz Poet.

—Penny Black Stamp Co.

ROMANIA—Postage—New values in the current Head of King Michael series have been caused by inflation. A 10,000 lei blue small size, a 15,000 lei ultramarine, large size and 36,000 lei lilac, large.

—Penny Black Stamp Co.

SARAWAK — Postage — The current "White Rajah" series of Sarawak have been surcharged with Royal Cypher overprints symbolizing the transference of



Sarawak to the British Crown. There are 15 values to the set with red or black overprints. 1c black ovpt., 2c red ovpt., 3c red ovpt., 4c black ovpt., 6c black ovpt., 8c black ovpt., 10c black ovpt., 12c black ovpt., 15c red ovpt., 20c red ovpt., 25c red ovpt., 50c red ovpt., \$1.00 black ovpt., \$2.00 black ovpt., and \$5.00 black ovpt.

—Tribune Stamp Co.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—Postage—The Victory set from this Colony has arrived. It consists of four small attractive stamps. The 1d carmine, Queen Elizabeth; 2d gray black, King George; 3d blue, Princess Elizabeth; and 6d orange,

LATEST NEW ISSUES

ABYSSINIA—Selassie Sesquicentennial, 3 val., comp.97
 ABYSSINIA—50th Ann. of Postal System, 5 val., comp. 1.39
 ABYSSINIA—50th Ann. of Postal System, Spec. Del., 2 val.55
 AUSTRIA—Vienna Fair, 8 val., comp.15
 BOLIVIA—New Surcharges, 1.40 on 75c, 3 val.16
 CHILE—Antarctica Claim, Maps, 2 val., comp.17
 DENMARK—New Semi-Postals, 3 vals., comp.28
 EGYPT—Evacuation Issue, 1 val., comp.08
 EGYPT—Inter-Parliamentary, 1 val., comp.08
 GERMANY—Military Airpost ovptd. "Inselpost". For use in Rhodes . . . 4.40
 GERMANY—New 1 Mk., Dove09
 GREECE—Victory Issue, 8 val., comp.2.75
 LIBERIA—U. S. Centenary Exhibit., post and airs, 4 val., comp. 1.25
 MONACO—U. S. Centenary Exhibit., 6 val., comp.1.19
 NORWAY—Tercentenary Issue, 11 val., comp.1.21
 RUSSIA—Election Issue, 17 val., comp.1.79
 SAN MARINO—25L and 50L Parcel Post pairs25
 SAN MARINO—Roosevelt Memorial, 14 val., comp.7.98
 Same—On 3 Arterraft First Day Covers8.00
 SWITZERLAND—Commem. Air, U. S. Flight, 1 val., comp.97
 SARAWAK—Commem. Sarawak's new status as a Crown Colony. Ovptd.
 Cypher, 15 val., comp.6.82
 TRANSJORDAN—Change of Colors, 6 val.44

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NEW JERSEY

The 1947 Centenary Exhibition

BY PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

(Continued from page 543)

Philip G. Strauss exhibited five frames of choice early U. S. covers. Every item was clean and fresh with stamps in fine condition. We particularly noted a first issue red Baltimore Carrier in upper left corner of the envelope with an 1851 3c in upper right, both cancelled with a clear sharp blue Baltimore postmark. A superb block of four of the 1851 3c with bright red Annapolis postmark was especially pretty. We feel the judges would not have gone amiss by giving this a better than fourth award. We think real consideration should be given to the point of "difficult to find" but are well aware that this was not mentioned in the instructions to judges. Today, too much is stressed on "write-up" which may be copied from numerous printed articles.

What are we holding—an exhibition of stamps—or an exhibition of scrapbooks? Why, Sir Nicholas Waterhouse received a fourth award for a choice lot of early U. S., every piece of which was of more importance and value than the entire collection of 5c Flag stamps, which was given a second award we cannot say. The latter, by the way, was well written up and consisted mostly of a single of each stamp together with a constructed miniature sheet showing the four corners, a stamp with margins at top, bottom and sides and a normal variety. These were nicely fitted together and cancelled. Such a collection could have been made by an expenditure of less than \$25 four years back. One judge stated: "The Flag stamps given the second award was one of the finest pieces of philatelic work he had ever seen and was worthy of a first prize". Another judge remarked: "Junk, should not be given frame space". We think before another show takes place we should consider what we are endeavoring to exhibit. Why, under such ruling, the former Lichtenstein collections would receive nothing for he generally mounted his stamps without a single word of write-up. We know when he sent us his Capes for the Washington Show and again in Philadelphia, he remarked that those who knew stamps would appreciate the fine things and he did not care about the others.

But to go on with our story. Mr. John R. Boker, Jr. had five frames of choice early precancels. He showed a Wheeling, Va. 1847 5c and 10c precancel—the former, by the way, seems to be much the scarcer—and a 2c Black Jack "Jefferson, Ohio" in black—new to us—and we have been wondering if a second copy has been located. Mr. John M. Gardner had his collection well illustrated with the cancellations of his covers reproduced to show both front and back markings—a painstaking piece of work that added much to the interest of his exhibit.

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the best U. S. collection rightly went to M. Klep van Velthoven of Brussels. He truly had a magnificent lot, well worthy of competition with the best of the local exhibitors. It is seldom that we see a collection of our early issues, made abroad, which shows such knowledge and appreciation of our postal emissions. Mr. van Velthoven had a superb block of the 1847 with sheet margins at bottom and a red grid cancellation, a beautiful horizontal strip of three 10c an 1857 5c red brown, block of six and single on cover paying the 35c rate from Plattsville, Wisc.—abroad. A second cover showing a block of six of the same stamp. One piece especially attractive—1857 24c horizontal strip four tied to piece with a bright red cancellation. All of the items shown were choice in every way.

Mrs. Caroline Prentice Cromwell exhibited the finest of the 20th Century U. S. collections. She had all of the great rarities and outstanding errors of our late issues, such as a mint pair of the 1902 4c Schermack, blocks of the 1903 2c roulette and 2c part perf., all the blue papers all positions of the \$2 orange and black, a strip of four with plate number of the 3c 1910 Coil (#389), most of the unique Roosevelt proofs which the late President had the Bureau of Engraving & Printing make to his order as well as many other rare items.

The W. Parsons Todd collection, well known to those who have followed his activities, contained mint blocks of our issues, especially strong in the Bureau emissions. We especially noted shade blocks of the high denominations of 1894-1895 as well as plate blocks of the 1902 \$1 - \$2 - \$5. Mr. Aaron G. Carter, Jr. showed complete sheets of many of our

Unused U. S. Postage Dues

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J6 fine .125 J27 vf .50 J43 fine .350
J19 vf .200 J28 vf .375 J44 fine .150
J20 vf .125 J22-8 vf.8.00 J51 vf .1450
J26 fine .40 J33 fine .100 J52 fine .85
[45]

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Q12	\$1 Parcel Post	12.00	.50
277	\$2 Blue	18.00	15.00

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late varieties including a sheet of the \$5 green and black.

In the group of any stamp or issue specialized, Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy showed her Omaha series which included blocks of all values and a vertical strip of four
(Continued on Page 563)

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M. J. FENSTER

115 Columbia St., ELMIRA, N. Y.

Page 560

Brazilian Philatelic Notes

BY DR. MARIO DE SANTIS SANCTIS
(Trans. by Ralph E. Warner)

Centenary Celebration of the First United States Stamps

On the 17th of May there opened in Rio de Janeiro the Philatelic Fair celebrating the centenary of the first stamps issued by the United States. The exhibition was organized by the *Club Filatelico do Brasil* and sponsored by the Brazilian Post Office Department. The post office department celebrated the occasion with the issue of a miniature sheet and a set of envelopes and post cards with commemorative cancellations.

A special cancellation was used on the opening day and another will be used on May 24th, the closing day of the exhibition. In addition to this there is the official cachet used on the covers.

Translator's note: The envelope containing Dr. de Sanctis' information was dated from Rio, May 17 and, although it did not bear the new stamps it did carry the special cancellation and the cachet. The cancellation is a double ringed circle, 2.5 cms. in diameter. In the center is the date: 17/Maio/1947. Between the inner an outer rings are the words meaning: 1st centenary of the North American stamp/Rio de Janeiro-DF.

The cachet is a triple ringed circle measuring nearly 3.5 cms., struck in purple. The inner circle encloses a reproduction of the 5 cent 1847. The next one contains the Portuguese for "1st centenary of the North American stamp" and below that date: 1947 - 17 de maio - 1947. The outer circle contains the words: Correios e Telegrafos (Posts and telegraph) /Rio de Janeiro, D. F. The various parts of this inscription are separated by small stars. At the left of the city name are two initials that I cannot make out.

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913 5c Nether.	.08 .07	.32 .60 3.25
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942 3c Iowa	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
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The 1947 Centenary

(Continued from page 559)

of the 8c Omaha. Mr. Dana H. Stafford showed some of his "Vermont" items with the 1861 issue specialized. Some pieces that caught our fancy—a Brattleboro on cover, a cover with 1861 3c, 24c, 30c tied with red cancellation and a U. S. Confederate "through-the-lines" cover with the Confederate postage paid by a pair of the 5c blue instead of the usual 10c.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein had an outstanding lot of the 1c 1851-57 including a 1c plate 1L right pane complete in one piece together with a block of 91 from the left pane. Two other very pretty as well as rare items were a cover showing a pair of the 1c from the rare plate 3 used with a 3c 1851 to Italy and a horizontal strip of three of the 1857 1c V from the very rare plate 5 showing part of imprint on the left sheet margin. We have been looking for a mint block of this stamp for our own collection for years and have gotten to the point where we will even settle for a mint single, but without success. Stamps that can be identified as coming from this plate are few and far between.

The Mortimer Neinken collection of the 1c 1851-57, well known to all who have attended recent local exhibitions, had a good number of lovely pieces from these issues. The one item that appealed to us was a complete right pane of the 1c II 1851 from plate 2. We believe this is unique. As we recall, only about 3 panes of the 1851 1c exist and exactly two of the 3c. The 1c is from plate 1L and 2 and the 3c from plate 1L and 3L.

The well known 1c 1861 collection of E. Tudor Gross filled 5 frames and contained some beautiful pieces of this stamp in singles and blocks, unused and used, on and off cover.

Maurice F. Cole—a beautiful lot of the 2c Black Jacks. To us, one piece stood out above all others—a cover to Shanghai showing a 2c, 3c, 10c, 30c. Early U. S. covers showing a combination of four different denominations are unusually scarce. Ignatz Reiner had an equally attractive lot, extra illustrated with an "Andrew Jackson" frank, an autograph letter and a bank check of "Old Hickory". We felt this collection should have been recognized by the judges for it showed an unusual amount of philatelic hunting and selecting. We imagine it was not enough "scrap booky".

W. R. McCoy had a grand lot of Bureau plate numbers—especially interesting, a plate strip of four of the 1c 1901 inverted and a single 4c with plate number.

Howard A. Lederer, a specialized lot of the 2c black Harding including the rare perf. 11 rotary. The only thing we saw missing was the part perf. variety. He had the proofs, official notices and letters, newspaper clippings and everything else.

(To be Continued)

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Foreign New Issues

(Continued from Page 561)

and black, Roosevelt's grave at Hyde Park. The stamps are printed in attractive sheets of 25 stamps with "In Memoriam—Franklin D. Roosevelt" at the Top in English and at the bottom in Hungarian.
Tribune Stamp Co.
Gimbels Stamp Dept.

INDONESIA REPUBLIC.—Postage—A set of 5 stamps has come from this newly formed Republic. The 3 sen pink shows a bull and chains, this value is issued both perf. and imperf., the 5 sen blue perf. shows "Bandoeng Maret, 1946" and the 15c lilac, perf. and imperf. shows a plane flying over "Soerabaja Nopember 1945." All stamps bear the inscription "Repeoblic Indonesia". This is called the "Partisan" set. —General Stamp Co.

LIBERIA — Postage and Airmail — A set of 5c red postage and 12c green, 25c violet and 50c blue airmail values commemorates the Centenary Exhibition just held in N. Y. City. Liberia's first stamp, issued in 1860, is centered on the design. In upper left and right are reproductions of the U. S. 5c and 10c 1847's. Between the dates "1847-1860-1947" are inscribed.



NETHERLANDS—Postage — We illustrate today the new 10c Queen Wilhelmina. The color is a deep lilac red. K. Philips, Amsterdam-C reports that this is the first of a new set that will replace Scott's A45, A68 and A70 which will be withdrawn from sale.

NORFOLK ISLAND—Postage — On June 10, this island, a Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia, issued its first individual postage stamps. The
 (Continued on Page 568)



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 AUSTRIA—Vienna Fair, 8 val., comp.15
 BOLIVIA—New Surcharges, 1.40 on 75c, 3 val.16
 CHILE—Antarctica Claim, Maps, 2 val., comp.17
 DENMARK—New Semi-Postals, 3 vals., comp.28
 EGYPT—Evacuation Issue, 1 val., comp.08
 EGYPT—Inter-Parliamentary, 1 val., comp.08
 GERMANY—Military Airpost ovptd. "Inselpost". For use in Rhodes 4.49
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 GREECE—Victory Issue, 8 val., comp. 2.75
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 SAN MARINO—Roosevelt Memorial, 14 val., comp. 7.98
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 SARAWAK—Commem. Sarawak's new status as a Crown Colony. Ovptd. Cypher, 15 val., comp. 6.82
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NEW JERSEY

The 1947 Centenary Exhibition

BY PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

(Continued from Page 563)

There were several very fine U. S. revenue collections on view. The first award went to Philip Ward for his collection which included every known inverted center; among the lot, the unique 5c Proprietary green and black. The collection contained most of the known early multiples including such items as imperforate block of the \$15 Mortgage, a complete sheet of the \$200, also a block of six. In the perforate items were large blocks of the 3c and 4c Playing Cards, block four \$20 Probate of Will and three sheets of the \$200 (1st, 2nd, 3rd printings)—a unique set. There were seven copies of the Second Issue \$200 including one mint and one on the original document. The collection has 5 superb copies of the \$500.

The Morton Joyce collection had some beautiful early pieces including a large block of the 2c Proprietary, ultramarine, mint, a block of the \$25 imperforate also a sheet of the \$200 imperforate—one of two known.

Mr. B. H. Matthies had a wonderful collection of singles, practically complete including about all of the inverted centers. He was especially strong in the late issues and has most of those evasive 1940-1946 surcharges including the high denominations.

The H. W. Holcombe collection of Match and Medicine was most interesting and included many items on the original wrappers.

From the large and important collection of envelopes, the property of Mr. L. H. Barkhausen, we were privileged to see a few of his choice Nesbitt, Plimpton and other varieties. Mr. M. W. White, as usual, had a most attractive lot.

Among the stampless, Bob Chambers showed a fine lot of the early straight lines, possibly the finest collection ever gotten together. Joseph Carson showed the stampless covering the life of George Washington from 1732-1799. As these stampless are so popular today, we looked for more than the 18 frames shown.

Miss Katharine Matthies—the finest lot of Patriotic Covers—mostly with high values used abroad—that it has ever been our privilege to see. We would also say, without fear of contradiction, the choicest of its kind existing.

Charles F. Meroni showed some of his choicest early covers without and with stamps. He has many fine pieces and it has always been a pleasure to view his holdings. Edward Stern showed his collection of "Free Franked" covers, the most important lot ever assembled—a history of the United States. Harold C. Brooks—a magnificent lot of patriotics including some of the finest individual pieces known. Frank A. Hollowbush, a few pages from his choice lot of the Philadelphia Blood's Locals.

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Confederate States were well represented. The finest lot of the Postmaster Provisionals ever assembled were, of course, the A. H. Caspary lot in the Court of Honor. Outstanding collections were exhibited by August Dietz, H. C. Brooks, A. Earl Weatherly, Lawrence W. Shenfield, Van Dyke McBride and others. We know we have missed many other fine and important U. S. collections but, unfortunately, there was not enough time to see and do all one wished. To do justice to such a lot of stamps would have taken months, not days.

As to the foreign, the collection which struck our fancy and which we feel sure was a strong contender for the "Grand Award" was the Djalma da Fonseca Hermes collection of Brazil. The collection was so highly specialized from 1843-1946 that he not only filled 5 frames but had 14 volumes as well. Every known stamp, about every variety in blocks both unused and used, errors, covers, proofs—in fact, everything. In the 1st issue Bulls Eyes—a unique pane of 18 of the 90r unused, also one of two panes known used, a unique pane of the 60r used, smaller blocks of all three denominations in profusion. A glorious lot of singles with about every known cancellation. In all, 862 copies of the Bull's Eyes. In the

(Continued on Page 589)

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All catalog numbers quoted in this paper are those from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue unless otherwise specified.

Utah Commem. July 24th



To mark the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Utah, the Post Office Department announced today that a commemorative postage stamp will be issued for the first time at Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 24. It was on this date, one hundred years ago, that the first pioneers entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Of special delivery size, the stamp is arranged horizontally with a single outline frame. The central design is an original drawing depicting the first pioneers entering the valley of Great Salt Lake. Across the top in dark Gothic is the wording "United States Postage", and in the upper right corner is the denomination "3c". In the left central portion of the stamp is the lettering "This is the Place", a statement attributed to Brigham Young who led the pioneers on their journey to Utah. On a ribbon across the bottom appears "1847 The Utah Centennial 1947" in dark modified Roman.

Collectors desiring first day cancellations may send not in excess of 10 addressed envelopes, accompanied with remittance for the stamps to be affixed, to the Postmaster at Salt Lake City, Utah, in time for servicing before July 24. The envelope addressed to the Postmaster should be indorsed "First Day Covers, The Utah Centennial". The stamp will be issued in sheets of 50, and the initial printing is for 125,000,000.

NORWAY

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#177-80 (Mint)

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1943 FLAG ISSUE	Singles	Comp.
	Unused	Used Blk. Pls. Shts.
909 5c Poland	.14 .10	.60 1.50 7.50
910 5c Czech	.10 .08	.40 .85 4.00
911 5c Norway	.08 .07	.32 .60 3.25
912 5c Luxem.	.08 .06	.32 .60 3.25
913 5c Nether.	.08 .07	.32 .60 3.25
914 5c B'gium	.08 .06	.32 .55 3.25
915 5c France	.08 .07	.32 .80 3.25
916 5c Greece	.11 .08	.44 1.10 6.00
917 5c Jugo.	.10 .07	.40 .90 4.50
918 5c Albania	.12 .08	.48 1.00 5.50
919 5c Austria	.10 .08	.40 1.10 4.50
920 5c Den'k	.12 .08	.48 1.10 5.25
926 5c Korea	.14 .11	.55 1.50 7.50

1944-1946 COMMEMORATIVES

921 3c Railroad	.06 .02	.24 .45 3.00
922 3c Steamship	.05 .02	.20 .42 2.25
923 3c Telegraph	.05 .02	.20 .40 2.25
924 3c Cor'dor	.07 .02	.30 .55 3.50
925 3c Movie	.05 .02	.20 .40 2.25
927 3c Florida	.05 .02	.20 .35 2.25
928 5c Confer.	.06 .03	.24 .40 3.50
929 3c I.Jima	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
930 1c Roose.	.02 .01	.06 .12 .75
931 2c Roose.	.04 .03	.16 .24 2.00
932 3c Roose.	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
933 5c Roose.	.06 .04	.24 .40 3.25
934 3c Army	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
935 3c Navy	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
936 3c C.Guard	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
937 3c Al Smith	.04 .01	.16 .25 3.75
938 3c Texas	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
939 3c M.Marine	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
940 3c Discharge	.04 .01	.16 .25 4.00
941 3c Tenn.	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
942 3c Iowa	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
943 3c Smith	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
944 3c Kearny	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
945 3c Edison	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.75
946 3c Pulitzer	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
947 3c Cent.	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25
948 3c Doctor	.04 .02	.16 .25 2.25

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	Pl. Blks.	Blks.	Singles
	Mint	Used	Mint Used
631 1 1/2 Rotary Imp.	5.00	2.20	.55 .50
632-42 1-10c Reg. Issue	8.00	3.60	.90 .12
658-68 1-10c Kansas	65.00	48.00	11.75 9.00
669-79 1-10c Nebraska	72.00	52.00	13.00 9.00
692-701 11-50c Reg. Issue	22.00	15.00	3.60 .16
704-15 1/2-10c Bi Cent.	10.50	6.20	1.55 .16
795-6, 798-802 7 Issues	3.60	2.50	.62 .11
803-34 1/2-\$5 Presidential	59.00	50.00	12.50 1.35
835-8 4 Issues	3.25	1.65	.40 .05
852-8 7 Issues	3.45	2.30	.60 .07
909-20, 926 Flags Cpl.	9.50	4.00	1.00 .85

MINT SHEETS

BELOW MARKET

704 1/2c Bi Cent.	1.00
705 1c Bi Cent.	3.50
706 1 1/2c Bi Cent.	6.00
707 2c Bi Cent.	3.00
708 3c Bi Cent.	10.50
709 4c Bi Cent.	5.60
716 2c Lake Placid	5.50
726 Oglethorpe	7.00
727 3c Newburgh	6.00
733 3c Byrd	9.75
739 3c Wisconsin	4.50
740-1 1 & 2c Parks	2.50

Our latest Summer 1947 Catalogue will be sent on your request. It is popular priced and it is complete with Mint Sheets and Canal Zone.

M & S STAMP SERVICE

38 PARK ROW,

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

The 1947 Centenary

(Continued from page 579)

second issue slanting figures, 49 copies of the 180r, 38 of the 300r and 36 of the 600r including used blocks of the 180r and 600r.

Dr. Hermes brought with him a letter of introduction from a mutual friend in Brazil so that we not only visited with him during the Exhibition but he and his charming wife visited us in Philadelphia after the show had closed. Never in our philatelic activities have we met a more gracious collector. A gentleman of the old school, he has collected the stamps of Brazil for 55 years. During that time his interest has continued to grow and he has been able to assemble the finest collection of Brazil in existence.

Among the other foreign collections of outstanding merit was the wonderful lot of India by Mr. F. A. Daver of Bombay. He showed five frames of the early issues highly specialized including blocks of the rarest. An Award of Honor was given to Maurice Scherlink for his collection of Belgium. The showing also received a special award for the best arranged, annotated and mounted collection. Dr. W. Byam received the highest award for his Egypt and Mr. James Starr for his substantial and large collection of China and Treaty Ports.

There was a wonderful lot of Air Mails and the outstanding collections belonged to Oscar R. Lichtenstein, Sir W. Lindsay Evgrard and Mrs. Louise S. Davis.

Cardinal Spellman exhibited several frames of the stamps of the Vatican. The pages were well illustrated by scenes portraying the life of Christ together with a large page showing a water color of St. Peter's. We felt that this unusual collection should have been given a special award. The judges were given much leeway to make awards of this type but we note none were given. All in all, the Show was the very best that the world has ever seen and contained the finest things known to world philately.

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1930
1947

475-488 CENTENARY OF KING CAROL I—Colorful life history	1.00
B138-B144 without "A" values—KING MICHAEL PORTRAITS 1940 only	.70
B175-B178—"ODESSA 16 Oct. 1941"—Occupation of Odessa	1.30
B203-B205—RED CROSS 1943—Nurse and wounded soldier	.55
B252-B255—RADASANI COMMEMORATIVE—School, Church, Home, People	.50
B268-B271—ARLUS COMMEMORATIVE—Russia and Romania	.50
B304-B308—ENGINEERS CONGRESS—Perforate series only	.75
B348—"BREAD" IMPERF. SHEET—5000L plus 5000L ultramarine	1.10
CB2-CB3—ENGINEERS CONGRESS—Imperf. triangle Air Post.	1.25
CB7—GIRLS FEDERATION SHEET—Four dancing girls in costumes	.90

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U. S. Auction Prices

BY S. A. KITZINGER
Dumont, New Jersey

The sale held by H. R. Harmer, Inc., 32 E. 57th St., New York 22, N. Y. on May 12th, 13th and 14th., was strong in general foreign material, a review of which, follows. A set of Canal Zone airmails, the 1939 25th Anniversary Issue, 5c to \$1. compl. set, blks, 4, V.F. mint, went cheap at \$40.00. A fine mint compl. set of Aden, 1937 issue, 1/2c to 10r (\$49.45) at \$37.00; Antigua 1932 Tercentenary, compl. mint (\$69.25) reached \$42.00. Fine to V.F. mint sets of the Austrian semi-postals went very reasonably: the 1930 Miklas (\$12.00) at \$6.75; the 1931 Rotary (\$36.00) at \$21.00; the 1931 Poets (\$18.00) at \$8.25; the Artists (\$21.00) at \$12.00; the 1933 First Ski issue (\$50.00) at \$29.00; and the 1933 Wipa on granite paper (\$40.00) reached \$28.00. A V.F. mint compl. set of the 1942 Bahamas Landfall issue (\$21.31) sold for \$17.00. In Belgium, a V.F. mint set of the 1918 Red Cross issue (\$113.45) sold for \$75.00; the 1928 Orval set went for \$7.50; the 1932 Cardinal Mercier issue, V.F. mint, compl. set (\$96.45) at \$66.00. A V.F. mint copy of Canada #61, the \$1. Jubilee of 1897 (\$17.50) sold for \$15.00. One of the outstanding items in the sale was a compl. mint sheet of 50 of this stamp, with full margins, in the deep lake shade, well centered and V.F.

(\$875.00) which was bid up to \$975.00. The 1938 Egypt King's Birthday, one pound green and sepia, in a superb mint blk. (\$200.00) went at \$135.00; a mint V.F. set of the 1933 Aviation Congress issue sold for \$9.00. A V.F. mint set of the 1930 South America Flight of Germany was reasonable at \$17.50. A perfect mint copy of Great Britain #209, the 1929 Postal Union Congress 1 pound black (\$22.50) sold for \$19.50. The 1935 British Colonial Silver Jubilee issue complete, and fine, mint, went for \$140.00. The 1931 Zeppelin issue of Hungary, fine, mint, sold for \$5.25. In Liechtenstein, the 1931 Graf Zeppelin set, V.F. mint, was cheap at \$15.50. The 1935 Martinque Tercentenary set, fine, mint (\$23.50) brought \$11.00. In Mexico, the 1934 University set, fine mint, found a buyer at \$29.00, a bargain price. The 1939 New Guinea Airmails, compl. mint, 1/2p to 1 pound, sold for \$42.00. The attractive 1906 Christ Church Exhibition set of New Zealand in fine, mint condition (\$11.25) changed hands at \$8.00. Among the Saar semi-postals V.F. mint condition, Scott B15, the 10fr dark brown Madonna, (\$100.00) sold at \$70.00; the 1932 Castles (\$59.00) at \$40.00; the 1934 Plebiscite issue (\$17.50) at \$11.00. St. Kitts-Nevis #62, the 10sh red and black on emerald, V.F. mint (\$45.00) reached \$35.00; the 1 pound violet and black on red, #64, V.F. mint (\$85.00) hit \$76.00. The Swedish 1924 Universal Postal Union Comm., #213-27, V.F. mint (\$41.95) sold for \$27.00.

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N73-75	Cracow Views	\$1.05
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906	China	12.00
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C32 5c Air (obsolete) 100 Plates — \$28
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From the time you open the package till you've reached the bottom, you'll be in suspense wondering what you'll find next. You'll be startled when you find that every handful contains scarce pictorials, high values, commemoratives, etc., and possibly something really valuable! You can't afford to miss out on this once-in-a-lifetime offer. Supply is limited! Order now!

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 BARBADOS, #199, 200 (2) 23
 CAYMAN IS., #103, 106 (2) 14
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 ZANZIBAR, #214-217 (4) 48
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 Swiss Air—5 franc—#C34 .50 ea.
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 Please request approvals. [46]

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 Costa Rica, Columbus airs(6) .75
 Costa Rica, ovpt. airs (6) .26
 Greece, Victory (8) 2.49
 Hungary, Roosevelt (8) 4.25
 Liberia, New Harbor (2) .40
 Liberia, U. S. Centenary (4) 1.20
 Monaco, U. S. Centenary (6) 1.15
 Paraguay, Lopez, air-post(10) 8.50
 San Marino, Roosevelt (6) .15
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Say MEKEEL'S to Advertisers



Foreign New Issues

(Continued from Page 581)

INDONESIAN REPUBLIC—Postage—In addition to the 8 sen pink, perf. and imperf., 5 sen blue, perf. and 15 sen lilac, perf. and imperf. illustrated last week, there are two new values. A 500 sen carmine, showing Native troops carrying their flags with the Bulls head emblem and a 1000 sen, light green, picturing an officer on horseback. We understand this is a limited issue.

—Tribune Stamp Co.

ITALY—Venezia Giulia—A. M. G.—A few sheets of Italy #217 with fasces and watermark "Crown" have been discovered among a large supply of normal sheets, (Scott #1LN2). Italian philatelists have requested the Postal Administration to reprint a larger quantity of this variety. It has not been disclosed how these "Fascist" sheets could have slipped in the regular supply of 20c stamps with fasces removed.

—Penny Black Stamp Co.



NEWFOUNDLAND—Postage—Once again we have a reissue of the 8c stamp, Scott's A110, picturing "Corner Brook Paper Mills." The original A110 was orange red, the second issue in 1941-44 was red and this new stamp is orange red once again.

—General Stamp Co.

POLAND—Postage—The "Culture" issue has been augmented by three new stamps: 1Z1 Painters changed color from

LATEST NEW ISSUES

ABYSSINIA—Selassie Sesquicentennial, 3 val., comp. ....	.97
ABYSSINIA—50th Ann. of Postal System, 5 val., comp.	1.39
ABYSSINIA—50th Ann. of Postal System, Spec. Del., 2 val. ....	.55
AUSTRIA—Vienna Fair, 8 val., comp. ....	.15
BOLIVIA—New Surcharges, 1.40 on 75c, 3 val. ....	.16
CHILE—Antarctica Claim, Maps, 2 val., comp. ....	.17
DENMARK—New Semi-Postals, 3 vals., comp. ....	.28
EGYPT—Evacuation Issue, 1 val., comp. ....	.08
EGYPT—Inter-Parliamentary, 1 val., comp. ....	.08
GERMANY—Military Airpost ovptd. "Inselpost". For use in Rhodes	4.49
GERMANY—New 1 Mk., Dove ....	.09
GREECE—Victory Issue, 8 val., comp.	2.75
LIBERIA—U. S. Centenary Exhibit., post and airs, 4 val., comp.	1.25
MONACO—U. S. Centenary Exhib., 6 val., comp.	1.19
NORWAY—Tercentenary Issue, 11 val., comp.	1.21
RUSSIA—Election Issue, 17 val., comp.	1.79
SAN MARINO—25L and 50L Parcel Post pairs ....	.25
SAN MARINO—Roosevelt Memorial, 14 val., comp.	7.98
Same—On 3 Arcraft First Day Covers	8.00
SWITZERLAND—Commem. Air., U. S. Flight, 1 val., comp. ....	.97
SARAWAK—Commem. Sarawak's new status as a Crown Colony. Ovptd. Cypher, 15 val., comp.	6.82
TRANSJORDAN—Change of Colors, 6 val.44

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NEW JERSEY

United States Notes and Comments

By PHILIP H. WARD, J-

MORE CHATTER

Some postmasters are evidently refusing to accept the miniature sheets in payment of postage. The Postal Bulletin for June 24th carries the following notice under instructions from the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

"Fifteen-Cent Souvenir Sheet

Question has arisen as to the validity for postage purposes of the 15-cent souvenir sheet bearing reproductions of the original 5-cent and 10-cent stamps of the 1847 series, or the individual stamps appearing on such sheet.

Postmasters are, therefore, advised that the postage stamps on such sheet are valid for the payment of postage or other postal fees when affixed to mail matter, whether the sheet is used in its entirety, cut vertically in two, or whether the stamps are cut out of the sheet and used singly, provided, of course, the stamps themselves are not mutilated."

Speaking of the recent Exhibition, Prescott Holden Thorp, in his column in the "Western Stamp Collector" writes: "Let us take time to sing the praises so well earned, but so meagerly sung, of the men and women who did the work while the brass strutted before the cameras. Let us try to give credit where credit is due."

Just to sing the praises of a few who came to our attention—Harry M. Konwiser, in the "bin room" always calm and pleasant, no matter how many people were after him; Steve Rich, in charge of mounting, not so calm and who seldom took time to give a civil answer, but did a real job in an efficient manner; John J. Britt, in charge of the information booth and sale of catalogues, one of the bright lights of the Exhibition who went out of his way to make the Show a success; Mrs. Louise Davis, lovely as usual, spending hours of her time helping here and there, taking the ladies to the Stork Club and elsewhere. "Pat" Throp, who spent hours and hours in preparing the catalogue—a thankless task; Sol Glass, who attended most of the Committee meetings and came all the way from Baltimore each time, the contact man with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, certainly lost in the shuffle when bouquets were thrown around; Sid Barrett, who handled the dealers activities so efficiently and diplomatically. By the way, while the dealers gave strong financial and other support to the Show, the president of the American Stamp Dealers Association was not even asked to stand at the

DEFENSE—WIN WAR PLATE NO. BLOCKS

Matched Sets—or the odd position

Beginners' want list, for our quotations, appreciated. Some tough numbers and quite some rarities available. [51

A. COHEN

P. O. Box 649, Palms Sta., Los Angeles 34

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620-621	Norse Issue	2.39
628	Ericsson Issue	.79
704-715	Bi-Centennial Issue	1.39
740-749	Parks Issue	.98
859-893	Famous Americans	6.95
909-920,26	Flags	.98

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909	5c Poland	\$6.75	\$7.40	\$66.00	\$72.50
910	5c Czechoslovakia	3.30	3.60	32.00	35.00
911	5c Norway	3.00	3.20	29.50	31.00
912	5c Luxembourg	3.00	3.20	29.50	31.00
913	5c Netherland	3.00	3.20	29.50	31.00
914	5c Belgium	3.00	3.20	29.50	31.00
915	5c France	3.00	3.20	29.50	31.00
916	5c Greece	4.50	4.85	44.00	47.00
917	5c Yugoslavia	3.50	3.65	33.50	35.00
918	5c Albania	4.40	4.65	42.50	45.00
919	5c Austria	3.50	3.65	33.50	35.00
920	5c Denmark	3.90	4.40	38.00	42.50
926	5c Korea	7.30	7.75	72.00	75.00
926a	5c Korpa		9.75		
909-920,26	Complete set of 13 values	45.00	50.00	440.00	490.00

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ORDERS UNDER \$7.50 — 20c

Send for our free complete list of sheets in stock.

MURRAY SIMNOCK & CO.

116 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

banquet and take a bow. Ditto the president of our leading national collectors society, the American Philatelic Society. A lone English dealer was recognized and asked to stand—our good friend, Frank Godden. He certainly was entitled to the honor but why Pete Keller was not asked to say a few words for the American professionals and Don Lybarger a few words for the collectors, we cannot say. Only the English and English societies received full recognition. The speakers who handed out the bouquets forgot most of the workers other

(Continued on Page 42)

U. S. Commemorative Blocks

643	.65	657	.35	716	.25
644	1.90	680	.70	717	.20
645	.45	681	.30	718	.40
646	.65	682	.30	719	.55
647	1.25	683	.70	724	.35
648	4.00	688	.35	725	.45
649	.70	689	.45	726	.30
651	.65	690	.25	733	.75
654	.45	702	.25	734	.80
655	.50	703	.35	736	.35

All V. F. Mint. Minimum \$1. Above 30 bl. complete \$19.00. Singles \$4.75. [50

JAMES H. RAYMOND

Box 364, Ben Fr. Sta., Washington 4, D. C.

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FOR THE

New 25 cent Stamp

For Pacific, Asiatic and Africa Air Mail

TO BE ISSUED

JULY 30, 1947

San Francisco, Calif.

Beautiful cachet printed in color on Air Mail Bordered Envelopes

STANDARD PRICE LIST

10 Env. ... \$.35	100 Env. ... \$1.50
25 Env. ... .70	250 Env. ... 3.25
50 Env. ... 1.00	500 Env. ... 5.75
75 Env. ... 1.25	1000 Env. ... 9.50

Envelopes sent fourth class mail, unless remittance for first class mail is included with order.

For Those Who Do Not Wish To Service Their Own Covers:

First Day Cover Service

Singles on Cover	\$.40
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Plate No. Block on Cover ...	1.50

Remit by M. O., Check or Draft: Unused stamps not accepted

Address all orders to

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ANNUAL PRICE LIST OF STAMPS IN SETS READY SHORTLY

A comprehensive List of several thousand sets of British Empire and Foreign stamps.

Send 6 cents in Commemorative stamps for a copy to be sent when ready. [tf

WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH
Established 1869. England.

U. S. WANTED — I WILL PAY

These top prices for the stamps listed

Cat. #	Mint	Used
290 10c Omaha	3.75	.60
291 50c Omaha	16.00	5.00
292 \$1 Omaha	30.00	21.00
293 \$2 Omaha	41.50	28.00
299 10c Pan American	3.50	1.00
327 10c Louisiana	6.50	2.00

High prices paid for fine U. S. Stamps Straight edges at half price. Only pairs and blocks of imperfs accepted. Prompt offer with check; your stamps held aside till accepted. Will travel for lots over \$5,000.

HERBERT D. SWIFT, (Wakonda Stamp Co.)
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Mexican Revenues

100 diff. .75	500 diff. 10.00	mounted
200 diff. 2.00	1000 diff. 40.00	mounted
300 diff. 3.50	1500 diff. 75.00	mounted
400 diff. 6.00	Comp. English Cat.	1.50

Henrique Herschkowitz
PALMA 45, MEXICO, D. F.

Sheets and Blocks

By N. R. Hoover

★ The postal clerks at the Philatelic windows in New York are up in arms over the following which appeared in a contributed column in *Mekeel's* under date of June 9: "The polite and courteous treatment at postal windows has disappeared. Why is this? What can be done about it? While this comment is aimed doubtlessly at all postal clerks and means those that take care of the usual work-a-day sale of stamps to the general public, probably none of them except those on the philatelic windows, see stamp papers, and it is the philatelic window clerks that think this comment on service given is aimed at them. The P. W. clerk at Grand Central was irate when he put it to me this way: "Was I ever anything but fully co-operative with you anytime you asked for stuff?" Personally I think the P. W. clerks are extremely helpful. Grand Central and General Post Office are grand; of Church Street I know less as I don't get there often, inconvenient. At Brooklyn the clerk recently thanked me for buying about \$90.00 worth of sheets! I have noticed this: they will meet you half way; if you are cordial, they will be. I love to kid and joke; if I approach them from that standpoint, they will measure up to that approach. Personally I can't recall a surly postal clerk anywhere in the New York area.

★ William W. Wylie, local man handling publicity for the coming S. P. A. Convention at Wichita, Kansas August 29, 30 and 31, writes me there will be no lack of badges of identification there as there was at the Centenary. I think he enjoyed giving me a prod on it because of my comment on its being absent at the New York Show.

★ The point raised by Mr. Ray B. Grove, Braddock, Pa., has been answered by Mr. George C. Hahn of Cleveland who writes: "Plates #21786 to 89 inclusive were issued in January 1938 as Type II Electric Eye plates for the 2c (Scott's #634) and cancelled June 24, 1940, never having been sent to press." So that answers Mr. Grove's query.

★ I would appreciate it if any of my readers know where sheets of the 2c Presidential #22159 UR or LR, and #22647 LR same issue, are on sale in some post office.

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44 ACADEMY ST., NEWARK 2, N. J.

1880 NEWFOUNDLAND 1896



These issues come in a wide range of shades and are particularly hard to find well centred.

No.	Color	Blk.	Mint.	Used
41	1c Violet Brown	3.00	.75	.60
42	1c Grey Brown	4.00	1.00	1.00
43	1c Deep Brown	12.00	3.00	4.50
44	1c Deep Green	.80	.20	.20
45	1c Yellow Green	1.60	.40	.40
46	2c Yellow Green	4.00	1.00	1.00
46a	2c Green (1880)	18.00	3.00	3.00
47	2c Dark Green	5.00	1.25	1.25
48	2c Red Orange	.80	.20	.20
49	3c Pale Blue	40.00	5.00	1.50
49a	3c Bright Blue	8.00	2.00	.35
50	3c Deep Blue	8.00	2.00	1.50
51	3c Umber Brown	5.00	1.25	.30
52	3c Violet Brown	12.00	2.00	
53	5c Pale Blue			.75
54	5c Dark Blue	20.00	3.50	.45
55	5c Bright Blue	5.00	1.25	.35
56	1/2c Rose Red	1.20	.30	.30
57	1/2c Orange Red	6.00	1.50	1.50
58	1/2c Black	.80	.20	.20
59	10c Black	12.00	3.00	3.00
60	3c Slate	4.00	1.00	.08
60a	3c Gray Lilac	6.00	1.00	.08
60b	3c Brown Lilac	3.00	.75	.35
60c	3c Lilac	4.00	1.00	.15
60d	3c Slate Violet	8.00	1.50	.20

B. N. A. List #27, 3c Postage

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★ Still more about those electric eye plates 21786 to 89 inclusive: Nathan

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Write us for full information how to secure this worthwhile Booklet. ALSO. Write us for full information regarding new U. S. Stamps to be issued in the future and for details about our First Day Cover and New Issue Service. Better be safe and not miss any new issues, safeguard yourself and send deposit today. Send deposit of two or five dollars. Covers come to you direct from First Day city. Delivery guaranteed. Choice of cachets.

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M. & S. OFFERS

MINT & USED

BELOW MARKET

	Plate	Blks.	Blks.	Mint	Used
369	2c Blue Paper	75.00	40.00	9.50	8.25
374-82	1-15c S. L.		54.00	13.00	1.80

Line

	Pair	Pair	Pair	Pair
305-6	1, 2c Coil	8.20	4.70	2.30 2.25
387	1c Coil s	5.25	4.25	2.10 1.60
388	2c Coil s	52.00	40.00	20.00 5.25
390-1	1, 2c Perf. 8 1/2	3.15	2.50	.95 .40
392-3	1, 2c Perf. 8 1/2	5.90	4.90	1.80 .85
394	3c Perf. 8 1/2	5.25	4.25	2.10 1.60
441-4	1, 2c (4)	8.90	7.80	3.50 .85
445	3c S. L.	32.50	30.00	15.00 7.00
456	3c Rotary	19.00	17.00	8.25 3.75

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MEKEEL'S WEEKLY

July 21, 1947

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH ARTCRAFT ENGRAVINGS

for the new

10c-15c-25c AIR MAIL STAMPS



NOTE: The illustration above is the design for the 25c envelope. The 10c and 15c designs are different.

To all points on the globe, these winged messengers carry the printed and written words of the hope and feelings of civilized peoples.

The new air mail rates are a milestone in air transportation and make it possible for more people to enjoy the benefits of faster service.

ARTCRAFT ENGRAVINGS, mindful of this great step forward, records these events with infinite beauty and brilliance.

Save money — buy only the genuine, the original ARTCRAFT ENGRAVINGS. The best at any price. Ask our discriminating friends.

- PRICES -

10c AIR MAIL

First Day—Washington, D. C., Aug. 29
SINGLE 30c—Pair 45c—Block 70c—
Pl. # Bl. \$1.20

15c AIR MAIL

First Day—New York City—Aug. 20
SINGLE 35c—Pair 55c—Block 90c—
Pl. # Bl. \$1.50

25c AIR MAIL

First Day—San Francisco—July 30
SINGLE 45c—Pair 75c—Block \$1.30—
Pl. # Bl. \$2.00

ENVELOPES

(for those who mail their own)

There are three different designs—one design for each stamp as listed above. Prices below are for any assortment desired.

2 for 15c—4 for 25c—10 for 55c—
20 for \$1.00

Washington Stamp Exchange

43 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK 2, N. J.

Goldstein II, Greenville, Miss. writes: "They were assigned in January, 1938 and were in use on a new 'Pilot Model' eye perforating machine. There were two main changes in plate layout; (first) the entry of plate number in normal corner position rather than opposite the 3rd row; and (second) addition of the frame slugs in the left sheet margin as found in current eye sheets but with the omission of the bar on the early sheet layout, i. e. bar found in right sheet margin centered between UR and LR panes. These plates or some of them, did go to press for experimental purposes only; however none of their output was ever placed on sale. The plates have been cancelled."

The Essay Proof Society will meet August 12 in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., one day before the opening of the 61st convention of the American Philatelic Society which will be held in the same hotel August 13, 14 and 15.

Chester A. Smeltzer will preside at the Essay Proof meeting

FINE U. S. STAMPS

IF YOU HAVE ANY
REALLY CHOICE
UNITED STATES STAMPS
TO SELL
LET ME SEE IT FIRST

EZRA D. COLE NYACK, N. Y.

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COMPLETE STOCK

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ELMER J. DIGNEO

La Sierra Sta. M, Arlington, Calif.

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\$1 PREXY BLOCK

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STAMP-ADE CO.

905 Carnegie Hall, Cleveland 15, Ohio

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U. S. MINT FLAGS

	Single	Name Block	F 1 Sheet
Poland	.15	1.40	6.90
Czechoslovakia	.09	.65	3.40
Norway	.07	.50	3.10
Luxembourg	.07	.50	3.10
Netherlands	.07	.50	3.10
Belgium	.07	.50	3.10
France	.07	.50	3.10
Greece	.10	1.00	4.75
Yugoslavia	.09	.90	3.75
Denmark	.10	1.00	4.25
Albania	.11	.90	4.75
Austria	.10	1.00	3.60
Korea	.15	1.50	7.50
Korpa, error			10.00
Complete set (13)	1.10	9.40	49.00

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750 Main St., Hartford 3, Conn.

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Of all the stamps ever issued by this Colony, the only numbers that are NOT in stock are the following: #150, 154, 162, 168, 237, 279-280, 288, 291, 294-304, C1-C9, RA5-7.

Every number NOT listed above IS in stock, and will be gladly sent for your approval against your want list.

My stock of every Portuguese Colony is as complete as that of Angola.

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mint, very fine (35)\$6.00
all 13 Flags, mint95
same in name blox (13)\$8.00
same in sheets (13)48.00

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1c Parks55, per 10 5.50
3c Parks 2.00, per 10 19.00
Tipex34, per 10 3.00
SPA17, per 10 1.50

UNION STAMP CO.

240 Broadway, New York 7

COSTA RICA

219-23 Victory, 5v.20
224-32 Port., 9v.1.25
233-37 San Ramon, 5v.50
238-41 Peace, 4v.08
242 Fernandez, 1v.06
243-45 Coffee, 3v.11
C103 1 col., 1v.30
C104-13 Ovpts., 10v.2.75
C104-16 Compl., 13v.15.00
C117-19 Electr., 3v.58
C83A-91A N. Col., 9v.2.70
C120 Red Cross, 1v.27
C121-23 Olympic, 3v.30
C124-27 Portraits, 4v.52
C128-40 Hospital, 13v.3.75



C141-44 Portraits, 4v.5.45
Free Monthly Pricelists

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All matter of editorial consideration, reports of meetings, stamp exhibitions, and news items generally should be sent to George F. Stilphen, Editor, Box 1660, Portland (2), Maine.

GEORGE F. STILPHEN, Editor

U. S. Notes and Comments

(Continued from Page 39)

than themselves. As it was, they kept pinning a bunch of pansies on each other, as we heard it so aptly expressed by a collector present. If we mentioned all of the real workers we could fill a column. After you read the above, forget it for we must have gotten out of the wrong side of the bed this morning. Or it may be because of a letter just received from Admiral Frederic R. Harris telling us we are all wet in regards to our remarks about every judge of 19th Century being in favor of the Ward collection receiving the grand award. He tells us it is not so and we are wrong. We can only say that two judges certainly were taking us for a ride. Our remarks in this column on June 9th are, therefore, withdrawn, condemned, publicly denied and our information was, as stated by Admiral Harris, "in error and the statement is not true".

Under the circumstances, there is one question we would like answered. How could the judges decide one way or the other if they did not even look at the four volumes of the Ward collection in the bin room? How do we know? Well, we put a single thread around the pages of each volume inside the binder and held it together by a hinge. The books could have not possibly been opened without loosening the threads. In every case we found the volumes intact. This helped

to confirm the news given us and lead us to believe that "being a professional" why bother to look at the extra volumes.

The new "United States Stampless Cover Catalogue" edited by H. M. Konwiser and published by "Mekeel's" has just made its appearance. Every intelligent collector of stampless covers must have a copy; those only slightly interested but who want to know something about the stampless that falls into their hands frequently, should have a copy. Greatly enlarged over previous editions, we found it so interesting that we spend an evening going over it from cover to cover. It is surprising the great amount of information to be gleaned from the catalogue, or we better say, early postal encyclopedia. Chock-full of information, it quotes from our early postal laws, gives prevailing rates, history of each State, dates when they left the group of territories, illustrates most of the early postmarks, tells us and lists the cancellations of early express covers, river routes, railroads, prices everything etc. We would not do without it if publication price was \$25. You cannot do without it at \$2.50.

SYRIA—Postage & Airpost—10,000 of the unsold stamps that were issued in April 1946 to commemorate the Evacuation of the French Troops, will be over-printed with a new date "1947" to mark the first anniversary. Of the set of four one is an airmail stamp, Scotts C135.

—Aero Philatelists

and now

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The world-wide buying and selling organization of Robson Lowe Ltd., has been enhanced by the recent formation of an American Company. The additional facilities offered are available to all Robson Lowe clients.

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[51]

Used UNITED STATES Used

REVENUES.

R64c....	.52	R77c....	2.10	R88c....	.60
R65c....	.40	R78c....	.18	R89c....	.30
R66c....	.14	R79c....	5.90	R90c....	3.85
R67c....	.13	R81c....	.12	R91c....	1.10
R71c....	.35	R82c....	.14	R92c....	1.45
R72c....	.73	R83c....	1.40	R95c....	1.40
R73c....	7.35	R84c....	.30	R96c....	1.30
R74c....	6.10	R85c....	.25	R97c....	9.25
R75c....	.10	R86c....	.55	R98c....	2.35
R76c....	.90	R87c....	1.65	R101c....	7.25

Any U. S. stamps you wish to see will be sent to you on approval — references please.

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 111 LEVERICH ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

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The VERY INTERESTING COVER mailed this Baltimore man (Back in the 1840s)

HAS A STRIP OF 10c '47s and will be part of our

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2c F.D.R. . . .	1.35	Doctors	1.65
Army, Navy. . .	1.65	Utah	1.65
Edison	2.25	5c New Air . . .	5.35
Pulitzer	1.65	25c New Air . . .	13.00

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NATIONAL STAMP AGENCY [52]
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We are now paying for U. S. Columbians:

	Mint	Used		Mint	Used
230	1c	.26	238	15c	4.25
231	2c	.16	239	30c	4.75
232	3c	.62	240	50c	8.00
233	4c	1.10	241	\$1	20.00
234	5c	1.15	242	\$2	23.00
235	6c	1.15	243	\$3	36.00
236	8c	.80	244	\$4	45.00
237	10c	1.60	245	\$5	48.00

No matter how large your items may be we will be glad to purchase same for immediate cash. Send your stamps without hesitation. Our check will go out immediately. Your stamps will be held for your acceptance.

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E. E. BROOKS. VICE-PRESIDENT

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HOLLAND:
AMSTERDAM, SINGEL 25

ARGENTINE:
BUENOS AIRES, BME, MITRÉ 441

June 12, 1947

Dear Stan:

After reading the current issue of MEKEEL'S I feel just terrible. Just think, when every judge of 19th Century U.S. "without exception" were in favor of awarding Sir Philip the Grand Award, to have it go to the vastly inferior collection of Saul Newbury.

This weighs on my mind so heavily that I write you for advice. Should the panel of judges reconvene, reconsider, and then explain the matter to Mr. Newbury, requesting that the Indian be shipped to Philadelphia? Or, should we send joint apologies to Mr. Ward?

It is all so confusing.

I'll write you later about other matters but haven't got all decks cleared yet, after a 3-week vacation.

Hope you're rested up by now and getting set for your forthcoming Michigan trip.

Isn't that the darndest article you ever read. Talk about "sour grapes" -- there you have the most perfect example, probably, that has ever been seen.

Sincerely

Dock

Dear Stan:

I called up the old man just to see if he was in a receptive mood for my joking remarks to Hennan and he told me he had been on the point of writing Ward to tell him what he thought of him, but later thought better of it. However he also said that while in New York Ward approached him, offering to sell the two large 5¢ and 10¢ blocks.

H. C. B.

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DOMESTIC
BRANCH OFFICES
NEW YORK:
500 FIFTH AVENUE
CHICAGO:
5 NORTH WABASH AVE.

June 13, 1947

Judge C. W. Hennan
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Judge:

Without doubt you are by now fully aware of the gross injustice done Mr. Philip H. Ward by the International Jury, as set forth in the following clear language:

"The finest collection of United States issues shown was the Philip Ward exhibition of 1847-1945 showing mint blocks of about every stamp in superb condition from first to last.....Every judge of 19th Century U. S. on the Committee without exception was in favor of awarding this collection the 'Grand Award' as best collection in the Show but the award was not made because Mr. Ward was a professional....."

As I see it, there are but two ways in which our grave error may be rectified:-

- (1) Reconvene the International Jury, to meet in New York at the earliest possible date, the travel expense to be fully met by the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, at which meeting Mr. Ward should be present and preside in place of Admiral Harris -- this to show that we are an open-minded lot, free from prejudices.
- (2) Waive the calling of a special jury meeting and jointly send a courteously worded request to Mr. Saul Newbury to the effect that inasmuch as America's greatest philatelic expert has declared the findings of the Jury incompatible with both justice and common sense, he, Mr. Newbury, have carefully packed and shipped to Philadelphia "The Indian Hunter." Mr. Newbury is not only a gentleman but a man of discernment, who can readily appreciate the delicacy of the situation.

Sincerely yours

cc: Mr. Saul Newbury

JUDGE H. C. BROOKS

June 14, 1947.

Mr. Harold C. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Dock:

Yours just received.

The Ward outburst is just one of those things that is perfectly useless to even discuss. What is the use?

Last week I listened to the radio Town Meeting, subject, something to the effect - Could Christianity get along with communism? One of the defenders of Russia was the Rev. Howard Molish of Brooklyn. What is the use of discussing such a person? Why discuss Eleanor or Henry Wallace? Why discuss the actions of Harry Thaw? Why discuss whether Christ could get along with the devil?

The Ward article was beyond discussion - It was in fact, simply disgusting.

Perhaps you missed the Rich article in the Western Stamp Collector. It praised Konwiser. It was also disgusting but it was funny. There was nothing comical about the Ward blast. I will send you the Rich composition if you would like to see it.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

June 18, 1947.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist,
2 W. 46th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Harry:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter
that I have today written to Harold Brooks.

In the past, Ward has pulled some dirty
stuff but I doubt if any former action was quite as
lousy as this one.

Yours etc.,

June 18, 1947.

Mr. Harold C. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Harold:

Further regarding the Ward incident. I am wondering if the Exhibition officials as well as the members of the Jury can afford to permit Ward's statement to go unchallenged? I refer to his words - "Every Judge of 19th Century U.S. on the Committee without exception was in favor of awarding this collection the Grand Award" etc.

Surely that statement cannot be true, because if it is true then a very serious question is raised.

I am classed by the Royal as a Professional. There is no doubt but what I am. I have no other income. The rules of the Royal very plainly state that none but amateurs are eligible for membership. I have no kick - nor just cause for complaint. I would be unfair to argue otherwise. My kick is that the rules are unjust. They should be changed so as to admit professionals or the term "professional" should be clearly defined.

A person who devotes 85% of his time to philatelic research work and about 15% to making a living is surely not in the same class as a dealer such as Ward who devotes 100% of his time gathering in cash from this thing we call philately.

God only knows I am not in the same class as a Ward or a Colson - God forbid - yet the Royal rates me as such. That is my only kick - There should be exceptions to the rule. Those who render great service to philately, such as Fred Melville should not be put in the class with a Ward or a Colson and barred from belonging to a decent philatelic organization.

If Ward was deprived of the Grand Award because he is a professional, then for all future exhibitions there should be a set of rules for a Jury to go by. This incident should not be permitted to be repeated.

In my opinion Mr. Ward was not entitled to the Grand Award. To even make such a claim is absurd, in fact, is positively silly. There is no more comparison between the Newbury collection of 19th Century U. S. stamps and the Ward collection than there is between day and night and if there was any judge on that Jury who believed otherwise, then he did not know his 19th U. S. and had no business serving on an International Jury. I am thoroughly familiar with both collections and there is no comparison between the two from

#2. Mr. Harold C. Brooks, June 18, 1947.

several angles. Surely a grand award cannot be made solely on the fact that a collection contains several unique blocks. As far as monetary value is concerned the difference is too great to even consider seriously.

Ward's statement was a vicious display of bad taste and it would have been bad enough, God only knows, had it been true, but it was not true and in my very humble opinion it should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of this letter to Harry.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

C. W. BROOKS. VICE-PRESIDENT
E. E. BROOKS. VICE-PRESIDENT

H. C. BROOKS. PRESIDENT

N. B. SIMONS. SECRETARY
B. B. RICHARDS. TREASURER

BROOKS APPLIANCE COMPANY, INC.

FOUNDED 1880

MANUFACTURERS OF

SURGICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES

MARSHALL, MICHIGAN

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DOMESTIC
BRANCH OFFICES
NEW YORK:
500 FIFTH AVENUE
CHICAGO:
5 NORTH WABASH AVE.

Saturday Night

June 21, 1947

Dear Stan:

I am still sort of tuckered out, not as yet being able to get caught up with delayed work, but I was darned glad to have your letter of the 18th which shows you are up and at 'em.

I heartily agree to every word you say. The action of the Royal, as we have previously discussed, was not only extremely unfair to you but, viewed sensibly in all its aspects, was irrational. As you say, your activities as a "dealer," in the common acceptance of that term and what it means to most people, have been infinitesimal. I could just as well have been dropped, because I also ran an advertisement in STAMPS and MEKEELS, offering stamps for sale. What difference would it make, whether such stamps were mine or the property of someone else? But beyond that, why was there no inquiry from London to establish the ownership of the stamps offered for sale? It would seem to me almost certain that if you were tossed out because of an advertisement, my ad would also have been seen. If such is the case, then discrimination is apparent.

Regarding Phil Ward and his unfounded assertions, something may come of this. I am not exactly aroused to anger, perhaps I should be because his statements were unquestionably a reflection on the integrity of the judges of U.S. Juhl is quite upset. Probably if I were 42 instead of 62 I would be too. Nevertheless I have indicated my willingness to sign any properly worded public announcement which protests Ward's "mistaken" statements. I always hesitate calling a man a liar, even when I know he is.

Kindest regards to you all,

Jack

June 21, 1947

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist
New York

Dear Harry:

I have just acknowledged Stan's letter of the 18th, and as he says that he is sending a copy of that letter to you I thought I should follow through with an expression of my views and sentiments.

I am getting rather old and perhaps for that reason am more inclined to sit back and let insults pass down the stream than to flop them out on the bank and stomp on them. But even so, I keenly resented Phil Ward's gross misrepresentations as published in MEKEEL'S. What he said was absolutely untrue, and when I say that I know whereof I speak. I was a juror and I attended all meetings in which U. S. material displayed was discussed. As you probably know, the Ward exhibit occasioned much discussion, but the only point at issue in those meetings was the question as to whether any recognition should be given his exhibit. That question naturally arose through what we considered the obvious purpose of his exhibit -- pure commercialism. His exhibit was directly opposite his booth - his advertisement in the catalogue was on a page following his official entry. That advertisement contained as its only illustrative features the main pieces of his exhibit. Those blocks of the 5¢ and 10¢ 1847 were displayed, more as stock than as advanced collectors' items for the reason that there was no "write up," nothing which could, according to the rules, be considered as "research." Ward's palpable purpose in displaying these rarities was later proved,

H. L. L. #2, 6/21/47.

when (according to information given me by a gentleman whose word I can accept) he offered them for sale on the floor of the Exhibition.

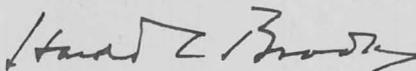
The plain facts are that the majority of the committee of judges of U. S. were loathe to award Phil anything, but because of his legal entry there was no avoiding giving him a First in his Group; it would have been impossible to have done otherwise because of the quality of the material he displayed, and likewise it was obviously impossible to disqualify him.

However, his published statement to the effect that all judges of 19th Century U. S. were in favor of giving him the Grand Ward is just plain nuts. I never heard a single one of those men even offer such a suggestion, while in the jury as a whole Ward's exhibit was voted out solely on its intrinsic merits as compared with several other exhibits.

When Phil says "every judge of 19th Century U.S." was in favor of granting him the overall prize he is wrong on two counts, first as to the judges of U.S., second as to the entire jury. He would make it appear, apparently, that he received an unfair decision at the hands of those men who were unacquainted with the value or interest or research connected with his exhibit, which decision was arrived at despite the recommendations of the judges of 19th Century U.S.

To be sure, there was some discussion on the afternoon of May 22nd, in full jury session, as to who should be entitled to the Grand Award. But while it was not altogether a pushover for Newbury, Ward's name was not even considered. While I am not going to inaugurate any protest against Ward's misstatements I would be willing to sign a properly drawn up statement attesting to the facts.

Sincerely



cc: S. B. Ashbrook

June 23, 1947.

Mr. Harold C. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Harold:

Yours re - the Ward incident received.

I enclose letter that I received today from Harry, also copy of my reply.

What I should do, would be to keep my big mouth out of this as it is no concern of mine, except that it does make me sore to see a chap like Philip get away with such stuff.

I do not think that the general collecting public gives a hoot as to who wins an award at a philatelic exhibition. About the only person concerned is the recipient. I think that we should have exhibitions but I think that there should not be any competition, jury, etc. Look at all the work that you put in. And to what purpose? If I may express my opinion, I would state that it wast time wasted. If we must have competition then we should have a one-man jury and the one man should be Ward. In his article in Mekeel's he tells the world what the jury should have done.

We have some bad eggs in this game but I doubt if Ward, bad as he is, is quite as bad as Colson.

I was subpoenaed for jury service this A.M. but managed to get excused for a week.

That vote in the Senate today was sure grand, and it showed that 68 men had guts enough to defy the Labor Union bosses regardless of all the damnable pressure that was brought to bear.

Nothing else new.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

H. L. LINDQUIST

PUBLICATIONS

2 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

June 24, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:

I have forwarded your first letter, and also one received from Harold Brooks, to Admiral Harris who, as Chairman of the Jury, should take any action in this matter.

The entire Jury has been put on the spot by Ward's action, and I am inclined to agree with you that he should be forced to retract his remarks, and through Mekeel's where they were originally published.

I also liked the way your article appeared in the current issue of STAMPS, and we want to run that other one just as soon as we can receive a response from Kent Stiles regarding that photograph. However, it will be just as good without the photograph and if we don't hear from him in a day or two we'll run it anyway. I understand it is already in type.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

HLL/G

*Stiles brought in the
photo so we are all set.*

July 1, 1947.

Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr.,
1616 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Phil:

Several members of the International Jury of the recent Centenary Exhibition have called my attention to your article in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" of June 9, 1947 wherein, on page 535 you state in the beginning of the third column:

"Every judge of 19th Century U.S. on the Committee without exception was in favor of awarding this collection the "Grand Award" as best collection in the Show."

I do not know where you got your information but I can tell you definitely that it is in error and the statement is not so. As Chairman of the Jury and a friend of yours who has known you for many years, I, initially, expressed no views as to the award of prizes. When it came to considering collections eligible for the Grand Award, not a single juror proposed your collection and it never was considered for the Grand Award. Therefore, when you say "every judge of 19th Century U. S. on the Committee without exception was in favor of awarding" your "collection the Grand Award," you are completely misinformed and someone has led you into an error in the statement published in Mekeels, which I think it is your duty to correct. I hope you will do this as I am being pressed by members of my jury who are familiar with all the facts, to publicly deny the statement published under your name.

Sincerely, yours,

FRH:V

F.R.Harris

PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

1616 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 3

July 7, 1947.

Admiral Frederic R. Harris,
27 William Street
New York 5, N.Y.

Dear Admiral Harris:

Your letter of July 1st comes as a surprise for my information came from two judges in whom I had every confidence. I guess they were just showing me a good time.

I am indeed sorry that I made a statement that was not so and you may rest assured that I will recall what I had to say lock, stock and barrel. I thank you for calling this to my attention.

I might incidentally mention, in a way I had thought my last conversation with you might have further confirmed what I had already heard. I was under the impression that I had mentioned about the decision that was going to be made and I thought I was arguing with you that I felt I was entitled to the award in spite of the fact that I was a professional. I mentioned to you that nothing in my collection was for sale and I believe I stated that my blocks of the 5¢ and 10¢ 1847 were not available at any price. Otherwise, I cannot understand why I would even take up the subject with you. However, this is neither here nor there and I will certainly correct my mistake in my next column.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Phil

PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

July 12, 1947.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist,
2 W. 46th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Harry:

Herewith the Ward correspondence. I still think that Ward is not telling the truth. I do not believe that anyone on the Jury gave him any such crazy information. Of course, someone might have been soused and was kidding him but even if Ward suspected that such was the case I dare say he welcomed the opportunity to publish what he surely knew was a lie. Philip may be dumb but he is not that dumb.

I will be interested in seeing what sort of a retraction that Ward makes. I'll bet it will be luke-warm with a loop-hole some place. I believe that if I were you I would ignore it so far as "Stamps" is concerned. If anything is published it should be by the Chairman of the Jury and to the effect that a story is being circulated that a certain collection was not given full recognition by the Jury because it was entered as the "private collection" of a professional. The Chairman desires to state that the story is not true and that at no time was the collection considered for the Grand Award and the fact that it belonged to a professional had nothing whatsoever to do with the fact that it was not even considered.

Further, that there was no rule whereby a "private collection" of a professional was barred from exhibition or from competition, and such being the case it would have been very unfair for the Jury to depart from the rules and to penalize any such an exhibit. Therefore, there was no need, and there is no need for any clarification of the rules on this point, as some may now claim.

Ward made a very serious charge and I really do not see how the Jury can ignore it. It was really a reflection on the integrity of the Jury. I doubt if a mere retraction by Ward will answer as it will not clear up a question in many people's minds, to wit - Did the Jury withhold the Grand Award to Ward solely because he was a dealer? Of course, in private conversation Ward will assure everyone that such was the case - that is a cinch. I think that it is up to the Jury to give the public the facts, and to do so in as an emphatic a manner as possible.

Sometime when you run into Franklin Bruns why don't you

#2. Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, July 12, 1947.

ask him why he publishes the crazy stuff by Rich, as for example, the chatter in the current C.C.P. (Jan. 1947). Bruns seems like quite a nice chap and he should not be imposed upon by Rich. If you will read that outburst you will find that the moron calls upon me to give him definite information. I can imagine myself complying with any request from that source.

Thanks Harry for the address of Lunan, and for the help on the Mexican covers. Any further information on this subject will be appreciated.

No, do not ask Konwiser. I'll do without any and all data rather than obtain same from that source. After all, he wouldn't know. If I cannot obtain the information privately I'll write an article for "Stamps."

I didn't think of Bill Homan but he should know. If you ask Bill mention my name.

With best of wishes -

Cordially yours,

July 12, 1947.

Mr. Harold C. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Harold:

Confidential - Harry has just advised me that Admiral Harris wrote Ward a letter in which he informed him that there was no truth in the statement that Ward published. The Admiral requested Ward to publish a correction and in reply, Philip stated that he was sorry that he had been misinformed and that he would do as requested at once. He assured the Admiral that there was nothing for sale in his "collection," which statement I do not believe and I doubt if you do. Ward informed the Admiral that two members of the Jury gave him the information.

Did you see the Editorial in Linn's Weekly?

Best of wishes -

Yours etc.,

July 23, 1947.

Mr. Harold C. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Judge Brooks:

I suppose by this time that you have read the latest remarks by Ward, re - the Cipex Jury, in Mekeel's.

I felt confident that if he withdrew his former statement that he would leave a loop-hole somewhere. I believe that this latest blast is much worse than the first, because in this latest effort he cast reflections on the Jury, whereas in his first he merely stated that he was denied the Grand Award because he was a dealer. One could infer that perhaps the Jury was bound by some rule that barred dealers from Grand Awards. In this latest effort to smear, he deliberately charges the Jury with bad faith. He makes the charge that because he is a professional his exhibit was not even considered. In fact, four volumes which were in the Bin Room were not even opened. If this statement is true, then one might ask - Why go to the expense and risk of sending a large and valuable collection for competition if the Jury don't even take the trouble to look at it?

It is a thankless task to serve on the jury of as big a show as the Cipex, so I suppose any member of the jury could offer the excuse that they simply did not have time to look at every volume in the Bin Room. If Ward's charge is not true then it should be branded as false by the Members of the Jury.

Ward is one of those chaps (like Emerson) who never will know stamps even if he lives to be twice his present age. For example, he had a block of ten of the 10¢ 1855 for sale at the Cipex. Two stamps in this block were Type I, yet he didn't even know they were that type. Ward has been dealing in 19th U. S. for almost 40 years, and he should, by this time be able to identify a 10¢ 1855 Type I when he sees one, especially when they occur in a block of ten - said block containing all four of the imperf types.

If Philip is unable to identify a 10¢ 1855 Type I, what confidence could be placed in his judgement that his collection was entitled to the Grand Award? I wonder what made Phil think (or did he?) that "his collection" is superior (in any way) to the Newbury collection?

They say that one swallow does not make a summer. I do

#2. Mr. Harold C. Brooks, July 23, 1947.

not know if that is true or not, but I do know that one block of the five cents 1847 does not entitle a "dealer's stock" to the Grand Award at any exhibition, regardless of whether it is international or local.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Edgar Jussup.

With best etc.

Yours,

1123 Waverly Place
Schenectady 8, N.Y.

June 29, 1947.

Dear Col. Ashbrook:

I have just read your very interesting article on "Bisets of the 1847 and 1851 Issues" which appears in the June 27 copy of Stamps, and thus I have a cover that may help to throw some light on an apparently somewhat controversial point. I'll be glad to send the cover to you for your inspection if you wish, but will describe it in this letter so that you may determine whether or not an inspection is desired.

The Philatelic Foundation has recently examined the cover and expressed the opinion that it is a genuine biset of #36a. While I certainly have no knowledge equal in scope to that of the experts in P.R. I was a little surprised at their certifying the cover and believe that there are still some points open for consideration. For your information I am enclosing the certificate from P.R. as it contains a reduced cut photograph of most of the cover which will help to

amplify the following description.

The cover is a folded letter, written on a double sheet of paper - one sheet of which is 8" x 10". The letter itself is a business letter from T.H. & J.S. Baum, a firm in San Francisco, to Mr O. J. Paine, Boston. The letter is dated San Francisco Sept 30, 1853.

The vessel, as you can see from the picture is tied to the cover by a San Francisco town mark. The town mark is in black ink, with the date 1 OCT appearing on the stamp & on the cover.

It is 31 to 32 m.m. in diameter. On the face of the cover is a large DUE 10, a tracing of which is enclosed. It looks like this mark is a single hand stamp and it is in black ink which closely matches the ink of the town mark. There are no other postal markings of any kind on the front or back of the cover, though the firm (T.H. & J.S. Baum) has placed their own stamp in blue oval on the back.

In attempting to analyze the postal history of the cover myself I had decided that the DUE 10 was a San Francisco applied hand stamp and that therefore the vessel had not been recognized for payment of postage. However as I have no San Francisco stampless covers bearing this same DUE 10, it is surely an unperfected

assumption on my part. Perhaps your
rich knowledge can confirm or deny
the San Francisco origin of the due 10.
It looks probable to me that stamps
of the same approximate date
might carry this due marking and
establish San Francisco as its origin without
much doubt. Do you have an
opinion on the matter?

One explanation of the due 10 which
occurs is that it was applied at
Boston (I doubt this); that the letter was
double marked (I doubt this) and the
due 10 covered the remainder of the payment
due - twenty cents - 6¢ prepaid + 10¢ due? This
seems rather far fetched to me but someone
has advanced the idea.

If my own assumption of non-recognition
by San Francisco is true, then I find
myself in disagreement with P.R. whose
certificate says "a genuine issue". You
can appreciate my befuddlement at this
stage of the analysis. Of course P.R. may
mean by "genuine" merely that the letter
has not been altered since its apparent
date of Sept 30, 1853, but to me, + I agree
with you, a letter which was not
recognized for postal purposes, is not
a stamp at all - just a label.

I am enclosing the certificate from P.R., and,
a free tracing of the face of the cover I intended

of just the due marking). If you would
like to see the same, that can be
done, though the same itself belongs to
a friend of mine and I'd have to
secure his permission. Also in including
a return envelope for the P.R.
cutprints which I'd like to leave
when you have examined it. If you
have any ideas on the postal recognition
of the insect which you would care to
express I'd certainly be very appreciative
of them.

Sincerely yours

C. C. Kilbourne

P.S. 18367

H. Orange Street Chel. Albany N.Y.

C.E. Kilbourne
1123 Waverly Place
Schenectady 8
New York

July 2nd, 1947.

Mr. C. E. Kilbourne,
1123 Waverly Place,
Schenectady 8, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kilbourne:

Replying to yours of the 29th, it is my belief that the Expert Committee merely passed on the genuineness of the cover, that is, the cover itself is genuine. No doubt that is what they considered was expected of them. I do think that the wording in their certificate can be criticised because in my opinion a "genuine bisect of 36A" would be one that actually paid the rate intended. I do not believe that this half of a stamp paid the 6¢ rate. I do not believe that the San Francisco Post Office recognized the half of a stamp as paying any part of the 6¢ rate. I believe that that office refused to recognize this half of a 12¢ stamp, hence rated the letter entirely unpaid and that the "Due 10," the unpaid rate, was applied at the S.F. Office.

I am familiar with this particular cover and I examined it and made a photograph of it in the early part of 1940. It was Lot 29 in the Kelleher Sale of March 12, 1940. The right side of the S.F. postmark is not at all plain and I was disposed to question it at the time but I came to the conclusion that while it was indistinctly struck that it had not been tampered with and was genuine.

I am quite positive that the "Due 10" was applied at San Francisco and not at New York or Boston. Both offices used entirely different types. Further, I can show other examples of this marking on covers originating at S.F. which went to different eastern post offices.

So far I have never been able to find a cover with a 12¢ bisect, which was recognized at San Francisco on Oct. 1, 1853. I have a photographic record of a cover with a 12¢ bisect tied by the S.F. postmark of that date, addressed to "Patchogue Long Island N.Y." This cover has a pen "10," which I believe was applied at San Francisco rather than at Patchogue.

I do not know what became of the cover after the Kelleher Sale but in January 1946 it was offered for sale by E.N. Sampson of Chicago. It was illustrated in a circular which he issued. His comment was "apparently an overweight letter - xxx price \$250.00."

Naturally it could have been such a rate (double) and

#2. Mr. C. E. Kilbourne, July 2nd, 1947.

we have no actual proof to prove otherwise, but in my opinion, it was simply a single rate with non-recognition of the half of a stamp, hence rated as "UNPAID" with "DUE 10".

Sincerely yours,

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION
22 EAST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

EXPERT COMMITTEE

We have examined the enclosed United States
1851, 12¢, black, #36a, on cover

submitted by ---Mr. Charles E. Kilbourne
of which a photograph is attached below,
and are of the opinion that it is a genuine bisect
of #36a



W. C. Kilbourne
ACTING

For The Expert Committee
Chairman

Yorbert Reich
George P. M. Currier

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION
22 EAST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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W. J. P. [Signature]
ACTING
For The Expert Committee
Chairman

Harbert F. [Signature]
George R. M. [Signature]

Donald MacGregor1602 HOUSTONIA AVENUE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Nov. 29, 1947

Dear Stan.

I can not figure out the enclosed cover and perhaps you will help me. The year date is 1867 because N.Y. used that registry marking only in 1867. In 1868 they did not show a year date and in 1866 the marking was entirely different.

The letter is addressed to "Holstein" and marked Prus Clo Mail - my 1866 P.L. & R. says that the prepaid rate to Holstein by Prussian Closed Mail was 31¢. Would you think this was a four time rate with a one cent overpayment. I know the rate to Luxemburg was 28¢ if prepaid - also to Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, etc. but apparently Holstein had a different rate. Not being familiar with the Prussian states I do not understand the significance of this nor am I sure that the rate given in my 1866 P.L. & R. is the same rate

Donald MacGregor

1602 HOUSTONIA AVENUE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

that obtained in 1867. The cover would look off hand to be a 4 times the 30¢ rate + 5¢ registry fee but if it is as I outlined on the first page of this scrawl, then we have a fee paid in cash after January 1867.

Do you have the 1866 P. L. & R. I suppose you do. My copy (from Norona) was apparently the personal property of Joseph A. Ware solicitor of the P. & R. and has many notations in his handwriting of changes in the laws.

On the second page is printed a notice that says in part that "this is the first compilation of the postal laws since 1859. It is dated Mar 1, 1866 and signed by Mr. Ware's initials - so he apparently arranged and produced the book.

Yours very truly

Don

O.S.

Glad to send the book to you if you want to see it ^{on}

Dec. 3, 1947.

Mr. Donald MacGregor,
2126 Grand River Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Don:

Herewith the registered cover to Germany. Yes, I have a copy of the 1866 P.L. & R. - same edition as yours.

This cover is puzzling and its correct solution depends, in my opinion, on establishing the date when the registered fee on mail to Germany was permitted to be paid by stamps. The 1866 P.L. & R. gives the prepaid rate to Holstein as 31¢, hence one could assume that this was 4 X 31 or \$1.24 with 1¢ overpay. Note the red pencil credit of "28." This was the regular 4 X 7 and indicates that the solution above is incorrect. In other words, with \$1.25 paid by stamps why should the U. S. retain 97¢ when we were only supposed to retain 84¢ on prepaid quad rates (4 X 21) or 92¢ on unpaid quad rates (4 X 23).

We frequently find covers showing prepaid mail paid to Germany via Prussian Closed Mail paid at 30¢ per single rate, whereas the unpaid rate was 30¢ and the prepaid was 28¢.

Perhaps your cover was a quad rate that was prepaid at 30¢ per single with 5¢ for the registration. Perhaps it is one of those cases where it "got thru" at the U. S. rate that was paid. There is no indication that any extra postage was collected. I doubt if any change was made in the regular postage rate between Mar. 1, 1866 (date of P.L. & R.) and the date of this cover (Nov. 12, 1867). I seriously doubt that the 5¢ fee was paid in cash, that is, 4 X 31¢, (as per 1866 rate to Holstein), with a 1¢ overpay.

I have a registered cover that came in this A.M., but I think the price of \$20.00 is much too high. Here is a description:

From Point Reyes, Calif
Jan. 2, 1890 to Switzerland
It has a S.L. "Registered" and a N.Y. Registered sticker

If by any chance, you want to see this cover I'll be glad to send it up to you.

With best regards -

Cordially yours,

#2. Mr. Donald Macgregor, Dec. 3, 1947.

Later

P.S. The town is RENDSBURG. Holstein became a part of Prussia in 1866. Perhaps later than March 1, 1866. This no doubt explains the change in the 31¢ rate.

DR. CARROLL CHASE
R. F. D. 1, MILFORD,
NEW HAMPSHIRE

June 1 '44

Dear Stan :-

I return herewith the photos
& letter. Perhaps we were wrong,
but I am still very sceptical
about that postmark. The letter
& cover is O.K. but it looks as
though it was carried by hand
- otherwise why the "~~intention~~
"Postmark of E. W. - Eng." ?
and why was the year date so
carefully reversed? At any
rate I wouldn't want it in my
collection. It doesn't look
like the type of a Miss. or Red
River pocket cancellation. There
is no reason why a forger should
have made the postmark - goes with
ST in the middle & TEXAS
in the 5 corners of the star. The
"Texas" had two postmarks - both
oval. Why a third?

But answer

C.P.

R. H. GORE COMPANY



209 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO

May 24, 1944

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook
434 S. Grand Avenue
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:-

Enclosed find my check for \$115.25 in payment on items I bought from you the other night.

Please accept Mrs. Gore's and my thanks again for the very nice dinner.

I am herewith enclosing a photostat of the triangular packet letter which I obtained from you. Also, I would like to tell you of the research I have done on it. If you will recall, Mrs. Wilson mentioned in the letter to her brother that they had received the freight on a certain boat (name could not be deciphered the other night, except for the last four letters-loon). Since then I have checked through the various listings of Packet Boats and I find a Steamer Dubloon which was a Red River Packet running after 1853. On looking again at the handwriting giving the name of the steamer by which freight had been received, it is very easily deciphered as being actually written (Dubloon). This would prove in my mind that Couchetta Chute, place of origin of letter, was a steamboat evidently landing on a plantation on the Red River. The other night we were thinking in terms of the Mississippi. With this clue, I then began working on steamers beginning with the initials S or T which might have used a star as a symbol. I find the following:

Steamer Texas, New Orleans and Red River Steamer, Charles E. Stinde, Master. This seemed to fairly well conclude to me that the cover was sent on the Steamship Texas and the cancellation applied on that boat. Upon putting a glass on the cancellation, I further note that it has at each of the five points of the star letters reading T-e-x-a-s.

The enclosed photostat is not quite as clear as it should be. However, in light of the above facts would you be apt to change your opinion of the other evening that the cover was a fake.

May 24, 1944

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook

Would like to hear from you and possibly write to Dr. Chase inasmuch as you stated the other night that he had also thought the cover was no good.

Cordially

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fitz". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

EFG:ds
Enc.

Nov. 19, 1947.

Mr. Fred G. Ott,
% Stamp Department,
Rosenbaum Co. of Pittsburgh,
Sixth, Penn and Liberty Aves.,
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Dear Fred:

Herewith the 5¢ 1856 as per yours of the 15th. I also enclose a copy of my original memo concerning the stamp. If you will put the stamp in tetrachloride you will note the two thin bottom corners. The fakers over on the Continent accomplish wonderful results in removing cancels from delicate colors and in adding margins, corners, etc. I didn't examine the bottom corners very carefully but a casual look gave me the impression that something was wrong.

Thanks for advising me regarding the findings of the Committee.

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

5¢ 1856 - Submitted Oct. 21, 1947 by Fred G. Ott.

Supposed to be a mint 5¢ 1856, Red Brown Color half-way between a R.B. and Brown. Brown gum on back is N.G. There are traces of same on face. My lamp failed to show signs of pen removal but under high power microscope very definite signs of black ink cancel - probably a black town, very noticeable at left of medallion and across face. In tetrochloride the stamp shows signs of repair work in lower right corner, and to less degree in lower left corner. This repair work probably done on back and covered up by gum.

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LINEN
U.S.A.
BERKSHIRE
INC

Rosenbaum Company of Pittsburgh

ESTABLISHED 1868

PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

NEW YORK OFFICE
112 WEST 38TH ST.

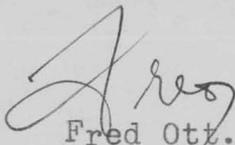
11-15-47

Dear Stanley,

Received today from the Expert Committee, Phil. Fndn. return of the 5¢ 51 #34; classed by them as a "genuine but cleaned and regummed" copy of the item.

Don't know just what your opinion of the item was but assure you that it is still invited before we proceed to offer this stamp for sale.....now tentatively to be classed by us as a used copy.

Very bestpersonal regards from


Fred Ott.

C O P Y

October 23, 1947

The Philatelic Foundation,
22 East 35th St.,
New York (16), N. Y.

ATTENTION EXPERT COMMITTEE

Gentlemen:

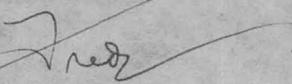
I am enclosing herewith "5¢ 1856" for expertization and your guarantee if found to be correct. If the stamp is okay and the gum is bad, please so state as we do not desire to hoist a bad item on a customer of ours. If the entire thing is bad, please also so state and your classification of the item would be appreciated.

However, if the stamp will stand expertization of the item and is okay, please endorse and furnish certificate.

Thanking you very kindly. I am

Yours sincerely,

ROSENBAUM COMPANY


Fred Ott, Manager
Stamp Department

F. S. Check in the amount of \$5.00 is enclosed herewith. If this is incorrect, kindly bill for balance which will be immediately forthcoming.

c. c. to Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook:

Dear Stanley:

You know darn good and well your opinion of the stamp is good enough for me but this is not my property and I don't have any choice but to sell the item if it is correct but I don't think it will be under the circumstances. As you will see from the above, I have went one half of the way in warning the Expert Committee, now let's see whether or not they okay the items. If they do, I want you to tell me what is wrong even if we ever sell the item or not, which frankly, I don't expect to do. After all, this is only one piece of paper and I don't have to sell all of them and I happen to know in this case the owner will have some kind of protection as he kept the bill for the item when he bought it from Colonial Stamps in Chicago. I am afraid their faces may get a little red in this deal.

With best regards. I am

FO:ES

Yours sincerely,



Rosenbaum Company of Pittsburgh

ESTABLISHED 1868

PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

October 15, 1947

NEW YORK OFFICE
112 WEST 38TH ST.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Stanley:

I took a little trip up into New England last week and had occasion to call on some friends of both myself and yours, particularly Larry Schermerhorn and Bob Munroe of Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

Bob Munroe, as you know, has a terrific collection, (as does Larry), and I made a suggestion which I hope will meet with your approval. I mentioned, particularly to Mr. Munroe that in my opinion, he would be doing something awfully smart if he would take all of his 1¢ '51-7's, his 10¢'s of the same period and his 12¢'s and any other items in his collection that are worth over \$20.00 and send them along to you for expertization and your signature. Neither of these boys is a chiseler. Bob Munroe's stuff will undoubtedly be on the market long before Larry Schermerhorn's as Larry is a young fellow and is building a nice collection and spending a lot of money and I feel he should know which dealer is giving him fair treatment and which is not, including that guy, Ott.

After shooting off my mouth to the full extent of the above, I offered Bob Munroe the enclosed 5¢ '51 under the following circumstances. I described it as a very fine item, stamp color on stamp paper and possibly with a portion of the original gum but not with any thought it had all of the original gum intact and with the understanding quite possibly, there may be some additional smear of gum added to what remained of the original gum. In other words, I don't think I tried to mis-represent the item one iota. I did, however, ask him \$200.00 for it which in my opinion represents the proper valuation of the stamp. So what did Mr. Robert Munroe do but take me up on my own suggestion and asked me to send this item down to you and have you sign it and send it back and everything will be okay with him.

I don't want you to do anything unethical but if you agree with my description of the stamps, I will be pleased to have you stick your John Henry on the back and send me the bill for doing such and I will proceed to send it to Mr. Munroe with the proper amount of billing. I trust that you will get to talk with both of these lads as they are very fine fellows, (I think you already know them) and I rather imagine that you will have a good little bit of work to do looking over their material as they both have terrific collections. I was more than glad to recommend you as I don't know anybody whose signature I would rather call attention to on the back of a stamp.

Rosenbaum Company of Pittsburgh

ESTABLISHED 1868

PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

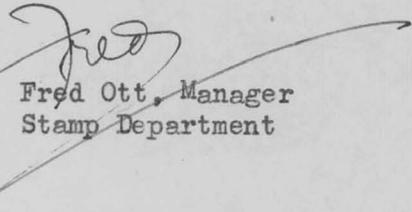
NEW YORK OFFICE
112 WEST 36TH ST.

(2)

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you when I am next down your way and with best personal regards. I am

Yours sincerely,

ROSENBAUM COMPANY


Fred Ott, Manager
Stamp Department

FO:RS

Oct. 21, 1947.

Mr. Fred Ott,
Stamp Dept.,
Rosenbaum Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Fred:

Herewith the "5¢ 1856" as per yours of the 15th. I wouldn't O.K. this copy and if I gave you my opinion of it I doubt if you would believe it, so I suggest that you send it down to the Philatelic Foundation Expert Committee. No doubt they will not find anything wrong with it.

I would be interested in learning the outcome, if you will be kind enough to advise me.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

July 7, 1947.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist,
2 W. 46th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Harry:

Will you please do me a favor? If you know of someone who is an authority on Mexico will you please inquire as to the meaning of the "5" and "12" on the two enclosed covers.

Thanks in advance.

Yours etc.,

July 7, 1947.

Prof. Lauder W. Jones,
515 South Mariposa Ave.,
Los Angeles 5, Calif.

My dear Mr. Jones:

Thanks very much for your prompt reply to my inquiry of June 21st. I am returning herewith the four covers which you were kind enough to send me.

First, regarding mail to Acapulco, Mexico in 1869 from New York. Such mail went via Panama and the U.S. mail steamers enroute to San Francisco stopped at Acapulco. Postage could only be prepaid to the Mexican frontier. On one of the photographs that I sent you, the cover was routed per "Alaska," from New York. This ship belonged to the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. and in 1868 and 1869, it was on the New York to Aspinwall run. Later it ran on the Pacific between Panama City and San Francisco.

I have not noted any of the numeral markings on U. S. mail addressed to Acapulco. Such mail was carried by regular U. S. mail steamships hence there would not have been any special compensation to be paid or collected by the ships.

Regarding mail to Vera Cruz. I believe that mail which originated in the east in the fifties and sixties was sent to New Orleans and thence by ship to Vera Cruz.

A treaty was signed with Mexico in 1862, which provided for the exchange of mail by land and sea. The sea postage was fixed at 7¢. Mail going to Mexico by sea was charged 10¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, that is, 3¢ U. S. plus 7¢ sea. We retained the entire 10¢. Mexico collected her inland rate. Prepayment was required. Mail from Mexico by sea had to be prepaid in Mexico the same as above, her inland, plus 7¢ sea. On such mail there was due in the U. S. our inland rate (3¢ or 10¢). While I am not sure I suppose each country paid for the sea transportation. Mail was carried in both Mexican and U. S. ships. All the above were embodied in the 1862 treaty.

I seriously doubt if the numeral markings refer to sums to steamships, but it is a point to remember. I intend to make a further investigation of these markings and I will take pleasure in advising you later.

I agree with you that the "1" on your cover is very much

#2. Prof. Lauder W. Jones, July 7, 1947.

like the "1" of the "12" on the 60¢ rate cover.

It is surprising how few collectors take the trouble to investigate markings such as these.

I suppose that there is little doubt that they were applied at Vera Cruz and possibly to U. S. mail only.

With every good wish -

Cordially yours,

515 South Mariposa Ave.
Los Angeles, 5, California

July 1, 1947

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook
33 North Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Since the receipt of your letter of June 21st, with the four photographs, I have been thinking about the unusual markings. Naturally as ~~the~~ scientist, I have set up a number of hypotheses concerning the numeral markings on these covers. Many of them have been discarded. However, I thought that it would interest you to see how I have finally arrived at certain conclusions.

I am inclined to believe that your conclusion concerning the numerals, namely, that they are not United States markings, is correct. I have seen a limited of Mexican covers but have never observed numeral markings of this kind on any internal Mexican mail. In this connection I am sending you for inspection three covers from Tampico to Vera Cruz carried by British Mail Steamers during the period from 1867 to 1869, which is about the same period as the covers you sent. You will notice that they are from the Martinez correspondence. Two of these covers have the characteristic numeral cancellation C. 63, which is the marking used by the British office in Tampico. They also have a circular marking Tampico with the date and Paid. You will note that on these covers there are markings indicating a rate, namely, 5 in red manuscript and numeral 1 on the other in black. The third cover has similar British stamps but also a Mexican stamp, 12 Centavos. However, the circular marking Tampico and date does not contain the word Paid. Oddly enough, the black 1 stamped on the cover bears a very great resemblance to the 1 which appears on one of your covers in the hand-stamped 12. X

Among the five photographs of covers you sent, three of them are addressed to Vera Cruz, while the other two went to Acapulco, which is on the west coast of Mexico. I have surmised that the letters to Vera Cruz may have been carried at least part way in boats, not Government (U.S.) contract boats. On the other hand the letters to Acapulco undoubtedly traveled by a different route to the West Coast. The name on one of the Acapulco covers "Alaska" sounds like a Pacific Coast steamer. It might have been under contract to carry U.S. mail, which may account for the lack of any numeral charge.

It is also interesting to notice that the currency used on early stamps of Mexico changed during the period between 1856 and 1868. From 1856 to 1866 the values are expressed in Reals (8 Reals equal one peso). In 1866 the Maximilian issue is in centavos (100 centavos equal 1 peso). During the year 1867, after Maximilian's downfall, the Mexican government printed stamps

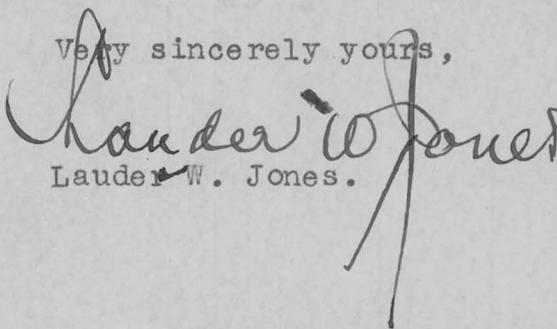
from earlier plates on which the values were again in Reales during the Transition period. In 1868 the values were again expressed in centavos. Do these changes in value have any relationship to the varying numerals expressing rates on your covers.

In the course of my inquiry it occurred to me that there might be some relationship between these rates and the so-called Porte de Mar stamps issued in Mexico in 1875. In an old book published by Theodor Hass called "Lehrbuch der Briefmarkenkunde" which was published by Senf in Leipzig, I find the following statement concerning the Porte de Mar stamps, as follows: "The English as well as the French Mail Steamers received from Mexico a yearly lump sum for which they carried the oversea mail. About the beginning of 1875 this agreement having been dissolved, Mexico was required to account for every piece of oversea mail which lead to the introduction of Porte de Mar stamps for this purpose." It occurred to me that the rates which appear on the Porte de Mar stamps may be intimately related to the estimated charges which have been collected prior to 1875. I happen to have one cover which was sent from Mexico to France during this period. I am enclosing it for your inspection.

Some of the conclusions which I have reached from all of this chatter I am of the opinion that the numerals appearing on the Vera Cruz covers represent boat charges which were paid for the carrying of these letters to Vera Cruz. This may be entirely incorrect but I offer it for what it is worth.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,


Lauder W. Jones.

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Jan. 4, 1944.

Mr. Gordon Harmer,
% Harmer Rooke & Co.,
551 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Gordon:

I have a very good friend up in Ionia, Mich. by the name of Jack Fleckenstein. (name and address is J. G. Fleckenstein, 419 Union St., Ionia, Mich).

Incidentally I might mention that Jack is not Jewish but probably Irish. I don't know how he came by such a name. Perhaps like Ernie Jacobs, who is all Aryan.

Recently Jack was down for a short visit, and he showed me a stamp that he had purchased in the Curie sale of May 3rd and 4th, 1939. I am enclosing the stamp herewith, also the auction slip. You will note that this was Lot 340 in the sale and was described as the 1894 Bureau Print - I have a copy of the catalogue before me and I note the description was as follows:

"340 - Ditto - (1894), \$3.00 Scarlet, Scott 2073, slight thinning, otherwise superb mint, well centered and rare, Cat. \$150.00." The sale price was 80 shillings.

Jack submitted the stamp to the A.P.S. Expert Committee but they held it up for quite a long time and when he returned it, he was informed that the Curie account had been closed and no adjustment could be made. At least this is the story as told to me by Jack.

Inasmuch as the stamp was not correctly catalogued and is not the 1894 Bureau Print but rather the 1879 \$3.00 Vermillion, Scott present number PR72, catalogue value \$7.00, I think that the fault was wholly that of your firm and a refund should be to Fleckenstein. I am quite sure that you will agree with me.

Jack is no fl@-by-night but a responsible and substantial business man with interests in several parts of Michigan. Naturally this transaction left an awful sour taste with him and I am taking it upon myself to correct this impression, because I think such an error is awful bad advertising and knowing you as I do, I am sure you will thank me for calling it to your attention.

#2. Mr. Gordon Harmer, Jan. 4, 1944.

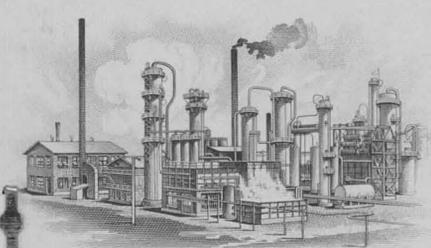
Incidentally I might mention that I take a certain pride in the fact that I have coached and assisted Jack into being quite an enthusiastic collector and to my personal knowledge he has put over \$5000 in stamps in the past couple of months.

We don't want sour tastes in collectors of this calibre, do we?

With every good wish for the New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

PHONE 125



CRYSTAL Refining Company OF CARSON CITY
INCORPORATED

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

CARSON CITY, MICHIGAN

419 Union Street,
Ionia, Michigan.
December 29, 1943.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
434 S. Grand Avenue,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

Thanks for your letter of December 24th re the \$3.00 Newspaper stamp, together with Sidney F. Barrett's letter stating that this stamp is #PR-72 and not PR-100 which it was represented to be.

I note with interest your statement that Gordon Harmer is an awfully good friend of yours and you think he would make a refund on this item if you requested him to do so. I requested this several years ago when I first discovered the stamp was not what it was represented to be, but Harmer's reply was simply that the Curie estate had no doubt been closed and he would be unable to get reimbursement from the Curie estate - hence could not make good. He seemed to place no value what so ever on the reputation or integrity of his firm in being a party to the sale of something that was - to say the least - misdescribed. This left a bad taste in my mouth but the amount of money involved was trivial and I have even continued to send bids to Harmer Rooke since then altho I would never make any substantial purchases through them as I have no confidence in any firm who find excuses - reasonable or otherwise - to avoid responsibility. However, since the passing of Charles J. Phillips, I know of no dealer in this country or in Europe in whom I could place any confidence anyway, so have simply considered this transaction one that could be charged to experience. There may be some one hundred percent honest and ethical stamp dealers but I have never met them. Most of them should print on their catalogs "Let the buyer beware." The fact that I was stung so often in the past is one of the reasons why I have in recent years so imposed upon you for help and guidance. I feel that if they can put one over on you, they have got to be good.

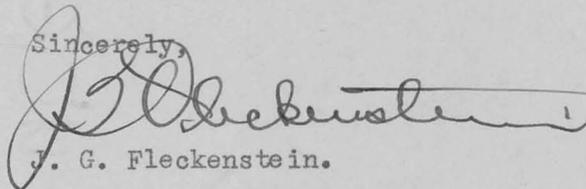
To get back to the history of this purported \$3.00 Newspaper Bureau Print. It was lot #340 in the "Charles Curie" sale held by Harmer Rooke & Co. Ltd; at London, England, May 3rd and 4th, 1939, described as follows: "\$3 scarlet Scott 2073, slight thinning, otherwise superb mint, well centered and rare, cat \$150." I paid 80 shillings for the item. I sent it to Adolph Steeg to get a certificate on it, and it seems one of the experts said it was OK, but two disagreed, and Steeg had it for months before it was finally returned to me rejected. I then took it up with Harmer who had in the meantime moved from London to New York, with results as outlined above. Thereupon I threw all the correspondence pertaining to this in the wastebasket, altho perhaps Harmer Rooke still have part of it in their files.

I used to buy quite substantially from Charlie Phillips before he passed away, - at least I thought my purchases were substantial altho to him they were perhaps a nuisance. I recall once that a certain stamp I had purchased from him later on appeared to be damaged. Maybe I had unwittingly damaged it but anyway I called it to his attention. He insisted on refunding the price I had paid plus postage. No doubt over the years certain individuals took advantage of this policy but I wonder in the long run if Phillips actually lost by pursuing such a policy? I wonder why Phillips name is still remembered? What a golden harvest would be waiting for some dealer if he could only establish a nation wide reputation such as Phillips enjoyed. Maybe stamp dealers think the stamp business is different from any other business but I think the same rules apply.

If I really wanted the eighty shillings back, Stan, or even expected or hoped to have it made good, I would write you a different letter, and I think I could write one that you could show to Gordon Harmer that would make him want to refund the eighty shillings for a stamp that he - a supposed authority on stamps - had unwittingly misrepresented. But I don't give a Damn for the eighty shillings. I do - however - deeply appreciate the interest and time you have expended in my behalf in trying to definitely establish the identity of this particular \$3 Newspaper stamp.

Again my best wishes for a most successful and happy New Year!

Sincerely,



J. G. Fleckenstein.

JGE/k

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., INC.

GORDON HARMER
GUY HARMER

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., LTD.
2 ARUNDEL ST.
LONDON, ENGLAND

PHILATELIC
AUCTIONEERS

551 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS
PHILATORS, NEW YORK
PHILATORS, ESTRAND, LONDON

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 2-6220-1

January 7th 1944.

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook,
434 So. Grand Ave.,
Ft. Thomas, Ky

Confidential

Dear Stan:-

Thank you for your letter of the 4th regarding the lot purchased in the Curie sale by Mr. Fleckenstein.

I am going to write you in a very detailed manner because I very much appreciate your thought in having written to me and now I want you to understand my position in such matters.

In the first place, this office in New York can make no adjustments on any transactions made with the London office. The reason for this is primarily because of currency regulations, the other reason, namely the financial interrelation of the two offices is also important but normally not insurmountable. However, I shall deal with the matter as if it were being returned to my London office.

This stamp was purchased under the terms of the sale as printed in the Curie sale catalogue. Clause six states that no claim will be entertained after seven days from the date of sale unless an extension of time is requested, in which case a reasonable extension would be given so that a stamp could be submitted to an independent authority for opinion. You can certainly understand the reason for this. In London we conduct two or three sessions every week with the exception of the month of August. Our commission is 12½% for London auctions and whilst every care is taken to prevent any errors, still, the buyer has redress if stamps are misdescribed or misrepresented, provided such claim is made within the specified time.

Take this case in particular. A man buys a stamp, cataloguing \$150 for \$16. Nearly five years afterwards he discovers it is another variety and not as represented. Under such circumstances I cannot see how any firm can reasonably be expected to refund the money. In the first place, how can we know that this is the stamp that was sold by us? In this instance of course, you are vouching for Mr. Fleckenstein, but just suppose it was someone else? You can

well imagine what chaotic conditions would result if we made a practise of entering claims after the time stated in the conditions of sale. We must and do, rigidly adhere to our principle on this point.

As far as collectors purchasing at auction are concerned, the essential thing for them is that they deal with a firm that is reputable and honest. Another essential is that the firm takes all possible precautions in the describing of material. I think I am correct, and in fact I am absolutely certain, that Dr. Chase described this entire catalogue for us. His fee was paid by us, out of our 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % commission so you can see that all possible precautions were taken by us. I have just shown this stamp to our own expert on U.S. stamps here and he cannot readily make up his mind as to whether the stamp is the cheaper variety. It seems to have taken the purchaser himself the better part of five years to decide the matter. So that an error on our part in the matter of this particular stamp is pardonable.

As I told you in the beginning, I am writing you ^a very detailed letter because I want you to appreciate the principle involved. Just suppose that instead of \$16, the stamp sold for \$1600- the whole thing assumes an entirely different proportion and no one would expect us to refund the money after such a long period of time.

It must be borne in mind that we are merely agents- we are not selling our own property at auction. If the stamp had been sold at retail, then of course it would be an entirely different matter. There would be no question but that we would refund the money because in such a case we would have sold a stamp that was our own and naturally we are responsible. But at auction, there is and must be a certain degree of responsibility resting on the purchaser as well. It merely requires that the purchaser check his purchases against the descriptions and if anything is not as described, it may be returned for full refund, provided such return is made within the proscribed period of time. If an extension of time is required for expert opinion- the purchaser need only advise us of his need and it will be granted at all times. We cannot possibly operate an auction business under any other terms. I cannot think that even though the transaction has turned out unfortunately, that it could have left any "sour taste" in Mr. Fleckenstein's mouth, since it was entirely his own fault that he did not advise us immediately of any dissatisfaction because of misdescription of his lot.

Now I have explained the matter to you as best I could in letter form, I would have been able to do better if I had had the opportunity of talking it over with you. This letter is confidential to you and not to be quoted. Now, if you ask me to refund the \$16 to Mr. Fleckenstein, I will do it, but solely because you ask me to do it. I can not return the stamp to London but will take it over myself and take the loss on it personally. This would be no deviation from our business policy regarding such matters, but, if you ask it, I shall send my personal check to Mr. Fleckenstein.

With kindest personal regards and many thanks for your interest.

London.

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Jan. 10, 1943.

Mr. Gordon Harmer,
% Harmer Rooke & Co.,
551 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Gordon:

Your letter of the 7th received and noted very carefully.

After due consideration I cannot help from agreeing with you and I see no reason why you should make a personal refund.

I will treat your letter as strictly confidential and will endeavor to put Jack on the right track. He really is a fine fellow and I didn't want him to entertain any ill will against your firm. He is rather new at the game so perhaps I can convince him that the fault was not all on the side of your London office.

I think he told me that he returned the stamp as soon as he could get it back from the A.P.S. Expert Committee, but by the time it reached London, your London office claimed it was too late as the account had been closed.

It seems that several people have been bothered as to which stamp this actually is. As I recall, Jack told me that there was some disagreement among the Committee and that is the reason their report was delayed.

If you will return the stamp to me I'll send it to Fleckenstein.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

434 South Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Jan. 10, 1944.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein,
419 Union St.,
Ionia, Mich.

Dear Jack:

By today's mail came a two-page letter from Gordon Harmer marked "Confidential." For this reason I cannot send the letter to you but I can give you the outline of same. Briefly it is this. That they have to have a hard and fast rule regarding the return of items sold in their auctions. So many days are given for returns but extensions will be granted when requested. He takes the position that they have to adhere to this rule because otherwise how could they tell that items returned were the same ones as sold. He informed me that it would be useless to attempt to obtain a refund from the London office at this late day and if any refund was made it would have to come out of his pocket as he could not charge it to the New York office.

He stated that if I felt he personally should stand the loss that he would forward a check to you for \$16.00. Under the circumstances I could not make such a request and I am sure that you would not want me to do so.

Sometime when you are down here I'll show you his letter.

I have written Gordon to return the stamp to me so that I could return it to you.

Your letter of the 4th crossed mine and I judge that by this time you feel very much better about the Richey pane.

With best wishes,

Yours etc.,

On a cotton plantation north of Vicksburg lives Aunt Florida, a Negro woman who is almost incredibly old. She was the slave of Joseph Emory Davis, elder brother of the President of the Confederacy. She witnessed the growth of the Davis plantations, the stir and romance and bitter disappointment of the Civil War. From her vivid though random memories Mr. Dickson has woven together a unique, informal story of the Davis men and the colorful plantation life of the Old South

Marse Jeff Davis

By Harris Dickson

THE OUTLAWED
PRESIDENT
RIDES HOME



FROM the best she can now remember it must have been during the late autumn of 1870 when a middle-aged motherly-looking Negro woman came to the door of her cabin carrying a baby, her only child born in freedom. After bearing more than twenty children Aunt Florida had every right to look motherly. A while she stood there glancing both ways along the street of the old slave quarters, and no white intelligence could fathom what might have been passing in her mind. For she was still unable to comprehend a world that had turned upside down. She was born here on Hurricane Plantation, the slave of Joseph Emory Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis, whose Brierfield Plantation adjoined Hurricane, both properties being on an island in the Mississippi River twenty-seven miles below Vicksburg. Slave or free, Florida knew no other world and now stared out upon the wreckage of a war that had ended at Appomattox five years before.

Mournfully she surveyed the double row of Negro cabins that had now gone for so many seasons without their annual coat of whitewash. A little distance away Florida could see the ashes and fire-scorched chimneys of Hurricane House, whose rambling collection of rooftops and gables had vanished from a grove of oaks while Union troops were quartered there. She might still see the giant trees that once surrounded her master's mansion, their branches burned and dead, but the sweet old home was gone. Near it in a new-made grave her generous master lay buried beneath a mound on which the grass had not yet grown.

Maybe she was thinking of another mansion two miles away, the home of Jefferson Davis before he left it to become President of the Confederacy. When departing Yankees fired the house his faithful Negro servants had smothered the flames so that Brierfield residence still stood. The building was there, but not its former owner, for while Jefferson Davis was held prisoner in Fortress Monroe his brother Joe had sold both plantations to an ex-slave named Ben Montgomery.

Many queer things, many terrible things, had happened between 1860 and 1870.

Under the chinaberry trees in front of her cabin four black boys were now



"Don't you remember the day that little Jeff rushed home, so angry and so outraged by his teacher, announcing that he'd never go back to school?"

At left: Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederacy—the portrait in the Mississippi state capitol Hall of Fame



The office on Hurricane Plantation during the Civil War. This was one of the few buildings that escaped the fire of 1863. It was later used as a residence

skylarking in short-tailed shirts, with black legs showing as they darted about. She stood watching them and smiling tolerantly at their racket, then glimpsed a figure that appeared from the direction of Brierfield, coming toward her along a dusty plantation road beside the levee. The woman at the door gave a start and jerked herself upright, her heart thumping as she muttered, "Lawd Gawd, dat can't be Marse Jeff Davis."

Before the rider came near enough to discern his features, Florida's womanly instincts had already told her that he did not sit so superbly erect in his saddle, but sagged forward like a weak and tired old man. His shoulders seemed borne down by the weight of accumulated sorrows.

"Marse Jeff! Marse Jeff!" Miles Stone raised the shout and all four youngsters scampered to meet him.

Swiftly Florida turned back into the room where she laid her infant on the middle of a huge white bed, then looked around to see that the immaculate house was tidy. She adjusted her bandanna, blue with white polka dots, and smoothed the wrinkles from a clean gingham apron. The baby slept. A kettle simmered on the hearth, ready for Robert's coffee when he came from work. The cabin was very still.

A Changed World for Jefferson Davis

As Mr. Davis passed under the shadow of a great elm tree the Negro boys capered around his horse, scrambling in the dust for small coins that he dropped. Florida stood in her door vaguely comprehending what he had suffered during these terrible years of war, defeat and imprisonment since he left Brierfield. She was a black woman, ignorant of letters, yet she realized that an empire had crumbled beneath him; a civilization had been uprooted; friends slain in battle; his little son plunging from a balcony in Richmond to die at his feet. Released from Fortress Monroe without a dollar or an acre, he had come back to a plantation no longer his, as the guest of Negroes at his former home. Maybe Florida thought these things and felt a lump in her throat when she saw that he was carrying perhaps a dozen pairs of shoes, strung on a cord like a string of fish; shoes with burnished copper tips as gifts for the Negro children.

She stood there with misty eyes fixed upon the gray rider as he reached her gate, dangling his string of shoes and smiling at the boys.

"Well, well, Florida," he called ahead. "It's good to get back home."

"Yassuh, an' I sho is proud to see you."

Then she saw something else, something that cut her to the heart, for when he came alongside her porch and the eager black boys caught his bridle, Mr. Davis did not swing himself jauntily from the saddle but dismounted with a painful effort.

"Here, boys," he said, trying to straighten up as he laid the shoes on the porch. "Sit there and each of you pick out a pair that fits."

She turned into the room and came back with a towel, only to wince again as she saw Mr. Davis leaning against her door for support. Then it shocked her to note that the sight of one eye was gone and the dead orb glittered blindly.

"Git away, boys," she scattered the little Negroes. "Come in, suh. Have dis rockin' chair."

"Old friend," he inquired, entering the room with all his ancient dignity, "how has the world been using you?"

"Po'ly, suh," she started to complain, but her own troubles seemed so frivolous that Florida checked herself from telling what the Yankees had done and said, "We's gittin' 'long fine. Fine."

"Ah!" his single eye fell upon the bed and Mr. Davis remarked, "A new baby. How many is that?"

"Twenty-two, suh—or twenty-three. I disreckollects. Set down, suh, set down."

They sat together, the black woman and the famous gentleman, each in a rocking chair, knee to knee. Mr. Davis was neither querulous nor vindictive but merely told her of things that had happened, while she glared in blank silence, listening to how the Yankees captured him.

"We had no chance, Florida, to escape when Union cavalry from Michigan closed round our little party. Then the authorities carried us in a ship to Fortress Monroe."

"Dat's where dey parted you from Miss Varina an' de chillun?" Florida asked indignantly.

"Yes. They sent them to Savannah." (Continued on page 52)



"Listen, Honey, listen real good. When Marse Jeff Davis came ridin' home . . ." Aunt Florida hands on the traditions of the Davis family in flashes of vivid memory of her life on Brierfield and Hurricane

Don't Splash, Please!

Continued from page 22

Gone are the churning, boiling waters that are whipped to white-flecked foam by the fierce struggles below the surface.

Boiled down to a few facts and figures, here is a statistical picture of the game in brief. Water polo is played by two teams of six players each in a pool from 60 to 75 feet in length and from 20 to 40 feet in width. When possible the shallow end is not less than six feet in depth.

At either end of the pool is a goal, a board four feet wide and eighteen inches high. When any part of this board is touched by a swimmer, ball in hand, three points are scored. When he throws the ball from beyond an invisible line fifteen feet from the goal and strikes the board, two points are tallied. A penalty goal, counting one point, is tossed from beyond that same fifteen-foot line.

For Dear Old Alma Mater

To start the game or to resume play after the scoring of a goal the two teams line up on the end walls and the referee drops the ball—seven inches in diameter and inflated only seven-eighths full—in the middle of the tank. Then there is a wild rush by both teams to get possession.

After that it is passed back and forth in a goalward offensive drive, the thrown goal generally being scorned in favor of a touch one. The players swim free style with the ball clasped in one fist, treading water to toss it to a teammate.

The American style rules are a bit stricter now than they were in the Joe Ruddy heyday some twenty years ago, but there is still plenty of room left for some good, old-fashioned throttling down below. Rule VIII, Section 2D, for instance, states: "A player who has possession of the ball may be held under water ten seconds or as long thereafter as he retains possession of the ball."

Despite its robustness the sport spread like wildfire from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again. At some time or other within the past third of a century practically every athletic club in the country engaged in water polo, American style, and some thirty or forty college teams were mauling one another, trying frantically not to die for dear old Alma Mater.

The sport prospered under the paternal gaze of the Amateur Athletic Union until 1909. But a year later the A. A. U. disowned its unruly offspring and did not resume control for another twenty-three years. The reason?

Well, the game had been getting rougher and rougher and in 1910 the New York A. C. met the Chicago A. A. for the national championship. Midway in the first half the referee lost what slight grip he had on the combatants. The game speedily developed into a Donnybrook.

Joe Ruddy, a puny lad of 190 pounds, became embroiled in a bitter struggle with Fred Gunther, 220-pound center forward of the Chicago A. A. Gunther, for some quite unaccountable reason, resented a back strangle and leg hold that Ruddy clamped on him.

So he jabbed Joe neatly on the jaw just as they fought their way to the surface. And then, right in front of the startled referee, Mr. Ruddy placed a very firm fist very suddenly against the right eye of Mr. Gunther.

That punch touched off a spark right there in the water. Ruddy refused to leave the pool as ordered and a battle royal promptly began. The first half was never finished but the sport was. The A. A. U. abolished it.

But the clubs and colleges—in dwindling numbers, however—continued to play it anyway. Meanwhile the international game began to replace the American one with the Los Angeles A. C., the central figure in the newer style.

It is really extraordinary that in any discussion of water polo Joe Ruddy dominates it completely. He was a far greater figure in his sport than Jack Dempsey, Bobby Jones, Jesse Owens and Babe Ruth were in theirs.

This new hard-ball game is not quite as dull as dishwater but it's not so far from it. The referee's whistle plays a shrill and constant tune all during the game. There are more don'ts and thou-shalt-nots than at a strict school for demure young ladies.

When two American teams play the international game the spectators yawn gracefully and are very glad that the total playing time is only sixteen minutes. In the old style of rough-and-ready (or should it be rough-and-Ruddy?) play sixteen minutes of drowning, slugging and the like was about all that the human frame could stand.

However, games between different nations, even under the sissy international code, do have slightly more zip to them, for the simple reason that anything on an international scale always does engender bickering and discontent in spite of the fact that sport is supposed to cement friendly relations between nations.

There was, of course, the classic at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1932. Brazil was playing Germany and the Brazilian temperament is not exactly phlegmatic. The team had had its troubles in getting to the Olympics in the first place, since the only way money could be raised was by sending the Olympic contingent along with a cargo of coffee.

The coffee was a gift to the Brazilian Olympic Committee, which had to sell it en route to Los Angeles in order to pay for the passage of the athletes. Half of the coffee was sold before California was reached. So half of the athletes debarked. More coffee was peddled at San Francisco and a few more Brazilians were "bailed" off the boat. The last of them departed with the last of the coffee up around Seattle. So, as you can see, the Brazilians were not quite in their most charming mood by the time the Olympics opened.

Knocked for a Goal

So they started off in the water-polo game. Germany was in the tank with Brazil and soon had a very comfortable lead, to the great indignation of the assembled South Americans. As time grew short their tempers grew shorter. The referee, they thought, was not only positively astigmatic but also of distinct German leanings.

The gun sounded for the end of the game. It almost was like the crack of a gun at the start of a race. Every Brazilian in the game raced for the poor referee. The giant goalie, who was built along the lines of a brewery truck, was the winner. He caught the referee in the fifth row of the grandstand, knocked him down and was just ready to let go with his Sunday punch when the California gendarmes nailed him.

Although this might indicate that the international brand of water polo is not such a sissy game after all, I don't believe it. If you have to wait four years between fights in water polo, it's not water polo at all but more like water ping-pong.



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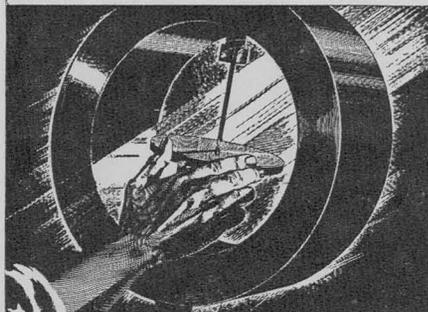
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"Ugh. Ugh."

"After that they threw me into a cell with whitewashed walls that nearly put out my eyes. Kept big oil lamps burning in the room all night."

"An' you don't never sleep wid a light burnin'."

"And all night long two soldiers marched back and forth."

"Right side o' yo' bed? Whyn't you make 'em git out?"

"They wouldn't obey me," he smiled patiently. "But every footfall seemed to hammer on some raw nerve in my head."

"On the fourth day in prison I had thrown myself across the cot, delirious with pain, when the Union captain stalked in with a blacksmith behind him. Florida, I couldn't believe it but the blacksmith carried a pair of shackles and grinned at me as he rattled their chain."

"What he aim to do wid dem things?"

"Rivet them to my ankles."

"No, no, no," the horrified woman put up both hands as she almost screamed, "dem Yankees dassen't put irons on you same as a runaway nigger."

"Yes, Florida."

"The blacksmith riveted his fetters on my right ankle and locked them on the left. There I lay, manacled like a felon."

"I'm so sorry, so sorry," the black woman moaned.

"See here," he bent over and pulled up a trouser leg, lowered a sock and showed her the thin, emaciated shank that still bore ugly bruises. Florida gazed at the humiliating marks and, long after Mr. Davis had gone, still sat there silent, staring straight ahead.

Hurricane's Oldest Resident

This is one of many stories told by a remarkable Negro woman who is still alive after working for more than a century on Hurricane Plantation, where, for the unknown years of his career between 1835 and 1845, she came in daily contact with Jefferson Davis. The grandson of the Confederate President believes Aunt Florida to be approximately 125 years old, with a clear mind and memories that are fairly accurate.

Aunt Florida Huelett—everybody calls her "Gramma"—attracted the attention of this writer, who found her on a Delta plantation in a cabin that was being rapidly submerged by rising waters from the Yazoo River. So he removed Gramma to dry quarters and questioned her for several weeks. She can neither read nor write and it seems impossible for her to invent such tales.

Little Florida, daughter of Isaac Ringgold, the carriage maker for Joe Davis, was a merry brown imp who romped through a joyous childhood, waited on white ladies at the Big House, grew old enough to pick cotton in the fields, married Robert Huelett, the spruce young hostler, bore many children and was happy. As child or woman she knew nothing about the horrors of slavery, for nobody ever told her. She saw hundreds of black men and women go about their daily tasks while the master and his family did a different sort of work, each according to that station in life to which it had pleased God to call him. Everybody labored, everybody rested, everybody had plenty, and Florida conceived of no other way to live.

Sometimes the white folks seemed bothered but Negroes never worried even when the Mississippi rose and covered their land. Those whose cabins stood on lower ground would huddle to-

Marse Jeff Davis

Continued from page 10

gether in the gin house and make a lark of it until the waters ran off.

Memory is a willful child that brings us broken toys, so that many of Gramma's statements must be mended. She has no conception of time or dates, but a vivid sense of drama. Often the bent figure would rise from its rocking chair and she would pound the floor with a cane while her voice came strong and her dull eyes flashed with fire.

She is now the only living creature who knows anything about Jefferson Davis during his period of seclusion on Brierfield Plantation after the death of his first wife. We are not attempting to compile authentic history from such a precarious source, but it is possible to give the environment that crystallized the character of Jefferson Davis and vitally affected the course of this republic. Civilized white men preserve such annals in dry-as-dust volumes while Negroes gather round their old, old grandsires and listen to the story of their tribe. Perhaps the plantation was originally opened by Joseph Emory Davis, and the version as handed down by word o' mouth to Florida may be inaccurate, but it tingles with human feeling as we prefer to give it, rather than the white account of how Hurricane and Brierfield were settled some half a century before the Civil War.

"Marster! Oh, Marster!" Huge Hutton, a giant Negro, had hacked his way through thickets to the edge of a bluff where he stood brandishing his ax and shouting, "We's mighty nigh dere. I kin smell de water, suh, smell de water."

"Yes, Hige," his master answered from the rear of a caravan that plodded along the fresh-cut trail. "We should reach the Mississippi today or tomorrow."

Samuel Emory Davis, father of Jefferson Davis, the only white man in a squad of migrating slaves, had halted his pony behind a pair of wagons and smiled as he listened to the ringing of axes. Ever since they'd turned off from the Natchez Trace and plunged westward through the wilderness those two cheerful axmen had pushed on in advance, carving a path for the wagons. Twenty paces behind Huge Hutton and John Plater came Isaac Ringgold (afterward the father of Florida), a slender brown

man leading a pair of stout little mules that pulled a wagon with a stock of corn and agricultural implements. A second wagon carried more corn, and on a pad of quilts sat two young mothers with babes suckling at their pendulous breasts. Aunt Sarah, the cook, and Mom Ella usually walked side by side, each holding the hand of a tiny toddler, and careful to see that the youngsters did not hurt their feet on jagged stumps of new-cut saplings.

Journey's End

Bigger boys and girls skylarked around in single garments of homespun, darting off into the forests to chase rabbits with a pack of yapping curs.

"Hooray, Marster!" Huge Hutton yelled again. "Here's de ribber. Run, people, quick."

Every ear pricked up. The wise mules knew they were at their journey's end. Children ran forward, shouting, eager for a first look at the promised land.

"Yes, Hige, here we are," Mr. Davis spoke in a tone of awe as he gazed upon the far-reaching panorama of woods and water that lay beneath him. Almost at his feet the hills broke off, dropping down to dense-grown flatlands that crouched beside the river.

"My people," the master pointed, "there's our future home."

"Home?" skinny Aunt Sarah demanded. "Wharabouts?"

"Down there. At the far end."

"I don't see no home," Sarah persisted. "'Tain't nary cabin, neither no clearin'."

"Certainly not, not yet. It's wild land and we must build everything. Yes, Sarah. God gave to man dominion over this earth. Our axes will cut down those trees and fire will burn the canebrakes until we have hundreds of open acres to plant our cotton."

"What's dat, Marster?" asked one of the women who had never seen the Mississippi. "What's dat big thing out yonder?"

Mr. Davis had already noticed a scow floundering in midstream, like a great yellow beetle that had got turned over on its back and waved six futile legs in the air.

"That's a flatboat out of the Ohio



"Isn't this a wonderful party Junior's having?"

SYDNEY HOFF

River," he explained, "bringing provisions to New Orleans. They'll supply us with potatoes and salt meat and apples until we can produce our own."

Negroes stood gaping at the unwieldy craft with six stout Kentuckians working the sweeps and slowly making their way down the Mississippi.

Mr. Davis glanced upward and remarked, "The sun has just risen and we can get settled before dark. Huge, do you see that tall sycamore beside the edge of the slough?"

"Sholy, suh. White as a dead man."

"All right. Take your gang and cut a path down this hill. Aim for the sycamore and you'll find a Choctaw trail that leads to the new plantation."

"Yassuh," Huge nodded. "Joe Thomas, you an' Ringgold git three axes. Give one to Afficker Man, den all three of you come wid us."

After carving a zigzag trail down the precipitous bluff, the ax gang returned and Joe Thomas reported, "Marster, now we got to onload dem wagons and travel light. People kin walk and tote dese things as far as de sycamore."

Both wagons were emptied, corn stuffed in sacks and belongings parceled out. Everybody carried something as the wagons started down the slope, with wheels locked and the stubborn little mules holding back until they reached the comparatively level ground.

Beyond the sycamore tree they came to a scarcely perceptible trail worn by Choctaw moccasins. To their left lay the vast river, occasionally visible through openings in the forest. The master rode ahead, followed by Huge Hutton and John Plater, one on either side, widening the trail with their axes. Negro dogs caught the scent of bears, wolves and panthers and no longer ran yelping through the brush, but tucked their tails and trotted under the wagons. Nobody saw the resentful Indians who hid in the forest, for while these Choctaws were friends of white men they realized that plows and planted fields meant the end of their happy hunting grounds. Bushes were held aside, tense eyes glared at the intruders and slinking bodies vanished.

Founding of a Plantation

For hours the travelers forced their way through an incredible tangle out of which they could see nothing because of green walls that shut them in. It must have been near noon when Mr. Davis stopped under the branches of a great oak and announced, "Well, Mengo, you may take out the mules. Here we are."

Both wagons halted beneath an enormous live oak whose far-flung branches nearly touched the ground and formed a leafy tent where no underbrush could grow. Long gray mosses dangled from the limb and shadowed the unholy spot. Superstitious Negroes clung together, even the children feeling a sense of fear and pressing close to their mothers. Mr. Davis saw the dread that gripped his people and bustled around giving brisk orders: "Mamma Sarah, spread some quilts in the shade for these young mothers to stretch out and rest. Huge, get your ax gang. Big job before us."

"Ready, suh," the cheerful giant answered.

The master did not stumble upon this spot by accident, but on a previous visit had chosen it with care. The land was higher, as he could tell by lack of watermarks on the trees, so he had selected this site for his own residence and slave quarters, which would be above the normal overflows.

"Come, Huge and John." He led them to a slight ridge and pointed. "Start here and cut forty straight trees, averaging one foot through the butt. Twenty feet long with all branches lopped off."

"For buildin' a log house?"

"Precisely. Isaac and Joe Thomas will square them. Afficker Man," he beckoned the willing black who trotted toward him, "clear away the small stuff in here."

Axes rang and trees fell crashing among the underbrush, where their branches were stripped and naked trunks lay prone. Joe Thomas and Isaac Ringgold made chips fly while little boys carried away the trash and piled it at corners of the camp, where watch fires would burn all night.

First Night at Hurricane

Suddenly the children stopped work, flinging down their moss and brushwood to raise a shout and go racing back along the trail, followed by a rabble of yelping curs. The hunters were coming in, the great excitement of their day. Mr. Davis could see the slim black twins, Junius and Jason, trudging toward camp with as many rabbits and squirrels as they could carry, surrounded by children and dogs.

"Let me see, boys," he called to them. "You had a good day's sport?"

"Shucks," Jason snickered, "we could ha' kilt ten times dis many. I ain't never seed so many varmint's."

"You'll see plenty here when we burn these canebrakes. This place is alive with bears and wolves and panthers."

"You say pant'ers?"

"Yes, and it's your job to thin them out."

"Meanin' me, suh?"

"We can't have a calf or a pig until you and Junius thin out the panthers."

"S'posin' dey thins us out?"

Joe Thomas looked on smiling and remarked, "Marster, I sho feels sorry dat young Marse Jeff is missin' all dis fun."

"Yes, Jefferson enjoys being in the woods."

"Co'se he do. Ev'y little boy loves to camp out. What you reckon' he's doin' now?"

"Studying, I hope, at his school in Kentucky."

"Huh. I don't see no sense in so much book larnin'."

"Hurry, Jason," Aunt Sarah called from her fire. "Skin yo' critters quick so we kin put 'em in dis pot. Ev'ybody's hongry."

No master ever worked a more willing crew. Before night settled down, dense and throbbing in the jungle, a stout stockade had been built of logs, and their bivouac began to take shape. Four great fires burned at the corners with another in the middle, like a blazing five of hearts. The center pip was Aunt Sarah at the pot. Her stew had simmered all the afternoon, amalgamating the squirrels, rabbits, potatoes and "yarbs" for seasoning.

Owls were hooting in the swamps and night birds flopping heavily overhead when appetites like Huge Hutton's had scraped the bottom of the pot. The well-gorged Jason jerked himself upright at hearing a far-off cry that sounded like the wail of a lost babe.

"Lissen to dat pant'er, Junius," he said to his brother.

"I is. And Marster says us got to thin dem out."

At a little distance Afficker Man squatted on his haunches and eyed the master like a devoted Airedale. He came from a tribe somewhere in the deep interior, and other Negroes regarded him as a cannibal, letting him pretty much alone. Whether cannibal or no, he was the only one of them who had been recently captured and brought over on a slave ship, so Mr. Davis often wondered what hideous tales he could tell if he had not been denied the power of human expression.

Mr. Davis had become interested in watching a savage whose tribe at home had developed no further than a few



A Valentine "Reminder"

PERHAPS you can remember the old-fashioned valentines you used to send . . . before your "Valentine" became your wife.

Now the two of you have problems to work out together . . . the children's education, their future . . . and your own future, too. Naturally, all this suggests your life insurance. But have you had it planned in such a way that it will do exactly what you want it to do?

For example, have you ever taken the time to figure out how much your family would have left for their support, after deducting an estimated "clearance fund" for your outstanding obligations and "final expenses"? How much would their *income* be, how long

would it last and when would it stop?

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Then, these questions answered . . . could you save any more money? If so, shouldn't you add to your life insurance for the *double purpose* of increasing your family's protection and accumulating more for your later years?

Finally, what policy should you select? . . . A competent New York Life representative will be glad to assist you with your life insurance program. Ask him to help you work out a suitable plan for you and your family.

Safety is always the first consideration . . . nothing else is so important

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syllables of articulate speech with a crude knowledge of fire. Being more or less ostracized by the other blacks, Afficker Man had found just one outlet for whatever soul might be in him—music. At Negro frolics he would hang around outside, watching through a window while his fingers itched to get hold of a fiddle. Then one day the master gave him a simple instrument, which consecrated the solitary creature to a life of love and service.

The camp had surfeited itself from Sarah's pot, and recumbent figures sprawled about the ground. The women were washing their tins when Aunt Sarah suggested, "Afficker Man, git out yo' fiddle an' play some chunes."

After a nod from his master Afficker Man, with an enormous breadth of shoulders and long, hairy arms hanging down like a gorilla's, went shambling toward the wagon. Gently he brought out his violin and sat on a log. Light still lingered in the sky while the camp itself had grown so dark that the musician's black face was only partially illumined by flickers from the fire. Afficker Man didn't bother about tuning up but plunged into his music while the master sat wondering, "Where did he get it? Where did he get it?"

Jungle Tales Set to Music

He was a natural genius and made his violin speak the universal language. Many plantation Negroes could remember tales that were handed down to them by forebears who had been captured in mud-and-dung villages where mothers crooned to their babes and naked tribesmen idled through the heat. These were the tales that Afficker Man's violin was telling so vividly that even Mr. Davis understood.

The first low notes suggested a hamlet as it drowsed in the sunshine, the buzz of insects, the bleat of goats. Listeners could hear the savage heart of Africa throbbing in its jungle and all was peace until a dog barked furiously. A woman shrieked. Raiders had fallen upon them in a surprise attack and fierce warriors shouted their battle cries. The music rose and fell in a frenzy as Afficker Man told how the raiders had burst upon his village, killed the men who resisted and dragged all others into slavery.

Mr. Davis felt that he had actually witnessed these horrors and his Negroes saw it, too, for every one of them sat bolt upright with clenched fists and eyes fastened upon the inspired musician. Then his violin shifted into jig tunes and the audience relaxed. Older ones sang and patted their feet while children leaped up to caper around, sitting down again as the music became low and soft with the soothing tones of a lullaby.

"Come 'long, chillun," Mom Ella said as she herded them together. "Time for ev'ybody to be in bed."

All women and children, with several men for protection, trailed off to the stockade where their quilts were spread on soft moss. Father Mengo mended the fire and stretched himself beside it while Afficker Man replaced his violin in its box. Their camp settled down for its first night's rest on what was destined to become the famous "Hurricane Plantation."

Only the master remained awake, seated on a log with a fowling piece across his knee. Fagged as he was, Mr. Davis sat and smiled as he imagined the day when little Jefferson would ride back from school, a tall, strong young man coming home to a prosperous property where the independent life of a cotton farmer was already cut out for him. Occasionally the watcher beside the fire rose and hurled a blazing brand at the eyes of a wolf that glittered from the thicket.

Years of toil began to show results. Their first crop had been planted with hoes, wriggling among the stumps and partly shaded by deadened trees. All they need do was punch a hole in the ground, drop a seed and let it flourish.

The river had lost its loneliness, for Kentucky boatmen noticed a new clearing and tied up their scows; long-haired, uncouth fellows stalked ashore to barter potatoes, apples, turnips and whisky that they had brought down from the Ohio Valley. Steamboats multiplied, not the gorgeous palaces that afterward developed, but crude little contraptions lashing the water with their paddles and giving communication.

To mature a crop of cotton requires about one hundred days, so the plantation labor had two hundred days each year that were devoted to improve-

a big oblong room Florida, with another small Negro girl, squatted, nodding sleepily and pulling a string that operated a punkah fan suspended on hinges from the ceiling to keep flies off the white folks.

Miss Amanda, the eldest daughter, sat at the head of the table across from her father, with Lucinda and little Mary on either side. Waiter boys hurried to and from a detached brick kitchen at the rear, where Aunt Sarah bent over her fireplace and sent in smoking dishes.

Mail Day on the Mississippi

Usually their meals were periods of relaxation but today they seemed excited and expectant, for this was mail day, and several hours ago they had seen the steamboat pass upstream from



"My poor little hands are still cold, Mr. Hemingway!" GARDNER REA

ments. Gangs of Negroes grubbed up stumps and widened the fields until the master might now stand on his porch and gaze across hundreds of clear acres, clean and level as a parlor floor, where solemn mules marched before his plows. Each season the clearings grew broader and each season they produced more cotton to buy more slaves. As additional labor was brought to the property other accommodations were added to the quarters, lengthening the village street of whitewashed cabins.

Originally the master had lived in a one-room log hut, little if any better than those occupied by the Negroes. They had got pretty well settled when a devastating storm arose from the river, blowing down their houses and tossing logs like a bunch of toothpicks. With grim humor the place was named Hurricane and rebuilt.

On a ridge near the site of his primitive stockade, Mr. Davis erected a six-room log house with wide halls and generous porches, all made astonishingly comfortable.

Aunt Florida sometimes gets her dates mixed as to which of the daughters were married, and when three of them came to live with their father. But rough-and-tumble pioneering on Hurricane gradually gave way to the refinements of civilization, so that by 1823 their midday dinner had become a leisurely meal for the planter to rest and chat with his family. At either end of

New Orleans. Early in the morning of mail days Junius always appeared at the Big House to get a cloth bag with a puckering string, mounted his mule and rode off to the post office at Warrenton Landing while three girls called to him from their front gallery, "Hurry, Junius, hurry. Don't stop anywhere." And Mary would add, "We expect a letter from Brother Jefferson."

As a rule Junius returned about dinnertime and now all four of them watched from the windows where soft white curtains pulsed in and out, stirred by river breezes.

"Father," the practical Amanda remarked, "I cannot see why you are so bent on making a farmer out of Jefferson."

"Because it's the greatest career that an ambitious young man can pursue, to grow cotton on these rich lands."

"Maybe Jefferson will not want to be a farmer."

"He's never tried it."

"Oh, yes, he did—forgive the contradiction," Amanda tossed her head and laughed; "he did try. Tried hard."

"When?"

"Don't you remember the day he rushed home, so angry and outraged by his teacher, announcing that he'd never go back to school, never."

"Of course I remember," the father chuckled.

"And how you two sat in conference to discuss the situation? I stayed in the

room and listened while you explained that everybody must work, either with his head or his hands. And if Jefferson were not trained to use his mind, then he must earn a living with his muscle."

"That's true, but he well-nigh out-talked me. Jefferson's a mighty man at argument."

"Anyhow, Father," Amanda continued, "it impressed me that you treated the child as if he were a responsible human being. Man to man you gave him free choice to be educated or to labor with his hands."

"Then sent him out with the plow gang," Lucinda said.

"Shame! Such a little chap, only nine years old."

"It was the best thing to do," their father maintained. "I let Jefferson convince himself."

"Well, he did convince himself. You remember, Father, how he looked that first day when he came in to dinner, red-faced, his hands blistered, and sat down without saying a word; so wretched that we ought not to have burst out laughing. Still he didn't speak, just gritted his teeth and said nothing."

A Favor from Mr. Calhoun

"Yes, Amanda, that boy stuck to his plow for three days. Every time I rode through the field I saw him plowing his own row, and scarcely tall enough to reach the plow handles. Amanda, do you know what decided him?"

"Yes. He confessed to me that he was thinking of how an illiterate white man must toil on a level with the blacks."

"That's why he came to me and said, 'Father, I want to go back to school'—and made an excellent student."

"I hope," bright-eyed Mary spoke up from her side of the table, "I hope he gets that cadetship at West Point. Won't it be splendid to have him visit us and strut around in his trim new uniform?"

"Splendid, no," her father almost snapped. "Soldiering's a hard life."

"But you were a soldier in the Revolutionary War," Lucy argued. "And so were three of your sons in the War of 1812."

"That's different. I had to help free these colonies from the oppression of King George. And your brothers had to march with Old Hickory to New Orleans and give the British another licking. It's necessary sometimes to fight for our country, but I don't like soldiering as a profession."

Suddenly Mary pushed back her chair and sprang up, exclaiming, "There's Junius," then went flying down the walk to snatch the mailbag from him. Back she rushed, opening the bag as she came, to dump an assortment of newspapers, packages and letters on a side table.

"Here's the letter. From Transylvania University. Addressed to you, Father. Please, please, open it quickly."

The excited girl fidgeted behind her father's chair as he tore open the envelope. Then she leaned over his shoulder, reading as he read.

"What does Brother Jeff say about the cadetship?" Lucy inquired eagerly. "Mr. Calhoun has appointed him."

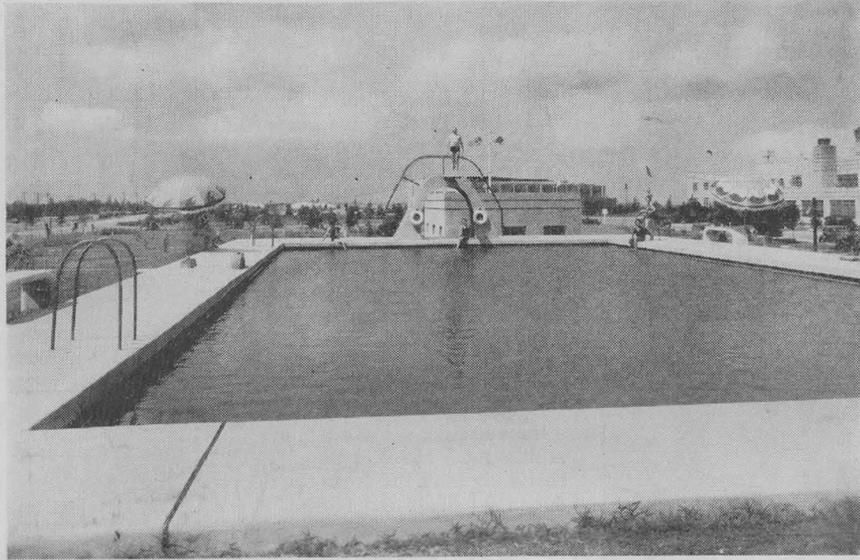
"I'm so glad. So glad."

The more serious Amanda had noticed her father slump forward, resting both elbows on the table, and even the enthusiastic Mary stopped jiggling behind his chair. Florida and the other Negro girl jerked their fan; the curtains swished in and out at the windows, as the bitterly disappointed old man looked up and said, "Mr. Calhoun has rendered me a sorry service."

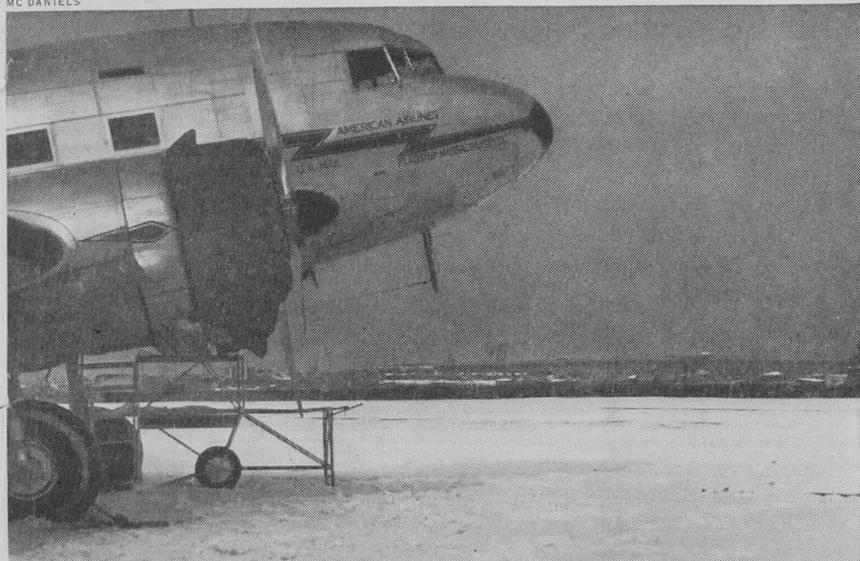
The second article of this series will appear next week



IFOR THOMAS



IFOR THOMAS



AMERICAN AIRLINES



the positions they can occupy in national schedules. In other cities taxpayers have found their airports bottomless wells. Many towns, warned by the Air Commerce Bureau they will have to expand their fields or become milk-route stops, are issuing more bonds. Some—for example, La Crosse, Wisconsin—disheartened, have abandoned their ports.

Local headaches with regard to airport facilities are not invariably due to politics; often the people do not immediately catch the air transportation men's visions. The citizens of Seattle, Washington, have a bone now. Influential coast towns, to keep in the modern aviation parade, must provide water as well as land bases, for reasons we shall presently examine.

Seattle Strikes a Snag

In Lake Washington, the city of Seattle has a natural resource that seems providential; only San Francisco, with its great bay, has comparable sheltered water, but Lake Washington has advantages of constant level, scant traffic and no marine debris. Ex-State Senator W. W. Conner, former president of the National Aeronautic Association's Northwest Chapter, vigorous champion of aviation since pioneer days, leads the fight to develop Lake Washington as a marine plane base and thus assure to Seattle Pacific Coast leadership in both home and international air growth. The lake offers a run of *more than fourteen miles* into prevailing winds; ample for as long as you and I will be interested in air timetables. The only change in the water front would be the elimination of a huddle of unsightly and miserable shacks, and the substitution of a beautifully designed terminal building, set down in a landscaped park. Chief objections have come not from authorities but from the residents of a suburb,

"Broadmoor," which is about a mile inland at its nearest point from the advocated station; and several miles from the run out in the lake. Their contention is that the noise from the motors would be unendurable. The airmen point out that engine sounds from taxiing ships would be scarcely audible a mile inland, while even less offense to Broadmoor ears should result from the take-off, miles away over water. "It's as sensible," one man told me, "as a kick from Brooklyn because of trains running in and out of Grand Central Station in Manhattan. Moreover, I should think a slightly terminal park would be more advantageous as a neighbor than a water-front slum, in terms of Broadmoor realty values."

The opposite sort of community story prevails in Indianapolis. That progressive city means not to slip from the top rank; and it has zoned the area around its municipal field to provide for whatever expansion the future might warrant.

The WPA, by its latest official reckoning, has spent more than \$70,000,000 of federal money on airport improvement. This work has recently been commemorated in a gaudy and expensive booklet, printed and broadcast through all publicity channels at a cost that would have provided one or more needed runways. The practical gain to the nation's airport system was small; for 67.8¢ of each airport dollar went to labor, mostly unskilled shovel workers. The matter, virtually, was a dole; the aviation industry believes that more good would have accrued to the nation's business and defenses if outright contributions had been meted out to the 35,000-odd men involved—and a few steam shovels and tractors applied to key airports. Instead, many towns got airports beyond any commercial, sport or military flying they can reasonably be expected ever to see; maintenance charges will be above local capabilities, and you may expect the tall corn to grow again on many WPA fields. Driftwood, Pennsylvania, for example, with a population of about 250, got \$77,000 for a field; while Fairbanks, Alaska, obviously the site for a strategic international airport unless all signs in the skies vanish, got nothing. Pennsylvania, heavy vote state, got more than \$12,000,000; of which the only improvement that can have much aptness to 1938 ships is Philadelphia. Alaska, no votes, but smack on a tactical crossroads of intercontinental flight, got nothing.

\$77,000 of WPA funds went into the construction of a landing field at Driftwood, Pa., with a population of 250. Picture at top of page. Note deer tracks in snow

Shushan Airport at New Orleans ranks with America's best and is excellent proof that landing fields may be made beautiful as well as practical (second photo)

Newark, busiest of American airports, serves the metropolitan area around New York City. Its situation in an industrial area prevents expansion for tomorrow

Detroit (bottom photo) is an outstanding example of a large city with inadequate airport facilities. Note the large gas tank adjacent to the municipal landing field

Hard Cash for Visions

Tennessee offers perhaps the happiest picture of WPA airport work. Here, under the direction of Harry S. Berry, state administrator and former Army officer, work has been done with an intelligence and vision that has brought Tennessee to head row in airport facilities among the states; moreover, such fields as Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis—the latter an important transcontinental junction—were designed to be expanded at once for the benefit of the "Flying Fortresses" and the 1938 passenger ships; and thereafter in step with plane growth.

American municipal fathers everywhere inquire: "What is an airport?"

Both municipal and commercial operators of fields that may now be deemed inadequate for the best in modern air transportation have a definite and justifiable grievance. The post-Lindbergh boom years in aviation loosed a terrific cloud of propaganda. With trustful cheers taxpayers and investors saw Tennyson's dream of great "argosies of the purple twilight dropping down with costly bales" translated into home-town prospects—and dug into their pockets. Dozens of communities footed outrageous bills; spent upon visionary airport

(Continued on page 43)

Marse Jeff Davis

By Harris Dickson

The founding of Hurricane Plantation, home of Joseph Emory Davis on the Mississippi, as Aunt Florida heard about it from her parents, was described in Mr. Dickson's first article. Florida's own experience, extending back over a century, includes the subject of this part—the appearance on Hurricane of Ben Montgomery, destined to become the largest Negro landlord in America



Harris Dickson and Aunt Florida Huelett

II. THE BLACK CONSPIRACY

A SENSE of mist and mystery and brooding loneliness hangs perpetually above the Mississippi River. At this time, in 1828, man had not yet sought to exercise dominion over its shores, yet Joe Davis had got his cotton plantation pretty well established in a mighty bend south of Vicksburg.

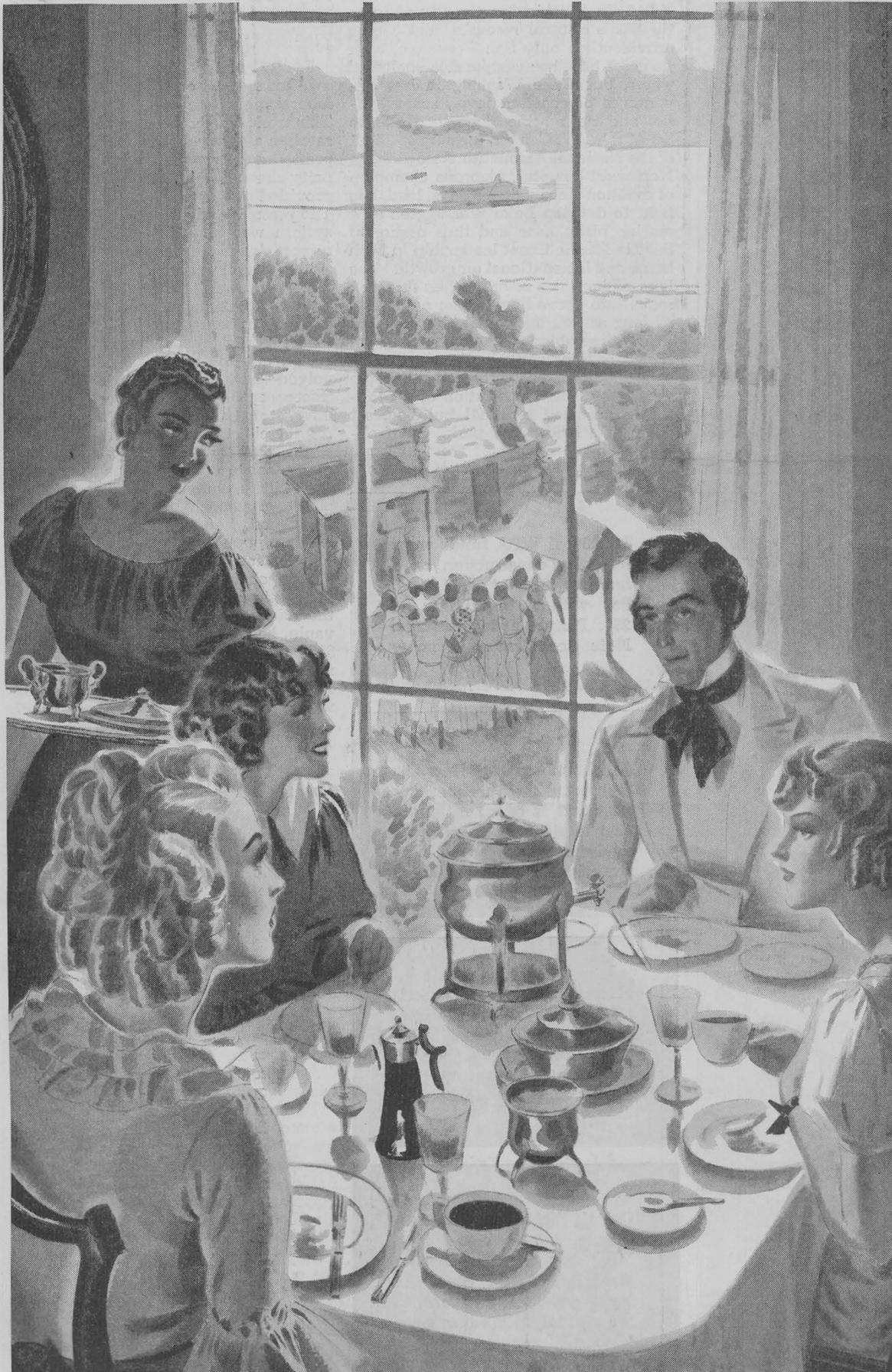
No matter what tragedy might brew on Hurricane, Grampa Mengo never failed to ring the plantation bell just before daylight. He had no clock and didn't bother about a watch, for Mengo's schedule ran according to the sun. Every morning at precisely the right moment a dim light glowed in his cabin window, the first to appear along the street of Hurricane quarters. Soon Grampa would emerge from his door with a businesslike air of responsibility and proceed to the stable lot. He had now grown old, gray and wise, thrusting his head from the doorway like a crafty possum that peers out from a hollow. Usually the bell ringer acted in a calm, methodical manner, but this morning he was driven by some secret impulse which cannot be explained to white folks, yet every Negro knew that Mengo carried a burden on his mind. He seemed to expect an explosion under his feet as he trod cautiously between the cabins, his pair of shifty eyes batting at everything. Objects that were harmless by day now took on fearsome shapes.

The first point of extreme peril he encountered at the entrance to the graveyard where his old master, Sam Davis, lay buried in a low brick tomb. On either side of the path stood a row of young altheas, shrouded in mist until they looked like ha'n'ts. Mengo had never been afraid of the living Sam Davis, but suppose the dead master should rise and rush at him waving a pair of skinny arms? So Mengo didn't exactly run, he just galloped past.

"Something Fixin' to Happen Today"

The great bell of Hurricane hung suspended in a sort of cupola, covered by a neat shingle roof. The whole plantation was proud of its deep silver tones that summoned hoe hands and plowmen to work. On this crucial morning, however, although white ears detected no difference, at old Mengo's first jerk of the rope every Negro felt himself tingling with expectancy. Something was about to happen. Instead of calling the hoe gang to its ordinary task, the bell seemed to say, "Get up! Get up! And keep your mouth shut."

Clang, clang, clang the bell jangled its alarm, "Don't talk around de white folks." The sound, like a physical impulse, forced its way through the fog and clamored at cabin windows. Clang, clang, clang. Vague glimmers began to show where barefooted women lighted their loosely twisted wicks of cotton that floated in pans of grease. Embers were raked together, fires blazed and quick breakfasts were cooked. The hoe hands ate silently or whispered in low tones, for black tongues must be more careful since Master Sam Davis died and Master Joe Davis took charge. Not that the son was harder (Continued on page 49)



At breakfast that morning, Joseph Davis told his sisters: "Jefferson is somewhere in the Northwest, supposed to be holding hostile Indians in check. He is a lieutenant of dragoons"

Marse Jeff Davis

Continued from page 18

on his slaves, far from it; but Joe Davis had a keener brain, a more observant eye, and black folks dreaded the blowup when he got to the bottom of what they were doing. So Mengo's head was cluttered with trouble as he pulled the bell rope.

At first stroke of the bell Hurricane Plantation house turned in its sleep. Smoke rose from the kitchen chimney where fat Aunt Judy coaxed her coals into a blaze on the hearth. In the dining room small brown Jessie was setting their breakfast table with a clatter of knives and forks.

In his upper bedroom the master had roused himself, sat up and shook a tousled mass of black hair. With a glance out the window he nodded his satisfaction, for the fog would soon lift and the day would be clear.

"Good!" he said to himself, and shouted, "Jessie! Jessie!"

"Comin', suh," the girl answered almost at his door, then brought in a cup of steaming coffee that seemed to fill the room with fragrance.

"Thank you, Jessie." Her master smiled at the pretty little quadroon who placed the tray on a table near his bed, piping hot and served in Creole style.

"Is breakfast ready, Jessie?"

"Mighty nigh, suh."

"Call Randall to bring round my horse."

"He's out dere wid him. Anything else, suh?"

The trim young maid was backing away to the door, smiling with very white teeth as she asked again, "Anything else?"

"Nothing—but stop, Jessie." The master's eyes seemed to bore her through. "What is it that you people are hiding from me?"

It was a shot in the dark but Mr. Davis knew that something worried the girl. Under his searching glance Jessie grew confused, wouldn't look at him, then whirled and ran from the room. As she hurried through the door he watched her with the same queer sensation that he had felt for several days, that Hurricane darkies were doing something behind his back.

Breakfast at Hurricane

The planter was far from being a nervous man. He knew and trusted every one of his carefully selected Negroes, with no fear of such an uprising as had massacred the whites in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Nevertheless, with three sisters dependent upon him for protection, he must find out what it was that so disturbed his labor.

Breakfast was a simple meal when they had no guests. The master sat opposite Miss Amanda, with Lucinda—Lucy they called her—and Mary, the youngest, on either side.

"Brother Joe," Mary said, "I'll never get over it that none of us went to Jefferson's graduation exercises at West Point. It seems impossible that he'd been there since 1823."

"Too hard a journey, my girl. Weeks of rough travel up the Ohio and across the mountains."

"I would have gone, even if alone," Mary declared valiantly. "Oh, what a thrill to see Jefferson march out on the fields with his corps of spick-and-span cadets! I'd love it."

"I wouldn't love it." The older brother tried not to frown. Like their father, he resented his youngest brother's being so far away in military service. "Father wanted him to be a cotton planter, and so do I. Army life offers no future."

"Exactly where is he stationed now?" Amanda inquired.

"Jefferson is somewhere in the Northwest, supposed to be holding hostile Indians in check. He is a lieutenant of dragoons!"

"Yes," little Mary piped up, "and not a man of his regiment can equal him in riding a horse."

"Probably not. But he had much better be here with me, clearing a new plantation for himself. However, we can't help it." Joe Davis rose, took off the light coat that he always wore at table in presence of his sisters, and put on a white cork helmet, opened his shirt collar at the throat, and stepped out on the front porch, a fine upstanding figure of a man.

At the foot of the steps stood the dwarfish, implike hostler, holding his horse's stirrup for the master to mount.

"Good morning, Randall. Anything new?"

"No, suh." The Negro grinned. "Folks jest rock along. Nice day, suh, for choppin'."

Behind the Burial Ground

The fog had lifted, and Mr. Davis glanced over a group of outbuildings that formed the nucleus of his rapidly expanding plantation. The quarters were quiet. A few ancient patriarchs huddled at their doorsteps watching some naked children who tumbled in the dust with dogs and chickens. Inside the blacksmith shop, Henderson Newton, wearing a leather apron, had started his forge. Next door, Isaac Ringgold, the carriage-maker, was mending a wagon wheel. Opposite them the yellow and motherly Aunt Fannie, who cared for the orphans, stood smiling at her nursery door.

Seeing nothing unusual, nothing suspicious, he mounted and rode away, following the North-and-South road toward Burnt Cane field. The minute their master's white cork helmet disappeared from sight a queer activity showed itself among the slaves. Granny Harper came hobbling from her doorstep, a bent and withered crone who leaned on her cane and nodded to Aunt Fannie. "You better go quick. I'll stay here wid de chillun."

"Wait a minute," Aunt Fannie whispered. "He mought take a notion to come back and find me gone."

"Go on. Go on." Granny gave her head a significant jerk in the direction of the burial ground, while old Randall posted himself in the road like a sentinel to guard against the unexpected return of their master. Isaac Ringgold eyed Randall from the carriage shop and knew that Mr. Davis had gone on to the field. So Isaac dropped his drawknife and from its hiding place behind some loose boards took out a demijohn of fresh water. Then he dodged around the blacksmith shop, behind the dairy, and hustled swiftly along a double avenue of altheas that led to the graveyard.

At the rear of the burying ground dense thickets surrounded a certain hollow tree. Isaac forced his way through briars and reached into the hollow, from which he removed an empty demijohn, replacing it with the jug full of water.

On his return to the shop Isaac met Aunt Fannie in the avenue, sauntering along with one hand under her apron where she concealed a stack of ashcakes and a bottle of molasses. She strolled for a while among the roses, pinching off dead blossoms, then dived through the thicket and hurried to a fallen log that lay deep in the forest. It was a lonely spot where Aunt Fannie sat

"YOU BET I'LL TALK, IT'S GREAT!"



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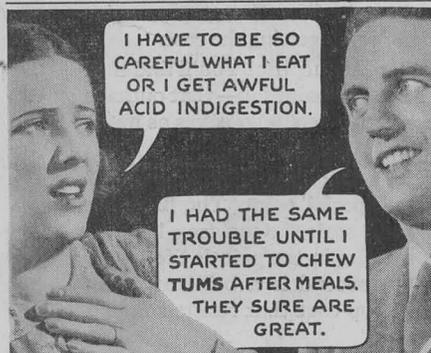


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down, but she hadn't long to wait before she heard a slight clink of metal, then the underbrush parted and a nearly naked black man came hobbling toward her. He advanced painfully, taking very short steps because his ankles were shackled together and connected by a chain no more than a foot long.

"Name o' Gawd, Ben," the sympathetic woman exclaimed. "How did you contrive to travel so far wid dem iron things on yo' legs?"

"I traveled by the stars," he answered.

"Stars ain't help you none to walk."

"No, they only pointed my direction. I was laying my course for Mexico and crawled more than I walked, then reached the Mississippi River, and floated down it on a drift log by night, hiding by day."

"Ben," Aunt Fannie burst out again, "ain't dere no kind o' way to git dem things off yo' feet?"

"It doesn't seem so. Uncle Henderson has been filing at them every night, but makes little impression. If I dared go to his shop, a few hours' work might set me free."

"Den why'n't you go? I keeps on tellin' you dat our marster wouldn't let nary dog be treated like you's been treated."

Aunt Fannie spoke so positively that the fugitive slave stood gazing into the depths of the forest, yet with lips tightly set and a final shake of the head.

"Needn't shake yo' head at me." The yellow woman rose determinedly. "I'm goin' straight as I kin walk to Mr. Davis an' tell him you's down here."

"Don't! Stop!" Ben's powerful fingers gripped her wrist, tighter than the irons that circled his legs, and pleaded, "Aunt Fannie, you people have been very kind, but law and public sentiment in this country forbid Mr. Davis to harbor a fugitive Negro. He would feel bound to inform my master."

"'Spose he do? Marse Joe would tell dat white man, 'You ain't ack right to'ds Ben, an' I aims to buy him.'"

"Buy me?" The Negro gave a bitter laugh. "My master wouldn't sell Ben Montgomery for a million dollars. He'd send an officer to drag me back, then sit taunting me while his strap man lashed my back every day."

Laws by and for Slaves

Next morning and the next and the next Aunt Fannie carried her ashcakes while Isaac supplied water. And all three nights, as soon as the swamps grew dark, Henderson sneaked away from his blacksmith shop to a well-hid log where Ben Montgomery would be sitting with shackled legs outstretched. The spot was so perfectly concealed that Henderson felt safe to light his grease pan, then knelt and recommenced filing on the irons.

"Ef I jest had you at my shop, mebbe wid a sledge hammer an' cold chisel I mought bust a link."

"I'm afraid to go there."

"Needn't be skeered o' Mister Davis. 'Tain't nobody on dis property skeered o' him long as dey behave right. Overseer can't punish 'em unless dey's tried by a jury of dere own color."

"What's that?" Ben asked incredulously. "A jury of Negroes?"

"Sholy."

"I never heard of slaves being tried on a plantation."

"Jest stay here an' you'll see 'em, ev'y Sunday mornin' at nine o'clock."

"And the slave is given a chance to answer?"

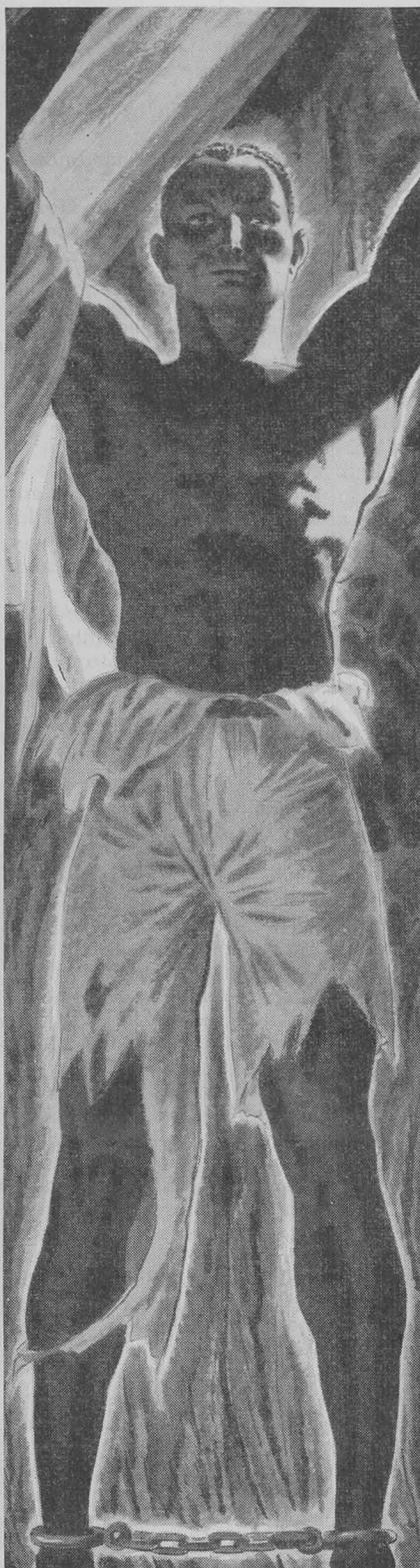
"Cose he is. Heaps of 'em talks up mightily."

"Then what happens?"

"Sometimes de jury finds 'em guilty, an' sometimes dey comes clear."

"Then how does your master maintain discipline and get his work done?"

"Huh!" the blacksmith squatted and looked up at Ben. "He makes more cot-



He saw the tall figure of a black man standing motionless in the path

ton dan anybody, 'cause ev'y cullud pusson is ashamed not to work."

Henderson's last futile attempt at filing off the irons was abandoned about midnight on Thursday. At sunup Saturday Mr. Davis came down his front steps to mount the sorrel while Randall held his stirrup. All the Negroes were bursting with suppressed excitement, yet not one of them would tell him a word, so he kept his mouth shut and rode away while the quarters buzzed behind him.

As usual, Mr. Davis took the North-and-South road but shifted quickly in the saddle to glance backward and saw old Randall, the carpenter and blacksmith putting their heads together at the hitching post. Aunt Fannie was watching him from her doorway, and even the trusted Liza Armstrong came out on the porch. Instantly the servants vanished like a covey of flushed partridges.

What did it mean? He was almost resolved to go back and demand an answer, but every Negro would be ready

with a plausible explanation, so the master rode on, more and more uneasy, until he came to the great gateposts of hewn oak.

There he checked his sorrel, astonished, for on the left post was written a single word, "Benjamin" while on the right post he saw "Montgomery."

"Benjamin Montgomery," the planter spoke aloud, and wondered, "Who is he?"

Puzzling over it, he sat his horse, staring at the unfamiliar name. Who wrote it? And why?

"Queer," he muttered, and after a time jogged on thoughtfully, trying to imagine a reason.

At this point he left the plantation road to follow a path through Burnt Cane field to where his hoe gang was stretched out, evenly spaced as a squad of skirmishers, each hand chopping weeds from a separate row, and keeping time while their leader sang.

Their glittering blades rose and fell in unison with the song, a sight to delight any planter's eye, yet Mr. Davis knew that these Negroes expected him and staged their tableau for his deception.

The Runaway Gives Up

From Burnt Cane field their master passed through a skirt of woods that bordered a dried-out swamp. The gang chopped diligently with covert glances at his white helmet as it entered a small thicket and bobbed above the underbrush, then vanished. After riding a little farther Mr. Davis dismounted and crept back on foot to crouch behind a clump of bushes. Exactly what he thought. Every hoe had stopped while the choppers went into a huddle around old Abe, whispering and looking in his direction.

"They expect something to happen, and I've got to find out what it is. Got to." The idea worried him as he went back to his sorrel and remounted.

The shaded path wound on crookedly through half-boggy marshlands on the edge of a stagnant bayou. His sorrel showed uneasiness and presently stopped dead-still with ears pricked forward.

"What is it, old fellow?" Mr. Davis patted his neck and urged him round a curve until the path opened into a little glade, clear of underbrush, where a brilliant sun shone down. There the planter drew rein, for in the middle of the glade he saw the tall, slim figure of a black man standing motionless with empty hands uplifted. Tattered sleeves fell away from the fellow's slender arms, leaving them bare. Below a belted waist his ragged breeches exposed a pair of black legs scratched with briars. Then Joe Davis gave a gasp of astonishment, for never before had he seen a runaway slave wearing shackles.

Ben stood utterly still and silent while the planter looked him over and in a flash the whole situation became clear—his servants had committed the unpardonable crime of harboring a fugitive and every black soul on the plantation knew it. But they could not get rid of his irons, so he was forced to give himself up.

As his horse stepped nearer the erect Negro, Mr. Davis asked:

"Why are you standing here?"

"Because I knew you would ride along this path and wanted to speak with you, sir."

The voice came as a startling surprise from so black a man; it was low and as well modulated as that of any cultured gentleman.

"What do you want of me?" asked Mr. Davis.

"That's just the trouble, sir," Ben replied; "I cannot possibly ask anything of you, and yet I must."

Two sentences made it plain that their respective predicaments were obvious to both men. A runaway slave dared not



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ask help of a white planter, and the white planter dared not give it.

"Your name is Benjamin Montgomery?"

"Yes, sir."

Again the surprising voice and Mr. Davis scanned him closely. The features were not those of a Negro; he had thin lips, straight nose and high forehead unlike any of the savage tribes that were brought over from equatorial Africa. Except for his utter blackness Benjamin Montgomery might have been of Aryan stock, with no resemblance to the Negro or Negroid. He was possibly of Moorish descent, which roused the curiosity of Mr. Davis.

"Benjamin, where did you come from?"

"I'd rather not tell you, sir. It would make your position more awkward."

Each was studying the other and each recognized an outstanding personality. Ben had seen many slave owners who realized their responsibilities, but Mr. Davis had never come in contact with a Negro like Ben. Beyond all question he had lived with refined people. Then why should such a master put him in shackles? And why should he run away from a home where he enjoyed such advantages? Yet when Mr. Davis asked the direct question Ben answered, "Mr. Davis, I know what you must think, but I have committed no crime except to leave a condition that human fortitude could not endure."

At the end of their long conversation Ben decided, "I want to be your man and will give you willing service."

"The arrangement will suit me if I can buy you from your present owner."

"He will refuse to sell, and insist upon reclaiming me for torture, perhaps death."

"Which must not happen. There are ways and ways."

During the years when he had practiced law with such success, Joe Davis was noted for the skill of his maneuvers. Perhaps through legal connections at New Orleans, Baltimore and New York, he might arrange to buy the runaway without letting the master know where he was. Anyhow, having made up his mind, the planter rose and said:

"Ben, our first move is to get rid of those irons. Come along with me."

Haven for a Fugitive Slave

Their first meeting was in a deep swamp just behind the burial ground, less than half a mile from Henderson's blacksmith shop. Ben followed the sorrel but made slow progress, for his chains tangled in the underbrush and forced him to tear through by main strength.

As Ben came clanking along this footway at the sorrel's side, a child's shrill voice screamed out:

"Look yonder, people! Look what's comin'."

The cry came from little Florida Ringgold, old Isaac's daughter, who stood in the street of the quarters and pointed with an excited finger. "Look, people! Look!" She kept yelling and dancing about as other youngsters gathered round her, all of them frightened because these children had never known a runaway slave. Small Florida stared at Ben Montgomery with a sort of fascinated terror as he came toward her, limping so comically that she burst out laughing and fled to hide behind her mother's skirts.

Side by side, almost inch by inch, the planter and Ben moved between the rows of cabins where Negroes stood watching them in silence. Hurricane hands had harbored and fed Ben Montgomery, yet not one gave the slightest sign of recognition. Neither did Ben. Aunt Fannie stood in her nursery door, vast-bosomed, matronly and innocent as

a big yellow lamb who would never think of carrying an ashcake. Isaac Ringgold kept working on a wagon wheel and scarcely glanced up when Mr. Davis halted at the blacksmith shop and called:

"Henderson, come here. This man's name is Ben Montgomery and I want you to get these irons off his legs."

"Yassuh. Yassuh. I kin try."

Ben sat down on a bench in front of the shop while guileless old Henderson squatted and inspected the marks of his own file as if he'd never seen them before.

After a week of complete rest in comfortable quarters Ben had recovered from his stiffness and was already baking cakes for the children in his cabin. They flocked around him now, even the tiny and scary little Florida.

"Here, Florida, eat this," he beckoned smilingly and held out a cookie. "You were afraid of me at first, but you are not afraid of this cookie."

Three Remarkable Men

This story of how Ben Montgomery came to Hurricane is pieced together from fragments told by Gramma Florida. She cannot have invented the scene which she so vividly describes of a fettered slave stumbling along beside her master's horse on the path from the graveyard. Yet this writer feels sure that the runaway whom she saw in irons was not Ben Montgomery. Descendants of Montgomery, who are highly intelligent people, give a different version which seems to be the fact.

They say that Ben's father, a prince in his own country, was brought to Virginia by a slaver and sold to a gentleman of wealth. This Virginian, perhaps a professional man, treated the new importation with every kindness, realizing that he was utterly unlike the flat-nosed, thick-lipped tribes that were brought from the West Coast. The master married and the slave married about the same time; and it happened that a son was born to the master on the day when little Ben first saw the light. The white mother died and the black mother was brought into the mansion where she nursed both children.

So the small white boy and the small black boy grew up together as inseparable companions. Laws prohibited the education of a slave, but every afternoon when the young master came home from school he taught Ben what he had learned. Soon the Negro knew so much and used such accurate English as to arouse antagonism among their neighbors. Public condemnation became so strong that the reluctant Virginian finally sent Ben Montgomery to Natchez, Mississippi, where Joe Davis bought him on the block.

It makes no difference which account is correct; in either case, Ben first set foot on Hurricane as a slave and lived to see himself its master—a fact as grotesque as a fairy story.

On that plantation Aunt Florida Huelett came in contact with three remarkable men, Joseph Emory Davis, the princely planter who carved a cotton empire from the wilderness; Jefferson Davis, his "little brother," afterward so beloved and hated as President of the storm-cradled nation that fell. The third was Ben Montgomery, a black man, now a slave, who nevertheless, when trouble came, proved himself a helpful friend to both these once-powerful white men. For Ben Montgomery from the upsets of civil war emerged as the greatest Negro landlord in America, and the South's third largest producer of cotton.

The third article of this series will appear next week

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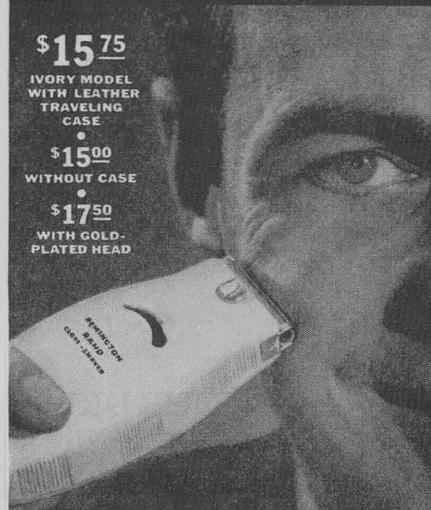
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Cold Comfort

Continued from page 13



A SPOT ON YOUR DRESS

may spoil your party

DIRT IN YOUR OIL

may ruin your motor

Dirt is the arch-enemy of the automobile motor—and it takes only a tiny bit to cause a whacking big repair bill!

For this very reason, many leading car manufacturers include Purolator as original equipment. Like any other piece of original equipment, however, Purolator needs attention. Just as you change your spark plugs . . . just as you reline your brakes without question . . . so, for effective protection against damage by dirt, you should replace your Purolator cartridge.

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a live-virus vaccine. For some reason this material which raises havoc in nasal passages causes no damage when pumped into the blood stream. Quite the contrary. Francis has found his vaccine shoots antibody content of the blood up fortyfold.

How long the immunity thus afforded lasts, no one is prepared to say. It has been proved to be present after five months, which is significant. For that means the vaccine will be effective as long as any epidemic lasts.

Once indications of a sizable epidemic appear, great batches of the virus can be rushed all over the country. Individuals will get painless pricks in the arm that will assure safety.

On flu's relative, the common cold, workers haven't made such spectacular progress. Yet they seem definitely on the road to something tangible. They know what a cold is and are pretty sure what causes it.

The cold presented problems much like those of influenza. Most of these questions remained unanswered until Dr. Alphonse Raymond Dochez began to gather good, solid facts about medicine's artful dodger.

It was he who found the splendid technique for filtering garglings from cold sufferers and inoculating the noses of chimpanzees. With the same filtered washings he also found that he could make his lab assistants wheezy and bleary-eyed almost at will. So, said Dochez, it looked like a virus.

The neatest stunt Dochez has performed to date is growing the virus artificially—so he could keep it on his lab shelf, label it like canned tomatoes, and learn all about it.

Dochez found what they liked to eat. It was ten-day chick embryo. He discovered that if you minced these undeveloped chickens into a paste, the cold bugs took to it like fleas to a sheep dog's belly. He has kept them living for periods as long as twenty months.

Just because Dochez has tamed this stuff that looks like a virus, don't suppose for a minute that he has discarded bacteria as playing prominent roles in colds. By no means.

At the moment his picture of the cold adds up like this: first, the virus gets in the nose and throat passages. It inflames tissue, occupies the blood's disease-fighting forces and generally lowers body resistance. Then bacteria—always present in the throat as the flu workers found—get to work.

It Worked Like a Charm

Dochez and his colleagues, Dr. Yale Kneeland, Junior, brought this out nicely in a controlled experiment in which babies acted as subjects. Infants were used chiefly because they are more susceptible to colds than adults.

Choosing a group of forty babies, the workers divided them into two batches of twenty each. One group would receive no special attention. They would have just exactly the number of colds that any carefully cared-for baby in Portland, Kansas City or Boston would expect to have. Group Two got very special attention. Into the arms of each one in this group the researcher shot a vaccine he had prepared.

The vaccine contained dead members of the bacterial families usually associated with respiratory-passage havoc: pneumococci and the organisms once blamed for influenza and sore throats. The theory behind the vaccine was this: presence of even dead bacteria in the blood will stimulate the production of

antibodies. Therefore, reasoned Dochez, if a virus did get in the throats of his twenty vaccinated babies, it would cause only mild colds. But it couldn't cause severe ones because the body would be prepared to kill off the secondary invaders which always bring the full-flowered variety of colds we are all only too familiar with.

The experiment worked like a charm. The unvaccinated babies had the usual colds that any mother or any baby doctor expects infants to have. In the other group—the vaccinated group—colds were short and mild.

The next step is to make a vaccine containing both cold-causing elements—the virus and the bacteria. This is exactly what Dochez is up to at the moment.

When injected into the blood the live cold virus seems to cause no more damage than does the live virus of influenza. Yet it seems to increase the ability of the body to fight off similar viruses sucked into the nostrils in crowded theaters, trains or schoolrooms. The injections of the dead bacteria—the secondary invaders—likewise cause no untoward physiological effects.

On the Run

This combination vaccine is not yet ready for general use. The vaccines available today contain only the bacteria—not the virus.

Doctors like to call them "shotgun" vaccines—because they scatter shots in all directions. It is their function to try to protect you from the damage that any of the bacteria commonly found in your throat might do once the virus had prepared the ground. All of them—provided they are put out by reputable drug houses—are very much alike.

If you take two or three of these injections, spaced three to seven days apart, what can you expect for your trouble? Incredible confusion surrounds this point. In all likelihood your doctor will promise nothing and will tell you frankly that he doesn't know what benefit you can expect. The reason for this is obvious. A person will get his shots and his doctor may not see him again for a year or more—at which time the patient will have forgotten what, if any, good he received. The patient may vaguely say that he *thinks* he had fewer colds, but material of this sort doesn't make up acceptable medical statistics.

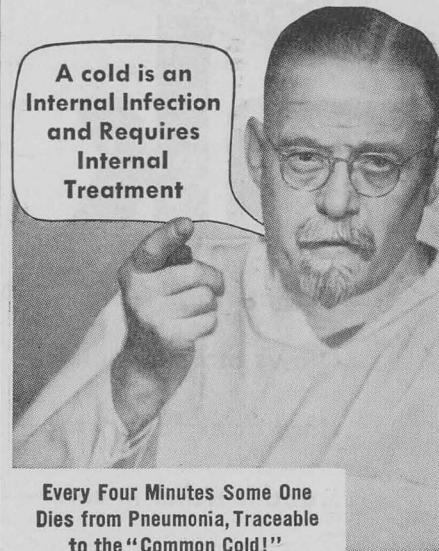
Since this confusion did exist, one can't overestimate the importance of figures reported several weeks ago at a medical meeting by Dr. Leverett D. Bristol. As health director for a telephone company, he ordered scores of company doctors to keep accurate records of men who had received injections of cold vaccines.

His report on 20,000 cases boiled down to this: 80 per cent of the injected men had exactly the same number of colds they had before vaccination. But the colds—just as in the case of Dochez's babies—were of shorter duration and of lessened severity.

What does all of this mean to you? Simply this: that research men at last have flu and colds on the run. Researches have all been on the positive side of the ledger; not, as in the case of cancer, on the negative side. This may be small consolation to you the next time you get a runny nose, bleary eyes and that "get the grave ready" feeling. But console yourself as you take another gulp of hot lemonade. It won't be long now.

Don't Fool Around with a COLD!

A cold is an
Internal Infection
and Requires
Internal
Treatment



Every Four Minutes Some One
Dies from Pneumonia, Traceable
to the "Common Cold!"

DON'T "kid" yourself about a cold. It's nothing to be taken lightly or treated trivially. A cold is an internal infection and unless treated promptly and seriously, it may turn into something worse.

According to published reports there is a death every four minutes from pneumonia traceable to the so-called "common cold."

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A reliable treatment for colds is afforded in Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine. It is no mere palliative or surface treatment. It gets at a cold in the right way, *from the inside!*

Working internally, Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine does four things of vital importance in overcoming a cold: First, it opens the bowels. Second, it combats the infection in the system. Third, it relieves the headache and fever. Fourth, it tones the system and helps fortify against further attack.

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Bromo Quinine tablets come in 35c and 60c sizes. The 60c size is the better "buy." It gives you almost 20 per cent more for your money.

Get a package at the first sign of a cold and play safe! Ask for—and insist upon—Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine (LBQ tablets)!



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"But I have no brother," she told Larkin at last.

"Would he be a cousin, then?"

"Who?"

"A man I saw on deck last night. He looks enough like you to be your identical twin."

The girl's lips parted for an instant, then closed in a smile.

"Do you drink, Mr. Larkin?" she asked.

"Extravagantly," Larkin replied. "But I never see things. Since you have no brother, my experience of last night must have been caused by that optical phenomenon known as 'persistence of vision,' in which the image continues on the retina after the exciting cause has been removed. Now in this case the exciting cause—"

LARKIN did not finish. The deck lifted beneath him as the *Kumo-maru* careened up the foam-streaked slope of an advancing mountain. The ship hung poised for a breathless moment, then plunged shuddering down the opposite side, burying her nose in the next wave. The sea poured over the bows in a boiling white cascade, roared along the deck, came flying aft by the bucketful.

Larkin seized the girl, lifted her clear of the deck, turned his back on the drenching spatter. He continued to hold her after the ship, with a mighty shrug, rose to an even keel and plodded on with streaming scuppers.

"Was that a judgment?" the girl gasped. "Or a visitation?"

"An omen," said Larkin, "which augurs the start of a close friendship."

"Too close," said the girl, "for deep breathing." She reached her toes to the deck, slipped from Larkin's embrace. She added: "I must get into some dry clothes, Mr. Larkin."

"Don't rush off, just as we're getting acquainted." Larkin seized her arm. "You're not very wet. Besides, I'd like to continue our discussion of your purely hypothetical brother. If he existed—which of course, he doesn't—would he be apt to be aboard this ship?"

"I am wet, Mr. Larkin. Please let me go."

"Please, Glen?"

Dorothy smiled. "Please, Glen."

"That's better. I think I'll let you go after just one more question. This purely hypothetical brother—why would he be so important that the mere hint of his existence causes a charming towheaded scoundrel named Charles Frayle to speak darkly of tossing people overboard?"

A quick shadow crossed the girl's face. "Did Charlie say anything like that?" she demanded.

"Then you know Mr. Frayle. Who is he?"

"Glen, I can't answer questions when my teeth are chattering. And you're soaked to the skin. You'll catch pneumonia."

"Would that make any difference to you?" Larkin asked.

"Of course it would. I couldn't bear having you die before I had my third guess. Seriously, Glen, get some dry clothes on. Then we'll have a hot rum with a squeeze of lime, and I—we'll finish our hypothetical discussion."

"Promise?"

"Cross my heart," said the girl. "Hurry."

LARKIN hurried, but not to his cabin. He hurried far to the stern of the ship, to the wireless station. The mystery of the man who looked like Dorothy Bonner was getting hot. It was warm enough last night, when the trail led to the ship's mortuary. It went up twenty degrees when Mr. Charles Frayle of second cabin practically confirmed the existence of a man named Bonner, and it approached the boiling point when Dorothy denied—evasively and with a strange look in her eyes—the existence of a brother. Clarification was definitely indicated. . . .

Larkin leaned across the half door of the radio cabin and nodded to the operator, a goggled, owl-faced young Japanese whose uniform collar was three sizes too large.

"*Konnichi-wa!*" said the operator. "*Warui tenki desu.*"

"Right," said Larkin. "I want to send a radiogram."

"*Wakarimasen,*" said the operator.

Larkin reached in, helped himself to a pad of blanks, wrote the following message:

BEASLEY, SEVSEANEWS, SAN FRANCISCO

SHOOT HISTORY WHEREABOUTS DOROTHY'S BROTHER IF ANY BELIEVE HIM ABOARD

LARKIN



He bent over the inert figure of the general, slipped both hands under his shoulders and propped him against the edge of the berth

Larkin passed the form to the operator.

"Okay, pal?" Larkin said. (Continued on page 49)

Marse Jeff Davis

By Harris Dickson

ILLUSTRATED BY MARIO COOPER

From the memories of a former slave—Aunt Florida—Mr. Dickson has reconstructed the story of the private life of Jefferson Davis. In this installment he tells of young Jeff's homecoming

III. THE STARS FALL ON HURRICANE

THE master had made no mistake in purchasing Ben Montgomery, who soon demonstrated his ability to keep the plantation books, to receive freight from the steamboats and ship all cotton to New Orleans as the right-hand man of Mr. Davis. At the side of "Uncle Ben" and now devoted to him, little Florida had sprung up healthy as a weed that flourished in the genial sunshine, and by 1827 had become a slim, vigorous girl, fascinated by the constant parade of scintillating packets on the river.

Like a brilliant cloud tinged with sunset gold the great white packet floated in at Hurricane Landing and every Negro who could slip away from work rushed down to see it. They loved to watch the picturesque roustabouts leap ashore and drag a dripping hawser up the slope to wind round the cottonwood stump. The band would be playing, ladies and gentlemen crowding the guards, while deckhands coonjoined along the stage plank delivering supplies from New Orleans.

If guests were expected the Davis ladies would receive them with the carriage, but today they merely stood on the gallery and waved their handkerchiefs.

"Look, Lucy," Mary exclaimed and pointed. "Brother Joe has come home. There he is. See?"

"Yes. My, but he's dressed up!"

They could see their brother come downstairs to the lower deck and cross the stage plank, so marvelously attired that his own Negroes scarcely recognized their master.

"Sammy! Sammy!" he beckoned a black boy. "Come here."

"Yassuh." The little Negro approached with bulging eyes blinking at such magnificence as the master said:

"Run, tell Uncle Jack to bring the carriage. Quick! Quick!"

For such a patron the packet waited until a shiny carriage drew up at the stage plank and the slim black coachman got down from his box. The upper guards seethed with laughing passengers, who flocked around Mr. Davis and his girl bride, wishing them long life and happiness. Then a file of porters went ashore, carrying bundles, boxes, trunks and gripsacks, followed by the bride, her attentive husband on one arm, the packet's captain on the other. Mr. Davis handed her into the carriage with such an air of solicitude that Uncle Jack muttered to himself, "Huh! Don't want her to tech her foot to the ground."

Joseph Emory Davis made this surprise marriage in his early forties, while Miss Eliza Van Benthysen of New Or-

leans was only seventeen. Slight, brown-haired and gentle, she was immediately to prove herself a thrifty manager. Nobody would have suspected that her tiny hand would be as firm as the master's and her low voice just as positive. It soon developed that she had a way about her and got things done, driving no slave half as hard as she drove herself. Negroes adored their new mistress, especially little Florida, who tagged after her every step she took, from kitchen to dairy, to poultry yard, to hog pen, to sewing room, running errands on willing feet.

Mrs. Davis kept Florida so constantly at her side that the child began to speak of her mistress as "Ma Eliza," which made the old-time mammies scoff: "How come you call her dat? She ain't yo' ma."

"She is," the little girl maintained, and stuck to it. Maybe she only used the term behind Ma Eliza's back.

Mississippi Principality

The mistress of an isolated plantation can't sit down and fold her hands when gangs of dependents must be fed and clothed and housed, requiring an almost military system of self-support. The original settler of Hurricane had been forced to buy cloth for his slaves, and clothing for so many bodies cost a lot of money. The plantation now had many old women who were no longer profitable in the fields but who could card cotton, twist their thread with spinning wheels and weave it on hand looms into excellent homespun. So the new mistress set her superannuates at that task and their happy weaving room became the center of plantation gossip.

Mom Ella accomplished miracles with home-concocted dyes, bending secretly over her pots and brews like a wizard alchemist of the Middle Ages. Under her magic the common pine knot would yield a garnet color, or the myrtle produce a soft dove-gray. Bright green she extracted from hickory bark, and jet black from the Queen's Delight. Walnut hulls gave a rich brown tone for butter-nut jeans, but every flirtatious girl on the property preferred to display her charms in the gorgeous red that Mom Ella coaxed out of pokeberries. Chattering crones on the busy looms wove solid colors, or bands, or gay stripes and fringes.

Tanners prepared their own leather, and cobblers fashioned rough shoes for winter wear. The master himself put on

(Continued on page 54)



Terrorized blacks milled about and gazed upward, dumb with fear

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and Mr. Izumo of Guayaquil were picking their teeth in unison with the captain. Mr. Izumo—squat, swarthy, round-faced, with prominent teeth, and a huge yellow diamond in his cravat—seemed to be the handiest with a toothpick. Mr. Shima of Callao, a slim, aesthetic-looking Japanese with an oval face that might have belonged to a Samurai by Toyokuni, was not picking his teeth; he was staring at Larkin with a curious, supercilious smile. Larkin stared back—until the steward placed an envelope in front of him.

Larkin opened the radiogram—and his worst fears were realized. He was cut off from his base. The miracle of Marconi had been undone by a solemn, bespectacled young Oriental. The message read:

LARGIN STEWSHIP KUMOMARU
FINS NONSKA DIFOL PSLONG FROO HON-
OLULU HVHPEWS

Larkin's dismay must have shown in his face, because Millicent Greeve asked: "Bad news, Mr. Parker?"

"Very bad," said Larkin. "Things not going right at home?" "I wouldn't know," Larkin said. "That's the trouble. I've been trying since this morning to get an answer to a simple question, but our wireless operator can't seem to get the hang of his shiny new gadgets."

George Willowby put down his fork in what appeared to be alarm. He swallowed with difficulty as he turned to Captain Fujiwara. "He's joking, isn't he, Captain? Our wireless is working?"

The diminutive master of the Kumomaru poised his quill toothpick in mid-air with a precise movement.

"Wireless," he declared, "is working. Wireless operator also is working—to best of ability, which is not great. He is No. 2 operator. Chief operator is very ill."

"But, Captain—" "Have asked Toyo-maru of same line for loan of new chief operator in case our man is not better by Honolulu," concluded the captain, resuming operations with his toothpick.

LARKIN looked down at the plate that had just been set before him.

"Mr. Larkin." The captain was speaking again. "I am making public apology—for General Rodriguez."

"I understand the general is practically recovered," said Larkin. "I hope he's got over his delirium. What's his latest story?"

"He agrees now you did not attack. Very sorry for mistake."

"Who is he accusing this evening?" "Investigation now pending," said the captain.

"Say, I bet I know who laid the general out," volunteered Millicent Greeve suddenly. "I mean, I'll bet it was the stowaway."

"What stowaway?" demanded Larkin.

"I mean he must be a stowaway," said Millicent, "because I know all the through passengers, and I've seen all the people that got on at San Francisco, and he's not any of those. So he must be a stowaway. . ."

"Who?" demanded the monosyllabic Mr. Cuttle.

"Why, the man who looked in my porthole last night," said Millicent. "Or rather this morning. It must have been after two. I was just putting out the light. It scared me half to death. I mean just seeing that face in the porthole. Of course it was gone in a jiffy. I didn't even have time to scream. He looked exactly like—" Mrs. Greeve paused, leaned across the table. "Dorothy, have you a brother?"

Dorothy Bonner gave Larkin a quick, questioning glance. "What is this—a

conspiracy?" she asked in what she intended to be facetious tones. "What have you two been cooking up?"

Mrs. Greeve turned eagerly to Larkin. "Did you see him, too?"

"I couldn't have," said Larkin, watching the girl across the table. "Dorothy says she hasn't any brother."

"But he was the spitting image of her," Mrs. Greeve insisted. "I mean I had a good look at his face, and it's amazing how much he looks like Dorothy. But, of course—"

She stopped. An awkward silence settled over the table, broken only by the crash and clatter of dishes in the galley pantry as the ship listed sharply to starboard, remained heeled over for an alarmingly long moment. Dorothy Bonner seemed intent upon her food, but two spots of color glowed on her high cheekbones. They faded as the captain began talking to the purser in Japanese. Mr. Willowby gaped at the girl with unreserved curiosity.

"What about it, Captain?" said Larkin at last. "Is there a stowaway?"

CAPTAIN FUJIWARA cleared his throat and carefully put down his quill.

"Unlikely," he said. "In view of the fact that there seems to be a razor wielder among us," continued Larkin, "don't you think it might be a good idea to make a special inspection?"

"Very good," said the captain. "Then if I may make another suggestion," Larkin said, "I'd say that the inspection should start by opening the coffin that was hoisted aboard just before we sailed."

A queer expression came over the captain's face.

"Useless beginning, I fear," said the captain. "Chinese gentleman is dead."

"Maybe," said Larkin, "but I have a strong feeling that the gentleman is neither Chinese nor dead. Why not let Dr. Bioki have a look at him?"

"Disturbing corpses," said Dr. Bioki, "is not regular procedure."

"No," said Larkin. "And neither is throat-cutting regular procedure on any passenger ship I've traveled in."

"Very good," said the captain. "Tomorrow morning."

Dorothy Bonner put down her napkin, stood up. "You'll excuse me," she murmured. "I'm—I'm not feeling well." She walked quickly to her stateroom.

"Well," commented Millicent Greeve, "another casualty. By the way, Doctor, what's wrong with that Mr. Hood? He hasn't been out of his cabin once."

Dr. Bioki raised his fork, made a spiral motion in front of his forehead. "Funayoi arimasu," he said. "Seasick."

"Nonsense," declared Mrs. Greeve. "You should see the trays full of fodder the steward carries into his cabin. And they come out empty. He's no more seasick than I am."

"Maybe he has termites," said Larkin, staring down at his black lamb chop. "I hear they eat almost anything."

"Maybe he has house guests," added William Cuttle dryly.

Surprised heads turned to look at Mr. Cuttle, who promptly lapsed into silence, as though exhausted by his loquacity.

"I bet you never get seasick, Mr. Cuttle," said Millicent Greeve. "You're probably a good sailor like me. Poor Mr. Greeve is a terrible sailor—"

"If you'll pardon me," interrupted Larkin, "I'm going out to get some air. It's stuffy in here."

He arose, started for the deck. He paused, however, in front of Stateroom "D." He rapped lightly on the door. There was no response. He was about to rap again when he heard a noise inside, the faint sound of convulsive breathing, as if someone were laughing—or crying.

(To be continued next week)

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Marse Jeff Davis

Continued from page 24

the first pair of homemade brogans at Shaver's shop, and it tickled his Negroes mightily to see him stepping high, like a rooster in deep mud. They laughed at him and he laughed back at them.

The household grew steadily and it was a rare week when they did not hear the rasp of saws and the bang of hammers, for the master constantly added to his residence because of sisters who married and lived or visited here with their broods. His wife bore no children but he adopted several girls to be reared at Hurricane, educated and provided with homes.

Vicksburg was twenty-seven miles to the north over unspeakable roads, which didn't hinder the carriages from rolling down there, full of guests, and a Negro band to play for the dance. Hurricane needed plenty of room, and busy Joe Davis kept building more accommodations. So when Jefferson Davis came here on his first visit he found a mansion of many, many rooms, vastly different from the stockade that his father had built for protection against varmints.

As a rule Hurricane never prepared for anybody. Guests tumbled in when they chose, took what they found, and went home when they couldn't help it. But when Joe Davis got word that his beloved little brother was coming home on furlough he set the plantation by its ears. He had never given up hope that Jefferson would become a farmer and now he wanted to show country life in its most attractive light. Busier than a bumblebee, he kept men at work around the house, clearing away undergrowth, trimming the trees and carving out vistas of the majestic river.

The Only Woman in the World

The girls, womanlike, imagined that Brother Jeff's taste might run to ladies, for Brother Joe's proclivities in that direction had been well known. So they consulted together about the advisability of filling the house with charmers. Brother Joe abetted this scheme, hoping that Jefferson might fall in love with a neighborhood girl and settle down on the plantation.

The plantation waited breathlessly and grew excited at the smoke of every packet that rounded the bend from St. Louis. Three boats gave them false alarms, but on the fourth Joe Davis saw his little brother standing erect at the guards, a dragoon's uniform marking him among the other passengers.

"Here he comes," the eager master shouted and Hurricane Negroes swarmed to the landing.

A pair of spanking bays drew up the Davis carriage while impressive Uncle Jack sat bolt upright on the box, a small black ape beside him, and the excited sisters thrusting their hats from every window.

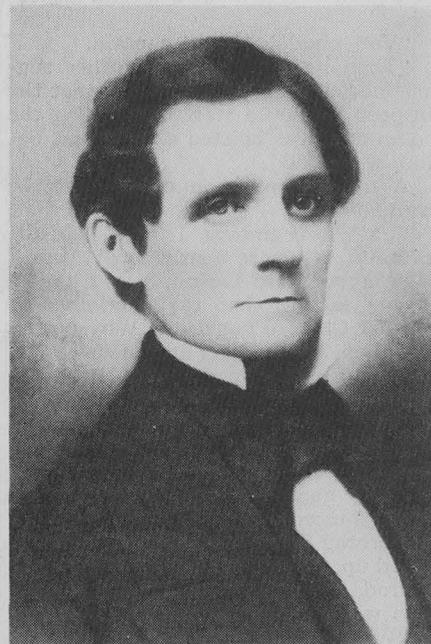
The stage plank had scarcely been lowered when an alert young dragoon moved across it, tall and every inch a soldier. At the shore he met Brother Joe, caught a hand in both his own, then hurried on to the impatient sisters in the carriage. Curious strangers were watching from the boat, yet the girls grabbed Brother Jeff and pulled him half inside their carriage for hugging and kissing and exclaiming.

The decision was largely left to Mary whether or not they should fill their house with girls, music and dancing. Mary and Jefferson were nearer the same age, she having been his companion in their daily trudges to and from the log-cabin school near Woodville.

After feeling him out, tactfully, on the subject, Mary's instincts warned her that a swarm of giddy girls would annoy Jefferson because of one girl whom he had left behind in the Northwest. More from what he didn't say the sister realized the tensivity of his feeling for Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of his colonel, Zachary Taylor. Sarah Knox to him was the only woman in the world and he didn't want any others.

There was no sense baiting their trap with a girl, so Joe Davis used his extraordinary powers of persuasion in showing Jeff the possibilities of this country and the boundless career that it held out to an ambitious young man. Every day on thoroughbred mounts they rode over the plantation, seeing what had already been accomplished while the master spoke of plans for the future.

"For instance, see that stretch of wild land?" Joe Davis checked his horse and with a gesture of his whip indicated the forests and canebrakes that lay about two miles from Hurricane House. "That soil is just as fertile as my best fields. At your age you could take a thousand



DEPT. OF HISTORY & ARCHIVES, JACKSON, MISS.
Young Jefferson Davis, destined to become President of the Confederacy

acres of it and in ten years be rich." Then, as Jefferson didn't seem so keen for money, he added: "Besides being absolutely independent, without a superior officer on earth to give orders."

Neither of them would have believed that an Army girl would be the motive that made a cotton farmer of Jefferson Davis.

Tired Negroes had plodded in from the fields and through the long, still evening lounged about their quarters. Old folks puffed at corn-cob pipes as they squatted on doorsteps and argued high p'int of Scripture, paying no attention to the skylarking of noisy youngsters. Florida and a girl named Cornelia were playing catch with some boys in the moonlight when suddenly a child shrilled out, "De stars is fallin' down!"

"Gawd A'mighty!" Granny Harper wailed and covered her face with an apron. "Dat's de end o' de worl'."

Terrorized blacks milled about the street and gazed upward, the men dumb with fear, the women calling on God to save them from heavens that blazed with fire. Shooting stars crossed one another's paths, and flaming meteors lighted the sky.

"Yon's a big un! Aimin' right at me!" Florida yelled and darted for the nearest cabin, where Parson Johnson, her tall brown godfather, was standing at his door.

"What you run for?" The long-legged preacher stopped her.

"I'm skeert! Skeert!"

"Don't run. Stand!" The brown man halted in his doorway, spraddle-legged like the Colossus of Rhodes, and lifted a hand, calling upon his congregation to "Pray, people! Pray!"

Florida's Trousseau

Florida didn't trust in prayer but, swifter than a small brown bug that scuttles beneath a chip, she dived between the preacher's legs and crawled far back under his bed. There she lay while huge stars crossed the sky, stars with fiery heads and spreading tails. A rain of fire fell with a pop-pop-pop like a burning canebrake.

Fearless old Johnson preserved the faithful, for shooting meteors grew fewer and fewer until near daylight, when Florida crawled out of doors and saw the same old stars now steady in their places. White folks at the Big House had been just as badly frightened. They ran out on the porch, and Lucy caught her brother's arm, "Brother Joe! Brother Joe! What's going to happen?"

"I don't know. Apparently this planet is passing through a meteor field."

That was the astronomical phenomenon of 1833, and, after more than a century, old Florida tells vividly what she saw.

"Hold still, Florida," Miss Mary ordered sharply. "Hold still. I'd rather try to fit this dress on a jumping jack."

The giggling slave girl stood on a low hassock in the middle of Mary's room—Mary, the sister who was called Polly—while the young mistress knelt beside her with a mouth full of pins as she adjusted the length of Florida's bridal skirt. The black girl was to wear a white chemisette at her bosom, white tight undersleeves covered her arms, while long white oversleeves flowed downward.

With a critical eye Lucy walked round and round little Florida, finally deciding, "It hangs perfectly. Graceful as can be. But, Polly," she burst out, "I'm mad as hops. Who is this high and mighty person, Colonel Zachary Taylor? Upon what meat hath this our Caesar fed that he objects to his daughter marrying Brother Jeff?"

"Now, Lucy! Now, Lucy!" the gentle Mary calmed her. "Stop fuming over Jefferson's letter. We can't help matters one bit. If Miss Taylor has any spunk she'll marry without permission. Or Jeff will be well rid of her."

"I'm mad," Lucy repeated, "and the more I think about it the madder I get."

"I agree with Colonel Taylor," a cool voice spoke from the doorway and both sisters whirled to see Brother Joe looking in amusedly at Florida.

"You don't mean it," they answered hotly. "Isn't Jefferson good enough?"

"I didn't say that," he interrupted. "Jefferson is more than good enough for any woman alive. Yet the colonel is absolutely right."

"Why? Why?"

"Because any woman who marries a junior officer must endure continuous hardships. Be separated for long intervals, or dragged around from one desolate post to another. She can have no home, and her children won't be allowed to grow up with their father. As

Jefferson wrote us, Colonel Taylor's objection is not personal; he simply does not want his daughter to marry any soldier."

"But, Brother Joe, but—"

Their arguments always ended in futile protests, for stubborn Joe Davis never once backed down.

"It's dis way, sisters." Withered Granny Harper bent forward, rested both hands on top of a cane, and brought her kinky head closer to the other two midwives. "Ef Florida craves brandy, den Marse Joe better give it to her, 'cause when a 'ooman gits in de leanin' state, an' you denies her what she craves, de baby sho will come wid marks."

"Sho will," Aunt Sarah agreed, and so did Mom Ella.

"Y'all 'members Sissy Coates. Sissy begged an' begged for a piece of bear meat but her husband was skeered to go in de canebrake an' kill a bear. Derefore Sissy's chile was born wid a big claw mark on his left shoulder."

"Ugh! Ugh!"

"You sees heap o' chillun carryin' strawberry marks which it's so easy not to have."

"Co'se. All you got to do is feed de ma on strawberries."

"An' den—an' den—" Mom Ella kept licking her lips to talk. "Dere was dat black gal in Wilkinson County named Sue Daisy. She craved snowballs in summertime an' never got none, so her chile was born mighty nigh white."

"Snowballs!" sniffed the wicked Granny Harper. "Snowballs. Dat's what Sue Daisy say."

Before the Court

The master knew their superstitions and always humored his women while they were in the "leanin'" state, humored Florida by pouring a bucket brimful of brandy, which she had never before tasted. And Florida now insists that her baby showed on its side the scalded signs of brandy, not from drinking too little but from drinking too much.

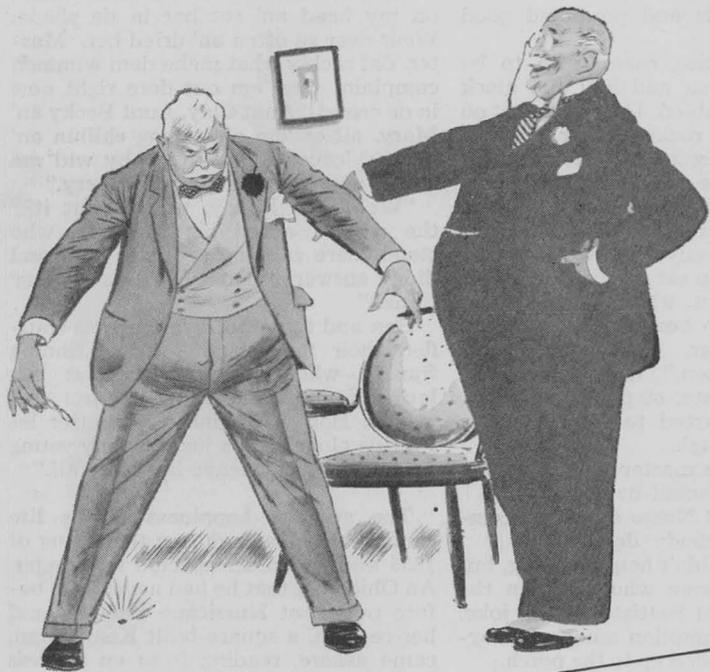
Florida birthed her first baby with the ease of an experienced old cow. The happy event occurred in summer, so that by cotton-picking time the mother was strong again.

When bolls burst open with fluffy lint and snowy teardrops hang from the stalks, all other plantation activities are shoved aside while everybody goes out to harvest the crop. One evening when the fields that surrounded her cabin were blanketed in white, Florida sat dressing her baby in a dainty pink slip that Ma Eliza had given her, and the manager rode up, checking his horse long enough to call in at her doorway:

"Florida, leave your baby in the nursery tomorrow and come out with the picking squad."

"Yes, suh, Mr. Boney," she answered, then mumbled as he trotted off, "Put my baby in de nussry. Ain't goin' to do no sech thing."

Next day when Florida failed to obey orders the overseer reported her for trial. The judicial system on Hurricane was a harking-back to first principles, back to the early courts of *pied poudre* where dusty-footed suitors appeared before the English magistrate and got quick justice. Every Sunday morning at nine o'clock Mr. Davis convened his court on the front porch of a small office building where he and the jury sat in chairs while the accused, witnesses and audience stood about on the ground. The practice was valuable because it



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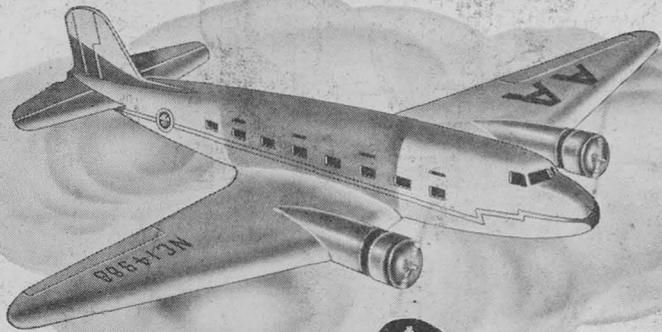
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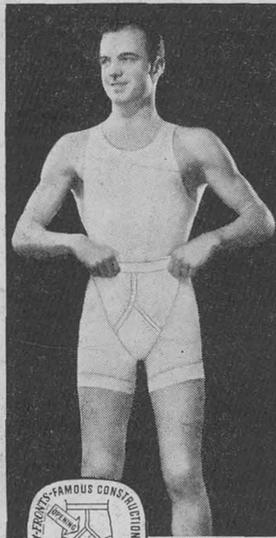


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EARLY TIMES

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT
BOURBON
WHISKY

A BROWN-FORMAN QUALITY PRODUCT

kept the master in touch with the temper of his hands and promoted good feeling.

Three interesting cases were to be tried this morning and half the black population assembled. The master sat on the porch in his rocking chair smoking a long Spanish cigar. Ben Montgomery had now become an established institution and usually served as foreman of the jury, maybe with another Negro or two to help advise. Two of these solemn black men sat on straight chairs, looking important, while Ben occupied a rocker like the boss and smoked the same kind of cigar.

"Court is open," the master announced. "Battiste, step forward."

The crowd parted to let a slouchy Negro pass through.

"Battiste," the master told him, "my people say you smell bad."

The unwashed Negro answered complacently, "Ev'ybody do."

Mr. Davis couldn't help laughing, but for one old woman who stood in the crowd the odor of Battiste was no joke. She made a commotion among the bystanders and pushed up to the porch.

"Marse Joe," she volunteered, "dis man stinks wuss'n a polecat. Co'se us folks gits sweaty in de field, but he 'lows it to sour on him an' stay sour all de year. Huh! Us always goes from cote to church, an' 'tain't no pleasure lissenin' to de preacher ef Battees comes in de room."

"Amen," came a chorus from good old sisters, so the jury made short work of Battiste.

"Aleck," they ordered, "you an' Punk an' Will Henry take Battees down to de ribber an' scrub him good, wid lye soap, sand and a corncob. Den make him set a tub in de middle o' dis street an' wash ev'y rag o' his clo'es; wash 'em public."

A Letter from Jeff

When they had disposed of Battiste, Mr. Davis queried, "Where's Florida?"

"Here me," she answered briskly and stepped up on the porch, carrying the baby in her arms, little Retta with eyes as bright and shiny as shoe buttons. Mr. Davis sat in his rocker trying to keep a straight face while Mr. Boney, the manager, held a strap half concealed behind him. All the Negroes knew that Mr. Boney was jest pranking with the strap as the master inquired, "Mr. Boney, what's that you've got?"

"Strap."
"Hold up that thing and lemme see the build of it."

Mr. Boney sheepishly let fall the long leather thong while half hiding the handle.

"What you aim to do with that?" Mr. Davis asked.

"I was told that we might have some work this morning."

"Fixin' to whip me? Or Ben?" the master chuckled and turned to Florida: "Florida, they tell me you wouldn't go out and pick cotton."

"I didn't go right away, suh, 'cause I wasn't ready until I finished dressin' my baby."

"Dressing your baby?"
"Yes, suh. Ma Eliza made Retta sech a pretty slip dat I was puttin' it on her."

"And reached the fields very late?"

"Master," the slave girl spoke up, "you always trained me not to tell no lie. I warn't sick an' I warn't tired. Nothin' ailed me 'cept I had to dress my baby."

"Why didn't you leave your child at the nursery as all mothers do?"

"Lord, Lord, Master! I stopped at de nussry door an' peeped in at all dem cribs an' boxes, wid babies crawlin' round de floor, same as a passel o' cockroaches. An' squallin' 'cause dey wet. Sech a mess o' chillun dat I tilted my nose in de air an' toted little Retta to

dat shed in de fiel'. Toted her in a box on my head an' sot her in de shade. Went ever so often an' dried her. Master, dat zackly what make dem wimmen complain. See 'em out dere right now in de crowd! Aunt Clay, Aunt Becky an' Mary, all of 'em got young chillun an' poutin' 'cause I had my baby wid me whilst dey lef' deir'n at de nussry."

"Well, Mr. Boney, what about it?" the master asked his manager, who stood there rubbing a bristly chin and didn't answer. "Ben, what does the jury think?"

Ben and the other two Negroes shuffled their feet on the floor, grinning frankly when Mr. Davis burst out laughing and broke up the court.

"Mr. Boney, I think we'd better let Florida alone. She's just like any young heifer that won't leave her first calf."

The greatest happiness of his life came to Joe Davis during the spring of 1835 and by an unexpected messenger. An Ohio boat that he had never seen before put in at Hurricane Landing and her captain, a square-built Kentuckian, came ashore, reading from an address on an envelope, and asking, "This is Mr. Joseph Emory Davis?"



"Sorry, Bob, not tonight. The old battle ax says no!"

A. ROSS

"Yes, sir," the planter answered, "at your service."

"I am Captain Thorp of Cincinnati, and bring this letter from your brother, Lieutenant Davis."

"Ah, Jefferson?" Brother Joe's face lighted with joy. "So you have been to his Army post?"

"No, sir, Lieutenant Davis is now in Louisville, Kentucky."

"Louisville? What's he doing there?"

"To git married."

"Married?"

"Sartin. The lady's pap, Old Rough an' Ready, wouldn't give in, so they's goin' to hitch up anyhow. It's all in the letter, sir. They'll be here on the first boat they can catch."

The delighted planter could scarcely wait until Captain Thorp went back to his deck, then tore open the envelope and read. Mounting his horse he galloped madly to the porch and shouted:

"Amanda! Lucy! Mary! Run! Run! Little Brother has married Miss Taylor and is coming here to live. Think of it, he's going to live here!"

The fourth article of this series will appear next week

mean anything. Mr. Protheroe sniffed again, and let the wallet fall open: a mirror, a comb and behind the mirror a folded paper scrap.

"Address, perhaps," thought Mr. Protheroe.

He pulled it out, and for the next five minutes sat lost in meditation. He was an arrant sentimentalist, and Winnie's missive made a deep impression on him. "Young love!" thought Joseph Protheroe. "The world before them!"—and then he fell to brooding on all the domestic graces his own life so conspicuously lacked. Where was he going, for instance, when he had eaten his kippers? To no peaceful fireside, to no loving wife, but to a purely male and largely disreputable gathering where he would inevitably drink more than was good for him. And what was the gathering to celebrate? The failure—the skin-of-the-teeth failure—of a libel action brought against his dear old friend Marcus of the London Peepshow. . . . "Sordid affair!" thought Mr. Protheroe indignantly.

HE SHOOK his head and looked at the scrap of paper again. Presently he began to feel in his pockets. He had on him three half-crowns, a two-shilling piece, and—yes—a ten-shilling note. He was still contemplating it, translating it into pints of beer and double whiskies, when Georges appeared with the first of the kippers.

"I shall also require," said Mr. Protheroe, closing his hand on wallet and note together, "an envelope, a piece of paper, and a three-halfpenny stamp."

Georges was only too pleased to produce them, since they meant almost certainly another sixpence on his tip.

Joseph Protheroe then settled down, a fork in his left hand and a fountain pen in his right, to eat kippers and write a letter.

Considering the extent of the preparations, it was a very short one.

"Dear sir," (wrote Mr. Protheroe).

"I trust you will allow an old man to make you a small wedding present.

"With sincere wishes for your continued happiness,

"An Admirer of the Pre-Raphaelites."

Just as Winnie had done, he regarded his composition with distinct pride. Feeling partly like Jove and partly like Providence, he folded the letter with Winnie's I O U, put them both into the envelope, and addressed it to Mr. Cross; folded his ten-shilling note, and slipped it into place behind the mirror. Then with a vast sigh of satisfaction he picked up his fish knife and demolished the kippers.

"The pair to follow, sir?" inquired Georges, hurrying up.

Mr. Protheroe shook his head. He wanted to get out and catch the midnight post; also his thirst had returned. The thought of dear old Marcus was no longer displeasing to him; he looked forward with enthusiasm to drinking a great many healths. . . .

"My bill," he ordered. "No more kippers. If the others are cooked eat 'em yourself or give 'em to the cat. I'll pay."

"One-and-six then, sir."

Mr. Protheroe paid. He put down a two-shilling piece, then remembered the stationery and the stamp, and changed it for half-a-crown. Since the second pair of kippers was still done up in cellophane, Georges thus came in for a clear one-and-nine.

"By the way," added Joseph Protheroe. "I've found this. I expect someone will be coming back for it."

He handed over the bag and bounced out.

The taxi containing Miss Page and Alistair stopped outside the Lafayette just as Mr. Protheroe left. Celia had discovered, in the theater, the loss of her

comb and mirror, and as Alistair got out of the cab he very much hoped that he would be able to retrieve them. Not to do so, he felt, would about put the lid on a thoroughly unsuccessful evening. For not even a musical comedy that was really rather better than most had improved Celia's temper; she had been consistently—there was no other word for it—fretful.

"If the thing's not here," thought Alistair, "she'll say it's my fault and expect me to buy her another."

But it was there, actually in Georges' hand as he had received it from Mr. Protheroe. Alistair felt for a sixpence, made the exchange, and hurried back to the cab.

"Here you are," he said. "My first bit of luck this evening."

"What do you mean by that?" asked Celia coldly.

"Nothing," returned Alistair; and then both were silent as the taxi bore them on.

It was Celia who spoke first; Celia with one finger slipped behind the mirror in the little black case.

"Have you got a ten-shilling note?" she asked.

"Just," replied Alistair grimly. "What do you want it for?"

"I don't want it," explained Celia, in a small voice. "I want to play golf—my note against yours. And if you win, I—I won't go to the Riviera. . . ."

For a moment Alistair was too startled to reply. Then he began to laugh: it was so like Celia to spend an evening taking up a strong position, and then to slip out of it in search of an omen! And although she was certainly giving the omen a hint—for her own score was almost bound to be the lower—it pleased him to imagine that his arguments had taken effect.

"Don't laugh," said Celia. "I'm serious."

Alistair felt in his pockets and brought out the ten-shilling note and a cigarette lighter to see by.

"Three," he began obediently.

"Nine," said Celia; and suddenly gasped.

"Four," said Alistair.

But she did not go on. She was staring at the note with eyes of almost frightened astonishment.

"Alistair . . . it's all different! It's changed!"

"Nonsense," said Alistair. "It can't be."

"But it is! There wasn't a nine at all!" She bent nearer to the flame. "It's 937781. . . ."

"Well, mine," stated Mr. French, "is 346529. So I win."

The flame flickered and went out. In the darkness they were suddenly close together, Celia holding, almost clinging to his arm.

"I can't understand it," she breathed.

"I can't think how it happened. . . ."

"But I've won," repeated Alistair. "You won't go?"

"Of course not!" Celia's voice was still tremulous with awe, but she sounded oddly relieved. "How could I think of it—after an omen like that?"

SHE subsequently went down to her mother's, and in due course married Alistair French. They lived happily ever after. The original note was spotted by the Lafayette's cashier, who sold it to Mr. Moss for a pound. Arthur and his Winnie, after considerable research, discovered who the Pre-Raphaelites were and spent ten shillings on a copy of Dante and Beatrice in a carved frame. It was among the most admired of their wedding presents. Mr. Protheroe acquired a pleasant memory, and Georges six-and-ten.

No such sum, in one evening, ever came his way again; but he never lost his feeling for Table 17.



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The young wife was proud to see so many intent listeners gather around her husband

Marse Jeff Davis

By Harris Dickson

In this article, Mr. Dickson tells how Jefferson Davis won the daughter of Zachary Taylor, made a home and found himself thrust into public life

IV. THE DRAGOON TAKES A BRIDE

SARAH KNOX TAYLOR did not elope with Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, although a sensational writer at the time when it *didn't* happen, more than a century ago, gave details of their spectacular runaway. This inventive genius, Mr. Dan R. Bart of Wisconsin, told exactly how the eager young couple escaped from the Army post in a sleigh, cuddled down among buffalo robes as they went plunging through snowdrifts and crossing frozen rivers in June to outdistance a furious pursuit.

Another version insisted that the gallant dragoon raced away, carrying Sarah Knox on his saddle bow, with all the dash and audacity of young Lochinvar.

The gloomy old Spanish barracks, still standing at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, also contributed its yarn that while Colonel Zachary Taylor was military commandant his charming daughter sighed for Jefferson Davis, and a credulous stranger may be shown the very window out of which Lieutenant Davis stole his bride, bearing her tenderly to the ground on a ladder. All of which goes to prove the difficulty of getting facts, for many such rumors crept round by word of mouth and still occur in print.

Years later, after Jefferson Davis and the First Mississippi Regiment had so distinguished themselves on the victorious field of Buena Vista, it is said that General Zachary Taylor approached him with outstretched hands and the apology, "Sir, my daughter was a better judge of character than I am." This may be true or just another of those accepted fables that we call history.

Honeymoon on the Mississippi

The fact seems to be that Sarah Knox was a dutiful daughter, yet could not be the child of "Old Rough and Ready" without having a will of her own. She waited two years, trying to overcome his objections, then decided for herself. In June, 1835, while she was on a visit to her father's sister, who lived near Louisville, Kentucky, Lieutenant Davis met her and they were married June 17th at the country estate of Beechland. There was nothing clandestine about it, for a kinsman, Mr. Nicholas Lewis Taylor, acted as best man, and many of Colonel Taylor's family were present.

"Old Rough and Ready" had been right, and so had the wise Joe Davis. No young woman should be dragged around the wild Northwest, following a band of Indian fighters, so Jefferson Davis remembered what his brother Joe had said, and resigned from the Army.

At Louisville the radiant couple boarded a steamboat for their journey to Hurricane, and no experience can be imagined more romantic than a honeymoon voyage down the Mississippi. The mighty stream itself was an ever-shifting kaleidoscope of adventure that never staled, and it delighted Sarah Knox. The turn of each bend opened up for her a novel vista; the smoke of every steamboat drew her to the guards when she heard the whistles blow and saw the pilots exchanging salutes. Broadhorns and flatboats out of the Ohio especially interested her, manned by brawny fellows naked to the waist, with tomahawks and knives at their belts, propelling their



"My boy will have every advantage"—but will he?

COLLEGE?—this boy's dad has a college all picked out for him: "Yes sir, my boy is going to have every advantage!"

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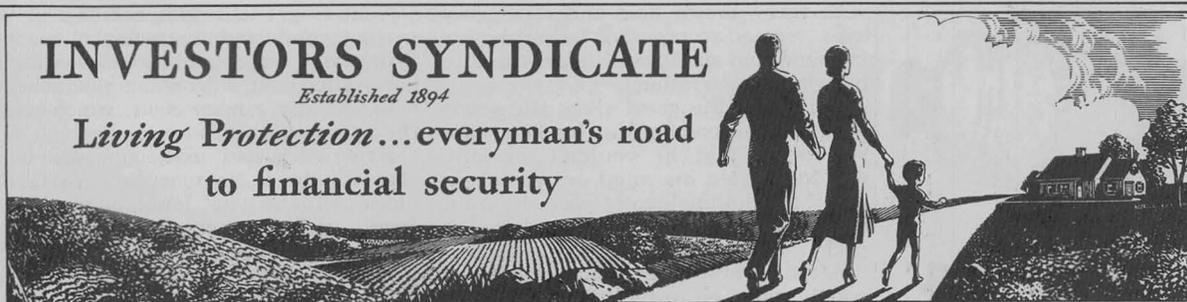
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crafts with awkward sweeps and carrying their produce to New Orleans. Sarah Knox never missed a woodyard on the riverbank when they tied up for fuel and roustabouts trotted along the stage-plank, coonjining and singing as they brought in wood. Nobody was bored on the Mississippi River, where there was always the possibility of a boiler explosion, of sinking on a submerged snag, or of swift fire destroying the flimsy craft.

All America was then traveling the river as its main channel of commerce. A motley set of passengers. Financiers in broadcloth rubbed elbows with woodsmen who wore coon-tail caps. Chesterfieldian gamblers played poker with planters in front of the bar. Soldiers of fortune on their way to stir up more trouble in Mexico were planning to advance our frontiers and create the new state of Texas. All classes of a fermenting society crowded the boat, utterly without snobbery or exclusiveness, for jungles must be conquered, cities built and free governments erected in a rough-and-tumble hurry. There were no old paths to pursue, no set patterns to follow; one man was as good as another and might prove himself better. So everybody felt eager to talk about what was happening around them.

Here Comes the Bride

A restless world flowed along the river, all sorts and conditions of men. A new republic had risen, a young giant that roused himself, bewildered and half frightened at his own strength. Men were talking expansion, urging that the Texas territory be settled by Americans. Also that our frontiers must be carried farther, farther, through the vast Northwest. As young Lieutenant Davis had just returned from the Black Hawk War, he could give authentic information and the young wife was proud to see so many intent listeners gather around her husband.

All the world loves a lover and the couple were bound to pick up friends on board. They were so much in love, so frankly happy, that smiling passengers made advances. Lieutenant Davis was just twenty-seven, tall, and frontier hardships had trained him down to a supple slenderness that was well set off by a close-fitting coat and long cutaway skirts. Tight pantaloons covered his graceful legs, being held in place at the bottom by straps that showed buckles at the sides. To the end of life Jefferson Davis was fastidious about his boots, always of soft leather that clung to high-arched insteps. A black stock encircled his throat above a brocaded waistcoat, which with a ponderous top hat, called a "stovepipe," completed the formal attire of a gentleman.

Sorrows had not yet silenced him, made him austere and self-contained, for in the first flush of manhood, with such a lovely young wife at his side, Jefferson Davis was lighthearted as a boy and genial in his manners. He possessed the charm of an educated youth, plus a certain distinction that came from West Point. Behind his chair at table stood a dignified yellow man named James Pemberton, his body servant, whose presence added a flavor of upper crust.

The accomplished bride, rather shy, with wavy brown hair and clear gray eyes, seemed so proud of her attractive husband that she listened enraptured to his witty conversation.

Far down the great river Hurricane awaited their coming and Joe Davis got so fidgety that he couldn't sit still, couldn't fasten his mind on a book at night, did nothing except pace the front porch and watch for the smoke of a packet at the upper bend.

After several disappointments when people swarmed to the landing place, a

steamboat finally put the couple ashore with a blast of whistles and a parting salute from the small brass cannon on deck.

"Old Rough and Ready" and the Taylor family had always called her "Knox" but Hurricane Plantation soon came to speak of the bride as "Miss Orry." Their best bedroom had been converted into a bridal chamber, and like an enthusiastic child Miss Orry exclaimed over every one of its feminine fripperies. She was so appreciative of all that Mrs. Davis and the sisters had done that everybody loved her. Sarah Knox had lived in rough quarters and Indian-proof block-houses, and also knew many well-kept country homes in Kentucky, but had never seen anything like Hurricane. There was no other spot just like Hurricane, for the plantation had a different tone, so solid, so normal, that for the first time the Army girl felt a dear sense of permanency, that this was a home, that she didn't have to toss her kit into a commissary wagon and move.

Joe Davis pretty well monopolized his little brother, would not let Jeff out of his sight, stuck to him so closely that Amanda whispered, "Remember, Brother Joe, they are still on their honeymoon and you mustn't keep Jefferson away from Knox." After that, with Spartan fortitude, Brother Joe restricted himself to their mornings, which they spent in the saddle, riding through shoulder-high cotton plants whose heavy bolls knocked against their knees. Their talk was of the farm and agricultural methods, which Jefferson was now keen to learn, for he knew absolutely nothing of the trade by which he must earn a living.

From Hurricane's level and beautifully cultivated acres the brothers often turned aside to crash into a primeval undergrowth that Joe Davis had shown his brother on previous visits and now meant to give him.

"Your land lies over there," he said, stopping his horse. "It can be cleared to yield cotton as richly as Hurricane, but now all you can see is a field of briars."

"Good!" Jefferson laughed gaily. "This shall be my new plantation and I'll call it 'Brierfield.'"

Birth of a Plantation

The former dragoon had returned to Hurricane bringing a young wife, yet not one dollar to clink against another in his pocket. The only property that he possessed was the Negro, James Pemberton, a highly competent man but now out of place, as unproductive as his master, for neither of them had been trained in any business or profession, outside the Army, by which they could pay for board and keep. Yet Jefferson Davis must earn a living, for he could not stand idle, perhaps rear a family, on the bounty of his generous brother.

No hurry. No hurry. Joe Davis did not rush their business arrangements. All in good time. He had plenty of leisure and plenty of land. They rode over the prospective acres of Brierfield where Joe Davis with a lavish wave of his hand would say, "You take that. That's yours." Puff! A thousand acres. A bagatelle.

Land requires labor and the brothers set out to get it in Natchez at a slave market conducted by a dealer named Wiley, who disported himself wearing a flare-tailed coat, a drooping mustache, a high hat and a huge cigar, which were the signboards of his trade.

Experience had made Joe Davis a shrewd judge of Negroes, and on Wiley's block he found what Jefferson needed, a family group of sound, healthy blacks. Sam Charleston and Jerry Taylor were the bellwethers, followed by old man Rob and Rhinah, Big Hagar, Patty,

Fanny, Phoebe, Solomon and Romeo. The purchase of ten prime slaves meant a considerable investment and Lieutenant Davis had no money, supposedly no credit in the commercial world. So it is possible that Joe Davis provided the cash, or stood behind the transactions as a guarantor.

This original gang was transported upriver on the boiler deck of the steamboat Magnolia to be housed at Hurricane until cabins could be built on Brierfield. It was late summer and Hurricane's fields were white with bursting lint, so Sam Charleston and his squad helped the Joe Davis Negroes to gather their crop, while Jefferson Davis selected the site for a residence and laid out his slave quarters.

In Willing Hands

Still there was no hurry, and Jefferson waited until the Hurricane cotton had been picked before he set about his own business. Though the former officer had long since laid aside his military trappings and become to all appearance a young farmer, yet he could not discard the dragoon seat in his saddle nor the brisk step of a soldier.

"James," he called Pemberton, his old body servant, "bring my horse. Then tell Sam Charleston and Jerry Taylor to follow with their axes."

After he had ridden beyond the cleared limits of Hurricane there was no road, only a dim trail that led to a magnificent grove of oaks where Marse Jeff dismounted.

"Boys," he announced to the three Negroes, "here is the highest point, above overflow, and my house will stand in this grove where you see that big pecan tree."

"Sam," he pointed, "make your first cut right there."

Their axes swung in willing hands until the great pecan tree fell crashing, and in its place Jefferson soon afterward built a four-room house of logs, with a hall between—a cat-and-clayed house, not the Brierfield Mansion that was to be erected twelve years later.

The opening of Brierfield was very different from the first crude clearings on Hurricane. Jefferson Davis started more fortunately than his father, who attacked the wilderness singlehanded, protecting his people against the beasts, housing and feeding them as best he could. For Jefferson had his brother behind him, a comfortable home for himself and wife, with every luxury. The Hurricane cotton was now ginned and Joe Davis sent a gang of forty men, under Sam McKinney, whose axes and brush hooks felled the trees, cleaned off the undergrowth, and log cabins went up like magic. Soon the Brierfield Negroes were settled near their work and level acres began to show. Slow work, toilsome, patient. The former dragoon had no experience, yet couldn't go far wrong,

for every night he sat with Brother Joe, who told him what to do.

After their family supper they usually gathered in the music room, where they looked on at the acted charades or listened to one of the girls at the piano. Sarah Knox sang a little; her soft, low voice was sweet and appealing in her favorite song, "Fairy Bells." Soon the congenial brothers would drift away to a room that Joe Davis called "the office," where Jefferson read aloud from the Congressional debates and discussed politics. Both men kept well informed, familiar with the best literature, history, science and the poetry that Joe Davis loved. Always, however, their talk came back to plans for the clearing and cultivation of Jeff's new property.

The ex-dragoon was developing into a farmer, learning his lessons at night from Brother Joe, and by day putting them into practice. He worked hard and had a genius for getting work out of others, for handling men without humiliating them. Day after day he burned cane, hacked down forests, and built log cabins on either side of a wide street. His tall slim figure was seen everywhere, directing the Negroes, always with the thought of making an independence for the gentle lady who would be waiting for him on the porch at Hurricane when he went home.

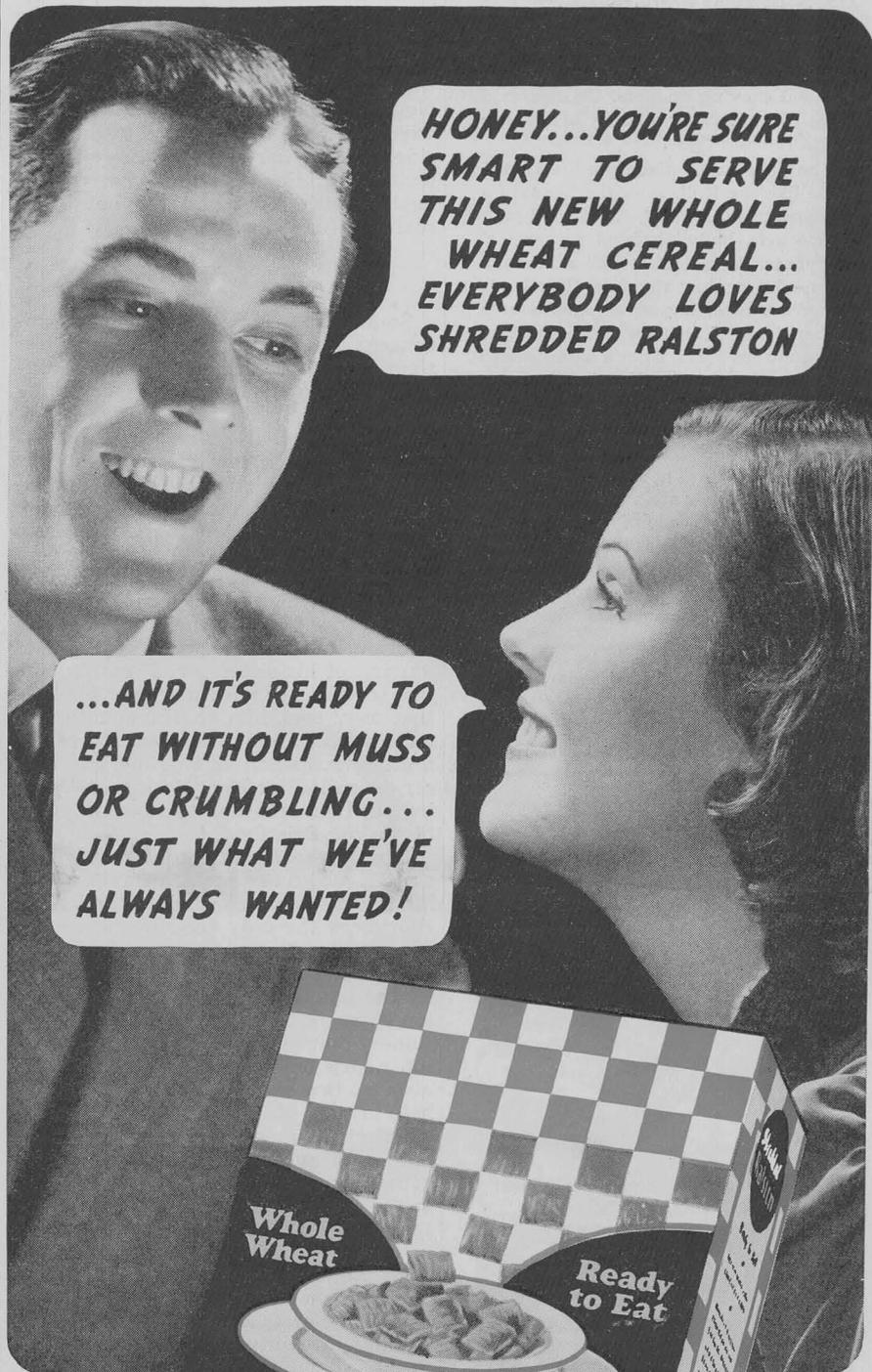
During the languid summer afternoons Florida often peeped in at the music-room door where "Miss Orry" sat at the piano, her fingers straying dreamily over the keys. Sometimes two or three Negro housegirls would stand there at the door listening to the soft, low music until Miss Orry glanced up with a beckoning smile and changed her tune to a merry jig, when the young Negresses would catch up their skirts and dance about the music room to make her laugh.

"Robert," one night Florida confided to her husband, "dat po' chile is so sick she can't skacely hold up her head. Den when Marse Jeff comes home she runs out laughin' same as ef nothin' ails her. It sho' is pitiful to see how hard she tries not to discourage him in de chill an' fever season."

The "chill and fever season," as people then spoke of it, was a very definite menace to settlers along the Mississippi River. Their low swampy lands were intersected by sluggish bayous and stagnant sloughs where vegetation rotted and mosquitoes bred. The master of Hurricane provided many luxuries for his family but could not screen the house to keep out deadly insects, drive an artesian well for pure water, nor drain his marshes. Whenever possible, the planter would send his family to the hills until winter killed disease germs.

Jefferson Davis and his bride were fresh from the North and neither of them was inured to these conditions. So Florida correctly diagnosed the lassitude of

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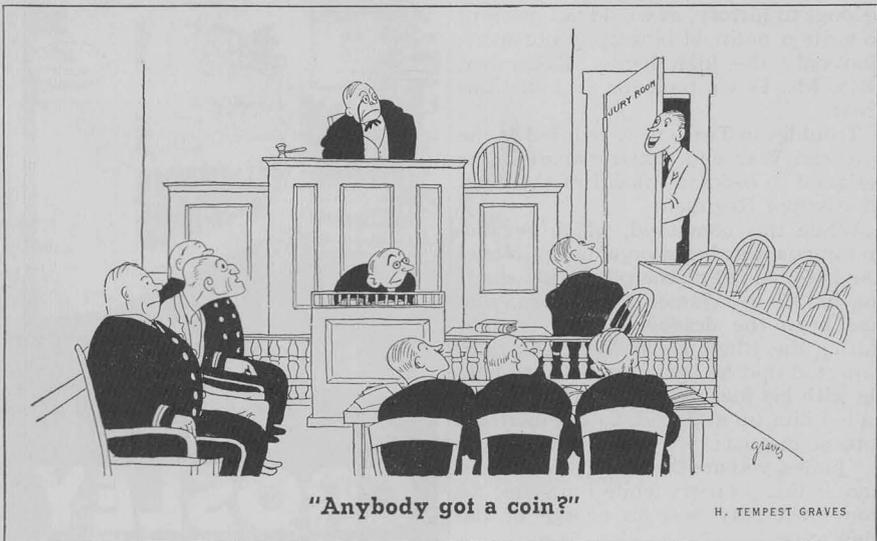
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NR-TABLETS-NR

Miss Orry. "Robert, she's so sick she don't hardly notice me. Jes catches hold o' my han' an' rubs it. Den Marse Jeff come in today lookin' powerful bad."

Both of them had contracted malaria and must get out of the country. Their best chance seemed to be at Locust Grove Plantation, which lay among healthful hills near Bayou Sara, Louisiana, and belonged to Jeff's sister, Mrs. Luther Smith.

About the first week in September a tragic little procession moved slowly away from Hurricane House to a packet that waited at the landing. Four stout Negro men bore the wasted lady on a stretcher while her husband walked beside, shading her with an umbrella and trying to smile though his cheeks were flushed with fever and the hot blood scorched his veins.

On a Cash Basis

Sarah Knox reached Locust Grove unconscious and on September 15th, less than three months after her wedding day, she turned her weary face to the wall and died singing "Fairy Bells." The fairies called her and she went. If she had lived a few years longer this lovely woman might have said, "My father, President of the United States; my husband, President of the Confederate States."

In another room of the cool plantation house, with high ceilings and windows open to the breeze, Jefferson Davis lay delirious. The tireless devotion and nursing of his sister saved him, but he was so weak, so wretched over his loss, that they sent him to Havana for recuperation. Being annoyed there by military suspicion as an American officer, he sailed for New York and Washington, then returned to take up again his task at Brierfield.

During the next decade we have no written record of Jefferson Davis. Family tradition is almost silent and Aunt Florida is the only creature now alive who remembers by scraps and fragments what he did. Work, work, work, building up the plantation. Arduous labor gave employment to his mind and the forgetfulness that he craved. At night he was too weary for brooding, and there was always Brother Joe, an ever-present help in time of trouble.

Brierfield made a fair crop in 1836, and each successive year from wider acres more money came in, not pouring in as it did on Hurricane but sufficient to pay as he went and to make improvements.

He abhorred the idea of going into debt and kept his business on a cash basis. New acres were cleared, new labor bought to cultivate them, and more cabins added to his growing quarters. Hard work and applied intelligence made him an excellent farmer, so successful as to surprise Brother Joe, who did not believe that a military training could fit him for producing cotton. Perhaps at the start Joe Davis helped with money or credit but Jefferson soon became quite independent and hoed his own row. They were constantly together, for while Jefferson had built a modest residence on Brierfield he didn't stay there, preferring to spend the evenings with his brother.

For ten long years of secluded widowhood he stuck steadily to his farm work as Brierfield grew and grew into a profitable plantation.

About 1845 a lovely young woman, Miss Varina Howell of Natchez, came to visit at Diamond Point, fourteen miles away, a plantation that Joseph Davis had given to his adopted daughter, Mrs. David McCaleb. As Brother Joe delighted to have his house full of gaiety he sent a note to Miss Howell urging her to spend part of her time at Hurricane. It happened that the younger brother was riding to Diamond Point, so

Jefferson Davis carried the note and personally delivered it.

The former dragoon was then thirty-six, but looked about thirty, and was pleasant for any woman's eye to rest upon. He moved as actively as a boy, rode up to the house at Diamond Point with the grace of a Bedouin, and it seemed impossible for any horse to weary or unseat him. Nevertheless, at first sight, Miss Howell didn't altogether like him, for she wrote her mother: "Today Uncle Joe sent his younger brother (did you know he had one?) with an urgent invitation for me to come down to the Hurricane. I do not know whether this Mr. Jefferson Davis is young or old. He impresses me as a remarkable kind of man but of uncertain temper, and has a way of taking for granted that everybody agrees with him when he expresses an opinion, which offends me; yet he is most agreeable and has a peculiarly sweet voice and a winning manner of asserting himself—I don't think I shall ever like him as I do his brother Joe. Would you believe it, he is refined and cultured, yet he is a Democrat?"

His sweet voice and winning manner must have won her over, for they were married that same year at The Briers, a charming mansion near Natchez, which still stands unchanged.

Although Miss Howell did not know that Joe Davis had a younger brother, other people must have heard of him as a man of ability, for the Democrats of Warren County drafted him to make a campaign for the state legislature against the matchless and eloquent Sergeant S. Prentiss. The Democrats were so hopelessly outnumbered that Jefferson Davis was defeated.

He never wanted to enter politics, for plantation life had taken firm hold. He loved his horses, loved his dogs, and found the keenest pleasure in watching his cotton grow. The care of slaves in ever-increasing numbers gave him plenty to do, for those great black children required constant attention. His second wife also preferred to stay at Brierfield, and during their protracted absences while he was a congressman, senator and Cabinet officer or during his term as President at Richmond, she always longed for the sweet obscurity of home.

The Splendid Idle Forties

The splendid idle forties were now upon them, bringing a high tide of prosperity to the Mississippi Valley. The river glittered with gorgeous packets plying from plantation to plantation, their bands playing and flags a-flutter. Brierfield was now a well-ordered property, so for Mr. Davis to enter politics and leave it under a manager, even the faithful and competent James Pemberton, meant a considerable financial loss.

The public career of Jefferson Davis belongs to history, as we do not attempt to write a political biography but mention only the high lights. December, 1845, Mr. Davis took his seat in Congress.

Troubles in Texas next year led to the Mexican War and Congressman Davis resigned to become colonel of the First Mississippi Regiment.

While this command, which became so famous, was being organized, Colonel Davis remained on the plantation shaping its affairs. James Pemberton, who had been the dragoon's body servant during the Black Hawk War, naturally expected that he again would go to battle with his master. But Colonel Davis called him up and said, to Pemberton's intense disgust:

"James, you are the only man that can handle this property while I'm gone. So you must stay here in charge of the plantation."

"Yes, sir," the Negro's lip quivered

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CROSLEY

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

with disappointment. "But who goin' to wait on you, sir?"

"I shall take James Green. He'll serve me quite well."

"Yes, sir. And your horse, sir?"

"Tartar."

"He's the best, sir."

The Negro, like his master, knew a good mount, and his eyes lighted at the colonel's choice of this noble black stallion. For weeks in advance Pemberton and Green groomed the ebony charger, and Colonel Davis walked beside him across the stageplank to the boat, and saw that Tartar was comfortably stalled for New Orleans. A few months afterward the whole cheering United States heard of the splendid Tartar that helped to make history at Buena Vista. That brilliant bloody victory set Colonel Davis on a pinnacle and the Republic acclaimed his First Missisippians as national heroes. They suffered terrible losses and after peace was declared their decimated ranks sailed for home to receive a series of ovations along the river as their steamboat moved upstream. A rumor had reached the plantation that Colonel Davis was badly wounded, maybe killed, so when the packet tied up at Hurricane every living creature assembled to welcome him, all the Negroes rejoicing while happy black Robin tooted his enormous brass horn.

Remodeling Hurricane

Because of a wound in the foot Colonel Davis hobbled around for two years on crutches, under intense pain from splinters of bone, yet resumed his place in Congress.

While its absent master dabbled in war and politics, Brierfield Plantation under James Pemberton must have done pretty well, for soon after he returned from Mexico Jefferson Davis felt able to build a new residence. Before that time he and his wife had occupied a small house not far from the slave quarters.

At the same moment an impulse struck Joe Davis to remodel Hurricane. The brothers employed the same builders, Marcy and Ziegler, who worked first on one house then on the other. Apparently they used no architect but drew their own plans. The main structure at Brierfield contained eight rooms, with two additional rooms on a back gallery. Four big galleries gave them shade and summer comfort.

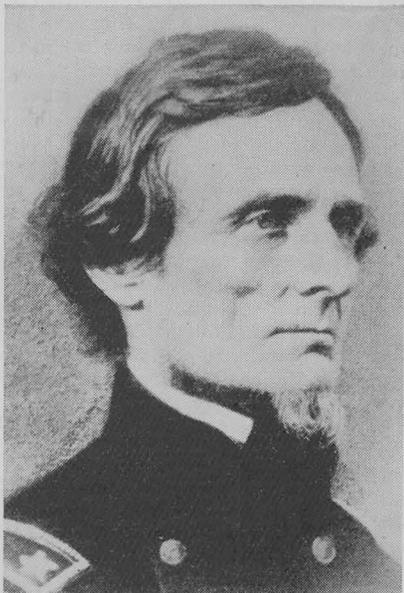
Heavy timbers were cut on the property, while neater woodwork, mahogany doors and trim came from mills at Cincinnati or Vicksburg. Marble mantels were brought from Baltimore and Italy, no expense being spared in adornment

of the house, or in beautifying the grounds with forest trees from many countries.

Joe Davis disapproved of such "absurd extravagance," not because he grudged any luxury to his brother, but for the reason that Jefferson now practically lived at Washington, D. C., and had no leisure to enjoy such a home. When completed Brierfield House was of one story, long and low with broad galleries, not a show place and not to be compared with many ante-bellum mansions that may yet be seen in the vicinity of Natchez.

As part of the hero worship that followed him from Mexico, Colonel Davis was soon appointed to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate just when the anti-slavery agitation flared up most virulently. Almost at once the new senator from Mississippi stepped into first rank, being recognized as the ablest apostle of Southern ideas since the leadership of John C. Calhoun.

In 1853 President Franklin Pierce proffered him the post of Secretary of War, which Senator Davis declined but subsequently accepted upon urgent insistence from the President. Military critics seem to agree that the U. S. Army was then in a run-down condition and largely by the genius of Jefferson Davis was built up again to a far higher standard of effectiveness. His reports as Secretary of War show what was accomplished toward increasing the numerical strength and morale of the Army. Soldiers were better paid, better equipped, with greater chances of promotion. Secretary Davis sent intelligent officers abroad to follow campaigns and gather information. At the time he re-



A group of slaves on Brierfield Plantation in 1863. Above, a photograph of Jefferson Davis made during the Civil War

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signed, an influential journal of the North said: "He revised the Army regulations; he introduced light infantry, or the rifle system of tactics; he caused the manufacture of rifles, muskets and pistols, and the use of the Minié ball; he induced the addition of four regiments to the Army, and organized a cavalry service peculiarly fitted to the wants of the country; he augmented the seacoast and frontier defenses, and had the western part of the continent explored for scientific, geographical and railroad purposes."

Incidentally it was Secretary Davis who appointed Major Robert E. Lee as commandant to train hundreds of future federal officers at the U. S. Military Academy. In fact, Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee did much to create the war machine that four years later would march South and destroy them.

Early in 1857 Davis resigned his Cabinet post and returned to the United States Senate, where he again proved his statesmanship by measuring steel among such gladiators as Webster, Clay, Benton, Sumner and Seward. There the nation saw him fighting, fighting, fighting against the passion of the times. Jefferson Davis did not deal in passion, never became a rabble-rouser, never appealed to the hoorah mob, and believed that hot temper accomplished no permanent results. His political mind was that of a mathematician to whom two plus two made four, and any other result was wrong. He regarded the federal Constitution as an agreement among the states that clearly defined their reciprocal duties and rights. A set of political facts can reason out to only one conclusion, just as a column of figures can give only one sum. Having footed up the column and proved the result, Mr. Davis was of the fixed opinion that any other conclusion must be wrong and not open to compromise.

Rumbles of War

His exact mind refused to split the difference with a political adversary and agree that two plus two should be accepted as three or five. He figured out things as they should be and often refused to accept the fact of human pettiness, human interest and human hate. He consistently believed that intelligent men North and South could get together and adjust their differences within the Union. Consequently Jefferson Davis did not advocate secession. Had he been more open to compromise it might have been that certain dissensions leading to disaster in the Confederate government could have been avoided by a little diplomacy and soft soap. But he never learned to apply soft soap, and only once made a public exhibition of his emotions—when Mississippi withdrew from the Union. Senator Davis delivered his farewell address to the august body in which he no longer had a place, and sat down weeping.

Rumbles of approaching war had not yet jarred upon the serenity of Brierfield. Great blue cranes stood motionless and unafraid in melancholy sloughs where lily pads covered the stagnant water and lemon-colored lotus bloomed. Peace. Peace. Negroes sang as they chopped the rows of green young cotton, and flowers of every hue flaunted their brilliance in the garden where Jefferson Davis had placed his rocking chair. Mrs. Davis pattered about with a trowel, wearing a wide-brimmed sun hat while her husband made cuttings from his favorite yellow rose, the Glory of France. Far from the contentions of men the tall ascetic figure sat there quietly, his fingers busy with the clippers and the tactful wife did not disturb his thoughts. Clip, clip, clip, think, think, think.

Hotheads all around him were bragging that one Southerner could lick

twenty Yankees, and at every assemblage, after the Ladies Committee had presented their battle flags, fiery young officers arose in new uniforms, with epaulets of yellow cotton fringe, and pledged their sacred honor to return victorious after a campaign of six weeks. All over the South with a whoop and hoorah they organized enthusiastic companies, ready to march, and nobody doubted the brief and brilliant end.

A Message from Montgomery

But Jefferson Davis, sitting among his roses at Brierfield, knew better. As Secretary of War he had become familiar with our military resources, which were concentrated in the North. The South had no munitions, no raw materials, nor any factories that might convert them into arms. Since the South was without a navy, an alert enemy would promptly blockade the ports so that cotton, the South's sole asset, could not be shipped abroad in exchange for the necessities of war.

The proposed Confederacy would be surrounded by fleets of fighting vessels and forced to live within itself. More than that, Northern man power greatly exceeded that of the sparsely settled South. These seemed to be the facts, and a practical tactician like Jefferson Davis could not ride roughshod over such an array. So while optimists predicted a short and decisive campaign, he looked forward to a long struggle with its outcome more than doubtful.

Though he had cut a commanding figure in the United States Senate, Mr. Davis did not regard himself as a statesman, nor even as a good politician. Therefore he sought no political post and kept away from the provisional government, which was then being set up at Montgomery, Alabama. As a soldier by training and inclination he wanted a command in the field and rested content with his election as Major General of Mississippi Volunteers.

For years Jefferson Davis had suffered intensely from neuralgia, his failing eyes gave him great anxiety, and the slightest misstep caused agony in the foot that was injured at Buena Vista. Mental apprehension combined to make him ill and feeble as he sat there clipping at the roses when from far off came the sound of rushing hoofbeats. A lathered horse galloped up to the garden fence where an excited rider flung himself from the saddle and ran in shouting to Mr. Davis in his chair.

"I have ridden down from Vicksburg, sir, to bring great news, glorious news from Montgomery."

"Thank you, sir." Mr. Davis rose with a military bow and took the telegram held out to him, feeling as a woman feels the premonition of trouble.

That message from Montgomery, Alabama, announced his unanimous election as President of the Confederate States.

Incredulously he read those fatal words that struck him like a blow. President of the Confederate States! Mrs. Davis stood apart, not intruding. The rose cuttings lay in a basket at his feet. A mockingbird sang joyously from the hedge. Sweet flowers breathed their perfume upon the peace of that lovely garden, yet this message meant war. War didn't seem real, fire and sword and sudden death. Mr. Davis rose, handed the telegram to his wife and said, "My dear, please look after this gentleman."

Then he walked painfully to the house, his head bowed low beneath the weight of an awful responsibility.

The fifth article of this series will appear next week

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you are. You framed it with him, didn't you? You squealed. He ain't here now, because I pulled him off, and I seen him go. Take that gun out of your right-hand pocket and throw it in them bushes, or else I'll shoot your girl. Go ahead, but bring your hand out slow."

Gaffney's hand came slowly from his coat and he tossed a pistol obediently into the bushes.

"You don't want no proposition then?" Mr. Gaffney asked with that set smile on his thin lips.

"There ain't no proposition, squealer," Tonelli said, "not for you. Now your left hand. Take it out. Now your coat—take it off and drop it. Now toss them guns out of the arm holsters right into the bushes, easy. Now turn around. Thorne, walk up to him easy and feel in his back pocket."

Mr. Gaffney stood facing the house and John Thorne moved toward him gingerly. There was nothing in Gaffney's pocket but a silk handkerchief. His shirt was moist with perspiration and he whispered as John Thorne touched him.

"Take it easy," he whispered. "For God's sake, take it easy."

Tonelli's ears must have been as keen as an animal's.

"YOU'RE wise," he said. "Take it easy. Come on now, we're going in the house. Just walk so I can see you. Come on, Miss, just—"

Tonelli had stopped speaking and his head jerked sideways toward the corner of the house. The reason was clear an instant later. It was Doris Brooke's dog, the heavy-set bull mastiff named Rollo, whose existence John Thorne and perhaps everyone else had forgotten. The dog was moving stiff-legged around the corner of the house, growling.

"Rollo," said Doris Brooke, "down, Rollo. Go back."

When the dog heard her voice he did not go back; instead, he was streaking across the lawn toward the man who stood behind her. Tonelli's head was turned watching; the muzzle of his pistol wavered.

"Sick him, boy," Mr. Gaffney shouted. "Come on, bud!"

Before John Thorne understood rightly what was happening, Gaffney had leaped from the doorstep. There was a report from Tonelli's pistol and the dog bounded in the air as though startled by the sound and fell yelping and struggling in the grass. Tonelli's voice, deliberate and unhurried, rose above that sound of agony.

"Easy, Gaffney, or your girl goes next. Turn around and walk into the house."

The yelping of the dog was still ringing in their ears when they walked into the hall.

"I ain't got time to finish him, lady," Tonelli said. "Pretty soon he'll quiet down. I never did like dogs." Mr. Gaffney turned toward Doris Brooke, his face dead white and shining with perspiration.

"It looks like I got you on a spot, Wonderful," he said. "I didn't mean it. I wouldn't have—"

"Skip it," said Tonelli. "Sweet on her, ain't you? You always was hell with women. Walk inside there. I'm in a hurry." And he nodded toward Lord Robert's study.

Tom Gaffney "skipped it" as they all walked slowly into the small brown-paneled room but he did not bother to conceal his feelings. His versatility and confidence had left him completely; even his self-control was slipping under the preciseness of Bugs Tonelli. He moved toward the wall near the fireplace and the light that filtered through a half-opened shutter of the front window fell cleanly upon him. He must have been standing looking out of that window when he had first heard the car.

"I told Jacks," he said. "I told him it was phony."

WHEN he reached the wall he turned and leaned his back against it and looked Tonelli square in the face.

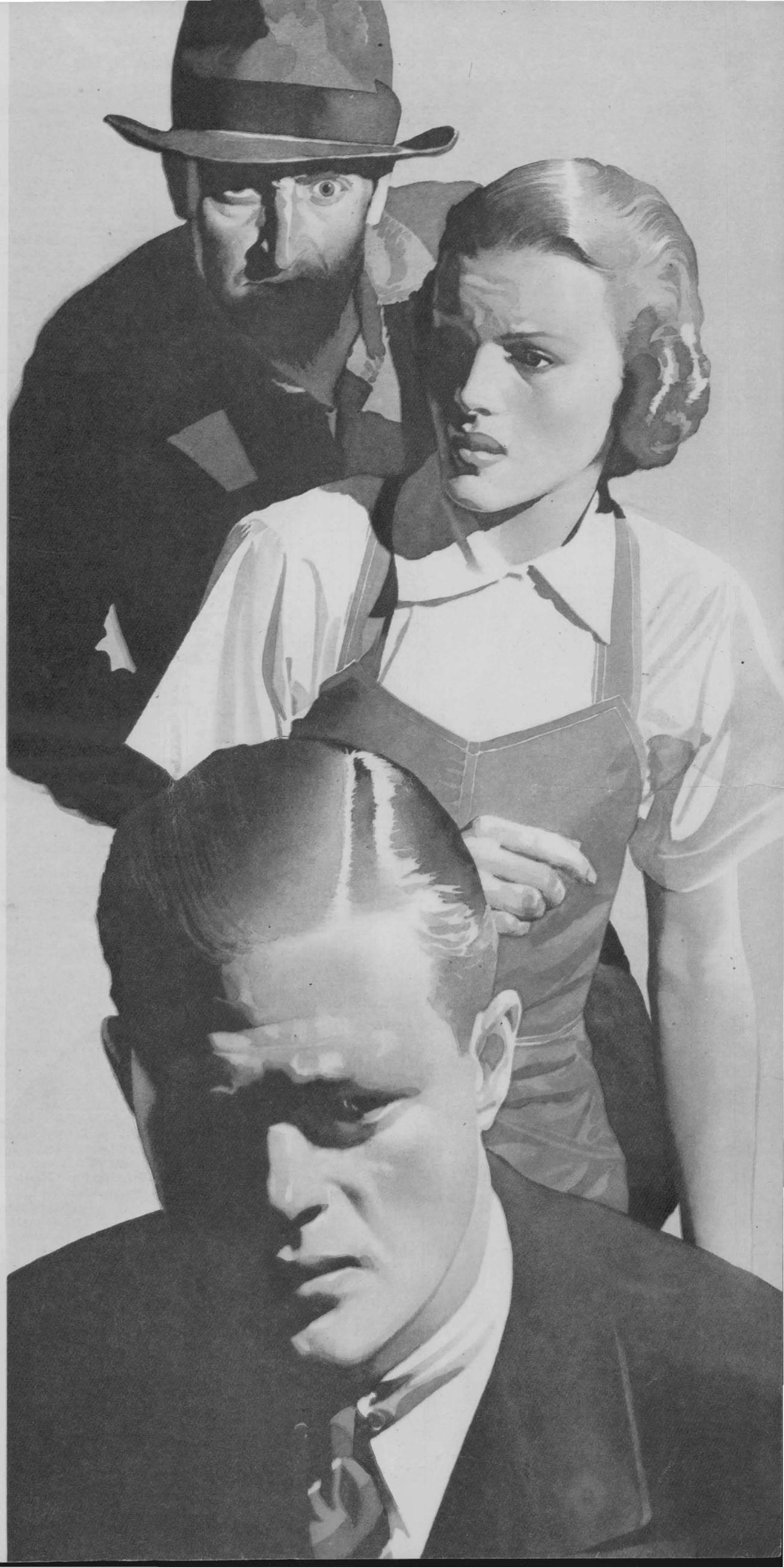
"So that was a guy of yours who come here," Tom Gaffney said. "He put on a damned nice act, but I knew it."

Tonelli, still standing behind Doris Brooke, grinned at him.

"Yeah," Tonelli said, "why didn't you do something, if you was so damned wise?"

Tom Gaffney's face contorted itself into ugly twisting lines and he lost his (Continued on page 55)

Tonelli was just behind her, crouching low and looking at the house. He was as good as his word, using the girl as a shield. "Stop," Tonelli said. "Don't walk no more"



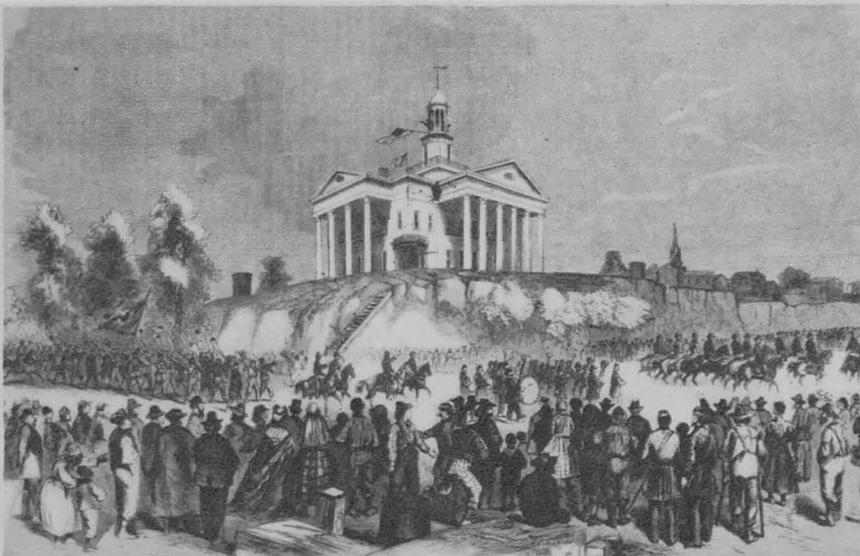


"Water! Water!" the walking wounded screamed. Ladies rushed inside to bring out buckets, pitchers and basins to give drink to the famished men

Marse Jeff Davis

By Harris Dickson

Following the fortunes of Jefferson Davis—as they were seen through the eyes of Aunt Florida, his brother's slave—Mr. Dickson has described how he became President of the Confederacy. Here's life on Brierfield Plantation amid the war



Grant's army entering Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, from a drawing made on the spot

V. WAR ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI

EVERY crossroads community below the Potomac and Ohio rivers sent out gay troops of farm lads, clerks and businessmen taking a few days off to lick the Yankees. However fatuous and misled these volunteers might have been, they proved their mettle as first-class fighters, yet the spring of 1863 opened a third year of indecisive battles. By this time Jefferson Davis at Richmond saw his worst forebodings fall short of the paralyzing facts, for the Confederacy was strangled by a cordon of warships that choked its ports.

His government couldn't sell cotton to buy munitions, or even to secure medical supplies so desperately begged for by overflowing hospitals. Southern women brought out their long-discarded spinning wheels and made rough cloth on hand looms. Planters produced little or no cotton but more and more corn to feed half-rationed troops.

The commonest food brought such excessive prices that even a commanding general had scarcely enough to eat. The families of private soldiers suffered most because their pay in depreciated currency would not keep the babes at home from going hungry. Thousands of farm wives wrote their husbands, "Me an' the chillun is starvin'," so that thousands of husbands sneaked away from the front, went home and planted some corn, then returned to duty. Officers had to wink at their absence and nothing could be done to punish these "crop deserters" who kept the gray ranks thinned.

War now went to Hurricane and Brierfield, war combined with the tremendous flood of 1862, which compelled Joe

Davis to send his white family away, stock, cattle and some cotton all being loaded on a scow and ferried across the narrow channel that separated them from the mainland. Mr. Davis would probably have sent the ladies and children to safety even if there had been no flood, because New Orleans had fallen and the river below Vicksburg lay open to Union warships.

Day by day the master kept posted on the course of military events. General Sherman's previous attack on Vicksburg from the north had been repulsed at Chickasaw Bayou but Grant himself was coming now, moving southward along the west bank of the Mississippi River. A few miles above Hurricane he had stopped long enough to dig a canal across the peninsula at Young's Point, hoping that through this artificial cut-off he might run his vessels past the deadly guns of Vicksburg.

That project failed, so Grant resumed his slow march, impeded by rising waters in the bayous and marshes of Louisiana. This maneuver must mean that he would attempt to capture Vicksburg so as to open the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two. With New Orleans in its hands Porter's great fleet could come upstream and Hurricane would lie directly in its path, so the brother of the Confederate President must abandon his property.

Leaving Hurricane to destruction tore out his very heart. Joe Davis was now passing his eightieth milestone and loved this place that represented the toil of a lifetime. His needs were great, not for himself but for a large family connection of nieces, nephews and

(Continued on page 32)

Two Loves

Continued from page 11

I can keep him loving me, and happy in it."

"That's a strong statement," the Signora remarked in courteous interest. Then, after a slight breath, "I saw Gerald Bingham this afternoon—talked to him."

The spurious strength dropped out of Allison to leave her spirit empty, chill and helpless. "Why did you?" she said in dull apprehension.

"Because I hadn't ever seen him. Because I wanted to find out what sort of person you were seeing. He's of a type that can do much as it likes with many women—the fools."

Allison set down her drink and leaned toward the Signora, swallowing back the dreadful loneliness that tried to close her throat. "I was ready to love you once," she said in regretful quiet, "to love you dearly. Why wouldn't you have it? Why have you never trusted me? Do you hate me?"

"I don't hate anyone," the Signora said.

"Do you love anyone?" Allison demanded. "Did you ever love anyone so much that the very thought of having him hurt through you frightened you so it made you physically sick? Did you ever love anyone so much that the thought of losing him made your blood stand still and cold in your veins? Did you—ever?"

FOR a bare instant, Allison was aware of the Signora there in three living dimensions—separate and distinct in her dignity before a perspective of the things that had memorably happened to her in faraway years. The Signora said, "Yes, I have." And then the living illusion was gone again.

"I don't know what Gerald Bingham told you this afternoon," Allison said, her voice almost stumbling before the hurry of what she wanted to say. "But please listen to this—whether you can believe it or not. I knew him—Gerald—when I came out. It was before I ever thought there was anyone like Phil in the world. It was before Gerald was known for the rotten things he's done. He was gay and polished and sought after; and I thought I was in love with him. He was sure of that: he—he humiliated me often, and I took it."

"Finally he used me to get out of a rotten mess he was in. He got me—by a trick—to be with him in a room at night, where he knew people were going to break in, to look for some other woman. There was a flashlight picture, and a private detective's report. He's got those now. He wants money for them—a lot; and he says he doesn't care whether he gets it from me, or from Phil, or from you. I've been to him to try to get the things, and give him some money I—I had, and promise him more. He's vile. He arranged it so I'd be seen there by friends of his. He even—even tried—"

"Why don't you tell Philip this?" the Signora asked.

"Because I'm afraid," Allison said at once, almost in defiance. "He'd do something wild and violent; even without that, I'm afraid of what might die in him—about me, for good—something I love, something terribly important to him, and so precious to me that I'll do anything—take any chance—to keep it safe."

The Signora said nothing for a moment. Her cool eyes moved speculatively over Allison's face from their distance, committing themselves to nothing; then with crisp distinctness she said, "Would you kill Bingham?"

The silence that crammed the little room seemed actually to press in upon the hard pounding of Allison's heart. The Signora sat there waiting for a true answer to a serious question. With a slight, wry smile Allison said, "Yes—I'd kill him if I had to."

"Do you own a pistol?" the Signora asked quietly.

"No," said Allison.

"Do you know how to use one?"

"I think so," Allison said steadily, holding the Signora's look, triumphing against it with the release of some new and alien courage in her blood.

"There's one in the middle drawer of the lowboy," the Signora said.

It was crucial—this moment. If she went and got the pistol she was committed before the Signora to something she'd never dreamed she could find the power to perform; and now she knew she had that power. The Signora had given it to her, and Allison let the irony of this play in her eyes for the Signora to see. They were equals, now and for good, and never after this would Allison let her forget it.

Abruptly she rose, walked across to the lowboy, pulled open the drawer and picked up the squat, black little revolver. Then she gasped and dropped the gun as if it had stung her: in the drawer lay a large shiny photograph of a hotel bedroom, with Gerald Bingham pretending to shield her from the camera, her own face frightened and unmistakable beside his arm. A paper clip held some typewritten sheets to the picture.

Turning, Allison surprised the Signora in the first awkward gesture she had ever seen her make. She looked down at her clasped hands, then over at Allison in uncertain apology, and the pretty little black-clad figure was very much in three living dimensions there. Allison went to her knees beside her, clasped one cool hand to her cheek and turned her lips to it as the other hand came to her hair. And all she could think of to say was, "Darling, how did you get them?"

"I—I took the little pistol when I went to see him this afternoon," the Signora explained, still in unpracticed apology. "He seems a very great coward; or perhaps I was just very positive; I can't tell which. I still don't know whether I could have shot him or not. I think I could have."

ALLISON looked up at her through the first tears, and the cool hand came tenderly to her cheek. "But why then—why this afternoon, all this business about—"

"I think I'm a stupid old woman," the Signora said, smiling shyly down. "I've gone through a longish life—wanting to believe in a few people, wanting them to be fond of me. I s'pose I was never able to show that to them—except to Phil, and to his father, and perhaps to one or two others; so the rest went away, and sometimes I've been a little lonely, and I've tried to make myself think no one was worth trust, really."

"I couldn't ever make myself think it about you. But in my wooden, uncertain, literal way, I wanted to be shown. Then you showed me—showed me principally that I needn't have been shown at all. Allison"—the name was for the first time an endearment by itself—"you haven't touched your whisky. Isn't it right?"

Allison laughed up at her richly and said, "Darling Signora, what do you think I want with whisky—except perhaps later, to celebrate?"

LONG LIFE BASED ON SOUND WORKMANSHIP



DELCO BATTERY



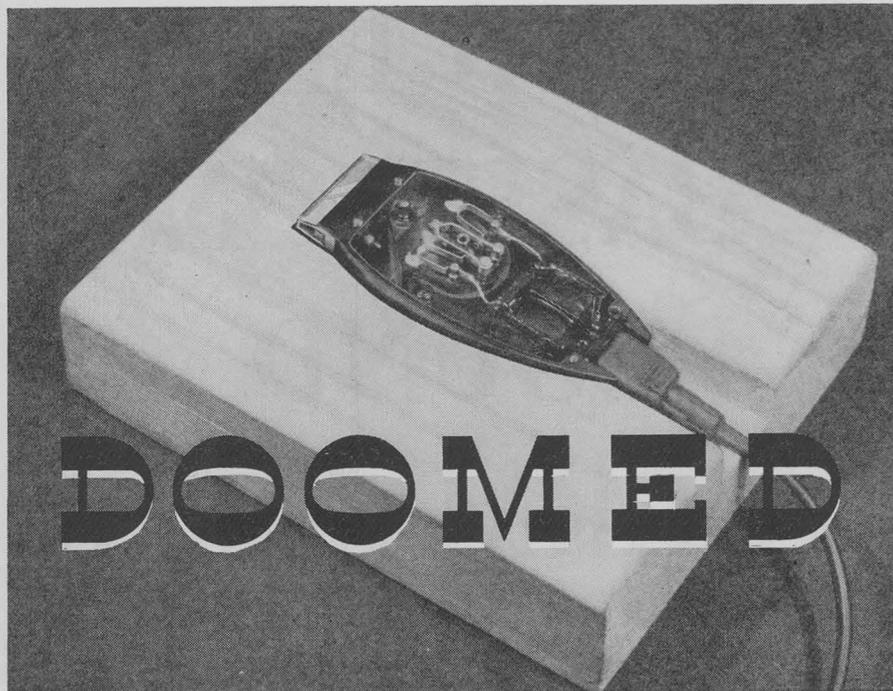
Delco-Remy

MANUFACTURER OF DELCO-REMY STARTING, LIGHTING, AND IGNITION KLAXON HORNS • DELCO BATTERIES AUTOMATIC CARBURETOR CONTROLS.

DELCO-REMY PRODUCTS AND GENUINE PARTS ARE AVAILABLE AT UNITED MOTORS SERVICE STATIONS EVERYWHERE...WHEREVER YOU SEE THIS SIGN.



World's Largest Manufacturer of Automotive Electrical Equipment



..but still running*

This Schick Shaver was put on the execution block August 19th, 1937, to "run to destruction." Day after day, twenty-four hours a day, it has hummed its merry way to the inevitable end. When this photograph was made on December 17th, the motor was still functioning perfectly though it had run continuously for 2,903 hours.* Allowing ten minutes for a shave (an experienced Schick user takes only five), this gives a total of 17,418 shaves, or 47 years of shaves . . . and the motor is still running.

*When this advertisement went to press, the motor was still running—an unfinished total of 3,483 hours

● Colonel Schick not only invented a shearing head that would shave quickly and closely without blades and lather, he also made the motor to run it. Then he invented and designed machines and methods to produce the cutter and the motor.

His brains and genius are still guiding and perfecting the Schick Shaver, for we are working on *his* ideas, *his* developments and *his* policies.

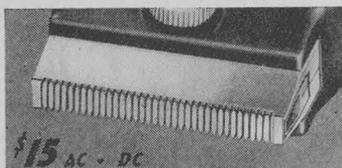
In the seventh year

For more than six years men have used Schick Shavers. *They know* the joy of painless, comfortable shaves with no thought of cutting or injuring even the tenderest skin.

Schick spent twenty years studying hair, skin and shaving before he put on the market the shaver that is changing the shaving habits of the world.

Why Schick?

Use a Schick—not so much because Schick was the inventor of dry shaving, but because we have never seen a



110 volts (also made for 6 and 32 volts)

dry shaver that shaves as quickly and closely as the Schick Shaver *without injuring the skin.*

We can make a Schick Shaver that will shave any man quickly the first time he uses it, but we prefer to give a man a shaver that for many years will shave him so that not a vestige of beard stubble is evident—and yet his skin is not hurt in the slightest.

It may take him a week or two to get his skin back to normal, to restore the damage that blade-shaving has caused, but from then on he will be perfectly satisfied.

Let an authorized Schick dealer show you the marvelous, precision work on the patented, flat shearing head. He will demonstrate how simply you can shave the time-tested Schick way—without blades or lather. Remember that Schick Service Stations throughout the country are ready to give you less than twenty-four hour service on repairs.

SCHICK DRY SHAVERS, INC., Stamford, Conn. Western Distributor: Edises, Inc., San Francisco
In Canada: Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., and other leading stores

Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., has no connection with the Magazine Repeating Razor Co., which manufactures and sells the Schick Injector Razor

SCHICK SHAVERS

Marse Jeff Davis

Continued from page 22

adopted daughters. Then there were swarms of friends who must be entertained, simply must. Hurricane provided generously for a secure old age and lavish hospitality.

The home was not a colonnaded mansion like those in Virginia or Natchez, but a rambling conglomeration of rooftops and gables, about sixty available rooms, with ells and outbuildings that made it resemble a huge summer resort hotel. It stood in a grove of noble oaks whose branches were trimmed to give vistas of a shining river. Flowers bloomed gorgeously in its gardens. A green lawn stretched for miles along the river bank, clipped close by herds of sheep and cattle. This lovely park and spacious home must now be left to the mercy of marauders, so the departing master gazed upon Hurricane with much the feeling of that unfortunate Moorish king who turned and wept as he looked back upon his lost Alhambra.

"Marster's fixin' to leave us! Marster's fixin' to leave us!" Negro women screamed and ran about the quarters when Captain William Porterfield came down from Vicksburg on a small steamboat and set the plantation in an uproar. Hostlers drove their last stock to the landing and loaded them aboard, together with some very old slaves and young children. Stronger ones Mr. Davis meant to leave behind, believing that Union troops would not harm them. Sorrowfully those who were being taken off waved goodbye to Hurricane as Captain Porterfield carried them up the Big Black River, a tributary of the Mississippi.

Out to Stop Grant

The master had scarcely gone when a roving band of Confederates swooped down on Hurricane, a torch gang sent out by military authorities to burn all cotton that might be seized to feed the famished mills of Massachusetts. The gang arrived in a small boat led by their gruff middle-aged lieutenant, who marched his squad to the office and demanded:

"Who's in charge here?"

"I am, sir," Mr. Barnes, the manager, replied.

"Trot out your cotton. Got orders to destroy every bale on the place."

Torch men with sharp knives cut the ropes so that elastic bales burst open and fluffy lint flared up to the flames. Bewildered black people gathered round as at a funeral pyre, lamenting a destruction that they could not comprehend.

"Ugh! Ugh!" Florida moaned. "Robert, jest think how us nigh broke our backs pickin' all dat cotton."

The torch gang destroyed Hurricane's accumulation and departed. As the master had instructed them, Mr. Barnes and Ben Montgomery went through the quarters calling certain other Negroes from their cabins to be transported by wagons to the railroad at Vicksburg. Florida's name was not on this list but she appeared anyhow with her scant belongings tied in a bundle ready for travel.

"No, Florida." Ben pushed her back. "You stay here and look after things."

"Stay here yo'self," the slave woman retorted. "I'm goin' wid my white folks." And go she did, whether or no, scrambling into a wagon for the long, jolty ride.

While waiting for their train to leave Vicksburg these ignorant plantation darkies looked around town and did not understand the reason for such a me-

thodical bustle. The Confederate army was marching out to stop Grant. Tramp, tramp, tramp. Florida watched column after column of steady troops move through the streets, companies, regiments, brigades, cavalry, artillery, commissary wagons, each filling its proper place in a vast machine. Smooth-cheeked boys, their skins like well-tanned leather, trod elbow to elbow with bearded veterans. They were called the "Gray Invincibles" and people looked on calmly, for no one could imagine that such troops might be defeated. Gaily dressed ladies lined the sidewalks, fluttering their handkerchiefs at confident young officers who rode at the heads of their commands. The chivalric General Stephen D. Lee passed by, bowing from his saddle. And General Bowen, doomed to die in a few days at Port Gibson.

The Confederate army went out to



"You'll have to do without your silly income tax this year. I need a new fur coat!"

FRITZ WILKINSON

stop Grant just about the time when Florida's train carried her and the other Negroes some eighteen miles east to Edwards Station, where wagons took them to an isolated plantation on which their master had established himself with his sick wife. Florida doesn't know how long they stayed at the Catchings Place, but it could have been only a short time before Union cavalry raided through the country, pillaging, burning and driving off stock.

With a clank of sabers and stomp of heavy boots their commanding major strode into the hallway and notified Mr. Davis that in ten minutes he would fire the house.

"But," the white-haired gentleman protested and pointed to a bedroom, "my wife is lying there, dangerously ill."

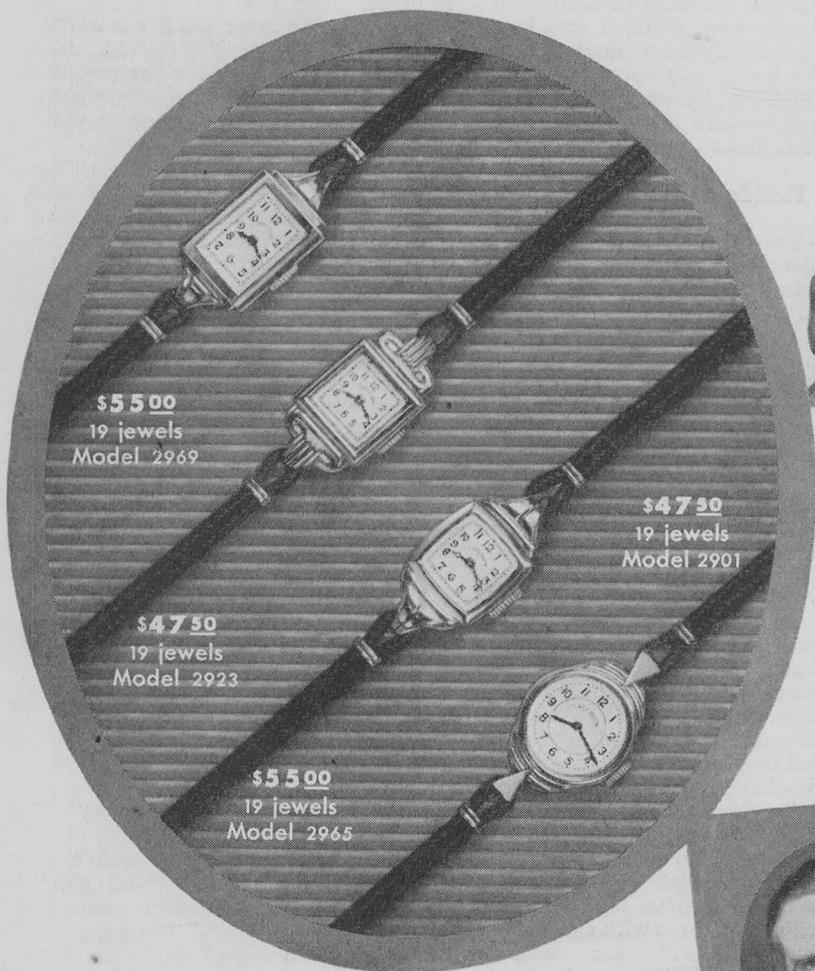
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GREAT STYLE AUTHORITIES . . . leaders in technical design . . . young-thinking Americans of every age . . . they all agree! The new Lord Elgins and Lady Elgins are an exciting achievement.

Outside is custom smartness. Inside lives a movement that offers advantages combined in no other make of watch. The Lady Elgins are the only 19-jeweled timepieces for women created in America. The Lord Elgins are 21-jeweled, and can run 45 hours on one winding.

Jewels are specially set—like gems in the finest jewelry. Parts are completely interchangeable. And each watch is timed directly to the standard of the stars by ELGIN's own world-famous observatory.

Only ELGIN's third-generation craftsmen, employing scientific aids heretofore unknown, can produce these timepieces that are years ahead in technical design.

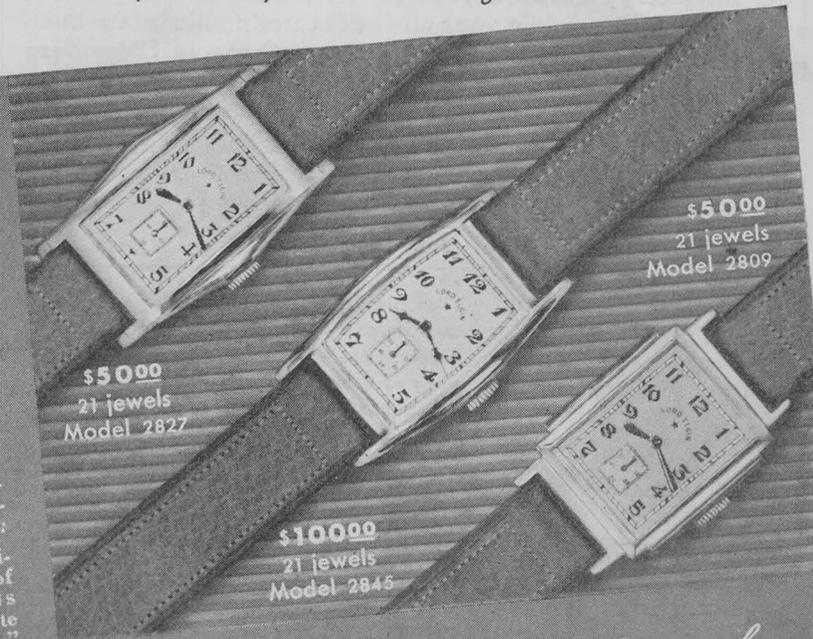
Lord Elgins from \$50; Lady Elgins from \$47.50. Other ELGINS from \$18.50—each model an outstanding value.

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*down to earth, to better
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motor car!*



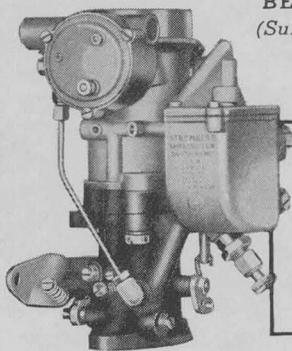
NINE out of ten American airplanes have Bendix Stromberg Carburetors. So do most makes of motor cars.

Now, Bendix presents *Aero-Type* carburetion for your automobile! It is superior to any other type of carburetion ever developed. It needs no choke-button—the mixture of gasoline and air is *automatically* enriched for cold starting, as well as for fast pick-up and high speeds. Furthermore, while your engine is cold it is *automatically* made to idle faster, preventing stalling.

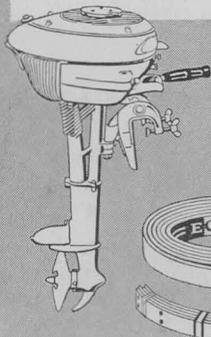
Without hesitation, Bendix recommends replacing the carburetor now on your car with a new Stromberg. If you now have Stromberg Carburetion of earlier style, have it modernized by your Bendix service man. *You will be money ahead, because no car without Stromberg Aero-Type Carburetion is as good a car as it can be.*

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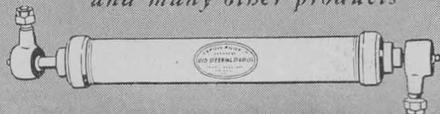


Your Bendix Stromberg dealer knows carburetors. Always go there for carburetor tune-up, clean-up or renewal of worn or broken parts. His expert work is quicker, hence costs less, and will save you money every mile you drive.



BENDIX

ECLIPSE OUTBOARD MOTORS, ECLIPSE BRAKE LINING, HYDRAULIC STEERING STABILIZER and many other products



"Take her out. Sorry, but orders are orders and we've got no time to fool around."

Florida was dazed and stupefied as she helped the faithful servants who picked up Ma Eliza's mattress and carried her outside to the shade of a tree from which with tired eyes she watched her shelter go up in flames.

After being burned out, the homeless master led his slaves to Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, where died the Lady of Hurricane. After her death Joe Davis established the Negroes on a small property that he purchased near Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Meantime, Grant's army had crossed the Mississippi River a few miles below Hurricane and had begun its irresistible advance. In the Battle of Port Gibson they defeated the Confederates and killed General Bowen. A feeble opposition at Raymond was brushed aside, then Grant captured Jackson, the state capital. At Jackson he threw himself between two Confederate armies and hurled General Joseph E. Johnston to the east, then turned on General Pemberton and drove him west toward Vicksburg. On the crest of Champion's Hill the gray host made a stand and were so mercilessly cut to pieces that the Invincibles broke into flying fragments, a raving mob that jammed the Big Black River bridge where Federal guns massacred them from the rear.

Florida Went Home

The veteran Confederates flung away all semblance of discipline. Every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Their once-magnificent army rushed along the road for many frantic miles and poured into Vicksburg. A tangle of horses and men packed the streets. Some cannoners had brought off their field guns; others merely cut the traces and rode madly on the mules. Herds of driven cattle plunged among the foot soldiers, divisions and regiments inextricably mixed. Buffeted by eighteen days of incessant fighting in which they lost fourteen thousand men, the Gray Invincibles became utterly demoralized.

Paralyzed with terror, the beaten Confederates had but one thought: to reach their trenches at Vicksburg, crowding, jostling, fighting their way through masses of mules that kicked, cattle that lowed, and bleating sheep that were being trampled to death. Hysterical women ran along the sidewalks searching among the rabble for their loved ones, and shouting to comrades who didn't answer. Townsfolk who had so confidently waited at home for news of victory now stood looking on, dumb with agony.

"Water! Water!" the walking wounded screamed. "Water, for God's sake."

Ladies rushed inside again to bring out buckets, pitchers and basins to give drink to famished men who stared at them with haggard eyes, then stumbled on to drop at the first open space and go to sleep. This procession of terror kept passing, passing, like lost souls through hell, passing from noonday until late at night while victorious Federals were crossing Big Black River with their military machine that clicked like a clock.

That night a miracle was wrought in Vicksburg. Frenzied officers roused their men, who lay as dead wherever they had fallen. Companies were hastily slung together and hauled to trenches on a semicircle of rugged hills that surrounded the city. A few hours' rest brought back their nerve, so that by morning these delirious fugitives became once more the Gray Invincibles to pour out such a deadly fire that it drove back their triumphant enemies who stormed the works. Two furious and futile assaults left a terrain dotted with

Union dead. Then Grant settled down to a siege and for forty-seven days the Gray Invincibles held their granite lines until starvation forced them to surrender.

We do not know how much of this Florida saw. When her master fled to Alabama he left her helplessly adrift at the Catchings Plantation. All her white folks were gone, the house burned, stock driven off and Negroes scattered. The wretched woman stared at the ruins around her and determined to go home. She had no other place to go and started for Hurricane with nothing to guide her except an animal's sense of direction.

No sane civilian would have attempted such a journey. Battle madness had strewn the land with distorted bodies; the world seemed rocked by prodigious earthquakes, so the bewildered Florida can give only a confused account of what happened. Once she threw herself face downward in a ravine and lay there trembling while shells burst above and bluecoats charged with fierce yells over her.

Hurricane wasn't Hurricane with the Big House so vast and vacant that the returned slave felt her own sickening emptiness. She saw nobody except Negroes and missed many of the old-timers from their doorsteps in the quarters. Not a white face showed anywhere until one day when some ugly boats, not gay and pretty like the packets, dropped anchor at the landing. From her window Florida watched their yawls pull ashore bringing Yankee soldiers, some of whom marched to Hurricane House while another squad came tramping through the dusty quarters toward her cabin.

"Look at 'em," she grumbled. "Whyn't Uncle Ben make dem Yankees git off dis proppity? Fust thing he know dey'll start deir meddlin'."

Angrily the woman turned back to an oven and skillet on her hearth where her husband's dinner was keeping warm. Outside she could hear the bluecoat squad, nearer and nearer until they halted in front of her cabin, then a shadow darkened her doorway and Florida glanced up.

"What you want?"

A tall slim man in blue uniform stood there smiling pleasantly, "Haven't you got something to eat?"

"Dis is my husband's dinner," she snapped. "Y'all git away from here. I don't want to have nothin' to do wid you."

"Same as a Passel o' Mules"

The spare-built Yankee didn't get mad, and Florida saw behind him a pudgy little fat fellow whose comrades called him "Dan Rice," the same one who got drowned that day. But Dan Rice hadn't got drowned, not yet; now he was hungry and pressed forward into the cabin.

"See here. Please cook dinner for us and we'll pay you in good money." The slim leader talked so kind, and Dan Rice kept begging with his baby face, which got on Florida's good side, and she agreed.

"All right. Gimme room. Gimme room."

"Get out, boys," the leader ordered. "We'll eat in relays. Half of you go outside and wait under that tree."

Florida produced a ham and cut thick slices to fry in her skillet, with oven after oven of brown cornpones that vanished down Yankee throats.

"Best dinner I ever ate," the leader bragged. "Now pay her, boys, and don't be stingy."

Every well-stuffed soldier got out his money and Florida had never before seen Yankee greenbacks that came in sheets, whole sheets of money nearly as big as her pillowcases. One of the men picked up her scissors and clipped

halves, quarters, dimes until they gave her more than ten dollars. The squad marched away chuckling and pretty soon Florida heard a commotion on the sand bar where they went swimming and Dan Rice got drowned.

They raised such a commotion at the river bank that Florida started running to see about it, but went no farther than Hurricane House where the Yankees were cutting up such didos that she stopped and forgot everything else. Somebody in the music room was blam-blam-blamming on the piano that Miss Orry used to play so softly, and rough feet scuffed on the polished floor while yelling men applauded the dancers.

"Listen to dat," she growled. "Same as a passel o' mules. Yankees ain't got no manners."

The slave woman got fighting mad when she stopped at the front gate and saw a strange Negro in parts of a blue uniform coming out of the hall door with an armful of books. He didn't even take off his hat in the white folks' house but wore a Yankee cap perched on top of his kinky head.

"Drap dem books, you black ape," Florida shouted at him. "Dey belongs to Marse Joe Davis."

"What you got to do wit' it?" the fellow answered. "Cap'n say for us to tote 'em out an' make a fire in de yard."

Choice Pickings for Plunderers

At the heels of the Negro soldier came three white ones, each of them loaded with volumes from the library where Joe Davis and Brother Jeff had sat reading at nights. Florida swelled up bigger'n a toad frog but couldn't hinder them from tearing off the backs of the books and building a bonfire on the lawn.

That wasn't the worst of it. Two more Yankees brought a barrel out of the dining room, a barrel that Florida saw was brimful of glassware, Bohemian vases and fragile goblets no thicker than eggshells. Ma Eliza had never permitted a servant to touch those crystal goblets but washed them with her own hands.

"Look out," Florida warned the men; "you'll break some o' dat."

They paid no attention to her but

came bumping their barrel down the front steps while Florida scowled blacker than a thundercloud as the soldiers used their musket butts, up and down like churn dashers in the barrel, until they had pulverized every piece of Ma Eliza's glass.

"Dere now," the woman grunted, "I tole Uncle Ben not to let 'em come on dis plantation."

High jinks at Hurricane House where Yankees walked right in as if the place belonged to them. The boss man whom Florida afterward knew as Captain Norton took possession of Miss Amanda's room and changed her furniture around to suit himself. Captain Freeman occupied Miss Mary's room while Captain White took Ma Eliza's. Army boots went clomping through the hallway where soldiers ranged their bunks against the walls and slept at night.

Soon the whole neighborhood swarmed with roaming Negroes, some of whom were captured slaves and others who had run away from their masters to follow the Yankees. Where so many Negroes came from or how they got here Florida couldn't imagine. She thought that the sky must rain down Negroes every night, for in the morning she'd see a few hundred more. The Federals established a colored garrison, and turned Hurricane into a concentration camp, some four thousand black vagabonds being massed at what to this day is called "the corral."

Brierfield House was also occupied as a barracks by officers and men. Being the property of the arch traitor, it offered choice pickings to the plunderers. Priceless marble mantels imported from Italy were beaten into bits with hammers. One large, ornate mantelpiece they carried off and a magazine picture of it was afterward recognized by Mrs. Davis as adorning the villa of a wealthy family in the North. Exquisite mahogany doors, sixteen feet high, were chopped up and burned for kindling, while artistic furniture went the same way. Books were the most valued souvenirs and the entire library vanished. Within the past year some contrite soul returned to Mr. Jefferson Hayes-Davis at Colorado Springs a volume bearing the inscrip-



Personality Plus!

WHEN you hear, over the air, the pleasing voice of Art Gilmore, announcer for the current radio drama "DR. CHRISTIAN," just imagine a chap six feet two, built to the specifications of a real athlete... college bred, trained in music and diction... already one of the outstanding personalities of the air waves. And picture him the ideal, handsome, young American type... with a head of vigorous, well-groomed hair.

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Thousands agree with Art Gilmore... There's nothing better than 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic to keep the scalp in the pink of condition. Use it regularly before every shampoo to correct dryness, help to combat dandruff. Use a few drops daily to keep the hair neat.

Tune in next Sunday to "DR. CHRISTIAN," with the famous Hollywood star, Jean Hersholt, as the small town doctor of River's End... Columbia coast-to-coast. 2:30 E.T... 1:30 C.T... 3:30 M.T... 2:30 P.T.



Vaseline HAIR TONIC

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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"It started with a splinter about three months ago, Doc"

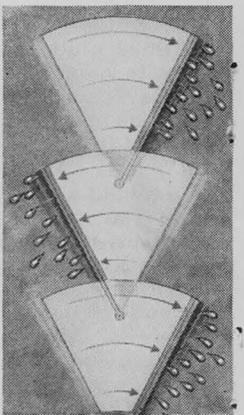
REAMER KELLOR

LOOK! AMAZING

Gives *Quickest*



WHY THE LIFE-SAVER TREAD GIVES YOU A DRY TRACK ON WET ROADS

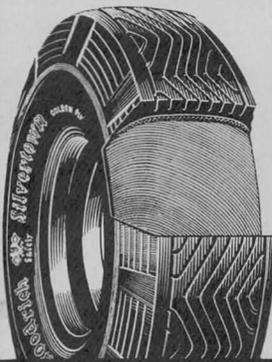


Its never-ending spiral bars, like a battery of windshield wipers, sweep the water right and left—force it out through deep grooves—make a *dry track* for the rubber to grip.

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How Golden Ply Protects You Against High-Speed Blow-Outs!



Every New Goodrich Safety Silvertown Tire is built with the now famous Golden Ply. This Goodrich invention is a layer of special rubber and full-floating cords, scientifically treated to resist internal tire heat. By resisting this heat, the Golden Ply gives you *real* protection against high-speed blow-outs. For safety's sake ride on Goodrich Safety Silvertowns. Stop at any Goodrich dealer or Goodrich Silvertown Store for a set of these long-mileage, life-saving tires.

LIFE-SAVER TREAD SKID PROTECTION

NEW KIND OF TIRE

Non-Skid Stops You've Ever Seen!

Wins Hands Down in Thrilling Competitive Road Tests Conducted by Famous Testing Laboratory

AGAIN Goodrich makes tire history! Meeting the demands of millions of motorists for greater protection against skidding, Goodrich engineers have perfected a remarkable new kind of tire that conquers wet road skid dangers in a sensational way.

In exhaustive road tests by the impartial Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, largest independent testing laboratory in the country, against regular and premium-priced tires of America's six largest tire manufacturers, *no tire tested*, regardless of price, came up to this new tire in non-skid action. These severe tests, made over a three months' period, also proved that the Silvertown gave more non-skid mileage than any of the other tires tested in its own price range—averaged 19.1% more miles before the tires wore smooth.

What It Is

The new Goodrich Silvertown is really two great tires combined in one! For *inside* the carcass is the famous Goodrich Golden Ply protection against high-speed blow-outs. And *outside* is the amazing new Life-Saver Tread which positively takes care of the skid problem as it's never been taken care of before . . . gives you a new kind of protection against what scientists now call the "hazard zone" of motoring, where a slippery film of water makes complete command of your car almost impossible.

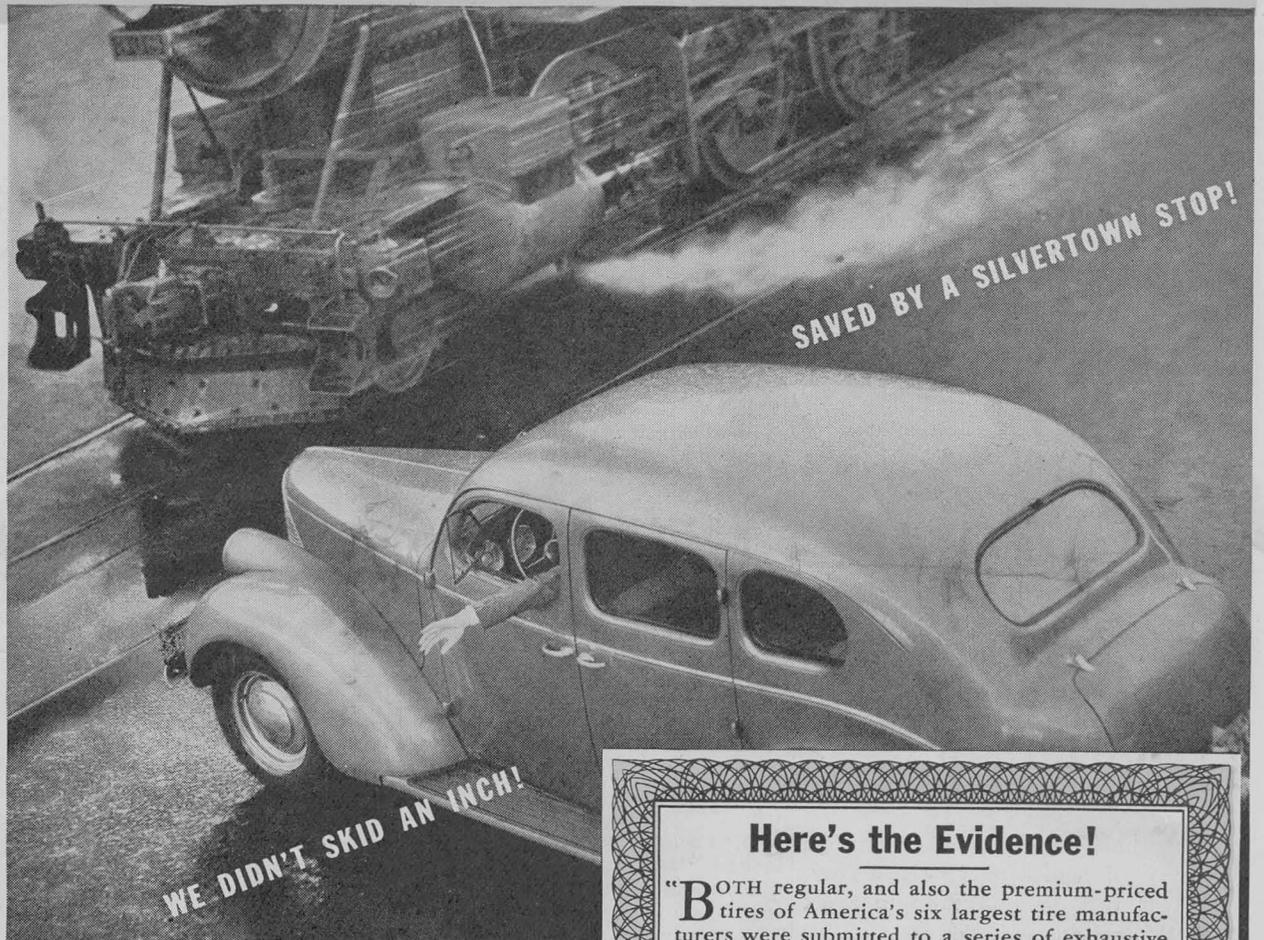
Don't confuse this new Goodrich Silvertown with any other tire you've ever seen. For it's so entirely different that it even *looks* different. At first sight you'll know that you've never seen a tread like it. And when you first test its *grip* on a wet, slippery pavement, you'll realize that never before have you felt such a glorious feeling of security! . . . Such a blessed defense against skids!

How It Works

The new Goodrich Life-Saver Tread has a truly amazing action on wet, slippery pavements. It does to the rain-drenched road what your windshield wiper does to the windshield: Its never-ending spiral bars, acting like a battery of windshield wipers, sweep the water from under the tire, force it out through the *deep* drainage grooves. Thus you *constantly* have a dryer, safer road surface for the rubber to grip—in all directions.

It's actually a *road dryer*! That's the secret in a nutshell. Every motorist knows that if a car could be given a *dry* track on a wet road, it would solve the skid problem.

Goodrich engineers worked for years to perfect a



truly road-drying tread. And now, thanks to this new Goodrich Life-Saver Tread, motorists can have a *road-drying* tire that *really works*. A pavement-gripping tread that will stop you quicker, safer on wet, slippery roads than you've ever stopped before! A tire that will give you and your loved ones a new sense of driving safety such as you never dreamed was possible!

No Extra Cost

As soon as possible go to your Goodrich dealer or Goodrich Silvertown Store for a *free* demonstration that will give you one of the greatest motoring thrills you've ever had. Don't miss it because you'll never know what the word STOP really means until you've felt the grip of this new Safety Silvertown on a wet, slippery road.

Remember, this new skid-protected Goodrich Silvertown also has the famous Golden Ply protection against blow-outs. So you get *two* great life-saving features—AT NO EXTRA COST!—to say nothing of an average of 19.1% greater non-skid tire mileage—which means you get EVERY 6TH MILE FREE!

Here's the Evidence!

"BOTH regular, and also the premium-priced tires of America's six largest tire manufacturers were submitted to a series of exhaustive road tests made over a three months' period by us, to determine their resistance to skidding and wear, with the following results:

"NON-SKID—The new Goodrich Silvertown with the Life-Saver Tread gave greater skid resistance than any other tire tested, including those tires listed at from 40% to 70% higher in price.

"MILEAGE—The Goodrich Silvertown gave more non-skid mileage than any of the other tires tested in its own price range—averaged 19.1% more miles before the tires wore smooth.

"BLOW-OUT PROTECTION—Despite the severe nature of these tests, no Silvertown blew out, or failed from any cause, while two tires of other makes failed."



PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY

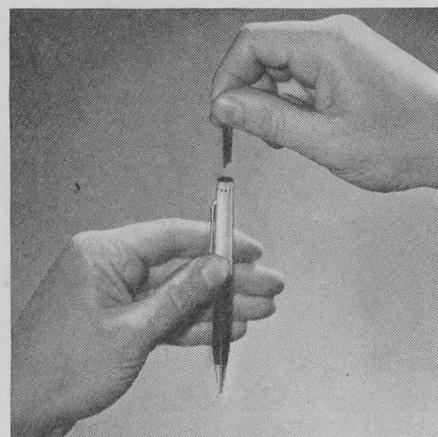
Established 1881, A. R. Ellis, President

The **new Goodrich SAFETY Silvertown**

New! THE PENCIL YOU CAN SHARPEN WITH YOUR THUMB!



Sharpening this new Eversharp Repeating Pencil is just a matter of pressing your thumb. Press the top—and *click!* A new point appears! When one lead is used, press the top again and a new lead takes its place! Feeds lead continuously!



This new Eversharp Repeating Pencil holds so many leads that the average writer need refill it only twice a year. Just lift the top and drop in a six months' supply!



WARNING! This pencil operates only with Eversharp Square Lead—the lead that fits *any* mechanical pencil better, snugger—that can't slip or twist. Ask for it in the "Red Top" package. See this new Eversharp Repeating Pencil at your dealer's. Six beautiful models—\$2 to \$6.

THE NEW WAHL-EVERSHARP REPEATING PENCIL

Made by the makers of the famous Wahl-Eversharp Pen—the only pen with the "Self-Fitting" Point

tion: "This book taken from the library of Jefferson Davis and carried by me as a memento of my stay in his home." Faithful Negroes contrived to bury some of the silverware and one gold watch, which they restored to the Davis family after the war.

Bluecoats made themselves most comfortable at Brierfield.

Great oaks shaded the porches, and flower gardens at the rear still showed a remnant of their former beauty when a grizzled sergeant lay out front on the grass listening to the distant thunder of siege guns, which told him that Vicksburg was stubbornly holding to her hills.

The veteran rested flat on his back, gazing upward through the foliage at a patch of blue sky as his captain strolled down the steps.

"Quare, ain't it, cap?" the old sergeant sat up and remarked. "That's the house that Jeff built an' it seems almighty curious for two damn' Yanks like me an' you to be livin' in it so peaceable."

"Yes, Griggs," the captain nodded. "I had just thought the same thing and was writing home to a young lady about being in Jeff Davis' house."

"Well, sir, here's somethin' else you mought tell her." Griggs chuckled and shifted his quid. "Thar's Jeff Davis still holdin' Richmond whilst Ole Abe is fightin' him like hell from Washington. Howsomever, I remembers seein' them two young chaps side an' side long before either one of 'em ever considered bein' a President."

"What?" The captain's interest quickened. "You have seen Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis together?"

"Sartin. Seen 'em with my own two eyes. Onderstan', Cap, that was forty-one years ago when Black Hawk took the warpath. Orders come for us to stop that Injun buck but we didn't have nigh enough men an' called for volunteers. Jeff Davis hadn't been long j'ined us from West P'int, stiffer'n Dan Boone's ramrod, but I'll say this much for him, he was a damn' hard rider an' good officer."

"We needed men, needed 'em bad, an' some backwoods bullies in Illinois raised a company an' offered their services. So Lieutenant Davis, Lieutenant Anderson an' me was detailed to go down there an' muster 'em in at Dixon, Illinois. Bein' from that neck o' th' woods yourself, Cap, you can imagine how that company looked, farmhands, hunters an' sech like wearin' whatever outfit they could scare up."

"Anyhow we ranged them in line to front Lieutenant Davis, neat an' spry as if he'd jest stepped out of a bandbox. Cap, even in his young days Old Abe warn't nobody's pretty boy. An' you never seen sech an onery cuss as the tall lank railsplitter who shuffled forward with loose-hung j'ints that appeared nigh ready to fall apart. There he stood in blue jeans clothes an' claimin' to be the captain. Lieutenant Davis made him hold up his hand to Almighty God an' swear that he'd support the Constitution of the United States. Then that slab-sides critter signed 'A. Lincoln' on the muster roll."

Holocaust at Hurricane

"Do you mean to say that Jefferson Davis administered his first oath of allegiance to Abraham Lincoln?"

"He done so fer a fack. An' t'other young lieutenant, the bashful one, turnt out to be that same Major Anderson who helt Fort Sumter when the rebels fired on him."

"Well, well, well," the captain mused, "I'll go back inside and write the young lady about it."

Freedom, from her mountain height, smiled down upon a jumble of happy blacks who were herded in their corral beside the river. Didn't have to work

between meals. Never touch a plow or a hoe, or sweat in the hot sun, just sprawl around all day in the shade and twang a banjo while Yankee mess sergeants filled the plates. Lord, Lord, what a cinch. No wonder Freedom smiled.

To feed all these blackbirds that flocked in the wake of their army and couldn't be allowed to starve was a steady drain upon the Union commissary. Any Southern housewife who superintends the inactivities of her yard boy will realize how Federal officers worried over four thousand newly freed slaves. Northerners didn't know how to handle Negroes and in sheer desperation turned to Ben Montgomery, an intelligent man who understood his own people. So it wasn't long before Florida would see Uncle Ben busy as a bumblebee at the warehouse that Marse Joe had built to store his cotton, which was now bursting with Yankee rations. Large quantities of supplies passed through Ben's hands and possibly he was allowed a profit, but not enough to account for what afterward occurred. Ben and the Union officials put their heads together in a scheme to get some work out of their vagabonds by making them cultivate the confiscated acres of the Davis brothers under Ben Montgomery as manager of both plantations. Slaves became free tenants and parts of the properties were operated.

Twenty-seven miles upriver, the siege went on through long, long days of misery while this little group of Union officers lay snug at Hurricane. The Negroes exasperated them, yet they were living easy until the terrorizing cry of "Fire! Fire!" broke the stillness of a tepid midnight. Blacks burst from their corral like yelling imps out of hell and joined the plantation Negroes who ran shrieking to the Big House. Flames already came out of windows and went roaring through the hallway where soldiers had tumbled from their cots and rushed to safety. A yellow glare lighted the confused mass of Negroes who milled

about. Officers shouted their orders but could do nothing, for the great wooden structure burned like dry prairie grass. Heavy timbers crashed down, the roof fell and blazing fragments flew upward to the sky, scorching the tree tops and hurling a fiercer brilliance along the river. Everything was destroyed except a detached brick library, and when the sun arose only the stark black chimneys stood like tombstones to mark the spot.

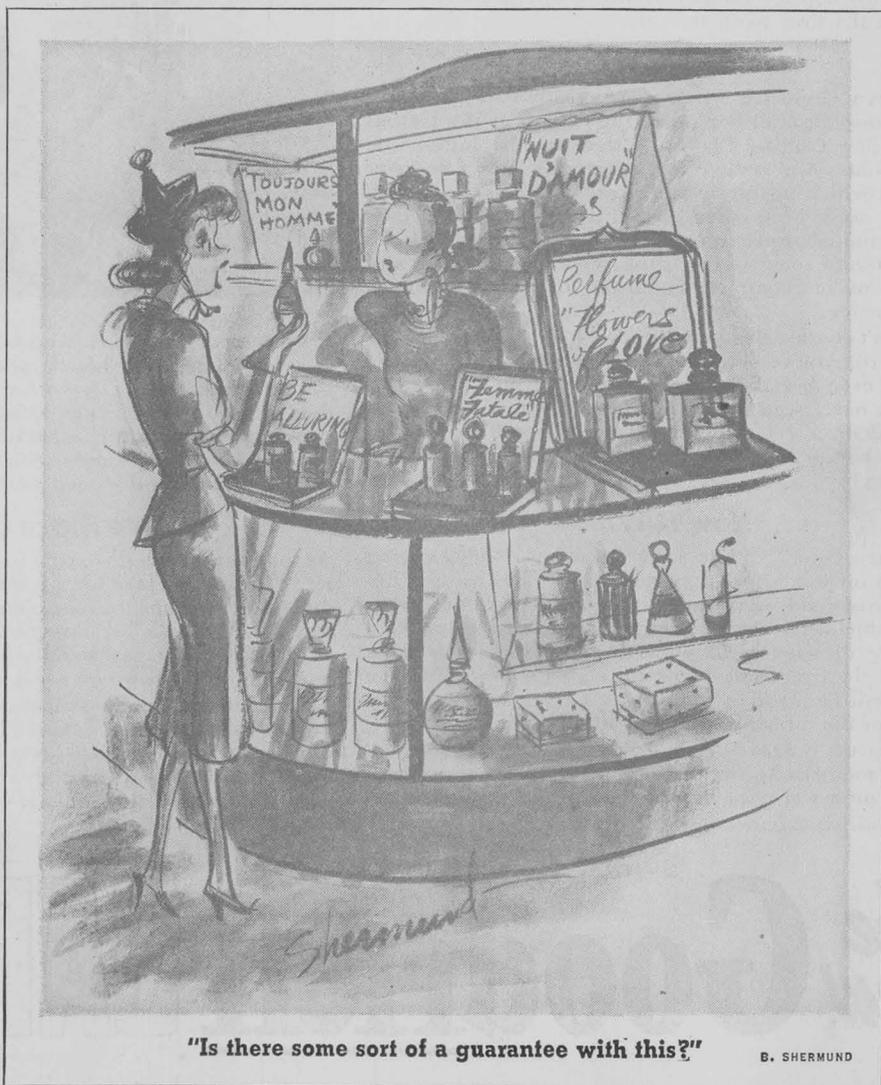
"Dere now," Florida wailed. "Marse Joe won't never come back again, never come back."

Many Southerners, without inquiry, have accepted it as a fact that this burning was an act of pure malignancy, but old Florida says no. Among the Negroes who had "violated deirselves" was a pot-bellied fellow named Ben Scott, who had come with the bluecoats as a soldier, a wagoner, or just a hanger-on for rations. Rations were his long suit and Ben Scott craved plenty. He had the run of Hurricane House and at all hours would be cooking for himself. On the night of the conflagration Ben got up about twelve o'clock and built a huge wood fire on the hearth to prepare his midnight snack. He stuffed himself, then lay down like a gorged snake to sleep. Sparks popped out and the room was aflame when Ben escaped, half awake, to the yard.

The Fall of Vicksburg

Another version given by members of the Davis family is that a camp follower from the corral, hilarious over his new freedom and a bottle of whisky, playfully tossed a flaming picket through a window. Either account is easier to believe than that snug soldiers should fire the roof above their heads, at midnight, lose part of their equipment and go to live in tents. Possibly they intended to burn it when they left, as was attempted at Brierfield.

Florida never kept track of dates and didn't know it was the glorious Fourth of



"Is there some sort of a guarantee with this?"

B. SHERMUND



Not a High Hat in a Hundred

THE people whose children go to school with yours—the folks who sit next to you at the movies or at church—thrifty, hard-working folks—you, yourself in all probability—own the railroads.

For the railroads belong to 855,000 separate owners of railroad stocks—the majority of individual owners have somewhere between 10 and 100 shares—and to the hundreds of thousands who own railroad bonds.

But this is only a starting point. Half the total population has life insurance and all of these people have an indirect ownership in the railroads—because insurance companies own railroad securities.

Or to take another group—anyone who has a little money in a savings account has an indirect ownership in the railroads, because savings banks also own railroad securities.

Look them all over and it's easy to see

there's not a high hat in a hundred. The real owners of the railroads are just folks.

That's why it's important to the average American for the railroads to prosper. Only when they take in more than they pay out for materials, supplies, taxes, labor, can they have something left over to pay for the use of the money which these people have invested.

With this fact always in mind, the railroads, in the face of lean earnings, have developed mass transportation with all of its efficiency and economy—more powerful locomotives, longer trains, greater dependability.

They have also worked steadily for improved service as a means of winning business—both passenger and freight. The speed of freight trains, for instance, has been stepped up 50 per cent. And everyone knows the progress made in air-conditioning—the popularity and

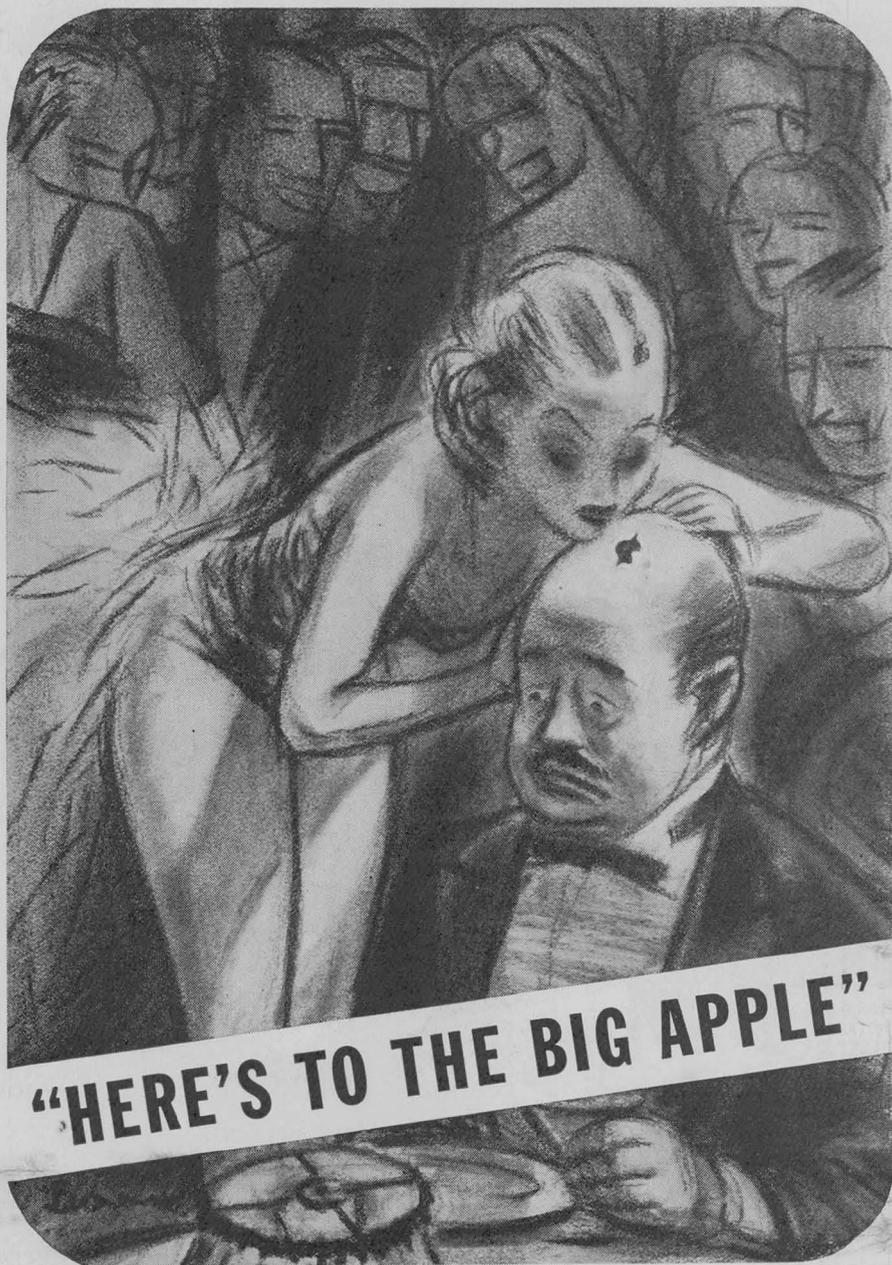
economy of streamline trains—and the railroad safety record.

Anyone who looks at the total record must be impressed with the enterprising spirit of the railroads—and with the need for rates which will not only give their myriad owners some hope of income from the money invested, but will attract new capital which will enable the railroads to continue to supply America with the finest transportation in the world.



ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.



July when she heard the Yankees set up a sudden whoop and hoorah. From her cabin door she could see them at the warehouse, bustling like ants, as they celebrated the fall of Vicksburg and sang:

"We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree."

"Huh!" the slave woman muttered. "Dat's how come we hates dem Yankees." She turned into the house, trying not to hear, when Robert came in, so excited he could hardly talk. "Lissen, Florida, lissen. I kin make a heap o' money now by sellin' my watermelons."

"Wharbouts?"

"In Vicksburg."

"You can't git to Vicksburg."

"Sho kin," the husband answered cockily, "'cause Major Bennett tole me I could take my melons 'long wid de soljers on his boat. Onderstan', Florida, de whole Yankee army is marchin' into Vicksburg, an' ev'y one of 'em will crave a nice juicy melon. I'll get rich."

"What you say? Yankees marchin' into Vicksburg?"

"Done already marched 'cause de rebels is s'rendered."

"Shet up, Robert, an' don't never say rebels 'round me. You's been mixin' too much wid dese Yankees."

He Lost the Watermelons

For several weeks Robert had industriously curried favor with Union officers so as to save a two-acre patch of watermelons that were now ripe at the rear of his cabin. Flattery and judicious contributions had secured military protection from depredators at the corral.

The bluecoat garrison was going to Vicksburg on a boat named the Polly Jones, and with the help of friends Robert had carried his melons aboard.

The Polly Jones lay in deep water, so close in that a plank gangway reached from the shore to her deck and bluecoats were filing singly across it. Steam was up and dense smoke poured from her chimneys. The men had stacked arms, pulled in the gangplank, and crowded against the rail to yell back, "We got Vicksburg. Next stop, Richmond."

Florida could see her husband sentineling his melons that would make him rich when a high-pitched voice shrilled out:

"Jump off! Jump off! Boat's afire!"

A swift calamity. Tongues of flame licked out from the hatches and stampeded soldiers rushed to the rails.

"Jump, men, jump!" Major Bennett kept shouting and pushing them overboard while yawls darted from shore to pick up those who could not swim. Once Florida turned aside for less than half a second to watch Uncle Romeo, who struggled in the water, and when she looked back again Robert was gone. Gone. Fire had reached their stacked arms and rifles began to explode. Bullets whistled in every direction and frightened Negroes cowered behind trees. The frantic wife didn't think of hiding but ran up and down the bank calling, "Robert! Robert!" until she stumbled over him where he lay face downward in a thicket. His clothes were scorched, his hair singed, cheeks pitted with powder.

"Good Lord, Florida, good Lord, I done lost all my watermelons."

"Hush, fool! Lemme git you home an' pick dat powder outen yo' face."

The Polly Jones burned to the water's edge and her sunken hulk still lies there at the landing.

Even while its calm roof sheltered them the bluecoats had gradually and thoroughly gutted Brierfield Mansion; then as smallpox developed among the Negroes they converted it into a pest-house. When Vicksburg fell the invaders withdrew, applied the torch and marched away. But the departing squad had scarcely turned their backs before plantation hands rushed to the house and by frenzied efforts saved it.

Aunt Florida had seen the first Yankees come, now she saw the last ones go, leaving a heartbroken slave woman to mourn over the ashes of Hurricane.

The concluding article of this series will appear next week

THE big apple's mighty popular on the dance floor—but not perched on a manly neck.

Baldness is mighty funny—except to Baldy.

So why don't you sneak a look at your left shoulder right now?

Is dandruff speckling your coat—and do hairs shed from your head? If they do, it's high time for Kreml—and too, too late when all the hair is gone.

For even Kreml can't grow hair on a bald head. But it can—and does—stop excessive falling hair and remove dandruff. Thousands of letters from Kreml users prove that. So get one of those square bottles of Kreml at once—at its thrifty reduced price. And even if your hair is not thinning, use Kreml—it's the best hair dressing you've ever used, keeps the hair in place but is never sticky or greasy.

Ask your barber to give you a refreshing Kreml Treatment.

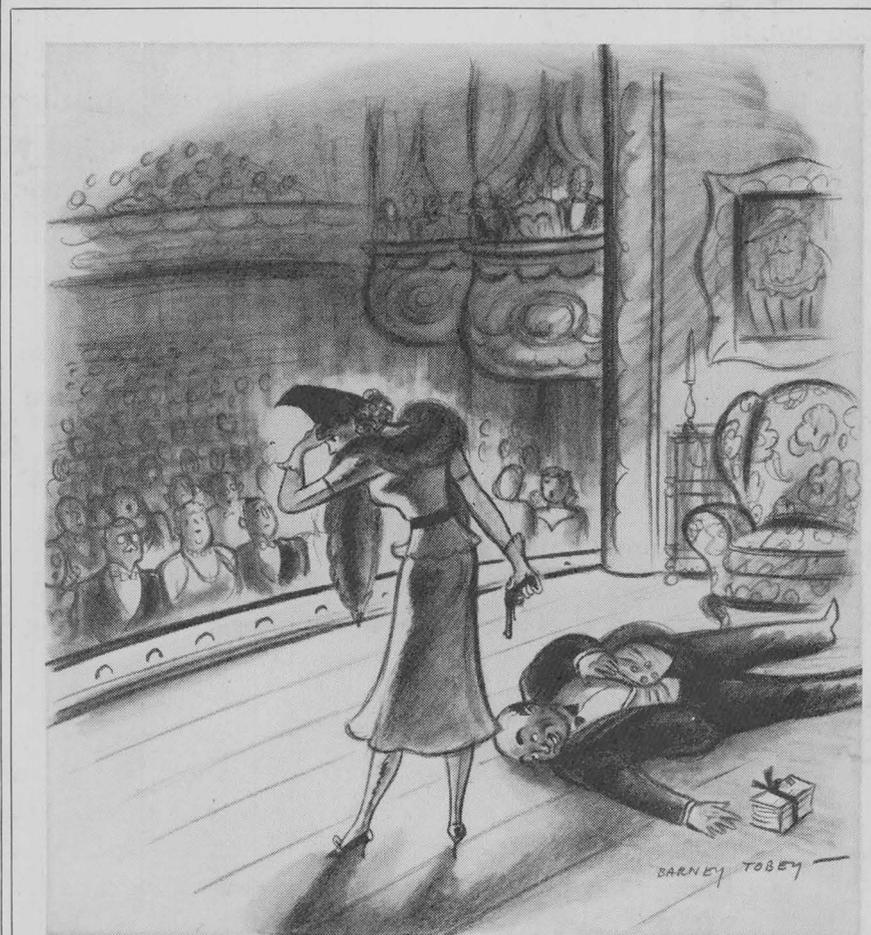
And you ladies, tell your beauty shop to use it, too. Besides helping make your hair soft and lustrous, it's just about the best wave set you could use.

Get the Kreml Shampoo habit, too. Kreml Shampoo is made from an 80% olive oil base and leaves your hair soft and silky, yet easy to keep in place.

KREML



REMOVES DANDRUFF—CHECKS FALLING HAIR
NOT GREASY—MAKES THE HAIR BEHAVE



"Your slip's showing"

BARNEY TOBEY



GO CRAZY

"DODGE" BY *Sonja Henie*

STAR OF
20TH CENTURY-FOX
"HAPPY LANDING"

**AND NOW
LET'S TALK
PRICE!**

Don't let all these great Dodge features scare you a bit about price. In fact, owners say Dodge is the *best-priced* car in America. So if you're thinking of paying more money for a car, remember this: Dodge actually costs hundreds of dollars less than some cars that do not give you as

much. Or if you think your purse-limit is one of the smallest cars, forget it. Dodge is priced so close to the low-priced cars you'll hardly notice the difference as you pay!

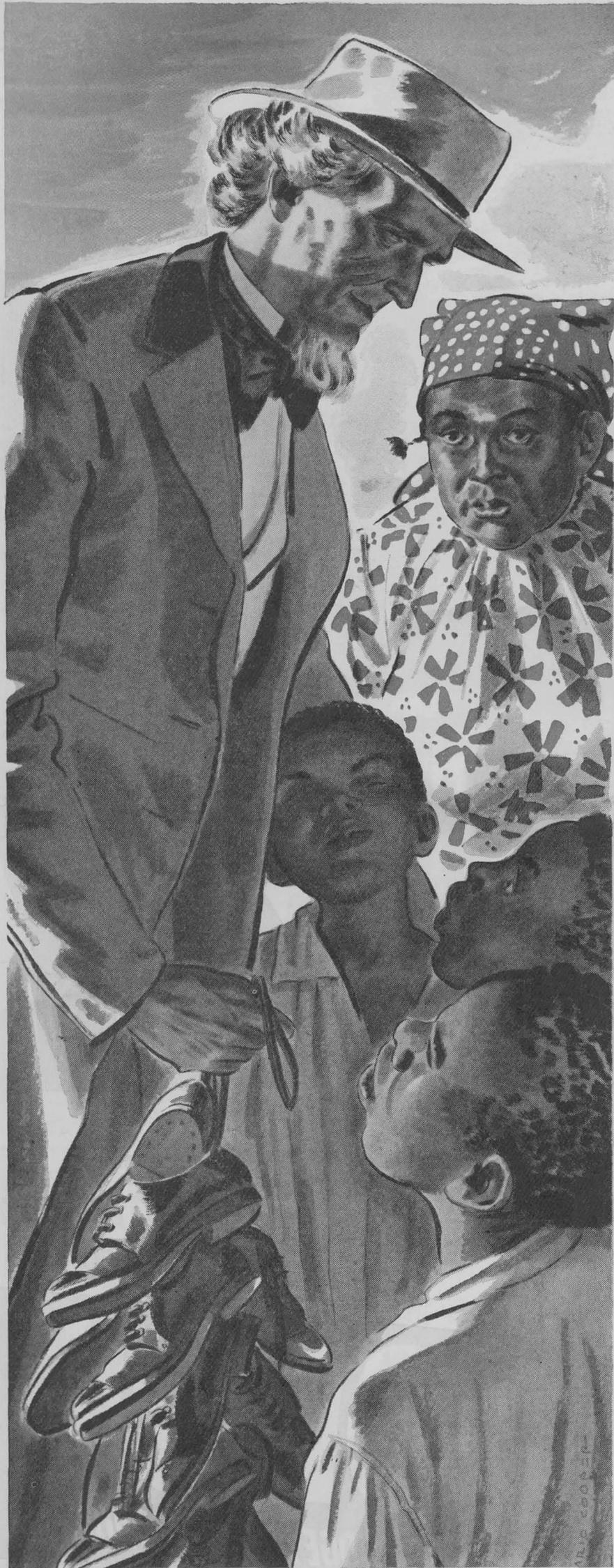
Get your Dodge dealer on the 'phone right now. He will give you all the facts and figures. Both you and your pocketbook are in for the surprise of your lives!

DODGE

SWITCH TO DODGE AND SAVE MONEY!

This advertisement endorsed by the Engineering Department, DODGE Division of Chrysler Corporation

TUNE IN ON THE MAJOR BOWES ORIGINAL AMATEUR HOUR, COLUMBIA NETWORK, EVERY THURSDAY, 9:00 TO 10:00 P. M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME



The fallen chief, with no means of support, rode to Brierfield dangling shoes for the little Negroes

Marse Jeff Davis

By Harris Dickson

Aunt Florida, who was no longer young when the Civil War began, still lives and still remembers the part she has seen of the great events of a century. Based on her recollections, Mr. Dickson's story of Jefferson Davis has come to the end of the war. Here he describes the ensuing years

VI. REBUILDING THE RUINS

THROUGHOUT the strife Aunt Florida stuck by the old plantation, and when peace came she remained with Robert, as a free tenant, to cultivate its acres. Yet the loyal creature knew little or nothing of great events that shaped the Davis destinies.

After four years of hopeless struggle the Confederacy had been crushed and its fallen chieftain lay in prison at Fortress Monroe, shackled on his cot. He was a broken man, enfeebled by disease, suffering agonies from neuralgia as he lay there listening to heavy-footed guards who day and night crisscrossed his narrow cell. Brilliant oil lamps filled the place with stifling smoke and burned continuously, glaring against the whitewashed walls that blinded his weak eyes. Jefferson Davis had much to think about, knowing that enemies in the South reviled him for leading them to defeat, while Northern vengeance accused him of planning the Lincoln murder and kept howling for his blood.

All Southerners did not idealize and idolize the Confederate President with the universal worship that they gave to Robert E. Lee. Few leaders in America have ever been more fatuously followed or bitterly denounced. Dissensions and bickerings rent his administration, scarcely less vindictive than those that hampered Abraham Lincoln at Washington, where politicians of his own party on Capitol Hill often referred to him as "that baboon at the other end of the Avenue." If Jeff Davis had been made the scapegoat before a firing squad it might have happened in the South as it happened in the North that his fiercest haters would have deified him in his martyrdom.

Another broken man who was very, very old, Joseph E. Davis, had buried his wife at Lauderdale Spring, Mississippi, and then driven home through the country from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to Vicksburg, where he settled himself in the residence of Mrs. Julia Porterfield. Hurricane and Brierfield had both been confiscated as the property of traitors and were now being farmed under the supervision of Major Ryan and Captain Norton, who apparently acted in some capacity for the Freedmen's Bureau. Inevitably these Union experimenters made an awful mess of things, and even with the help of Ben Montgomery produced little or no crop in 1866, because they knew nothing about cotton and less about Negroes.

The Freedmen's Bureau, a supposedly philanthropic organization, was born in the minds of Northern enthusiasts for the purpose of protecting newly

emancipated blacks from the rapacity of shrewder whites. This sounded well, but like many another plan of pure intent its actual administration was often left to a set of plunderers. In theory it watched every contract for the hiring of an ex-slave, who had never before made a contract but had been accustomed to do what he was told, without pay. In practice the bureau oppressed impoverished planters who had stepped from the trenches into the furrow and owned no livestock or farm equipment and were without an asset except their ravaged acres. If one of these landlords rented a patch of ground to a Negro, or took him on the property as a sharecropper, their agreement was subject to approval by a bureau official, which frequently meant that the planter must slip the official a piece of money. Otherwise the bureau could so harass and handicap him with restrictions that farm operations became impossible.

No Time for Mourning

A few Negroes had run away from the Davis properties and many stout young bucks were taken into Federal ranks, but much of their labor, perhaps a hundred workers including Florida and her husband, remained on the land to grow cotton. Ben Montgomery also stayed there and must have been pretty much of a diplomat to stand ace-high with Union officers, while at the same time remaining loyal to his old master.

Joseph Davis, now visiting the Porterfield home at Vicksburg, even in his declining years was not the kind of man who could toast his shanks at a fire and mope over the Lost Cause. As a builder, not a mourner, he now proceeded to patch up his tattered fortunes.

Life at Hurricane had fostered his natural love of company, and a group of friends now gathered round him. One day there came a furtive carpetbagger asking to see Mr. Davis alone, on important business. People called them "carpetbaggers" because when they came South after the war their sole baggage was one paper collar in a carpetbag. This man's business was not only important but strictly private, for after cautious circumlocution he suggested in a whisper that through certain influential contacts among the high-ups at Washington he could secure a return of the confiscated plantations if Mr. Davis would drop a small amount of cash into his palm. Such deals had been consummated in many cases, but plain-spoken Joe Davis said

(Continued on page 46)

SLEEP IMPROVED by ONE THING ONLY IN 3-YR. UNIVERSITY TEST!

Of all the things that were tested, Ovaltine alone improved the **QUALITY** of SLEEP...

36 MEN AND WOMEN SLEPT FOR A TOTAL OF 6,800 TEST-NIGHTS

Experiment conducted by men well-known for Sleep Research

IN a recent series of scientific experiments in a leading University, Ovaltine was the only thing tested which improved the quality of sleep!

It was the only thing which made sleep more restful and the only thing which increased the percentage of mornings on which sleepers awoke well-rested!

One entire phase of this investigation was devoted to the question of whether "taking" certain things at bedtime affects sleep...

After determining the normal sleep habits of the 36 human subjects in this test, the investigators gave them various things to take at bedtime.

For example:—On certain nights they gave them a sandwich. On other nights a cup of hot milk... On other nights one or another of two well-known sleep drugs.

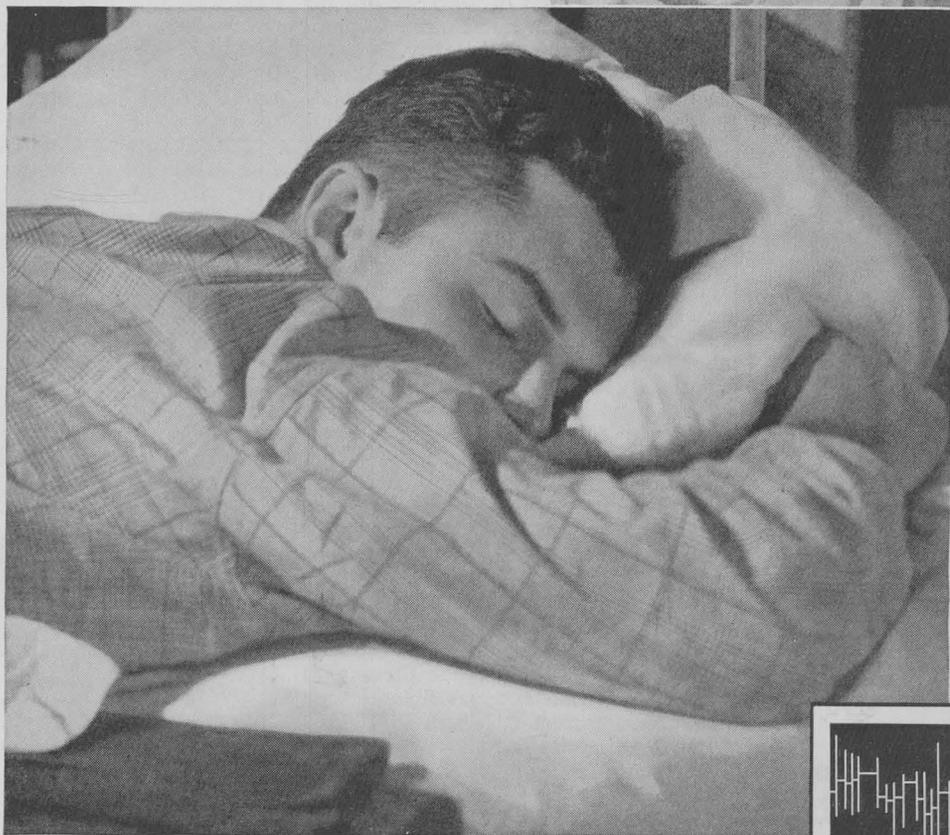
And on still other nights they gave them a cup of Ovaltine (included at the wish of the investigators because of its wide use as a sleep aid).

Of all these things Ovaltine alone improved the

Eating a sandwich did not aid sleep. Neither did hot milk. Of the two sleep drugs tested, one brought quicker sleep, the other lengthened sleep. Neither increased sleep's restfulness.



When the sleepers awoke they were obliged to report whether they felt well-rested or not. The only thing tested which increased the number of mornings on which sleepers awoke well-rested... was Ovaltine!



(ABOVE) The 36 men and women who took part in this experiment were carefully instructed in the exact procedure of the test. They slept a total of 6,800 test-nights, in order to determine whether "taking" certain things at night will aid sleep or not...

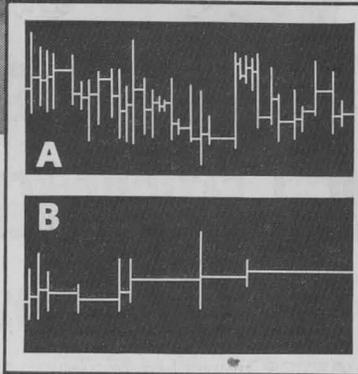
(LEFT) Will "any hot drink aid sleep"—as people often say? This experiment disproved it! Of the various things tested in this experiment, Ovaltine was the only one which made sleep more restful!

quality of sleep... To summarize the results:—

1. The food-at-bedtime did not aid sleep.
2. Hot milk did not aid sleep.
3. Of the two sleep drugs, one put the sleepers to sleep more quickly, while the other prolonged their sleep. (Both these results were expected from medical experience, thus confirming the accuracy of the test.) Neither drug, however, made sleep more restful or increased the feeling of being well-rested on waking.
4. Ovaltine reduced the restless movements of the sleepers at night. It also increased the number of mornings on which they awoke well-rested. It exerted these effects whether taken hot or cold, in milk or water, thus establishing that it was Ovaltine

(RIGHT)

Chart "A" shows the "tossing and turning" typical of a poor sleeper at night. Chart "B" shows the fewer movements which are typical of a better quality of sleep.



which improved the quality of sleep...

A study of this investigation indicates that to secure the fullest benefits from Ovaltine it should be taken regularly! Since it is not a drug it is not habit-forming. But it is a mighty good habit to form.

So if you do not sleep well, try Ovaltine. Take it every night for a few weeks. See if it won't help you sleep better and wake up more refreshed.

Get a can of Ovaltine and make it your regular "Nightcap." Starting tonight.

Ovaltine is a food. It was originated 40 years ago. Widely used as a restorative food by convalescents, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged, and as a "building" food for children. Helps nourish you while you sleep. Rich in vitamins, minerals. Doctors approve it. Used in 57 countries!



OVALTINE

The World's "Nightcap"



(RIGHT) Clocks and a rotating chart were connected to each bed, whereby the time and extent of the sleepers' "Tossing and Turning" were recorded... Ovaltine, alone, reduced restless movements of sleepers at night!

wheat futures quotations
 May delivery closed at 96½ cents a bushel
 Smelting was
 Com
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\$25.00 REWARD

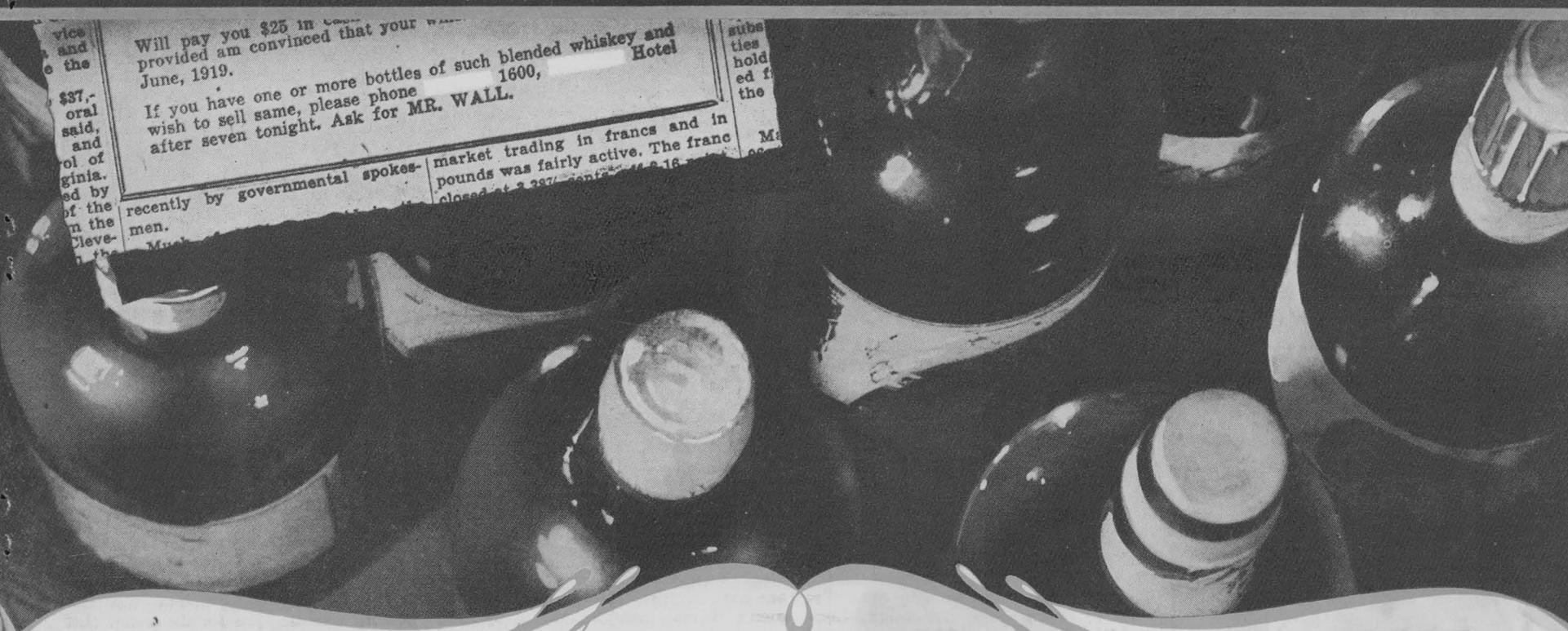
WANTED: Sealed unopened bottles of blended whiskies, bot-
 June, 1919.

We Paid \$25⁰⁰ per Bottle

Will pay you \$25 in cash provided am convinced that your June, 1919.

If you have one or more bottles of such blended whiskey and Hotel 1600,
 wish to sell same, please phone after seven tonight. Ask for MR. WALL.

recently by governmental spokes- market trading in francs and in pounds was fairly active. The franc closed at 237½ cent



-collected these rare old blends to prove that Seagram's Crowns taste finer than whiskies of "the old days"

OUT of old trunks, attics, cellars men dusted off their treasured bottles—whiskies they'd been hoarding for 20 years—famous old blends... the premium whiskies of "the old days"... and sold them to Seagram for \$25 a bottle.

Then Seagram called in its qualified experts—and asked them to compare these old whiskies... side by side with Seagram's Crowns. The whiskies were served in plain glasses. No one knew which

was which. Unanimously these men chose Crowns—as "finer tasting, smoother, mellow."

Men everywhere are choosing Crowns—for their finer taste. From July, 1935, to December, 1937—in the 14 states that publish records*—more people bought Seagram's 5 and 7 Crown than all other blended whiskies in their price class *combined*.

Blending skill explains it. Seagram has searched the world to single out the few master blenders capable of producing that exquisite Crown taste.

At the bar—or wherever you buy—think before you drink—say Seagram's... and be sure.

*Based on all available official figures from July, 1935, to December, 1937, issued by the Liquor Control Boards of 14 states: Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Idaho, Utah, Maine, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Montana, West Virginia, Washington, Wyoming. It includes the sales of all blended whiskies in the price class of Seagram's Crowns—ranging at present from 90¢ to \$1.50 per pint. Copr. 1938, Seagram-Distillers Corp., N. Y.



THINK before you drink
 Say Seagram's and be Sure!

Seagram's Crown
 WHISKIES

They're Finer - They Taste Better

BECAUSE THEY'RE MASTER BLENDED

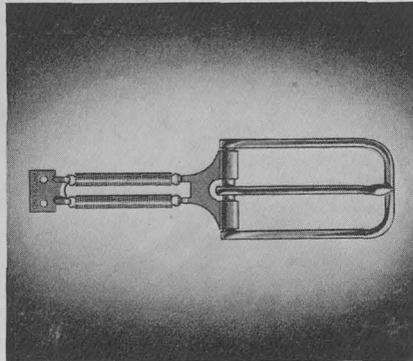
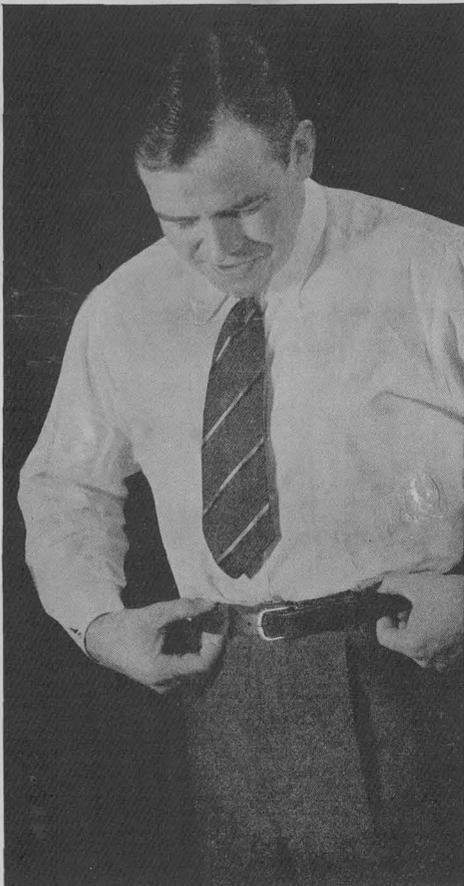
SEAGRAM'S FIVE CROWN BLENDED WHISKEY. The straight whiskies in this product are 5 years or more old, 25% straight whiskey, 75% neutral spirits distilled from American grains. 90 PROOF.
 SEAGRAM'S SEVEN CROWN BLENDED WHISKEY. The straight whiskies in this product are 5 years or more old, 37½% straight whiskies, 62½% neutral spirits distilled from American grains. 90 PROOF.

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Waistlines now breathe, as tiny tough hidden springs behind buckle allow inch of easy expansion . . . Scientific modern construction makes belt history. "Comfort feature" an EXPANSO exclusive.



The secret of EXPANSO's inch long expansion is hidden behind the buckle and *within* the belt. These tough and tiny springs maintain their continued strength and comfort



EXPANSO frees the American man from the age-old shackles of a binding belt. EXPANSO's new scientific construction ingeniously places two tiny tough springs behind the buckle, and concealed *within* the belt. No more "notch adjustment" before or after heavy meals, because EXPANSO automatically adjusts itself to your waistline. Active comfort at all times, yet adequate support without suppression.

EXPANSO is no gadget. It is a new comfort principle exclusive with Knothe. The buckle breathes! There's an inch of expansion in its spring movement. You'll welcome your new freedom and appreciate its price—from one to five dollars dependent on your choice of quality leathers.

Sitting, standing or in action—your waistline is always at ease in EXPANSO.

with Ben Montgomery about reclaiming the plantation. It must have been on this occasion that old Florida speaks of him riding up to her cabin on the gray horse, dangling a string of shoes for the little Negroes.

It seems unlikely that Ben declined to give up Brierfield because he afterward, in open court, testified to such an understanding and announced his readiness to carry it out. So if Jefferson Davis could have regained the property by a voluntary deed from Ben, he must have had some other and urgent reason for filing a friendly suit against the executors of his brother's will. However, he did institute this proceeding and brought in all parties concerned, even his own children who were legatees under the will.

By this celebrated litigation Jefferson Davis asserted his title to Brierfield, despite the fact that no deed had ever passed. The ground of contention was that under a verbal gift from Joseph Davis he had entered upon the wild land, cleared it, and brought fields under the plow. Since 1835 he had treated the plantation in all respects as his property, which ownership was recognized through the years by his brother and by the family. When the case came up for hearing there was little or no dispute over the facts, practically no conflict in the evidence.

A Labor Problem

Sisters, nieces, nephews and adopted daughters who had lived at Hurricane, without exception testified that Brierfield had always been 'spoken of by everybody including "Uncle Joe" as the property of "Uncle Jeff."

The Supreme Court of Mississippi decreed that Jefferson Davis had acquired a legal title to Brierfield by "open, notorious and adverse possession."

He had gained the lawsuit, but to cultivate his acres became a vastly different matter. The lieutenant of dragoons had attacked those wild lands when he was full of youth and buoyant optimism that overrode all obstacles. Now he was old, far older than his years, bowed down by disasters and disillusion. The fighting spirit had gone out of him, yet Brierfield must be made productive, for he and his family had nothing else to live on.

Jefferson Davis re-established himself in Brierfield Mansion, but the planter had been out of harness for years and, instead of picking up the business where he had left off, had to begin all over again under the changed conditions of free tenants. The hand that once had ruled a nation must now dole out supplies on credit to his labor, charging on his books to each individual Negro so many pounds of salt meat and a dime's worth of molasses. The weary old man struggled against heartbreaking handicaps, for this was the reconstruction era of oppression and universal plunder by political adventurers who hated him. Labor had stampeded from the plantations, following the blue-coats for rations and wildly applauding carpetbag orators who promised them forty acres and a mule from the lands of their former masters. Fields were deserted while black idlers crowded to the Union camps.

Through lack of labor scanty crops were grown, fiber became scarce and the spinners of Lancashire offered such dizzy prices that a brilliant idea struck Aunt Florida. One night she and Robert came home from picking in one of the fields that Ben Montgomery had bought from Joe Davis, to empty their sacks in their own seed house, for the cotton of free men must now be kept separate. The tired couple went inside their cabin and sat down, and Florida pointed to

a pair of thick mattresses on the bed, which puffed up like white balloons.

"Robert," she said, "'tain't no sense in us sleepin' on all dat cotton, same as a pile o' gole money."

"What you mean?"

"Us kin sell our cotton, an' stuff dem mattresses wid straw. Huh! I wouldn't close my eyes wid all dat money onderneaf me."

"Huh! Since I come to think about it, dat sholy makes me restless."

Together they tore up the bed, slit open the mattresses and emptied the cotton in their seed house to pass again through the gin and be fluffed. Then Robert carried their ticks to a strawstack and filled them with straw. Next morning the whole plantation heard what Florida had done and that night every Hurricane Negro slept on a bed of straw, which added substantially to their cotton money.

Brierfield fared better than most plantations in holding its labor, for Davis slaves had been well treated and fewer of them strayed off. Young bucks had been taken into the Federal army, but most of the older hands remained.

There was no Big House now on Hurricane and no ole Miss to give Florida a soft berth, so she sweated in the field beside her husband, often looking up to catch a glimpse of Jefferson Davis as he moved slowly along the plantation road.

"Lord, Lord, Robert," she'd stand watching with misty eyes and say, "I 'members so good when he fust come down here an' went gallopin' aroun' on de finest sort o' hoss. Look at him now, can't hardly hold hisself in dat saddle."

"Mr. Davis oughtn't to be ridin' in dis hot sun."

"Co'se he oughtn't, but he jest keeps a-goin' anyhow."

Both of them stood looking until he had plodded on, out of sight, a feeble old man on a stumbling horse as gray and ancient as himself.

Stark necessity goaded him but the physical exertion proved beyond his strength. Scorching heat waked old fevers in his blood; the foot that was injured at Buena Vista gave trouble; he was almost blind and had to employ a manager. A manager costs money and is far less efficient than the owner, but by getting rid of the drudgery Mr. Davis had leisure to think about a book that he planned to write. Here was his opportunity, hoping that a successful volume might eke out his income and cure financial ills. For quiet and concentration he left Brierfield and rented a small house near Mississippi City on the Gulf of Mexico. This cottage on the coast belonged to a lifetime friend, Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, whose cotton plantations lay in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, near Brierfield.

Ben's Hard Luck

While a manager handled the plantation Mr. Davis settled down beside the sea where salt breezes blew across his table and wrote, wrote, wrote from the spring of 1876 to the autumn of 1879 when he completed his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government."

While writing his book Mr. Davis contracted to buy from Mrs. Dorsey her Gulf Coast home, Beauvoir, a simple sweet old house, comfortable and roomy. She offered to present him the estate but he declined it as a gift and had made payments on the purchase when the generous lady died, bequeathing the property to him in her will. The motive for the bequest was partly friendship, and partly a recognition of certain obligations. With occasional trips to Brierfield and to see his lifelong friend, Mr. J. U. Payne at New Orleans, Mr. Davis made his home at

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Beauvoir until his death in 1889, after which the state of Mississippi acquired it as a home for aged Confederate veterans, who are proud to dwell beneath a roof that sheltered Jefferson Davis.

Hard luck overwhelmed the Montgomerys, who deserved a better fate. Father and sons worked manfully to prove that Negroes could own and operate such properties, battling against high water, short crops, and such disastrous seasons that they could no longer meet their obligations. Keenly as he hated it, Ben was compelled to appear before a meeting of executors at Vicksburg and announce that he was unable to carry out the contract and must give up the land.

Perhaps Joe Davis had foreseen that Hurricane would eventually return to his family, just as the captive had predicted from Fortress Monroe. Anyhow the former President of the Confederacy lived to see a brighter day when carpet-baggers were driven out, when Mississippi was ruled by Mississippians, and Davis heirs once more cultivated the old plantation. White farmers, however, prospered little better than the blacks, for their once splendid property, depreciated through many vicissitudes, was swapped and sold and mortgaged in strange hands, until taken over by a bank that had advanced too much credit. Brierfield Mansion was destroyed by accidental fire in 1931 but the land itself still belongs to the grandchildren of Jefferson Davis.

Marse Jeff's Last Journey

The decadence of both plantations is chiefly due to flood. Two generations ago, when the river rose, its waters poured into southern Louisiana and flattened out, dispersing themselves over a wide expanse of level lands and leaving Hurricane dry enough to grow cotton. Ante-bellum planters of the neighborhood combined in 1847 to throw up a low ridge, which they found sufficient to protect their crops. In 1867 the freakish stream took a notion to burst through the narrow neck of the peninsula and dig a deep channel that cut off Hurricane from the mainland of Mississippi. So now we have "Palmyra Island," and whoever goes there from either state must cross the river in a boat.

Late in the fall of 1889 a downstream packet tied up at Hurricane Landing and Jefferson Davis came ashore, eighty-one years old and so weak that he could scarcely totter across the stage-plank. His manager, Mr. Trainer, met

the boat and helped him into a wagon the jolting of which became a torture on their two-mile drive to Brierfield. But there wasn't a carriage on the island and the once famous stables were long since empty of thoroughbreds. . . .

Mr. Trainer saw that his employer was very ill and must not stay there without medical attention and proper nursing. So he sent a Negro to the landing with instructions to hail the first boat, which happened to be the red-chimneyed Natchez, bound for New Orleans with Captain T. P. Leathers in command. When bluff old Captain Leathers was told that Mr. Davis must get to New Orleans he promptly sent word to Mr. Trainer that the Natchez would wait indefinitely until his honored friend might come aboard.

By this time the stricken man was suffering so intensely that Mr. Trainer dared not carry him in the rough wagon but called four stout Negroes and improvised a stretcher on which they placed Mr. Davis.

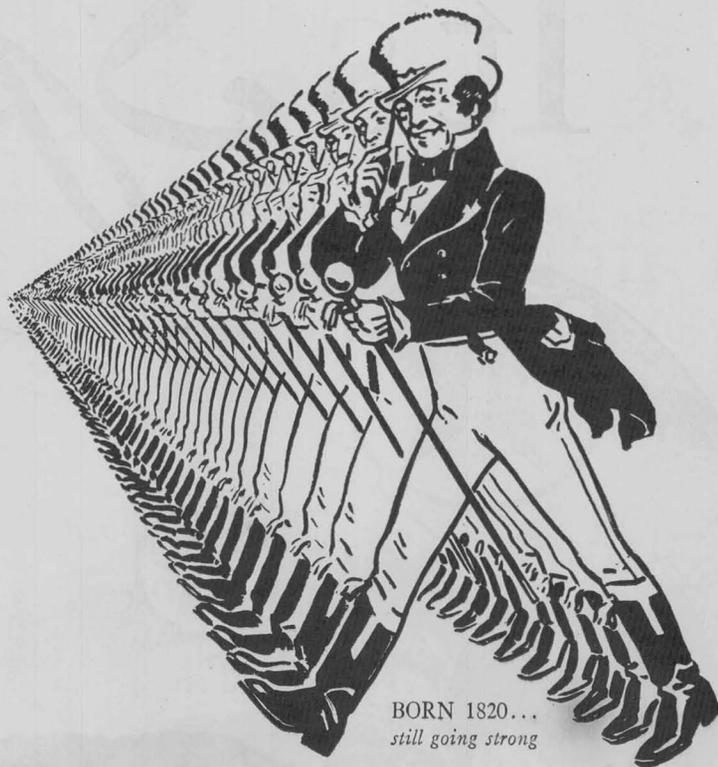
Fifty-four years before, another such procession had moved out from Hurricane House bearing Miss Orry to her death. Now they went out from Brierfield and carried Jefferson Davis. One of the litter bearers was the same Miles Stone who as a barelegged boy had skylarked around Florida's cabin when Mr. Davis brought him a pair of shoes. Gently the Negroes eased him through the great hall, down the front steps, then moved at a slow pace for two long miles, while the pallid sufferer lay on the cot chatting with them until they reached the landing.

Passengers heard who was being brought aboard and went out with bared heads, eager to help lift the venerable chieftain upstairs and make him comfortable on a bed in his stateroom. Brierfield never again saw Jefferson Davis.

The wartime President of the Confederacy sleeps in eternal peace at Richmond, Virginia, where a noble monument marks his resting place. The prince of planters, Joseph Emory Davis, lies buried near his father at Hurricane, shadowed by spreading oaks and one towering pine. It's a wild spot where vines grow rank and storms have blown down heavy limbs to crash among the tombs. The great and the rich have passed away while the small slave girl still lives, incredibly old but cheery, full of memories and loyal to her white folks, as she huddles at the hearth of her grandson on a cotton plantation north of Vicksburg.

THE END

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