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Re-Fake(?) Savannal S.C. postmark

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

ADVERTISING

350 FIFTH AVENUE • Empire State Building • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

August the fifth
1946

Dear Stan:

I still feel this cancel is real. Did you notice about a half inch from the bottom of the cancel the series of little black dashes which were evidently part of the wedge that locked the cancelling device? These characteristic markings appear on many old-time cancels, notably Hillsboro. They are so characteristic of checking old cancelling devices that I hardly believe they would be faked. Anyway, let's see what turns up.

My best,

Harry

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

August the fifth
1946

Dear Harry:

I wonder if you could find place for the enclosed news inquiry in Stamps. It was suggested by Stan Ashbrook who is interested in running down this cancellation.

I enclose the subject herewith and trust you can get a fair cut of the cancel all by itself.

Sincerely,

LLS.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist
Stamps
1 West 46th Street
New York, N. Y.

U.S. Cancel Collectors Please Help

Illustrated herewith is a Savannah, Ga. cancel used on a miserable Confederate cover that appears too miserable to be a fake. Yet the cancel is strange to Confederate usage although it may be an old U.S. cancel which was revived for a very short period during the War-Between-the-States. It is not known on any rare Confederate covers and although it is not contained in the records of Stanley B. Ashbrook, there is a feeling that the cancellation is genuine. Will all collectors of U.S. cancellations check this and advise if they find a duplicate. Please address replies to Lawrence L. Shenfield, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Re Jeffers C.C. Pl 12
Article in
Re Plate 14

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

June 27, 1946.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist,
2 W. 46th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Harry:

I am wondering if you read the two recent articles in the C.C.P. by Jefferys? The one in the January number on the 1/ 1851 Plate 3 and the one on the "1851 to 1860 issue," in the April number.

I am wondering if you noted how much of my original data that he used without giving me a bit of credit? I am wondering if he is so dumb not to realize that such an omission will be noted by everybody who is familiar with the facts in the case.

I believe that this person tried his best to discredit me in some way but his effort was lousy. For example, note the paragraph at the top of page 80, and the slam at me in the following words, quote:

"which comes from the one place on the plate where the published plating was wrong."

Inasmuch as I am the only one who ever published any data on the plating of Plate 12 the above certainly refers to me. What are the facts ?

In my 1926 book I published a chart of Plate 12 showing the distribution of the two types - I and II. I did have a slight error and it was as follows: I listed 71L12 as a Type I whereas it was a Type II. I corrected this error in my Vol. 1 - Chapter 29 on Plate 12 - page 316, the chart, and mentioned the error on page 317 - last paragraph, quote:

"I have never seen a stamp coming from 71L12 and in my old book, I listed this as a Type I, from records of blocks seen by others from the lower corner of the plate. I have since been told by Elliott Perry that 71L12 is not a Type I but a Type II, hence I list it as such. It is possible this position may be an unusual misplaced transfer, that is 71L may have been an "A" Relief instead of a "B" Relief, etc - "(end of quote).

I believe that the wording "where the published plating was wrong" was a deliberate attempt to make readers believe that he was correcting a mistake that I had made. I am wondering if you are of the same opinion? If I am correct it was a dirty

#2. Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, June 27, 1946.

piece of work. What do you think?

Jefferys don't know a thing about Plate 12 except what he has learned from my book, hence when he uses terms that I alone invented, viz., Relief "B" and Relief "C" - also "misplaced Reliefs" he used material from my copyrighted work with no attempt to give me a bit of credit.

I believe that it is possible that Perry is back of this lousy stuff because the block of six that Jefferys mentioned was written up by Perry in one of the earliest numbers of his "Pats." It was a typical Perry trick - instead of writing me and telling me that he had discovered a slight error in my 1926 article and that 71L12 was not a Type I but a Type II, he had to come out in an article in his "Pats" and tell the world that he, the great Perry, had discovered an Ashbrook error. How lousy? How the low-lives love to rush into print and brag that so and so was wrong, and to show them up. It displays such high qualities of a gentleman and it is a sure indication that the author was vred in a pig sty.

Jefferys ended up his discussion of Pl. 12 by stating, quote: "No. 63L12 is one of the best shifts on Pl. 12."

I illustrated 63L12 as a double transfer on page 318, Vol. 1, but unfortunately I made a typographical error and labeled it "Type I," but anybody can see that it is a Type II.

Should a matter like this be called to the attention of the editor? Should it be called to the attention of the Board on the basis that it was a deliberate intention to mislead and discredit?

With regards -

Yours etc.,

7/2/46

Dear Stan

My "Stenog" is away so hence this long hand letter. Please excuse the delay as Brazer did not come in until late last week. He was married on Saturday & will be away until next Monday.

He was in a hurry & stayed only a few minutes but I managed to go over the 24th August "situation". He stated that he has never seen an issued postage stamp of the 24th August ~~issue~~ that corresponded with the proof he designates as the 24th August viz, faint line over the ^{24th in the} upper right corner & the ornament complete at left (the ornament below the stars at left

AUG → (P) SEPT → (P)

He believes the 24th August plate was reentered before printing the "September". He further stated that Steve Rich was wrong in stating the 24th August could be told from the September ^{by a difference in} design. We did not go over the 30th as he had to leave quickly but I shall talk with him next week, when he returns.

Sorry, but this is the best I could do under the circumstances and I hope it states Brazer's opinion clearly, if briefly.

I read the article in the C.C.P. in 1941 but haven't looked at it since. I didn't read Steve Rich's article in Am. Philatelist ^{Nov} 1945. Regards Sam

Re -
U-S-
British
Treaty
of
1868
&

1869

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

June 2nd, 1946.

Mr. Donald MacGregor,
1602 Houstonia Ave.,
Royal Oak, Mich.

Dear Don:

Yours of the 26th received and I can assure you that I am always pleased to hear from you and to discuss with you any subjects that are puzzling.

The old U.S.-British treaty expired, as you are well aware, on Dec. 31, 1867, and a new treaty went into effect on Jan. 1, 1868. This new treaty was in effect one year, and a third treaty, dated Washington Nov. 24, 1868 became effective Jan. 1, 1869. This also was in effect one year and a fourth treaty became effective on Jan. 1, 1870.

Under the original treaty accountings were regulated according to the sea carriage and the different inland rates, thus accountings were marked on each letter, but the three subsequent treaties simply divided the postages, hence it was not necessary to mark an accounting on each separate letter.

I am wondering if the above offers a solution to the question? Perhaps you haven't available a copy of the Jan. 1, 1868 treaty. However, it differs very little from that of Jan. 1, 1869. Article 4 specified a fine for unpaid and short paid items and Art. 6, specified that such fines be retained by the collecting country. In other words, a letter from the U. S. which was "Short Paid" was forwarded but on delivery it was subject to a "fine" in G.B. Regular prepaid postages were to be equally divided. Registered letters were required to be prepaid, and Art. 6 provided that Registration Fees were also to be equally divided between the two countries. Thus on a registered letter to G.B. in 1868, the tax was 12 plus 3, and the 20¢ was "equally divided," and this division was made in the "Letter Bills" rather than by any marking on separate pieces of mail. If at the end of a quarter G.B. sent us 1000 registered letters and we forwarded to her, 2000 then there was due her \$100 as her share in the quarterly settlement. Is that correct?

Regarding registered mail to countries beyond G.B. How about Art. 9 of the 1869 (Jan. 1) treaty? This article provided that we could forward registered letters thru G.B. to countries to which registered mail from G.B. could be sent. The treaty of Jan. 1, 1868 specified the countries to which registered letters could be sent, and the list is the same as that in the Jan. 1, 1869 treaty. You will note that all were British Colonies.

#2. Mr. Donald MacGregor, June 2nd, 1946.

Again regarding Harold's cover to Norway, it did not have any marking indicating "Registered" or "Recommandirt" etc. etc. It did have a "17" in red pencil. On a prepaid letter to Prussia the rate was 28¢ and the credit was "7." The prepaid rate to Norway via "P.C.M." was 38¢ or 10¢ additional, hence the credit was surely "17," and this is confirmed by Harold's cover. On this cover 48¢ was paid and we retained 31¢, whereas we were only entitled to 21¢. Was the extra 10¢ an overpay? My guess is yes. If the year was 1866, then at that time it was not permissible to pay the fee by stamps? Further - Our fee at that time was 20¢ but the fee to Prussia was 5¢. I have been unable to find any authority whereby a letter could be registered thru Prussia to Norway in 1865 or 1866, and this letter was not Dec. 1867 in my opinion.

I will appreciate your comments on the above.

Cordially yours,

Donald MacGregor

1602 HOUSTONIA AVENUE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

May 26, 1946

Dear Sam,

Every so often I have the urge to write you about something I have dug up. I hope you don't mind taking up your time. Harold let me have his copy of the Report of the Post Master General dated Dec. 3, 1868. There is a great deal of interest in this article. It gives the original agreements with several countries such as Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands etc, and even shows the various forms to use. But you undoubtedly are well aware of all that.

However, in your letter of April 6th in discussing the cover to England you stated the old system of accounting went out on Jan 1, 1869 and each country kept the entire postage and registry fee and that the blue pencil markings on my cover had no bearing on the accounting. On page 242 of the report referred to in the first paragraph of this letter in Article VI it states "The postage collected in the two countries (U.S. + Gt. Br.) on international letters together with the fees for registration shall be equally divided between the two offices." This convention was to become operative Jan. 1, 1869. If the old accounting method

Donald MacGregor

1602 HOUSTONIA AVENUE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

was discarded Dec. 31, 1867 and under the new treaty the postages etc. were retained in full by the country of origin then this must have been changed again Jan 1, 1869 and that would be only one year in effect. I may have missed a point here and would appreciate your comments.

That cover Harold sent you with the 24¢ on it that went to Norway or Sweden. You did not think it was a registered item. I am not sure about it and rather am inclined to think it is not but Harold is sure it is. In the P.M.G. report referred to above there are forms shown for use with several countries that have a column headed "Amount of the supplementary registration fees to pay to the name of country on registered articles destined for foreign countries". Apparently there was machinery set up for the forwarding of registered mail to countries with which we had no agreement through countries with which we had an agreement. See Pages 118 and 216

Hope you are settled in your new home. I am sending this to your old address as I do not have your new one

Yours truly
D.M.G.



BROOKS APPLIANCE COMPANY
BROOKS BUILDING TELEPHONE 26
MARSHALL, MICHIGAN

March 29, 1946

Dear Stan:

Thanks very much for the advance copy of your lengthy article on earliest known uses of Confederates, and other data. Owing to pressure of business I have only had time thus far for a brief scanning of contents and am taking it home for a quiet and thorough perusal. It appears to me that you went sled-length in "blowing up" the importance of some of my stuff. And while, undoubtedly, what you have found and said is entirely true, I imagine that some people will say it is largely propaganda for Brooks - just as they did in referring to Newbury, in connection with your mention of his pieces in your monumental 1¢ work. Of course, I know that your opinions and findings are genuine, not swayed by any outside considerations, and that when you are convinced that you should approve, or disagree, it makes no difference as to what personalities may be in the picture. I know that, with reference to the Type 1, 1¢ stamp, imperforate, where you battled with me, and where all the time I knew you were inescapably wrong in your deductions. In other words you are no "Yes" man, and all collectors with no selfish axe to grind admire that outstanding quality in you.

I also received the Research Bulletin of March 1. Even though a small booklet I have been able to only "run" through it, and that too will have a more careful reading.

Trouble with me is two things....impaired eyesight as you know, and the fact that since Craig's sickness before Christmas I have had my nose ~~mm~~ on the advertising grindstone - leaving to the future my stamps and covers, my garden plans, etc. We went South, he became very sick there, laid up for quite a time in Ocala. Then on our return home by train he went back to Ocala with his wife, while Grampaw & Grandmaw has had to take care of two devilish boys. Now that Bud is returning, peace & quiet will again reign, with the youngsters gone. And my wife is engaging a room in the Detroit Statler where she is going to rest for a week, seeing no one, and having meals served in her room when she wants them. She is entirely worn out and on the verge of nervous breakdown.

So I have quite a number of stampic letters unanswered, including yours. And that Chicago lawyer (Meroni) keeps

writing me to send on more selections of Patriotics, but I simply can't do it. He says he is going to exhibit in April - New Jersey I think. Nice appearing fellow, Meroni is, - and young.

I am going to say just a little about that matter between you and Rich. Of course he had no business launching bravely into a subject on which he is not at all posted. While I never have, and could not pose as a deep student on the subject of the 1861-66 stamps, I really do think I could do a better job than he did.

The reason I got into correspondence with Rich was his misstatement re the earliest known use of the 24¢. He said that Scott gave it as October 8 and I called his attention to my having a cover bearing the date of use, August 20. As in his reply he seemed to doubt this I had my cover photographed and sent him a print.

On receipt of it he replied: "Thanks for the photo of your 24¢ 1861 cover, showing Aug. 20, 1861 use. The Lowell, Mass. postmark clinches the date beyond question."

Again, "I'll bet you a good lunch your stamp isn't actually violet but a good honest bright purple, definitely NOT bluish. See Webster's dictionary, the genuine unabridged, for the matter of what the term 'violet' meansregardless of habitual misuse of the term for many purples in stamp circles. The photo clearly shows the variegated shading over the left '24' so it can't be No.60 of the catalog, no matter who formerly believed it to be such. I'm frankly not a bit impressed or even interested in what 'has always been considered' to be the situation on these 1861's: the facts brought out by Elliott Perry especially, and by Brazer, with ----- trailing along and rediscovering for himself what the other two had already found AND PUBLISHED, are what count."

Again, "As you say you will let me keep the photo, I'm thanking you again for it and keeping it. I can see that I shall have to get Brookman to let me run a further article on the subject. There are a few points on which my wording was a little more condensed than planned, so as to fit the space available; and in condensing it I left the way open for misunderstanding. Then there are the additional facts brought out by the article. Your Aug. 20 ~~date~~ date on the 24¢ purple is the most significant of these....there are a few others that change the inferences and conclusions in certain places."

Maybe I'm color blind, but the stamp on my August 20 cover doesn't appear to me to be "a good honest bright purple."

Should you again have occasion to write on this subject I

would prefer not to be drawn into the controversy through Rich's letter to me. It's of no consequence to me what he thinks of my cover or stamp, but inasmuch as you have delved deeply into the subject of these issues I thought you would at least get a kick out of his remarks to me, particularly along the personal angle. His letter, from which I have quoted, was dated November 28, 1945.

In your latest article you refer to the S.U.S. citing August 20, 1861 as the earliest known date, giving the authority or credit to Hugh Clark. I rather imagine you did this as a sort of bait, without mentioning what you already knew, that Clark got his data from my cover.

Well, it's all very interesting, and particularly so when one happens to be in possession of evidence which irrefutably proves Expert Rich (or any other "expert") to be wrong in their expressions of positive and infallible opinion.

I have only casually noted your comments on the R.P.S. - will read further tonight. And I hope that this article will be so provocative as to bring to light further facts re the actual practices of us "Fellows."

Remember, Stan, I am still a "Fellow," - not a hell of a fellow to be sure, but still am wrapped around with the Union Jack. You of course know that I advertised in STAMPS, panes of the 2¢ 1916 with 2 errors of 5¢, but I am still a FELLOW. You did likewise and you are in the cold, cold ground.

The puzzle is - who reported you or complained about your ad, but failed to report me? That's interesting, isn't it?

I have quite a few shabby & commonplace Patriotics and I think, just for a test case, that I'll place an ad in STAMPS again, offering these covers. Then you prod Sam to call to the attention of the Hon. Secretary in London my ad, being in contravention of the rules. It would be fun to see what happens. And, believe it or not, I would welcome receiving a notice of my dismissal on those grounds, for I could tell them plenty about the guys (I mean Fellows) on the other side of the Atlantic. Your experience rankles in my bosom just as strongly as when I first learned of it. I could have resigned, and was on the point once of doing so, but have been waiting for a better opportunity. I think it would be better for them to kick me out, and then I can open up my guns.

Best wishes to Mildred and Stan Jr.

- Jack.

April 1st, 1946.

Mr. Harold C. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Harold:

I certainly was glad to hear from you as I had not had a word from you since the middle of January, just before you were to leave for Florida. I never heard that Craig had been ill and we were awfully sorry to learn of same, and sincerely trust that he has fully recovered and is all O.K. once more. I do not recall that you wrote me that he was ill before Xmas. I couldn't imagine why I could not get a word out of you and came to the conclusion that you were still down in Florida and doing a lot of fishing.

We made a trip east (looking for a place to buy) in middle January, then I went back by train the latter part of the month, and then we made another long trip last month, but all our efforts were in vain. We thought we had a place in Gettysburg and the owner was willing to sell but he couldn't find a place to rent or buy and hence would not let me have his place. He is still looking. We have been under a terrific strain and this week we will have to go into Court and fight an action to prevent us being evicted. I don't want to put everything in storage and live in a hotel room, hence am fighting the case so that we can stay here until we find something. Everywhere we went it was the same story. We are almost nervous wrecks and we both envy Mrs. Brooks the quiet and rest that she will get in Detroit. When we eventually get settled I think that we will go out of circulation for a couple of weeks and enjoy some piece of mind without the nightmare of having a sheriff set our belongings out on the pavement. Never in all my life have I been in such a damnable predicament. We have been in this state of mind since several days before Xmas when the owner notified me to get out.

I am glad that you liked my Confed article but Harold I do not think that it would occur to the rank and file that I was trying to boost your collection or for that matter, the collection of anyone else. I really never heard of such an intimation and it never occurred to me that anyone would look at an article of mine in that light. However, there is no denying the fact that we have a lot of jealous rats in this game who would jump at the chance to make false accusations, etc. On the other hand, the real fellows do not bother themselves over such silly things as suggestions that I tried to boost the Brooks collection, the Newbury collection, the Jessup collection or any others. I happened to have photographs of many fine things in your collection and I used them to illustrate the text and not to boost you or anyone else. If anyone thinks otherwise they are of course wrong. After all one cannot control the

#2. Mr. Harold C. Brooks, April 1st, 1946.

thoughts of others. What such people think of me, is of no concern to me and I try to ignore them.

Regarding Rich. I doubt if I can add anything to my remarks in the Bulletin. I suppose I should not have paid any attention to his article in the A.P. but as I explained it is so darn discouraging to attempt to give facts to the public and then to have some mental case come along and publish a lot of inaccurate statements. Brazer is an unprincipled crook and a vicious and jealous rat. I do not think that he would hesitate to stoop to any bit of skull-duggery. He is the one who is behind Rich and Rich, merely repeats what Brazer tells him about the 1861 issue. Have no fear, I'll not draw you into any argument on your 24¢ cover or involve you in any argument with Rich. My only regret is that you permitted him to see your 24¢ cover or that you gave him a photograph. No good can possibly come out of any contact with Rich, but on the contrary, nothing but harm. He thrives on arguments, mud-throwing and everything that is low and vicious. He is a mental case, hence poison. When he attempts to discuss the 1861 issue, he is over his head and he don't know what he is talking about.

I was incensed at Brookman for publishing such an article and I even went so far as to suggest to Lybarger that Brookman's resignation be requested. I considered that Les double-crossed me because he had full knowledge of how seriously I consider the study of the 1861 issue. I will never feel the same regard for him again. When he took over Kimble's job as editor he was an unknown and I went far out of my way to boost him, and to help him in every way that I could. He knew what sort of an irresponsible rat that Rich really is, but he went ahead and published that article without even an intimation to me that he was going to do such a thing.

Rich and Brazer make the claim that Perry and Brazer preceded me in the study of the 1861 issue and that I merely took up where they left off. I dare Perry to make such a claim. The fact is that while I did not publish any articles on the Premieres until 1935 Chase and I were working on the issue back in the twenties, long before Brazer ever got into stamps. However, it makes no difference as to who discovered this or that. I might add that both Brazer and Perry failed to solve the puzzle and both were terribly jealous when I published the facts. It made them both furious to think that I beat them to it and in their small way, neither has ever additted that my solution is correct. Two small potatoes.

Re - the Aug. 20, 1861 date. I gave the date to Clark and of course it is the date of your cover. I referred to the S.U.S. rather than to the actual ownership in order to make a stronger argument. I am sure you get the point.

To demonstrate what a rat Rich really is, he had a friend of his approach me several months ago with a proposition that we bury the hatchet. Knowing me as you do I am sure you can imagine the answer I sent back. I would as soon be on friendly terms with the devil himself as with that greasy kyke.

#3. Mr. Harold C. Brooks, April 1st, 1946.

Regarding the R.P.S., I never knew who "reported" me. It may have been Mosler, or it may have been Jefferys or some other rat who is a "Fellow" of the R.P.S. I really did not give the matter much thought. Richey never belonged to the Royal, but even if he did he would never consent to report you. As I recall, I advised you not to resign on my account or not to get into any argument with them. It would not do any good because they wouldn't think of changing their By-Laws. The British are living in the past, they hardly realize that as a great empire they are through. It is hard to stop a ball from rolling down a hill and they are surely on the roll. They only make themselves ridiculous by clinging to such rules as the one which bars professionals from membership in the "King's Society." Recently they gave the "Crawford" to Thorp for his catalogue on U.S. envelopes and previously Max Johl got it for his 20th Century books, so you see Harold, even the "Drawford" don't mean anything any more.

Why don't you mail a copy of your ad to the Honorable Secretary and inquire as to why they kicked me out and overlooked you? And also inquire why they don't kick out other "Fellows" who deal in stamps under cover?

I'll bet they have a spasm when they see my Bulletin. I have already sent a copy to London.

You surely met "Chuck" Meroni last fall in Chicago. "Chuck" is a fine chap but I would hardly accuse him of being young. He must be close to fifty.

Mildred joins me in best of wishes to Mrs. Brooks, yourself and the children.

Cordially yours,

Re Hudson River Mail
10¢ 1847 Cover

March 17, 1946.

Mr. Edgar B. Jessup,
1475 Powell St.,
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Edgar:

Herewith by return mail the 10¢ 1847 cover to Canada. We are driving down east tomorrow and in the rush to get away I'll be a bit brief.

First, I won't mention to anyone that you sent this cover to me.

Second, I believe that the cover is genuine and that the stamp was used as it now is.

Third, the Hudson River Mail was a Rail Road marking and it was applied by the Route Agent on this mail route. I could give you the details of this route but haven't time today. Perry was absolutely correct.

Fourth, I can show you similar covers with similar rates - i.e., "Paid to the Lines." That is what the 10¢ '47 did. The 4½¢ due in Canada would naturally have been more had the 10¢ not have been paid in the U. S.

Fifth, however, to the average collector this cover would not be convincing and it would be questioned.

Sixth, in view of this and also in view of the fact that the stamp is a crumb and the cover not very pretty to look at, I think \$110.00 is a devil of a high price. Is Sampson selling this to you with a guarantee that it is O.K. or is he selling it to you "as is?" Who could he get to guarantee the cover? I believe that Perry would.

Seventh, I believe that I would rather pay \$200 to \$250 for such a cover if it had the appearance of being O.K. and was genuine.

Eighth, if you feel that you want the cover - in spite of the above - why don't you tell Sampson that you will take it, provided he will furnish you with a certificate by the Philatelic Foundation's Expert Committee. They will charge him \$5.00 to \$10.00 and no doubt their opinion will be based on Perry's opinion. However, I am not modest in stating that I think that I know more about a cover such as this than Perry.

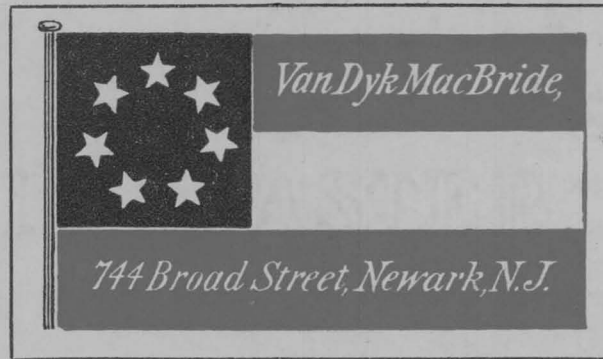
#2. Mr. Edgar B. Jessup, March 17, 1946.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

P.S.--I thought that this cover looked awfully familiar and the pencil notation on the back told me it was a Steve Brown. It was lot #216 in his sale and went to Klein for \$18.00. This "Research Bureau" renders a service second to none. Do you not agree?

S.



March 16th, 1946.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
100 Henry Court,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stanley:

Your good letter of the 14th was duly received.

As for that C.S.A. Dead Letter Office cover, - YES you DID sell it to me! If you can find our correspondence between May and August of 1944 in your files, you will see that I am right!

I think you establish a pretty good point about those Montgomery-Southern Express covers. But just one more thing on the subject. If I understand what the rules called for, a person sending a letter that way took it to the Express Company office first, and not to the post office. He paid the Express Company its fee AND also the required postage if he hadn't already attached a stamp. Then the Express Company took it to the post office and had the stamp cancelled, brought it back, and then sent it over its own lines to the destination. This might well account for the one day earlier postmark! Of course at some busy points, Nashville for instance, the Express Company was permitted and required to pay the postage, cancel the stamp, and mark the cover "Postage Paid". So, the exact routine I have just outlined might vary, but I still think that is the explanation for the order of the two dates on ~~each~~ of these ~~two~~ covers!

Everything else in your letter is O.K. and in complete agreement with my understanding and opinion. Also, and as you have suggested, I would always be glad to check over any Confederate articles you may write in the future before you submit them for publication, on the off-chance of catching some point or reference which you might have overlooked.

Best regards!

Sincerely yours,

Mac

*It would not logically
sub its own dated Express
marking until after the postoffice
postmark had been applied, - & that
might easily have been the following day.
The Antium cover seems to have
Both postmarks dated the same
day, which is also logical. I don't*

MacB/HK

*I think the Postmaster returned this letter over to the Express Co., at all, - I
think it was all handled by the Express Co.*

HARMER, ROOKE & CO.

GORDON HARMER
I. A. HARMER

AUCTIONS
APPRAISALS

PHILATELIC
AUCTIONEERS

560 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

CABLE ADDRESS
PHILATORS, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
LONGACRE 3-3335

March 13, 1946

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook
100 Henry Court
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of the 6th but I was away when it arrived.

I note what you say regarding the three lots offered by Harmer, Rooke & Co. in London. It is now over six years since I have had any say in their policies and in a similar manner they do not attempt to control my activities here.

Now I have a profound respect for your knowledge of U.S.-- in fact I doubt whether there is anyone in the United States whose opinion I would more readily accept than yours. Likewise I have a great faith in the opinions arrived at by the expert committee of the Royal Philatelic Society.

There is one thing I have always tried to avoid whilst I have been in this country -- I have kept out of controversies unless I, personally, was actually concerned. It is impossible for me to express any opinion in the matter as I haven't seen the stamps and only in the last few days have I seen the photographs. My suggestion to you is that you write direct to the Royal or to Harmer, Rooke & Co. in London or to both. Don't you think this is the best idea?

Best wishes

Very truly yours,
HARMER, ROOKE & CO.

BY: *[Signature]*

GH:dt

March 13, 1946 ^

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
100 Henry Court
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

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Best wishes

Very truly yours,
HARMER, ROOKE & CO.

By: signed - Gordon.

March 13, 1946

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
100 Henry Court
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of the 6th but I was away when it arrived.

I note what you say regarding the three lots offered by Harmer, Rooke & Co. in London. It is now over six years since I have had any say in their policies and in a similar manner they do not attempt to control my activities here.

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There is one thing I have always tried to avoid whilst I have been in this country -- I have kept out of controversies unless I, personally, was actually concerned. It is impossible for me to express any opinion in the matter as I haven't seen the stamps and only in the last few days have I seen the photographs. My suggestion to you is that you write direct to the Royal or to Harmer, Rooke & Co. in London or to both. Don't you think this is the best idea?

Best wishes

Very truly yours,
HARMER, ROOKE & CO.

By: signed - Gordon.

Copy

Harry M. Konwiser
181 Claremont Avenue
N.Y. 27, N.Y.

Nov. 27, 1945.

Dear Meech:

So, YOU want to study, etc. the "Express Mail" marking of the 1836-37s? I can offer the following:

1836. St. Louis Run, two covers, Ms. "Express" marks, Cumberland, First and 2nd trip, RARE indeed, Ms. marked One St. Louis out-bound with PAID in black, 75 marked and another with Due 75 marked (ms. of course). And on the Southern Route: Baltimore to Boston, rated as UNUSALLY SCARCE, of course and those of US who know a few facts about these Ms. Express markings do know. We don't have to wait for anyone to TELL US- we know, without use of useless wordage (or crystal ball).

New Orleans-Boston, 56 1/4.

New Orle.-Philadel. marked 3.00 A rarity, yes.

New York-Charleston, 3.00 Ms rated. "Express".

Natchez-Philad., 1838, MUCHO RARE, too, 3.00 express.

and

EXPRESS MAIL US-- the 1837 oval one seldom sees, as on Charleston, 1837, to New York. AND DON'T let anyone tell you this isn't rare.

The entire lot, yours for \$125. AND CAN YOU duplicate such a lot? WHERE?

Yours

(signed Hank)

Harry M. Konwiser.

April 25, 1946.

Mr. Paul Bluss,
51 West 46th St.,
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bluss:

Herewith the One Cent 1851 strip, viz., 5R1E - 6R1E - 7R1E, and the One Cent 1857, strip of three on cover from Lexington, Ky. to Danville, Ky. - strip Plate 4 - sixth row - Relief F.

I am enclosing herewith an opinion on the imperforate strip and I have signed same on the back in pencil. My fee for this item is \$5.00.

Regarding the cover - I have made a notation on the reverse in pencil and on this item there is no fee.

Perhaps you will be interested in the notation, inasmuch as I refer to the types as - "Before perfs destroyed the design at top." Each of these three positions on the plate (No. 4) showed a break in the top lines, hence the types on the plate were:

III - III - IIIA (bottom line not broken)

Inasmuch as the perforations destroyed the top part of the stamp designs, the only way that we can classify these stamps is as follows:

"This stamp was a Type III before perforations at the top destroyed the type characteristic."

This rule also applies to the imperforate strip but instead of using the word perforations we use the word scissors. We can classify such a strip as - 5R1E - 6R1E - 7R1E - and specify that these positions furnished stamps that were Types IB - IB - I.

Again regarding the cover, I would have given you the plate positions but we are all packed up preparatory to moving the end of the week, hence none of my records are available at present.

B Regarding the old One Cent booklet of 1926. It is so far out of date that it would have to be entirely rewritten, and brought up to date, and more fully illustrated, but I fear that you would have to consult Harry Lindquist before anything could be done as Harry has first call on anything that I would prepare, and this

#2. Mr. Paul Bluss, April 25, 1946.

would especially apply to anything on the One Cent 1851-57 or the Ten Cent 1855-1857.

Due to the scarcity of my two-volume One Cent a new booklet along the lines of the 1926 book might sell fairly well if priced at about \$1.50 or \$2.00.

I am wondering if you intend to republish the two Norona books with articles by various writers.

With kindest regards -

Sincerely yours,

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 EAST 35th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

June 27, 1946

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I finally located the firm:

GIMBERNAT & ESCORIAZA

From 1850/51; 1851/52 (could not get the 1852/53) not listed.
1853/54 listed as Com. mer. 47 New

A I could not secure the 1854/55 and 1855/56 directory, but the firm is listed as above in 1856/57 as mers. 10 Broadway through to 1862/63.

In the 1863/64 and 1864/65 their address is 113 Water and that is the last listing I found including the directory of 1870/71.

No doubt that this is the information that you are looking for, and I am so glad I found it. Actually, I looked at GIMBERNAT last time but did not venture further than the first two volumes in which the name was NOT listed, and not wishing to lose precious time, I thought it was foolish to assume. I am glad it was there.

As to the little time spent just let us charge this time up to friendly cooperation. I am enclosing the photograph which you sent me for information.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours

Mitzi

PS. If any other information is needed, I will not be here during entire month of August. Hope you too have a nice summer.

Van Dyk Mac Bride
744 Broad St.
Newark, N. J.

February 23rd, 1946.

Mr. August Dietz,
109 East Cary St.,
Richmond, Va.

As for the F.D.R. cover which went to England and which is NOT a "blockade" cover at all. The Confederate 10¢ stamp merely paid the postage from the Confederate post office in which it was mailed to the "lines", which in this case was the "exchange ground" at Old Point Comfort, Va. There it was so postmarked, upon its arrival in Union territory. There was no U.S. postage to pay its way further, but it apparently was sent "Due" from that point on. There was a provision, I believe in Blair's postal proclamation, that mail from the Southern States addressed abroad was to be forwarded "collect", rather than sent to the Dead Letter Office to which all domestic mail from the South was consigned. You will note a small "24" stamped on the face of the cover, - and I believe this was to indicate the amount due for postage from Old Point Comfort through to England. 3¢ of it was for the U.S. domestic postage, and 21¢ was the share due the English for their steamship-packet rate. This is further borne out by the large postmark reading "21 - N. York Am. Pkt.", in black, meaning "Due".


To sum up, this usage would NOT constitute either United States or British "official recognition" of "Confederate frankature", - for the full required U.S. and British postage was collected from the addressee, - the Confederate stamp merely paying the postage in the Confederacy. I know that in many such cases Confederate stamps were torn off the covers being considered "contraband" etc., - but why can we not believe that this was one that "got through"? After all, it took its trip in January and February of 1865, when the Confederacy was obviously nearly finished, and perhaps the post office clerks who handled this cover just

didn't want to "bother" any more.

Incidentally, I soaked and "lifted" the stamp partially from the cover, and there is nothing beneath it, nor evidence of any other stamp ever having been there. Indeed, the upper left corner on which part of the cancellation falls, is separated from the rest of the stamp, and I therefore doubt that a faker would have used this stamp at all. In my opinion the cover's only weakness is in the lack of a legible Confederate cancel. What there is of it "ties" the stamp to the cover O.K., and I think I discern a "S.C." in it, - which appears to be part of the worn Charleston postmark of that period. Anyhow, it is a mighty interesting cover. I am also sending photos to Shenfield and Ashbrook for their opinion, and perhaps the four of us can succeed in reaching some provable conclusion about it.

Cordially yours,

Van Dyk Mac Bride
744 Broad St.
Newark, N. J.



Paul Bluss

AUCTIONS

51 West 46th Street New York 19, N.Y.

July 2, 1946

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Thank you for your letter of July 1st regarding the John Meurer matter.

I agree with you 100% that the one stamp shows traces of cancel and I informed Mr. Meurer that even before the strip was submitted to you. Naturally I did not mention anything in my letter to you about that as I did not want to influence your opinion in any way.

Certainly it would have been in my favor to have the entire strip unused as Mr. Meurer wanted me to sell it for him, as it was he got sore and I had difficulty collecting for your examination and other work I did in connection with it.

As a matter of fact I showed Mr. Meurer a cover on which the shade of cancel matched exactly the shade of cancel on his strip.

I don't believe that Philatelic Research Laboratories rendered an opinion Mr. Souren seldom does that without collection on his fee and in such cases he makes a photograph. I called Mr. Souren and he can not remember the strip but his Secretary is on vacation so he can't check it. I wish you would ask Mr. Meurer for Souren's certificate.

It may interest you to know that Meurer purchased the strip as used for \$7.50.

Best regards
Paul Bluss.

Paul Bluss

AUCTIONS

51 West 46th Street · New York 19, N.Y.

April 23, 1946

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Enclosed please find strip 3 which the owner believe is the scarce type, will you please give a certificate,

On the cover I just want the correct information. Please let me have charges sepa- on each and I will send my check.

A Had hoped to see you last week as I was in Pittsburgh but got delayed so much catching up to Norona. I purchased all the copyrights from him.

I am still interested in something like the Scott book on the 19 '51 and perhaps later I will be able to run out and talk to you.

Sincerely yours

Paul Bluss.

April 25, 1946.

Mr. Paul Bluss,
51 West 46th St.,
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bluss:

Herewith the One Cent 1851 strip, viz., 5R1E - 6R1E - 7R1E, and the One Cent 1857, strip of three on cover from Lexington, Ky. to Danville, Ky. - strip Plate 4 - sixth row - Relief F.

I am enclosing herewith an opinion on the imperforate strip and I have signed same on the back in pencil. My fee for this item is \$5.00.

Regarding the cover - I have made a notation on the reverse in pencil and on this item there is no fee.

Perhaps you will be interested in the notation, inasmuch as I refer to the types as - "before perfs destroyed the design at top." Each of these three positions on the plate (No. 4) showed a break in the top lines, hence the types on the plate were:

III - III - IIIA (bottom line not broken)

Inasmuch as the perforations destroyed the top part of the stamp designs, the only way that we can classify these stamps is as follows:

"This stamp was a Type III before perforations at the top destroyed the type characteristic."

This rule also applies to the imperforate strip but instead of using the word perforations we use the word scissors. We can classify such a strip as - 5R1E - 6R1E - 7R1E - and specify that these positions furnished stamps that were Types IB - IB - I.

Again regarding the cover, I would have given you the plate positions but we are all packed up preparatory to moving the end of the week, hence none of my records are available at present.

Regarding the old One Cent booklet of 1926. It is so far out of date that it would have to be entirely rewritten, and brought up to date, and more fully illustrated, but I fear that you would have to consult Harry Lindquist before anything could be done as Harry has first call on anything that I would prepare, and this

#2. Mr. Paul Bluss, April 25, 1946.

would especially apply to anything on the One Cent 1851-57 or the Ten Cent 1855-1857.

Due to the scarcity of my two-volume One Cent a new booklet along the lines of the 1926 book might sell fairly well if priced at about \$1.50 or \$2.00.

I am wondering if you intend to republish the two Norona books with articles by various writers.

With kindest regards -

Sincerely yours,

One Cent 1851

Horizontal Strip of Three

Submitted by Paul Bluss of New York - April 25, 1946.

These three stamps are from

Plate One Early

Plate positions:

5R1E - 6R1E - 7R1E

(A) Stamp to left cut into at bottom and top left side - also touched at top. This position on the plate (5R1E) furnished stamps that were Type IB. A very fine Double Transfer. Small yellow dot stain beneath "EN" of CENT.

(B) Center stamp cut into at bottom and at right top. This position on the plate, (6R1E) furnished stamps that were Type IB. Shows slight traces of the re-entry.

(C) Stamp to right cut into at top and bottom - barely touched at lower right. This position (7R1E) on the plate furnished the Type I stamp. A very fine Double Transfer.

—*—
—*—

The 5R1E and 6R1E do not show any postal markings. The 7R1E shows traces of a blue postmark.

—*—
—*—

Endorsed on back of strip in pencil

5R1E
This position
was Type IB

6R1E
This position
was Type IB

7R1E
This position
was Type I.

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

June 16 46

Mr Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. FT Thomas Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Sir,

On April 12. you issued a certificate on a strip of the
one cent L85I issue position 5REE - 6REE *-and 7RIE Submitted by
Mr Paul Bluss N.Y.

In your report you stated the 7RIE shows traces of a blue postmark.
I had this checked by the philatelic Research Laboratories Inc. N.Y.
They reported all 3 are unused and has not been tampered with.

I thought you might be interested in knowing this and if you agree
would you issue anew certificate with this change ? for which I am
willing to reimburse you.

Please note that I am the owner " JOHN MEURER 91-214 st. Queens-Village, N.Y.
besides I was told I wouldnd get a true report if I submitted material
myself how true is this? for I have other strips blocks pieces and
singles.

Expecting your repley at your earliest convienence

JOHN MEURER
(91-20 214 st. Queens Village, N.y.)
P.O.Box 28

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

June 20, 1946.

Mr. John Meurer,
91-20 - 214th St.,
P.O.Box 28,
Queens Village, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Meurer:

I am in receipt of yours of the 16th and I recall very distinctly the One Cent 1851 strip that was submitted to me by Mr. Bluss. I examined this very carefully and I was quite positive that the strip showed traces of a blue postmark, however, it is always possible that an error might occur so if you care to forward the strip to me I will be only too glad to examine it and if my former opinion was in error I will be glad to correct my opinion and to pay the registered postage both ways. On the other hand, if my opinion was correct I would request that you bear the postage. There would not be any charge for a re-examination.

In my humble opinion I think that the great majority of dealers are honest and have no desire to render false opinions on items submitted to them. However, to be on the safe side perhaps it is always advisable to submit valuable items to experts or expert committees enjoying the highest of reputations, and whose opinions are seldom questioned.

Again referring to your strip. I made an enlarged photograph of same and I note that the traces of a blue postmark are to be found in the right side of the 7R1E opposite the eye and nose of Franklin, also across the cheek, back of his ear - in the vertical margin between 6R and 7R etc. etc.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of the Research Group "Bulletin," which has some remarks on Expert Committees.

The Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of London enjoys a very high reputation, yet I cited in my Bulletin an instance wherein their opinions were in error. It only human to make errors.

Sincerely yours,

Queens Village N. Y.
Box 28

June , 24 1946.

Mr. STANLEY-B. ASHBROOK;

33 N.Ft. Thomas Ave,

Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Enclose please find One Cent 1851 strip (5r 6r and 7r) for re-examination.

It might interest you so that I once owned the rarest U. S. envelope (#157 mint entire) I believe Barkhausen has it now.

Thank you very much for "Bulletin's"

Sincerely yours,

John R. Mower

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 1st, 1946.

Mr. John Meurer,
91-20 - 214th St.,
Queens Village 9, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Meurer:

Herewith I am returning to you the One Cent 1851
strip, viz., 5R1E - 6R1E - 7R1E.

I have again examined this strip very carefully and
have submitted it to a test by my quartz lamp (Hanovia), and
I am convinced that my original opinion furnished to Mr.
Paul Bluss is correct in every detail.

The 5R1E and 6R1E do not show any postal markings and
my quartz lamp fails to disclose any traces of a cancel removed,
though I do not admit that same might have been accomplished.
The 7R1E shows definite traces of a blue marking and this blue
ink is positively not the same blue ink that was used in the
printing of these stamps, therefore, not an ink smudge occurring
during the printing.

Sincerely yours,

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 1st, 1946.

Mr. John Meurer,
91-20 - 214th St.,
Queens Village 9, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Meurer:

Herewith I am returning to you the One Cent 1851
strip, viz., 5R1E - 6R1E - 7R1E.

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have submitted it to a test by my quartz lamp (Hanovia), and
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Paul Bluss is correct in every detail.

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though I do not admit that same might have been accomplished.
The 7R1E shows definite traces of a blue marking and this blue
ink is positively not the same blue ink that was used in the
printing of these stamps, therefore, not an ink smudge occurring
during the printing.

Sincerely yours,

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 1st, 1946.

Mr. Paul Bluss,
51 West 46th St.,
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bluss:

Referring to the One Cent 1851 strip - 5R1E, 6R1E and 7R1E, which you submitted to me for an opinion under date of April 23, 1946. Perhaps you will recall that I made the following statement, quote:

"The 5R1E and 6R1E do not show any postal markings. The 7R1E shows traces of a blue postmark." (end).

Under date of June 16th last I received a letter from a Mr. John Meurer of Queens Village, N.Y. from which I quote:

"On April 12. you issued a certificate on a strip of the one cent 1851 issue position 5R1E - 6R1E and 7R1E Submitted by Mr. Paul Bluss N.Y. In your report you stated the 7R1E shows traces of a blue postmark. I had this checked by the Philatelic Research Laboratories Inc. N.Y. They reported all 3 are unused and has not been tampered with."

In reply I wrote Mr. Meurer on June 20th in part as follows, quote:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 16th and I recall very distinctly the One Cent 1851 strip that was submitted to me by Mr. Bluss. I examined this very carefully and I was quite positive that the strip showed traces of a blue postmark, however, it is always possible that an error might occur so if you care to forward the strip to me I will be only too glad to examine it and if my former opinion was in error I will be glad to correct my opinion and to pay the registered postage both ways. On the other hand, if my opinion was correct I would request that you bear the postage. There would not be any charge for a re-examination."

Mr. Neuer forwarded the strip to me and I am today returning it to him with comment as follows:

"Herewith I am returning to you the One Cent 1851 strip, viz., 5R1E - 6R1E - 7R1E.

I have again examined this strip very carefully and have submitted it to a test by my quartz lamp (Hanovia), and I am convinced that my original opinion furnished to Mr. Paul Bluss is correct

#2. Mr. Paul Bluss, July 1st, 1946.

in every detail.

The 5R1E - and 6R1E do not show any postal markings and my quartz lamp fails to disclose any traces of a cancel removed, though I do not admit that same might have been accomplished. The 7R1E shows definite traces of a blue marking and this blue ink is positively not the same blue ink that was used in the printing of these stamps, therefore, not an ink smudge occurring during the printing."

I thought that you would be interested in the above.

Sincerely yours,

RAILROADS
LEHIGH VALLEY
PENNSYLVANIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.

MINNEAKONING FARM
HIRAME E. DEATS

TELEPHONE
BELL - - - 87-R-2

TELEGRAPH
WESTERN UNION

EXPRESS
AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS

FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY June 17, 1946

Dear Mr. Lindquist:

I cannot resist the temptation to write and tell you what a wonderful #16 Stamp Specialist you have just sent out. The story by Ashbrook is worth the price alone, since CSA were my hobby from the beginning. I realized it was NOT a one man job, and so turned my data over to August Dietz, who went still further, and now Ashbrook is continuing. I wonder who will be next on the list?

I have been only mildly interested in the electric eye stuff. If it had come along away back when I could drop into the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and be taken behind the scenes, as I was frequently, to see the wheels go around, I would doubtless have become interested in that too. This article it seems to me is well studied and well written, and makes it much plainer for those who want to study it for themselves.

Since this is the last of the fourth year, I enclose check for five dollars for the next lot.

Very truly,

H. E. Deats

*ck's 080
6/19/46*

June 19, 1946

Mr. Hiram E. Deats
Minneakoning Farm
Flemington, N.J.

Dear Mr. Deats:

I certainly appreciate your cordial letter of June 17th, and I am glad that you liked THE STAMP SPECIALIST "Emerald Book," and especially the article by Stanley B. Ashbrook. I think myself that he has done a marvelous piece of work, and his researches are a magnificent contribution to philately.

I hope that many of the other articles will interest you, even if they are not on your particular specialty, and I thank you for your renewal for the next series, which is already well under way.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Lindquist

HLL/G

Comfort

PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.

200 SOUTH SEVENTH ST. . . . ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI

CHestnut 6995

May 21, 1946

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

Dear Stan,

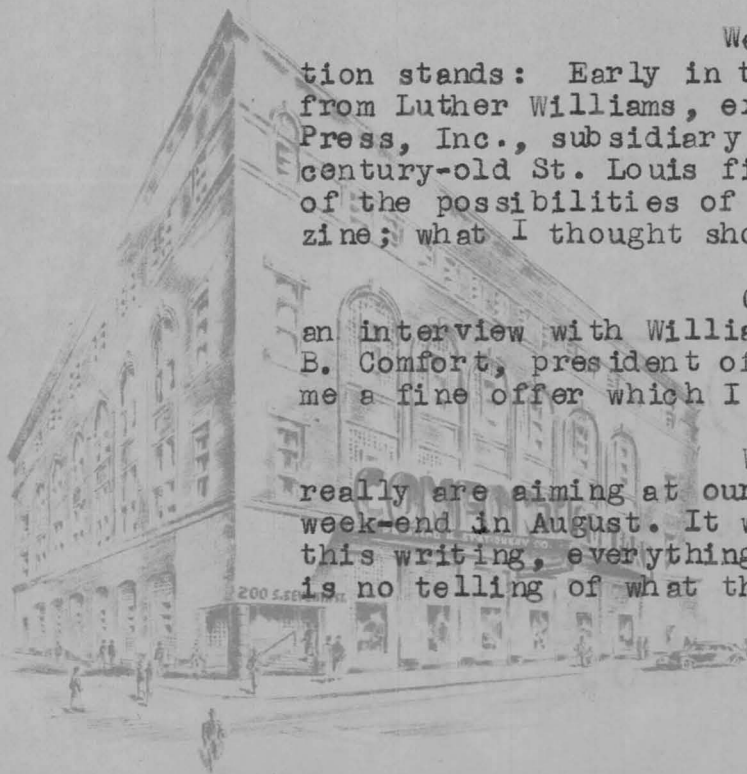
I have meant to write this letter for some weeks now, but there was always something that caused me to put it off--some piece of business that had to be attended to, or someone to see; then a trip east that delayed much of my correspondence activity.

I can imagine that by now you have some knowledge of why I am in St. Louis. I feel certain that Mr. Newbury has informed you of my new undertaking--a weekly stamp magazine: "Philately, The News Magazine of Stamp Collecting", or that you might have noted mention of it in Harry's "Old Sleuth" a couple of weeks ago. Thought it mighty fine of Harry to make mention of the new undertaking.

Well, here is how the situation stands: Early in the year I received word from Luther Williams, executive director of Comfort Press, Inc., subsidiary of the above-named half-century-old St. Louis firm, asking what I thought of the possibilities of a new weekly stamps magazine; what I thought should be in it.

One thing led to another: an interview with Williams, another with Hartley B. Comfort, president of the firm--and they made me a fine offer which I accepted: and here I am!

We hope to be publishing--really are aiming at our first issue for the first week-end in August. It will be dated August 5. At this writing, everything has a rosy hue--but there is no telling of what the future holds.



2-Mr. Stanley D. Ashbrook, May 21, 1946

Naturally, "Philately" is in the field for manuscripts and, although I know that you have done much writing for Harry, please rest assured that any contribution that you might wish to make to "Philately" will be more than welcome--as a matter of fact, I would desire to have you write for the new magazine.

"Philately", incidentally, is paying for all manuscripts, upon acceptance, at the rate of half-cent a word.

My personal feeling is that there is plenty of room for another magazine, and "Philately" will not attempt to destroy the status quo. We are not "gunning" for anyone. As a matter of fact, we did attempt to purchase a magazine in the field; made inquiries concerning three of them, but the deals never got beyond the point of the inquiry, except in the case of one--and that fell through because of the opposition of certain members of the organization who did not wish to sell.

We are not attempting to take writers from anyone. I have written to a number of people who have written for other magazines, and quite a few have come into "Philately". Except for one or two instances where we have insisted upon exclusive rights, such as columnists, we have merely told these writers that we are entering the field, and what our offer would be. The response has been fine.

I do hope that you can make time to write an occasional article for "Philately", and wish to assure you that your efforts will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lid

David Lidman.



107 N. EIGHTH STREET



COMFORT CORNER

Ninth and Locust

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky.

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

June 2nd, 1946.

Mr. David Lidman,
% Comfort Press, Inc.,
St. Louis 2, Mo.

Dear Dave:

Please pardon my negligence in acknowledging receipt of yours of the 21st. We moved last month and I have been much occupied in getting things repaired, and in trying to get all my philatelic material straightened out.

Hearty congratulations to you in your new work and may you be most successful with the new weekly magazine. I feel confident that your backers could not have selected anyone more suited to such a task. Your letter was the first intimation that you had made a change except for the mention that Harry gave you in "Stamps."

Needless to state, I will be more than pleased to cooperate with you in any way possible and while I have aimed to confine my articles to "Stamps," "The Stamp Specialist" and the "American Philatelist," I am sure that good old Harry would be the last person in the world who would offer any objection to me sending you some articles from time to time. In fact, "Stamps" is now so crowded with advertising that Harry scarcely has space for anything outside of his editorial page. Sometimes I think he is making a mistake in giving his readers so much advertising and so little that is worth while reading, but there is no doubt but what he knows more about publishing a magazine than I do.

If I agree to contribute to "Philately," I will make one stipulation, viz., that I will not contribute any material to any publication that publishes any articles by Stephen G. Rich. The reasons are these. Rich has no regard whatsoever for the truth or for facts. His recent articles have been full of untruths, distortions, and ridiculous statements. He is a real menace to all that is decent and good in philately and in my opinion every philatelic publication should bar their columns to anything emanating from his pen.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of my last "Bulletin" for the "Research Group", in which you will find some pertinent remarks on Rich and the disgusting article of his that appeared in the November 1945 issue of the American Philatelist.

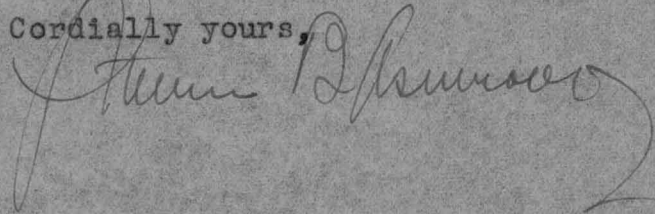
Incidentally that article came very near to disrupting the long friendship between Les Brookman and myself and only goes to demonstrate that an editor should be very careful as to what sort

#2. Mr. David Lidman, June 2nd, 1946.

of material he permits to appear in a reputable publication.

Mrs. Ashbrook joins me in regards to Mrs. Lidman and your good self and may your new work prove a tremendous success.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Helen Ashbrook", written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and extends to the right with a long, sweeping tail.

THE NEWS MAGAZINE **philately** OF STAMP COLLECTING

PUBLISHED BY COMFORT PRESS, INCORPORATED, 200 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI

June 4
1946

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Fort Thomas Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan,

Thank you for your letter of June 2, and I hasten to reply--and to thank you for your subscription, which is No. 99 on my "personal" list, although our mail each day brings in a fair number of "enrollments".

Your kind thoughts as to me are muchly appreciated. They make the undertaking that much easier--and I am certain that you can well imagine the problems on hand. We are going to appear August 5, and the next two months are certain to provide their headaches as well as heartaches.

You know darn well that I would want Stan Ashbrook in PHILATELY. For these many years I have enjoyed your writings, have learned much from the years of research that you have put into stamps. I have always looked forward to an Ashbrook article, and read it avidly.

Fortunately, I have divorced myself from the various disputes that have cropped up in philately, be they over a stamp, an issue, or a "political" matter. It has always been my idea to take no sides in these things, first, because in too many of the cases the knowledge of those in dispute is greater than my own--and I am a willing listener or reader; second, as an editor, even of a weekly stamp column in a newspaper, I have always felt that it would be best to try to present both sides of any particular dispute and allow the readers to make his own decision.

It is not that I have avoided taking sides. I have, and will--but I will only take sides when I know the situation completely.

Now we come to Steve Rich. Steve, I know, is a collector and student of the stamps of France. I have asked, and received from Steve, an article on the "Type Sage" issue of France. I also asked Steve, and have received, an article on the early history of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., based on his father's details to him. I believe that Steve is capable in handling both of these matters.

2-Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, June 4, 1946

I would not want to bar any writer from PHILATELY who knows the subject on which he is writing because of mistakes or errors of judgement that he may have committed in writing on other fields in which he may not be as well-versed as others.

In my own writings, although hardly ever of any specialized nature, I have always seen fit to acknowledge the works of those that have appeared before, and have tried in all sincerity to seek the latest bit of information, the most trustworthy account. I have never stinted in my praise of those who have done the work, and given them full credit for any information garnered from their effort in any of my writings.
may have gone

That Steve ~~apparently~~ out of his field in his article on the 61s and erred in several respects is an error that anyone might have committed. That Steve made these apparent errors surprises me, because of the keenness of his other researches, especially on France.

I know that the 61 subject is a matter of keen interest to you and also know how it galls when misinformation is expounded. I abhor these things, too, and will try to make every human effort to prevent such from appearing in PHILATELY.

The men who have been invited to contribute to the columns of PHILATELY are "tops" in their respective fields. Rich has been asked for his "works" on France, and I have asked you for contributions in your field of U. S.

I want Stanley B. Ashbrook to write for PHILATELY, but I can't bar another writer on an altogether different field because of errors he may have committed when "caught off base" in another "pasture".

Stan, I sincerely wish your aid, your articles. As you are a friend, so is Steve a friend. I would want to keep both ~~one~~ of you in that category and hope that I can.

Believe me to be

Sincerely,



David Lidman.

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

June 7, 1946.

Mr. David Lidman,
% Comfort Press, Inc.,
200 South Seventh St.,
St. Louis 2, Mo.

My dear Dave:

Your letter of the 4th is before me. I believe that there is an old saying to the effect, that a person is judged by the company he keeps. Recently in the U.S. Senate, Senator Byrd made a very pointed reference to getting into an argument with a skunk and I can well remember certain advice that my mother drummed into my ears when I was very young to the effect that one could not get down into the gutter with a hog without getting soiled.

I therefore intend to carry out the resolution that I made several years ago, that I will not publish a single line in any publication that carries anything from the pen of Steve Rich, and my reason is quite plain, viz., that I consider Rich a disgrace to philately, because his recent articles on the U. S. 1861 Issue, display an utter wanton disregard for the truth and an utter disregard for any desire to present facts to the philatelic public. Anyone who attempts to pose as an authority on subjects of which they have no first-hand knowledge whatsoever, is either a plain damn fool, a mental case, or a lousy crook. In either case, such a moron is not only a disgrace to all that is fine and worth while in philately but such a person is a positive menace to this delightful avocation.

I don't give a tinker's damn what anyone thinks of my attitude in this matter and if the position that I have taken means that eventually I will have no publication in which I can publish my articles, then I will attempt to find ways and means to publish them myself, or cease to do any writing whatsoever. After all, I do not depend on such work for a livelihood as you are well aware.

You cited Rich as a student of the stamps of France, but whether he is, or is not, I am sure I do not know and care less, but I am convinced that any writer who will deliberately distort and misrepresent a supposed study of the stamps of any one country could not be trusted to present an honest to God study on any subject.

I am sure that you fully appreciate my attitude in this matter.

#2. Mr. David Lidman, June 7, 1946.

With my best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

xxxxxxxxxxxxx 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

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#2. Mr. David Lidman, June 7, 1946.

With my best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

THE NEWS MAGAZINE **philately** OF STAMP COLLECTING

PUBLISHED BY COMFORT PRESS, INCORPORATED, 200 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI

June 10, 1946

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:

I am very sorry that we are in disagreement on Rich. As I wrote you before, I hope that our friendship will continue and I feel quite certain that it will.

I have tried, as honestly as I could, to explain my position and I am truthfully sorry that you will not write for PHILATELY because Rich is writing for us too. I will certainly look forward to seeing you, I hope, at the Chicago Convention so that we can renew our old friendship.

Believe me to be,

Sincerely yours,

PHILATELY



David Lidman

DL:EAS

WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF STAMP CLUBS
POSTAL HISTORY PROJECT

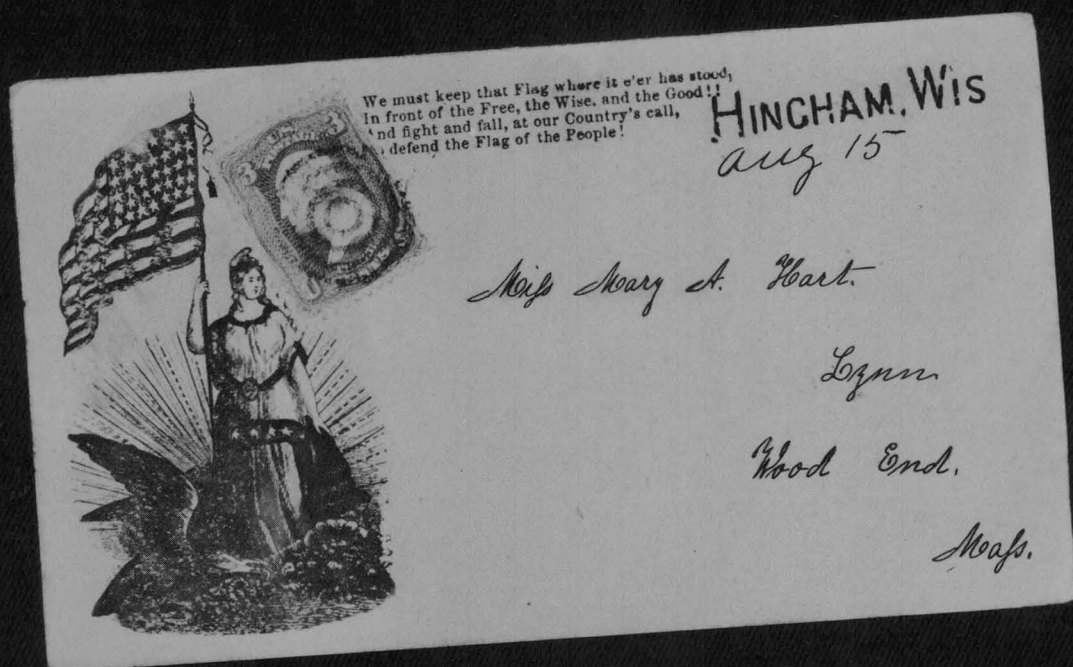


NUMBER 1

MAY 1946

STRAIGHT LINE
POSTMARKS
of
WISCONSIN

EDITED *by* PAUL H. SEGNITZ *and* RAY VAN HANDEL
Sponsored by BURLEIGH E. JACOBS



STRAIGHT LINE POSTMARKS OF WISCONSIN

The record is divided into three broad groups:

1. The Stampless Covers. To about 1856.
2. Subsidiary and Emergency Postmarks. 1856 to current date.
3. Machine Cancellations with town name in straight line.
Approximately from 1896 to 1920.

Not included in this record are the registry markings of which numerous early forms exist in straight line arrangement, nor the straight line R. F. D. handstamps.

GROUP 1. STAMPLESS. To about 1856. These are the regular handstamps of the period used for postmarking all outgoing mail. In some instances typical markings of this period were used some years longer and are found on stamped covers. See Lisbon, Hingham and Rolling Prairie.



NEW DIGGINGS DEC 8

ROLLING PRAIRIE WIS
Jan. 58

NEW DIGGINGS W T

Fort Winnebago - M. T.

NEW GLARUS,

RIPON, JAN 7

GREEN BAY, W. T.

WASHINGTON, W. T.

Wis. 24 Feb 1857

LISBON, WIS. APRIL. 6

LEGEND:	DATE	DIMENSIONS m.m.	COLOR	REMARKS
Fort Winnebago, M.T.	1834	36½ x 3	Black	In Mich. Terr. at this date. C.C.Chase (Am. Phil.)
FOUNTAIN, WIS.	1855	30 x 2	Black	R.F.Chambers report from O'Donahue collection.
	1857	27 x 2	Black	R.F.Chambers report from W.G.Ogden collection.
(Known with both domestic and foreign ratings.)				
GREEN BAY, W.T.	1836; 37; 39	41 x 3	Red	Many copies known.
HINGHAM, WIS.	Various	36 x 6	Black	2 stampless; four with U.S. #65 known. Frontis-piece from Van Handel collection.
LISBON, WIS.	1852	43 x 3	Black	Dated. With #33 on cover. Collections of A.R.Rowell and R.F.Chambers.
NEW DIGGINGS	1845	28 x 2½	Black	Dated. R.F.Chambers collection.
NEW DIGGINGS W T	1846	33 x 2½	Black	C.C.Chase (Amer.Phil.)
NEW DIGGINGS, W.T. also is known in arc form with slant serif letters. NEW DIGGINS -- The name thus spelled and reported by previous compilers is believed to be a typographical error. The Committee has traced back and found no evidence that authentic specimens exist.				
NEW GLARUS, Wis.	1851	46 x 11	Black	Backstamp on folded letter. Segnitz collection.
PLOVER WIS.	1849; 51	17 x 7 in 22 x 17 box	Red	Dated. Chambers, Segnitz, and others.
RIPON,	1853	19 x 4	Black	Dated. Chambers collection.
ROLLING PRAIRIE WIS.	1858	47 x 7 in 50 x 11 box	Black	Year dated. With 10¢ of 1855. Shown by Ashbrook in his "Ten Cent of 1855-57" p. 76 and 82.
WASHINGTON, W.T.	1838	49 x 3	Red	C.C.Chase (Amer. Phil.)

"Dated" means that the month (and sometimes the date) in movable type appears as part of the marking; "Year dated" means that the year is also part of the stamped marking.

This listing has drawn freely on previous compilers: R.F.Chambers in Vol. 1. of the Cyclopedia of U.S.Postmarks and Postal History; H.M.Konwiser's U.S.Stampless Cover Catalog (S.G.Rich, publisher); C.C.Chase and R.McP.Cabeen, "The First 100 Years of U.S.Territorial Postmarks" in the American Philatelist. Revisions and corrections by the Committee based on Wisconsin collections and recent research.

College Camp
Wis.

Bassett Wisc.

ELO, WIS.

- GROUP 2. SUBSIDIARY and EMERGENCY Postmarks. 1856 to current date. Straight Line markings mostly of rubber type, sometimes made from a movable alphabet. They were either
- Not intended for cancelling mail but so applied in default of an existing canceller or through carelessness or haste, - or
 - Used more or less regularly in small offices that were without a more permanent form of device.

Listed are only examples known on ordinary letter-size mail. Many similar postmarks are very common on parcel post and on larger envelopes containing printed matter; they are not here considered. The few shown are representative of many more that may be found. Completeness of listing cannot ever be approached.

Bassett Wisc.	approx. 1930	31 x 3½ italic	Black	Used on Sec.562 P.L.&R. mail instead of the usual precancel.
College Camp Wis.	approx.1933	31 x 13 in 35 x 19 box	Black	On 1½¢ rate circular mail.
ELO, WIS.	1880	32 x 4	Black	On contemporary postcard with ms. date: 8-2-80

GROUP 3. MACHINE CANCELLATIONS with town name in straight line. Four different makes of machines were used, between about 1896 and 1920, with the straight line arrangement. They are grouped by manufacturers; the Columbia is sub-divided into two obvious types.

HAMPDEN. Type F.
The Hampden (Landfear) Stamp
Cancelling Machine Co.,
Holyoke, Mass.

Appleton, Wis. 1900-01.
Merrill, Wis. 1902-03.

APPLETON WIS.
FEB 12 10 30 PM 1900

MERRILL, WIS.
MAY 19, 9 30 AM 1902

PNEUMATIC.
The Pneumatic Cancelling
Machine Co., Indianapolis,
Ind.

Madison, Wis. 1901-02.

MADISON, WIS.
JUL 10 5 30 PM 01

BARRY.

Barry Postal Supply Co.,
Oswego, N. Y.

An extremely wide variety exists in style of Barry postmarks. Even with only three Wisconsin offices represented, the variation is evident.

Milwaukee, Wis. 1896-7-8.
Racine, Wis. 1900.
Superior, Wis. 1904.

SUPERIOR,
WIS.
MAY 10 11- AM '04

RACINE,
WIS.
MAR 13 12 30 PM '00

Note thin top line

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
JUL 17 10 30 PM '96

Early Type
Lettering

Common Type Lettering

RACINE, WIS.
OCT 5 7 30 AM '97

RACINE, WIS.
MAR 1 12 30 PM '99

STRAIGHT LINE POSTMARKS OF WISCONSIN

COLUMBIA.

The Columbia Postal Supply
Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.

Type K-6. Six horizontal bars in
the killer, arranged in three
pairs.

Milwaukee, Wis. Sta. A. 1911-12.
Racine, Wis. 1910.
Racine, Wis. Cooper Sta. 1911: 1917

RACINE, WIS.

AUG 3-10

6 PM

RACINE, WIS.

6-30 PM

JAN 30-17

COOPER STA.

Type K-8. Eight horizontal bars
in the killer, evenly spaced.

This type was widely used in
Wisconsin: the offices of use and
years seen are presented in the
table.

APPLETON

MAY 17-16

2-PM

WIS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

APR 21-16

5 PM

STATION, A

Columbia K-8 Table:

Year: 19--	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
APPLETON			13	14	15	16		18	
EAU CLAIRE						16			also known undated.
FOND DU LAC						16	17	18	
FORT ATKINSON							17		
JANESVILLE				14	15	16	17	18	
KENOSHA				14	15	16			
MADISON				14	15	16	17	18	
MARINETTE				14					
MARSHFIELD					15				
MILWAUKEE, STA. A.			13	14					
STA. C.				14	15				
STA. D.		12	13						
NEENAH				14		16			
STEVENS POINT				14		16	17		
SUPERIOR				14					

Listed are only those years that have actually been checked by Committee members; it is quite certain that the skipped dates exist and probable that many offices used the machine earlier or later than shown.

All examples in Groups 2 and 3 are from Wisconsin collections. The Committee welcomes the report of additional data on any of the foregoing groups or on any item of Wisconsin Postal Markings.

JOIN THE WISCONSIN POSTAL HISTORY PROJECT and aid this
interesting historical work. Write to the secretary for information and the
necessary blanks.....

RAY VAN HANDEL, Sec. and Treas.

221 Park Ave. Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Price of this bulletin 15¢ each.



Raymond D. Kershner * Photographer

Photo-analysis of Questioned Documents
Scientific Examination of Postage Stamps

1311 St. Vincent Street * Philadelphia 11, Pa.

May 26th, 1946.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.,
33 N. Fort Thomas Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I enjoyed and keenly appreciate your letter of May 15th and can readily understand your reluctance to branding as a fake an item which perhaps would justify such an extreme measure.

Regarding that 90¢ on a piece of paper. Unfortunately, I do not recall all the details of this particular item and cannot refer to any file as all my work for The Foundation is returned to them complete with all negatives. I do not keep any negatives or copies of photographs of any work done for that organization. However, unlike many pseudo experts and "Research" organizations, I readily admit that I do not know as much about stamps as I would like to (you see I'm no collector) and for that reason appreciate information and advice from men like yourself who really know their subject and are acknowledged authorities. My main field is the examination of "questioned documents" for attorneys, corporations, the courts, handwriting-experts, etc. This covers the field of questioned handwriting, alterations, erasures, substitutions, papers, inks, etc. etc., and my opinions are given only on the facts as I find them.

On this particular item it is quite possible that the results as shown by fluorescent examination and photography caused me to advise that the questioned inks fluoresced to the same degree and that it was my opinion they were the same. Like yourself, I use the Hanovia lamp and find it remarkably efficient. I also use a lamp designed for me by an engineer of the General Electric Company. This lamp supplements the Hanovia as it emits rays at a different wave-length. However, in my opinion there is but one method that will prove beyond any question of doubt whether two or more inks of the same color are the same. That is by having a spectroscopic analysis made of the questioned inks. Heretofore this was an impossibility insofar as Philately is concerned inasmuch as it required the destruction of a portion of the article being analyzed as it is necessary to vaporize the article; the spectroscopic analysis being made of the vapors. However, a new instrument and technique has very recently been made (there is only one instrument in the country at the present time) whereby the article to be analyzed is bombarded by X-rays which, in turn, are then analyzed. Thus, the article is not harmed one bit during the analysis. At present I am endeavoring to interest the owners of this instrument to make an analysis of items such as mentioned above. As yet I do not know how they will react to this nor what the cost of such an examination would be...no doubt it will be prohibitive. It would be interesting, however.



Raymond D. Kershner * Photographer.

Photo-analysis of Questioned Documents
Scientific Examination of Postage Stamps

1311 St. Vincent Street * Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq. May 26th, 1946.

I deeply appreciate the information and constructive comments contained in your letter and assure you that I will be most happy to cooperate with you in any way I can.

Sincerely,

Kershner

RDK-m

COPY

May 1, 1946

Dear Harry Lindquist,

I never wanted a row with Stan and did not pick one. I was merely one of his many old friends who he seemed to want to make sore at him. I tried to keep an open mind on the Jefferys matter long after I should have realized what was wrong. Probably more than once I tried to keep Stan from sticking his neck out when I had good reason to know it would do him nor philately no good.

Several times I have been approached to reprint the 10c 1847 plating, illustrations, etc., and have given the same answer every time, viz., that the Collectors Club has the sole right to do so. I have no intention of changing my opinion in this matter, or my position.

There was an innacurracy in my letter of April 28th. Instead of saying I could show dozens of "cold, hard" or "soft, warm," impressions from steel I should have said hundreds.

Official records which are available to anyone show a compelling reason why RWH&E proposed to use steel plates in 1847, and to my mind leave no doubt that steel was what they used. One of these days I intend to print these records, chapter and verse. Stan should spend more time digging into the records and less in digging into his imagination.

My interest is in finding what the facts are and publishing them. I try to avoid printing mere opinions or guesses as if they were provable facts, and when I have to resort to guessing I try to make it clear that I am guessing. How can I work with anyone whose ideas are so different? I take great pains to avoid contradictory statements, for contradiction only leads to confusion. An article of Stan's which doesn't contain at least one contradiction is exceptional. That is a statement of fact which I can prove.

Several years ago, out of a clear sky, I obtained a clue to the reason for using the 10c 1861 premier plate. Instead of rushing into print with it I kept still and intend to do so until I have better proof that it is correct. Nevertheless, it fits the facts better than any solution yet advanced and I believe it is probably correct. It is entirely different from any idea which has yet been printed. It was not my invention but came to me from an entirely unexpected source, without the writer himself realizing what he had struck. I think he will be surprised when I print the story.

Sincerely,

(signed) Elliott Perry.

United States Notes and Comments

BY PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

MORE CHATTER

Next to the 1847 5c, 10c and 1869 90c we believe the 2c so-called "Black Jack" is the most popular stamp among the early U. S. issues. We can still recall, how as a boy, the great pleasure we derived on receipt of our first copy of the "big head". Today numerous collectors have several volumes devoted to this stamp. The large head of Andrew Jackson instead of giving the stamp a top heavy appearance really gives us a striking design, differing from any United States stamp issued before or since. We have often wondered who was the ingenious soul who decided to break all precedents by giving us a stamp with a head so large that everything else is forgotten. Still on a close study everything else necessary to a satisfactory postage stamp is to be found. We judge the stamp was designed by a great admirer of Old Hickory.

What we have been leading up to is the fact that we have recently located an imperforate block of four of this stamp. It is on the regular paper but the gum used gives it a slightly greenish appearance. The block has full gum and the bottom pair has received an experimental cancellation consisting of a black "W". We have recollection of seeing such stamps in the Lord Crawford collection when this large accumulation reached America after its purchase by John Klemann but recall nothing further on the subject. We do not look upon it as an issued stamp but place it in the same category as the imperf. 1861 and 1867 grilled 3c stamps, which are often found imperforate. The variety must have been a very early print from the plate for every line is sharp and distinct.

Famous Americans in sets of 35 sheets are now bringing \$500 wholesale with blocks that sold for \$10 not so far back, now selling for nearly \$30. Face value of sheets, issued in 1940, \$102.90. A profit of nearly 400% in five years is not so bad. We only wonder where the buyers are going to make their profit when the dam breaks. The 3c Pony Express sheets, face \$1.50 in 1940, now selling at \$11 per sheet—about 550% in five years.

Early items like the 1875 and 1880 special prints of which extremely small quantities in the low hundreds were issued, going begging. To our way of thinking, that is not stamp collecting but speculation at its worst. We saw the last bubble break and bought late U. S. at 10% to 20% off

face. Remember the government does not redeem its stamps even at face value, so when quantities are thrown on the market they may be had at your own figure. We have always put away quantities of everything for our own trade but with these prices prevailing we are pushing our stock out as fast as we can count them. We started to sell the Famous Americans at \$400 and have been selling them upward ever since.

We sold the Farley sheets from \$250 per set up to \$450, then bought dozens of sets back at \$275. They are now climbing upward again and are selling around \$550-575. Boy, oh boy! we may be crazy but cannot believe we are. We are going back to the old saying—you can never go broke taking a profit.

We still maintain that the really wise collector is the one who buys his single and blocks if he can afford them and lets the sheets by the hundred go to the speculator.

A.

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(M. E. BOSLEY)

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WELWITSCHIA What's That?

An unusual plant growing in South Africa. It's stem is a woody mass rising to about one foot from which grow 2 leaves reaching lengths of 6 ft. These leaves then dry up and split but do not fall off and each year several flower stalks develop at their bases. This remarkable plant is depicted on the beautiful 10 sh. bicolors of *South West Africa* Nos. 155 and 156. If your collection does not boast these beauties, we can supply postally used copies at 50c each.

Approvals only if requested.

THE HAT CITY STAMP CO.
55M Lincoln Ave., Danbury, Conn.

Other new issues expected shortly are from *Costa Rica*, *Paraguay*, *Honduras*, *Lebanon*, *Peru*, *Nicaragua*, *Salvador* *Ecuador* and a new lot of *French Colonials*.

Another Stamp Dealer was robbed in New York City. A whole truck full of stock books, all loaded with the finest of material was carried away by burglars on the night of Feb. 28. Even the underworld realizes the value of stamps in all its branches.

A perusal of the *Philatelic Exporter*, published by N. K. Musson & Co. of London England, and which features buying ads of most of the European Stamp Dealers, is just full of ads reading "Wanted To Buy Air Mails, Mint & Used." Aerophilatelists are growing faster than most of us ever dream of. The demand for air mails in mint or used or on cover, is so great that it is just impossible to cope with it and any impartial observer will admit, that this is a sure sign of price advance, and a wonderful opportunity for a wise investment, but it is becoming harder and harder to obtain the older issues, which is a source of despair for the new collector.

Authentic Covers from President Roosevelt's Collection

Many interesting *Naval Covers* remain from the Roosevelt Collection.

Some of these were cancelled on *Battleships* sunk or damaged at *Pearl Harbor*, while others had been cancelled by *Submarines*, *Destroyers*, and *Cruisers* lost later in the war.

Some *Autographed* covers and various *Air Mail* covers also are available. A descriptive list will be sent upon request.

HIGHLAND STAMP COMPANY

PIKESVILLE 8, MARYLAND

American Stamp Dealers Association

...ge to sit
...ent *Airmail*
...the New York
...York City.

...discussion was "Why
...Mail Stamp Collectors
...ety to represent them and
...ts, and what shall be done

...y was said both pro and con, and
...upshot was a resolution, unanimous-
...adopted to constitute this body a
...founders committee, to sponsor an Air
...Mail Society, devoted to the interests of
...all collectors of air mail stamps, foreign
...and U. S., old and new, mint and used, or
...on cover.

Plans were made and individual committees appointed to lay the ground work for legal, organizational, promotional, editorial, financial and publicity campaigns. At the next meeting, tentatively set for March 14th, the reports of the various committees will be gone over and ways and means will be discussed to set the wheels in motion towards the foundation and bringing into actual being an honest-to-goodness Society, dedicated to the advancement of all things pertaining to Aero-Philately and catering to those members of philately who collect *Air-mail Stamps*.

So, it begins to look like a new era for the neglected Air Mail Stamp Collector. We shall keep you informed of all developments on this subject.

Dominican Republic just issued a new set of airm in Commemoration of their National Anthem. The face value of said set is \$1.80 U. S. Currency, the asking price is \$3.00 and up, at it's source. As the Dominican Peso has the same value as the U. S. dollar, it is suggested that you be careful of what you pay for these sets.

It seems that our friendly neighbor (Mexico) believes we still have lots of money left, after our stiff income tax payments, for they are going to issue another set of high denominations this month, the fourth such set in a row, and if they put this over, then we can expect a repetition in a month or so.

The new *Belgium* set of airm has arrived, composed of two values, a 6 and 8.50 (frank) rather of nice design and color, but most of them are off center.

The *Haiti* issue of Roosevelt Commemoratives is another set just received. This is a large issue, and should be a popular set, and there is no speculator or manipulator connected with it.

Used Air Mail

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...atelic Trends, the paper everyone is
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...from the first order of \$5. Compiled, Published and issued exclusively by [tf

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ECUADOR AIRMAILS Used

C1... .02	C34... .02	C52... .08	C67... .20
C2... .02	C35... .02	C54... .10	C68... .06
C3... .02	C39... .03	C55... .02	C72... .02
C4... .02	C49... .02	C56... .02	C73... .10
C10a... .25	C41... .02	C57... .02	C74... .49
C11a... .25	C42... .05	C58... .06	C83... .15
C15... .03	C43... .08	C59... .05	C84... .15
C16... .03	C45... .08	C69... .08	C87... .15
C17... .03	C46... .05	C61... .04	C88... .30
C18... .03	C47... .08	C62... .05	C89... .20
C25*... .18	C48... .02	C63... .10	C103... .12
C27... .02	C49... .02	C64... .10	C104... .25
C28... .02	C50... .02	C65... .20	C105... .35
C32... .02	C51... .08	C66... .15	C110... .04

NEW ARRIVALS

Columbia Used	
New Airmails, 5c value	.03
15c value	.05
30c value	.10
Czechoslovakia Mint	
62, .03; 63, .06; 64, .08; 66, .10; 67, .15.	
Dominican Republic Used	
RA1-RA4 set of 4 values	.30
Greenland Mint	
Semi-Official Commem., set of 5 vals.	.75
Ostland Mint—18 values	1.45
British Colony Packet 1000 diff.	17.50

ANDY REGA

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USED AIRMAILS OF SALVADOR

C3... .30	C44... .200	C72... .70
C4... .50	C45... .48	C73... .08
C5... .25	C46... .08	C74... .08
C6... .85	C47... .30	C75... .35
C7... .25	C48... .35	C76... .04
C8... .35	C49... .40	C77... .12
C9... .30	C50... .55	C78... .60
C10... .65	C51... .50	C79... .50
... .95	C52... .98	C89... .60
... .04	C53... .30	C81... 1.00
... .06	C54... .14	C82... 1.10
... .08	C55... .08	C83... 1.20
... .12	C56... .12	C84... 5.50
... .04	C85... .25	
... .25	C86... .12	
... .20	C87... .15	
... .20	C88... .20	
... .12		
... .15		
... .25		

ANCE

		Brimont Scott	
40	652	B178 Paris-Orleans	.35
39	653	474 Chappe	.15
45	654/8	B185/9 Cathedrals	.75
30	659	498 St. Denis	.10
35	660	497 Marshall Bugeaud	.15
45	661/79	477/95 Cock & Marianne	4.00
45	689/9	N1/10 Amgot Ist.	2.75
20	690/709	505/24 Liberty Dulac	2.25
25	710/57	Official sets of the Liberation Marshall Petain overprinted RF (see our next ad.).	
15	759	383B Iris 0.80 green	.04
45	760	384B Iris 1 f. blue green	.04
15	761	384C Iris 1.29 violet	.04
29	762	385B Iris 1.50 light brown	.04
20	763	385C Iris 2 f. dark brown	.06
20	764	385D Iris 2.40 carmine rose	.06
20	765	385E Iris 3 f. orange red	.07
50	766	385F Iris 4 f. blue	.10
15	767/70	499/502 Mercury ovptd. RF	.12
22	771	496 Chenonceaux 25 f.	.65
15	772	B199 Stamp Day	.11
30	773	503 Liberation blue	.10
30	774/83	N11/20 Amgot 2nd	.40
12	784/87	524/7 Coat of Arms	.08
12	789	528 Ceres 0.60	.03
30	790	539 Ceres 0.80	.02
12	791	531 Ceres 1 f.	.02
38	792	532 Ceres 1.20	.03
25	793	532a Ceres 1.50	.03
95	795	533 Liberty 1.50	.05
70	796	534 Liberty 2 f.	.04
22	797	535 Liberty 2.49	.05
35	798	536 Liberty 3 f.	.06
80	800	538 Liberty 4 f.	.08
1.25	802	539 Liberty 5 f.	.10
2.25	803	539a Liberty 6 f.	.12
22	805	540 Liberty 12 f.	.20
85	807	541 Liberty 15 f.	.30
55	808	537 Liberty 4 f. engvd.	.08
75	809	542 Liberty 20 f.	.30
17	810	542a Liberty 25 f.	.38
15	811	543 Liberty 50 f.	.75
11	812	544 Liberty 100 f.	1.50
85	813/4	545/6 Metz & Strasbourg	.17
19	815	547 Liberation red	.11
816	816	B191 Sarah Bernhardt	.15
817	817	B192 PTT war victims	.30
818	818	B193 Tuberculosis	.08
819	819	B194 Children	.14
820	820	548 France d'Outre-mer	.06
821	821	B195 Louis XI	.11
822	822	B196 Oradour	.14
823/26	823/26	B197/209 Ruined towns	.40
827	827	B201 Becquerel (new)	.08
828	828	B202 Fournier (new)	.08
FRENCH COLONIES			
		Monaco new issues, 13 values	6.00
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		New Caledonia Pict. & surch. (22)	4.00
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		Wallis Futuna Pict. & surch. (22)	4.00
		Marshall Petain, 48 values	4.50
		ML Petain surch. for Colonial Relief	6.50
		Defence of the Colonies, 72 values	15.00
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		French West Africa 1940, 40 values	18.00
		French West Africa 1942, 65 values	30.00
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		Monaco C2-C7	8.90
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		Cameroon C1-C7	4.00
		Reunion C2-C5	1.50
		Reunion C6-C13	4.00
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MONTREAL, P. Q., CANADA

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY

March 18, 1946

Our Readers' Column

Dear Mr. Stilphen:

Since sending you the 17c Special Delivery Variety for notation in *Mekeel's*, I have seen a full sheet. The sheet is the upper left hand sheet. The sheet is stamp I sent you with the ink blurb is the fifth stamp over of the bottom row, which would make it belonging to the center line block unless the Plate numbers are in the middle instead of top and bottom.

The sheet I saw was perforated all around with the Plate #23168 in the upper left hand corner with electric eye markers on the right hand trimming knife side. What I cannot figure out about this sheet is, with the electric eye markers on the right hand inside and if with the Plate number on the upper left hand side where are the center lines?

For further comment on this sheet, it seems that it may be consistent with further blurbs faintly seen on the bottom block, Plate number side. To my mind this is a sheet to look for, for further varieties as the sheet I finally got a look at has every indication of being the variety hunters paradise if he can afford to buy it and chase down the variety positions.

—Frank I. Morse

Dear Sir:-

About twenty five years ago I purchased a stock of unused Columbian stamps. Some of these I mounted in my collection and the others I placed in transparent envelopes and filed them in stock books. Recently I had occasion to check these stamps and found that on quite a few the gum had cracked and in so doing had cracked the stamp, making it worthless from a philatelic standpoint. In this same lot there were stamps that were without gum, and these stamps were as bright and attractive as when stored. This same day I received a sales list of unused stamps that listed two grades - those with o.g. and others at a reduced price because of straight edge, badly off center, or with a small thin spot in the gum.

This brought to my mind an article published in one of the philatelic magazines about ten years ago entitled, "What are we collecting Stamps or Gum"? And today when I see stamps listed as never hinged, hinged once, and with a reduced price for each hinge I am prone to want to ask this question again. Even the very best grade of hinge that I have been able to buy lacks a lot of being peelable. I have many good stamps that have an unsightly bump on them caused by an accumulation of these so called peelable hinges, but, if I remove this bump of hinges it will also remove a portion of this valuable (?) gum and hereby lower the value of the stamp accordingly.

I have always collected unused U. S. because I think that they make a more attractive page than the cancelled ones, but this gum craze has me in a quandry as to how best to mount my collection. Years ago we had the individual transparent pouches. They were highly recommended and guaranteed not to shrink. I bought the very best grade and remounted my collection but they did shrink and I lost several good blocks for interest on my investment. I went back to hinges again and find that they will not hold at all or hold with such a tenacious grip that nothing but steam will remove them. This

M

IF YOU

- #204-5 UPU Co
- #279 Farmer Plo
- #280 75th Anniv.
- #268-9 Red Cross n
- #B41-4 1927 Semi P
- #B49-52 1929 Semi P
- #B57-60 1931 Semi P
- #B69-72 1934 Semi P n
- #B81-4 1936 Semi P mint
- #B91-4 1938 Semi P mint
- #B96-9 1939 Semi P mint
- #B100-3 1940 Semi P used
- #B110-1 1941 Semi P mint
- #B124-5 1943 Semi P mint

HORTON is the home of ONE dryers, but unlike such establishments sent to the cleaners. Our prices interested in YOU. As for a copy you are at it, send for a copy of written by Lawrence W. Case in which on RUSSIA.

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HORTON S

POST OFFICE BOX 1853,

puts me back where I started. I would like to ask the gum addicts to please tell us how we are to mount our stamps so as to save the gum intact and at the same have the collectors privilege of looking at and enjoying our stamps.

Many of the later issues of commemoratives have gum that causes the stamps to curl despite the gum breaker marks. As an experiment I removed the gum from some stamps and placed them on my desk alongside others with gum. In a few hours those with gum were curled so tight that it was nearly impossible to stamp. The ones without gum were flat and unharmed. Yet I am told that these that wind up or accumulate their bulges of part hinges are more valuable in a collection than the attractive ones without gum. As I understand gum, it is placed on the back of a stamp for the convenience in using for postage, but I can't understand its philatelic value. After mounting a stamp we never see the gum itself, but we do see the cracks, bulges and stains that it causes on the front of the stamp.

Can some of your readers give us an article on the best way to mount our unused stamps and still retain their resale value.

—R. M. Tribble
Seneca, S. C.

Illustrated Buying List

George W. Wentz, Jr. of San Marcos, Texas, has issued an Illustrated Buying List of U. S. Stamps that collectors will find most convenient to use. All stamps are pictured with the buying price under each stamp. A unique idea that makes selling your stamps much easier.

pi
pi
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41

WANTED TO BUY—Any Stamp—Any Country !

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Foreign New Issues

J. AVERY WELLS, *Editor* — Box 30, Jackson Heights, New York.

on dealers and readers to make this department of vital interest. Credit is given to stamps or information. Comments and descriptions are the editor's.

— *Commemorative Air*
unexpectedly the first
Post series which is to
tenth anniversary of
the Panagra Air-
ced on sale May
lues to be re-
stamp is 90c
and shows
between

been found Imperforate. The values
are 1.20cr light gray brown, Map, and
5cr lilac, Portrait. The issue is said to
be 100. — Mr. K. Fatoullab.

France — *Postage* — Another
Postage value in the Arms and broken
Chain type is a 50c purple.



went into our collection was cut from the center of a strip of five. We liked the middle copy better and the dealer did not hesitate to cut the strip.

If you want to have pleasure out of stamp collecting and still have a satisfactory investment, we would suggest that you stick to the single and block. A few years back the mint early single and block were in demand and we bought the used copies and covers for investment as well as pleasure. Today everyone is collecting cancellations — not stamps—so we are selling used and again buying the unused copies and blocks which are available at less than a few years back. When they come back again, there will not be near enough to go around.

As a rule, we do not make suggestions as to what a collector should buy for one of the niceties of stamp collecting is that you can collect what you want and what gives the most pleasure. We cannot help expressing our thoughts when we see the novice putting away speculators' quantities.

When we see stamps available last October by the millions sell at double to triple face today and those of five years back with double the quantities bring even more, we can only say someone is crazy. Perhaps it is us.

May Plate Numbers

The following is a list of post stamp plate numbers issued during month of May, 1945:

No.	Denom.	Class	Sc
23281	6c	Air, E. E., Conv.	
23282	6c	"	
23283	3c	Ord. (book), E	
		New De	
23284	3c	"	

The following is stamp plate numbers issued during the month of

No.	Denom.	Class
23240	3c	Ord
23241	3c	
23242	3c	
23243	3c	
23201	3c	

23202
23203

United States Notes and Comments

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

WHAT TO BUY?

We have received a number of letters during recent months asking why we do not suggest stamps to buy for profit. While we have always believed that stamps make a most satisfactory investment and have proven this time and again in our own case, nevertheless we hesitate to recommend the type of speculation now going on in varieties of the last five years. Not only the speculator but many collectors as well are today buying in addition to a single and block dozens of extra blocks and more often sheets of the same stamp. This is not a healthy condition and from experience we cannot help but believe many are going to be burnt. We would suggest a mint single and block of each variety. Start with the issues now current and work backwards. In the long run this will prove a most satisfactory investment and will provide untold pleasure. Accumulating quantities of the same stamp is not collecting but speculating and the collector loses all of the pleasures of a real collector. We do not mind seeing the speculator burnt and burnt badly, but when a collector is hurt he loses his collector's interest and soon falls by the wayside. Many have forgotten that only a few years back speculators were offering stamps purchased from the Agency in quantities at 10% to 20% off face. Remember the Government does not redeem unused stamps. Imagine what would happen if all the flag stamps held were dumped on the market at once.

Judging from our own mail, specu-

lators are especially interested today in the 3c Pony Express, 3c Northwest Territory, 1c and 3c Park souvenir sheets, 17c flat plate, the Famous Americans with especial emphasis on the 5c Howe and 10c Bell and Riley. They are also after the Kansas and Nebraska series and more especially the 30c Trans Atlantic Air Mail.

We have been in the stamp business for years and know our profits have been most substantial and satisfactory. We have followed the rule of putting away a fair supply of everything without playing favorites. When the speculators buy, we sell and when they start to dump we buy and with the necessary cash on hand we can generally buy at our own price. Stamps, like women's clothing, run in styles. A few years back foreign and especially the classic issues went very cheaply. British Colonies were around $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ catalogue. The U. S. collector wanted the early cracked plates along with plate positions and varieties. Our two greatest students of early U. S. — Chase and Ashbrook — were then filling the papers with their important findings. You would read about them and then go out and try to buy them. Today, the writings have been put into book form and the volumes go on the library shelf and are only read when we have found something unusual and want to know what we have.

A few years ago early mint blocks were in great demand. Today the early cover is supreme. Not so many years before, and we can remember the day, stamps were torn from the cover and put in the album space and a dealer would break a block to sell a single copy. If you took the whole block you would get a slightly better price. We can recall that the first 1851 12c that

USED SETS

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249	18 1c-\$1, 19 stamps	84
51	2c Carmine	15.00
528-36	Perf., Imperf., Rossbacks, 7 stamps	3.54
538-46	Set of Compound Perfs., 7 stamps	8.88
547	\$2 Carmine and Black	1.10
548-50	1-5c Pilgrim, 3 stamps	1.15
551-73	$\frac{1}{2}$ c-\$5 1922 issue, 23 stamps	1.49
576-7	Imperf., 3 stamps	.73
578-9	1-2c Compound Perfs.	3.30
581-91	1-10c Perf. 10 Rotary	.57

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Syria, Postage & Airpost	(13)	3.95
Br. India, Muscat Comm.	(25)	9.00
Cyrenaica, C1-C5	(5)	5.75
France, 452-4, 3 v., 140, B130-4	(5)	3.65
Germany, 506-523	(18)	3.50
B171, 1.00, B193		.75
Gilbert & Ellice Ids., 40-51	(12)	3.00
Greece, National Youth Issue, post.		
427-36, airp. C38-47	(20)	11.25
Panama, Const. 1941, C67-71	(5)	3.40
Pitcairn Islands, 1-8	(8)	1.40
Southern Rhodesia, 56-63	(8)	1.08
Vatican, 91-98, E5-E6	(10)	2.30

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In a recent issue of the "Weekly" we published some notes, based on material supplied by Mr. A. H. Weber of Berkeley, California, pointing to what seem to be three distinct varieties or types of the re-engraved 1 cent stamp of 1882. Briefly these may be identified as follows:

- (1) Normal; bust clearly and sharply defined.
- (2) Base of bust clearly outlined by an uncolored line.
- (3) Heavy solid color below bust for a width of about 1mm.

There seem to be minor variations as well, but these three types are so distinctive that they can be identified quite readily without the aid of a magnifying glass.

We have been told time and time again that there is nothing new under the sun and such would seem to be the case with the discovery of these three types. We have an interesting letter from Mr. Louis G. Barrett, of Boston, — a veteran philatelist too infrequently heard from these days — who arrived at the conclusion that there are three distinct types of this 1c stamp some twenty-three years ago! Mr. Barrett places the order of the types as 3, 1, 2 — basing his inferences on the fact that the variety with heavy line of color below the bust also has heavy shading below the scrolls in the upper corners. When the shading below the bust was eliminated so was most of the extraneous shading below the arabesques. This seems to be a logical conclusion, but proof must await the production of marginal copies showing plate numbers—then the sequence of the changes can be definitely established.

Mr. Barrett also, by the way, identifies three distinct varieties of paper for this 1c stamp, viz.: (a) a fairly thick toned paper, quite opaque; (b) a thinner paper in which the impression shows through like a cameo; and (c) a medium opaque white wove paper.

But, to return to our discussion of the three types. When Mr. Barrett made his discovery he wrote the American Bank Note Company — under date of Feb. 14th, 1923 — submitted specimens of the stamps, pointed out the differences; and asked two specific questions, viz.: "(1) Is there anything in the records of your company to show that these alterations were the results of successive alterations or 'retouching' of the new die made by your company? and (2) If in the absence of any information in this respect, would you care to express an opinion as to whether such differences were probably due to 'retouching' or not?"

Under date of March 16th, 1923, a reply was received from the Company, signed by its then President, Mr. Daniel E. Woodhull, as follows:

"In reply to your communication of February 14th, I find by our records that in 1882 the American Bank Note

Company re-engraved for the United States Government 1c, 3c, 6c and 10c stamp dies. From these original dies, plates were made for the printing of the various denominations.

"Specimens 'A', 'B' and 'C' referred to in your letter were printed from plates made by the American Bank Note Company's original die.

"The marked difference in the stamps you call attention to is due entirely to the worn condition of the plates. In the process of steel plate printing the delicate work on the plate in time will disappear, intensifying therefore the heavy shading and solid blacks, as noted in specimen 'A'.

"We have no record of the one cent die while in our custody as having been altered."

The last paragraph is somewhat ambiguous, but probably the intention was to infer that the original die was not again tampered with after the original re-engraving.

In spite of this "official" statement, it seems quite obvious that wear of the plates is hardly an adequate explanation of such pronounced differences. Possibly they are due to alterations or touching up made on roller transfers; alterations that might be considered of insufficient importance to be mentioned in any of the Company's records.

The differences between these three major variations are obvious to the naked eye, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Barrett and Mr. Weber arrived at substantially the same conclusions in independent study made 23 years apart!

We also have a long letter on this same subject from Mr. Stephen G. Rich. He amused himself one evening sorting a couple of hundred of these

1920 Re-Value

The re-valued postal cards, UX32 and UX. Some of these are quite rare. For those who two special packets of mint cards, each card City is represented by two different types.)

UX32, 1c on 2c, red, Die I, 15 varieties of mint
UX33, 2c red, Die II, 30 varieties of mint card placed overprints, doubles, etc. A.....
Special combination, the two packets, containing UX33, for

FLAG S

We believe that many people will be glad and 20. We offer them below, thus:

We have had a few requests for prices margin only, showing the name. We have while they last, as noted below. On line, on

	Name	Top Name	Top Name	Top Name
	Sing.	Blk. of 10.	Blk. of 20.	
Poland	1.15	2.50	3.65	
Czech	.45	1.65	2.50	
Norway	.55	1.25	2.00	
Luxem.	.35	1.25	2.00	
Netherlands	.40	1.25	2.00	
Belgium	.35	1.25	2.00	

Complete set in top name block
Complete set in top name block
Complete set in full sheets ...

A copy of our U. S. and B. N. A. price

STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 38 (1

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION'S EXPERT COMMITTEE

By JAMES B. HATCHER

BY SEPTEMBER the Expert Committee of the recently chartered Philatelic Foundation of New York is expected to be holding its first meeting at its headquarters in the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York, to examine the first batch of stamps submitted for its expert opinions.

The certificate it will issue will represent not merely the judgment of one or two men, but will be a pooling of the opinions of several specialists. The Committee plans to avail itself of the best philatelic knowledge by consulting men who are outstanding authorities in their respective fields. Their reports will be carefully gathered and compared, and the Committee will add its own knowledge of the stamp in question before determining its final judgment.

Many of the stamps may have to be sent to distant cities to collect the opinions of some of the experts. If the stamp were a Brazilian item, the Committee might, for instance, send it to Chicago to ask Dr. Clarence Hennan to give his opinion on it. For an Afghan or Formosan stamp, the Committee almost certainly would turn to Winthrop S. Boggs for a report.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who is chairman of the Foundation, is also head of the Expert Committee, and Mr. Boggs started his duties May 1st as salaried executive of the Foundation and secretary of the Committee. The other members of the Committee have not been announced, but it is said that two philatelists who have been invited are willing to serve. And when possible members are discussed in stamp circles, one usually hears mention of Dr. Carroll Chase and Stanley B. Ashbrook. No members of the Expert Committee are or will be directly or indirectly connected with the sale of stamps. All committee members donate their services. Fees go to the advancement of the Foundation activities.

The Foundation trustees estimate that it will cost a minimum of \$6,000 a year to run the Expert Committee, and on this basis they have thought of fixing a fee of \$5 per stamp. There is a possibility that a sliding scale of charges, based on catalogue value, on whether the stamp is overprinted and on whether it turns out to be a counterfeit, might be considered. Such a scale is used by the Royal Philatelic Society of London which, incidentally, has agreed to offer extensive help, including certain duplicate files of its expertization data and photographs.

The \$5 fee, as Mr. Lichtenstein points out, will cover costs of filing, acknowledgments, registered postage, photographs and expert handling by expert men. The Committee seeks merely to become self-supporting and does not wish to make excessive charges. The fee may be reduced later if operating expenses prove less than anticipated.

For many patrons, the cost of the Philatelic Foundation certificate will be materially reduced. Plans are to offer special low rates to Sustaining and Life members of the Foundation.

The Committee expects to meet eight times a year, possibly once a month except during Summer. The frequency of its meetings will be determined by how rapidly stamps accumulate for its attention. It may not be considered advisable to ask distant Committee members to travel to New York to examine less than 150 to 200 stamps. Every effort will be made to give as prompt attention as possible to the stamps submitted.

The stamps submitted will be numbered by Committee Secretary Boggs, and the owner's name will not be attached, so Committee members who examine them will run no risk of being influenced by knowledge of ownership.

There is a possibility that the Committee might limit its field by accepting for examination only those stamps issued during a designated period. The Royal committee, for instance, declines to pass upon any stamp issued after 1913. This date however is not accepted or binding on the Foundation.

The use of the famous Luff Reference Collection has been granted the Committee through the courtesy of Hugh M. Clark, a trustee. Mr. Lichtenstein calls this "the greatest possible asset in New York City." Also the Committee will have the use of the Luff Room equipment and the world famous Philatelic library at the Collectors Club.

The first year of the Expert Committee has already been financed, with \$8,000 pledged directly for its support, aside from other sizable donations for the Foundation's permanent endowment fund. The Foundation hopes, however, to earmark \$10,000 for the Committee's use.

Four types of membership in the Foundation have been arranged. The "Founder" donates \$1,000, or pledges to give this sum within the first year of the Foundation's establishment, i.e., before March 16, 1946. This does not necessarily carry privileges of expertization at reduced rates, but gives the holder the honor and assurance of having a substantial share in starting this great undertaking, for which others are donating their time, and services, as well as money.

The "Life" membership of \$500 does give the holder the right to have a certain number of stamps expertized at specially low rates, and other privileges yet to be announced. The "Sustaining" membership, \$50 annually, gives the same privilege for a number of stamps. The "Subscribing" membership, \$5 a year, is for the average collector who wants to have a hand in supporting the Foundation. None of the members, not even a "Founder," has a vote in Foundation affairs, for it will be run exclusively by the trustees, who are: Hugh M. Clark, George R. M. Ewing, Robert L. Graham, Jr., Malcolm Johnson, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, H. L. Lindquist and Theodore E. Steinway.

The Philatelic Foundation is the materialization of the dream of a few prominent collectors and dealers; it hopes to answer the problems of many. This dream was first given form in 1926 by Julius Caesar Morgenthau who outlined a "College of Philately," embodying much

Chronicle of New Issues

By THERESA M. CLARK

According to all information available to us at this time, it would constitute a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act to buy, sell or possess any postage stamp issued after December 7, 1941, by any enemy government or by any enemy-controlled government.

In order to conform fully with the law as we understand it, Scott Publications, Inc. will discontinue the listing of all new issues of enemy countries or enemy-controlled countries until the war is over or until government regulations are changed.

This Chronicle is the First Supplement to the 1946 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue as published by Scott Publications, Inc.

It is published tentatively subject to final revision, including possible number changes and deletions, before being added to the next edition of the catalogue.

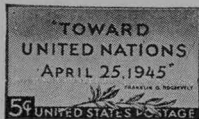
The prices given are supplied by Scott Publications, Inc. They are not to be understood as indicating that the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, Inc. can supply. We, of course, shall do all we can to supply stamps at the prices given by Scott Publications, Inc., but cannot guarantee prices or delivery.

Due to the unsettled conditions abroad, a number of items in this Chronicle remain unpriced.

We are now revising the Catalogue and preparing copy for the next (1946) edition. An occasional regrouping or renumbering cannot be avoided. If numbers in the Chronicle are not in sequence it indicates that there is to be a change in the next Catalogue and the Chronicle has been made to conform.

UNITED STATES.

United Nations Conference Issue.



"Toward United Nations
April 25, 1945"
A375

Rotary Press Printing.

1945 Perf. 11x10½. Unwmkd.

928 A375 5c ultramarine

Issued to commemorate the United Nations conference.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

BAHRAIN.

Stamp of British India

1943

BAHRAIN

Overprinted in Black

1944 Perf. 13½x14. Wmk. 196

41 A83 1a carmine rose

COOK ISLANDS.

Type of 1932.

Engraved.

1945 Perf. 14. Wmk. 253

117 A13 1p dark carmine &
black 4

EGYPT.

Type of 1944.

Photogravure.

1945 Perf. 13x13½. Wmk. 195

246 A77 4m deep green



King Farouk

A78

Photogravure.

1945 Perf. 13½x13. Wmk. 195

250 A78 10m deep violet

Issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the birth of King Farouk.



Khedive Ismail Pasha
A79

Photogravure.

1945 Perf. 13½x13. Wmk. 195

251 A79 10m dark olive

Issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Khedive Ismail Pasha.

NEPAL.

Type of 1935.

Engraved.

1935 Perf. 14. Unwmkd.

Size: 24¼ x 18¼ mm.

23 A4 32p dark ultramarine

of the idea now crystalizing in this Foundation, when he spoke at a stamp dinner.

A rather clear, pre-natal sketch of the present Foundation was drawn by Robert L. Graham, Jr., president of the Collectors Club, in a speech he gave at the American Philatelic Congress in Philadelphia last December. He described it as:

"A central, focal point for all things philatelic in the United States—a clearing house to give and receive information—a supreme source available to the public, where the beginner, the modest collector, the professional and the expert can turn with confidence for a final word on matters philatelic—a place for the housing and preservation of the priceless collections that exist in this country today—a supreme court for the determination of things good and bad in philately—a library available to students, with classification in the greatest detail of the available contents thereof—the establishment of a laboratory and an expert committee—facilities for the conservation, encouragement and possible management of philatelic exhibitions—reference collections—facilities for photostats and photographs—a philatelic propaganda bureau—and a magazine and publication department looking forward to the publication of articles, pamphlets and books of merit on philately. In other words, a *philatelic foundation*.

"We should plan to obtain some large, centrally located building. This should be of sufficient size for a number of meeting rooms, for an exhibition hall where, in appropriate frames, by countries, particularly fine collections will be permanently on exhibition and available to the public.

"Space should be provided for a laboratory to contain ultra-violet ray lamps, microscopes and all of that modern machinery used for the detailed examination of stamps. Here should be photostatic equipment and a reference collection for the use of an expert committee. These experts would be selected from a panel composed of the leading specialists and philatelists of the country. Here also should be assembled an accumulation of philatelic literature, i.e., a library as closely as possible on a par with that of the Collectors Club."

Speaking of the Foundation recently at the Collectors Club, Mr. Lichtenstein said:

"It gives us an opportunity to be of real use to stamp collectors and philately in general. The broad charter enables us to do everything that is *good* for philately. We can get to a pinnacle that we have never reached before in stamp collecting."

Any stamp lover who would like to help the Foundation in the great and manifold task it has undertaken may send his check to the treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway. Address all communications or inquiries to The Philatelic Foundation, 22 East 35 St., New York 16, N. Y.

Winthrop S. Boggs, who started his duties May 1st as salaried executive of the Philatelic Foundation and secretary of the Foundation's Expert Committee, has been associated with Eugene N. Costales on Nassau street for more than nine years.

America's Last Superliner

The Adriatic of the Collins Line Set a High Mark in Atlantic Luxury in the Mid-Nineteenth Century

BY W. MACK ANGAS

BY current standards the Collins liner *Adriatic* could by no stretch of the imagination be called a "superliner." A fair definition of this term today is: a vessel of over 50,000 tons' displacement capable of maintaining a speed of at least 28 knots on a north Atlantic passage. But words and phrases change their meanings, and a broader and more generally applicable definition of the term "superliner" might well be: any vessel designed and built to be the largest and fastest seagoing passenger vessel afloat or to approximate the size and speed of the vessel currently acknowledged to be the largest and fastest liner in the world. By such definition, the American merchant marine once boasted a fleet of superliners, the vessels of the Collins Line, which, in the early 1850's, were unquestionably the most popular steamers operating on the north Atlantic. Last, largest, and fastest of the Collins liners was the ill-fated *Adriatic*.

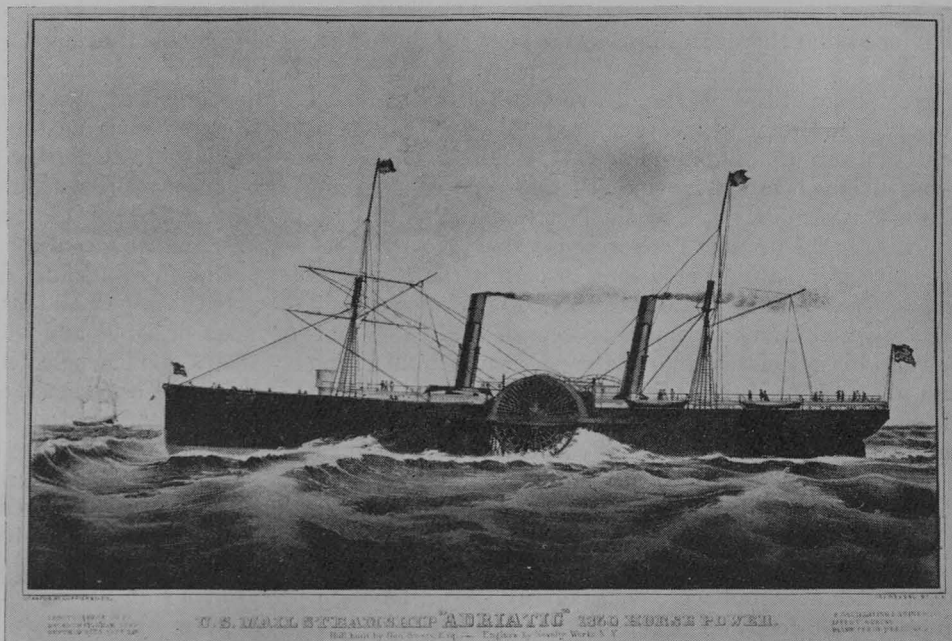
It is significant that the brilliant years of the Collins Line were contemporaneous with those of the clipper ship era, the golden age of the United States merchant marine, when Americans were vitally interested in sea-borne commerce and proud of the position of their country as the world's leading maritime nation. It is also significant that the Collins Line was forced to suspend operations and go out of business during the twilight years of the clipper ship, when the interests of the United States were naturally turning to the development of the West rather than to the further development or even the maintenance of sea-borne commerce.

The inception and organization of most large enterprises are usually known to be due to the energy and ini-

tiative of an outstanding individual. In general recognition of the fact that Edward K. Collins founded the New York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company and was its moving spirit, the organization was invariably known to the press and public alike, on both sides of the Atlantic, as the Collins Line.

Edward Knight Collins was born in Truro on Cape Cod in 1802. His business career commenced at the age of 15 when he got a job in New York and later served as supercargo on sailing vessels trading to the West Indies and Gulf. At the age of 20, young Collins joined his father's firm, then engaged in the shipping business in New York, and a few years thereafter became the head of an organization of his own, E. K. Collins and Company, operating sailing vessels to Caribbean and Gulf ports. In the middle thirties, Collins won wide recognition as a daring and successful innovator in the shipping business by branching out from the West Indian and Gulf trade and entering the Liverpool service with a new type of sailing ship in which he and one of his most successful captains had great faith. The circumstance that Collins' firm owned the fine packet *Shakespeare* probably suggested naming the vessels of the new line for famous personages of the stage and calling it the Dramatic Line. New ships ordered for the Dramatic Line by Collins combined the fine lines of the Baltimore clippers with the flat bottoms and hard bilges required of the cotton packets built to enter the shallow harbors of the Gulf. Collins was sure that the resulting hybrids would possess the speed of the Baltimore clippers and, to a limited extent, the carrying capacity of the New Orleans cotton packets.

The Adriatic as Carrier and Ives portrayed her. Her 40-foot paddle wheels could drive her at 15 knots when the complicated valve gear of her 5,000-horsepower oscillating engines was favorably disposed.



Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va.



Courtesy of J. Rich Steers

George Steers, 1819–1856, designer and builder of the *Adriatic* and better known as the designer of the yacht *America*

On the other hand, old shipmasters and experienced sailors — among them Brown and Bell, who built the new Dramatic Line ships — were equally sure that such flat-bottomed monstrosities would inevitably be slow and incapable of going to windward well enough to make good westward passages across the Atlantic. When the ships went into service, however, the conservatives got a shock, for in November, 1837, the *Garrick* reached Cape Clear from New York in 12 days, and in 1839 the four Dramatic packets made 12 westward passages in an average time of 28 days, an improvement of 12 days over the 40-day average of the early Black Ball liners.

The Dramatic Line was unquestionably an immense success, but when the British began operating steamships in competition with his sailing packets, Collins was unwilling to rest on his laurels as operator of the finest sailing vessels on the north Atlantic. The Cunard Line became a recognized success in the early 1840's, and Collins, being convinced that the steamship was the vessel of the future, set about establishing an American line that would be a worthy competitor of the heavily subsidized Cunard vessels. The Bremen Line, organized in New York on the basis of a subsidy bill passed in 1845, Collins dismissed as being doomed to failure by an unfortunate choice of European terminals and by the fact that the ships built for this service in New York were too slow. He urged the necessity of a subsidy sufficient to permit the construction of five steamers of 2,000 tons, 1,000 horsepower, and greater speed than any similar vessels afloat. In 1847 Collins and his associates secured the passage of a bill giving him an annual subsidy of \$385,000 for the construction of four ships of the type he had in mind, and accordingly he lost no time in setting about construction of them.

The Collins Line commenced operation on April 27, 1850, with the sailing from New York of the *Atlantic*. The *Pacific*, *Baltic*, and *Arctic* followed her into service. The ships, like those of the Cunard Line, were wooden paddle steamers, but were considerably larger, having a length of 300 feet and beam of 45 feet. They were also

materially faster and more comfortable than Cunard ships and in consequence became at once the most popular steamers on the north Atlantic, not only with American but with British travelers. Captain McKinnon of the Royal Navy, upon returning from New York to England on the *Baltic*, after having made the passage to America on a Cunarder, admitted the superiority of the Collins liner in the following words: "I am only doing justice to these magnificent vessels in stating that they are beyond any competition the finest, fastest, and best sea boats in the world. I am sorry to be obliged to say this, but as a naval officer I feel bound in candor to admit their great superiority. Their extraordinary easiness in the sea cannot fail to excite the admiration of the sailor. I never beheld anything like it. No sea ever came on board, and there was no violent plunging; the steaming of the *Baltic* was the absolute poetry of motion. . . . The reason why we allow brother Jonathan to beat us on our own element is patent to the world, the British model is far inferior to the American."

The financial success of the line did not, however, match its popularity with the traveling public, and within two years Collins and his associates were in difficulties which could be solved only by a substantial increase in the line's subsidy. In 1852 Congress increased the subsidy to \$33,000 a voyage with an annual limit of \$858,000, but accompanied the increase with the disquieting proviso for a reduction to the original figure at any time after December 31, 1854, upon six months' advance notice.

This sword of Damocles over the head of the line did not impair the popularity engendered by the fast passages of the Collins ships, but the line was dealt a crushing blow when the *Arctic* collided with a small French steamer in September, 1854, and sank off Cape Race with an appalling loss of life. Among those who perished were Mrs. Collins, her daughter, and the younger Collins boy. At once there was a hue and cry blaming the accident on Collins' demand for fast passages, and for a time it seemed that Congress might immediately exercise its right to reduce the subsidy. In an attempt to forestall such action, proponents of the line introduced legislation insuring the continued payment of the subsidy provided the line complete an additional ship. After bitter debate this measure was passed by both House and Senate, but President Pierce, a staunch advocate of governmental economy, vetoed it and thus left the future of the line dependent upon its ability to keep in the good graces of Congress. During the critical period which followed the sinking of the *Arctic*, the Collins Line was undoubtedly helped by the withdrawal from the Atlantic of most of the Cunard ships for service as transports in the Crimean War. In the meantime, work was progressing on the new Collins liner *Adriatic*, designed and built to be unquestionably the largest and fastest steamer on the north Atlantic.

As designer and builder of his superliner of the late 1850's, Collins selected George Steers of New York. He could not have made a more fortunate choice. Steers was born in Washington, D. C., in 1819 and when little more than an infant was brought to New York by his father. The boyhood of young Steers was spent in New York, where his father was engaged in marine construction of various kinds. At the age of 10, Steers built his first boat, a scow, eight feet long. At the age of 16, he built the sailboat, *Martin Van Buren*, which made an enviable record racing in New York waters. At 18, he (Continued on page 256)

POSTWAR OPPORTUNITIES

FOR

TECHNICALLY-TRAINED GRADUATES

If you are a technically-trained graduate of the class of 1941, 1942, 1943 or 1944 . . . if you entered military service without previous industrial connections . . . The Procter & Gamble Co. has a message of interest for you.

For many years, college men have made careers for themselves with this Company in the departments of Production Management, Chemical Research and Development, Plant Maintenance, and Mechanical Design and Development.

As America's largest manufacturers and processors of soaps, glycerine products, and vegetable fats and oils, this Company operates 29 factory and mill units in the United States and Canada. Each working day these plants produce one million dollars' worth of soap, shortening and oil.

During the past 15 years an average of one factory each year — at home and abroad — has been added. Postwar plans are to continue this growth and to expand Company operations into new factories with new products and far-reaching technical developments.

Procter & Gamble has been built by men coming up through the business. Factory Superintendents generally are young men. The Company believes in developing its main group of executives instead of hiring them from the outside.

We do not wish to distract your attention from your present very important assignment. But when you are ready to return to civilian life, we should like the opportunity to discuss with you the industrial opportunities this Company has to offer.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION

CINCINNATI 17, OHIO

THE MAGNESIUM PROSPECT

(Concluded from page 254)

This figure has been based on "optimistic" assumptions throughout, so that 51,500,000 pounds a year, as of five years after the war, may be on the high side of the probable range. But you don't have to be satisfied with this one figure only. A great variety of estimates are available. For instance, early last October at the first annual meeting of the Magnesium Association, two of the featured speakers were Willard H. Dow, President of the Dow Chemical Company, and R. P. Lansing, Vice-president of the Bendix Aviation Corporation. Dr. Dow sketched possibilities of our using up our entire capacity in the not too distant future, while Mr. Lansing estimated magnesium's early postwar market at roughly 20,000,000 pounds a year.

It is apparent that any estimate is a precarious thing, based as yet more on guesses than hard facts. It involves many important variables which cannot accurately be predicted. Pre-war sales of magnesium are practically useless as a base for any quantitative estimate of its future. The war has brought a tremendous growth of interest and experience in magnesium, so that our technology generally is equal to if not superior to any other in the world. Magnesium is being taken from the specialty shelf, and the campaign is on to push it into the mass markets.

AMERICA'S LAST SUPERLINER

(Continued from page 240)

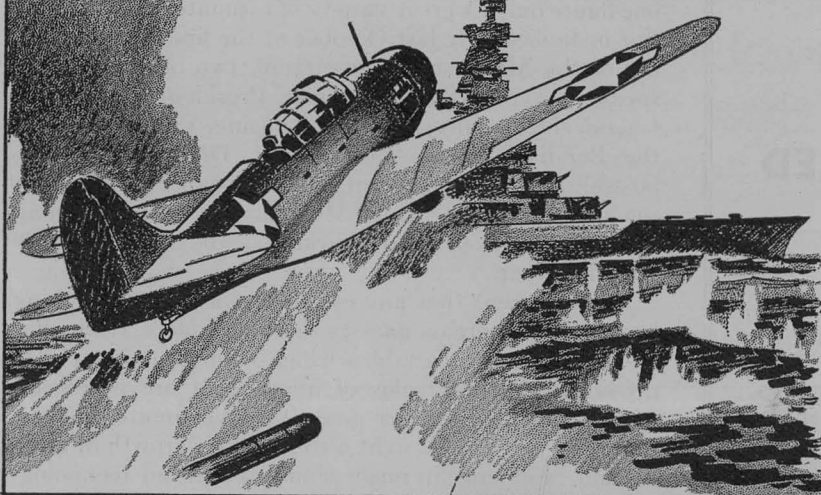
produced a 31-foot, fine-lined rowing skiff which weighed but 140 pounds, and in his early twenties he graduated to the construction of ocean-going vessels and was soon unquestionably one of the leading figures in the marine construction field in New York City. In 1848, as an employee of William H. Brown, Steers had much to do with the design and construction of the four original Collins liners, particularly the *Atlantic* and *Arctic*, for which he laid down the lines in the mold loft. Later he built several pilot boats which became famous for speed, and in 1850 he designed the *America*. He went to England on this famous yacht in the summer of 1851, and was a member of her afterguard when she won the cup which now bears her name. Later Steers was employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the construction of the *Niagara*, one of the largest and finest steam frigates built up to that date. To undertake the design and construction of the *Adriatic*, George Steers formed an association with his eldest brother, James R. Steers.

Steers's design for the *Adriatic* contemplated a ship of the following dimensions:

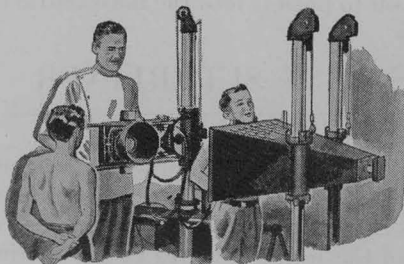
Length	354 feet
Beam	50 feet, extreme
Depth of hold to spar deck	33 feet 2 inches
Tonnage	5,888 tons (customhouse measurement)
Draft, loaded	20 feet
Draft, light	17 feet 1½ inches
Accommodations	350 cabin 200 second cabin 1,000 steerage
Freight	800 tons (measurement)

(Continued on page 258)

WONDER-WORKING WITH **ELECTRONS**



BOMBERS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA . . . There's a fabulous amount of magnesium . . . enough for 4,000,000 Flying Fortresses . . . in every cubic mile of sea water. To extract this vital metal from the ocean, vast quantities of d-c electricity are needed. An electronic device, the Westinghouse Ignitron, supplies this current by changing a-c to d-c — right at the water's edge. Ignitrons, with a combined capacity of more than 3,000,000 kilowatts, are now at work in magnesium, aluminum and chlorine plants, in electric railway systems, in mines, in many war industries.



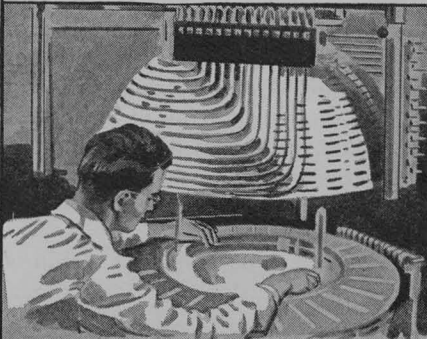
A NEW X-RAY machine, built by Westinghouse, makes possible the examination of 1000 school children daily — for symptoms of tuberculosis. X-ray pictures are taken by a 35 mm candid camera — at a cost of less than 1¢ per exposure.



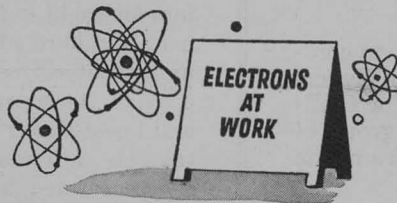
DUST TAKES A HOLIDAY . . . Dust-free air is absolutely essential in the assembly of optical equipment for our fighting forces. The Westinghouse Precipitron® electronic air cleaner automatically removes dust particles down to the size of 1/250,000th of an inch.



S-T-R-E-T-C-H-I-N-G THE TIN SUPPLY . . . Electronic high-frequency induction heating — developed by Westinghouse — helps save two-thirds of our war-scarce tin supply by flowing a protective tin coating, only 30-millionths of an inch thick, on steel strip.

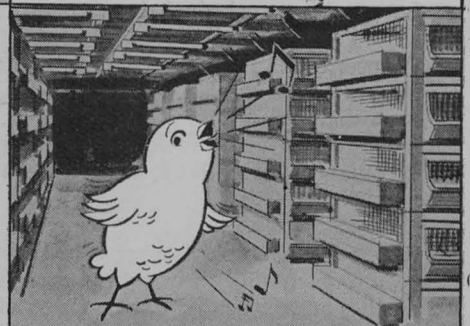


ELECTRONIC CHEMIST . . . The Westinghouse Mass Spectrometer analyzes intricate gas mixtures at amazing speed. In making synthetic rubber, for example, this electronic device cuts the time of chemical analysis from days to a matter of minutes.



Although one of the tiniest things in the universe, the electron is a gigantic force for the good of mankind. It is helping us to win the greatest war in history. It speeds production of goods for war and peace . . . brings entertainment into our homes . . . contributes to our health and happiness in countless ways. And wherever you find electrons at work you will find Westinghouse electronic research at the forefront!

*TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT . . . The Westinghouse Sterilamp®, an electronic device, deals sudden death to air-borne bacteria in brooder batteries — has reduced chick mortality by 50%. Sterilamps are widely used in restaurants, canneries, breweries, and many other industries.

Tune in:
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Sunday 2:30 pm, EWT, NBC

Westinghouse
PLANTS IN 25 CITIES OFFICES EVERYWHERE

Tune in: **TED MALONE**
Mon. Tues. Wed. Evening,
Blue Network

DO YOU MAKE:

RADIO, SOUND AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT?

Loud Speakers	Phonograph Cutting Heads
Headsets	Phonograph Pick-ups
Microphones	Vibration Pick-ups
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147 EAST ONTARIO STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Specialists in the manufacture of ALNICO PERMANENT MAGNETS

AMERICA'S LAST SUPERLINER

(Continued from page 256)

Steers built the hull of wood, the floor timbers being of oak, 22 inches molded depth and sided from 13 inches to 16 inches. The frames were spaced from 33 to 36 inches apart, center to center, and were diagonally strapped with wrought iron $\frac{7}{8}$ by 5 inches. Planking of yellow pine varied in thickness from 12 inches at the garboards to six inches at the sheer strakes.

As work progressed on the big wooden hull, it was known that Cunard was building a rival of slightly smaller tonnage but considerably greater length and that the new Cunarder, to be named *Persia*, would be an iron paddle steamer. The *Persia* came out first, sailing from Liverpool on her maiden voyage in January, 1856, at about the same time as the Collins liner *Pacific*. The *Persia* made a slow trip, delayed by ice. The *Pacific* was never heard from. The question of reducing the subsidy was promptly revived, and in this unfriendly atmosphere the *Adriatic* was launched in April, 1856, at once becoming the largest vessel afloat.

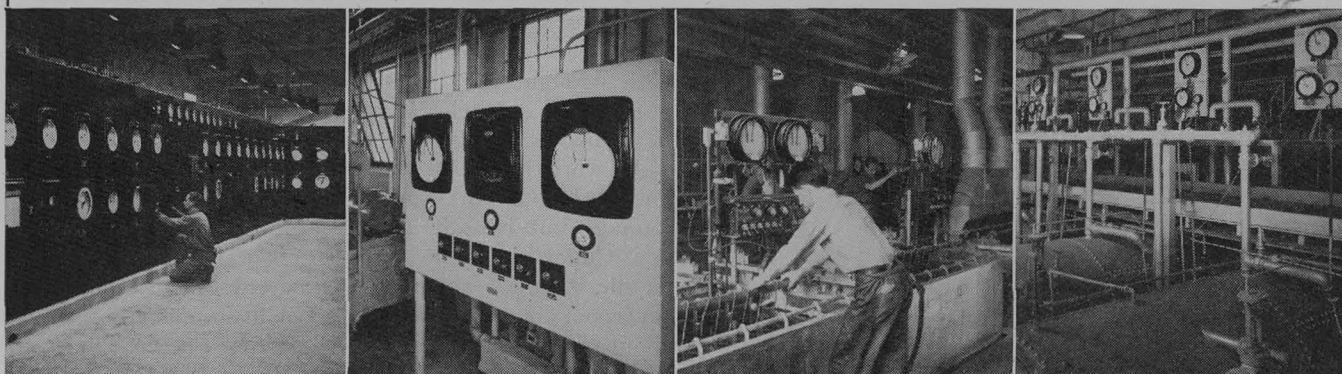
George Steers personally supervised the launching of the *Adriatic*. Contemporary newspaper descriptions enlarge upon the huge size of the vessel, the beauty of her lines, the fine workmanship of the hull, and the impressiveness of the spectacle of the launching, which was enhanced by the launching of the steamship *Cuba* from Webb's yard shortly before Steers released the *Adriatic*. When the *Adriatic* was finally released, her hull slid smoothly down the ways into the waters of the East River, but arresting gear in the form of anchors provided for checking the run of the ship proved inadequate, and she crashed into a wharf at Williamsburg, doing some damage to the pier but little to her hull. After launching she was immediately taken to the balanced dry dock to be coppered, following which operation her machinery was to be installed.

Machinery built for the *Adriatic* by the Novelty Iron Works of New York had unusual features, two of which led to much of the trouble which dogged the ship's career. The engines were of the two-cylinder oscillating type, designed to indicate 5,000 horsepower, the bore of the cylinders being $100\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the stroke 12 feet. The cylinders were placed diagonally, but to avoid stresses which would be produced in a long crankshaft running the full width of the ship when the wooden hull "worked" in bad weather, there was a separate shaft for each paddle wheel, each shaft terminating at its inboard end in a crank which engaged the piston rod of one of the oscillating cylinders. These two cranks were connected by a drag link which insured that the two cylinders of the engine and the two side wheels would work together, but permitted a certain amount of flexibility. Oscillating engines were not unusual for large paddle wheel vessels at the time the *Adriatic* was built, but the engine of the *Adriatic* was fitted with valves of a new and untried type which proved very troublesome.

These valves, designed by Horatio Allen, consisted essentially of long plug cocks, the plugs having a very slight taper. The valves were opened and closed by a partial rotation of these plugs, but such rotation could not be effected without first giving the valves a slight longitudinal motion to free them from their tight tapered fit.

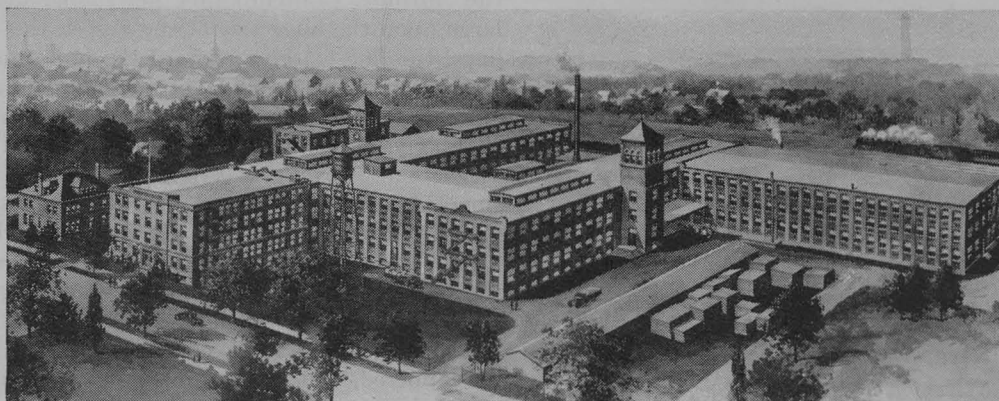
(Continued on page 260)

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Our extra quality sash cord, distinguished at a glance by our trade-mark, the colored spots. Especially well known as the most durable material for hanging windows, for which use it has been specified by architects for more than half a century.

AMERICA'S LAST SUPERLINER

(Continued from page 258)

After each rotation, of course, a valve had to be returned to its normal position longitudinally. The complication of the gear necessary for imparting this motion to valves mounted on oscillating cylinders and for providing at the same time a variable cutoff, can be better imagined than described. The engine of the *Adriatic* was also unusual in its use of a surface condenser which furnished fresh water to the eight large boilers containing a number of vertical water tubes, two inches in diameter. The boilers furnished steam to the engines at a maximum pressure of 26 pounds per square inch and were fitted with a total of 48 furnaces; it was estimated that coal consumption of all the furnaces would be about 100 tons a day. The capacity of the ship's bunkers was 1,200 tons, giving her sufficient fuel to steam at full speed for 12 days.

When the *Adriatic* was launched, Collins and Steers hoped to have her in service to catch the profitable summer business of the year 1856, yet trouble with her machinery proved so serious that not only the summer of 1856 but also most of 1857 passed before the ship was ready to sail. The unusual valve gear proved almost unworkable, and in addition much trouble was experienced with the surface condenser. At one time plans were made to remove the entire installation of Allen's plug valves and to substitute a type of poppet valve and variable cutoff gear which was proving satisfactory on many American beam and side-lever engines. The substitution, however, proved impracticable, and the engineers of the Novelty Iron Works and the Collins Line returned to the task of making the Allen valves workable.

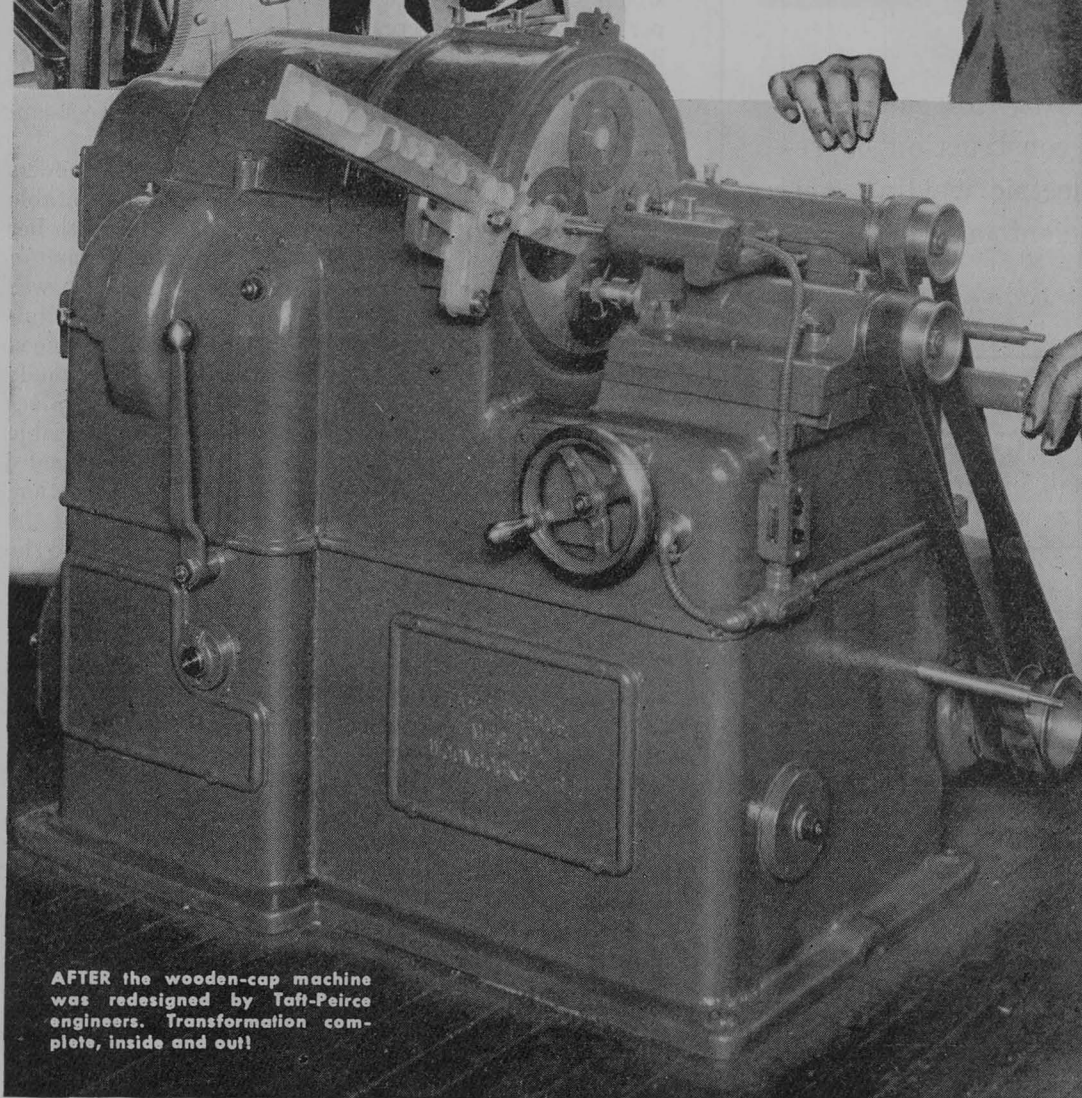
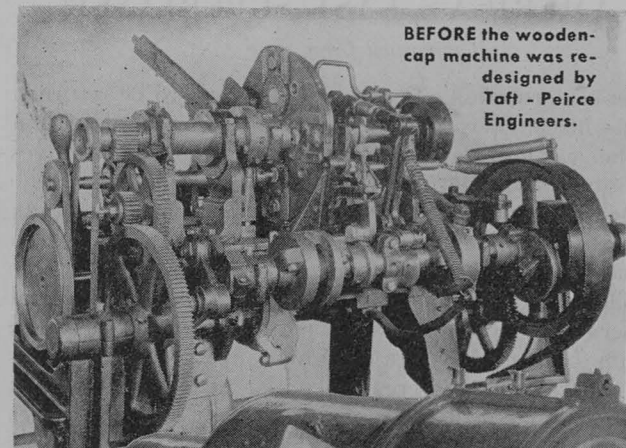
In August, 1856, the *Adriatic* then not having left New York for Liverpool on her maiden voyage, Congress sealed the fate of the Collins Line by serving notice of its intention to reduce the subsidy. Collins decided to go down fighting, however, and on November 21, 1857, the *Adriatic* cleared from New York for Liverpool with 38 first-class passengers in accommodations capable of holding over 300 in comfort. There was a final exasperating delay due to trouble with the valve gear after the ship had actually cleared, and she did not leave New York Harbor until the 23d. When once the *Adriatic* got to sea, she proved fast and comfortable, on some days reaching the almost unheard-of speed of 15 knots in the open Atlantic. The voyage to Liverpool was not, however, an unusually fast one, the ship reaching Point Lynas at 9:00 p.m. on December 3, after a run of 10 days 4 hours from New York. Had she proceeded direct to Liverpool, the passage would have been made in about 10 days 8 hours, but Captain West, in consequence of bad weather, prudently decided to lay to for the night off the mouth of the Mersey and did not get under way to ascend the river until nearly high water of the next flood tide. Upon her arrival in Liverpool, the *Adriatic* was greatly admired for the beauty of her lines and the luxury of her appointments. These, however, were characteristics incapable of doing much to bolster up the tottering finances of the line, and in January, 1858, after the return of the *Adriatic* to New York, the Collins Line suspended operations.

The end of the Collins Line was undoubtedly hastened by the fact that the late months of the year 1857 and the early months of the year 1858 were marked by a serious

(Concluded on page 262)

BEFORE the wooden-cap machine was re-designed by Taft - Peirce Engineers.

"Here's how
TAFT-PEIRCE
redesigned my
machine"



AFTER the wooden-cap machine was redesigned by Taft-Peirce engineers. Transformation complete, inside and out!

This manufacturer's machine, which made wooden caps and closures for bottles and containers, was getting left in the ruck by newer and more versatile machines which could produce plastic caps in quantity and in color. So he decided to pack up his trouble and *Take It To Taft-Peirce.*

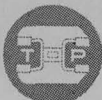
Taft-Peirce Contract Service engineers redesigned the old machine from the

ground up, gave it new efficiency, modern appearance, far greater capacity and finer quality of product.

This is one of hundreds of chapters in the case-book of the Taft-Peirce Contract Division, covering everything from the design of a single tool or part, to the design, tooling, and production of complete machines *in quantity.*

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Weights only 132 lbs. Calibrated with Morehouse ring for split accuracy. Stands only 37 inches tall. Easily motorized and can be used with extensometer if desired. For rounds, flats, or special shapes. Precision built yet low in cost. Send specimen for price quotation. Delivery only 10 to 14 days! Write for illustrated 8 page folder in color.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AMERICA'S LAST SUPERLINER

(Concluded from page 260)

financial panic affecting not only the United States but practically the entire civilized world. This, in combination with the reduction of the subsidy, made it impossible for the line to continue in business. All the ships of the company were sold at auction on April 1, 1858.

In 1859 the *Adriatic* was placed in service for a short time between New York and the port of Aspinwall in Panama. She did not, however, prove profitable in this service and was again laid up. The *Adriatic's* final appearance in the north Atlantic service was as a ship of the Galway Line, an Irish organization which attempted to operate a fast express service between the port of Galway in western Ireland and Halifax. The *Adriatic* was transferred to British registry before being placed in this service, in which she distinguished herself by some remarkably fast passages. Unfortunately, she was not supported by running mates of equal caliber, so that the line suffered the fate of all transportation organizations which cannot maintain a reputation for reliability, and was forced to suspend service. After the Galway venture the *Adriatic* was laid up for some time in England and was then converted into a sailing vessel, as such making a few voyages from England to San Francisco. Later she became a storage hulk on the west coast of Africa, where she existed at least until the early Nineties.

Though a failure, the *Adriatic* holds a position of considerable interest in the history of the ocean-going steamship. Not only was she the last American vessel built to be the largest and fastest liner on the north Atlantic, but she also had the largest wooden hull ever built for service on that ocean and one of the largest wooden hulls ever built, her size having been exceeded by only one or two Pacific Mail wooden paddle steamers built nearly two decades later for service between San Francisco and Yokohama. The *Adriatic's* failure was due partly to financial conditions for which her designers were in no way responsible. It was also, however, partly due to the fact that the ship embodied some features which were outmoded and other features which were so new as to be practically untried. The wooden construction of the *Adriatic* was unquestionably a mistake. She could have been built of wrought iron, the iron steamer *Michigan* having been built on the Great Lakes at least 12 years before work was commenced on the construction of the *Adriatic*. On the other hand, the use of a new and untried type of valve gear on engines of unprecedented size no doubt contributed largely to the failure of the *Adriatic*, in view of the fact that her short career was persistently marred by engine trouble.

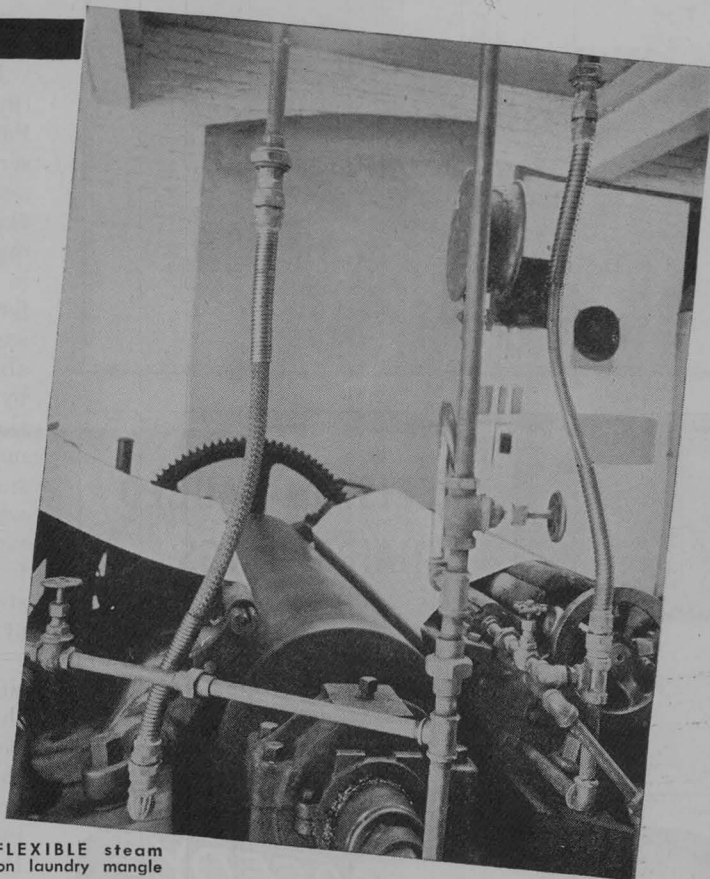
Though the withdrawal of the United States from the express luxury liner business on the north Atlantic over 80 years ago is almost unquestionably indicative of what might be called a lack of national interest in the merchant marine, it is probably fortunate that we possess no ships of this type at present. After the war, people willing to pay premium rates for fast passage across the Atlantic will almost certainly go by air. The postwar liners with the greatest future will therefore probably be large — but not extremely large — comfortable, moderate-speed ships such as the *Manhattan*, *Washington*, and *America*, unquestionably three of the most successful liners of the late pre-war period.

PENFLEXWELD

CORRUGATED FLEXIBLE ALL-METAL TUBING

for **SAFE** conveying of your air, oil,
steam, gases and volatiles at

High Pressures



PENFLEXIBLE steam
line on laundry mangle

PENFLEXWELD is a one-piece, one-material jointless flexible Tubing. Its corrugated construction expands and contracts with temperature alternations . . . provides flexibility and develops high resistance to bursting, cracking and crushing. Finished outside and inside diameters are equidistant from the mid-thickness line of the plain tube wall, providing you with a uniform wall finish that resists fatigue, pressure and prevents seepage.

PENFLEXWELD is a high-pressure Tubing. Standard Braided and Protective Sleeve Types have bursting pressure range from 12,500 psi in 5/32" I.D. to 1,150 psi in 2" I.D. Pressure range may be increased with special braids.

PENFLEX COUPLINGS for **PENFLEXWELD TUBING**.

SOLSEAL—for general use—designed for service where temperatures do not exceed 250 degrees F.

METSEAL—for high temperatures—a positive metal-to-metal joint. No packing used, metal must break or melt before joint separates.

PENFLEXWELD TUBING and COUPLINGS are described in Bulletin 90 C. Write for it.



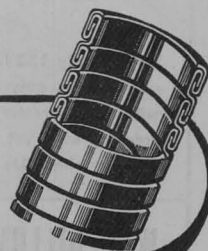
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7211 POWERS LANE

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PHILADELPHIA 42, PA.

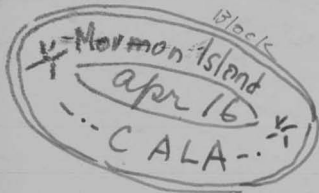




No Year
Butt Ent

Black
PAID 6
Fwd 5

Mr ALONSO Perry
Auburn
Mormon Island



Cala

EARL ANTRIM
319 HOLLY
NAMPA, IDAHO

Apr. 25, 1946

ANS
MAY - 1 1946

Dear Mr. Ashbrook, sorry I have been so long in answering your letter, but just arrived home tonight as your letter came the morning I was leaving & I was so busy in N.Y. I just haven't had time to write letters, was sorry you didn't get enough out of the collection as after being in N.Y. I am sure that at least 8 of those covers would have brought over what I was asking. But that's all water under the bridge any way if the party you sold them to wants to sell the Southern Little for \$2.00 send it along. I found a man in N.Y. who will give me \$2.50 for it which I believe is more in what they should be selling for. At least I'll buy it back for that & make money on the deal.

I am enclosing 3 covers can you tell me anything about them? Why the W.F. Stamp was put on the W.F. cover. The rates etc on the Woman cover I can't figure this all out. & The Persian cover I never saw these markings before. "19" "24" & "38"

I was in hopes I could get down to Ky. to see you on this trip but hotel accommodations were so hard to get I was afraid to tackle it. Tomorrow

I'll drive back & then get to visit with you.
I bought a collection of confederates from Fox
which he purchased from a Mr. Hollowell who
purchased a number of the covers from you. The
covers were all fine condition just what I am
buying now. railroad, packets, prisoners
& patriots & a college, a mighty nice collection
& on the way back I stopped in Chicago & there
purchased the Idaho Territorial from the close
collection of Territorials which Sampson is selling.
If you ever come across an Idaho Western
or Territory please let me see it.
I hope the check will repay you for time
on the Express collection & if the S.C.U. is
for sale would like to have it.
Wish I could have seen you on this trip.

As Ever

Earl Anthony

May
April 1st, 1946.

Mr. Earl Antrim,
319 Holly,
Nampa, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Antrim:

Many thanks for yours of the 25th enclosing check for \$50.00 which I assure you was much appreciated. I will try and return the favor. The buyer is a good friend of mine and I did not want him to think that he was being charged prices beyond all reason. I suppose that many collectors do not fully appreciate the fact that the present inflation has greatly affected philatelic values, and hence they get the idea that they are being held up and robbed. I doubt if he would be interested in selling the S.L. Unpaid cover, but nevertheless I'll write him.

Regarding the three covers that you sent me. The W.F. & Co. cover probably originated at some remote California post office and was entrusted to W.F. & Co. to transmit. The W.F. & Co. stamp insured delivery as stated: "To be dropped in New York Post Office." This stamp was sold at a price to include the 10¢ postage and the W.F. & Co. fee. At the San Francisco office it was handstamped in blue and the 10¢ 1861 applied. The letter was carried east, via Panama, by a W.F. & Co. Express Messenger. These messengers carried "Treasure", i.e., gold, valuable express and mail such as this cover. The cover could have originated in San Francisco but generally an item like this originated elsewhere.

Re - the Mormon Island cover. This originated in the east and was sent at the prepaid 1851-1855 rate of six cents to Mormon Island, Calif., where it was forwarded to Auburn, Calif. at the local unpaid rate of 5¢. Thus 5¢ was due on delivery. I cannot make out the post office of origin nor the state. I am no authority on Western Franks but my guess is that when the letter reached Auburn, it was handed over to W.F. & Co. to deliver to the addressee, who was no longer residing at Mormon Island. Miners moved from one camp to another and this Mr. Perry probably gave W.F. & Co. an order to the P.M. at Mormon Island to deliver his mail to W.F. & Co. who would transmit it to him.

Re - the third cover. This was a single rate letter from London to New York in 1864 sent from London unpaid. The "19 cents" was applied at London and represented the British share of the 24¢ to be collected in New York. Due to the Civil War, gold was at a premium, and international settlements were in gold, hence the New York postmark stipulated that the sum due was 24¢ in gold or

#2. Mr. Earl Antrim, April 1st, 1946.

58¢ in U. S. Notes. This letter was conveyed by a Cunard ship, hence "Br. Pkt" in the N.Y. postmark.

Stampless covers such as this one are most interesting and they are not rare, generally bring about a dollar each. Believe me when a collector obtains a proper appreciation of rates and markings, philately really becomes a most interesting avocation.

The 24¢ rate was divided as follows:

British domestic	3¢
Sea carriage	16¢
U. S. domestic	5¢

On each piece of mail, an accounting was kept. If conveyed in a British Packet, the British share was 19¢, ours 5¢. If conveyed in an American Packet our share was 21¢, the British 3¢.

I am sorry that you were not able to stop off here on that eastern trip but I trust that you will make a return trip at an early date.

I am glad that you obtained some of the covers from the Hollowell collection. I sold him quite a few nice "Packet" covers and also a small lot of Confederates. I was also pleased to learn that you got some nice Idaho Territorials from the Chase collection. I haven't a thing in Idaho, and I do not need to tell you how very scarce such covers really are.

We moved last Monday and we are in a terrible mess. When I get straightened out I'll send you some Packet covers.

With best regards -

Cordially yours,

Dear Stan: I didn't want you to miss all the things Mr. Phil had to say about you—the nice things that is. So here is my copy of Mekeels. I don't need it back.

United States Notes and Comments

BY PHILIP H. WARD, Jr.

MORE CHATTER

A stamp will be issued on June 1st to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the adoption of the first state Constitution by Tennessee. A stamp will follow for Missouri later. Being the President's home state the occasion should be celebrated in some unusual way. Mr. Eugene N. Costales has shown us an 1861 30c reissue from his next sale with a sharp distinct New York supplementary mail cancellation. Most of this series are unknown to us in cancelled condition. Mr. C. H. Chappell advises that he had located the 1933 80c light green wine stamp, rouletted $3\frac{1}{2}$ similar to the 1916 series. We believe if sufficient study were given to these stamps that complete sets could be found rouletted both $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 7.

We have been told that all four of the high values \$20, \$40, \$50 and \$100 in the reissue have been seen on the West Coast. To date we have only seen the \$20 and \$50.

We have just located an Express Mail cover cancelled "Fort Jessup La. Apr 24" (1838) in blue. It is addressed to Major J. H. Hook, Washington, D. C. Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook is looking for a home with-

BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS

Devoted to one of the most popular of all the special groups, this beautiful illustrated 128-page catalog lists — from Aden to Zanzibar — the 20th Century Issues of the British Commonwealth of Nations. So far as we know, "British Empire Stamps" is the only publication of its kind in the world; and since it is backed by what we believe to be the most comprehensive existing stock of British 20th Century issues, we feel certain you will find it invaluable: both as a reference list, and as a convenient source of supply — at favorable prices — for these attractive but none-too-plentiful stamps.



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H. E. HARRIS & CO. · Transit Bldg. · BOSTON 17, MASS.

Fine Stamps for Discriminating Collectors

in a radius of 100 miles of Washington or Philadelphia. We wish him luck for we would like to see him in the East.

Some few months back one of America's foremost students of early United States issues, recipient of some of the world's most important philatelic medals, was dropped from the Royal Society because he was no longer considered an "amateur". While he has collected all his life and has possibly done more in the way of philatelic research than any man living, nevertheless they have considered the fact that he has disposed of a few stamps in behalf of several friends, hence classifies him as a professional. What we would like to know—who is an amateur? A man can make collection after collection and then sell them direct to a collector and be considered an "amateur" but if he breaks the collection and sells them piece by piece, he is then considered a professional. We contend that not one collector out of ten is a real amateur and this applies to some of our foremost collectors. We can recall, however, two collec-

tors who have never sold a single stamp except through a professional. One of them had a few blocks which his best friend wanted at \$20,000. Did he sell them direct—no—he turned them over to a professional to sell to him and thus handed the dealer a \$2,000 commission. This collector in our mind is a real amateur. How many of them are there? Few, we would say. Apply such a test to the membership of one of our well known foreign philatelic associations who permits amateurs only and we would say that their membership could be counted on your hands.

The Philatelic Foundation recently organized in New York, permit only amateurs on their expert committee. Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook writing in his *Research Bulletin*, from which we quote by permission, states:

"I have gone into this subject in some details because of the rule laid down by the Philatelic Foundation of New York, which makes eligible for membership on their 'Expert Committee', none but 'amateurs.' May I ask if there exists any reason, why we in America should ape the Royal Philatelic Society of London?"

In a recent auction our attention was called to an Atlanta Provisional not heretofore known, namely the "Atlanta Geo PAID 5" Scott's #E1 printed on pink paper. The cover happened to be patriotic with an eleven star Confederate flag waving over a tent and cancelled Atlanta Ga Jul 7 1861. In the same sale there was one of the most attractive Confederate patriotics that we have ever had the pleasure of noting. It showed a scene in blue entitled, "Bayonet charge at the taking of Fort Donelson." A pair of the 5c locals is tied to the cover with a blue Dublin, Va. postmark.

"Now Cometh Noes Flood"

Or so it seemed to us after our recent ad in Mekeel's for

Black Diamond Stamp Mounts

In all our business history we have never had such a response or such a flood of orders. In consequence, because of current shortages, we have gotten far behind in our deliveries. We are gradually getting caught up and sincerely thank our customers for their patience.

We are, of course, anxious for new customers for these wonderful mounts, but delays in delivery of from two to four weeks may be expected, until we can again build up a reserve.

We have Sample Packets on hand, at 25c each. With these comes a list of sizes and prices, with a description of the mounts and how to use them. The list will be sent separately on receipt of a 3c stamp. For those who did not see the former ads, the BLACK DIAMOND MOUNT is a cellulose acetate mount, of plate-glass transparency, with black background, made to fit all singles and blocks of United States stamps. It is, we think, the finest stamp mount to be had at any price. As full details are set forth in the Price List, we regret that under present conditions we cannot enter into any correspondence regarding these mounts.

Why not get into our popular FAMOUS QUOTATIONS Contests? The first person to send in the source of the quotation heading this ad will receive a packet of 50 BLACK DIAMONDS free.

ROBERT FULTON STAMP COMPANY
1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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The 1940-45 pages for The Marquette Sectional Album are available as follows:

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Space No. 1031 to Roosevelt
Series inclusive, post free..At 48c

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U. S. Sec. 2, 4 pages Air Mail..At 21c
U. S. Sec. 3, 6 pages Ducks...At 21c

Remit in 1c, 2c, or 3c stamps for the pages desired.

UNITED STAMP CO. 22 W. MONROE,
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- (1) 500 U. S. (100 var.), 1861-1945... \$1.00
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 (5) Scott's, 572, 573, 833, 834... 2.00
 (6) 40 diff. U. S. cut square env... 1.00
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Airing The Air Mail

The New Air Mail Society is now a definite fact, having been incorporated in the State of New York on the 12th. of April 1946 as a non profit organization, and named AERO-PHILATELISTS INC. They will function as a collectors society, as no dealers will be eligible to vote or hold office although they may become members and use advertising space in the Society's publications. Aero-Philatelists Inc. shall publish a bi-weekly news bulletin, but as soon as it is practically possible, this will definitely be put on a weekly basis. They also aim to publish a quarterly magazine, which will contain illustrated articles based on research, authenticity, classification and other pertinent and desirable information that the collectors need.

The editorial, art and mechanical board contains Aero-Philately's outstanding personalities the list of officers are all advanced collectors in aero-philately among who we find, the comptroller of one of New York's Largest Banks, an engineer with international fame, a supervisor of the N. Y. State Board of Law Examiners, an insurance underwriter, the art director of Eastman Kodak Co. numerous attorneys of stock brokers and prominent industrialists and merchants connected with some of America's leading houses. Names of all these gentlemen will be found in the prospectus of the society which will be mailed out to the general public on or about May 10th.

There are two classes of members—SPONSORS at \$25.00 per annum and associate members at \$5.00 when collectors see the prospectus they will wonder how they can receive so much for their \$5. dues and it would be impossible, had not the individual members who started this organization donated paper, printing, postage, their time and money.

This society has no desire to compete or to be run counter to the interests of any other philatelic organization. Its creation was caused entirely by the non existence of any organization that dealt with, publicized, promoted or was interested mainly in Air Mail stamps of the world, which the rapidly increasing numbers of new as well as the many advanced collectors needed.

MINT NETHERLANDS, 1941-46

JUST ARRIVED — 6 NEW VALUES
 Portrait of Queen 15, 17½, 22½, 25, 40, 50c. These are a continuation of the Liberation set of 1944-45 of 9 val. Pictures are: Soldier, Pilot, Ship and Cruiser, and 5 of the Queen. Sgl. Blk.
 6 New Values, as above... .80 3.10
 Liberation, 9 val., as above... .60 2.30
 Charity, 1941, Rembrandt (5)... .40 1.50
 1944 Winter Help, Mother and Child... .32 1.28
 Child Aid, Dec. 1945-6 (5)... .22 .88
 Post Congress, P.T.T. 10c yellow (1)... .10 .38
 Day of Stamp, Coach 7½c (1)... .08 .30
 Admiral Set, Complete (17)... .85 3.20
 Postage extra under \$2.00

FRANCIS J. GROSS

230 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn 18, N. Y.

Those who are interested in obtaining a prospectus and application blank, can write a penny postal card to the editor of *Mekeel's*, who will see that the above will be sent to them, as soon as received from the printers.

This is the first time that collectors have taken things into their own hands, to obtain and create what they desired, the dealers have their own organizations for their own advancement and protection, and now the opportunity is presented to the collectors to do something for themselves, and it is hoped that they will get behind this movement and promote their own interests.

The first publication of the News-Bulletin will be June first. As this much desired publication will only be sent to members of record, it is advisable to file your applications before that time. All instructions will be contained in the prospectus and application blank.

The most astounding and unbelievable thievery was just discovered by a New York dealer when through the help and cooperation of a fellow competitor dealer, he found that one of his trusted employees has been robbing him for the last 14 years of stamps amounting to from \$100. to \$300. per week or for a total of about \$150,000.00 in the 14 year period. The employee confessed, and admitted the amounts mentioned herein to be the correct figures. At this time, it is not known just what disposition or action this dealer will take against the man, and the persons who bought the stolen stamps.

To those that have occasion to send stamps or other valuable contents to *Mexico*, be sure that they are registered. This columnist just had the unfortunate experience of losing a valuable air mail shipment, and we have the word of the President of the *Mexican Stamp Dealers Association* that this is a rather common state of affairs in *Mexico*. So a word to the wise should be sufficient.

Don't forget that Scott's new Air Mail Catalogue will be published in May, order now from your dealer or take a chance of not getting it. This one should be a honey. All axis issues, up to date pricing. Plenty of new information never published before. And only \$2.

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The Premieres Gravures of 1861

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

During the last several years, numerous articles have appeared in the philatelic press in regards to the Premieres Gravures of 1861, but, without exception, they have been based on supposition rather than fact. One student advanced a new theory contrary to everything that had been published before, and, as is the usual custom, others seconded his observations, for it was easier to fall in line than express an independent opinion. Mr. John N. Luff, in his monumental work on the Postage Stamps of the United States, designated them as actual postage stamps of a first design, which he described as *premieres gravures*. This theory had been accepted since 1896, when they were first discovered, until recently when Mr. Ashbrook, Mr. Brazier, Mr. Brookman, Mr. Rich and others began to call them "samples", "proofs", "trial colors", "essays" or what have you.

Our article on the subject in MEKEEL'S for Aug. 14, 1944, stated, "We have never contended that the Luff theory was correct nor that the Ashbrook theory was wrong. No documentary proof has been presented in either case. We have said that Luff's theory has been accepted for fifty years, so why substitute another?" In one of our earlier articles, we mentioned as a point in their favor the fact that they were printed in sheets from plates, not dies, and we doubted if any bank note company would go to this trouble and expense in submitting a bid when the "call for bid" simply requested a sample of their work. Mr. Ashbrook, in his recent booklet, quoted our remarks and referred to the sheets of essays of the 1869 series as an answer.

We suggested that the files in Washington be examined so we could have "facts" not "theories", and, having taken our own advice, have located a letter which will throw documentary light upon the subject. Remember, these are official government records and not figments of our imagination.

As the term of James Buchanan as President of the United States was ending and Abraham Lincoln was about to be inaugurated on March 4, 1861, the minds of the country were turned to the possibility of a war between the states. States were seceding, and there was little doubt but what only a miracle could prevent a conflict.

Montgomery Blair took office as Lincoln's Postmaster General, and, judging from his actions, he realized

that it would not be well to have thousands of dollars' worth of stamps, which represented money in the North, in the hands of the South, should a conflict start. Just about three weeks after taking office, he endeavored to remedy this condition by preparing for a new series of stamps which could be held from enemy hands.

On March 27, 1861, to be exact, proposals went out for a series of postage stamps, and it was announced that bids would be opened at twelve noon on April 30th. Delivery of stamps was expected to start on July 1, 1861. The proposal further stated, "Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which

will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination". Three bank note companies submitted bids of various figures based on the manner in which the stamps were to be packed and delivered. These companies and their bids were American Bank Note Co. 15c to 18c per 1,000, National Bank Note Co. 12c to 14c, and Toppan Carpenter & Co., the contractors for the 1857 series then in use, 14c to 18c.

The bid of the National Bank Note Company was accepted. A memorandum in the files, signed by the Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair, docketed "Proposals for Postage Stamps and acceptance of National Bank Note Co., May 10, 1861", reads:—

"Post Office Department
May 10, 1861

"Accepts proposal of National Bank Note Co. for Postage Stamps at twelve cents (12c) per thousand stamps, separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the use of Post Offices and securely packed, agreeably to clause 4 of the advertisement of the Department dated 27 March 1861 (a copy of which is hereto annexed) including the direction of packages and preparing blank receipts, as described in clause five of the advertisement, and delivering the same into the Post Office at New York.

The Postmaster General also reserves the privilege of requiring, whenever he shall deem it expedient, that the packing, directing, preparing receipts, and delivery as above, shall be at the Post Office Department for two and a half cents (2½c) per thousand stamps additional, making fourteen and a half cents (14½c) per thousand, agreeably to the proposal of the said Company.

It is further provided, agreeably to the terms of the advertisement (above referred to) that before finally closing a contract the National Bank Note Co. shall prepare designs and furnish impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated with samples of envelopes and boxes for packing, in every way satisfactory to this Department.

(Signed) M. Blair
P. M. General"

Just read that last paragraph again —the Government orders these stamps, not samples, or proofs, but s-t-a-m-p-s

"perfectly gummed and perforated" and in "sheets" of the "several denominations"
(Continued on Next Page)

DUCK STAMPS

As the result of our frequent ads on Duck Stamps, we now wish to buy anything in these issues, more particularly, RW1 (blue), RW5 (purple), and RW6 (brown), but will be glad to buy anything, both used and unused, in any condition.

PR80, NEWSPAPER SPECIAL PRINT

The 2c intense black, PR80 (Cat. \$30.00), issued in 1883, is missing in most collections. We recently bought a little lot of 25 of these; as usual, they are not well centered, but at the very special price we are making, believe they will prove attractive. We offer singles at \$9.95; block of 4 \$49.50.

There are two other Newspaper stamps on soft paper with which this stamp can be confused: PR57, 1879 issue, which we offer, a good unused copy, at 35c, and PR91, which is really much scarcer than the catalogue would indicate, price 68c. The three 2c stamps for \$10.75.

POTATO TAX STAMPS: Short Mint Set of 10 \$3.20

CANADA 2c KING EDWARD IMPERF., No. 90a, MINT, Singles, 25c ea.; Blocks, \$1.00 ea. R38c, 10c PROPRIETARY, BLUE: We can furnish a single copy for 85c; block 4, \$3.25

1879, 1c INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, ON SOFT PAPER (O96)

This value has always been one of the scarcest of the soft paper departments. We offer a fine unused copy, with original gum, for \$5.75, and an extra fine copy, almost perfect centering, for \$9.50.

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We offer a brilliant mint single, perforations just touching at top, at \$2.25, and a mint block, same description (cataloguing \$25.00), at \$10.00.

A copy of our New Fifth Edition 1944 U. S. and B. N. A. Price List will be sent gladly upon receipt of postage.

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of the season contains a fine lot of material from the above Countries, as well as U. S. and other Foreign. If not on my mailing list or if address has been changed, drop me a card.

I have some nice sales in preparation.
ZONE NUMBER, please.

H. A. Robinette, 900 F St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.

The Premieres Gravures

inations". In other words, a complete series of stamps — a first issue — *premieres gravures* — to be delivered before the final closing of the contract. Call these "special prints" should you so desire, but here we have a signed document by the Postmaster General instructing the National Bank Note Co. to prepare a series of stamps to be furnished under the formal contract.

In passing, it will be interesting to note that the second designs were prepared and issued previous to the signing of a formal contract, for we find in the Post Office files a letter dated Sept. 2, 1861, from the Secretary of the National Bank Note Company stating the contract had been approved by their Board of Governors on that day and the formal contract between the Department and Company is dated Nov. 5, 1861, nearly three months after the stamps had been issued. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, signs for the Government, while R. J. Oakley, President, and James Macdonough, Secretary, sign in behalf of the Company. In the contract we especially note this clause:—

"And the said party of the second part further agrees that they will not prepare or permit to be prepared in their establishment any similar dies, plates or engravings from which printed stamps might be issued resembling those prepared for the Post Office Department." In other words, specifically instructed not to prepare any stamps of the same or similar designs except on behalf of the Post Office Department. This undoubtedly formed a part of the verbal contract under which both issues were prepared. The letter of May 10, 1861, shows the *premieres gravures* were ordered and prepared as "stamps" under Government instructions after the awarding of the contract and not as some of our late writers surmised — as "samples" to accompany the bid.

Just picture the times — May to August, 1861 — the war in progress, thousands' of dollars' worth of stamps usable as postage in the hands of southern postmasters. The Post Office, anxious for new stamps, calls for their issuance immediately — before the final closing of the formal contract. The new stamps arrive — they are needed for postage and are supposedly

promptly distributed. Most of them, perhaps, went abroad as examples of our new stamps for guidance of foreign governments. Mr. B. W. H. Poole, in writing of this issue, states, "It is a well known fact that most of the known copies of these rare 'August' stamps come from abroad, and it is fairly definitely established that their sources were foreign post-office departments to which they had been sent by our government as specimens of a forthcoming issue". We know that it was customary to send stamps to foreign governments in the early days, for we found in the same files a copy of a Post Office letter of a few years later transmitting stamps to Sardinia. We cannot say what countries received stamps and under what rules and regulations, but we have as mentioned, official information that they went abroad.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to produce the only official document that has as yet been discovered and presented, which shows us that a first or preliminary issue of the 1861 series was actually ordered by the Post Office Department. That the stamps were prepared and delivered by the National Bank Note Company after they had been informed of the award of the contract and not prepared to accompany their bid and lastly, with conditions as they were at the time, we have more reason to believe that the stamps were distributed for postal purposes than allowed to remain in the files unused.

To say there are no used copies around is beside the point. Where are the used copies of certain denominations of the 1861 reissues; where are the used copies of the 1875 special printings as well as many other catalogued varieties?

As a matter of fact, a used copy of the 30c was sold in a recent Harmer Rooke Sale; a 12c was purchased by Mr. Williams of Baltimore in one of the Morgenthau Sales of about 18 years back; the 1c and 5c are known with a target cancellation — some have designated this an "experimental cancellation", but, like the theory more recently presented in regards to the stamps — it is simply someone's say-so.

With these new "facts" at hand, would we not draw the conclusion that the "Luff" rather than the "Ashbrook" theory is correct?

PIRE AUCTION
 November 30th
 See Illustrated Catalogue
 Include A Want List, Too!
CAMP COMPANY
 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

two central ovals are the portraits of King Charles II, under which is the inscription "First Constitution, 1664", and King George VI, — "New Constitution, 1944". The portraits are framed by the two Jamaica Maces. The subject of the 3p and the 10sh is the fine modern Institute of Jamaica. This handsome building was completed in 1941 and houses the Art Gallery, Lecture Hall, Historical Gallery and Museum, "a visible sign of evidence of the cultural and educational advancement of the people of Jamaica". On the 4½p is the old House of Assembly situated in the "Square" of Spanish Town. It probably dates from 1762, and Spanish Town was the seat of Government until 1872, when it was removed to Kingston. The view shown is taken from an old etching. The 2sh stamp signifies "Labor and Learning". It shows a youth in the rays of the sun of 1944, which heralds a new era for young Jamaica. In one hand he holds a hoe, the emblem of agriculture, and in the other hand the torch of Learning. At his feet are other symbols of



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C180
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Labor and Learning, which are intended to balance each other. The 5sh is another symbolical design. In the center is the flag of Jamaica floating above a blue tropical sea. At the left is the New Constitution, and at the right a profile of King George VI.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News

Incorporated under the Laws of Maine

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Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. Single Copy, 5c.
GEORGE F. STILPHEN, Managing Editor WILLARD OTIS WYLIE, Editor Emeritus

An Open Letter From Clarence W. Brazier

Oct. 17, 1944.

DEAR PHILIP H. WARD, JR.:

Please accept my hearty congratulations upon finding the May 10, 1861, letter from P. M. G. Blair, as published in MEKEEL's for Oct. 16, 1944.

Shortly after these papers were found in moving to the new Franklin post office building in 1934, I tried to see them, but was refused because they were "not ready to be shown". I did elsewhere find the *Advertisement for Proposals* and the *Contract*, which I was the first to publish in the *Collector's Club Philatelist* for July, 1941, pages 183 to 185.

This letter of award of the contract not only quotes from the *Advertisement for Proposals* the requirement to furnish proof impressions (see p. 184, second paragraph) but adds "*in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated*". While "designs" were not required with the bid, and the A. B. N. Co. did not submit same, the Toppan, Carpenter & Co. and the National Bank Note Co. did submit die essays with their bids. The N. B. N. Co. die essays were the *premieres gravures* designs of which this letter of May 10, 1861, orders *plate* impressions (not *samples*). All bidders had to submit "*specimens of the style of engraving*".

The letter you publish fully supports my *History of the Preparation of the U. S. 1861 Stamps* as published in that C. C. P. On page 173, center of page, I estimated it may have "*required most of May and possibly some of June*". "*So in June (not August), these Premieres Gravures plate essays were printed*". In the first paragraph on page 176, I stated, "*It must have been known before June 1, 1861, that the contract would be awarded to the N. B. N. Co.*", and gave the the reasons.

Nothing in this letter of May 10, 1861, changes anything in my *History*! Ashbrook to the contrary. See

my answer to him in *American Philatelist* for August, 1944.

The P. O. D. from time to time ordered many printings of stamps (proofs or essays), many of which were "rejected" or "not approved". I believe you go too far in claiming that because this letter placed an order, that the *premieres gravures* were approved and sold to the public as an issue of stamps. You offer no proof of this, nor has anyone else. If you can find such documentary evidence, you will win your case, but so far there is none yet produced by anyone.

The 1847 law authorized the P. M. G. to issue stamps "*as evidence of prepayment of postage*". The Federal Court of Philadelphia, Judge Maris, has ruled that postage stamps are not obligations nor securities of the U. S. Government.

I have seen many of the cancelled copies of the *premieres gravures* that have come upon the market in the last twenty years, and all but one or two (smears) had the same target cancellation excellently applied. We have examples of "trial cancellations" by the N. B. N. Co. on trial color proofs always well designed and perfectly applied.

On page 173, line 34, of my C. C. P. *History*, I also said the *premieres gravures* "were probably sent to Foreign Governments in June". I believe if you read that *History* thoroly that you will find it correct. Ashbrook was not the first to take up this study, but a follower who has added little new that is correct. I first wrote about these Essays (since 1941 listed in the U. S. Essay Catalog) in *Stamps* in March 25, 1933, wherein I listed the many variations in designs of the unfinished *premieres gravures* essays and the issued stamps.

The North Hudson Philatelic Society will hold its annual Card Party on Friday evening, Nov. 17th, at the Uptown Club, 7405 Bergenline Ave., North Bergen, N. J.

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Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. Single Copy, 5c.
 GEORGE F. STILPHEN, Managing Editor WILLARD OTIS WYLIE, Editor Emeritus

An Open Letter From Stanley Ashbrook

100 Henry Court,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Stilphen:

A number of my good friends have written, urging me to make a reply to the recent articles in MEKEEL'S on the "Premieres Gravures of 1861", by Philip H. Ward, Jr. If any of the readers of the WEEKLY consider that a reply from me to Mr. Ward is in order, may I state that my views on the subject of the mythical issue of 1861 are fully set forth in my lengthy article entitled, "The Premieres Gravures of 1861", which was published in the "Stamp Specialist", yellow book edition; also in my recent book, "The United States Issue of 1869, Preceded by Some Additional Notes on The Premieres Gravures of 1861". If anyone has any doubt about the true origin of the "Premieres", may I respectfully submit the evidence as set forth in my two studies as above mentioned.

I could reply to Mr. Ward and could point out the fallacy of the claims as set forth in his two articles, but what good to American Philately would this accomplish?

Serious-minded collectors who hold no bias are fully capable of weighing all the evidence in the case of the "Premieres" and forming their own conclusions, and no mere arguments by Mr. Ward or myself would be apt to change their opinions.

In MEKEEL'S of Oct. 16th last, Mr. Ward produced a Post Office Department "Order" bearing the signature of M. Blair, Postmaster General, and dated May 10, 1861. Mr. Ward laid great stress on the last paragraph of this order, and read into it his own interpretation.

In October, 1868, Postmaster General Randall issued a similar Post Office Department "Order" accepting the bid of the National Bank Note Co. This 1868 order will be found on page 30 of my current book on "The Issue of 1869". I suggest that those who are sufficiently interested in this subject compare the order of May 10, 1861, accepting the bid of The National Bank Note Co. with the above-mentioned "Order" of October 3, 1868.

I doubt if anyone would dare to claim that the "samples" of 1868 (known as the 1869 Essays) were ordered in this 1868 "Order" of the Postmaster Gen-

eral, because the known facts prove that such was not the case. Yet in a similar order of 1861, Mr. Ward read into the last paragraph his interpretation that the "samples" of 1861 were ordered in the May, 1861, Order of the Postmaster General.

In MEKEEL'S of Aug. 14, 1944, Mr. Ward published a copy of a letter signed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, dated March 20, 1847. In this letter it was stated, quote:

"The undersigned propose to engrave steel dies and to provide steel plates for five and ten cent stamps for the U. S. Post Office Department, etc."

Here we have nothing more than an intention, a proposal to use steel plates, and this letter does not contain any positive evidence that the proposal was accepted by the Postmaster General or that steel plates were actually used, yet Mr. Ward stated:

"This proves conclusively that Mr. Ashbrook's theory of the copper plate is 100 percent wrong."

Thus Mr. Ward brushed aside and disregarded all of the circumstantial evidence that I presented in several lengthy articles on this controversial subject. I doubt if anyone can deny that the evidence was greatly in favor of copper.

There is no question but what the Rawdon letter that Mr. Ward discovered casts grave doubts on the correctness of my copper plate theory, but I do not agree with Mr. Ward that the Rawdon letter proves conclusively that my theory is 100 percent wrong.

Mr. Ward deserves the sincere thanks of all serious students of our postal issues and postal history for the discovery and publication of this letter. It is indeed a grand contribution to the cause of philatelic research work in which so many of us are deeply interested.

Let us hope that further search by Mr. Ward in the Washington records will lead to the discovery of the actual contract for the 1847 stamps, that is, if such a document was ever executed and still exists. The actual contract would surely settle once and for all the question of steel or copper plates, and until such conclusive evidence is discovered, may I request that all who are interested in this controversial subject maintain an open mind and await further evidence before accepting Mr. Ward's opinion as final proof that Ashbrook was 100% wrong. It is entirely possible that Mr. Ward may be

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right and that my copper theory is actually in error, but in view of all the circumstantial evidence that I have presented in different articles, I think it is only fair to ask that all such evidence be not disregarded and brushed aside simply because of this Rawdon letter making a proposal to employ steel plates.

Sincere and honest philatelic students strive to present the truth to the collecting public, and they earnestly try to avoid errors in their research work. I am convinced that the collecting public is fair-minded and that they do not welcome the injection of personal attacks, wisecracks, etc., etc., in philatelic articles of a serious character.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley B. Ashbrook.

1945 SCOTT CATALOGUES

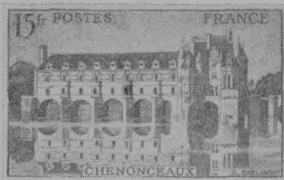
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Foreign New Issues

J. AVERY WELLS, Editor — Box 30, Jackson Heights, New York.

Algeria — *Postage Due or Tax* — We have received the 20c green Mosque of Sidi Abd-er-Rahman, Type A2, overprinted in red with a large capital "T" and "0.50". It is pre-canceled. — *Colonial Stamp Co.*

Colombia — *Postage* — The 1c green Simon Bolivar Portrait Type A175 has now been locally lithographed on coarse unwatermarked paper with hard crude gum, making a most unattractive stamp, but probably a local necessity.

France — Many new issues are coming from Liberated France, industriously gathered from the local Post Offices by American soldiers who happen around. We shall catalog them as we see them:

Postage — A group of four stamps of the Iris Type A99 appear to have been issued since the Liberation since they bear the "Republique Francaise" as usual. The values are 80c blue green, 1fr bright blue, 1.20fr purple, 1.50fr brown orange.

Postage — Probably the forerunner of the new permanent issue is a



handsome 1.50fr deep rose engraved by de La Rue. The design shows a profile of Marianne in her Liberty Cap. "RF" is in the upper left corner, and the Lorraine Cross in the upper right corner. Laurel leaves form the side border.

ders, and the value is at the bottom.

Postage — A late Vichy issue is a handsome horizontal pictorial 15fr black brown showing Chenonceaux. This is not one of the oldest of the French chateaux but is considered a very beautiful one, and the picture shows its lovely gallery arches reflected in the waters of the Cher.

— *Colonial Stamp Co.*

Honduras — *Air Post* — The promised Air Post stamp commemorating the opening of the new Agricultural College is a 21c green showing a picture of the completed building. It is printed by the American Bank Note Co. and in their usual neat style. A fat pineapple is suggestively placed in the lower left corner, and in the lower right corner is a small bunch of bananas. The inscription translates "Stamp Commemorating the Opening of the Pan-American Agriculture School in the Valley of the Zamorano, Tegucigalpa, D. C., Department Francisco Morazan".

— *Mr. Martin Agüero H.*

Tunis — *Postage* — Two late Postage values are the 4fr black & ultramarine and 4.50fr dull olive & brown. Both are large horizontal oblongs of the typographed El Djem Amphitheatre, Type A13.

— *Colonial Stamp Co.*

The Collectors Club of Baltimore, Inc., elected the following officers for the year 1944-45: President, H. P. McEntee; Vice Pres., Hamilton A. Hooper; Secretary, Mrs. H. P. McEntee; Treasurer, Mrs. Ruby Nattman; and Librarian, Dr. Huntley Lloyd. The Annual Banquet, held at the Stafford Hotel in Baltimore, preceded the election.

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ITALY, 50c Airpost, new watermark .18
PERSIA, 1924, 667-80, Ahmed, 14 v. 16.75
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Nov. 9, 1944.

Mr. George F. Stilphen,
Box 1660,
Portland 2, Maine.

Dear Mr. Stilphen:

A number of my good friends have written, urging me to make a reply to the recent articles in Mekeel's on the "Premieres Gravures of 1861," by Philip H. Ward, Jr. If any of the readers of the Weekly consider that a reply from me to Mr. Ward is in order, may I state, that my views on the subject of the mythical issue of 1861 are fully set forth in my lengthy article entitled, "The Premieres Gravures of 1861" which was published in the "Stamp Specialist," yellow book edition; also in my recent book, "The United States Issue of 1869, Preceded by Some Additional Notes on The Premieres Gravures of 1861." If anyone has any doubt about the true origin of the "Premieres" may I respectfully submit the evidence as set forth in my two studies as above mentioned.

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In October 1868, Postmaster General Randall issued a similar Post Office Department "Order" accepting the bid of the National Bank Note Co. This 1868 order will be found on page 30 of my current book on "The Issue of 1869." I suggest that those who are sufficiently interested in this subject, compare the order of May 10, 1861, accepting the bid of The National Bank Note Co. with the above mentioned "Order" of October 3, 1868.

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#2. Mr. George F. Stilphen, Nov. 9, 1944.

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"This proves conclusively that Mr. Ashbrook's theory of the copper plate is 100 percent wrong."

Thus Mr. Ward brushed aside and disregarded all of the circumstantial evidence that I presented in several lengthy articles on this controversial subject. I doubt if anyone can deny that the evidence was greatly in favor of copper.

There is no question but what the Rawdon letter that Mr. Ward discovered casts grave doubts on the correctness of my copper plate theory but I do not agree with Mr. Ward that the Rawdon letter proves conclusively that my theory is 100 percent wrong.

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Sincere and honest philatelic students strive to present the truth to the collecting public, and they earnestly try to avoid errors in their research work. I am convinced that the collecting public is fair-minded and that they do not welcome the injection of personal attacks, wise-cracks, etc., etc. in philatelic articles of a serious character.

My dear Mr. Stilphen I will be greatly obliged if you will be so kind as to publish this letter, in an early issue of Mekeel's.

Sincerely yours,

New Ward Theory On Premieres Gravures Refutes His Claims

In the October 16 issue of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News Philip H. Ward prints a letter, recently discovered in the files at Washington which he offers as evidence that the stamps in question were regularly issued stamps. We quote the paragraph on which Mr. Ward bases his claim.

"It is further provided, agreeable to the terms of the advertisement (above referred to) that before finally closing a contract the National Bank Note Co. shall prepare designs and furnish impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated with samples of envelopes and boxes for packing, in every way suitable to the department."

Mr. Ward then points out that the above paragraph from the letter dated May 10, 1861 is ample evidence that the stamps in question are "STAMPS" and not samples or something else.

We believe that Mr. Ward has found the very bit of evidence that defeats his own claims for there are factors entering into this question which Mr. Ward overlooks, possibly because he is so intent on proving his claims rather than getting at the real facts.

Before going farther, let us look at the Luff book on U. S. stamps. I fail to find in this book any information which gives the date on

which the contract with the National Bank Note Company was closed. I also fail to find at what date the sample sheets of Premieres Gravures were delivered to the Department for approval. Without these dates we are left in the dark, but it is clearly implied in the paragraph from the letter which Mr. Ward has found and which we quote above, "that before finally closing a contract the National Bank Note Co. shall prepare designs and furnish impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated," etc.

It is therefore evident that at the date of the letter, May, 10, the contract had not been closed. We do not know when it was closed and we do not know when these samples were presented to the Department, but we do know from the letter quoted by Mr. Ward that before closing the contract, these samples had to be presented.

This is fact and proof enough that the Department wanted to see complete proof, proof that would show the quality of the printing, the quality of the gumming and the quality of the perforating. Such requests in big printing jobs are not unusual, big buyers of printing often demand and specify complete proofs or a completed sample before giving their final O. K.

It is reasonable to believe that these sample sheets were prepared and given to the Department, that after examining them the prominent and pronounced changes were made in the issued stamps on order from the department, that eventually the contract was signed and made binding and that the stamps were thereafter legitimate U. S. Postage issues, while the Premieres Gravures were merely samples to show the quality of the work that the contractor proposed to supply.

—Geo. W. Linn

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An Open Letter From Clarence W. Brazer

Oct. 17, 1944.

DEAR PHILIP H. WARD, JR.:

Please accept my hearty congratulations upon finding the May 10, 1861, letter from P. M. G. Blair, as published in MEKEEL's for Oct. 16, 1944.

Shortly after these papers were found in moving to the new Franklin post office building in 1934, I tried to see them, but was refused because they were "not ready to be shown". I did elsewhere find the *Advertisement for Proposals* and the *Contract*, which I was the first to publish in the *Collector's Club Philatelist* for July, 1941, pages 183 to 185.

This letter of award of the contract not only quotes from the *Advertisement for Proposals* the requirement to furnish proof impressions (see p. 184, second paragraph) but adds "*in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated*". While "designs" were not required with the bid, and the A. B. N. Co. did not submit same, the Toppa, Carpenter & Co. and the National Bank Note Co. did submit die essays with their bids. The N. B. N. Co. die essays were the *premieres gravures* designs of which this letter of May 10, 1861, orders *plate* impressions (not *samples*). All bidders had to submit "*specimens of the style of engraving*".

The letter you publish fully supports my *History of the Preparation of the U. S. 1861 Stamps* as published in that C. C. P. On page 173, center of page, I estimated it may have "*required most of May and possibly some of June*". "*So in June (not August), these Premieres Gravures plate essays were printed*". In the first paragraph on page 176, I stated, "*It must have been known before June 1, 1861, that the contract would be awarded to the N. B. N. C.*", and gave the the reasons.

Nothing in this letter of May 10, 1861, changes anything in my *History*! Ashbrook to the contrary. See

my answer to him in *American Philatelist* for August, 1944.

The P. O. D. from time to time ordered many printings of stamps (proofs or essays), many of which were "rejected" or "not approved". I believe you go too far in claiming that because this letter placed an order, that the *premieres gravures* were approved and sold to the public as an issue of stamps. You offer no proof of this, nor has anyone else. If you can find such documentary evidence, you will win your case, but so far there is none yet produced by anyone.

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On page 173, line 34, of my C. C. P. *History*, I also said the *premieres gravures* "were probably sent to Foreign Governments in June". I believe if you read that *History* thoroly that you will find it *correct*. Ashbrook was not the first to take up this study, but a follower who has added little new that is correct. I first wrote about these Essays (since 1941 listed in the U. S. Essay Catalog) in *Stamps* in March 25, 1933, wherein I listed the many variations in designs of the unfinished *premieres gravures* essays and the issued stamps.



Philippine Airmail Service

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV. 8.—(CORRECT) — (UP) — UNITED STATES AIR MAIL SERVICE TO THE PHILIPPINES WAS RE-ESTABLISHED HERE THIS AFTERNOON AT A CEREMONY THAT ALSO MARKED THE RE-OPENING OF THE TACLOBAN POSTOFFICE.

PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINES SENT THE FIRST LETTER BY PLANE TO HIS PHILATELIST FRIEND, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THE LETTER CONTAINING A SET OF THE NEW COMMONWEALTH VICTORY ISSUE STAMPS — A COMPLETE SET ON THE COVER AND AN UNUSED SET INSIDE.

THE SECOND AND THIRD AIRMAIL LETTERS WERE SENT OUT BY BRIG. GEN. CARLOS ROMULO TO SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND TO CHAIRMAN MILLARD TYDINGS OF THE SENATE'S INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

—D. REGINALD TIBBETTS

Published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co. Portland, Me.

Premieres Gravures of 1861-Again

By CYRIL F. DOS PASSOS.

IN MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS of Oct. 16, 1944 (Vol. LXIII, No. 16, pp. 243, 244), appeared an article by Philip H. Ward, Jr., entitled "The Premieres Gravures of 1861".

That paper is based, in part, upon newly discovered evidence, which the author claims proves the correctness of the Luff theory respecting these items, i. e., that they are postage stamps, and disproves the so-called Ashbrook theory to the contrary. Just why credit for the latter theory is given to Stanley B. Ashbrook is not apparent since Elliott Perry and Howard E. Jackson in 1931 cast doubt upon the legitimacy of the Premieres Gravures, whereas Ashbrook did not come upon the scene until 1942.

However, the originator of the illegitimacy theory is not important, because there is a more serious and fundamental error in Ward's conclusion respecting the Premieres Gravures, although he is certainly entitled to great credit for having discovered a new piece of documentary evidence in the history of these interesting subjects. This evidence consists of a memorandum, not a "letter" as Ward calls it in one place, of M. Blair, Postmaster General, dated May 10, 1861, accepting the proposal of the National Bank Note Company for a new issue of postage stamps and envelopes. It is not necessary to requote the entire memorandum, since the first two paragraphs are not important for the purposes of this discussion. The third paragraph, which is vitally important, reads as follows:

"It is further provided, agreeably to the terms of the advertisement (above referred to) that before finally closing a contract the National Bank Note Co. shall prepare designs and furnish impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated with samples of envelopes and boxes for packing, in every way satisfactory to this Department".

This paragraph expressly refers to the terms of the advertisement of the Department dated 27 March 1861 "(a copy of which is hereto annexed)". Naturally, when one document refers to another in such implicit fashion, the two documents become one and are to be read together. Ward apparently appreciated the reason for such a rule, and he actually quoted from one sen-

tence of the advertisement, but only in part and without indicating that anything had been omitted, although the part omitted was a portion of the very sentence that he quoted. In all fairness to students, the whole sentence should have been quoted. It reads in full as follows:

"Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of the contract, will be required to prepare designs and furnish **proof impressions** of the engravings of the several denominations of the stamps". (Bold face by author.)

Thus we have a situation whereby on May 10, 1861, the Postmaster General accepted the proposal of the National Bank Note Company, which had been accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving (possibly one or more die essays), which in turn had been submitted to a board of experts, who had apparently reported to the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General, agreeably to the terms of the advertisement before finally closing a contract with the National Bank Note Company, called for the preparation of designs and the furnishing of "impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated". Why? Well, of course, to see what the finished product would look like before entering into a contract with the National Bank Note Company. But these sheets were nothing more or less than the "proof impressions" of the engravings of the several denominations of the stamps referred to in the advertisement which the Postmaster General naturally wished to examine so as to be sure that "before finally closing a contract . . ." they were " . . . in every way satisfactory to this Department".

Thus Ward, by inadvertency or by not reading the advertisement and acceptance together, as they obviously must be read, and by only quoting part of a sentence and omitting the balance, drew an incorrect conclusion and has proved absolutely nothing nor produced any evidence in support of the Luff theory. In fact his new discovery tends

to prove the very opposite, because if the Premieres Gravures were submitted in response to the Postmaster General's memorandum, as he argues, they were nothing but "proof impressions" as called for by the advertisement, the proposition for which every student except Luff and Ward have contended since 1931. That the proof impressions were not entirely satisfactory to the Department, for some reason or other, may be inferred from the preparation of new dies and new plates for most of the values of the 1861 issue from which postage stamps were thereafter actually printed and issued to the public.

Ward brushes aside the fact — for such it is — that "there are no used copies (of the Premieres Gravures) around" as "beside the point" and refers to similar situations said to exist in some of the 1861 reissues and 1875 special printings. But that argument is in turn beside the point because it is well known that these reissues and special printings were prepared for the Post Office Department for a definite purpose, i. e., to supply the demands of collectors, and were sold by the Government to collectors at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The collectors who purchased these stamps (if such they are!) had no intention of using them for postage but promptly placed them in their albums, thus accounting for the fact that very few are known postally used. The fact remains, however, that there is no known used copy of the Premieres Gravures on cover except the 10c type I which was subsequently issued as a postage stamp and used for postage, and the 24c and 30c denominations for which the original plates eventually were used. No one has ever come forward to vouch for the authenticity of the few known cancelled Premieres Gravures which are off cover.

Nevertheless, while Ward's conclusion is erroneous, as most conclusions are when based only on part of the facts, it is an important contribution toward solving the mystery of the Premieres Gravures along the lines suggested by Clarence W. Brazer in his article in "Stamps" (Vol. 2, No. 15, p. 519); particularly those portions of his argument in that and another article wherein he called attention to the necessity for different spacing between the larger stamps of the two designs and the smaller stamps, also the fact that an artist is never satisfied with his work and continues to improve upon it to the very last moment ("Collectors Club Philatelist", Vol. XX, No. 3, pp. 173, 175). Along these lines lies the correct solution of the problem of the Premieres Gravures.

WANTED TO BUY---Any Stamp---Any Country !

For Example: WE PAY \$120.00 for 1869 Pictorials (Scott's #112-122), used, very fine.

We urgently need U. S. and foreign stamps! Anything worth while — collections, accumulations, estates, or rare single items. TOP CASH PRICES paid. Send stamps by insured mail for FREE appraisal. No obligations! Immediate reply.

NATIONAL STAMP SALES

276 West 43rd Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Additional Notes on the 1861 Premieres Gravures

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

In our remarks in MEKEEL'S for October 16th, we quoted from a letter that we had found in the files of the Post Office Department, dated May 10, 1861, wherein the Department had specifically instructed the National Bank Note Company to "prepare designs and furnish impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated". Mr. Y. Souren, in his notes in MEKEEL'S for Oct. 30th, describes this memorandum by stating, "the latest evidence, which, in a sense, is the most important which has yet been brought to light, proves that there was an authorization for 'impressions of the engravings of the several denominations,'" and further remarks, "Here it is specifically stated that the N. B. N. Co. 'shall prepare designs', obviously indicating that they had not, at the time of the execution of this agreement, submitted specific designs for postage stamps".

In other words, there can be no question but what the Department actually ordered the "Premieres Gravures" as "stamps" and that they were not made and submitted with their bid.

Mr. Souren ably illustrates his remarks by showing three copies of the 1861 90c "Premieres Gravures", calling attention to the fact that they differ one from the other and states, "Yet all of these three different designs have been and are being marketed as No. 62. Now — which of these is No. 62? What are the other two?"

We can answer that and incidentally satisfy in our own minds the question as to why some of these first plates were discarded, exceptions being the 10c, 24c and 30c.

Mr. Souren tells us similar variations occur in the other denominations. Examine his illustrations described as Fig. II, III and IV and one will note that the differences are to be found mainly at the top and bottom and are due either to a poor rocking of the transfer roll or else impressions from more than one relief on the roll. Personally, we would say they were due to a faulty transfer.

In 1861, the Department was in a great hurry for new stamps, as quantities of the 1857 issue are in hands

of Southern Postmasters. On May 10th, the Post Office instructs the National Company to go ahead and furnish "the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated". The company hurriedly produced dies, transfer rolls and plates and submitted the stamps in sheets. These were made hurriedly, hence some of the subjects were not properly transferred. When these stamps were submitted to the committee in Washington, authorized to pass upon them, they possibly saw these faulty engravings, which they called to the attention of the N. B. N. Co. At that time they might also have suggested slight changes to the company which resulted in corner ornaments being added to the 3c and 12c, making them more complete in design. It will be noted that these defective transfers were not found on the 10c, 24c and 30c plates, hence these were used for the second issue.

When the second plates were completed for the 1c, 3c, 5c, 12c and 90c and they started working on the larger quantity, they may have found that the violet ink of the 24c and deep orange of the 30c could not be so readily obtained or they may have thought they were using the same ink, hence the changes in these shades. Remember how the \$2 carmine and black was issued by the Bureau in

1920, when they thought they had the exact shade of the \$2 orange and black? In fact, no change in color had been authorized and they did not know a change had been made until it was called to their attention by stamp collectors. If I recall correctly, exactly the same colored ink was supposed to have been ordered and used.

We have now presented a document to show that the stamps were actually ordered, and secondly, have offered a plausible theory as to why the plates were discarded so soon.

Mr. Souren in closing, states, "Sooner or later, Philately will regard as 'Postage Stamps' only such as are affirmed to be an obligation and security of the U. S. Government." We have never seen a document that specifically described certain issues as obligations or securities and other issues as other than securities. The law reads, Title XIII, Sec. 2328, Par. 2, "The words 'obligation or other security of the United States' shall be held to mean all ——— stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress, and cancelled United States stamps".

A strict interpretation of this law would mean that the numerous commemoratives authorized by the Postmaster General would not be obliga-

(Continued on Page 333)

Occupation Stamps, Allied Military Postage

This set of stamps, issued for use in Italy, consists of the 15, 25, 30, 50 and 60 centesimi and 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire. They appear to have been produced very hurriedly and are for the most part quite poorly centered. A limited supply enables us to offer the complete set, in mint condition, average centering, at the very low price of \$1.28, post free, blocks 4, \$5.00. We can also offer a very few position sets which should prove of interest to collectors. We have only a very few of these available. A prompt order is therefore advisable.

Colored Imprint "(Value) ALLIED MILITARY POSTAGE", Complete set in blocks of 6 (5 lire cut too close)	\$18.00
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As the result of our frequent ads on Duck Stamps, we now wish to buy anything in these issues, more particularly, RW1 (blue), RW5 (purple) and RW6 (brown), but will be glad to buy anything, both used and unused, in any condition.

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232	55	290	75	373	1.40
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All catalog numbers quoted in this paper are those from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue unless otherwise specified.

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Mail For France

Mail service with liberated France is being extended today to include personal and business letters not exceeding one ounce.

Mail will be accepted for the whole of continental France with the exception of the territory of Belfort and the departments of Doubs, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saone, and Vosges. The postage rate is 5 cents.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements whereby personal support remittances to the limit of \$500 per month may be sent to individuals in France through banking channels under General License Nos. 32 and 33, as soon as banks in this country are able to make the necessary arrangements with French banks. Information regarding the transmission of such remittances may be secured by interested persons from their local banking institutions or the Federal Reserve Bank of their district. Currency, money orders, checks or drafts cannot be used for this purpose. Registration, air mail and parcel post services are not yet available.

It is no longer necessary for concerns in the United States and liberated France to obtain Treasury licenses to exchange financial and commercial information and establish business contacts.

Mail To Switzerland

Limited mail service with Switzerland will be resumed today, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced last night.

Letters weighing not more than one ounce, and post cards, will be accepted when addressed for delivery to civilians in Switzerland. The postage rate is 5 cents for a letter and 3 cents for a post card.

Registration, money order, air mail and parcel post services are not available at this time.

Existing regulations regarding prisoner of war mail are not affected by the Postmaster General's order.

State Revenue Lore

by ELBERT S. AMSLER.

My intention in writing this column on State Revenues is to show you — First: WHAT STAMPS TO LOOK FOR (in order that you may obtain desirable stamps for either collecting, trading or accumulating purposes); Second: HOW TO GET THEM (where to look, how to remove, etc.); Third: HOW TO COLLECT AND ENJOY THEM (tips on trading, mounting and general information); and Fourth: ANSWERS: TO ANY QUESTIONS YOU MIGHT HAVE CONCERNING THEM. Any of your suggestions, information or corrections will be received gratefully and cheerfully.

The ignorance of most stamp collectors concerning State Revenue stamps, their interest and value, is nothing less than appalling.

All collectors of stamps, whether interested in collecting State Revenue Stamps or not, should know something of their value, if only for exchanging purposes.

The worst aspect of this ignorance, to collectors of State Revenues, is that many stamps are lost to them forever because collectors of other fields think the stamps are of no important value, and fail to pick them up from easily found original sources.

The worst aspect, to those who do not collect them, is that many opportunities to add some nice stamps to their own collection, through trading, etc., have been passed up.

For example — suppose you were walking past a Tavern (you don't necessarily have to be a drunkard to be in that position) and saw a choice 6c Columbian on an empty beer case on the sidewalk. Wouldn't you stop to cut it off with the Tavern owner's permission? Well, figuratively, you have most likely been in that position and passed it up — for many State Beer Tax stamps are worth as much in cash as the 6c Columbian mentioned! — And you could easily exchange many of them for similar items, at least via the money route.

Generally speaking, the hardest stamps for State Revenue collectors to get are State Beer Tax stamps; and for that reason they are the most valuable in exchanging, etc.

In my next column I'll go into this a little further and show you which Beer stamps to look for. Watch for it.

WANTED TO BUY--Any Stamp--Any Country !

For Example: WE PAY \$120.00 for 1869 Pictorials (Scott's #112-122), used, very fine.

We urgently need U. S. and foreign stamps! Anything worth while — collections, accumulations, estates, or rare single items. TOP CASH PRICES paid. Send stamps by insured mail for FREE appraisal. No obligations! Immediate reply.

NATIONAL STAMP SALES

276 West 43rd Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

United States Notes and Comments

BY: PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

RAMSEY BLACK HONORED

We are most pleased to announce that the Hon. Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General, was, on Nov. 7th, elected on the democratic ticket Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Black, we believe, will leave the Post Office on Jan. 1st to assume his new duties.

We have had the pleasure of knowing most of the postal officials for the last 35 years and can say that the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General has never been graced by one more charming and agreeable than Mr. Black. Stamp collectors will lose a great friend, but we all wish him every success in his new undertaking and expect that some day he will return to Washington as a member of the Senate.

We hope in the appointment of a new Third Assistant that a selection equally as happy will be made.

Since Mr. Roosevelt first took office, the position has been occupied by those from Pennsylvania, and the appointments have been made on the recommendation of Senator Guffy. We trust he will suggest a further Pennsylvanian, and we are today writing him a letter, suggesting that a man with the high qualifications held by Mr. Black will receive his recommendation for the appointment.

NEW WINE STAMPS

Through the courtesy of Mr. George Soulman, we have seen the new green and black wine stamps in denominations of 15c, 60c and \$7.20. To date, we are aware of the actual existence in philatelic hands of 1/4c, 1c, 2c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 19 1/5c, 24c, 30c, 32c, 36c, 40c, 48c, 60c, 72c, 80c, 84c, 90c, 96c, \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.44, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.68, \$1.80, \$2.40, \$3.00, \$3.36, 4.80, \$5.00, \$7.20 and \$100. We would like to obtain copies of any of the others.

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LOS ANGELES - 13,

CALIF.



WASHINGTON HAPPENINGS

The 3c Moving Picture stamp was issued on schedule Oct. 31st as announced just a few weeks earlier. The Bureau had to prepare and manufacture the stamps so quickly that the supply for California did not leave Washington until the day before, hence had to be flown to destination. Of the million delivered to the Philatelic Agency, only about one sheet in four was satisfactory for philatelic distribution, as they were mainly off center. The sheets were still wet when delivered. Why does the Department hurriedly issue new stamps without sufficient time for the Bureau to turn out a satisfactory product, or sufficient time to select a design of real merit. All that we can say for the new variety is simply that it is another stamp.

We learn on the highest authority that the Blood-Plasma stamp will be issued, but instead of accepting the design which is in the possession of the Post Office and has been approved by most who have seen it, they have requested additional sketches from the Bureau. We are just afraid that when they are through they will miss an opportunity of issuing a real stamp as they did when the Corregidor variety was designed.

In the early days, in fact, until quite recently, serious consideration was given to the designing of the stamp, and an appreciation of art as well as culture entered into the consideration of the design. Today a decision is made haphazardly.

Col. Green Rarities

The November 13th session of the Harmer, Rooke Co. Sale of Col. Green Rarities realized \$125,014. Y. Souren purchased the 24c Air Mail Invert block of 8 for \$27,000 and the 5c 1902 Imperforate Uncut Sheet of 400 for \$14,000. Further details next issue.

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These sets should be in your collection before further advances in price go into effect.

No.	Singles.	Blox
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740-49 NATIONAL PARKS	.90	3.50
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NATIONAL STAMP CO.



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First Day Sales

Oct. 30 — 13c and 17c Spec. Del. — Wash., D. C. — \$42,769.59 — 158,863
Oct. 31 — 3c Motion Pictures — New York — 1,137,136 — \$34,114.08 — 176,473
Oct. 31 — 3c Motion Pictures — Los Angeles (Hollywood Sta.) — 690,429 — \$20,712.87 — 190,660
Nov. 2 — 5c Korea — Wash., D. C. — 776,620 — \$38,831.00 — 192,860

H. E. Harris recently donated 100 albums and 100 hinge packets to the Pacific Stamp Exchange Club for its project of helping hospitalized servicemen. Nice work.

TWO FINE COLLECTIONS

JUST PURCHASED

We have just bought two United States Collections cataloguing over

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During the past three months we have acquired U. S. and Foreign material cataloguing nearly \$100,000.00. Our stock is the best it has ever been, and our prices as usual — reasonable.

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 (3) U. S. Presidentials, 1/2c-\$5\$1.35
 (4) 40 Diff. U. S. Revenues (1861-1915) \$1.00
 (5) Scott's U. S. 573, 834\$1.10
 All \$5. Large new U. S. List Free.
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 Columbian sets advertised Oct. 30th and Nov. 6th still available, also odd mint cards, Col. and Trans-Miss. for those who want to complete sets. [11]

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOUR STAMPS

Reasonable prices quoted on request. "Philately of Tomorrow", 120-page illustrated booklet describing scientific methods for examination of stamps, 50c postpaid. [11]

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Foreign New Issues

J. AVERY WELLS, Editor — Box 30, Jackson Heights, New York.



Algeria — Postage — A Postage value, which may or may not be the forerunner of a new series, is a 2fr scarlet. The design is a lusty crowing Gallic Cock, with "RF" in the upper right corner and the Lorraine Cross in the lower left corner. The country name and the value are in the lower panel.

Argentina — Official Stamp — The 15c light gray blue (#430A) portrait of Martin Güemes, type A137, is now coming overprinted "SERVICIO OFICIAL". It apparently replaces the 15c Bull's head which has heretofore been used in the Official set.

—Mr. L. S. McCaulley.

Chile — Commemorative Postage — A series of two large stamps honor the International Red Cross. The 40c green, red & black pictures a large Red Cross with an ancient lamp and its flame superimposed upon the center of the cross. The 1.80p deep ultramarine & red has a moderately large Red Cross at the upper left side above a twisting serpent drinking from an

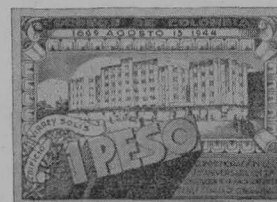
ancient chalice, this being the symbol of Hygieia, Greek goddess of health.

Air Post — Four more values of the Foreign Air Post set have now arrived on the hard, white, unwatermarked paper. The new stamps are 30c black brown Wings over Chile AP5, 1p deep blue slate Planes over Globe AP9, 2p deep greenish blue Planes over Globe AP9, 5p orange red Seaplane AP10.

—Mr. W. E. Spanier.

Colombia — Commemorative Postage — A series of five locally lithographed stamps are in honor of the 75th Anniversary of the Constitution of the General Benefit Association of Cundinamarca. This is the great welfare organization supporting the State Lottery, which in turn supports the hospitals and charities of Cundinamarca Province, in which Bogota is located. The values are 2c ultramarine & light yellow, 5c ultramarine & light yellow, 20c black & pale blue, 40c black & red, 1p black & red. The 2c shows us the Flag of the Beneficia, and

(Continued on Page 331)



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War Saving Coils

Dear Sirs:

Will you please publish the following letter as soon as possible?

The September 11th issue of Mekeel's contained a letter concerning War Savings Stamps in coil form and an offer on my part to secure and supply them without any service charge, to any collectors who were unable to arrange with some firm in their own vicinity for the coils to be obtained. Apparently few, if any, of the collectors took the time to make their own arrangements, judging from the volume of orders which poured in to me.

Since only five coils of each of the two denominations were received in Pittsburgh and most of these were poorly centered, complications set in very early so that instead of simply filling the orders as they came in, it was necessary to go over each coil and pick out the copies suitable for philatelic purposes. Only one coil at a time would be purchased by the Department Store, so numerous trips had to be made there, and by the time the last roll had been picked from, there were still quite a few orders unfilled and many more only partially filled.

A new supply of coils was ordered by the local Post Office the same day the last of the original supply was removed from their stock; however, no coils nor word about them was received from Washington, D. C., until several days ago while I was out of town. (I still work for a living, and this entire self-assigned task had to be carried out at a time when my own work unexpected-

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ly became heavy). The word received is that the coils have been removed from sale and remainders destroyed despite the fact that the Bureau's stock of these items must have been lying idle until my recent efforts started to move them. Possibly someone smarter than I can give a logical explanation for this action, but to me it brings to mind an incident wherein one of the waitresses in a local drug store was interrupted in her conversation with another too-tired waitress by the fountain boy remarking, "There are some customers to be waited on". Her only comment to that was, "Oh, they'll get tired and leave", as she turned back to the other girl to continue discussing the nice boy who worked next door.

The information received locally was to the effect that the Department would recall all coils outstanding in branch and district Post Offices, and would attempt to fill orders from these as soon as they were returned. That would be fine, but to my own personal knowledge after contacting at least 20 or 25 Post Offices throughout Pennsylvania during the past two years in an attempt to secure copies of these coils, Mr. Grace (in charge of War Savings Stamps and Bonds for Western Pennsylvania) and one of his clerks were the only ones who had ever heard of the coils, and they had never seen them until Horne's ordered them at my request. So there is little likelihood of any of the coils being located in district Post Office stocks.

In an attempt to make the best of a bad situation, I decided to follow this

course. All pending orders will be held up until December 1st unless a new supply or word about it is received prior to that time. The orders will be forwarded as soon as possible after that date.

Orders postmarked after October 19th will be held the same as orders received prior to that date; however, these will not be even partially filled, unless a new supply becomes available.

In the event no further supply becomes available here, the stamps on hand will be divided in such a way that orders for pairs will be filled in full where possible. Larger orders will be filled on a percentage basis, and regular sheet type W. S. Stamps of 1942 issue will be used to make up the balance of the order.

If any of the orders for 20 or more of either denomination were placed in this amount only so that a line pair or line strip of 4 would be supplied, will these people please so advise in order that instead of them simply redeeming the 16 or 18 stamps other than the few they desire for their collections, these stamps can be made available to other collectors? This is important and gives you an opportunity to do the same good turn for your fellow collectors that I am trying to do for you and them.

Any orders cut down arbitrarily as suggested in the foregoing paragraphs will be honored as soon as I can pick out the line pairs or strips necessary to

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305 6c claret 5.00	308 13c impr. P# 4.25
307 10c red brn. 7.75	319 15c ol. grn. 21.50
340 15c ultram. 6.25	338 10c yellow 7.25
341 50c.alm't vf. 33.50	357 1c bluish 15.75
416 10c yellow 4.70	419 20c ultram. 21.00
437 15c gray 17.25	437 15c gray 18.00
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completing the reduced orders. I haven't taken stock yet, but believe I will be able to complete most orders for line pairs or strips of the 10c denomination. The 25c denomination ran so poor that it is the one mainly responsible for the orders being held up originally.

In the event that the considerable time-taking effort on my part to be of service to my fellow collectors is appreciated by those who availed themselves of the offer, they might wish to reciprocate in the following manner:

Most of us receive or have friends who receive letters from overseas which bear censor labels or markings as well as A. P. O., etc., markings. Any of these (whether the same or duplicates which will eventually be traded) which will be sent to me will be very much appreciated, and the postage used in forwarding them will be refunded by me. No obligation to follow through on the foregoing, and the suggestion is made only because it will cost the individual collector nothing, and quite a few of the people who have ordered coils have signified their desire to reciprocate in some manner, to be specified by me.

Yours very truly,

R. H. Shellhamer,
A. P. S. 17341,
C/o Roosevelt Hotel,
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

October Plate Nos.

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers issued during the month of October, 1944:

Plate.	Denom.	Description.	Series.	Subj.	Date
23168	17c	Sp. Del., E. E. Conv.	1944	200	
23169	17c	Do.	1944	Do.	
23170	13c	"	1944	"	
23171	13c	"	1944	"	
23172	13c	"	1944	"	
23173	13c	Air, E. E. Conv.	1944	"	
23174	6c	Do.	1941	Do.	
23175	6c	"	1941	"	
23176	3c	Win the War, E. E. Convertible	1942	400	
23177	3c	Do.	1942	Do.	
23178	3c	"	1942	"	
23179	3c	"	1942	"	
23180	3c	Motion Pictures, E. E. Convert.	1944	200	
23181	3c	Do.	1944	Do.	
23182	3c	"	1944	"	
23183	3c	Win the War, E. E. Convertible	1942	400	
23184	3c	Do.	1942	Do.	

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers sent to press for the first time during the month of October, 1944:

Plate.	Denom.	Descrip.	Series.	Subj.	Date
23083	1½c	Ord., E. E. Conv.	1938	400	20th
23084	1½c	Do.	1938	Do.	20th
23085	1½c	"	1938	"	23rd
23086	1½c	"	1938	"	23rd
23087	1½c	"	1938	"	25th
23088	1½c	"	1938	"	25th
23089	1½c	"	1938	"	27th
23090	1½c	"	1938	"	27th
23180	3c	Motion Pictures, E. E. Conv.	1944	200	26th
23181	3c	Do.	1944	Do.	26th
23028	6c	Air, book, E. E. Conv.	1941	180	14th
23029	6c	Do.	1941	Do.	14th
23170	13c	Spec. Del., E. E. Conv.	1944	200	13th
23171	13c	Do.	1944	Do.	13th
23168	17c	"	1944	"	13th
23169	17c	"	1944	"	13th

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			Fine.	Avg.
50	10c	Green (1857)\$ 2.50	\$ 1.90
63	1c	Blue (1861)1.15	.75
63b	1c	Dark Blue3.25	2.00
68	10c	Yellow Green	.....1.20	.75
68A	10c	Dark Green	.....1.35	.85
70	24c	Red Lilac	.....8.00	3.50
71	30c	Orange	.....7.50	2.15
76	5c	Brown (1862)	.....3.75	1.90
77	15c	Black	.....5.00	2.25
134	1c	Ultram., grill (1870)	.....2.75	1.90
135	2c	Red Brown	.....1.40	.90
138	7c	Vermillion	.....—	6.00
139	10c	Brown	.....—	11.75
145	1c	Ultra., no grill (1870)	......38	.25
146	2c	Red Brown	......16	.11
149	7c	Vermillion	.....3.00	2.15
150	10c	Brown	.....1.40	.80
151	12c	Dull Violet	.....2.20	1.40
152	15c	Orange	.....3.75	2.00
157	2c	Brown (1873)	......28	.20
159	6c	Dull Pink	......40	.25
160	7c	Vermillion	.....3.50	2.50
161	10c	Brown	......55	.38
162	12c	Blackish Violet	.....2.65	1.85
163	15c	Yellow Orange	.....4.25	2.40
165	30c	Grey Black	.....2.25	1.50
166	90c	Rose Carmine	.....10.00	6.75
178	2c	Vermillion (1875)	......12	.08
179	5c	Blue	......65	.45
185	5c	Blue (1879)	......35	.25
186	6c	Pink	......60	.38
187	10c	Brn., no secret mark	......60	.40
188	10c	Brown, secret mark	......60	.40
188b	10c	Black Brown	.....8.00	2.25
189	15c	Red Orange	.....1.35	.80
190	30c	Full Black	.....1.90	1.30
191	90c	Carmine	.....11.00	6.75
205	5c	Yel. Brown (1882)	......18	.13
208	6c	Rose	.....2.50	1.40
209	10c	Brown	......12	.08
209B	10c	Black Brown	.....2.00	.90
211	4c	Blue Green (1883)	......27	.20
213	3c	Vermillion (1887)1.45	.95
215	4c	Carmine32	.25
216	5c	Indigo18	.12
217	30c	Orange Brown4.25	3.00
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The Bronx County Stamp Co., Bipex, Inc., 120 East 149th St., Bronx, New York City, N. Y., is continuing with a well-rounded program. On Monday evening, Nov. 27, 1944, Ignatz Rosenzweig will show his complete mint Czechoslovakia collection, and the members are in for a treat as this country has issued some very beautiful stamps and Mr. Rosenzweig is an authority on these stamps.

The American Stamp Dealers Association now has 178 members. 85 reside in New York and 93 in other cities. This group is becoming an influential factor in philatelic circles.

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Coming Issues

By J. AVERY WELLS.

Curacao—Mr. Dante S. Bolaffi has reported to us a letter just received from the Postmaster of Curacao. The Postmaster states that the Princess Juliana Red Cross Air Post stamps will not be overprinted as has been reported. Furthermore, the Curacao Postal Administration is not contemplating an issue of stamps to mark the Queen's return to Holland. This letter is dated Oct. 21, 1944, and would seem to dispose of the rumored overprints to mark Holland's liberation.

Sweden — Mr. Uno Söderborg sends us description and pictures of a series of five stamps issued in October in honor of the Swedish Fleet. These will not be importable at the present time, and they are a handsome set to look forward to. On the 10ö violet is the Flagship *The Lion of Småland*, which won a naval victory in the

battle of Femern in 1644. Upon the 20ö red is the portrait of Clas Fleming, who created the fleet which won this great victory. The 30ö blue presents another ancient flagship, the *Kung Karl*. The design of the 40ö olive green is the very decorative stern of the *Amphion* of the days of King Gustav III, and his cypher and the crown may be easily distinguished. The 90ö gray, which completes the set, shows the sleek modern coastal defense ship *Gustaf V*, a unit of the powerful Swedish navy which guards the country's neutrality today. The stamps are issued in coils as is their usual custom, and the 10ö and 20ö will be also available in booklets, so the complete set will contain seven stamps when it reaches our catalogs.

France—New stamps and parts of sets are reported every day — We do not like to attempt their chronicle until we can get them to illustrate and untangle their issues somewhat. Any information or individual stamps which our readers may have will help



Smålands lejon.



Clas Fleming.



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	Single	Block	Block	Sheet	Sgle	Bk.
Poland	.09	.35	.90	4.00	.07	.30
Czecho.	.08	.30	.80	3.25	.07	.30
Norway	.07	.28	.60	3.00	.06	.25
Luxembourg	.07	.28	.60	3.00	.06	.25
Netherlands	.07	.25	.60	3.00	.06	.25
Belgium	.07	.25	.60	3.00	.06	.25
France	.07	.25	.60	3.00	.06	.25
Greece	.08	.30	.80	3.25	.07	.30
Jugoslavia	.08	.30	.80	3.25	.07	.30
Albania	.08	.30	.80	3.25	.07	.30
Austria	.08	.30	.80	3.25	.07	.30
Denmark	.08	.30	.80	3.25	.07	.30
Complete set	.90	3.50	8.00	36.50	.75	3.20

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ARGENTINA, 2 v. Eucharist Com.	.05
Musical sheet, normal Watermk.	.75
Musical sheet, inverted watermk.	.50
CHILE, 5 pesos Airpost, unwmkd.	.30
COLOMBIA, 2 val. Cundinamarca Com.	.08
IRELAND, 2½ pence rice	.07
TUNISIA, 1.50 for Victory	.12
BTS, Liberation, 3 soldiers	.46
BOLIVIA, 20 and 90c, New Govt.	.06
CUBA, Carlos Roloff, .05; ½c "V"	.01
DOMINICAN REP., 4 val. Red Cross	.25
ICELAND, 17th June, 6 val.	4.25
NETHERLANDS, 9 v. London Issue	.76
NICARAGUA, 689, 90, C261-2, Pearl Harbor	.56
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All matter for editorial consideration, reports of meetings, stamp exhibitions, and news items generally should be sent to George F. Stilphen, Managing Editor, Box 1660, Portland (2), Maine.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. Single Copy, 5c.
GEORGE F. STILPHEN, Managing Editor WILLARD OTIS WYLIE, Editor Emeritus

J. Murray Bartels

by MICHAEL MILLER.

The death of J. Murray Bartels has been a great loss; to me, perhaps more than others, he will be long remembered. His great work on U. S. envelopes placed him as the leading authority on this now-popular branch of collecting, and his studies on Canal Zone and Panama caused him to be consulted by specialists of these countries. However, to a great number he has opened up the door to one of the most intriguing and fascinating subjects, and that is the printings of the bicolored issues of Danish West Indies, now known as the U. S. Virgin Islands.

It was in this magazine in a series of articles as far back as 1917 that he first published his remarkable arrangement of these printings, which he established by an accumulation of dated copies. This work attracted the attention of philatelists all over the world, and the late Thomas W. Hall prepared a paper wherein he credited Bartels with the arrangement of these printings. He had divided the issues in the following printings: 1c, ten printings; 3c, nine printings; 5c, eight printings; 4c, four printings; and 10c, eight printings.

What is so remarkable about the study which was developed from the stamps themselves is the substantiation almost completely by G. A. Hagemann in his book on Danish West Indies, published in recent years, who had access to the records of the Danish Post Office with the reports of the printing orders. The only change made is the inclusion of another printing of the 10c stamp immediately following the first printing. This omission was very plausible, because Hagemann himself says, "It is often very difficult to distinguish the II printing from the I printing."

The other change by Hagemann is the division of the four printings of the 4c into two printings for each of the perforated groups. Bartels had made three printings of the early perforation of 14 x 13½, and this is explained away by Hagemann, who says that the long usage of over 25 years caused the original colors of the 4 cent to undergo considerable change.

Stampic Info.

Last Week's Question

Have American postage stamps ever been sold at a foreign Post Office?

Answer: There have been many cases of our stamps being bought by foreign countries from our own Department and put on sale. Canada has long done it with our Special Delivery stamps, so that a patron may affix a Canadian stamp and our own Special Delivery stamp in order to assure the letter Special Delivery on this side of the border. Our first issue, that of 1847, is known on covers from Canada, and even in combination with Canadian stamps. In those days, the Canadian stamps would carry the letter only to the border, and a United States stamp was needed to take it to its destination. In the Hawaiian Is., in Samoa, and in many other places, United States stamps were sold and affixed to letters so that they might proceed to their ultimate destination without being charged postage due. During periods of revolution in Mexico when revolutionary stamps were used in various states but which we did not recognize, American stamps were customarily sold for use on letters to this country. There are many, many more instances of the sale of our stamps in foreign lands and in foreign post offices.

This Week's Question

In what month was the issue of September, 1861, issued?

However, it cannot explain away the fact that one color is found on thin paper, while the other color is usually found on a thicker paper.

Specialists of Danish West Indies will always remember that J. Murray Bartels has made their collecting more

- NEW AIRMAIL -

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Complete set of seventeen ... 15.00
1914-17, 1c to 5fr (#18 to 35)
Complete set of seventeen ... 2.50
Dues, 1906-14 complete (J1 to J15) ... 6.00

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C4-6	Second issue Airmail ...	4.95	3.33
C7-9	10-20c Maps51	.19
C10	Lindbergh17	.07
C11	Beacon10	.02
C12, 17 5c	Winged Globe, flat and rotary ...	.22	.03
C13-15 65c-\$2.60	Zepps. ...	59.25	46.50
C20-22 20-25-50c	Clippers ...	1.04	.28
C24	30c Trans-Atlantic45	.16
CE1-2 16c	Special Delivery epl.34	.17

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ARGENTINA	#B14 — NAT'L HYMN SHEET — 5c + 50p — Issue was only 2000 Sheets	30.00	LEBANON	INDEP. POSTAGE — 25, 50, 150, 200pi; AIR POST — 25, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500pi	11.50
CURACAO	#CB13-CB20 — PRINCESS JULIANA AIR POST SEMI-POSTALS — Set of 8	4.40	RUSSIA	20 YEARS WITHOUT LENIN — A striking and interesting group of 7 pictures	2.10
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FR. MOROCCO	SMALL MOSQUE—40, 50, 60, 70, 80c, 1, 1.20, 1.50, 3, 4, 4.50, 15, 20fr	3.45	U. S. A.	#N1-N9—ITALIAN OCCUPATION set of 9— American-made, sold only in Italy	2.00

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Naval and Seapost

GERALD P. TODD, Editor.

440 W. 7th St., Long Beach 2, Calif.

LAUNCHED

Bole (DD), 11-1-44.
Bristol (DD), 10-29-44.
Chevalier (DD), 10-29-44.
Conger (SS), 10-17-44.
Runner (SS), 10-17-44.
Stormes (DD), 11-4-44.
Tamalpais (AO), 10-29-44.

DECOMMISSIONED

Miantonomah (CMc 5), coastal
minelayer, reported by the Navy 10-
26-44 as being lost in European oper-
ations. A 3000-ton ship with a crew
of about 300. Formerly the S. S.
Quaker. Built in 1938 at Wilmington,
Del., for Philadelphia and Norfolk S.
S. Co.

Oklahoma (BB 37), battleship, was
officially decommissioned 9-1-44 at
Pearl Harbor. Sunk and capsized in
ten minutes by Jap bombs and tor-
pedoes at Pearl Harbor 12-7-41. Sal-
vage operations were not completed
until 12-28-43. Built by New York
S. B. Co., Camden, N. J. Keel laid
10-26-12, launched 3-23-14, and first
commissioned 5-2-16. The ship saw
service in the first World War.

Princeton (CVL), light aircraft
carrier, sunk 10-23-44 in Philippine
waters after being attacked by Jap
shore-based aircraft. Built by New
York S. B. Co., Camden, N. J. Keel
laid 6-2-41, launched 10-23-42, and
commissioned at Phila. Navy Yard on
2-23-43. When the keel was laid, the
ship was intended to be the light
cruiser Tallahassee (CL 61), but was
converted to an aircraft carrier and
the name changed.

JOIN THE S. P. A.

Write for applica-
tion blank and
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CHICAGO (3), ILL.

Say MEKEEL'S to Advertisers

Foreign New Issues

(Continued from Page 326)

the 5c *its* Shield. Upon the 20c is the
portrait of Murillo Toro, with the date
"1869 Agosto 15, 1944", from which
we might guess that he was the found-
er of the Beneficia on August 15th,
seventy-five years ago. The 40c pic-
tures the great Maternity Hospital of
San Juan de Dios and the 1p the im-
posing Virrey Solis Building. The
stamps were printed in small sheets of
various sizes, the 20c in strips of ten,
the 50c in strips of four, and the 1p
in strips of two. The 2c and 5c were
in larger sheets, but not over fifty. A
total of four sets have been reported
Imperforate, and there are said to be
eight copies of the 20c and 40c dis-
covered *Se Tenant*.

Commemorative Sheet — The
above set of five stamps is printed in
a small Imperforate Sheet, headed
"BLOQUE FILATELICO" and with the
commemorative inscription neatly
arranged around and between the
stamps. The issue was 10,000 Sheets,
and they were apparently sold at a
premium, although there is no in-
scription to say so.

Postal Tax — Two Postal Tax
stamps in extremely crude local print-
ing are 1/2c red and 1c bright violet,
PT3. They are on coarse paper thickly
smeared with stiff gum which makes
separating difficult.

Sylvester Colby, 505 Fifth Ave., N.
Y. C., has purchased "Postal Mark-
ings" from William R. Stewart of
Chicago. Mr. Colby also acquired P.
M. Handbooks. We look for a contin-
uation of this fine magazine.

MINT AIRMAIL SPECIALS !!

RUSSIA, C76 (4), Souvenir Sheet	\$1.85
CYRENAICA, C24-29, Colonial Arts ..	.95
ERITREA, C1-6, Colonial Arts .....	.95
IT. COLONIES, C1-6, Dante Commems. 1.35	
IT. SOMALILAND, C1-6, Colonial Arts ..	.95
ITAL. E. AFRICA	ITALY
C18 .....	.50
C19 .....	.20
LIBIA	
C1-2 .....	.95
C21 .....	.20
TRIPOLITANIA	
C8-15 (7)	1.85
C21-26	2.95
C43-48 .....	.95
CBI .....	.20
C2 .....	.45
C12-19	1.35
C20-2275
C23-2690
C35-39	2.35
C52-55	1.10
C56-CE7 (9) ..	6.95
C62-65	1.35
C66-CE9 (9) ..	6.95
CE335

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you to check with "The House of B-A-L-M".
Over 2000 various mint Airmail Sets in
stock. Ask for Free Lists. If your regular
dealer can't supply you, try

CHAS. B. CHARMATZ, SYLVANIA 4, OHIO

Sepad Exhibit

Preparations are about complete for
the 1944 Sepad National Stamp Exhi-
bition to be held in the Bellevue-Strat-
ford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Decem-
ber 1, 2 and 3, at the same time as the
Tenth American Philatelic Congress.
An entire floor of this large hotel has
been engaged, which will afford ample
space for what is expected to be the
largest display of stamps ever shown
in this city; also room for bourse tables
and a convention post office.

An appropriate seal has been de-
signed and will be on sale at the time
of the show; also a new 1944 exhibition
meter slogan as well as a special can-
cellation from the convention post of-
fice located on the exhibition floor.
Information regarding each may be
obtained by writing to Mrs. Marjie V.
Wamsley, 1334 Stevens St., Philadel-
phia 24, Pa., who will be in charge of
seals, slogans and cancellations.

—John Y. Pennypacker,

Navarre Stamp Company, 116 Nas-
sau St., New York 7, N. Y., have issued
their 1944-45 Fall and Winter Whole-
sale Price List of United States Stamps.
The used listing starts with Scott's No.
33 up to 906, also Airs, Spec. Deliv-
eries, Postage Dues, etc. Mints are also
listed. A copy available on request.

Albums for
Special Collections

JUNIOR ALBUM for the AMERICAS	\$3.50
SOUVENIR SHEET ALBUM	6.00
ALBUM for U. S. SPECIAL PRINTINGS of MARCH 1935	4.50

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Terms: Remittance with order. However, your full pleasure or prompt and gracious refund. Condition: A little better than you anticipate. A trial order will assure you. Symbols: Asterisk indicates full original gum. "N. G." indicates no gum on unused copy. Note: This bulletin cancels all previous bulletins, subject to cancellation by Dec. 30th.

GROUP I. POOR CONDITION

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
36	2.75	148	.15	260
51	.95	151	.40	275a
67	3.25	153	.95	288
68	.20	161	.10	297
71	.65	165	.50	300-8
73	.15	*188ng	.90	311
75	1.95	189	.20	325
77	.85	191	1.75	326
78a	.85	228	.25	328-30
112	.75	232	.10	340-1
115	.85	236-7	.15	*369
116	.85	*238	.95	422

GROUP IV. V. GOOD CONDITION

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
29	26.50	*225	.45	312
31pr	9.00	*226ng	.60	314
33	.15	228	.65	320
41	4.90	*228	1.95	323-4
*42fpr	2.00	*230-1	.30	325
44	.10	*232	.60	326
48a	6.90	*233ng	.40	330
*65	.50	*235ng	.50	333
68	.75	236	.25	342
73	.65	238	1.85	*347
76	2.10	*238	2.95	*348pr
77	2.25	239	3.00	*353
*78a	3.25	*240ng	4.50	*367-70
*88ng	1.25	*243	27.50	*369
91	7.50	252	.10	371
93	1.50	253	.20	372
100	6.95	*250pr	7.50	*376
*112ng	3.25	*265	.30	380
117	3.25	268-70	.05	*392
118	14.50	*281	.35	*397-9
*123ng	4.75	*282ng	.65	400a
*141ng	14.50	*282a	1.45	400
146	.07	*283a	3.75	402
151	1.75	*285	.30	405
156	.05	289	.95	*414
161	.40	*290	2.45	*422
*166ng	9.50	291	9.50	426-9
205	.10	298	1.45	*434
211	.15	299	.95	439
*217	3.25	*301	.10	*456
220c	.10	304-5	.10	462-4
222-3	.05	*306	.40	471
224	.35	311	1.65	*473

GROUP II. FAIR CONDITION

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
33	.05	229	1.95	327
35a	2.95	232	.20	328-9
42d	4.50	233	.05	330
47	4.85	234	.10	335-6
50	1.25	*234	.50	337-8
63	.40	235	.35	339
69	.80	*236-7	.20	*347pr
72	4.50	*237	.40	367-70
75	3.75	239	1.90	*368
76	.85	249	.45	371
87	1.10	252	.50	372
88	.10	256	.10	376-9
*88ng	.75	259	.70	*378-9
94	.05	*265	.15	382
97	.85	*268	.20	386
99	6.75	270-1	.10	392
113	.50	*273	.45	*399
114	.05	275	.40	400
117	1.25	280-2	.05	401-2
118	5.75	*282	.65	403
120	6.50	284	.10	407
145-6	.10	*285-6	.25	410-11
149	1.10	*287	.95	416-18
151	.70	288	.45	419
153	1.45	289	.50	421
159	.10	*289	.90	423
161	.20	290	.30	429-30
*163ng	3.90	294-5	.05	*431
166	3.25	296	.25	434
178-9	.25	*297	.65	437
185	.10	299	.50	438-9
188	.20	300-4	.05	443-4
189a	.45	*303	.25	460
191	3.75	*304	.20	469
205	.05	305-7	.10	471
208	.65	*307	.40	474
*210	.05	309	.05	477
213	.50	*309	.90	479
214-5	.10	310	.40	509-12
217	.50	312	5.90	514-18
221	.05	314	.40	523
224	1.15	323-4	.10	531
227	.35	325	.85	537

GROUP III. GOOD CONDITION

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
28	8.90	225-6	.10	*401
33	.09	227	.50	404
35a	4.50	*227	1.65	414-15
41	3.75	229	.20	420
*42f	.85	*231	.10	429
48a	5.50	233	.10	431
50	1.45	*234	.75	433
52	6.40	235	.60	435
*63	.85	*236	.50	439
69	1.45	237	.16	446
72	6.75	*238ng	1.75	468
*76ng	1.90	240	3.50	*470
78	1.55	*242ng	14.75	*471
88	.15	246-7	.10	478
92	2.75	256	.15	501-8
95	6.40	259	.90	*515a
*97ng	3.75	260	1.90	*529e
112	2.25	262	14.50	*541a
*114ng	.85	271-3	.15	*547
119	2.75	279	.10	*548-50
121	6.50	*282	.95	551-61
122	26.60	284	.20	572
136	.10	285-6	.10	*578
148	.35	287	.45	627-9
150	.70	291	4.25	678-9
152	1.65	*294-5	.40	702-15
155	4.90	*300-1	.10	832-4
159	.15	*302	.45	C1
163	1.70	*305	.45	C2
166	5.50	308	.25	C2
*179ng	1.25	309	.10	C3
182-3	.05	310	.60	E2-3
185	.20	*310	3.75	J5
188	.30	314pr	1.25	J25-6
189a	.85	327	1.65	J41-3
190	.90	330	.90	K11
*191	14.75	337-8	.10	O2
208	.95	*339	.85	O8
*209	.50	343-4	.15	O14
213	.70	*367	.40	O23

GRP. VI. ULTRA FINE CONDITION VERY, VERY FINE

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
69	3.45	380	.65	*570
189	1.75	*386	1.40	*571
213	1.50	*392pr	1.90	571-3
*234ng	.75	*393	.85	575
*265	.70	397-9	.75	*575
*295	.50	*399	3.50	*576pr
298	2.50	400	.80	*577pr
310	1.25	*400Ang	3.75	*581-9
*314	.90	403	1.25	612
314pr	1.60	404	3.90	614-15
320pr	2.75	*408-9	.10	616
*320b	1.30	415	.80	*616
330	1.75	*419	5.75	619
*335	.90	421	1.25	621
339	1.40	435a	1.00	628
342	4.75	*443pr	1.50	*628
*344E	1.50	*460	3.50	*631pr
345pr	2.75	*512	.20	*678
*345	1.85	524	2.25	*756-65
*346	3.75	*525B	.90	*771
*347pr	3.50	*532A	2.75	C2
*357	3.75	*532B	1.60	C4
368	1.50	536	1.00	C5
*368pr	4.00	537	.50	C6
*370	.75	547	1.50	C13
*371	1.95	548-50	1.40	O33
373	1.40	*555	.90	RD20
*377	.60	*558	1.45	*U112

GROUP VII. BLOCKS OF 4

Ultra Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
No.	No.	No.	No.
*308a	3.75	*270	3.45
*344	1.65	*285	1.65
345	4.90	*295	1.60
*373ng	6.50	*298ng	7.50
384	3.25	*301	.70
*409	.55	*308	2.90
*504	.75	*314	3.60
*532	5.25	320	5.00
*539b	4.75	*323	2.00
547	7.50	*334	2.65
*566	2.25	340	1.50
*570	4.90	*340	4.75
575	1.85	346	4.50
*576a	.45	*367	.80
*584	4.25	372	1.10
*612	2.10	373	6.50
621	5.25	*379	2.75
*631	0.15	*397	1.00
*651	.30	*402A	17.50
756-65	2.25	*430	1.65
*754-65	4.25	*433	3.85
C5	8.75	*435A	6.90
O123	5.00	481	.20

GROUP VIII. PLATE # BLKS. OF 4

Ultra Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
No.	No.	No.	No.
*506	1.50	*328	1.50
*563	1.00	*373	9.00
*567	3.90	*377	2.50
*571	7.90	*399	11.00
*576	.75	*402A	19.50
*618	1.75	*514A	2.50

GROUP IX. PLATE # BLOCKS OF 6

Ultra Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
No.	No.	No.	No.
*308	9.50	*331	.95
345	9.00	*397	1.90
*371	12.50	*532	1.90
*622	2.40	*549	1.75
*690	.50	*559	1.00
*736	.60	*565A	1.65

GROUP X. ARROW BLOCKS OF 4

Ultra Fine	Ultra Fine	Ultra Fine	Fine
No.	No.	No.	No.
*347	15.75	*408	.65
384	6.50	409	.75
408	.40	*481	.70

GROUP XI. CENTER LINE BLKS. 4

Ultra Fine	Ultra Fine	Ultra Fine	Fine
No.	No.	No.	No.
*620-1	16.50	*753	1.75

GR. XII. PLATE & IMPRINT STRIPS

Fine	Very Good	Very Good	V. Good	Fine
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
*265(3)	1.50	*225(4)	2.50	*227(7)
*285(5)	3.00	*225(6)	4.00	*252(3)

GROUP XIII. FLAGS... OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Ultra Fine	Top Strips of 10	with plate names
No.	No.	No.
*631	O. G. Gutter Block of 8	Very Fine

GROUP XIV. ODD ITEMS

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
*237	O. G. Block of 4	V. G.	8.50	
*285	O. G. Block of 4	V. G.	14.50	
*290	O. G. Block of 4	V. G.	18.50	
573	Large Used Blk 12 (4x3)	Ultra Fine	11.00	
*683	Full Sheet of 100	Fine	8.00	
*563	O. G., six different shades	Fine	6.00	
*631	O. G. Gutter Block of 8	Very Fine	2.50	
Famous Americans	Complete Pl. # 4			
Fine O. G. Set			15.00	
Flags	One Set of 13 Top Strips	All		
Diff.	Fine Only		10.00	

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FINE PRICES FOR FINE PROPERTY
SUPERB PRICES FOR SUPERB PROPERTY

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NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

1861 Premieres Gravures

(Continued from Page 323)

tions or securities, for we are told they must "be issued under any act of Congress" to be securities. Mr. Souren is treading in deep water with his suggestion, for under his classification we would have to discard the 5c New York, the Baltimore and St. Louis provisionals, the 1847 and 1851 reissues, all of the Departments, the Carriers and numerous other issues. None of these could be considered obligations of the United States.

In describing the three 90c first issue, we are asked, if one is No. 62, what are the others? We would say that they are all No. 62 but simply different transfers found on the same sheet. One might note that there are several distinct reliefs of the 1857 1c type V which vary in some cases much more than do the 90c stamps illustrated. If we call one of them 42f, what are the other six? Why, simply variations of the same stamp which are, of course, of interest to the specialist but not to the collector who wants one of each type.

Remember, many different stamps may come from the same die, due to such things as faulty transfers, recutting of transfer roll, removing of a part of the design from the plate in order to enlarge the gutters, etc. If our memory serves us correctly, the 1851-57 1c type I, Ia, Ib, Ic, II, III, IIIa, IV and V all come from the identical die. Many things can happen from the time the die is hardened until the finished stamp is delivered.

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COUNTRIES INTERESTED
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FRENCH

119 W. 57th St., New York

Auction Prices

Brazilian and Mexican lots realized high prices at H. R. Harmer, Inc., 32 E. 57th St., New York.

Brazil #12, the 300r Slanting Figures, with margins and magenta cancel, sold for \$165, or \$15 over Cat. The 600r (#13), light cancel, brought \$155 (Cat. \$150). Block of 15 1850, 90r at \$92, more than twice the \$45 Cat. value of 15 singles.

A large-margin, used copy 1861, 430r, fetched \$26 (Cat. \$18). A neat, red-cancelled #11, with sheet margin, at \$90 (Cat. \$100). An unused #12, well-margined, brought \$205. A badly centered o. g. pair #81, the small head 200r pale red brown, realized \$39 (Cat. \$40).

A specialized collection of cancellations on Dom Pedro issues, including 1,640 stamps, 16 covers and many multiples, was sold for \$305, nearly full Cat.

Among the Mexicans, high prices were realized for two of the rare 1868 perforated 100c brown on brown (#57), a used 50c yellow imperf. (#84), a well-centered, o. g. copy of the 1884 1c blue error of color (#150b) and a lightly cancelled, creased copy of the 1892 5p carmine (#228).

A Paraguay lot, a rare block of four of #3, the 3r black, also did remarkably well.

Clement A. Pulaski writes about Poland's 20th Anniversary of Independence Issue in the October Issue of "Polonus", Bulletin of the Polonus

Our Market Is Good

We can afford to be more liberal in our appraisals. Our selling markets are excellent, and we are in a position to pay top prices for U. S. and foreign collections or accumulations.

We are now paying the following prices:

		Mint.	Used
#630	2c White Plains	\$ 7.25	\$7.25
730	1c Chicago .....	.50	.40
731	3c Chicago .....	.95	.55
735	3c Byrd .....	.33	.30
750	3c Parks .....	.65	.60
751	1c Parks .....	.17	.15
778	Tipex .....	.18	.13
759-93	Famous Americans ...	192.50	-0-

We have endeavored to keep a high standard in promptness and accuracy of our appraisals. We pledge ourselves to maintaining this position.

HOBBS STAMP CO.

38 Park Row

N. Y. C. #7

Auction Sale

Dec. 12, 1944

another collection of

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BRITISH COLONIALS
GENERAL FOREIGN
LOTS BY COUNTRIES

ask for catalog

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HUGH C. BARR, Inc. 38 PARK ROW NEW YORK CITY

Auction and Sales Calendar

Spencer Anderson, 6513 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

Dec. 12 — U. S., Brit. Cols., General Foreign, Lots by countries.

Cosmos Stamp Co., 111 Nassau St., N. Y. 7

Nov. 24, 25 — United States Stamps

Equitable Stamp Company, 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

Nov. 30 — British Empire

H. R. Harmer, 32 E. 57th St., N. Y. 22

Nov. 21, 22 — Europe. 2nd portion of an 80-volume Whole-World Collection.

Nov. 28, 29 — "Connoisseur Collection."

Dec. 4 & 5 — "Connoisseur" Coll. of Foreign Rarities

Dec. 5, 6 — A Very Fine General Sale, with United States.

Dec. 12, 13 — A fine British Colonial Collection, strong in Mint 20th Century.

Dec. 19, 20 — A General Sale of Unusual Quality.

Harmer, Rooke & Co., 560 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 19

Dec. 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 — Charles Lothrop Pack, Canada, Newfld., Argentine, Brazil, Spain, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland and Victoria.

F. W. Kessler, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 18

Nov. 30 — Airmail Rarities.

Eugene Klein, 212 S. 13th St., Phila., Pa.

Nov. 25 — A. E. Tuttle Part XII — Europe, Brit. Cols. & Collections.

Mercury Stamp Co., 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 18

Nov. 28, 29 — Brit. Empire, Gt. Britain, Aden to Montserrat

Mint Sheet Brokerage Co., 615 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio

Dec. 8 — Hi-Hat Sale

Vahan Mozian, Inc., 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

Nov. 22, 23 — Warren J. Brodie Collection — United States

Alfons Stach, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. 7

Nov. 27 — Stock of M. Herbert Co.

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[14]

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ALBANY, OREGON

Sees All--

Remember Wakonda Stamp Co., N.
Y. C.? They moved out to the Mid-
west some time ago, but will soon re-
open in N. Y. C. They used to handle
U. S. only; don't know what they
handle now.

If you need the 1 sucre red Ecuador
semi-official airmail, Stevens, 2992
Quentin, Brooklyn, N. Y., has some.

Albert H. Gleason, 5315 N. Laramie
Ave., Chicago 30, Ill., is a specialist in
Guatemala issues. He is interested in
any and all varieties.

Here's a cute one. A certain old-
time dealer's stock was recently placed
on the market. At the time the first
announcement of its availability was
made, a local with lots of money made
a hurried trip to the old-timer to buy.
He made a flat offer of \$10,000, and
to back it up, had 10 one-thousand-
dollar bills with him. The old-timer
informed him scornfully that the stock
was worth \$20,000 and he would not
sell at less. No offers were ever made
approaching this figure. The entire
stock was sold at auction. Price real-
ized less than \$8,500. Ho hum.

John Fox, who recently opened an
office at 116 Nassau St., showed us a
lot of beautiful patriotics including a
few Gold Magnus covers. The prices
aren't too stiff, either.

The wholesale market in better-
grade sets is just about cleaned out.
There is almost nothing around. Aus-
tralian prices are all up at least 20%.
The cheap packet material has jumped
as high as 50%, and deliveries are four
to six months.

If you live in Brooklyn, lend a hand
to Patrolman H. J. Blank of the 70th
Precinct. He is to be congratulated on
his stamp work with the younger gen-
eration, holds meetings, and has attend-
ance as high as 100 at a meeting. (It
certainly helps to keep the kids off
the street.)

Frank Knina, 48 West 48th St., N.
Y. C., has a quantity of the various
miniature sheets for sale. He's even
published a pricelist.

When you get in or near Scranton,
Penna., stop in at Stuck's, 312 N. Wash-
ington Ave. They have a fine general
stock. Saw them at the Newark Show,
and they appeared to be doing as much
business as anyone on the floor.

One of the Bronx, N. Y. post offices
has a few sheets of overrun nations not
on the agency list. More information
is needed by us so we can put in the
correct story.

About 8 weeks ago, we wrote the
story of the Tunisian Liberation stamp
at 85c per copy. We've been told that
Alfons Stach, 99 Nassau St., has what
is left of that lot.

If you're looking for Farleys, write
to H. C. Tate, 5619 Annunciation St.,
New Orleans, La. He can probably
supply.

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Some Observations on the 1847 Issue Preceded by Some Additional Notes on The Premieres Gravures of 1861

BY PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

Upward of fifty years ago, Mr. John N. Luff, one of our foremost students of United States postage stamps, issued a book upon these stamps after an intensive study which, from the facts presented, undoubtedly included an examination of "source material". While some students have been able to add to his studies since its publication, it still stands out today as the foremost authority on the "Postage Stamps of the United States, 1845-1901". Many later-day writers have copied and rewritten much of his material, but as yet no single book has replaced the Luff volume.

In this publication, Mr. Luff presents the story of the "premieres gravures" of 1861, which he had studied and written about a few years earlier. As these differed from the more common series, they were separated into two sets, and the stamps were catalogued and listed accordingly.

A few years back, Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook took issue with Mr. Luff's theory and began to write about the stamps from his own observations. He believes in the correctness of his conclusions and described them in his recent article as "facts" yet produces absolutely nothing to prove his statements.

We have never contended that the Luff theory was correct nor that the Ashbrook theory was wrong. No documentary proof has been presented in either case. We have said that Luff's theory has been accepted for fifty years, so why substitute another? We want documents to prove Mr. Ashbrook's contentions, so why does he not visit Washington, search the files and then present his story with facts, not theories. We are frank in saying we do not know the correct answer.

In his recent booklet, Mr. Ashbrook quotes prices that these stamps brought a few years ago and what they sold for at the Potts Sale. Pray tell us what price has to do with catalogue standing? We believe his arguments are weak when he has to resort to such means to prejudice the col-

lector against the issue. Mr. Ashbrook realizes that his pounding of this issue caused the break. Mr. Prescott H. Thorp describes this as a smear campaign and in his article in the *Western Stamp Collector* (July 12, 1944), writes: "Heaven protect us from any more of this kind of 'truth seeking'."

How long would the 1851 1c types stand up if we wrote constantly on the fact that they are all from the same die, that the types are due to the enlargements of the gutters, and that we are foolish to pay \$1,000 for one stamp that was rocked in carefully and did not have its ornaments removed while its sister stamp on the same plate with some of the decorations missing is worth only \$15? And why are all these do-dads on the 1c and 10c worthy of full catalogue rank while equally important varieties of the 12c and 30c are regulated to small type? Then if price is a consideration to be discussed, the 1c 1851 III (99R2) in the same Potts Sale, catalogued \$600 — cost \$500 — and sold at \$27. This stamp, like the stamps Mr. Ashbrook referred to, was, of course, damaged, and there were dozens of other varieties in the same sale that sold on the same basis. As Mr. Ashbrook refers to the subject,

we might mention in passing that the Potts estate received only about one-third of their cost from his collection, due entirely to the fact that Mr. Potts, in numerous instances, unfortunately paid substantial prices for badly damaged or inferior copies.

We have never been one to accept any unsubstantiated statement as philatelic gospel. We know Mr. Ashbrook can be wrong as well as anyone else. In fact, we can prove it. Last week while in Washington, we saw an original letter in the Post Office files that proves Mr. Ashbrook to be wrong in two of his other theories. This is not imagination, but an actual signed letter. In one of his theories, he writes that a certain fact, now definitely proven true, "could not be true by the wildest imagination".

In the *Stamp Specialist*, 1939, Vol. 1, Part 1, page 39, Mr. Ashbrook states referring to his article in *Stamps* for April 10, 1937: "I attempted to demonstrate why I was fully convinced that the 1847 stamps were not printed from steel plates, as had generally been considered up to the time of that article, but on the contrary were printed from plates made of copper. To many philatelists, the question as

(Continued on Page 109)

SOMETHING UNUSUAL AND INTERESTING

Why not start your collection with something really interesting, as well as unusual? We can supply two early American Bank Notes, one showing the portrait of Franklin, from which the original die of the 5c 1847 was made, and the other showing the portrait of Washington from which the original die of the 10c 1847 was made. These old bills are both in good condition and are quite scarce; the pair, \$10.00. Also, we offer a \$10.00 bill of the Bank of West Florida at Apalachicola, showing earliest known use of the portrait of Washington, later used in the 10c 1847, price, \$3.95.

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Convention Program

Wednesday, August 16—

- 10.00 A. M. Registration begins. Exhibit and Bourse opens.
- 8.00 P. M. Informal Reception for the officers of A. P. S.
- 10.00 P. M. Exhibition and Bourse closes.

Thursday, August 17—

- 10.00 A. M. Bourse and Exhibition opens.
- 10.00 A. M. First Business Session.
- 12.30 P. M. Ladies' Luncheon, followed by Lecture on Etchings, by Dr. George New, in the Empire Room.
- 1.30 P. M. Convention Photograph, Milwaukee Public Museum.
- 2.00 P. M. Visit to the Wm. J. Uihlien Stamp Collection (Milwaukee Public Museum).
- 8.00 P. M. A Tiled Meeting of the Temple Stamp Club, A. P. S. Chapter No. 201 as hosts to Masonic Club of New York. All Masonic Philatelists are invited to attend.
- 10.00 P. M. Bourse and Exhibits close.

Friday, August 18—

- 10.00 A. M. Bourse and Exhibits open.
- 10.00 A. M. Second Business Session.
- 10.30 A. M. Ladies' Brunch (Breakfast-Luncheon).
- 2.00 P. M. Visit to Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co.
- 6.00 P. M. Supper of the American Airmail Society, at Cudworth Post, American Legion.
- 8.00 P. M. Auction.
- 8.00 P. M. Ladies' Card Party.
- 10.00 P. M. Bourse and Exhibit closes.

Saturday, August 19—Wisconsin State Federation Day

- 10.00 A. M. Bourse and Exhibit opens.
- 10.00 A. M. Third Business Session.
- 2.00 P. M. Annual Meeting Federation of Stamp Clubs.
- 2.00 P. M. Annual Meeting American Airmail Society.
- 6.30 P. M. Bourse and Exhibits close.
- 7.00 P. M. Annual Award and awarding of trophies.
- 12.01 A. M. Meeting of the Footloose Philatelists.

Sunday, August 20—

- 10.00 A. M. Bourse and Exhibition opens.
- 10.30 A. M. Philatelic Writers' Breakfast.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr Lybarger:

June 26, 1944

I am glad to learn in your letter of June twenty-first that the forthcoming meeting of the American Philatelic Society in Milwaukee will be on a streamlined basis, in keeping with the limitations which the war imposes.

It is well that we should, in these strenuous times, maintain, as best we can, our interest in our avocations. Such an interest will help to strengthen morale. And a global war inevitably turns our thoughts to world geography, interest in which is always quickened and stimulated by stamp collecting.

I send my best wishes for a successful, albeit limited and circumscribed meeting this year.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT /s/

Donald F. Lybarger, Esq.,
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HUGH C. BARR, Inc. 38 PARK ROW NEW YORK CITY

Some Observations On the 1847 Issue

(Continued from Page 99)

to whether the 1847 plates were made of copper or steel may seem a very trivial matter, but my discovery was to me quite an important factor, because it explained fully many points which had sorely puzzled me in the past twenty years".

We have found in the Post Office files, dated New York, March 20, 1847, the following letter written and signed by the engravers Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson in regards to the work they are about to perform in connection with the 1847 series of stamps.

"The undersigned propose to Engrave Steel Dies, and to provide Steel plates for Five and Ten cent Stamps for the U. S. Post Office Department, without charge for the same, or for keeping them in repair, and to furnish stamps from the same on suitable paper, of the best quality, prepared for use with gum, at the rate of Twenty-Five Cents per One Thousand Samps. The Stamps are to be executed in the best style of line Engraving, and the Dies and plates to belong to, and to be held for the exclusive use of the Post Office Department.

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.
New York, Mar. 20, 1847".

This proves conclusively that Mr. Ashbrook's theory of the copper plate is 100 per cent wrong.

In the same article on page 40, Mr. Ashbrook states in referring to the Knapp copy of the 1847 10c with double transfer: "In spite of the fact I considered the stamp was a genuine plate variety, I could not explain to my entire satisfaction how such a double transfer could possibly originate from a plate made of steel. Therein lay the solution, because while such a double transfer could not by the wildest imagination originate from a steel plate, such a variety could most assuredly originate from a plate made of copper. And thus, the Knapp 10c 1847 stamp with the unique double transfer was the direct solution of various problems which had puzzled me for years, principal among which was the question, what was the real

reason why it was impossible to make any progress whatsoever in reconstructing the 5c 1847 plates?"

Here again Mr. Ashbrook is 100 per cent wrong in his theory, although he states what is actually so could not be true by the "wildest imagination". Mr. Ashbrook being definitely wrong in two of his conclusions where he was equally positive, would not one conclude that he may have again drawn incorrect conclusions in his study of the 1861 series?

As opportunity offers, we hope to continue our search and locate something in Washington which will give us "facts". When facts are available, we will be glad to accept them.

Unissued Airmail Stamps

Mr. L. Cahen, of Marlow, has a corner block of four stamps which he received from a friend in South Africa. The block is imperforate, ungummed, and printed in deep green, but it is understood that impressions exist also in red, and with rouletting between the stamps. The design shows an airplane in flight over a map of East Africa, and is reminiscent of the Madagascar airmail type of 1935-38.

Our correspondent writes:—"They were actually the last stamps to be printed by the Italians in Addis Ababa, and apparently they were never issued.

"Col. Kruger, who is head of the Government Printing Works in South Africa, was sent to Addis Ababa as soon as it was taken, and there he took over the Italian printing works and reorganised them for the new government.

"He found these stamps at the works, and my friend in South Africa has sent them on to me. My friend received them straight from Col. Kruger."

No face value appears on the stamps, but the inscriptions are as follows:—(At top) "Buono Posta Aerea" (Good for Airmail Postage); (at foot) "Lettere Dirette in A. O. I. Aprile 1941—XIX" (Letters addressed in Italian East Africa April 1941 the 19th year of Fascism). The inscription at the foot of the red stamps is slightly different.—*The Stamp Lover*, England.

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U. S. The 10c ultramarine registration stamp, 1911, Scott F1, mint & v. f., 1.65; block of 4, mint & v. f., 8.00; used, .15. U. S. & Foreign on appr. Ref. W. Weber, 631 Crescent, Buffalo, N. Y. A.P.S.

NOS. 94, 114, 146, 178, 182, 209, 221, 234, 294, 306, 324, 335, 338, 367, 370, \$1.00. With approvals. Horace Paine, Westport, Conn.

STAMP STORES

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The 1861 Stamps

By STEPHEN G. RICH.

FOR approximately thirty-seven years the explanation of the varieties of the United States stamps of 1861 and immediately thereafter, as worked out on the basis of the information then available by the late and great John N. Luff, was accepted. On the basis of his judgment, a scheme of classification was accepted by almost all collectors. What he said was a "real stamp" was accepted as such.

Then came Elliott Perry, who assembled facts from here and there, many of them entirely unknown to the stamp world, many of them requiring great effort to discover. Just as Mr. Luff lay on his deathbed, it became possible to assemble the information. After Mr. Luff died, it was published by Mr. Perry. The accepted arrangement of the 1861 stamps was shown to be inconsistent with the facts. The "August Issue" was shown not to have been issued in August, 1861, nor even to have been an actual issue of stamps. Without seeming to be dogmatic, it is necessary to state it thus baldly for emphasis. The sole relic of the "August" or "First" issue was the incomplete design 10 cent stamp, which appeared in October, 1861. Everything else was a proof, a sample, a plate or gumming machine or perforating machine trial — and nothing more.

Clarence W. Brazer's researches on the stamp manufacturers and his studies of proofs, yielded further results, confirming the work of Mr. Perry and extending it.

Early in 1942 Mr. Stanley Ashbrook published an article, using this information, handling it critically, and deriving from it a coherent, reasonable, and probably substantially accurate history of the 1861 issue. This piece of philatelic scholarship may turn out to be the most significant single contribution to the study of our country's stamps in many years.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY, true to its pol-

icy of presenting both sides, gave Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., full space to voice his great reluctance to accept Mr. Ashbrook's conclusions. But a careful reading of Mr. Ashbrook's study by no means confirms Mr. Ward's criticisms. What Mr. Ward calls "surmises" and claims not backed up by proofs, don't appear that way when the article is carefully read. In fact, the "surmise" aspect and absence of proofs is far more conspicuous and far more consistent in Mr. Luff's 1896 work than in the later studies which Mr. Ward has chosen to ignore. Mr. Ashbrook has built on the work of such students as Elliott Perry.

In certain details, Mr. Ashbrook may have gone astray. It is, for example, quite probable that he, like most others, has mistaken the color changing for the original, in the case of the supposed "steel blue" 24 cent stamp. But, in the main outlines as

well as in most of the specific details, my judgment is that Mr. Ashbrook has stuck to the facts, has proven his case.

Hard as it may be for a collector to admit that a "24 cent August" or "3 cent lake" for which he paid good money, is at best a "finished proof", the facts are such that every collector of U. S. 19th Century is going to have to yield on these points and similar ones. It would be better to do it soon and gracefully, rather than to hold out like an isolationist congressman. The facts do back up the new orientation. It is indeed too bad that these facts were not known to Mr. John N. Luff. I have not the least doubt that this great, able and utterly honest scholar would have come to the same conclusions as Mr. Ashbrook has now presented.

Sample Copies

If you receive an extra copy of MEKEEL'S this week, please pass it to some interested friend. We are mailing out hundreds of sample copies this week to stamp collectors all over the country.

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SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, INC.

One West 47th St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 27, 1942

AUGUST 28, 1944

Conclusive Proof?

By Y. SOUREN.

I have read with interest Mr. Philip H. Ward's "Observations on the 1847 Issue, Preceded by Some Additional Notes on the Premiere Gravures of 1861". It is apparent that Mr. Ward questions Mr. Ashbrook's findings and conclusions as to the correct status of these so-called "Premiere Gravures" of 1861, and Mr. Ward takes a stand directly opposed to Mr. Ashbrook on the subject.

Mr. Ward bases his stand entirely on the fact that documentary proof is lacking to support any contention. Because of this lack of documentary proof, he feels that the "status quo" of these "stamps" should remain.

While there is no documentary proof, one can always turn to the physical facts to support one's views, but, in trying to prove his case, Mr. Ward offers an entirely unrelated document, which he states proves Mr. Ashbrook to be "100% wrong". This document is a proposal of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, Bank Note Engravers of New York, to print postage stamps for the United States government from steel plates at a specified cost. Mr. Ward claims this proposal, and I quote, "proves conclusively that Mr. Ashbrook's theory of the copper plate is 100% wrong". But, is it proof?

There is no question that in going through Post Office Department files, Mr. Ward will find thousands of different proposals for postage stamps, of all kinds, just as I did. But, if every intended proposal were carried out, it would have required the total mobilization of every man, woman and child in the country for the past 80 years, to do nothing else than to try and produce these various proposed postage stamps.

Mr. Ward's "proof" is a long way from being conclusive. The most that can be said for it is that it is evidence of an intention. The term "proof" and its superlative, "conclusive proof", are far too frequently misused in Philately. Anyone versed in the English language can understand the finality of their correct definition, just as anyone can see that the "proposal" offered by Mr. Ward as "conclusive proof" is "evidence" rather than any kind of "proof". How many young men have proposed to one girl, only to marry another.

Why is it that only the "Premiere Gravures" are subjected to so much argument over their correct status? How about such things as the 1861 3c lake, the 1862 3c scarlet, the 2c Navy "error" in green, and the 5c and 30c 1867 "grilled all over", to say nothing of many other such so-called "stamps"? And, why is it that everyone seems to try to prove someone else wrong? It would really be quite refreshing to find someone trying to prove another to be correct, once in a while.

STAMP NEWS

PER YEAR 50¢
SINGLE COPY 5c

SIDNEY, OHIO, OCTOBER 5, 1944

WHOLE NUMBER 831

Those Much Discussed "Premieres Gravures"—An Old Timer Speaks And Tells The Unvarnished Truth

BY ALVIN GOOD A P. S. Life No. 1

It is very interesting to read all of these articles about the so-called "Premieres Gravures," (nice name, is it not?), but the most peculiar article on this subject that I have ever read is the one by Philip H. Ward, Jr., in "Mekeel's" of August 14th. First, he tells us that he has never contended that Luff's theory is correct or that Ashbrook's theory was wrong, yet he uses up several columns in the "Weekly" trying to bolster up John Luff's story and to try and discredit the serious study by Ashbrook. Ward also makes the claim that Luff's theory has been accepted for the past fifty years.

Now I have been closely identified with American philately for the past fifty years, but I have yet to hear some one responsible student state that they were willing to accept these "samples" as a legitimate issue of United States postage stamps. It is true that I have heard some dealers speak kindly of them, but it was probably because they had once sold same or had some in stock they wished they did not possess. For example, Philip Ward, Jr., had the following to say in his catalogue of the Mr. "X" sale, quote: "The 1861 First Issue—Premieres Gravures"

At the outbreak of the Civil War its was realized that quantities of U. S. stamps were in the hands of southern postmasters. To prevent their use, efforts were made to issue immediately stamps of a new design. In hurriedly preparing these new stamps, the first plates of the 1c, 3c, 5c, 10c, and 90c differed in design from later plates and first printings of the 24c and 30c differed in color from later printings. These stamps have been known to philately as the 'Premiere Gravures' or August issues as they supposedly all appeared in August, 1861. Outside of the complete set in this collection, we know of but six other collectors who are so fortunate as to own sets of this issue. Considered the rarest regular issue of U. S. postage stamps. We were 10 years getting together this series, and were unable to complete it until the breaking of the Hind collection. We doubt if three copies of the 12c have been offered at auction in the last 15 years."

Compare the above with Philip

Ward's recent denial in Mekeel's of August 14, 1944, "We have never contended that the Luff theory was correct nor that the Ashbrook theory was wrong.

I have often wondered where

all of these "Premieres Gravures" came from all of a sudden. One wonders why John Luff didn't tell us. I would also like to know where the full sheet of one hundred of the 3c came from that the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. tried to sell to Mr. Worthington for \$5,000.00 and later tried to induce him to purchase it for \$3,000.00, without any success.

We older stamp men know that the American Bank Note Co. had in its employ a man by the name of Harry G. Mandell and that John Luff and Mandell were very close friends. Rumor has it that Mandell and a president of the company "resigned" at about the same time. One wonders if Mandell found that sheet of the 3c "Premieres" in the old files of the American Bank Note Co.?

In the Ward article, Philip Jr. makes the assertion that inasmuch as Stanley B. Ashbrook was mistaken in his theory that the plates of the 5c and 10c 1847 were made of copper instead of steel, Ashbrook could be mistaken in his theory about Luff's "Premieres Gravures." How silly. One wonders if Philip thinks the readers of Mekeel's are a lot of Children to swallow such reasoning. So far as the average collector is concerned he don't particularly care if the plates were made of steel, copper or rubber, but it is to the credit of philately that we have students who sincerely and honestly attempt to solve such problems. Ashbrook raised a question, and Philip Ward claims he has solved the problem. So what? If his evidence is conclusive, should Ashbrook be shot at dawn for being wrong?

When you were in Washington, Phil, in the role of a research student going through the files of the Post Office Department, why didn't you look up some new dope on Luff's "Premieres Gravures," or did you?

Now as to the status of these "Premieres Gravures" stamps about which so much has appeared in the philatelic press in recent years, I as an old timer am going to add my two cents worth of comment. To start with, I fully agree with Stanley Ashbrook that these "Premieres" were nothing more than "samples" of work submitted by the National Bank Note Company in 1861 for the sole purpose of trying to secure the postage stamp contract. I believe that someone in authority inspected the "samples" and suggested changes in design. The 3c and 12c were certainly unfinished work. In addition, it seems that changes in color were ordered, for example, the One Cent to

a lighter blue, and the Three Cent to a pink or rose instead of the red brown or vermillion of the "samples." The little "ticks" which were added to the 1c, 5c and 90c were in my opinion, ideas of the engraver or engravers.

As no one has ever been able to produce any records showing that any of the "Premieres" were ever delivered to the Post Office Department I do not see how anyone can claim that they were a Government issue. Naturally I refer to the 1c, 3c, 5c, 12c and 90c only. How could John Luff have stat-

ed that they were, is beyond my comprehension.

Of course, John Luff was working for the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and their business was to sell stamps. So it is with Philip Ward Jr., so with me his very apparent effort to discredit a student like Ashbrook falls absolutely flat.

Any collector who wishes to go into this subject further should get a copy of the new book by Stanley B. Ashbrook which is for sale at the present time by the Lindquist Publications, 2 West 46th St., New York City.

I cannot refrain from making some slight remarks regarding the sale of some of these Luff "Premieres" to a Mr. Potts for the terrific sum of over \$12,000. Whoever the dealer was who sold them to Mr. Potts, all I can say is that he ought to be ashamed of himself. I do not know his name, but my opinion is that such a dealer has no respect for philately or for the man whose confidence he happens to enjoy. Many a prospective good collector has given up stamps altogether in disgust after such a brazen trimming.

Our Philip Ward Jr. also makes a silly attempt to discredit Ashbrook's magnificent work on the One Cent 1851-57 which I call nothing more than plain "mud slinging." Who can deny that Ashbrook's on early U. S. are the best that have ever been written?

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

8 October 44.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook -

It was nice to hear from
you. Mr. Dietz also sent me a note.

I want to congratulate you
upon your signal victory in the 1861 business -
the new Scott, which I saw before publication,
clearly shows who's right - you or Phil Ward!
Suppose he has to take the stand to lose be-
cause of foot sales to wealthy clients. You
have, I think, done by the finest piece of re-
search in the history of American philately
on this matter. Sincerely yours,
James Bogatz

More About Premier Gravures

By PRESCOTT HOLDEN THORP

When anyone sets out to write the last word on any subject he is apt to discover that in reality he will have written merely the first word. Cyril F. dos Passos compiled an interesting document on "The Case of the Premieres Gravures of 1861" which was published in the Essay-Proof Journal for April of this year. On another page in the same issue of the same publication an unnamed writer comments as follows: "The article by Cyril F. dos Passos in this Journal should be the last word necessary to convince serious thinking students that all the premieres gravures except the 10 cents, 24 cents and 30 cents, are actually essays and are now generally acknowledged as such."

In a recent issue of WSC your scribe commented upon the premieres gravures situation and particularly took exception to Mr. dos Passos concluding remarks which summarized the auction sale of the late William M. Potts set of Premieres Gravures. Mr. dos Passos set down the individual costs to the owner of each stamp in the set, its present day catalogue value and the amount realized in the auction. These figures showed that Mr. Potts had paid a total of \$12,592 for his set of these stamps and they realized only \$770 at auction. Mr. dos Passos then commented as follows: "Surely such a situation is nothing short of scandalous. It may be wondered what the deceased would have said could he have been at the sale and what action he might have taken against whomever may have sold to him or induced him to purchase these 'world famous rarities' as postage stamps."

Such a conclusion indicated clearly that in Mr. dos Passos' mind he had presented a completely unanswerable case proving beyond peradventure that the premieres gravures were not postage stamps. And Mr. dos Passos findings in the case were shared by the editor of the Essay-Proof Journal who added an editorial note saying "The prices for which these premiere gravures were recently sold indicates that they are now generally accepted as finished essays and trial color proofs at the prices paid for such rarities."

At the time I read Mr. dos Passos article and the editorial note appended thereto I disliked the inference drawn which to my mind was that because a set of stamps did not fetch a high price at an auction sale proved them not to be stamps and/or that essays or proofs could not be of as great value as a regularly issued stamp. It was my opinion, and still is my opinion, that however much or little a stamp may bring at auction is completely irrelevant testimony in deciding whether the stamp in question be an essay, a proof or a stamp. It is further my contention that the introduction of published arguments which attack the status of any given stamp will actually injure the value of the stamp, never the other way around. In the case before us we see the effects of such attacks. A collector pays what seems to be a high price (actually only a nominal price in comparison with what the stamps have been reported to have sold for) and then we see the value of the stamps he purchased cut to the point where there was a loss to the owner (actually to his estate) of almost \$12,000.00 on this one set of stamps. That loss did not prove the stamps were essays or proofs. It did prove that enough arguments attacking

their status had been published as to have discouraged others from desiring to purchase these stamps.

In this case the destruction of property value was, to say the least, very substantial. Mr. dos Passos asks the question "what the deceased would have said . . . and what action he might have taken against whomever may have sold to him or induced him to purchase these 'world's famous rarities' as postage stamps."

So long as the question has been put let us examine it in reverse. For the sake of discussion let us assume that Mr. dos Passos and the others who have raised question regarding the status of the premieres gravures should suddenly find themselves confronted with documentary proof which would completely confound their own findings. Were such proof to be forthcoming the status of the stamps would be beyond question, they would become tremendously popular and their value would be restored to previous quotations if not actually beyond. Under such circumstances the question as put would be most embarrassing.

Such questions and all other similar forms of innuendos have no place in a scholarly search for the truth. With the case of the premieres gravures we have seen property values can be destroyed by the written word. In concluding my own article on this subject of a few weeks ago I summed up with the remark "Heaven protect us from any more of this kind of 'truth seeking'."

Because of this remark I have privately been called to account by at least two fellow writers. It has been suggested to me that I am advising collectors not to pay attention to the truth. Actually I am doing nothing of the kind. As I see it "Truth" is a matter of fact. "Value" is a matter of opinion. When we attempt to mix the two we soon distort "truth."

Now let us examine the latest development in the premieres gravure situations. It is supplied by Mr. Phillip H. Ward, Jr., writing in our contemporary Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for which Mr. Ward is a regular contributor (Vol. LXIII No. 16) Taking up the positive side of the controversy Mr. Ward gives us a powerfully potent document which goes a long way in casting doubt upon the arguments presented by those who claim the premieres gravures are not stamps. Mr. Ward's contribution is in the form of a letter signed by Postmaster General Montgomery Blair and now in the files of the Post Office Department in Washington. It is part of the official records and is necessarily of utmost importance. Montgomery Blair was Postmaster General under President Lincoln and it was under his direction that the stamps of 1861 were placed in issue. The letter, dated "Post Office Department—May 10, 1861" consists of three paragraphs, the first two of which are concerned with the acceptance by the Post Office of the proposal of the National Bank Note Company to print the new series of postage stamps. The final paragraph of the letter is of considerable interest to the Premieres Gravure case. As published by Mr. Ward in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News it reads as follows:

"It is further provided, agree-

able to the terms of the advertisement (above referred to) that before finally closing a contract the National Bank Note Co. shall prepare designs and furnish impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated with the sample of envelopes and boxes for packing, in every way satisfactory to this Department."

Mr. Ward states that this letter, discovered by himself, is "the only official document that has yet been discovered and presented, which shows us that a first, or preliminary issue of the 1861 series was actually ordered by the Post Office Department." The letter which Mr. Ward presents certainly is clear in its statement that the bank note company should first submit in final finished state of manufacture all of the denominations of the 1861 series before the contract would be finally executed. It certainly clearly indicates that if the fin-

ished stamps as presented by the National Bank Note Company did not meet with the approval of the Post Office Department it, the Department, could order changes made. With this letter we now have clear evidence that the stamps we know as the premier gravures could have been those requested by the Department before the contract would be executed. In fact it would now seem quite probable that this was actually the case. The evidence of this letter showing that a preliminary set of finished stamps was actually ordered is of greatest importance. If it were to be supported with additional documentary proof the premieres gravures would be established as postage stamps beyond the remotest doubt. Even without supporting evidence the letter in itself will be accepted by many as sufficient proof that the late Mr. Luff was correct in stating that two series of stamps were actually issued.

It now remains to be seen what the proponents of the essay or proof theory will do with the evidence submitted. Of course it will be a bitter pill for the negative side to swallow were they to admit that they have been completely wrong. But this scribe, in the name of all serious thinking philatelists, requests that they adhere to the high principles which they have previously set themselves, i. e. "the truth at any price". To do less would be a sorry way to serve philately. To do less would be to brand themselves as zealots.

United States

Notes and Comments

BY: PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

1869 SERIES NOT SATISFACTORY TO
PUBLIC AT TIME OF ISSUE

A further letter in the files of the Post Office Department of interest to the collector is one dated Washington, August 31, 1869, addressed to the National Bank Note Company in New York and signed by W. H. H. Terrell, 3rd Assistant Postmaster General. The letter reads as follows:

Post-Office Department,
Office of Third Asst. P. M. General,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1869.
Dear Sir:

As the Postmaster General has now returned, I am anxious to come to some conclusion respecting the proposed change in the designs of postage stamps. Will you please cause early action to be taken on the suggestions I have heretofore made, and let me know the result at the earliest convenient moment?

Complaints against the "new" stamps continue to reach us from all quarters.

From what you said to me in New York on Wednesday last, I have been expecting a call from your Mr. Macdonough, but up to this time he has not appeared.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Mr. Macdonough mentioned in the letter was Secretary of the National Bank Note Company.

It will be recalled that the 1869 series appeared in March and April, and it will be seen that in less than six months after its appearance, the Department was considering a new series. It is indeed surprising that an issue considered by stamp collectors today as one of the most attractive ever placed on sale by this Government was most unsatisfactory to the stamp-using public at the time of issue.

A further letter from the National Bank Note Company dated New York, Sept. 1, 1869, and signed by Albon Man, Treasurer, states that their Mr. Macdonough started for Washington last night and will call

upon the Third Assistant Postmaster General in regards to the proposed change in postage stamps.

They must have reached some satisfactory agreement, for in a communication dated Oct. 2nd, they are beginning to talk about the designs to be used on the new stamps.

Writer Goes Back Century To Bare Romance That Blossomed In Noted Cincinnati Garden

Columbus Bureau, 207 Spahr Building.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 25—A romance that flourished more than a century ago in a once-famous Cincinnati garden is brought to light in the current issue of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society quarterly publication.

ENQUIRER
NOV 26 1945

ck Century T ned In Noted

One "Dr. John Leonard Riddell" and a "Mary Schrager or Mary Bone" were the principals in the romance described in an article by A. E. Waller, professor of botany, Ohio State University.

Professor Waller delves into the past of the Queen City in a sketch, "The Vaulting Imagination of John L. Riddell," one in a series of articles on Ohio medical history.

Mary Schrager, or Mary Bone, is said to have been "a ward of the first Nicholas Longworth," whose fame as a horticulturist attracted the young Dr. Riddell, who had a kindred interest in flora.

In fact, Professor Waller says "Riddell is remembered best for his 'Synopsis of Western Plants,' published in Cincinnati in 1835."

At that time, the Queen City had a population of 3,500.

The garden in which the romance bloomed actually was a huge vineyard on a large tract of land west of Central Avenue. To this vineyard and its owners, Longworth, according to C. T. Greve, author of the "Centennial History of Cincinnati," was due "the great immigration of vine growers and vine dressers who emigrated from the vine countries of Europe to establish themselves about the city."

Professor Waller writes that "the flirtation between Mary and Riddell continued through the autumn of 1835 and into the spring of 1836." Eventually they married and left Cincinnati to live in New Orleans, where a son, Sanford, was born.

Dr. Riddell's romance, however, was only a minor episode in his hectic life.

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Dr. Riddell came to Cincinnati from Columbus via the old Erie Canal that linked the two growing communities in those days. While in this city, the young doctor

was engaged as lecturer for the Cincinnati College, then the leading medical school of the West. It was located on Walnut Street, where the Mercantile Library now stands.

In addition to his medical work, the versatile Dr. Riddell contributed to the first geological survey of Ohio in the late 30s of the last century. The survey, however, was not completed, and some obscure reason, Professor Waller notes, caused Cincinnati friends to give the Riddells the cold shoulder and induce them to leave for New Orleans.

In New Orleans, the physician joined the faculty of the Medical College of Louisiana. Again, outside interest captured his imagination. He turned to aerial navigation and wrote a novel in which the hero designed a streamlined airship in which he circumnavigated the moon.

Drama was ever present in Dr. Riddell's life, even to the end. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage suffered in the heat of a political dispute on the issue of the Confederacy.

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INDEXED

Writer Goes Back Century To Bare Romance That Blossomed In Noted Cincinnati Garden

Columbus Bureau, 207 Spahr Building.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 25—A romance that flourished more than a century ago in a once-famous Cincinnati garden is brought to light in the current issue of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society quarterly publication.

One "Dr. John Leonard Riddell" and a "Mary Schrager or Mary Bone" were the principals in the romance described in an article by A. E. Waller, professor of botany, Ohio State University.

Professor Waller delves into the past of the Queen City in a sketch, "The Vaulting Imagination of John L. Riddell," one in a series of articles on Ohio medical history.

Mary Schrager, or Mary Bone, is said to have been "a ward of the first Nicholas Longworth," whose fame as a horticulturist attracted the young Dr. Riddell, who had a kindred interest in flora.

In fact, Professor Waller says "Riddell is remembered best for his 'Synopsis of Western Plants,' published in Cincinnati in 1835." At that time, the Queen City had a population of 3,500.

The garden in which the romance bloomed actually was a huge vineyard on a large tract of land west of Central Avenue. To this vineyard and its owners, Longworth, according to C. T. Greve, author of the "Centennial History of Cincinnati," was due "the great immigration of vine growers and vine dressers who emigrated from the vine countries of Europe to establish themselves about the city."

Professor Waller writes that "the flirtation between Mary and Riddell continued through the autumn of 1835 and into the spring of 1836." Eventually they married and left Cincinnati to live in New Orleans, where a son, Sanford, was born.

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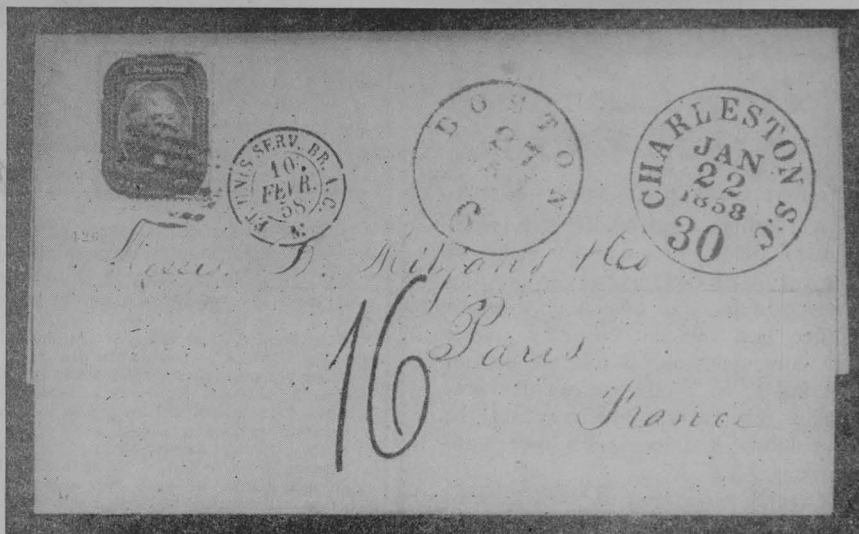
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Drama was ever present in Dr. Riddell's life, even to the end. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage suffered in the heat of a political dispute on the issue of the Confederacy.

SLAIN MAN IDENTIFIED.

Coroner Frank M. Cappelletti Jr. said yesterday that the man who was shot fatally Friday night by Morris Sobel, Nipper and John Sts., druggist, has been identified as Joy Smith, 27. The identification was made by Smith's widow, Lillie, Lincoln Court Apartments, 778 Clark St. Smith was shot when he tried to rob Sobel's store.



An Interesting Faked Cover

By Y. SOUREN.

In a recent auction sale, a faked cover of such unusual interest was offered that the writer quietly acquired it for the reference files of the Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc. It is a perfect example of how easily the obvious facts may be overlooked, for the cover tells its own story so brazenly that it might just as well have been marked "F A K E" in big red letters, right across its face. This cover purports to have a U.S. 5c 1857, brown, Type 1, Scott No. 47, paying part postage to France, during a period when the prevailing rate was 15c for minimum-weight letters. The cover was mailed from Charleston, S. C., through Boston, to Paris, and the whole sequence of postmarks indicates that the cover went through the mails, unpaid, without any stamps, and the postage collected from the addressee. In the first place, there is the black "Charleston, 30" postmark, indicating a double-weight letter. Then there is the Boston transit mark, in red, indicating a 6c U.S. credit for our share of the postage *to be collected*. There are the correct French transit markings, and there is a beautifully struck French postage due marking of 16 decimes, the French equivalent of the 30c rate. Postage was collected from the addressee, and the U. S. government received its credit of 6c as shown by the RED Boston transit marking. This cover didn't need any stamps; it was complete just as it was mailed.

Now, as to the 5c stamp, it has no place on that cover, and whoever put it there overlooked the fact that the 5c brown Type 1 wasn't placed in use until some time in 1859. The Scott

record of the earliest date of use of this stamp is July 4th, 1859. Perhaps it is the actual date first placed in use; so far it is the earliest date of record, with the possibility that some time an earlier cover might turn up. At any rate, the 5c brown was not in use in January, 1858, when this cover was mailed. The 5c stamps then in use were the red brown shades, on the fine quality paper of the 1856-57 imperforates. The coarse-grained, thinner paper had not, in 1857, been used for any of the 5c stamps. The stamp is presumably tied with a black grid, which means nothing at all, for there is hardly a simpler form of cancellation to fake. Had the correct 5c red brown, No. 46, been used on this cover, then there would have been cause for controversy, since it could easily be argued that the 5c stamp represented an attempt at partial prepayment, as was permitted under an early postal treaty. One sees covers to France mailed in and around 1852, with a partial payment of 5c postage, but never such in the period of the 1857 stamps.

Just as a matter of absolute confirmation, laboratory examination of this 5c brown indicates that the stamp has had a slight defect repaired, and also that it has previously been used, and the light cancellation removed. The ink of the grid is entirely different in its nature from the ink of the Charleston postmark.

I pass on this information as a warning to collectors of how easily they might be fooled by such a plausible-looking cover as this. Of course, the obvious fact of the cover being used more than a year before the stamp

was known to have been issued is enough for anyone, but had a correct stamp been applied to this cover, it could never have been considered an "obvious fake", but would have been quite a deceptive fraud, indeed. It should remind one that the fact that a stamp is "tied" to cover may mean very little. There are lots of other things to be considered.

(8)
VIA AIR MAIL
*Stamped addressed
envelope enclosed
air - Special D - 18¢*

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

100 Henry Court,

August 31st, 1944.

Mr. Prescott H. Thorpe,
Netcong, N.J.

Dear Mr. Thorpe:

In Mekeel's Weekly of August 14th last, Philip H. Ward made the following statement in an article which he published, quote:

"Mr. Prescott H. Thorpe describes this as a smear campaign in his article in the Western Stamp Collector (July 12 1944), writes, 'Heaven protect us from any more of this kind of 'truth seeking.' (end)"

I have before me a copy of the July 12th number of the W.S.C. but I fail to note any reference by you that writings on the "Premieres Gravures" were a "smear campaign."

I note that in this article that you referred to certain "self-designated" truth seekers." May I humbly inquire if you had me in mind as belonging in such a classification?

In all sincerity I can honestly state that I only had one object in mind in all the research work that I have done on the 1861 Issue. That objective was to give the truth to collectors, and to try and bring about correct and accurate listings in our leading catalogues, and to eliminate the sucker items, which I have on numerous occasions listed in my writings. I have never had in mind any desire to wreck values nor to harm philately. If harm is to come to philately by presenting the truth then the foundations are not very secure. If collectors become disgusted and give up collecting because "sucker items" are held up to the light of publicity, then I have an idea that philately is well rid of such.

You wound up your article with the following remark, "Heaven protect us from any more of this kind of 'truth seeking.'"

I am not quite sure whether you wanted heaven to protect you from my research work or from the so-called "Reviews" of my writings by such people as Brazer, Rich and others.

In a spirit of fairplay will you please set me straight? If my articles offend you I would like to be informed of the fact. I am not attempting to be at all sarcastic but rather to know the truth. The last letter I received from you was quite friendly, hence the reason why I have taken the trouble to write the above.

Very truly yours,

PRESCOTT HOLDEN THORP

NETCONG, NEW JERSEY



Sept 2, 1944

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook
100 Henry Court
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stanley;

To be mis-quoted is a common ailment but in the present instance I have not been mis-quoted - I have been quoted from two different sources and in such a fashion as to make it appear that I have directly attacked yourself.

However, if there be any truth in what Ward states in Mekeels for Aug. 14th (I've just read it for the first time after receiving your letter) then I'm sorry to say that while originally not so intended my remarks would certainly apply to the artical which Ward states you wrote.

I refer to Ward's statement (same Mekeel's) as follows;

"In his recent booklete, Mr. Ashbrook quotes prices that these stamps brought a few years ago and what they sold for at the Potts Sale."

Up until this moment I had not known that you had taken this position. My remarks in WSC were occasioned after reading an artical on the subjec by bt Cyril F. dos Passos which appeared in The Essay Proof Journal Vol. 1 No. 2. I was particularly disturbed by the reference in this article (page 83) where the author quoted the previous cost of the stamps and compared this with what the same "stamps" borought in the Potts Sale; and particularly with the author's remarks that directly infered that a swindle had been perpetrated. i.e. "Surely such a situation is scandalous. It may be wondered what the deceased would have said could he have been at the sale and what action he might have taken against whomever may have sold to him or induced him to purchase these ' world's famous rarities' as postage stamps."

This was immediately followed by an Editorial

PRESCOTT HOLDEN THORP

NETCONG, NEW JERSEY

Stanley Ashbrook 2

Note which stated "The prices for which these premiere gravures were recently sold indicates that they are now generally accepted as finished essays and trial color proofs at the prices paid for such rarities."

After reading this artical I immediately wrote to Brazer taking issue with dos Passos and himself. I took the stand (I still take this stand) that the prices realized at the Potts Sale, or any other sale had no relation to proving, or disporving, whether these things were stamps, essays, trial colors, or what have you. I commented that such testimony was incompetent and irrevelant and that it should not have been admitted. I further stated that it was my opinion that the artical as published constituted a "smear campaign," and that I, for one, didn't like it.

Later I wrote the artical in WSC which you read.

Ward, also, read this artical and dropped me a line asking me where I had gotten a copy of your booklete in which the prices were quoted. He said something about Lindquist advising him that ~~the~~ pages containing this information had been removed. (Later Lindquist asked me the same qusetion "where had I gotten a copy of the booklete with this information in it.)

The answer which I gave Ward was that I did not have a copy of the booklete but that my information had been taken from the dos Passos artical in the Essay-Proof Journal. I further mentioned to Ward, as I am now writing to you, that I didn't like the dos Passos artical and thought that it was a "smear campaign."

Thus you have the source of Ward's quoting me. I don't like the particular way in which it was done but I certainly do not deny it nor do I retract it.

As to your last paragraph, your articals have never offended me, in fact I have alawys considered them highly interesting and instructive. I do not always agree with you, as you know, but I have never taken offense at anything you have written nor can I see any reason why I ever should.

Keep your friends, both new and old - the first are silver, the last are gold.

PRESCOTT HOLDEN THORP

NETCONG, NEW JERSEY



Stanley Ashbrook 3

There is one point in this dicussion that has me annoyed. From Ward's and Lindquist's questioning me about a booklete containing some pages that were supposedly (at least so I gather) removed befor the booklete was circulated; and now from Ward's mention of a Booklete by yourself containg information about the Potts Sale, I gather that I have missed something. And it would appear that this something is the very crux of our own present mis-understanding.

I have only this to say. Had I read this booklete (I still am without a copy) and had there been anything contained therein which displeased me (as with the dos Passos artical) I most certainly ^{would} have written to you about it. And would have awaited your answer befor making any comment on the subject myself. This is the proceedure I followed with Brazer, and is the proceedure I always follow befor I go out on a limb.

My own position in the matter is clear and simple. I am all for research and the uncovering of the truth.

I am all against the use of research to attack and destr~~y~~ property values.

It is, of course, a fact that the unveiling of the truth may seriously affect property values but the destruction of value is not the primary function of research.

I think that you will agree with me that, in the case of the Premier Gravures, too much has been said about value, too much inuendo published that a man who purchased these "stamps" was ethier a fool or had been swindled. Such things have nothing to do with the truth. Had the statements been left out of the discussions it is possible that values would not have been destroyed. Certainly there are no more of these things available after the dicussions were published than had existed previously. Certainly there is no reason that a proof, or essay, or sample, should not attain a value as great, or greater, than any postage stamp. If, today, a half dozen wealthy collectors should seek to buy a set of the Premier Gravures the price would skyrocket to even new heights. The point is that there will not be a half dozen wealthy collectors

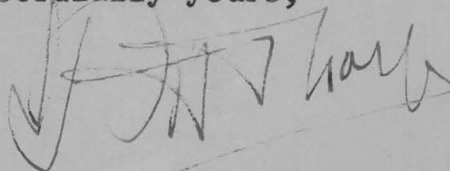
PRESCOTT HOLDEN THORP

NETCONG, NEW JERSEY

Stanley Ashbrook 4 ▼

seeking to buy this set because they have been frightened away. Perhaps you will say that the reason for this is because now the truth is known. But that does not follow. Had the facts surrounding the Premiere Gravures been presented from a positive, rather than negative, viewpoint the truth would have been revealed just as surely and the "stamps" in question would have become all the more desirable.

Cordially yours,



P.S. Truth is a matter of fact.

Value is a matter of opinion. We can encourage, or discourage, this opinion in the way in which we present the truth. We all do this in one way or another at one time or another. I sincerely believe that those who claim no proof can be worth as much as a stamp will someday see the contrary become a fact.

P.H.T.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 100 Henry Court,

Sept. 4, 1944.

Mr. Preston H. Thorpe,
Netcong, N.J.

Dear Preston:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd.

While I have no wish to carry the matter any further I have an idea that practically all who read your article in W.S.C. on the "Premieres" got the impression that you had Ashbrook in mind when you referred to "the self appointed truth seekers." At least, from the many letters I have received the writers assumed that you meant to infer that I was the leader of such a cult, and their remarks were far from complimentary to you. However, that is aside from the point. It seems to me that to be perfectly fair you might have mentioned who you had in mind as "self appointed truth seekers." Inasmuch as I have been quite active in philatelic research work, most anyone might confuse a "truth seeker" with a "Research student."

I am really wondering if wise-cracking of that sort is welcomed by those in this country who take philately seriously? I wonder if such stuff doesn't react and hurt the author more than it discredits the intended victims?

Calling names and wise-cracking never solved any serious problems in philately and such stuff in my opinion is beneath the dignity of a gentleman. It is perhaps O.K. for morons like Rich and crackpots like Brazier.

In none of my writings have I "chortled in glee" as an "expert," or as a "self appointed truth seeker," that the prices realized at the Potts Sale prove conclusively that the "Premieres" were sample labels, essays or mere bits of paper, but on the contrary I pointed out that the Luff error was never corrected by Mr. Luff and that his "error" had cost the Potts Estate the sum of \$12,592.00. That is why I mentioned the Potts sale. I certainly did not need the Potts sale prices to prove that my research work was thorough and final.

Mr. Luff invented his "Premieres" issue in 1896. As near as I can learn, Mr. Potts purchased his copies in the early 1930's. Had Mr. Luff corrected his error before 1930, it is only reasonable to suppose that the items would never have been purchased by Mr. Potts, hence it is perhaps a bit unfortunate that you placed yourself in a position to give readers such an impression.

#2. Mr. Preston H. Thorpe, Sept. 4, 1944.

You stated that you referred to the article by dos Passos, but that article appeared in Brazer's Proof and Essay Journal which had a circulation of only several hundred. One wonders how the readers of W.S.C. could have ever surmised that you referred to dos Passos. I never even heard of such a person until I read his article. In this article he used much of my stuff but he did not have the decency to give me credit for same.

I am sure that the great majority of American collectors are fully aware that I have no axe to grind in my crusade to eliminate from the catalogue all of the "sucker items," such as the "imperfectorates of 1860," the "Premieres," the 3¢ Lake, the 3¢ Scarlet, etc., etc.

My "truth seeking" unfortunately came some ten years or so too late to prevent a loss of over \$12,000.00 to the Potts Estate.

Myhavasndehio bring the truth to collectors, and to have an honest to God truthful catalogue, devoid of "sucker items," such as some mentioned above is criticised by you in your W.S.C. article of July 12, 1944 as follows, quote: "Thus it will be seen that the present tempest to prove these stamps are not stamps affects only a very, very few collectors indeed."

Remember Preston, the Luff error and the Scott listing cost Mr. Potts over \$12,000.00.

Surely you had me in mind when you wrote the following:

"Well because of the hue and cry set up by the "EXPERTS" the owner who paid \$12,592.00 for his set saw it sold at public auction for \$770.00." (end of quote).

I doubt if those who read your article agreed with you that I should not have exposed the Luff myth of a "Premieres Issue" in 1861.

I have nothing against "Proofs and Essays" and firmly believe that such items have a rightful place in any well built up collection, my only objection being that such items be represented as such and not as valuable postage stamps. (See Ward's description of the "Premieres" in his catalogue of the "Mr. X" sale - 1938).

In my current book on the "1861-1869" issues, the books as they came from the press contained an "Addendum", pages 71 to 74 inclusive. When I turned over the books to The Lindquist Publications to distribute I decided that some of my remarks regarding Mr. Luff might be resented by some collectors. I therefore had pages 71 to 74 cut from all copies sold to the public. I still have a few of the uncut books and if you would like to have a copy so that you can read my remarks on Mr. Luff and also on Philip H. Ward, Jr. I will be glad to send you a copy on receipt of \$2.00.

Regarding Ward and his article in Mekeel's. If the letters that he published are genuine then my hat is off to him for a very valuable contribution to philatelic research work. That part of his article was superb. On the other hand, his effort to discredit me was

#3. Mr. Preston H. Thorpe, Sept. 4, 1944.

absurd and absolutely childish.

Elliott Perry with all his wise-cracking and poison pen attacks never hurt anyone a tenth as much as he hurt himself.

Its a good point to bear in mind Preston. In fact in the future I am determined that I will keep the example before me and stick strictly to philatelic subjects.

Sincerely yours,

Screwball Breakfast At A. P. S. Meeting Self Adulation Party

It was a regular party when the Philatelic Writers held their breakfast meeting during the sessions of the A. P. S. convention at Milwaukee.

In the course of his remarks, Toastmaster Major Max Johl mentioned that too many writers were taking the wrong attitude in their columns in regard to what they may consider errors in the columns of other writers, and that there should be more consideration shown. Mr. Johl then went on to say that at the Chicago conventions there was a writer there who was not at Milwaukee and that he (this writer) was a double-jointed screwball.

In the first part of his remarks Mr. Johl warns against taking a wrong attitude against fellow writers and in the latter part of his remarks he plainly indicates his opinion of all philatelic writers by the insinuation that they are screwballs and he picks out one as more ambidextrous than the others by calling him a double-jointed screwball.

The publisher of this paper, unfortunately could not spare time to attend the A. P. S. Convention, but did have a very pleasant chat with Major Johl at Chicago. Whether the compliment he handed out was intended for us we will not know until we hear from the Major again, but we would believe that he should apply the same code to speaking as he suggests for writing, the lack of application of that code can only lead the double-jointed screwball to whom he refers to share his honor with another double-jointed screwball, so that makes at least two of them and if more want to apply they might form a new society, an exclusive one composed wholly of double-jointed screwballs. Should such a thing happen we would believe that the rest of the screwballs would quickly file applications for membership.

SIDNEY, OHIO, AUGUST 31, 1944

Premier Gravures

By PRESCOTT HOLDEN THORP

It would seem that the long efforts of the "experts" to have the so-called "Premier Gravures" thrown out of the catalog as postage stamps is about to bear fruit. Although not without some serious disagreement between the experts themselves as to just what these things are. It would seem that the controversy has advanced to the stage where the experts, at least, consider their arguments unassailable as to the desired conclusion that the "Premier Gravures" are not postage stamps. They now advance to the stage where they wrangle on the proposition which might be stated thus: these things are not postage stamps, agreed, now what are they? And if Mr. Brazer's review (Essay Proof Journal No. 2) of Mr. Ashbrook's article on the subject (American Philatelist) is any criterion of what we are in for your scribe quails before the prospect.

It is impossible in the space allotted to your scribe to give complete review of the various articles which have more or less recently been published on this subject, but briefly it may be summed up as follows:

The stamps in question are those listed by Scott as Nos. 55 through 62 and are among the most valuable of all stamps listed in the catalogue. They are popularly known as the "August Issue," or "Premier Gravures" and are noted in the catalogue itself as "First Designs." Brushing away, for the moment, the cloud of discussion which at present surrounds these stamps (I use the word advisedly for I have no desire to direct the fire of the experts towards myself) we discover that the popular belief, widely entertained is somewhat as follows:

At the outset of the Civil War the federal government desired to issue a complete new series of postage stamps so that it could demonitize the existing series and thus make them useless to the citizens of the Confederacy. This new series of stamps was desired in a hurry and the first designs submitted by the contractor were not entirely satisfactory but, as the need was great and the time short, a certain number of the unsatisfactory designs were issued with replacements of new approved designs taking place as rapidly as possible. It was thought that these first designs were issued in August of 1861 and that the new designs made their appearance in September. Hence the popular designation "August" and "September" issues. This has long since been disproven but the designations continue to be used in many quarters. The designation "Premier Gravures" would seem to be more descriptive and is widely used. (Both terms, "August Issue" and "Premier Gravures" are based on the theory that these designs were the first to be made. Just in the

nature of throwing a bone (of contention) to the experts I would observe that no proof of this supposition has, to my knowledge, ever been submitted. In fact I think that this might be a very good point for the experts to determine. The late John N. Luff stated that "Philatelists have long been familiar with these two values (3¢ and 12¢) The other values differ so slightly from ordinary types that they escaped notice for thirty-five years." Perhaps the lapse of time was caused by the non-existence of the other values, and perhaps, some of our more enterprising entrepreneurs of the 19th century found a way to supply the deficiency. (Could be.)

Now, to continue the summation, prior to Mr. Luff's writings in 1896 the 3¢ and 12¢ "stamps" of this issue were considered by philatelists to be essays and this fact is definitely so stated by Mr. Luff in his monumental work "The Postage Stamps of the United States." But Mr. Luff, in 1896, went farther and suggested that now the entire set had been discovered in different designs or colors from the series as it was then known and that these newly discovered stamps constituted a separate issue of stamps which preceded the series then listed in the catalogues. Thus came into existence the "Premier Gravures" and, also, the widely entertained theory about the rush to get new stamps.

Your scribe has no particular desire to get into the current argument and his remarks presented here are intended to be reportorial on a subject that is claiming much attention at the moment.

But there is one point which I should like to touch upon and which will probably draw the

fire of the self designated "truth seekers."

As I have previously stated the stamps in question, Scott's Nos. 55 through 62, are among the most valuable listed in the catalogue. The entire set of eight stamps is currently priced at \$8,400. Four of these stamps are priced at more than \$1,000 each; the 1¢ at \$2500, the 12¢ at \$3,500, the 30¢ at \$1250 and the 90¢ at \$1,500. And these prices represent a considerable drop from previous values. It is extremely doubtful that over a half-dozen, at most a dozen, complete sets of these stamps are in existence. The owner of the set most recently to come into the market paid \$12,592 for his set, and it is quite possible that other sets have sold at even higher figures. Thus it will be seen that the present tempest to prove these stamps are not stamps affects only a very, very few collectors indeed. But what effect has it had upon them? Well, because of the hue and cry set up by the "experts" the owner who paid \$12,592 for his set saw it sold at public auction for \$770. (At least the heirs of this owner witnessed this debacle. The owner himself was deceased). Thus this owner, or his heirs, took a loss of almost \$12,000!

The truth seekers chortle in glee and point out that the low prices realized prove their point and that collectors now accept their arguments that the "Premier Gravures" are essays and trial color proofs.

We can well imagine what the feelings may be of the half dozen or so other wealthy collectors who own a set of these stamps.

Just what all this "truth seeking" has accomplished is a moot question. One accomplishment would seem to be to discourage

wealthy collectors from continuing with the hobby. If a group of experts can knock \$12,000 off the value of this set of stamps, and they have, it is obvious that many other issues may be the object of their attention. The Special Printings, horizontal imperf pairs of the 8¢ Omaha, 4¢ Pan American Invert (the latter has already claimed some attention) or even the 24¢ inverted airmail stamp could, conceivably, be subject to similar purging. None of these stamps are known used, and most certainly were not intended to be issued for postal duty.

As far as this scribe can see the "Premier Gravures" have been sufficiently purged so as to make them of little value to collectors. From this viewpoint a great victory has been won. Now the experts will continue to wrangle among themselves as to whether they are essays, trial color printings or samples.

It is an anticlimax and it falls flat.

Heaven protect us from any more of this kind of "truth seeking."

Compositors Note: Amen!

United States Notes and Comments

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

For a while the rarer varieties of the August 1861 series were selling at low figures due to several articles appearing in the philatelic press. We are glad to see that certain documents, which we published upon the subject, have given these stamps their rightful place. A 5c in the recent Laurence and Stryker sale, and a not very fine copy at that, brought \$400. We think we will live to see the day when this set will again sell at from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

24 Black Jacks

44 Rates

FROM

TO

Newport, Maine

Knoxville, Tennessee

Evansville, Indiana

Boston

New Braintree, Massachusetts

Vicksburg, Mississippi

Baltimore, Maryland

New York

New York

New York

New York

Bath, New York

Brooklyn

Brooklyn

Claverance, New York

Ft. Edward, New York

Saratoga Springs, New York

Miscellaneous 4

Madison, Wisconsin

Woodstock, Maryland

Burnips Corners, Michigan

Utica, New York

Blackstone, Massachusetts

Worcester, Massachusetts

Philadelphia

Port Hudson, Louisiana

Covington, Indiana

Port Royal, South Carolina

Key West, Florida

U. S. ~~Flag~~igate

New Orleans, Louisiana

Frederick, Maryland

Baltimore

Detroit

Gt. Barrington, Massachusetts

Providence, Rhode Island

Prattsburg, New York (?)

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Steping, Connecticut

New York City

Cropseyville, New York

East Greenwich, New York

Washington, D. C.

Alfred, Maine

Hudson, New York

Brighton, Massachusetts

Detroit

Bangor, Maine

INDEXED

FROM

TO

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Redwood, Wyoming

Illinois River R.R., Havana, Ill.

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FROM

TO

Louisville, Kentucky	Louisville
New Orleans, Louisiana	Southbury, Connecticut
Detroit	St. Louis
Hart, Michigan	Moscow, Michigan
St. Louis	Mead Corners, Pennsylvania
St. Louis	Albany
Cadet, Missouri	Libertyville, Missouri
Point Lookout, New York	Fort Monroe
San Francisco, California	Carmel, Maine
Salem, Illinois	Atlanta, Georgia
North Charleston, New Hampshire	Walpole, New Hampshire
Muscatine, Iowa	Hartford, Connecticut
Cincinnati, Ohio	Marietta, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio	Franklin Town, Pennsylvania
Finley, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio
LaPorte, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio
Providence ^{RI} Rhode Island	Winsor Locks, Connecticut.
Mount Pleasant, Texas	Portland, Maine
Richmond, Pennsylvania	Massingford, Vermont
Burkeville, Virginia	H. S. College, Virginia
Mobile, Alabama	Columbus, Missouri
Todd's Valley, California	Canton Centre, Connecticut
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Norwich, Vermont ^{CONN.}	Milton, Delaware
New Haven, Connecticut	Oxford, New York
Seaford, Delaware	Concord, Delaware
Boston	Brooklyn
Kansas City, Missouri	Shelby Basin, New York

To
Member
No.....

The
Research Group

Previous
Bulletin
Sep. 10, 1943

Issued by Stanley B. Ashbrook

BULLETIN OF MARCH 1, 1946

TO FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE GROUP:

Since the last report of September 10th, 1943, four new members have been admitted to membership as follows:

- #36—Admiral F. R. Harris of New York City.
- 37—Lester G. Brookman of Minneapolis, Minn.
- 38—O. H. Wolcott of Copley, Ohio.
- 39—Henry H. Clifford of Los Angeles, Cal.

The following is the present list of membership:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| # 1—Stanley B. Ashbrook | #22—W. L. Peltz |
| 4—E. B. Jessup | 23—J. A. Bull |
| 5—H. W. Carhart | 24—Van Dyk MacBride |
| 6—E. A. Wiltsee | 25—G. R. Rinke |
| 7—F. A. Hollowbush | 26—H. A. Dunsmoor |
| 8—Wm. C. Michaels | 27—M. C. Blake |
| 9—A. R. Brigham | 28—S. W. Richey |
| 11—A. J. Aull | 29—Carroll Chase |
| 12—S. Newbury | 30—Donald Malcolm |
| 13—H. C. Brooks | 31—R. F. Chambers |
| 14—H. L. Lindquist | 32—R. G. Fitzgerald |
| 15—L. L. Shenfield | 33—R. McP. Cabeen |
| 16—E. C. Krug | 34—E. D. Cole |
| 17—T. W. Simpson | 35—E. T. Gross |
| 18—A. R. Rowell | 36—F. R. Harris |
| 19—C. C. Hart | 37—L. G. Brookman |
| 20—S. Colby | 38—O. H. Wolcott |
| 21—C. C. Wagner | 39—H. H. Clifford |

Total Members—36.

Deceased Members

- # 3—E. S. Knapp
- 2—Wm. West
- 10—H. C. Needham

THE RESEARCH GROUP

As A Reminder—

This Association has no officers nor fixed annual dues. Contributions are voluntary on the part of members, and the funds of the Group are used to defray the expense of obtaining data helpful to Philatelic Research Work. Thus the Group is in a position to employ help in various cities thruout the country to search old newspaper files, etc., etc. The statistics and data compiled by the Group is not for the special benefit of any one member or group of members, but rather for the good of philately as a whole. No member should expect to derive any special benefits from membership in the Group, but rather, to contribute to the general good of American Philately by being a member and making voluntary cash contributions to the Cause.

The Research Bulletins are a contribution to Group members by the writer and they are issued whenever time permits. Membership in the Group is only by invitation, and initial contributions are limited to a minimum of \$10.00 except in special cases.

The Membership Committee consists of Stanley B. Ashbrook, Chairman, Edger B. Jessup and Emmerson C. Krug. *This Committee reserves the right to drop from membership any member if sufficient cause warrants such action.*

Proposals for membership should be directed to the Chairman and if the proposed name is satisfactory, an invitation will be extended. This being America, *Dealers are not barred.*

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Since the last report the cash receipts were \$88.50 and expenditures \$132.72. The largest single item of this expense was a payment of \$70.00 made to S. R. Graubard for research work done at Washington. Mr. Graubard, a student at one of the eastern universities was recommended by our good friend "George W. Van Den Berg," who edits a weekly column in "Stamps."

Cash on hand Sep. 1, 1943 as per last report\$254.55

Receipts—

Sep. 23, 1943—F. A. Hollowbush	\$ 10.00	
Oct. 28, 1943—F. R. Harris	25.00	
Nov. 10, 1943—L. G. Brookman	15.00	
Dec. 30, 1943—Van Dyk MacBride	10.00	
Dec. 23, 1944—O. H. Wolcott	3.50	
Jan. 6, 1945—O. H. Wolcott	10.00	
Jan. 8, 1946—H. H. Clifford	15.00	\$ 88.50

\$343.05

Expenses—

Research work at Washington—		
S. R. Graubard	\$ 70.00	
Newspaper files New Orleans	12.00	
Newspaper files Duke University	7.00	
French translation	3.00	
Photostats—Congressional Library	33.90	
Postage & Supplies	6.82	\$132.72
		<hr/>
March 1st, 1946—Balance Cash on Hand	\$210.33	

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FAKE COVERS

Seldom does a week pass but what the writer is not called upon to render opinions on the validity of several or more U. S. 19th Century covers, and I often wonder what becomes of the many fakes which I am compelled to return to the owners.

In a certain prominent auction sale of several or more years back, I examined and pronounced as bad, at least a dozen covers, all of which had every appearance of being perfectly genuine. These covers were all very clever fakes and most any one of them would doubtless deceive even an advanced collector. From time to time these same covers have reappeared in eastern auction sales. Sad to relate, it seems to be rather the accepted custom for an innocent buyer who gets "stuck" with a fake to send it to some auction house and request that it be sold, and this is done, I imagine, without any hint whatsoever that the item was ever questioned, much less branded as a fake.

Special attention is called to President Lybarger's page in the November 1945 issue of *The American Philatelist*, wherein he cited a case of a collector having a cover returned to him as a fake by an auction house, and the owner in turn entered it in another auction sale. I can also cite a similar case that recently came under my observation.

A certain collector sent a cover to an auction dealer several years ago. The cover was sent to me by the auction firm and I pronounced it as fraudulent. Of this there wasn't the slightest doubt. Before the sale took place the cover was returned to the owner. Later he sold it along with a "lot of other junk," to a small dealer for a mere song. Along came a rather shrewd New York collector to the town of the small dealer and the New Yorker purchased the cover. He surely must have known the cover was very questionable because he paid only about one-fourth of what the cover would have been worth had it been genuine. He promptly entered the fake in a New York auction sale, though he was informed by at least two authorities in New

York that the cover was very questionable, a fact he did not deny. When the catalogue came out I immediately recognized the illustration as a cover that I had passed on several years ago, and sure enough in my files was my photograph of the fake and a complete history of it. There was no intimation in the auction catalogue that the cover was questionable. I immediately notified the auction firm, and the cover was withdrawn. I informed the first owner last fall that the cover should be destroyed and that if it was forwarded to me that I would be glad to perform the operation. I regret to state that so far my suggestion has been ignored.

This man is a member of the American Philatelic Society and in my opinion he should be requested to resign.

In this country we have by far the largest philatelic organization in the world and in my humble opinion, the American Philatelic Society could well afford to take some active measures to try and protect its members, as well as the philatelic public against the fake items which are frequently, openly and brazenly offered by certain auction firms. Auction dealers should be warned to be very careful about offering pieces which are questionable.

I suppose there is little question but what the average auction buyer is himself greatly to blame because he almost invariably depends on his own "expert opinion" in purchasing a valuable cover and there are few who will expend a few dollars to have their purchase expertized by some recognized authority. It is much the same as buying a piece of property without first securing an abstract of the title.

In foolishly pursuing such a course the collector plays directly into the hands of the dishonest dealer who hopes and trusts to luck that the buyer will regard the item as good and will not cause him any trouble by having the cover examined.

Perhaps it never occurs to the buyer that the crooks make every effort to make their wares so deceptive that they will easily deceive such trusting persons as himself.

If you are in doubt as to where to send items for examination may I suggest that same be forwarded to the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation, Collectors Club Bldg., 22 East 35th St., New York 16, N. Y., or if it is an item in my line of research work, submit same to this writer.

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FAKE COVERS & EXPERT COMMITTEES

Last fall a London dealer sent three 1869 covers that he had for sale to a dealer in New York City. They were as follows:

- (A) A cover from San Francisco to France with a single 15c 1869.
- (B) A cover from New York to Spain with a single 24c 1869.
- (C) A cover from New Orleans to France with a 30c 1869.

The New York dealer sent the three covers to me for my opinion and I pronounced all three to be fraudulent, that is, the 1869 stamps were not used on these covers. The covers were, therefore, returned to London with the information that I had pronounced them as fakes. Later, I learned that two of the covers, the 24c and the 30c, had been submitted to the Expert Committee of The Royal Philatelic Society and that "R. P. S." certificates of their genuineness had been issued. I was also informed that all three covers with their "R. P. S. certificates" would be offered for sale at auction in London.

I note by catalogue just received that Harmer Rooke & Co. will offer these three covers in a London sale on March 28th, 1946, and that they are listed as follows:

Lot 424—15c, Type 2 described as very fine (no R. P. S. certificate)

Lot 428—24c described as "a great rarity and an outstanding item from this collection xxxx" *with R. P. S. certificate.*

Lot 434—30c described as "another outstanding item *with R. P. S. certificate.*"

The crooks have turned out some extremely clever 1869 covers in the past and one who has made a specialty of covers with 1869 stamps is apt to marvel at the nerve of the Expert Committee of the Royal in even attempting to pass on such items.

Several years ago a London dealer wrote Mr. Blank, a local collector, and offered him, among other items, "*a superb U. S. 24c, 1861 Violet, lightly cancelled, price twelve pounds.*" Mr. Blank informed the Londoner that he would purchase the copy provided it was accompanied by a certificate of genuineness of The Royal Philatelic Society. In due course the stamp and the certificate arrived but the stamp was not the rare Violet but an ordinary copy of dark lilac on rather thick paper. Other examples could be cited.

THE RICH ARTICLE IN THE NOVEMBER AMERICAN PHILATELIST

It is very disheartening to those who are intensely interested in serious philatelic research work to pick up one of our leading Philatelic Journals and to read such an article as that which appeared in the November 1945 "*American Philatelist*" by Stephen G. Rich. One wonders why some people make themselves so utterly ridiculous as to attempt to write AUTHORITATIVELY on subjects of which they surely have no first-hand knowledge whatsoever. This certainly applies to Mr. Rich and we have no better proof of that fact than this distorted picture that he presented to the members of the A.P.S. on the subject of the "1861-1866 stamps."

Those who take philatelic research work seriously, do sincerely and honestly strive to furnish facts to the philatelic public. We spend time and money in our search for instructive philatelic information so that we can, by publishing same, add to the great wealth of philatelic knowledge. We gather much of this information, piece by piece, and we spend many years searching for facts so that we can obtain accurate solutions to numerous philatelic problems. And then, ever so often, along comes some so-called "writer" who displays a moronic desire for self-notoriety and with little or no regard for facts, attempts to write as an authority on some complex subject of which he displays no first-hand knowledge whatsoever.

Rich made the following statement in his article:

"The 12c and 90c are not known used before September and the 24c only as late as October." (end of quote).

What are the facts? The "S. U. S." gives a date of "*Aug. 20, 1861*" opposite the 24c Violet of 1861, but according to Rich, Editor Hugh Clark is all wrong and the 24c was not issued until as "*late as October*." If the writer had any first-hand knowledge of his subject he would not have made such a ridiculous statement.

Opposite the 12c 1861, in the "S. U. S." is "*Sept. 1861*" and here is where Rich probably obtained his 12c date, but I have never been able to locate a use of the 12c 1861 earlier than October 1861.

I believe that Mr. Luff "assumed" that the 12c was issued in September 1861, but having no record of an actual use in September he failed to give any actual day date, hence the date in the "S. U. S." is Mr. Luff's assumed date. I could go Mr. Luff one better, and assume that the 12c was issued in August 1861, and no doubt it was, but I have never actually seen a use earlier than Oct. 16, 1861.

The same applies to the 90c which Rich stated is "not known used before September." The fact is, that no use is known to students of the 90c before *Nov. 27, 1861*. The "S. U. S." merely gives "SEPT. 1861," but I dare state that neither Editor Clark nor Rich ever saw a use of the 90c 1861 as early as even October 1861. That is merely my opinion, based on a long study of this stamp and covers.

Rich stated that the 3c 1861 was issued on *August 18, 1861*, and so does the "S. U. S." but I doubt if Rich is aware that the 18th of August 1861 fell on Sunday. We admit that it is possible that the post office at Nashua, N. H., may have been open on that Sunday in 1861, but of that, we have no actual proof and therefore it is a bit misleading to make the positive statement that the 3c was issued on August 18, 1861. In other words, it is simply a question of whether a writer has any first-hand knowledge of a subject, on which he attempts to write as an authority.

Regarding the Five Cents of 1861. When we refer to the "5c 1861" we naturally refer to the 5c Buff, because the "Buff," Scott's No. 67 (also known as Mustard, Brown-yellow, Olive-yellow, etc.) was, so far as is known, the only color that was issued in the year 1861.

In his unsuccessful attempt to give A. P. readers the "facts" regarding the 5c 1861, Rich stated that the "*unsatisfactory Buff*" was replaced by printings in "brown" *before the end of 1861*, which statement is, of course, not true.

As stated above the "Buff," (and kindred colors) is the only color that is known to have been issued in 1861.

What are the facts as known to the most up to date research work? Instead of the "Buff" being followed by the "Brown," the Buff was succeeded by the "Red-brown," but no use of the latter color is known to Students of this issue, before January of 1862. The Red-brown was followed by the Brown, but the latter color did not make its appearance before the spring of 1862. Therefore, how utterly irresponsible is Rich's statement that the Buff was followed by the Brown "before the end of 1861."

Several years ago I published a lengthy article in the *American Philatelist*, entitled, "*The United States Issue of 1869, Preceded by some additional Notes on The Premieres Gravures of 1861.*" Later this study was published in booklet form. Nowhere in my story of the "Premieres Gravures" did I make any assertion that the designs of the 24c and 30c of the "Premieres" differed in any manner from the designs of the regularly issued 24c and 30c stamps of the 1861 issue.

We can go back almost half a century to the time when Mr.

John Luff first gave philately his story of the "Premieres Gravures Issue" and in all the years up to 1940 no philatelic student, collector or writer, ever made the claim (so far as I am aware), that there was any difference in the engraved designs of the 24c and 30c "Premieres," and the designs of the "regularly issued" 24c and 30c stamps of the 1861 issue.

The real 24c Premiere Violet has always been identified by its characteristic color, thin brittle paper and distinctive gum, and not because there was any difference in its design and that of the regularly issued stamp, and the same most assuredly also applies to the 30c value.

In the past half century we have had many keen outstanding students of stamp designs. May I name a few? J. W. Scott, John Luff and others of the early years, and in the last thirty years such keen students as William Stevenson, Carroll Chase, Alvin Good, Ernest Jacobs, Lyman Seely, Dan'l. Hammatt and many others. None of these men ever made the claim that the design of the 24c Premiere different from the design of the issued 24c stamp, nor that the design of the 30c Premiere differed in any way from the design of the issued 30c stamp.

It remained for a mere novice (in my humble opinion) in the study of stamp design, to make such an absurd claim. I refer to the alleged discovery by Clarence W. Brazer, a specialist in Proofs and Essays as set forth in an issue of the Collectors Club Journal. Mr. Luff would doubtless turn over several times in his grave if informed that such a "discovery" had been claimed by Brazer.

But author Rich did not hesitate to repeat Brazer's absurd claim. In fact, Rich repeated it as if the Brazer "discovery" was an established fact, but in doing so he did not even give Brazer credit for the alleged discovery.

Rich referred to the 24c Premiere as the "unissued essay," a term doubtless borrowed from Brazer.

Regarding the 24c 1861, the following is what Rich stated in the November 1945, American Philatelist, at the bottom of page 164, quote:

"Your stamp can be positively identified as the unissued essay only by examining for details of engraving. These details were not known until recently—etc. etc." (end).

Attention is especially called to the above "*positively identified.*"

I am wondering if there is any member of the Research Group who would know how to proceed if he attempted to follow the advice as set forth by Rich? May I inquire if any member of this Group has any knowledge as to what it is that constitutes

the alleged difference in designs of the 24c "Premiere" and the regularly issued 24c stamp? And further, I doubt if any would know any more about this subject even with a copy of the Brazer article at hand.

Rich stated that the only way to identify the 24c Premiere was by examining "for details of engraving," but he failed to inform readers what constituted the difference in "details of engraving."

Regarding the 30c, Rich stated, quote:

"The 30c *possibly* has some small alterations in design, as with the 24c; but the pale color makes it very hard to discover if this was the case." (end).

I believe that much harm is done serious philatelic research work by publication of articles which contain a lot of rubbish which is contrary to facts. Why should an editor mislead readers by publishing such articles? I do not believe that irresponsible articles written by philatelic notoriety seekers should be published in a magazine of the class and reputation of the "*American Philatelist*," and I strenuously register my protest against such a policy.

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THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

New York, N. Y.

I have received a number of letters in recent months inquiring, if I could explain why the names of certain prominent American philatelists were not listed among those comprising the Expert Committee of the new "*Philatelic Foundation*" of New York. For example, students of U. S. issues such as Carroll Chase, Elliott Perry, George Sloane, Philip H. Ward, Jr., Ernie Jacobs, Lester Brookman, Ezra Cole, Sidney Barrett, Eddie Stern and many others too numerous to mention.

As I understand the situation, here is the explanation. The "Expert Committee" of the Foundation is to a certain extent, an "Advisory Committee." For example, when a stamp or cover is submitted to the Foundation, the Secretary forwards the item to the specialist who enjoys the reputation of being the world's outstanding authority on the particular item in question. His opinion is requested and when the item is returned it is submitted to the Expert Committee with the opinion and explanation as to why the piece is good or bad, and based on such information the Committee issues their certificate without divulging the identity of the authority. I believe that much careful thought has been devoted to this feature and I am con-

fident that the methods adopted by the Foundation are sound and that perhaps no better way could be adopted to set up an "Expert Committee."

While the Expert Committee acts largely as a clearing house, the members are also perfectly competent to pass on a large percentage of the stamps that are submitted. The opinion is expressed by those who are supposed to be well informed that it is doubtful if there are many experts in the world who are better qualified to pass on the majority of foreign stamps than Alfred Lichtenstein, Alfred Caspary, Theodore Steinway, John Hall and Admiral F. R. Harris. In addition, the Committee has at its disposal the entire Luff Reference Collection.

I have but one criticism to offer. Those who organized the "Expert Committee" decided that only "amateurs" would be invited to serve on the Committee. In other words, "dealers" would be barred. I am wondering if this rule is not considered by many as an attempt to copy the British? Dealers are barred from membership in the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

This feature of "amateurs only" on the Foundation's Expert Committee has been explained to me as follows, quote:

"The reason for selecting amateurs to head the committee is the same reason that exists in selecting amateurs, to a large extent, on an International Jury. There is no reflection on the dealers, who are in many cases far better qualified to pass on the stamps, both as to genuineness and in competition, but it is to relieve them of the embarrassment of endeavoring to pass on stamps that they may have themselves handled at some time, or which may have been submitted by a competitor or a customer. I have been in on many an argument where a good customer has bitterly attacked a dealer friend who was a Juror, for not giving him the award, and threatening to take away his business as a consequence. This is probably small-time stuff that you might say should be ignored, but I think any dealer is very unwise to stick his neck out for criticism, whether it is justified or not.

"In the case of the Philatelic Foundation, I imagine that much of the material will be passed on by dealers, and this is particularly true of twentieth century perforation varieties, re-perfed stamps, and things of that kind." (end of quote).

I cannot agree with the above explanation, and I consider it unnecessary to bar dealers from membership on the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation.

"R. P. S. L."

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON

Dealers not eligible for membership

On each blank application for membership in the above Society, is printed the following:

"*Article 6.* Any other person of full age interested as an amateur in the science and practice of Philately, *and not engaged or employed in trade or trading transactions in connection therewith*, in any other capacity than that of compiler, author, editor, or assistant in the preparation or publication of any work of a scientific, technical, or literary nature, is eligible for election to membership to the Society. In case of any question the Council shall be the sole judge of the eligibility of any candidate for election. Ladies are eligible as members." (end of quote).

It is a notorious fact that quite a large number of the "Fellows" and members have little or no respect for "*Article 6*" and do not hesitate to buy and sell stamps for profit. The only crime seems to be, in being found out and reported to the Council, in which event, expulsion from the Society follows.

The membership of the Royal consists of 300 "Fellows," and all applicants admitted above that number are simply members. When a "Fellow" drops out, or is expelled, or dies, the next "member" in line is elevated to a "Fellowship" and is permitted to sign after his name "F. R. P. S. L." (Fellow Royal Philatelic Society, London). Perhaps some have the idea that "*F. R. P. S. L.*" indicates some special distinction, but if so they are mistaken.

One would imagine that an individual holding a "Fellowship" in the Royal was rewarded with same because of some outstanding service to Philately, or to the Society, but such a belief is erroneous, as I will explain.

In the year 1917, the membership of the Society was under 300, hence all members were "Fellows." In that year, I applied for membership and in due course I was notified that I had been elected a "*Fellow and a member*," of the Society. The cost was, as I recall, "three guineas" (if you know what a guinea is). Thus, a mere stamp collector, and an unknown "amateur" for the sum of 3 guineas became a "*F. R. P. S. L.*" The subscription was, one and a half guinea per annum, which I contributed for some 25 years. The monthly Journal of the Society is known as "*The London Philatelist*" and though many of my philatelic articles have appeared in American publications for many years, I was never in all of the 25 years that I was listed as a "Fellow" of the Royal, invited to submit an

article for the Society's Journal. And in all those years I was never requested to pass an opinion on any U. S. stamp or cover, though God only knows that they do need someone on their "Expert Committee" who has more than the average school boy's knowledge of United States stamps and covers.

In 1937, I was rather stunned when I received notice that I had been awarded the Society's "*Earl of Crawford Medal*," which I believe is considered thruout the philatelic world as the highest award in Philately.

The Crawford Medal which is larger than our silver dollar is very beautiful, and is supposed to be solid gold.

In 1943 I inserted an advertisement in "Stamps" that I had some fine U. S. covers for sale and that I was also in the market to purchase desirable items. My advertisement was evidently called to the attention of the "Council" and I was dropped from membership in the Royal. I was no longer a "F. R. P. S. L." I was perfectly aware of their "*Article 6*," when I announced publicly that I was in the market to buy or sell stamps or covers, hence I have no justifiable complaint to register.

Perhaps the irony of the situation is this. Their "*Article 6*" bars from membership in the Society a holder of their "*Crawford Medal*," yet an unknown if properly introduced can be elected to membership provided he is an "amateur" and keeps his dealings in stamps under cover. In the past, a number of the most prominent of British philatelic students were not eligible for membership in the "Royal" because they found it necessary to make a living by dealing in stamps. For example, the late Fred. J. Melville.

I have gone into this subject in some detail because of the rule laid down by the Philatelic Foundation of New York, which makes eligible for membership on their "Expert Committee," none but "amateurs." May I ask if there exists any reason, why we in America should ape the snobbery and hypocrisy of the Royal Philatelic Society of London?

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THOSE 1847 PLATES Five Cents—Ten Cents

A year from next July will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the advent of the adhesive postage stamp in these United States, and no doubt our classic 5c and 10c 1847's will receive a lot of publicity and will be more sought after than ever.

It is a well known fact that the 5c 1847 has never been "plated" or rather, reconstructed, and in my opinion, the plate will never be entirely reconstructed. Perhaps you noted that I used the word "*PLATE*" and not "*PLATES*." It has long

been considered a fact that there were two plates of 200 subjects each of the Five Cent, the first plate having been made in 1847 and a second one made in 1850.

I have stated in print on numerous occasions that in my opinion, there were two plates of the 5c and that both plates were made of copper. For some years past serious students have been seeking the answers to two important questions, viz:

(1) Were there two 5c 1847 plates or was there only one?

(2) Were the plates (5c and 10c) of copper, of steel, or some other metal?

Even before I started my work years ago, on the plates of the U. S. One Cent 1857-57, I had an ambition to accomplish something worth while on the 5c 1847 and long before 1920 I had accumulated over 1200 copies in singles, pairs and strips for study purposes.

In the fall of 1935 I again took up the study of the Five Cents and enlisted the co-operation of the late Stephen D. Brown of Glens Falls, N. Y. Between us we borrowed from collections thruout the country many hundreds of copies and carefully recorded all key copies by photography. I believe that my photographic record of the 5c 1847 is by far the largest and most complete in existence.

In recent years we have read numerous articles by various writers arguing one way or the other as to whether the 1847 plates were copper or steel, or whether there was one or two plates of the Five Cents. No writer or student of the 1847's has ever produced any substantial evidence to prove the existence of only one or two 5c plates.

We do know beyond any question of a doubt that the 5c plate which was made in 1847 was a 200 subject plate, with two panes of 100 subjects to a pane, arranged 10 x 10. Naturally this plate had four corner positions to a pane or a total of eight to the plate. It was along the following lines that I especially directed my research work.

If there were two plates, then surely there were sixteen different corner positions but if there was only one plate, then there were only eight different corners.

I can now divulge for the first time what I consider to be the most important feature of my study and it is this. While I have been able to positively identify eight (8) different corner positions, I have never been able to identify more than eight. Hence, in my opinion, there is very little prospect of the identification of sixteen. This indicates that there was actually only one 5c 1847 plate and that as stated, it had two panes, with four corner positions to a pane, or eight corner positions to the plate.

Perhaps the only way in which I could be mistaken would be

the possibility that a new plate was made late in 1850 or early in 1851 and that it was used very little, hence material from it might be so very scarce that I have never been fortunate enough to locate a corner copy from such a theoretical plate.

If we admit the probability that there was only one 5c 1847 plate then we are confronted with the question as to whether it was copper or steel. The records show that a total of 4,400,000 of the 5c were printed, or some 22,000 impressions from a plate of 200 subjects. The question arises, would a copper plate yield as many as 22,000 impressions? The answer is that perhaps an ordinary soft copper plate would not, but I believe that if the plate had been of a copper alloy that 22,000 or more impressions could easily have been obtained.

The 1847 stamps themselves do not have the appearance of being impressions from steel plates, but rather as impressions from copper plates, or of plates of a copper alloy. This suggests the query, is there a difference between copper and steel plate impressions? Naturally I refer to postage stamps. I believe that the answer is this. Perhaps the difference is not apparent to the inexperienced eye, but I do believe that to the keen and experienced eye of the philatelic student and "plater" that there does exist quite a marked difference. How can we describe in words that difference? Perhaps it can be stated that steel printed stamps have a hard and cold appearance whereas impressions from copper plates appear as soft and warm.

In "Mekeel's" of August 14, 1944, Philip H. Ward, Jr., published a copy of a letter signed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, dated March 20, 1847. In this letter it was proposed (quote) :

"The undersigned propose to engrave *steel* dies and to provide *steel plates* for five and ten cent stamps for the U. S. Post Office Department etc." (end).

This was nothing more than a proposal of an intent, and we have no actual proof that the Rawdon firm carried out their proposal, regarding steel plates though there is no question but what this Rawdon letter, combined with my plating work to date, strongly indicates that the 1847 plates may have been of steel, or possibly of a copper alloy.

I might add that my research work on the 5c 1847 has resulted in the discovery of some very interesting philatelic material which indicates the eventual solution of a number of problems confronting those interested in the 1847 stamps.

For example what is the actual truth regarding the much publicized 10c 1847 Knapp Shift? Is this item a fake or is it a genuine plate variety? Or is it what one authority pronounced it, "An imitation Shift?"

OUR FELLOW MEMBERS

Admiral Harris is building up a marvelous collection of Hawaii and has gathered together a mass of new data and heretofore unpublished material on the early postal history of the Hawaiian Post Office Department.

Mr. Henry A. Meyer of Evansville, Ind., has been laboring for months past compiling a new handbook on Hawaii, utilizing the best of what has been published in the past, plus the Harris material.

If any members of the Group have any covers to Hawaii used during the years 1850-1851-1852 and 1853, will they kindly submit them to me so that I can loan them to Mr. Meyer?

Mr. Henry H. Clifford, who recently joined the Group is interested in "Westerns" and also in the early postal markings of San Francisco. His address is 639 South Spring St., Los Angeles 14, Cal.

Mr. Oliver H. Wolcott, collects and is a real student of 19th U. S. Ohio postal markings are of special interest.

Richard McP. Cabeen. "Sandy's" first love is the plating of the 3c 1851 and 1857, but we are all familiar with the exceptionally fine work on U. S. Territorials by Chase and Cabeen. Someday in the not distant future this study will appear in book form.

Robt. F. Chambers. Whenever I want some real help on stampless covers I appeal to "Bob," and I get the answers I seek. I believe that many collectors have the mistaken idea that all there is to pre-1847 covers are those which have some unusual or odd postal marking. Such is surely not the case. The real student of our early postal history knows his "rates" and in my opinion, such items are far more interesting than fancy postmarks.

Maurice C. Blake of Boston is chairman of a committee engaged in compiling a handbook on the postal markings of Boston. If you have any unusual items I am sure that Mr. Blake would welcome a loan of same.

Harry A. Dunsmoor of Syracuse, N. Y. is also an authority on U. S. stampless covers.

James A. Bull, is especially interested in Westerns—Ocean Mail and early San Francisco postal markings and of course we all know that the same class of items appeal to

Edgar B. Jessup.

IN CONCLUSION

These Bulletins are issued whenever time permits, and the main object is to keep members of the Group in touch with the work that we are striving to accomplish.

Your comments on this Bulletin will be welcome.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK.

Fort Thomas, Ky.
March 1st, 1946.

"Pressure Groups" in Philately

By PRESCOTT HOLDEN THORP

Stamp collectors in the United States, and, I suspect, elsewhere, are sharply divided into two distinct groups. Those who belong to a philatelic society and those who prefer to remain "rugged individualists." According to the Census of Philatelists (The Stamp Specialist, Yellow Book, 1942) there are some 271,687 adult stamp collectors in the United States of which 68,196 belong to some sort of stamp club. Thus only one out of every four adult collectors belong to a stamp club. (In this survey it should be noted that the figures mentioned do not include juniors whose total, according to this same survey, runs into 5,490,000; and admittedly many thousands of adult collectors have been "overlooked" i. e. no way of counting them).

The figures "1 to 4" are interesting and particularly at this

time when the nation in all things seems to be following a definite pattern of making its wants known by organized effort. Politically, and otherwise, we are all more or less familiar with the definite trend toward organization and the part "pressure groups" play in moulding the affairs of the nation to suit the ideas of those sufficiently interested to make their wants known.

To anyone taking the trouble to observe this situation it becomes patent that the pattern of "pressure groups" has its counterpart in philately. These philatelic "pressure groups" exist as philatelic societies of extremely limited membership who have, and are, making their wishes effective in moulding the editorial content of the catalogue and by constant and effective contributions to the philatelic magazines "softening up" the public's attitude into a receptive mood.

Much of the work these societies are doing has been constructive and of great benefit to philately as a whole. Certainly there can be nothing but praise for the work along these lines performed by the Bureau Issues Association, the American Guide Line society, the International Postal Stationery society and the War Cover club, all of whom have been acknowledged by the editors of the United States Stamp Catalogue (Scott). Other organizations of this nature that have made contributions toward the improvement of the catalogue are the Postal Marking society, the United States Envelope society, and no doubt, there are others, whose efforts have not been publicly acknowledged.

The interesting feature of this co-operation with the catalogue publishers is the fact that the total membership of all of these societies combined, is but a minor fraction of the number of adult collectors in the United States, or, for that matter, is but a minor fraction of the number of collectors who use the catalogue. I sincerely doubt that the total of all memberships in the societies noted would pass the 2000 mark and, quite probably, is much less than this figure.

For the most part the efforts of these societies have been to supply facts about our stamps and to make suggestions to the catalogue editors which have been agreeable to all philatelists. For this reason their work has received, and properly so, the stamp of approval of everyone.

But one can not overlook that these societies are definitely in the minority of stamp collectors and, in relation to the great number of adult stamp collectors are in position to wield authority far in excess of that which their

small membership would warrant. They can bring overwhelming pressure to bear upon any particular stamp and, conceivably (as in the case of the Premieres Gravures) utterly destroy its long established value. Because of their small membership the attitude of any of these societies can, conceivably, be that expressed by a single individual aggressive enough to "put across" his idea. The situation could easily develop where a thought completely foreign to the membership's ideas on the subject could be advanced with the backing of the society's name.

The time worn argument at this point is that more collectors should join these societies and thus create a situation where the memberships represented a majority and not a minority of collectors.

This argument is, of course, pure sophistry for a greatly enlarged membership would merely lend more authority to those who wield the power. The membership is seldom consulted beforehand on the ideas of its leaders.

Prior to the "advent" of philatelic societies co-operating with the catalogue publishers the "bible of philately" was published by, and its editorial policies the ideas expressed by, a single firm. As the catalogue was a commercial venture its editorial policies were designed to please the greatest number of philatelists. To do otherwise would have been unwise. Thus the publishers were quick to sense the objections of

all philatelists and, whenever possible, to amend their succeeding editions to conform to the wishes of collectors. Criticisms which were effective in guiding the editors of the catalogue were those expressed by letters from individuals and articles which appeared from time to time in the philatelic press. While changes to suit public opinion were sometimes delayed and, sometimes, it would seem, grudgingly made, never-the-less Mr. Average Collector did have a direct means of expressing his desires and a likelihood of having them acted upon.

But in recent years the statue of the catalogue publishers changed. They were no longer stamp dealers and so, by and large, lost the intimate contact that had previously existed between themselves and the collecting public. In an endeavor to restore the camaraderie that had previously existed, perhaps even, as a defense upon which to rest, the catalogue publishers have leaned more and more upon the "catalogue committees" of various specialized stamp societies. Far from restoring the feeling of personal contact between publisher and collector, this system has, in this scribes opinion, merely widened the gap. The collector may still write his letter of complaint (although the opportunity does not present itself quite so frequently as when he would append a few words when returning an approval selection) but the opinion of the individual thus expressed will carry little weight against that of an official "catalogue committee." Presently, I should think, the system will work out along the lines of "collective bargaining" to express an opinion one must belong to an accredited society. And, perish the thought, perhaps some plan of the "check-off" may eventually develop.

However much collectors may have railed at the arbitrary policy of the catalogue as published by the old Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,

the present situation is, I submit, infinitely more likely to create dissatisfaction. The long and continued disregard of the feelings of the great mass of stamp collectors in this country must, inevitably, lead to the publication of a rival catalogue. If and when, such a situation develops the way of the collector will be made infinitely harder. There will be two sets of numbers, two methods of listing, two schools of thought about every new issue, and the constant wrangling caused by this situation will be bound to discourage new collectors. Every possible means should be adopted to avoid such a situation. So to do would be not only acting in the best interests of all philately but would, also, be a matter of sound business policy for the present publishers.

WESTERN STAMP COLLECTOR,

Wednesday, August 16, 1944.

Some few months back one of America's foremost students of early United States issues, recipient of some of the world's most important philatelic medals, was dropped from the Royal Society because he was no longer considered an "amateur". While he has collected all his life and has possibly done more in the way of philatelic research than any man living, nevertheless they have considered the fact that he has disposed of a few stamps in behalf of several friends, hence classifies him as a professional. What we would like to know—who is an amateur? A man can make collection after collection and then sell them direct to a collector and be considered an "amateur" but if he breaks the collection and sells them piece by piece, he is then considered a professional. We contend that not one collector out of ten is a real amateur and this applies to some of our foremost collectors. We can recall, however, two collec-

tors who have never sold a single stamp except through a professional. One of them had a few blocks which his best friend wanted at \$20,000. Did he sell them direct—no—he turned them over to a professional to sell to him and thus handed the dealer a \$2,000 commission. This collector in our mind is a real amateur. How many of them are there? Few, we would say. Apply such a test to the membership of one of our well known foreign philatelic associations who permits amateurs only and we would say that their membership could be counted on your hands.

The Philatelic Foundation recently organized in New York, permit only amateurs on their expert committee. Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook writing in his *Research Bulletin*, from which we quote by permission, states:

"I have gone into this subject in some details because of the rule laid down by the Philatelic Foundation of New York, which makes eligible for membership on their "Expert Committee", none but "amateurs." May I ask if there exists any reason, why we in America should ape the Royal Philatelic Society of London?"

11
←
WARD
Re
ROYAL
P.S.
London

COPY

Warren H. Colson
260 Clarendon Street
Boston, 16, Mass.

November 17, 1944.

Mr. R. J. Mechin,
Edwards,
St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mechin:

At last I am able to write you concerning that 30¢ '69 cover which you submitted for examination. I would like to help you out in this matter and have formed a perfectly clear opinion of it, but if people will do business with the vendor of this item, they must take the consequences, good or bad. Personally I have never had a transaction with the party and cannot imagine any circumstances under which I would have a transaction with him, and the man who guarantees this thing has shown such a feeling of animosity toward me that I do not wish to be involved in any way, shape or manner with him, so I am returning your cover to you without expressing any opinion on it.

I will retain the 3¢ '69 with the Hiogo cancelled postmark for a little further time, as I want to make more of a study of this item and I have not had the time yet to do it.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Warren H. Colson

Enc.
Reg.
WHC:E

Baltimore Provisional

(Continued from Page 380)

ates from another by reason of the length of the signature and the shape and shading of the numerals and their relative position one with the other. Careful research on the part of philatelic students has identified eleven varieties of the 5 cent stamp and three varieties of the 10 cent stamp.

As five cents was the common rate, there are more stamps of that value in existence than that of the higher value. Both are printed on white and bluish paper and it has been said that the bluish paper ones were issued first but there is no definite information to be found. The 5 cent stamp is catalogued at \$600.00 and, when used on cover, \$1000.00, while on bluish paper the same is increased to \$600.00 and \$1200.00, respectively. Of the 10 cent stamp, four copies are known on white paper and only two on bluish paper, therefore no one is surprised when the catalogue value is listed at \$7500.00 and \$8000.00 and increased to \$12,500.00 and \$15,000.00, respectively, when used on cover.

The Baltimore Philatelic Society will commemorate the centenary of these Buchanan Provisionals by issuing a series of souvenir labels, designed by Michael Miller, all of which will show the engraved portrait of Postmaster James M. Buchanan as he appeared in later years and which was copied from a photograph found buried in the basement of the present Post Office building and loaned through the courtesy of Neil Sibley, the present Postmaster. Contemporary record says of Mr. Buchanan that he was commanding in appearance, much over six feet in height, and accentuated by his long white locks which belied the fact that he was active in politics, a practicing attorney, Judge of the Circuit Court, former Commissioner for the State, and Ambassador to Denmark for a period of eight years before, during, and after the Civil War. He died in 1876 and was buried in Greenmount Cemetery.

The labels will be issued on white and bluish paper as were the original Stamps and besides the portrait, each will have a replica of the stamp showing the signature of the Postmaster in a reduced size so that no one could ever pass them as the original stamps. Below the portrait is the name of the Postmaster and the years of his term, and around the four sides is the legend "*In Commemoration Of The Centenary Of The Baltimore Provisionals—Baltimore Philatelic Society*" and surmounted by the dates "1846 - 1946". These beautifully steel-engraved labels will be on sale from the Buchanan Centenary Committee, 109 East Redwood Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland, at 15c each or two for 25c. A set of four labels will be in both colors of paper, will be 40c. Stamp collectors would find it to a great advantage in decorating the first page of their Scott Album which contains the Postmaster Provisionals by showing reduced replicas of the most valuable of these Provisionals and the portrait of the Postmaster who made them so famous.

The Baltimore Philatelic Society will also celebrate the 100th anniversary by holding a stamp exhibition at the famous Peale Museum, for many years used as City Hall, located on Holliday Street opposite the Municipal Building, during the period of May 4th through May 12th. Both United States and foreign stamps will be displayed and the United States Post Office Department will cooperate by having a special exhibit of stamps. Fortu-

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Centenary of Baltimore Provisional

BY MICHAEL MILLER

Antedating the celebration of the centenary of the two stamps issued by the United States Post Office Department, the *Baltimore Philatelic Society*, on a much smaller scale, will celebrate the centenary of the issuance of two provisional stamps by a former Postmaster of Baltimore. Philatelists will no doubt recognize that these two stamps are the well-known and rare Baltimore Provisionals, often known as the Buchanan Provisionals. They are so named by reason of the fact that these merely show the signature of James M. Buchanan with appropriate value on a simple oblong label, either on white or bluish paper.

James M. Buchanan, lawyer of considerable standing in the community and prominent in politics, was appointed Postmaster by President James K. Polk in 1845 and held office for a period of four years. He was the grandson of Dr. George Buchanan, who, together with others, purchased the land which formed the site of the original Baltimore Town. Philatelists will recall another member of his family, Admiral Franklin Buchanan, who received philatelic prominence when the stamp to honor the Navy in the series of stamps for the armed services was issued in Annapolis coincident with the 100 Anniversary of the founding of the Naval Academy. Admiral Buchanan was its first superintendent and, what seemed to be of even greater interest to Marylanders, received the highest office in the Confederate Army.

The Postmaster was born on the family estate near Govanstown in Baltimore County (now part of the city) in 1803, and was educated in the Baltimore College and St. Mary's College in Baltimore City. Before he was of age he was already elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, reaching his majority at its convening, and subsequently became active in politics while practicing law. He was a member of the State Constitution Committee which formulated the Constitution of 1851 whereby Baltimore City was separated from Baltimore County, a rather unique distinction and only shared by the City of St. Louis. Active in the presidential election of James K. Polk, he was appointed Postmaster in 1845.

In examining the 1845 directory, we find that Mr. Buchanan is listed as an attorney with offices at 19 North Street (now known as Guilford Avenue) and his home at No. 1 Lexington Street around the corner. The post office was located in a small building at the northeast corner of North and Fayette Streets which forms part of the site of the present City Hall, so that his home and his office were within a short distance of the post office.

The directory also lists the rate of postage at that time was predicated on distance zones like our parcel post rates. The letter postage under thirty miles was 6c, over thirty miles and under eighty miles, 10c, over eighty miles and under one hundred and fifty, 12-1/2, over one hundred and fifty miles and under four

hundred miles, 18 3/4c, and over four hundred miles, 25c. If a letter consisted of two pieces of paper, it was double rate, three pieces, treble rate, and so on. However, these rates were changed a few months after Mr. Buchanan took office by the Postal Reform Act of 1845 which reduced the rates of letters to 5c for all distances under three hundred miles and to 10c for all distances beyond three hundred miles.

In 1840 England had started the system of issuing a little label to indicate that the letter was prepaid and was to be carried by the Royal Post to its destination. The idea was slow in being adopted by our Post Office Department, but many of the Postmasters in the larger cities thought that such postage stamps would enable them to have a better accounting of their postal receipts and would be of considerable accommodation to their patrons in the event the post office was closed when a letter had to be mailed.

The New York Postmaster issued such a provisional stamp in 1842 and he was soon followed by the Postmasters of the other larger cities. Mr. Buchanan adopted this idea in 1846 and he issued two oblong labels, both having his signature but with the respective values of 5 cents and 10 cents. These stamps, frequently called Buchanan Provisionals, were first brought to the attention of stamp collectors about 1875 and since then have become the rarest group of all United States postage stamps.

They were evidently produced by the copper plate method but no one has been able to ascertain the size of either the 5-cent or the 10-cent plates. The surface of the plates was divided by thin, vertical and horizontal lines into rectangles to make it easier to cut the sheet of stamps up for use, consequently few stamps are found with all four lines. These labels are approximately two inches long by five-eighths of an inch high. As all stamps are hand-engraved, each stamp different-

(Continued on Page 395)

YOUR STAMP SERVICE

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Foreign New Issues

J. AVERY WELLS, Editor—Box 30, Jackson Heights, New York.

Istria—Postage & Postage Dues—
The rocky peninsula between Trieste and Fiume which was a part of Italy after World War I but which Yugoslavia always wished to claim and over which the Tito forces are now violently disputing ownership, has been given a set of stamps by the Tito Government. These would appear to be of a propaganda nature. Whether they will ever be deemed official or not, remains to be seen. There are ten very attractive Postage values. Upon the 25c olive green is a large bunch of grapes. Upon the 50c red brown a mule's head against a shore background. The 1L red shows the wreckage of a building, upon the 2L dark green is the tip of the promontary. A spray of olives is upon the 150L olive green. On the 4L light blue are coastal buildings and a boat on the Adriatic. The 5L slate shows a village home. Plowing with oxen is subject of the 10d brown. On the 20L dull purple are swimming fish, and on the 30L red violet is a large bridge.

The five Postage Dues values are Overprints on the first two Postage values with the inscription "Porto"



and the new value in large figures. They are 1L on 25c, 4L on 50c, 8L on 50c, 10L on 50c, 20L on 50c.

—Colonial Stamp Co.

Colombia—Commemorative Postage—A series of nine bicolorated portrait stamps honor the 150th Anniversary of General Sucre. The stamps engraved by the American Bank Note



Company, remind one of the 1945 Venezuela Postage series which also honor General Sucre. The Venezuela portrait and the inscription are identical with this new series. However, unnecessary ornamentation has been

MINT CANADIAN PLATE

Below will be found a listing of what we can at present offer. As these blocks come in varying sizes, the number of stamps in the block. Varying stock on most of these numbers is quite limited.

Cat.	Size	Price	Cat.	Size	Price	Cat.	Size	Price
45	(12)	1.50	145	(6)	1.25	196	(6)	1.96
45	(8)	1.00	146	(8)	.75	197	(8)	1.97
55	(6)	30.00	147	(6)	1.50	197x	(6)	1.97x
66	(8)	.70	148	(6)	2.00	198	(6)	1.98
67	(8)	.75	149	(8)	.50	199	(8)	1.99
68	(4)	.75	150	(8)	.40	200	(8)	2.00
68	(6)	1.00	151	(8)	2.00	201	(8)	2.01
74	(8)	.50	152	(8)	.85	202	(8)	2.02
75	(8)	1.00	153	(8)	.75	203	(8)	2.03
79	(8)	12.50	155	(6)	1.00	204	(6)	2.04
81	(8)	8.00	156	(6)	1.25	208	(6)	2.08
90a	(6)	2.00	157	(6)	2.25	209	(6)	2.09
96	(4)	.50	158	(4)	9.50	210	(4)	2.10
98	(4)	.60	159	(6)	45.00	211	(6)	2.11
104	(4)	.40	162	(4)	.20	212	(4)	2.12
105	(8)	.50	163b	(4)	.24	213	(4)	2.13
106	(4)	.50	163	(4)	.25	214	(4)	2.14
107	(8)	.40	164	(4)	.20	215	(4)	2.15
108	(8)	.65	165	(4)	.20	216	(4)	2.16
109	(8)	.75	165a	(4)	.25	216	(4)	2.16
110	(4)	.70	166	(4)	.20	217	(4)	2.17
111	(4)	2.50	166a	(4)	.55	218	(4)	2.18
112	(6)	.75	167	(4)	.30	219	(4)	2.19
112a	(8)	1.00	168	(4)	.45	219	(4)	2.19
114	(4)	.80	169	(4)	.55	220	(4)	2.20
115	(8)	2.00	169x	(4)	.50	221	(4)	2.21
117	(8)	2.25	170	(4)	.40	222	(4)	2.22
118	(6)	1.75	171	(4)	.80	223	(4)	2.23
121	(4)	4.00	172	(4)	.60	224	(4)	2.24
122	(8)	12.00	173	(4)	.75	225	(4)	2.25
136	(4)	3.25	174	(4)	.90	226	(4)	2.26
137	(8)	14.00	175	(4)	1.35	227	(4)	2.27
138	(8)	3.50	176	(4)	25.00	231	(4)	2.31
139	(8)	9.50	177	(4)	12.50	232	(4)	2.32
140	(6)	3.00	190	(4)	.70	233	(4)	2.33
140	(8)	4.00	191	(4)	.25	234	(4)	2.34
141	(8)	.50	191a	(4)	.50	235	(4)	2.35
142	(6)	.40	192	(4)	.25	236	(4)	2.36
143	(6)	.80	193	(4)	.70	237	(4)	2.37
144	(8)	.75	194	(4)	.80	241	(4)	2.41
			195	(4)	.20			

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April 29, 1946

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A Factual Study Of The U. S. 1861 Premiere Gravures

By **STEPHEN G. RICH**

During recent years the 1861 "First Designs" of the U. S., earlier listed as "First Issue" and still earlier as "August 1861," have had a large share of attention by several able and well-known students of early U. S. stamps. Much that was not previously known about them has come to light; their actual nature is now pretty well understood. In the clash of opinions and claims, and with the effort of each writer to uphold his own explanations against all comers, the known facts of the matter and the gaps in our knowledge are nowhere assembled in one place so that we who like early U. S. stamps but are not specializing students of them, may know where we stand. This article attempts to gather the information and, as far as practicable, to estimate its value and its bearing.

There have been several different terms used for the 1861 Premieres. The accuracy of these various terms must necessarily be evaluated, as part of the factual treatment.

The 1861 Premieres as a group were unknown to the stamp world previous to 1896. Copies of the 1861 issue, unused, differing noticeably from the stamps as regularly issued, appear to have been known for at least the 3 cent, 5 cent and 12 cent values, prior to this time. As far back as 1865, the *Kline Manual*, one of America's earliest books on philately, had illustrated the 3-cent Premiere, whose main characteristic is lack of corner ornaments squaring out the design. In 1895 and 1896, there came into stamp people's hands quite a number of items of various sorts, unusual and "different" pieces, of U. S. issues prior to 1894.

The source of this material, and the method by which it came into philatelic hands, has never been explicitly stated. The name of Harry Joseph Mandel (pronounced Man-dell'), who was a technician with the American Bank Note Co. up to his early and lamented death in 1902, and who was a personal friend of my father, has frequently been mentioned in this connection. That some of the material was discards from the culling of the files of the American Bank Note Co. and its precursor companies, and was given to Mr. Mandel without any restrictions, when the files were culled and consolidated after 1894, seems reasonably sure. Mr. Mandel was also a good personal friend of the late and great John N. Luff, and presumably supplied him with much of this material.

The "different" material included finished "stamps," in singles, blocks and sheets, of the issued designs and

similar designs, from at least the 1851-57-60 issues onwards. Much of it was evidently from trial runs, in issued colors or quite often in other colors. The firms of Toppan, Carpenter Casilear & Co., National Bank Note Co., and Continental Bank Note Co., which had made various U. S. issues prior to 1879, had all been consolidated into the American Bank Note Co. at various periods up to the end of 1878; hence the presence of material of these diverse origins.

The Premieres of 1861 were first announced to the stamp world in a paper read by John N. Luff before the National Philatelic Society of New York, later merged into The Collectors Club, on May 26, 1896. This paper was published in the *American Journal of Philately* of June, 1896, and has been reprinted in exact photographic replica in the *American Philatelist* of December, 1943.

Mr. Luff, studying 1861 issue material, discovered that the 1-cent, 10-cent and 90-cent stamps also showed slight differences between mint copies evidently of very early printing, and the regular run of used and unused

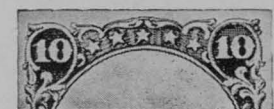
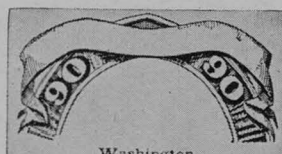
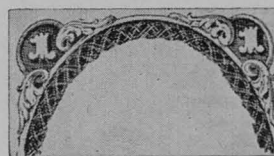
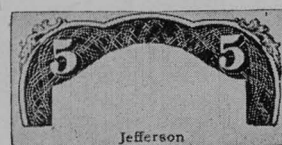
copies. He further identified as of this early printing certain color varieties of the 30c and of the 24c stamps. On the basis of the then known as officially announced date of issue of the 1861 stamps, August 14, 1861, he made the not unreasonable inference that all the early copies with differences of design or color or both, were the material first issued, and accordingly named the entire series the "August 1861 issue." On the basis of the earliest cover he had been able to see, he likewise placed the date of the regular issue as "September 1861."

Mr. Luff mentions specifically that the 10-cent Premiere is well known in used state, and that he had a used 24-cent Premiere. He further stated that the 5-cent and 12-cent Premieres, used, were reported to him by reliable collectors. On this basis, to call the group as a whole an issue of stamps was not unreasonable; nor was the August dating other than a very reasonable hypothesis, on the basis of Sept. 20, 1861, as date of the earliest cover of the regular series then known to him.

The Scott catalogue for 1897, issued around Nov. 1, 1896, listed the "two

"BASIC TRAINING"

The type of the Premiere Gravure or "August - 1861" is illustrated by the top design in each pair of drawings. The lower design shows the type of the regularly issued set or "September" issue.



issues" for the first time in any catalogue. They are called "1861 August" and "1861 September" therein. This listing continued unchanged through the 1900 Edition. With that edition it ends, replaced in the 1901 Edition by "1861 First Issue" and "1861 Second Issue." This manner of listing was continued by Scott through their 1941 Edition catalogue, although it was changed in their United States Catalogue from 1937 onwards. Various changes of names have been made, but the 1944 catalogues of Scott both give the Premieres as "First Designs," with the regular issue as "Second Designs" in the general catalogue and "Regular Issue" in the U. S. Catalogue.

The British catalogue of Gibbons uses the terms "August 1861" and "September 1861" right along; these are found in the 1908, 1934, 1936 and 1940 editions. Yvert's catalogue in French calls the Premieres "Aout 1861 (Premiere Tirage)" and the regular issue just "1861" in both the 1925 and 1938 editions. Senf's 1927 catalogue merely speaks of "zwei Platten," illustrating the features of each set, but not listing them separately.

Mr. Luff, in his book, "The Postage Stamps of the United States," published in 1902, very definitely corrects his previous statements. He says (page 86, 1902 printing; Gossip, Feb. 21, 1942, page 630):

"When it was first discovered that the issue was composed of two series, it was believed that the stamps of the second types were not ready for use until September, 1861, and the two series were designated as the August and September issues respectively. But from the information supplied by the cancellations we perceive that these titles are incorrect and must be abandoned."

He cites the 3-cent regular issue used with an August 18, 1861, cancellation. He further lists the two groups as "First Types" and "Second Types" and consistently uses these terms, thus abandoning the idea of "two issues."

Such was the posture of affairs until the 1930's. Study of covers, of documentary evidence, etc., started several able students of U. S. early issues to doubting whether the 1861 Premieres ever had been issued at all. The various philatelists involved seem to have worked independently of each other, and up to at least 1939, apparently entirely without any one of them knowing that the others were working on the problem.

The first published doubts of the accuracy of the older statements were published in January and July 1929, in Nos. 37 and 38 of "Pat Paragraphs," Elliott Perry's occasional publication on "United States Philatelic Research." Mr. Perry had, in the previous two years, presented before several stamp clubs exhibit material and

discussion, which showed that in his judgment the 1861 Premieres were probably not an actual postal issue at all except for the 10-cent; and that the 10-cent Premiere did not go into use until after the 10-cent regular issue.

The next contribution to our understanding of the 1861 Premieres was made by Clarence W. Brazier in his series on the stamp engravers, the Bank Note companies, etc., in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. Mr. Brazier's main contributions are in the July, 1941 number, in which he gives us verbatim the actual contract between the National Bank Note Co. and the U. S. Post Office Dept. for the 1861 issue. The significance of this had not been taken fully into account hitherto.

The 1861 contract cuts away at one stroke two non-factual assumptions which have beclouded our understanding of the Premieres.

One of these assumptions is that "the first designs did not give satisfaction and improvements were ordered." Under this contract, 10-cent stamps were printed from the Premiere plate. The other assumption is that the dies or plates or both, for the regular issue, were "produced under government supervision." The only government officer or agent named was the one at the stamp factory whose work was to receive, check in and ship out to the post offices the finished stamps.

The 1861 Premieres became a more general subject of stamp collectors' current interest with the publication of an article on them by Stanley B. Ashbrook in the *Stamp Specialist*, *Yellow Book*, in January, 1942. In the main, Mr. Ashbrook presented independent evidence which points to the same conclusions that Mr. Perry had published three years earlier. The net result of the two groups of evidence is:

1. Except for the 10-cent stamp, and perhaps a few copies of the 24-cent stamp, none of the Premieres ever did postal duty.
2. Except for the 10-cent stamp, we have not the slightest evidence that any of the Premieres were issued.
3. The 10-cent stamp from the Premiere plate was made and used after the first supply from the regular issue plate had gone into use, and probably as late as October, 1861.

Mr. Ashbrook's article has failed to produce its expected effect, for several reasons. Not the least of these is the criticism of John N. Luff and his very legitimate inferences from information available in 1896 to 1902, throughout the article. Another cause is the introduction of a new classification of printed material in stamp form, which does not agree with the usual basis of classification. Mr. Ashbrook avoids the term "Essay" and substi-

tutes for it "Sample Labels" and "Trial Color Printings." The latter he separates from his "labels" although the two served exactly the same purposes. Both were pre-issue printings, never issued; both were from the plates as originally made, from the dies in their original form. The fact that no changes were made on the 30-cent die and the "Premiere" plate was used for the regular printing, does not alter the situation. On the 24-cent, there were very minor changes made on the dies, and the plate was re-entered with the transfer roller made from the die with almost invisible changes, before the regular issue was printed. Brazier's article on the 24-cent stamps, in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* of July, 1941 was apparently not noticed; thus previous confusion was continued.

In the current and accepted use of words among stamp people, the Premieres are, except for the 10-cent value, strictly essays. The few known canceled copies of the 24-cent Premiere are now known to be copies experimentally canceled, to try out the effect when ordinary canceling ink was used on this color stamp.

The chaotic order of treatment of topics, the lack of clarity in presentation, and the difficult, diffuse style, have been important factors in reducing the effect of Mr. Ashbrook's article. This is much to be regretted, since its real contributions are many.

The present author, who is not a specialist in this issue and owns no Premieres except two used copies of the 10-cent, came into the discussion in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* of April, 1943, with an article on the Premieres entitled "U. S. 1861: The 'Shakedown' Printings." In that article the main factual points brought in are:

1. The Premieres, as far as we can tell, were not submitted in sheets to the Post Office Dept. before or when the contract was awarded.
2. Slight evidence shows the likelihood that long after the contract had been awarded and closed, full sheets of the Premieres were supplied to the Post Office Dept.; and very likely single copies in sets were sent to various foreign postal administrations shortly before the actual issuance of the 1861 stamps.
3. Most of our copies of 1861 Premieres, except the 10-cent value (which was used as a stamp) have come from abroad.

The present author has further elaborated the situation on the Premieres in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, October, 1943, in a short article, "More Light on 1861 Shakedown Printings." This article contributes little new factual matter, but deals with possibilities and explanations. Its chief relevance here is that in my opinion there continues to be an entire

lack of factual basis for Mr. Ashbrook's statements that sheets of the Premieres were submitted at any time, and for his claim that some of the Premieres were "made under government supervision."

Mr. Perry contributes more discussion, in *Pat Paragraphs* of April, 1943; but, valuable as it is, its bearing on the matters in this present article is very little.

Beginning with the November, 1943 number of the *American Philatelist*, Mr. Ashbrook has a serial continuing to May, 1944, on the U. S. 1861 Premieres and the 1869 issue. The 1861 Premieres are discussed in the November and December numbers only. What is there said adds nothing to what is given in the *Yellow Book* article of 1942, beyond citing one mention of the 10c Premiere as a discovery announced in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of September, 1895, by John W. Scott.

This article in the December installment, suggests a comparison between the 1861 Premieres and the well-known 1869 Issue essays which come in full finished sheets. The parallelism, however, vanishes as the story of the 1869 essays develops in the next three installments. We utterly lack any facts thus far published, to justify any carrying back onto the 1861 Premieres the happenings and procedures of 1868.

In this article are repeated, without a word of evidence to substantiate them, the assumptions as to the 1861 Premieres. We are again told that the Premieres were submitted to the Post Office Dept. or its committee of "artists and experts" while the bids were being considered; further, that the changes were ordered by the Postmaster General. While a very ingenious reason is given for such ordering of changes, we still lack even a bit of factual evidence that any such order was made. Further is repeated, without an iota of factual evidence, the assumption as to dies or plates "prepared under official supervision" and this as a basis for an ingenious explanation of one change.

Evidently prodded by the comments of various collectors who had written him, and perhaps by the comments in my own and other columns in various stamp journals, Mr. Ashbrook devotes most of a page to the defense of his term "sample label," in the January number. This is not a matter that ought to be of any great importance; for the use of a term will not change that which it describes. Of course, he is "privileged," as he puts it, to use any term he wishes; but the plain fact is that the term "Essay" is in general use and, most important, understood by collectors. It is also a fact that by use of strange terms we are apt to fail to get the real import of discoveries of fact and establishment of relationships, that would

be of real aid to all stamp collectors.

In Mr. Ashbrook's article, January installment, he cites his dictionary's definition of "Essay" in support of his stand. This definition is that in the "Webster's Universal Unabridged Dictionary," a 2-volume publication of 1936, from the World-Syndicate Publishing Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. This dictionary is a slightly revamped version of the pre-1890 genuine Webster Unabridged dictionary, on which the copyright had long since expired; vocabulary 110,000 words.

But the genuine unabridged Webster, the "Webster's New International Dictionary," 1930 copyright, published by Merriam's of Springfield, Mass., listing and defining some 400,000 words, gives different and further definitions of the term *essay*. Under that word, definition No. 4 is: "A trial specimen; a sample, draft, specimen copy, design or the like; a pattern, as of a stamp or coin."

It is most unfortunate that the justification for the use of the term "sample label" should be hung on the use of an obsolete dictionary and one that is in no sense authoritative.

The material presented in this article should enable the reader to understand the 1861 Premieres on the basis of what we actually know about them. The present author, like others, has suggested numerous possible explanations for the facts. Like the explanations of Ashbrook and Perry and Brazer, these must await more facts before they can be thrown out as "absurd" or found valid. Who will dig out the facts and publish them?

★ ★

BOOK REVIEW

THE UNITED STATES ISSUE OF 1869—Preceded by Some Additional Notes on "The Premieres Gravures of 1861" by Stanley B. Ashbrook, published by the author. (\$2.00, deluxe edition—\$3.50.)

This excellent research work on early United States stamps is a welcome addition to the library of every U. S. specialist. Mr. Ashbrook takes up the controversial question of the Premieres Gravures, and though, as noted in an article in this issue of *Gossip*, one can question certain of his conclusions, the opinions of one of the leading living experts on U. S. stamps are certainly to be given serious consideration. The section on the 1869 issues proper are a notable addition to the sum total of our knowledge of this issue, which has attracted the specialist and general collector alike for so many years.

A great deal of illustrative material showing the origins of many of the 1869 designs is here gathered together in one book.

PHILEPISTLES . . .

(Letters to the Editor will be welcomed for this column. To be published, letters must be on a philatelic subject and signed by the writer. If you wish, however, your name will not be used.)

Dear Sir:

For years beyond recall I have basked in the shadow of philatelic obscurity, content to wander down the corridor of time with a few stamp collecting friends, the acquaintance of a few stamp dealers and gleaning all my knowledge of the great world beyond my horizon from stamp periodicals and reading with bulging eyes of the great stamp dealers of Nassau Street and other fabulous places.

Finally I decided to join one of the large philatelic societies, which after an exhaustive examination of my past, present and future, credit standing, bank references, dealers' reactions, etc., finally admitted me to membership, and my name, address and philatelic desires and inclinations were published for all to read.

Nothing happened for a week or so and then as I arrived home one evening, my wife met me in the hall of our apartment, the rest of the house being full of catalogs, catalogues, circulars, post cards, letters, first, second and third class and diverse and sundry mail matter. I awoke after a Rip Van Winkle sleep of years to find myself "famous" over night and my name a by-word among those who have stamps to sell, those who think they have and those who have not, the wife however calling me something that sounds like sucker.

Day after day they continue to pour in and they are still going strong, auction catalogs with sales dates from a month ahead to two weeks ago, but what can a poor guy do? Like Caesar I have crossed the Rubicon and guess I will have to take them and like it. Penny approvals are scattered among the lot and if they are a sample of what you have to make cash deposits or give references for, I want my money (and references) back.

Some fun, hermits, so if you want to get on the "Gravy Train" send me your name and address and I will recommend you for a membership, with the hope that they send the last copy to you and make one less for me to handle.

Sincerely,

R. C. JONES

Oakland, California.

★ ★

If you have a hunch that a stamp has been repaired, put it in your watermark detector. Repairs will show up more clearly in the fluid. Of course, "black light" tests are the best.

Centenary Of Baltimore Provisional

Baltimore Philatelic Society Celebrates Centenary Of Buchanan Stamps With Show And Engraved Souvenirs Of Both Stamps

Antedating the celebration of the centenary of the two stamps issued by the United States Post Office Department, the Baltimore Philatelic Society, on a much smaller scale, will celebrate the centenary of the issuance of two provisional stamps by a former Postmaster of Baltimore. Philatelists will no doubt recognize that these two stamps are the well-known and rare Baltimore Provisionals, often known as the Buchanan Provisionals. They are so named by reason of the fact that these stamps merely show the signature of James M. Buchanan with appropriate value on a simple oblong label,

either on white or bluish paper.

James M. Buchanan, a lawyer of considerable standing in the community and prominent in politics, was appointed Postmaster by President James K. Polk in 1845 and held office for a period of four years. He was the grandson of Dr. George Buchanan, who, together with others, purchased the land which formed the site of the original Baltimore Town. Philatelists will also recall another member of his family, Admiral Franklin Buchanan, who received philatelic prominence when the stamp to honor the Navy, in the series of stamps for the armed services was issued in Annapolis coincident with the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the Naval Academy. Admiral Buchanan was its first superintendent and, what seemed to be of even greater interest to Marylanders, received the highest office in the Confederate Navy.

The Postmaster was born on the family estate near Govans-town in Baltimore County (now part of the city) in 1803, and was educated in the Baltimore College and St. Mary's College in Baltimore City. Before he was of age he was—Already elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, reaching his majority at its convening, and subsequently became

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DON H. BERGER

Just as the publishers of Linn's Weekly were preparing an article about the stamp dealing activities of Don H. Berger of Flint, Michigan, word comes of his sudden death.

This news will be a shock to

This boy is now a Lt. Colonel in the U. S. Marines stationed in China.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Berger was in the Real Estate and Financing business and used spare time to again enter into stamp dealing and about 1919 became a regular advertiser in Linn's Weekly, specializing in stamps of Latin America, with an accumulated stock and investment of about \$25,000. In the

complete check-list of NEA Dated from Cleveland. These are for the printed types only. He tells me that there are possible 2,000 varieties of these interesting OVERPRINTS. He first had estimated 1500 but since then has revised his estimate.—A piece of mail from Southern Calif., with a Verdugo City Calif., 1c Pres., on it in U-121N, it's a new town.

we have known in our 34 years of Public Stamp Auctions. Advances given when desired. Free Insurance. Settlements made in 15 to 30 days. Expert Cataloging. Several Thousand Catalogs Mailed Each Sale. Large Room Attendance (Usually 50 to 75 Persons per Session.) Pleased Sellers. WRITE BEFORE YOU SEND.

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BALTIMORE SOCIETY CELEBRATES-BUCHANAN

(Continued from Page 1)

active in politics while practicing law. He was a member of the State Constitutional Committee which formulated the Constitution of 1851 whereby Baltimore City was separated from Baltimore County, a rather unique distinction and only shared by the City of St. Louis. Active in the presidential election of James K. Polk, he was appointed Postmaster in 1845.

In examining the 1845 directory, we find that Mr. Buchanan is listed as an attorney with offices at 19 North Street (now known as Guilford Avenue) and his home at No. 1 Lexington Street around the corner. The post office was located in a small building at the northeast corner of North and Fayette Streets which forms part of the site of the present City Hall, so that his home and his office were within a short distance of the post office.

The directory also lists the rate of postage at that time was predicated on distance zones like our parcel post rates. The letter postage under thirty miles was 6c, over thirty miles and under eighty miles, 10c, over eighty miles and under one hundred and fifty, 12½c, over one hundred and fifty and under four hundred miles, 18¾c, and over four hundred miles, 25c. If a letter consisted of two pieces of paper, it was double rate, three pieces, treble rate, and so on. However, those rates were changed a few months after Mr. Buchanan took office by the Postal Reform Act of 1845 which reduced the rates of letters to 5c for all distances under three hundred miles and to 10c for all distances beyond three hundred miles.

In 1840 England had started the system of issuing a little label to indicate that the letter was prepaid and was to be carried by the Royal Post to its destination. The idea was slow in being adopted by our Post Office Department, but many of the Postmasters in the larger cities thought that such postage stamps would enable them to have a better accounting of their postal receipts and would be of considerable accommodation to their patrons in the event the post office was closed when a letter had to be mailed.

The New York Postmaster issued such provisional stamp in 1842 and he was soon followed by the Postmasters of the other larger cities. Mr. Buchanan adopted this idea in 1846 and he issued two oblong labels, both having his signature but with the re-

James M. Buchanan

1846-1946

THE CENTENARY OF THE

IN COMMEMORATION OF



BALTIMORE PROVISIONALS

JAMES M. BUCHANAN
POSTMASTER 1845-1848

BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

James M. Buchanan
10 Cents.

Creator of the unique Baltimore Provisional stamps, which bear only his signature and figures and words indicating postage value, two of the most rare United States Provisional stamps.

group of all United States postage stamps.

They were evidently produced by the copper plate method but no one has been able to ascertain the size of either the 5-cent or the 10-cent plates. The surface of the plates was divided by thin, vertical and horizontal lines into rectangles to make it easier to cut the sheet of stamps up for use, consequently few stamps are found with all four lines. These labels are approximately two inches long by five-eighths of an inch high. As all the stamps are hand-engraved, each stamp differentiates from another by reason of the length of the signature and the shape and shading of the numerals and their relative position one with the other. Careful research on the part of philatelic students has identified eleven varieties of the 5 cent stamp and three varieties of the 10 cent stamp.

As five cents was the common rate, there are more stamps of that value in existence than that of the higher value. Both are printed on white and bluish paper and it has been said that the bluish paper ones were issued first but there is no definite information to be found. The 5 cent stamp is catalogued at \$600.00 and, when used on cover, \$1000.00, while on bluish paper the same is catalogued at \$600.00 and \$1200.00, respectively. Of the 10 cent stamp, four copies are known on white paper and only two on bluish paper, therefore no one is surprised when the catalogue value is listed at \$7500.00 and \$8000.00 and increased to \$12,500.00 and \$15,000.00, respectively, when used on cover.

The Baltimore Philatelic Society will commemorate the centenary of these Buchanan Provisionals by issuing a series of souvenir labels designed by Michael Miller, all of which will show the engraved portrait of Postmaster James M. Buchanan as he appeared in later years and which was copied from a photo-

spective values of 5 cents and 10 cents. These stamps, frequently called Buchanan Provisionals were first brought to the attention of stamp collectors about 1875 and since then have become the rarest graph found buried in the basement of the present Post Office building and loaned through the courtesy of Neil Sibley, the present Postmaster. Contemporary record says of Mr. Buchanan that he was commanding in appearance, much over six feet in height, and accentuated by his long white locks which belied the fact that he was active in politics, a practicing attorney, Judge of the Circuit court, former commissioner for the state, and ambassador to Denmark for a period of eight years before during and after the Civil War. He died in 1876 and was buried in Greenmount Cemetery.

The labels will be issued on white and bluish paper as were the original Stamps and besides the portrait, each will have a replica of the stamp showing the signature of the Postmaster in a reduced size so that no one could ever pass them as the original Stamps. Below the portrait is the name of the Postmaster and the years of his term, and around the four sides is the legend "IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE BALTIMORE PROVISIONALS-BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY" and surrounded by the dates "1846-1946." These beautifully steel-engraved labels will be on sale from the Buchanan Centenary Committee, 109 East Redwood Street, Baltimore 2 Maryland, at 15c each or two for 25c. A set of four labels will be in both colors of paper, will be 40c. Stamp collectors would find it to a great advantage in decorating the first page of their Scott Album which contains the Postmaster "Provisionals" by showing reduced replicas of the most valuable of these Provisionals and the portrait of the Postmaster who made them so famous.

The Baltimore Philatelic Society will also celebrate the 100th anniversary by holding a stamp exhibition at the famous Peale Museum, for many years used as City Hall, located on Holliday Street opposite the Municipal Building, during the period of May 4th through May 12th. Both United States and Foreign stamps will be displayed and the United States Post Office Department will cooperate by having a special exhibit of stamps. Fortunate owners of the original Buchanan stamps have been invited to display them. The exhibit will be open to the public afternoons and evenings, including Sunday.

Sol. Glass is Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

INDEXED

When Answering Ads
Mention Linn's

RUSSIA...

New 12-page price-list sent on request. Hundreds of sets and singles listed.

LESTER S. GLASS

1831-A Gleniffer Phila. 41. Pa.

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is the yearly cost of a subscription to my mailing list service and it brings goods and services worth several times the sum spent. Full particulars on request or send 2 dollars and start right away.

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B-6, Souvenir sheet of Erickson
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Now for the first time you can get our world famous Mystery Packet that we enclose in our special U. S. mixture—the price is only \$1.00, and if you don't get two of the best album pages in your collection out of this material, send it back for a full refund. You won't sleep well until you order it!

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GEO. W. WENTZ, JR.

417 N. Comanche, San Marcos, Texas

Questions 1869 Imperfs Touted As Real Thing By "Recognized Experts"

Following is a letter, printed in full, as received from Mr. John H. Latta of Oklahoma City, Okla. We believe it is deserving of publication.—Editor.

* * *

To a section of my collection devoted to various types of fakes and frauds I am today adding a page taken directly from the Costales auction of February 19 to 24, 1945 and loudly touted as "a remarkable and unique group of stamps heretofore unknown to Philately. All are printed on postage stamp paper, without grill, and the margins are so large that there could be no question as to their true status of genuine imperforates."

STAMPS for January 27, 1945 also gives favorable publicity to these highly questionable items with an article and accompanying illustration, stating "Recognized experts have examined these stamps, and all agree that

QUESTIONS 1869 IMPERFS AS THE REAL THING

Continued From Page 1

properly gummed (most of the original gum is still on them) and unquestionably imperforate, since it would be impossible to have such large margins on all four sides if they had been trimmed." Thus it is apparent from the context of both statements that the "recognized experts" base their final conclusion as to the genuineness of the newly found "imperforates" on the fact of the large margins and nothing else.

It is unfortunate that the so-called experts are not given by name, but it is my belief that any really qualified student of the nineteenth century bank note issues will immediately recognize these "imperforates" for exactly what they are, i. e., copies from the corners of the sheets of the regularly perforated stamps with the perforation trimmed off.

It is a fact well known to collectors of an earlier generation but seemingly forgotten by "recognized experts" of the present, that stamps of the bank note issues from the outer margins of the sheets were wider or longer between perforations than stamps from the inside positions. This came from the fact that the setting of the outside perforating wheels were allowed to vary greatly whereas the inner wheels were closely regulated so as to follow the lanes between the stamps. Thus copies from the outer margins of the sheets often carried abnormally wide or long margins on one side or, in the case of the off-centered sheets, the margin copy might lie well-centered between its margins. Copies from the corners of the sheets were thus both longer and wider than normal copies and could readily be trimmed to resemble imperforate stamps. This of course is the explanation of the "boardwalk" margins occasionally found on the bank note issues—they are simply well-center corner copies from an otherwise off-centered sheet.

Thus the so-called "imperforates" now offered for sale cannot be accepted as authentic on the basis of their wide margins alone as the "recognized experts" have sought to do, but must be substantiated by imperforate pairs or blocks yet to be discovered. If valid, they must have existed in full sheets and it is quite inconceivable that only these few singles have survived. Also the inclusion of an inverted center of the 24c greatly increases the probability that these "imperforates" were fraudulently produced with an intent to deceive, since the variety was known shortly after issuance and a full sheet of such an item could hardly have been overlooked for so long a period of time.

From the distance it looks like a pretty rotten mess which will not reflect to the credit of any of the "recognized experts" or to the Collector's Club under whose auspices these highly questionable varieties are to be sold. It appears to the writer a matter in which the Federal Government should take an interest, particularly if the missing denominations should turn up as they undoubtedly will now that the "secret" of those wonderful wide margins has been exposed.

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THE UNIQUE 1869 IMPERFORATES

We copy this heading from a contemporary publication which gives full recognition to this new discovery and accepts the stamps as authentic imperforates. The stamps in question are offered as a part of the Green accumulation in an auction to be held later this month.



George W. Linn stamps who are not in any way interested in the sale of stamps for profit. We have no objection to dealers proposing an opinion but before the same is accepted and recognized as sound opinion, a committee of reputable and unimpeachable dyed in the wool collectors should be shown all facts and permitted to review and question such opinion.

It is wholly illogical that such stamps as these would turn up after 75 years. The source from which they now come is one which makes the stamps questionable in the mind of any real stamp man. We can not believe that Colonel Green had any secret key to any back door at Washington. Old time dealers do know that years ago there were floating about at various times many copies of early United States stamps which were either too hot or too questionable to put on the market and try to sell to any collector who was able to think for himself. Even in these modern days there are things which fill the same situation and we may not see or hear of them until later years, long after the stamps are out of issue, when it will be safe for the owners to turn them loose without too much fear that their actual origin will be questioned.

People in New York ought to know much better than we do, for instance, about the quantity of stamps of the 3c of the 1861 issue that were held in the stock of one of the larger and more prominent New York dealers for many years and which were only disposed of in the past few years after or about the time that this company discontinued business for other fields. In this lot of material there were things that would make the Scott Catalog listing of this stamp look ashamed of itself. The man who finally got this material at a price which would seem ridiculously low, based on catalog values will doubtless scatter it from one end of the country to the other and the new owners will marvel at the rare varieties. Judging from what we have heard of this material it was simply a lot of printers waste which in some way got loose from the printers of those days.

Such things even happen yet for it was not too long ago that a certain dealer bought a bale of waste paper that came from the Bureau at Washington and found endless quantities of partly printed and finished stamps. When it was learned that this dealer had acquired the bale of waste, Government agents visited him and asked that he give up the material. There was no way they could have taken it from him, but he did consent to the return of the material.

As for the 1869 imperfs we have already remarked that the source from which these now turn up is one that should make anyone skeptical of the stamps. Colonel Green is now touted in some sources as being a great collector. He was just that, a collector, never a philatelist or student of his stamps, he collected them like the junk paper dealer gathered waste paper. With his unlimited amount of money he sailed down Nassau Street in a big highly trimmed automobile, dropping into the offices of dealers like an "angel" from the sky, laying thousand dollar bills on their counters and carrying away bundles of stamps and albums which he took home and hid under the bed or in the closet and much of the material that is and has come up in the Green Auctions has probably never been looked at by this angel.

In other words, Colonel green was "fish" for those dealers who had anything to unload and its about dollars to doughnuts, that these so called 1869 imperfs were some pet lot of material that someone had laid aside for the time when opportunity knocked, and what better time than when this spender came by on one of his periodic stamp buying sprees.

The man who sold these stamps to Colonel Green certainly knows that he sold them and if this man can step forward and give any plausible reason or excuse why they were sold to Colonel Green and why they were not offered to some of the well known students of stamps such as Judge Emerson, Charles Pack, or Edward S. Knapp, then we will be glad to have those facts and if the stamps can be authenticated as the real thing we will be glad to know that.

Do not gather now that we say that all stamps that were bought by Colonel Green were questionable. Not so, the bulk of his purchases were of the finest and choicest material, but with his method of buying and his own lack of knowledge of the fine points of the hobby, he was ideal "fish" to get rid of just such items as these so called imperfs.

Any real collector who has handled many of these 1869 stamps will be able to show copies that can be trimmed with a margin equal to what these stamps sport and we do not think any of the holders would try to offer them as imperforates and we fail to see why men who hold reputable places in the Philatelic world will lend their name to touting material of so questionable a nature as this.

The philatelist will discern, too, many important bits of information—mere crumbs dropped by the authors in their pursuit of other facts—about Toppan and Carpenter, who became famous in 1851 and left a trail through philately until 1895.

With all its imperfections on its head, the book is still an excellent work, and well worthy of a place in the collection of every important philatelic library. But—

Mr. George W. Linn,
Sidney, Ohio.

Feb. 12, 1945.

Confidential

Dear George:

I read the article in the issue of the 8th by John Latta but I was not favorably impressed with his conclusions. His article smacked too much of the inexperienced collector.

It is well to bear in mind that one of the items was a 24¢ Invert, thus if Latta's story had any basis of fact this item came from a whole sheet of Inverts and in order to make an imperforate someone took an unused 24¢ Invert and cut off the perforations. You can see how chaps like Latta jump to conclusions. I don't know where these imperforate items came from—in fact, I don't know a thing about them and never heard of them before but I dare say I could make a better guess than Latta. I would be willing to wager at good odds that these things are nothing more than plate proofs on "regular"(?) postage paper. We have many such items in other issues, as for example, the 5¢ 1856—"on regular postage paper," an item that is frequently sold as an unused 1856.

Where did these 1869 imperfs come from? Well I don't really know but I would be willing to bet that they came from the files of the American Bank Note Company, and were lifted by John Luff's bosom friend, Mandel. That boy put a terrific amount of material in circulation and I think the president of the company was in "cahoots" with him, because both were evidently kicked out when it became known how much "material" had been lifted and sold. I may be wrong but I think that Luff profited "plenty" thru his connection with Mandel. The latter produced the stuff and Luff's job was to give the "stuff" a legitimate standing.

I have heard that Mandel's family retained a lot of material—perhaps items that were too hot to be sold at the time, but laid aside for "angels" and "suckers" like Green. I'll bet John Kleeman could tell how Green got these imperfs and from whence they came.

Further, I'll bet that those who know the facts had a terrific laugh at the "Latta" article. What is that old saying about the paths trod by fools but carefully avoided by angels. I don't believe that Linn's will profit very much by publishing an article like Latta's, still I may be all wrong.

Cordially yours,

Jacob Perkins--A Review

By MANNEL HAHN

Member American Society M. E.

Looking over the book-review section of *Mechanical Engineering* (which once each month challenges *WPG* for my attention), I noted an extensive review of a new book—"Jacob Perkins: His Inventions, His Times, and His Contemporaries," written by Greville and Dorothy Bathe and published by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Since the edition was limited to 200 copies, I hastened to order one—and found that this "new" book had been published in 1943.

It is a fine book, physically (and by this, I do not mean to disparage the content in the least). It is well printed on high-grade paper and exceptionally well bound. The illustrations are many and excellent.

Seemingly, the authors became interested in Jacob Perkins while completing their earlier work on Oliver Evans—"A Chronicle of Early American Engineering." In the introduction, they assert that "the authors have endeavored to outline as far as possible an accurate history of Perkins' many outstanding achievements and also not omitting his obvious failures." With praiseworthy zeal, they have catalogued both. Indeed, they have searched carefully into his family tree and his many and complicated financial ventures.

So far as philatelists are concerned, they seem to have been more interested in cataloguing Perkins' efforts, successful or otherwise, than in evaluating them. Indeed, two pages are devoted to the application of Perkins' genius to the production of the postage stamp—and not one bit of mention is made of the fact that but for the siderographic processes invented by Perkins (including the Spencer lathe which he purchased) the history of postal reform might not have been written in 1840 and the decades immediately following.

So deeply immersed in fact-finding are the authors that they sometimes fail to see the woods for the trees. Most of their information on philately they draw from Wright & Creeke's admirable work on British adhesives, published in 1899. Though they do allude to Edward Denny Bacon's work of 21 years later, they seem oblivious to the value of this latter work as source material on Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd. Nor are they aware that the archives of that company, including many transfer rolls, have been acquired by the Royal Philatelic Society.

But philatelists will be interested in many of the facts the authors have unearthed and collected. They will learn that Perkins was a goldsmith first of all, and that he invented coin-

ing presses and milling-machines before he thought of banknotes, thereby combining numismatics with philately in his career. His work, like that of his fellow-Massachusetts goldsmith, Paul Revere, spread to many fields. His inventions were numerous—though today they seem often to have been mere adaptations of others' ideas! Yet his siderographic processes met a need, both for banknote engraving and for the then unknown postage stamps.

As an engineer, he was successful in thermodynamic fields, both in boiler and engine design. As a physicist, he earned renown in measuring the compressibility of water, and seems to have liquified gases by pressure before his rivals. As a naval architect, he helped the American Navy by improvements in many fields.

The philatelist will discover, too, many important bits of information—mere crumbs dropped by the authors in their pursuit of other facts—about Toppan and Carpenter, who became famous in 1851 and left a trail through philately until 1895.

With all its imperfections on its head, the book is still an excellent work, and well worthy of a place in the collection of every important philatelic library. But—with the issue limited to 200 copies, it may well be that most collectors of philatelic literature will overlook it until too late!

Editorial No. 3

To Collectors of Fine
U. S. Mint

There is an aristocracy in Philately: that chosen circle which profits from the pleasure of collecting the United States imperforated issues.

The imperforates have too long been neglected by the average collector despite their great appeal and comparatively superior intrinsic value.

All limited issues, their cost has not kept abreast with the inflated rise of other stamps. In our opinion, the imperforates present the greatest possibilities for both basic values and security. Those who "know" are buying them for speculative holdings in large blocks.

We have a very fine stock of imperforates in plates, arrows, centerlines and blocks. They are appealingly priced and will be gladly submitted on approval without obligation to buy.

Please send for our free price-list of mint sheets and the imperforates.

NATIONAL STAMP CO.

Russ Building
San Francisco 4, Calif.

United States Notes and Comments

BY: PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

1867 GRILL STAMP

The Post Office files contain the first letter authorizing payment of \$200 for the first lot of 1 million grilled stamps. A communication signed by the Postmaster General reads as follows:

"Post Office Department
August 15th, 1867

Whereas the seventh section of an Act of Congress approved June 12th, 1866 entitled an "Act to amend the Postal Laws" provides, "That, whenever it shall become expedient, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to substitute a different kind of postage stamps for those now in use, he shall be, and is hereby, authorized to modify the existing contract for the manufacture of postage stamps so as to allow the contractors a sum sufficient to cover the increased expenses, if any, of manufacturing the stamps so substituted."

And Whereas The National Bank Note Company, the present Contractors, after a series of ex-

A SELLERS' MARKET

Fine stamps are bringing the highest prices in our 32 years' experience holding Public Auctions.

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WAR and POLITICS

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Your stamp albums won't win the war, but they may keep your nerves in better shape to play your part.

So keep your hobby alive. Scott offers superior nourishment—stamps to add completeness or brilliance; catalogues, albums and accessories to equip your hobby for its best performance. Come to the store or send your order.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Inc.

1 West 47th Street

New York 19, N. Y.

periments, have submitted specimens of improved postage stamps on embossed or punctured paper which seem to meet the requirements of the Post Office Department, and have furnished one million of such stamps, which have been placed in the hands of Postmasters for sale, and also agreed to make any changes in the same which may be suggested.

Now, therefore, in order to fully test the improved postage stamps, and make such changes as experience may suggest, it is hereby agreed to accept the proposal of the National Bank Note Company to furnish the stamps as now in course of trial, or such others, of similar value, as may be satisfactory, at the rate of *Twenty cents* per thousand, for a period not exceeding one year from the sixteenth day of August, 1867:—*Provided*, that the advantages claimed shall be realized, and also that the Postmaster General may, at any time, rescind this order.

It is further provided, that any and all postage stamps of the present style that may be required, after this date, shall be furnished, at the price of *Twelve cents* a thousand, as fixed by the contract which expires this day—the fifteenth of August, 1867—with the understanding that the National Bank Note Company shall give four months' notice of discontinuance within the year beginning sixteenth day of August, 1867 as above named, and,

that this Department may give a similar notice of discontinuance.

(Signed) Alex W. Randall,
Postmaster General"

It will be noted that the Department refers to these stamps as embossed, rather than grilled. In reading over numerous letters in the files, we can find no mention of the word "grill" in any communication or document.

1861 IC — APRIL USAGE

We recently acquired a little lot of covers containing strips of three of the IC blue 1861 and were surprised to note that the date of cancellation on the cover read, "Bristol, Pa. Apr. 10, 1861", just about four months previous to its issue. On first thought, we imagined the stamps had been added to the cover for they were not tied, but later on we found two additional covers from the same Pennsylvania town dated April 11 and April 12, 1861, showing us that the Postmaster in that town evidently used the 1861 postmark through error for at least three days during April. This just goes to show us that postmarks are not necessarily an accurate guide as to stamp usage.

HIGH VALUE PHILIPPINES

Unused	As Described
212 50c, v. f. . . 18.00	304 10p, fine . . 10.50
237 \$1, fine . . 18.00	318B 1p, v. f. . . 25.00
239 \$5, f.-v. f. 60.00	423 4p, f. P.# 4.75
253 4p, fine . . 8.75	424 5p, f. P.# 5.25
254 10p, fine . . 16.75	431 10p, superb 15.50
260 1p, v. f. . . 4.75	432 20p, superb 17.50
284A 1p, v. f. . . 12.00	443 1p, superb 1.75
289D 1p, fine . . 10.50	444 2p, superb 2.00
300 1p, fine . . 7.25	445 4p, superb 4.50
301 2p, fine . . 5.25	446 5p, superb 4.50

Well balanced stock of Possessions available

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Box 364, Ben Fr. Sta., Washington 4, D. C.

Foreign New Issues

J. AVERY WELLS, Editor — Box 30, Jackson Heights, New York.

Albania — Semi-Postals — A series of seven large horizontal stamps, all of the same design, is quite evidently for war relief. The design shows a distressed woman and her child in the foreground with her burning home behind her. The values are 5q+5q green, 10q+5q brown, 15q+5q carmine red, 25q+10q deep blue, 1fr+50q olive green, 2fr+1fr purple, 3fr+1.50fr orange.

—Tribune Stamp Co.

Bolivia — Commemorative Air Post — A series of seven stamps commemorates the 25th Anniversary of the "Lloyd Aereo Boliviano". The stamps were locally lithographed in three colors and picture a map



with routes marked and the letters "L A B". The values are 20c violet, orange and blue; 30c brown, orange and blue; 50c green, orange and blue; 90c red violet, orange and blue; 2b dark blue, orange and blue; 3b dark red, orange and blue; 4b bistre, orange and blue.

—Mr. Alfredo Armijo V.

Cook Islands — Postage — The 3sh yellow green and blue, River Scene A21, has now been issued on paper watermarked Multiple N. Z. & Star. —Mr. Justin L. Bacharach.

Finland — Postage — Two new pictorial Postage values are the 15m rose lake of the lovely old Castle design A27, and the 20m dark brown of the Helsinki Post Office A44.

—Mr. Thorsten Ingeloff.

France — Offices in Morocco — Semi-Postal — The 2fr Prussian green (#169), Fez type A33, has been overprinted in black in four lines "AIDEZ — LES — TUBERCULEUX — +1". We therefore chronicle the 2fr+1fr Prussian green. —Penny Black Stamp Co.

Greece — Postage — Three high values have been added to the post-war "Glory" series, Type A81, bringing the total of this group to eight values. Thus the complete



chronicle is 1d brown violet, 3d lake, 5d ultramarine, 10d brown, 20d dull purple, 50d dark green, 100d light blue, 200d gray.

—Mr. P. J. Drossos.

Hungary — Commemorative Postage — In 1943 there was issued a Christmas commemorative set of three delightful horizontal pictorials. Upon the 4f deep green the angels are singing to the shepherds with stars in the sky and little lambs about their feet. The 20f deep blue shows shepherds and the lambs visiting the Christ-child. Upon the 30f orange brown Mary holds the Christ-child and the three Kings from the East present their gifts, while a shepherd with his little lamb crouches in wonder behind them.

Semi-Postals — A series of four Semi-Postals was issued in 1944 for the Red Cross. They are horizontal oblongs with the Red

Cross and a tiny Crown of St. Stephen is a colorless oval in a lower corner of each stamp. Upon the 20f+20f brown and red are a nurse and helmeted soldier. The 30f+30f copper and red shows a soldier in the foreground and behind him a nurse is comforting a woman. The 50f+



50f plum and red shows a nurse guarding the flame from a little old Roman lamp, with the Lorraine Cross rising from the three mounts of Hungary in the background. The 70f+70f dark blue and red shows a soldier with a crutch and behind him

(Continued on Page 249)



1873, POSTAL CARD PROOFS

We offer the following very scarce proofs of First postal card, UX1:

No. Watermark		Small Watermark	
1c reddish brown on gray green	2.75	1c deep chocolate brown	3.50
1c reddish brown on bluish	3.00	1c brown	3.00
1c reddish brown on light blue	2.75	1c bright yellow brown	3.00
1c reddish brown on yel. grn. granite.	3.00	Large Watermark	
		1c brown on buff	3.50

Set of 7 varieties, no watermark, and small watermark\$17.50

A CURIOUS POSTAL CARD VARIETY

We recently acquired a most unusual postal card variety: the 1891 1c Grant (UX11), printed in blue, and also printed in black upside down on the same card. Unfortunately, of the very few cards we have, only one was in fine condition, the others being more or less creased or damaged. This is a most interesting and very unusual variety, of which we have only eight cards. We offer them as follows:

UX11, 1c blue, plus 1c black on the same card, fine	\$20.00
Same, in fairly good condition	7.50
Same, but damaged	3.25

POSTAL CARD PACKET

Packet A 48 varieties, a fine start for a collector	\$2.49
Packet B 48 varieties, all uncanceled, including a fine uncanceled copy of UX13...	4.49

#835, \$5.00 PRESIDENTIAL (COOLIDGE)

In looking over a used lot of the highest value of the Presidential set, we found a few copies with a very odd variety, showing the "\$5" printed either partially or entirely in outline, instead of being printed in solid color. This is quite a striking difference. We then looked over quite a large number of this stamp, and beyond the few that we had found, were unable to locate any others. We offer fine used copies, showing both "\$5" printed entirely in outline for \$5.00; or the same, but printed partially in outline, \$2.00.

A copy of our Fifth Edition 1945 U. S. and B. N. A. price list will be sent upon receipt of postage.

STANLEY GIBBONS INC., 38 (M) Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

NEW - 1945 EDITION - NEW OF AMERICA'S Largest Catalog of Sets

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(Revised throughout and up-to-date.
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634.....	17	775.....	23	853.....	.21
637.....	40	776.....	21	864.....	.25
641.....	63	777.....	21	865.....	.33
649.....	85	782.....	21	866.....	.42
685.....	55	783.....	21	869.....	.17
720.....	32	784.....	18	877.....	.58
728.....	14	787.....	23	884.....	.12
729.....	27	790.....	10	894.....	.85
738.....	40	793.....	.30	C-20.....	1.90
772.....	21	795.....	.21	C-21.....	1.50
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United States Notes and Comments

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

MORE CHATTER

We have never seen a mint block of the 90c Justice — the largest multiple a horizontal pair, the 24c Justice, ditto. No multiple, to our knowledge, is known of the 6c orange Proprietary, the \$200 and \$500 Second Issue, nor the 50c and \$5 Proprietary on green paper. Only one copy of the 5c Proprietary with inverted center is known. Found by Philadelphia Quaker in 1934 in a boyhood collection — sold to the Scott Company — from Scott to ourselves — then to one of our clients.

The 2c black Harding part perforate was found by Dr. Samuel Konwiser, a brother to Harry. The 1922 5c blue imperforate was found by a Stamford, Conn., collector, the 10c imperforate by a letter carrier in Oklahoma City. After he received our check, he started to fix up his home, paint the fence, get himself some chickens and do some other things he had wanted to for years. He had to stop, for neighbors were beginning to wonder where he got the money. We read on good authority that two rather than one sheet of the 4c Columbian error were found in Cleveland. Both found by J. V. Painter — one broken and distributed — the other had a corner block taken out for Mr. Worthington at \$200 — the whereabouts of the balance unknown. Where are Mr. Painter's sons and grandsons?

The only inverted center revenue stamp known to us in block form is the Second Issue 2c black and orange. A superb mint block of 24 exists from the Ackerman Collection. The only other multiple inverts known to us are horizontal pieces of the 50c. In regards to the postal inverted centers, there are singles only of the 1869 15c and 30c. A used block exists of the 24c, formerly in the Crocker Collection. We believe we were told that it is now in the collection of Mrs. Y. Souren. Of the 1901 Pan American inverts two blocks of the rare 2c exist — one belonging to Mrs. Souren, the other is in our own collection. A number of the 1c in blocks are around. There were several blocks of the 4c a few years back, but we can account for only three today, so it is a much rarer block than many believe. The block in the Hind sale was broken by Klein, the block recently sold in one of the Green sales was broken by Anderson. We think there are six blocks of four of the 24c Air Mail invert in existence, in addition to a plate block of seven.

At the present time, Stan Ashbrook is interested in U. S. covers of the sixties addressed to the Grand Canaries. He has located three, but would like to see more. Those found are addressed to James Wood, Palmas, Grand Canary. We have seen one of them with a 5c buff, 10c yellow green and 30c orange all nicely tied by red grid with London postmark of Nov. 23, 1861. Can any of our readers loan him any additional covers? By the way, we wonder who found this Wood correspondence in the first place. When, where and how many?

At the turn of the century, one of our most important collectors was George H. Worthington of Cleve-

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and. He collected the stamps of the world. His collection was finally sold to Alfred F. Lichtenstein of New York — one of the greatest collectors of today — price \$445,000. Mr. Worthington's former secretary in speaking of a well-known dealer of the time, who is almost unknown today, describes him as "His hair was the color of the 5c Brick Red of 1857. No. 45 in your catalogue. When he got angry or excited his face turned sort of a rosy pink in color. He had some freckles, a couple of vicious buck teeth, and a good gift of gab". One collector in Philadelphia called him the "red lead snapping bug" and another by a name that would not look so well in print. He sued for a commission on the sale of the Worthington collection but lost out. We have heard little about him since Y. Souren wrote and distributed a little pamphlet about his dealings, a few years back.

Most of the old time dealers have passed to the great beyond — Luff, Morgenthau, Krassa, Brown, J. W. Scott, Bartels, Rich, Powers, Phillips, Mekeel — just to mention a few. As a boy we knew most of them.

Many of the magnificent mint blocks now reposing in some of our finest collections came from the famous Worthington collection. Mr. Slater of Providence is the only man, we recall, who was collecting blocks previous to Mr. Worthington. After keeping some countries and selling some others, Mr. Lichtenstein sold the balance in 1917 through Mr. Morgenthau, possibly the greatest stamp auctioneer ever produced. Most of the fine stamps in America passed through his hands. We think we learned more philatelically from Mr. Morgenthau than anyone we ever knew. Fair, square and with a great knowledge of stamps, he gladly passed on whatever he knew. The "J. C." by the way, and his friends always called

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United States Notes and Comments

BY: PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

1869 ISSUE — A FEW NOTES

The files of the Department contain quite a little information in regards to the very popular issue of 1869. It seems that the Post Office Department called for proposals for furnishing postage stamps for a period of four years under date of June 22, 1868. It was specified that the proposals would be received until one month later, namely July 22 at twelve noon. Four bids were received — (1) American Bank Note Company, (2) Butler & Carpenter, (3) George T. Jones, (4) National Bank Note Company.

The successful bidders, the National Bank Note Company, submitted their proposal under date of July 22nd. After the four proposals were received, the Postmaster General, A. W. Randall, submitted the bids to a specially selected committee to recommend which bid should be accepted. This committee consisted of Dr. George C. Schaeffer, Librarian of the Patent-Office; John B. Guthrie, Special Agent of the Treasury Department; Dr. B. F. Craig of the Army Medical Museum, and A. N. Zeverly, Third Assistant Postmaster General. The committee suggested the acceptance of the National Bank Note Company bid, but Mr. Guthrie was not in favor of paying a 2c additional per thousand for grilling the stamps as he did not feel that the grilling was of sufficient importance to warrant the extra expense.

Like in the case of the 1861 proposal, the Department informally accepted the contract in a memorandum dated Oct. 3, 1868, as follows:

"Accept the proposal of the National Bank Note Company (F. Shepard, proprietor) to furnish postage-stamps at twenty-five cents a thousand for a term of four years, according to the advertisement of 22d June, 1868.

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Alex W. Randall,
Postmaster-General."

The actual contract between the Post Office Department and the National Bank Note Company was not sealed and signed until Dec. 12, 1868. The contract enumerated the entire series in detail and gave the design for each. It was also understood that stamps under the contract should be furnished from the first day of February, 1869, until the first day of February, 1873. The original contract is in the hands of the Post Office Department, signed and sealed by the Postmaster General, A. W. Randall, and the Third Assistant, A. N. Zeverly, in behalf of the Government, and F. Shepard, President, and J. Macdonough, Secretary, in behalf of the National Bank Note Company.



Foreign New Issues

J. AVERY WELLS, Editor — Box 30, Jackson Heights, New York.

We rely on dealers and readers to make this department of vital interest. Credit is given to those sending stamps or information. Comments and descriptions are the editor's.

Brazil — Commemorative Postage — A square pictorial with the design placed cater-cornered is a 40c light brown. The picture is the Chamber of



Commerce Building in the City of Rio Grande, and the stamp commemorates the Centenary of the organization.

Commemorative Air Post — A large upright engraved stamp is the 1.20cr deep carmine rose honoring Bartolomeu De Gusmão. The picture presents the friar, Bartolomeu De Gusmão, showing his model balloon flying machine before the Court of the King of Portugal on Aug. 8, 1709. The story goes that he asked protection for his invention, and the King ordered death to anyone who copied it, but the Inquisition seized Friar Bartolomeu as a heretic and put him in jail, where it is supposed he died.

—Mr. K. Fatoullab.

Chile — Air Post — Another value of the Unwatermarked Air Post for Foreign service is the 8p deep green, Plane and Rainbow, Type AP11.

—Mr. W. E. Spanier.

China — Postage — Another value of the so-called Chungking Postage series is the \$4 reddish brown Dr. Sun, Type A62.

—Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland.

Colombia — Postage — Apparently there is great shortage of ordinary Postage in Colombia, and so we are

getting many crude local prints. The latest to arrive is the 2c carmine Oil Wells, Type A155, locally typographed and smeared with heavy gum.

Dominican Republic — Commemorative Air Post — "PALACIO de COMUNICACIONES — ERA de TRUJILLO" is the flamboyant title of the new Air Post series which pictures the ultra modern Post Office Building of Trujillo City. At the left is a telegraph pole, and at the right a radio tower. Above flies a plane. The values are 9c green & blue, 13c brown & rose, 25c orange & red, 30c black & ultramarine.

Insured Letter Stamps — Two new values for Insured Letters are the 45c blue & black and 75c brown & black. Both are Coat-of-Arms, Type 1L1.

—Pan American Union.

—Fraser & Co.

France — Allied Occupation Postage — We are now able to give the colors of the set of ten stamps printed in the U.S.A. for use in France after the Liberation. The stamps are 5c light lilac, 10c light gray, 25c brown, 50c bistre yellow, 1fr green, 1.50fr rose, 2.50fr lilac, 4fr blue, 5fr black, 10fr orange. It is reported that the 10fr is entirely sold out, but we haven't heard yet whether these stamps were available for regular Postage use as there seem to have been many other stamps prepared by the De Gaulle Government to fill all postal needs.

—Mr. Walter Hirsh.

French Colonies — Semi-Postal — A large upright stamp has been issued by the De Gaulle Government for use in all French Colonies, with a

(Continued on Page 377)

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United States Notes

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

SENATOR GUFFEY OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL RECOMMEND

When we learned that the Hon. Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General, had been elected Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we wrote Senator Guffey, who had recommended his appointment, congratulating him on Mr. Black's achievements. We suggested that he make a further recommendation to the President and, if possible, select one with as pleasing a personality and ability.

Senator Guffey writes us under date of Nov. 30th as follows: "My dear Mr. Ward:

Thank you for your letter of Nov. 14th.

Ramsey S. Black is indeed a very fine and high type gentleman. He has been an exceptionally good Third Assistant Postmaster General. When he takes over the Office of State Treasurer on May 15, 1945, I will recommend another Pennsylvanian to succeed Mr. Black as Third Assistant Postmaster General, and I feel sure that the man recommended will prove to be just as loyal, efficient, able and gentlemanly as Mr. Black. I appreciate very much indeed your interest in the matter.

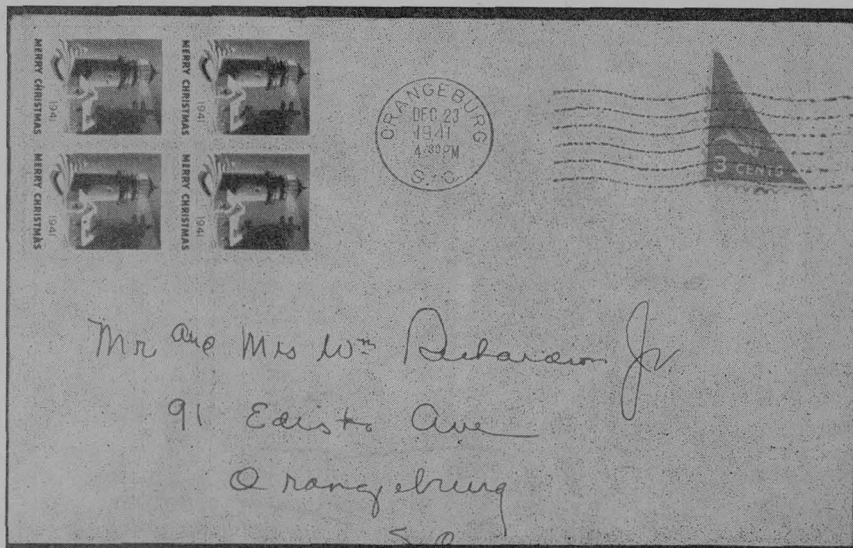
With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Joseph F. Guffey."

We doubt if anyone with the possible exception of Jim Farley will ever leave the Post Office Department with as many friends as Ramsey Black. Always accessible to those who desired to see him, modest and retiring almost to a fault, he will leave Washington not only with the respect but the affection of all those under him as well as those with whom he came into contact while Third Assistant Postmaster General.

U. S. STAMPS SENT FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Since the establishment of the Universal Postal Union, stamps of all member nations are distributed to other members through the Union headquarters at Bern, Switzerland. In the early days distribution was made in reply to a direct request. For instance, note the following letter written by the engravers of our 1857-61 series to the Post Office Department.



An Unusual Cover mailed Dec. 23, 1941, with a U. S. 3c No. 807 bisected to prepay the 1 1/2c Christmas card rate. It is nicely tied to the cover, which was kindly loaned to us by Wm. H. Richardson, Jr.

"Philada. Feby. 27th, 1861.
A. N. Zevery, Esq.
3rd Asst. P. M. General
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

We have the honor to transmit herewith Eight Proof Sheets of the Denominations of Stamps and also Eight gummed and perforated sheets of the same denominations now used by the Post Office Department.

We have sent you the proofs that you may exercise your judgment between them and the ordinary impressions in deciding which you deem preferable to forward to the Sardinian Government.

Trusting the impressions may be satisfactory, we remain
Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servts.
Toppan, Carpenter & Co."

COMPLETION OF THE 1857 CONTRACT

We published in our column a few weeks back a letter dated May 10, 1861, signed by the Postmaster General, awarding to the National Bank Note Company a contract for furnishing postage stamps for a period of four years.

The previous contractors, Toppan, Carpenter & Co., wrote a most interesting letter.

(Continued on Page 405)

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2c carmine	1.20	1.50	.36	.45
3c violet	5.25	6.85	1.25	1.75
4c brown	3.40	4.50	1.75	2.25
5c blue	1.75	2.35	2.00	2.50
6c orange	4.00	5.35	6.00	8.00
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(Continued from Page 397)

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28. STEAMER 5 (S.L.; 1846-47)

a. STEAMER 10 (S.L.; 1846-47)

29. STEAM SHIP (2 Lines; 25x16; 1850-70)

30. N. YORK * STEAMSHIP * (C; 1852-70)

31. N. Y. STEAMSHIP (C; 1852-70)

32. N. Y. STEAMSHIP * 10 * (C 25; 1850-60)

33. NEW YORK SHIP LETTER 5 (C 25; Red; Black; 1860)

34. NEW-YORK SHIP 5 cts (C 31; 1851)

35. NEW YORK SHIP LETTER 4 (C 25; 1864-76)

36. Same 6 (1872)

37. NEW YORK SHIP 6 CTS (C 25; Red; 1867)

38. N. Y. STEAMSHIP 10 (C 23; 1867-72)

39. NEW YORK U. S. 10 NOTES (C; 24; 1868)

40. SHIP (Colorless Letters in long octagon; 1869)

41. PAQUEBOT, (N. Y. 2D Div.) (2 Lines; 48x10; 1895)

42. PAQUEBOT, (N. Y. 2D Div.) (2 Lines; 35x9; 1899)

43. PAQUEBOT, (N. Y. 2D Div.) (2 lines; 32½x9; 1899)

44. PAQUEBOT (S.L.; 36x3)

45. N. Y. P. O. PAQUEBOT (C 24; 1905-)

46. N. Y. P. O. HUD. TERM. STA. PAQUEBOT (C 24; 1909)

47. NEW YORK, N.Y. PAQUEBOT — HUD. TERM. STA. (in Grid) (C 26; with Grid; 1915)

48. N. Y. P. O. PENN. TERM. STA. PAQUEBOT (C 25; 1915)

49. NEW YORK, N.Y. PAQUEBOT (C 24)

50. NEW YORK, N.Y. PAQUEBOT (C 25; and Grid; 1933-current)

51. NEW YORK, N.Y. — (Machine) — PAQUEBOT in killer bars (Various numbers after N.Y.; 1930-current)

Poughkeepsie

52. STEAMBOAT (S.L.; 28 x 2½; Brown, Red; 1825)

Sag Harbor

53. SHIP (S.L.; Black; Red; 1818-46)

Skaneateles

54. STEAMBOAT (S.L.; Blue; 1848-49)

White Hall

55. STEAM (S.L.; 1841-43)

56. WHITEHALL N.Y. STEAMSHIP (Blue; 1850)

Beaufort

1. SHIP (S.L.; 1839)

Wilmington

2. SHIP (S.L.; 21x3; Blue; 1846)

Ohio

Cincinnati

1. STEAM (S.L.; 23x3; Black, Blue, Red; 1828-52)

2. STEAM 5 (C, Red)

Cleveland

3. STEAMBOAT (S.L.; Black, Blue; 1836-41)

4. STEAMBOAT (Scroll, Green; 1838)

5. STEAMBOAT (S.L.; 51x5; Red, Black)

Ohio City

6. STEAMBOAT (Fancy Scroll; Blue; 1840)

Toledo

7. STEAMBOAT (Fancy; Green, Blue; 1835-38)

Oregon

Portland

1. STEAMBOAT (S.L.; 25x3)

2. PACQUEBOT (S.L.; 32x5)

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh

1. STEAM (S.L.; Red; 1850)

Philadelphia

2. 4 (1792-98)

3. 4 in circle (1792-98)

4. SHIP (S.L.; Red; 1802-07)

5. SHIP (Arc; Red; 1816)

6. STEAMBOAT (S.L.; 41x3½; Magenta; 1824-33)

7. MAIL ROUTE (S.L.; Red; 1828)

8. Full Rigged Ship Picture in Frame (Blue, Red; 1832-36)

9. Same, smaller (1838)

10. SHIP (S.L.; 21x3; Black, Blue; 1844-48)

11. SHIP (S.L.; 21x5; Black, Blue; 1851-59)

12. STEAMSHIP 10 cts (C; 21; 1858-68)

13. PAQUEBOT (S.L.; 35x9½; Magenta; 1920-40)

14. PAQUEBOT (S.L.; 39x4; Red; 1940-)

Rhode Island

Bristol

1. SHIP (S.L.; 22x7; Red; 1826-39)

(Continued on Page 413)

BRITISH SILVER JUBILEES 1935

BOUGHT — SOLD — EXCHANGED

WE BUY ANY STAMP

ANY COUNTRY

WEBSTER SCHERMERHORN PIKE

317 West 90th St.,



New York 24, N. Y.

U. S. Notes and Comments

(Continued from Page 403)

esting letter three days later, which we quote. The stamps mentioned are the perforated series of 1857.

"Philada. May 13th 1861.

A. N. Zeverly Esq.
3rd Assistant Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 11th inst. is rec'd.

In reply we beg to state that we have now on hand:

10,950,947	Stamps of	1 cent
39,313,744	"	3 "
397,805	"	5 "
837,685	"	10 "
689,060	"	12 "
2,736,375	"	24 "
188,460	"	30 "
176,520	"	90 "

In all 55,290,596 Stamps

We have stopped all our presses and shall not print any more stamps unless you should desire a further supply of any one or more of the denominations, in which case, by your giving us immediate notice, we will have them printed.

You ask us to furnish "specimens of the various 'forms' of your (our) accounts of paper and stamps". As these "forms" are the result of our experience for the long period of ten years, and have cost us much labor and thought in perfecting and adapting to this particular business, you will, we are sure, excuse us for declining to give the benefit of all our labor and experience to those who are about to attempt the performance of the duties hitherto fulfilled by us.

With the highest appreciation of the kindness and courtesy which have always characterized your intercourse with us both officially and personally and begging you to be assured of our most sincere respect and esteem.

We are Resptfly,

Your Obt. Servts.

(Signed) Toppan, Carpenter & Co."

Merry Christmas

Happy New Year

ROBERT FULTON STAMP COMPANY

169 High St.,

Portland 3, Me.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS



UNITED STATES, U. S. POSSESSIONS & BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

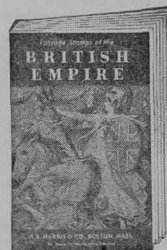
Complete except for the great rarities, this 112-page catalog, with more than 1,000 illustrations for your convenient reference, lists and prices all major varieties of the countries included. It serves not only as a valuable check list and guide, but also as a reliable source of supply for these popular stamps at economical prices. Every collector needs this useful and authoritative catalog. Send for a copy today if you do not already have one.

Sent for 10c to Cover Mailing

BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS

Devoted to one of the most popular of all the special groups, this beautiful illustrated 104-page catalog lists—from Aden to Zanzibar—the 20th Century Issues of the British Commonwealth of Nations. So far as we know, "British Empire Stamps" is the only publication of its kind in the world; and since it is backed by what we believe to be the most comprehensive existing stock of British 20th Century issues, we feel certain you will find it invaluable: both as a reference list, and as a convenient source of supply—at favorable prices—for these attractive but none-too-plentiful stamps.

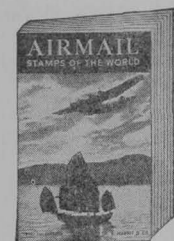
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"Quite the finest thing in the airmail line to appear in the U. S. A."—George Van Den Berg. "Best presentation yet made of the fascinations of collecting airmail stamps. A must for every collector."—Stamps Magazine. "One of the finest volumes. . . . In effect, a complete priced catalog of the world's airmail stamps."—Linn's Weekly Stamp News. "Attractive prices."—Camden Courier-Post. "Most beautiful price list of airmail stamps we have ever seen. . . . A valuable guide and check list, well worth a dollar."—Weekly Philatelic Gossip.

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To replenish our extensive retail stocks we are constantly buying—at generous prices—collections and accumulations of postage stamps, provided they are worth \$50 or more. . . . Our free appraisals, good prices and prompt payments—with no haggling or delays—have made us innumerable friends among collectors with stamps to sell. . . . Send for our free booklet of valuable information, "If You Have Stamps to Sell," and read it for your own protection before disposing of your collection.

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H. E. HARRIS & CO. · 108 Mass. Ave. · BOSTON, MASS.

Fine Stamps for Discriminating Collectors

THE BLOOD PLASMA STAMP

Mr. James Waldo Fawcett in his stamp column informs us that "the long-delayed Red Cross stamp now finally is 'up to the President'."

We trust in designing the stamp the Post Office has not turned this into a Red Cross stamp. A Blood Plasma variety would be more appealing and we think would better accomplish the purpose intended—a greater donation of blood for our forces.

The following stamps were removed from sale in the Philatelic Agency at close of business December 2, 1944:

3c Statehood	Issue of 1939
3c 13th Amendment	Issue of 1940
5c Norway	Issue of 1943
5c France	Issue of 1943

All catalog numbers quoted in this paper are those from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue unless otherwise specified.

TO YOU

from

RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.

**Warmest
Seasonal Greetings**

Your Patronage of the past is sincerely appreciated, and we hope to merit it in the future.

RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
407 ROYAL ST. NEW ORLEANS (16)

U. S. SPECIAL OFFERS

- (1) 500 U. S. (100 Var.) 1861-1937\$1.00
(2) 100 U. S. Commemoratives\$1.00

Send 3c stamp for New U. S. Price List.
CLEVELAND CADDY, TENAFLY, N. J.

WE OFFER:

Germany Mint

B79-81	.40	B169	.80
B82-89	1.50	B177-85	2.00
B93-101	1.00	B186-87	.60
B107-15	2.50	B190	.80
B123-31	2.75	B191	1.25
B134-36	1.35	B192	1.75
B144	.80	B193	1.25
B146	.45	B194-97	1.60
B160-68	1.25	B198-99	2.00

Cash With Order. [17]

Standard American Stamp Co.
2830 North 21st St., ST. LOUIS, 7, MO.

MIXTURES

FOREIGN GOV'T. Ab. a doz. Europ. countries and some Dutch Indies. 2 lbs. (ab. 2400) \$4.75; 5 lbs. with more variety \$12.50.

FOREIGN MISSION. Pretty good and diff. 1 lb. \$2.15; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$10.00.

CANADA MIXTURE. Always latest material. 1 lb. 95c; 2 lbs. \$1.80; 5 lbs. \$4.25.

GT. BRITAIN. New shipment. 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

PRE-WAR GERMANY MISSION. 1 lb. \$1.65; 2 lbs. \$3.20; 5 lbs. \$7.75; 10 lbs. \$15.00.

CHILE, ARGENTINE & BRAZIL. 1 lb. \$2.60; 2 lbs. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$12.00. Argentine alone, 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.40; 5 lbs. \$10.75.

PARCEL CARD & M. O. FORMS from a doz. Europ. countries. Very interesting. 1 lb. (ab. 140 cards with 350-400 stamps) \$1.40; a 5 lb. lot with more variety \$6.75.

U. S. MIXTURE. Same as always. Just this one grade. 5 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$11.00.

Postage Always Extra, Please.
A. E. PADE 1639 Stout St.,
Denver 2, Colo.

Foreign New Issues

J. AVERY WELLS, Editor — Box 30, Jackson Heights, New York.

China — Honan — Provisional Postage — We chronicle today 20c on 13c deep yellow green, A45 (#366). The overprint is type "ad" above #495 and it is in black.

—Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland.

Cook Islands — Postage — Two new postage values on paper watermarked N. Z. and Star are 4p blue and black, Avarua Harbor, A16; and 6p orange and black R. M. S. "Monowai" A17.

Postal Fiscal — The 5sh green, New Zealand #AR79, Coat of Arms PF5, watermarked (N. Z.) Star Multiple, has been overprinted in red "COOK ISLANDS". We understand that this is to supply a postal need as these are now used in New Zealand to supplement regular postage.

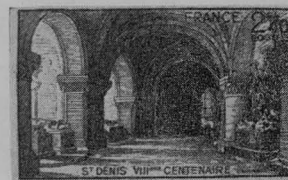
—Colonial Stamp Company.

Ecuador — Postage and Air Post — A series of six stamps, two Postage and three Air Post, are medium sized horizontal pictorials showing the Government Palace at Quito. The Postage values are 10c green, 30c blue, the Air Post values are 3s orange, 5s color not

known yet and 10s red. They were issued early this month.

France — Liberation — Commemorative Postage — There were issued on November 20th, 1944, seven stamps which seemed to have been prepared by the Vichy Government, as they all bear the country name "FRANCE" in the Vichy manner.

Postage — A horizontal oblong stamp is the 2.40fr wine red giving us the interior view of the Abbey Church of St. Denis with its tombs of the Kings of France. St. Denis is on the



outskirts of Paris and the stamp honors its 8th Centenary. Another Commemorative Postage value is an upright stamp, 4fr dark green. It presents a portrait of Marshall Bugeaud, 1784-

(Continued on Page 409)

347th SALE

Feb. 1 & 2, 1945

DELUXE AUCTION

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United States Collection

OF A RETIRED COLONEL

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS

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C.P.S. NEWS



THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
Chicago Philatelic Society

Meets Every First and Third Thursday
Evenings at 7 P.M., Hotel Atlantic



President: W. H. Schulze, 1826 Diversey Parkway, Chicago 14, Ill.

Secretary: Charles C. Kirshbaum, 10 N. Clark St., Chicago 2, Ill.

VOL. XIV

JULY, 1944

NO. 7

The "Provisional" Use of United States Stamps in the South

By Richard McP Cabeen

Collectors attach special merit to covers originating in the southern states between the dates of secession and the establishment of the Confederate Postal system. Some writers state that such covers show a provisional use of United States stamps by independent states, if dated before the state joined the Confederacy, or a provisional use by the Confederate States of America, if dated after the state joined.

Those states may have been independent in local government and later the Confederacy may have been a foreign country, but between December 20, 1860, and June 1, 1861, when the Confederate system was started, the United States government in its postal services recognized no independence but considered the states as simply unruly and rebellious and did nothing designed to widen the breach. Southern states though boasting of independence made no change in the postal system and when the mail was late the complaints were made to Washington and not to Montgomery or to Richmond.

Where before has any government maintained postal service in districts in rebellion and actually waging war? It was good business for the south to use the United States postal service as long as possible. Postmasters made regular reports except in isolated cases and stamps were supplied on request. During the second week of May, 1861, stamps to the value of \$4,500 were shipped to New Orleans in spite of the fact that the Republic of Louisiana had seized the mint and custom house on the 31st of January preceding. During the same week the Charleston postmaster received \$1,500 worth of stamps although that city at the time prided itself on opening hostilities by firing on Fort Sumter on April 12th.

No one expected that the postmasters would ever pay for the stamps but the department had "an ace in the hole." Southern postal service was always in the red—stamp sales never equalled the cost of carrying the mail—and when the break came contractors on the routes received the usual orders on southern postmasters for money due them, and the balance were paid by check.

If the rebellious states or the Confederacy had even changed the title on a postoffice, and then used United States stamps, there might have been a provisional use, but as long as they were marked "United States Post Office," and used regular forms and cancelling stamps, etc., the mail was regular and not provisional.

EDITORIAL COLUMN

"When everybody is somebody
Then nobody is anybody."

Anonymous

Editor: Elmer Stuart

Associate Editor: Willis E. Potter

Terms of Subscription

Free to members of the C.P.S. or 50c per year otherwise.

All notices regarding change of address should be sent to Willis E. Potter, 125 S. Madison Ave., La Grange, Illinois.

**Editorial Office: 58 W. Washington
Room 210**

EDITORIAL

The C. P. S. News is a club paper with limited space. We believe that only news of the Chicago Philatelic Society and its members should be printed. Long specialized articles have no place in the news, as there are many national stamp journals to carry these, and every member subscribes to one or more of them.

Every member is interested in the C. P. S.; if he were not he would not be a member, and so he likes to hear about other members and the activities of the club.

Along this line of thought we will base our actions as long as we have the pleasure of editing the news.

One of the delightful properties of Stamp collecting is that it is never exhausted. Even if you specialize in a certain country there is always some dim, elusive item, in the shape of some rare stamp that is wanting to complete your collection and which you are striving to obtain.

We have received a copy of The Washington Post of Sunday May 7, 1944 which contains a very complimentary article by William M. Stuart on the C. P. S. College of Philately.

DIGGING INTO THE PAST

By Elmer Stuart

The judges of the Stamp Exhibition of the Chicago Philatelic Society of 1930 were H. Starr Dickey, Julius M. Westphal, Ralph Kimble, Elliott Perry and Julius Loeffler. This exhibit was held in the Morrison Hotel.

The fortieth auction sale of the C.P.S. was held Wednesday and Thursday evenings April 28 and 29, 1897 at the rooms of the society 838 Marquette Building. The sale was conducted by Dr. B. A. Cottlow who was Superintendent of the auction and sales department. This sale comprised 545 lots. Copies of the prices realized could be had for forty cents. Lot No. 1 consisted of a 10c 1847 fine red cancellation catalog \$4.00. Lot No. 16, 90c 1861 nicely centered catalog \$4.00. Lot No. 54 \$3.00 Columbian O. G. catalog \$4.00. Lot No. 55, \$4.00 Columbian O. G. catalog \$5.00. Lot No. 56 \$5.00 Columbian O. G. Catalog \$6.00.

Lot No. 132 Confederate 10c frame line horizontal pair catalog \$20.00.

The music for the annual C.P.S. banquet of 1910 at the Boston Oyster House was furnished complimentary by the Chicago Crescent Orchestra.

At this banquet the members joined in singing the following songs: "I wonder who's kissing her now." "By the light of the Silvery Moon." "Tummy-Tummy-Tum." "Cubanola Glide." "If Every Moon were honeymoon" and "Next to your Mother who do you love."

Some of the exhibitors of the 1930 Exhibition were S. Newbury, Alfred Lichtenstein, Elliott Perry, A. H. Wilhelm, Laurence B. Mason, Theodore Steinway, Charles Lathrop Pack, C. W. Hennan, Edward Stern and Paul MacGuffin.

In the minutes of the 681st meeting May 6, 1915 we read, The Crayon talk by Mr. Cabeen proved to be a novel entertainment. (Cont. on pg. 3, Col. 1)

MEMORANDUM OF PROGRAMS

July 6th

Mr. Dlos Grant, a very well informed philatelist of many of his most favorite countries, will present his specialized collection of bank note issues of the United States. It has been reported that Mr. Grant has made a particularly careful study of numeral and other cancellations on bank note issues. Knowing Mr. Grant for the thoroughness with which he does things, we feel very sure that members will have a real treat in store for them on July 6th. A large turnout of U. S. specialists is expected for this meeting.

July 20th

We are particularly happy to announce that Mr. Julius Westfall has kindly consented to present items of his vast collection of U. S. Proprietaries at our July 20th meeting. Old Timers know Julius very well and unhesitatingly say that his collection is one of the finest in the country. Mr. Westfall lives on his estate in the suburbs of the City of Collet and is making this special trip to Chicago for the particular benefit of members and friends of the Chicago Philatelic Society. We urge all members, whether they have a direct interest in U. S. Proprietaries or not, to be present at this meeting, for an opportunity to see such fine material is not given to them very often.

A number of experts in U. S. Proprietaries, residing in Chicago, are expected to attend and participate in a discussion following the talk by Mr. Westfall. Mr. Westfall will be the guest of the Chicago Philatelic Society for dinner preceding the meeting and all are invited to join. The dinner will be held in the main dining room of the Atlantic Hotel at 6:00 P. M.

DIGGING INTO THE PAST

(Continued from page 1)

We have received a note from Mr. C. D. Reimers, C. P. S. No. 123A stating he was dealing in stamps around 1893 in Evanston, Illinois and now at Fort Worth, Texas.

— Last Call for 1943 Dues —

Those members who have overlooked paying their dues for last year please send them in, as the dead line has been reached and you are in danger of losing your membership in this old and honorable society.

C. P. S. NOTES

By Operator 51

There is a rumor going the rounds that Ben Reeves was seen downtown Saturday June 17th.

Mr. B. H. Heide was present at the June 15th meeting with his usual donation of cigars and cigarettes which were enjoyed by all.

Mr. Cyrus F. Adams was present at the June 15th meeting. We were glad to see his health improving and hope he may be able to attend many more meetings.

President Schulze just returned from a trip to California in time for the meeting.

Mr. Thomas A. Mathews will leave shortly for California on a business trip.

Alfred Diamond was present at the Board of Directors meeting of June 15th.

The following letter was seen in the Chicago Tribune:

"Chicago June 1, Today I received the shock of my life when I went to mail a package to my boy in service. I needed 20 cents in stamps and was given four 5 cent stamps with the red flag of Albania spread almost across the entire surface. Just what is this country coming to? Mrs. H. V."

I just read a letter from Col. McGill recognizing receipt of C.P.S. Christmas Greetings.

His address is changed. Col. W. F. McGill, Jr, 363rd Inf., A.P.O. 91, % Postmaster, New York.

We are always glad to hear from a member in the armed services.

RECENT MEETINGS

1373rd MEETING APRIL 18, 1944

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The 1373rd meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Schulze at 7:45 P. M. at the Atlantic Hotel on May 18, 1944.

Absent: Diamond and Steindler.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following be elected to membership:

THOMAS A. MATHEW.

JOHN W. BESCH.

W. ARTHUR McKINNEY.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following applications be referred to the membership committee and posted in the News:

F. R. HAYWORTH

474 Ridgewood

Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

Sponsor: W. E. POTTER.

EDMUND A. ANDREWS

4816 W. Hutchinson.

Sponsor: W. E. POTTER.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following bill be paid:

Atlantic Hotel.....\$10.00

Mr. Stuart was appointed acting editor with Potter as his assistant during the temporary release from his duties of Tony Russo so that he might devote all of his time to Central Federation matters.

The meeting adjourned at 8:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

1373rd MEETING APRIL 18, 1944

REGULAR MEETING

The 1373rd regular meeting of the CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY was called to order by President Schulze on May 18, 1944 at the Atlantic Hotel at 8:25 P. M.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with. There were twenty-one members and nine visitors present.

Mr. Stuart announced that the meeting of June 1, 1944 will be in honor of the Polonus Philatelic Society and Jankowski would be the speaker.

The meeting adjourned at 8:35 P. M.

The meeting was then turned over to Elmer Stuart who introduced Major Max Johl who gave a very fine talk on Presidential Cancellations and also exhibited his very fine collection.

Also present at the meeting was Stanley Ashbrook, one of the honorary members of the society.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary

1374th MEETING JUNE 1, 1944

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

The 1374th meeting of the Board of Directors of the CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY was called to order by President Schulze on June 1, 1944 at 7:45 P. M. at the Atlantic Hotel.

Absent: Diamond.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the application of Arthur E. Burke, 139 W. 76th St., Sponsor Alfred Diamond, be referred to the membership committee and posted in the news.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following bills be paid:

C. P. S. NEWS for May\$15.00

C. P. S. NEWS for June\$16.00

It was moved by Kirshbaum, seconded by Potter and carried that the Board recommend to the membership that the club hold its annual exhibition in the fall.

The meeting adjourned at 8:05 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

1374th MEETING JUNE 1, 1944

REGULAR MEETING

The 1374th regular meeting of the CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY was called to order by President Schulze on June 1, 1944 at 8:20 P. M. at the Hotel Atlantic.

There were 23 members and 5 visitors present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as corrected.

Elmer Stuart announced that the Speaker for the June 15th meeting would be Charles F. Meroni who would also present parts of his extensive collection of the United States Postal Issues.

Mr. Kirshbaum reported that the College has been coming along very fine and that the final session would be held June 14th.

A letter from the Austin Philatelic Society was read wherein they accepted the invitation of the Chicago Philatelic Society to participate in the annual quiz.

It was moved by Stuart, seconded by Steindler and carried that the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the club hold its annual exhibition in the fall, be approved.

The meeting adjourned at 8:45 P. M.

Mr. Elmer Stuart introduced Mr. Lester Janowski, a member of the Polonus Society, who gave a very interesting talk on the stamps of Poland.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

At the June 15th meeting Colonel Schroeder gave a very interesting talk on the U. S. Private Proprietaries and also showed part of his large collection.

New Applications for Membership

W. Almlof, 216 W. Waller Ave.

Proposed by W. G. Strait.

Ed. L. Meisenbach, 3916 N. Mozart St.

Proposed by W. G. Strait.

Edwin R. Schueler, 4905 N. Albany Ave.

Proposed by W. G. Strait.

Paul Joseph Surjan, 1101 Marion St., Joliet, Illinois.

Proposed by Elmer Stuart.

New Members Admitted

F. M. Hayworth, Edmund A. Andrews, Arthur A. Burke.



17

WILLARD OTIS WYLIE

December 25, 1862 --- November 30, 1944

The Hiongo False Postmark

ON 10 CENT 1869 AND OTHER STAMPS

By Stephen G. Rich, S. P. A. 6280



The title of this article may excite and vex some who have early U. S. stamps used at the postal agencies in Japan in the period of 1869 or 1870 to 1874. However, my purpose is simply to point out the facts and situation involved. It would be most pleasing to have someone more widely informed, bring in further evidence, whether it supports or negates the conclusions here stated.

What is said here has no bearing upon the postmarks or usage at any Japanese port except Hiongo (also spelled Hiogo). Nothing is said or implied about these. Nor does this article investigate the well known and genuine Hiongo U.S. postmark, a single circle metal handstamp in block lettering, with date in center. This should not be confused with the more or less similar Japanese rubber handstamp.

Hiongo, a port in Japan near Osaka and Kobe, was, relatively to these towns, far more important eighty years ago than it now is. It was then an equal of them in trade and importance, and perhaps of more consequence than either of the two named. The United States maintained a postal agency of some sort there from presumably about 1870 until the discontinuance of all such agencies of the U. S. in Japan, at the end of 1874.

For years there have circulated around among stamp people copies of

the 10 cent 1869 stamp off cover, with a cancellation of a double circle style, approximately 19 millimeter diameter inner circle between 9 and 10 mm. diameter, dateless, and worded in fairly regularly-made Roman capitals, "HIOGO" above and "JAPAN" below.

One cover, presumed and even reported to have this cancellation, was in the Knapp collection, dispersed in 1941. A photograph of this cover does not bear out the claim, but rather indicates that a broad circle mark, crudely cut in cork and showing irregularities which at two points faintly resemble the letter J and N, was used. This cover, from Hiongo to England via the United States, can hardly be deemed a specimen of the same cancellation. The writer of the letter dated it "Hiogo 18 Mch 71" in one corner of the envelope front. It bears a pair of the 10 cent 1869 stamps, with no evidence that they have been illegitimately added by any faker apparent from the photograph.

Illustration 1 shows the postmark on the off-cover stamps; illustration 2 that on the Knapp cover.

Illustration 1 is taken from the magazine *Postal Markings*, No. 67, of January 1937, in which this mark was illustrated among a group of fake cancellations used by the late William Hale, a well known counterfeiter of a previous generation. Imprints of his counterfeit cancellers

were secured when his estate was being settled, and the Postal Markings illustration is an unretouched photo of the imprint. The present picture is a careful tracing of the picture in Postal Markings, pieced out from careful observation of the occasional off-cover copies seen at stamp exhibitions in collections of choice covers and pieces.

Indeed, what few pictures, whether photos or drawings, have appeared of the supposed genuine postmark, rather emphasize the agreement with the characteristics of the Hale faking handstamp. Letter characteristics (especially curved J, curved H, narrow first O, slightly italic final N in Japan, curved H, tapering I) place and extent of ovalization, breaks in the circles, all agree. Careful checking of pictures not agreeing in all these points, such as that in Hatcher's article in the 1941 Seventh American Philatelic Congress book, shows uniformly that these are not intended as accurate pictures. They are either sketches or memory-drawings.

Emphasis is necessary on the fact that the Knapp cover does not bear the Hiongo double circle mark at all. The broad single circle here used (illustration 2) seems to be a familiar cork of the period. I am under the impression that I have seen it on San Francisco covers of the Bank Note period. There is a complete lack of evidence that this mark was applied at Hiongo. In fact, the Knapp cover shows every sign of having been taken by some trans-pacific passenger to San Francisco and having been mailed there.

The Knapp cover demonstrates just one point. It shows that 10c 1869 stamps presumably were in Hiongo and as late as March 1871. The date of establishment of the Hiongo agency might be thought to have some bearing on whether such a condition was possible—but with

this cover in existence, the need to explore that aspect of the case ceases to be in point. Repeated inquiries to the proper division of the Post Office Department at Washington, by several persons, have failed to secure any information about the Hiongo postal agency.

In Postal Markings No. 64, October 1936, this double circle Hiongo mark is illustrated and reported as occurring on not only the 10c 1869 off cover, but also on the 10c grilled 1867 (No. 96 of Scott), and the 2c and 3c 1869. Mr. Jack Goldstein, of the Navarre Stamp Company, has shown me, in October 1943, a damaged copy of the 1 cent 1869 with this same double circle cancellation.

The 6 cent 1869 is known with this cancellation. Two copies showed up in late 1943: one in lot 583 of Irwin Heiman's sale December 15, 1943; the other as lot 119 of Harmer Rooke's sale December 6, 1943.

The 3c, 15c, and 24c of 1869, used together on a cover from Osaka to Yokohama, with this cancellation, are reported by Colson in his 1929 booklet on the Duckwall Collection, page 28. Date not given.

A similar cover, travelling this same route exactly, but with the 3c only, and this cancellation, is reported by Colson in the same locus. This cover, now owned by R. J. Mechin, has been lent me by courtesy of Mr. Mechin, and is before me as this article is given its final rewriting. It is a folded business letter of July 15, 1870, from Osaka to Yokohama, from one German firm to another, in German. The Hiongo double circle, tying stamp, is the only postal mark on it. (See Collectors Club Philatelist, Jan. 1932, page 13.)

The Mechin cover offers the most damning evidence against the genuineness of cancellation. The strike is clear enough for all characteristics save the letter J to show up; the ink has patina or surface

texture of modern matte-effect printer's ink. But the stamp itself is thinned in the center—showing clearly when the letter is unfolded and held to the light. The thinning is exactly the same in size and location as found on so many stamps that have been in juniors' collections in the days before large and peeling hinges were used. A rectangular spot about 5x5 mm. is thinned in the center. What may be traces of a removed light cancellation show on two or three perf. teeth on the right edge.

Walter S. Scott has told me in 1943 that he once had a 30 cent 1869, off paper, with this same cancellation.

The varying rates for covers of apparently same date and same distance and route, together with the fact that unexpected values such as the 15c, 24c, and 30c occur thus postmarked, points very suspiciously to the entire lot being the work of one faker. We do know that William Hale had the device for faking or counterfeiting this mark. That he used it is stated to have been reported by F. L. Coes with full circumstances, but the locus has not been found.

Apparently the 10 cent rate was the correct one for mail from such outlying postal agencies to the U. S. in this period. The 20 cent rate on the Knapp cover also appears to be the correct one for a letter from San Francisco to England in this same period. If any reader cavils at this last statement, let him also consider the probability that this may have been an overweight letter, with double postage required. The creases on parts of the Knapp cover seem to show that it contained a very fat enclosure.

The following facts seem to me sufficient to cause a more than reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the double circle postmark, reading "HIOGO JAPAN" and attributed to Hiongo at this period, found mostly

on 10c 1869 stamps off cover:

1. The fact that it occurs on such a curious array of stamps: 10c 1867, 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 24c, and 30c 1869, many of which might hardly have been expected to be used on mail from Hiongo.

2. The fact that the two known covers differ so strikingly.

3. The fact that the half dozen copies of the 10c 1869 with it, which I have seen, are in no two cases of the same shade of color. The range of tints or shades is quite beyond the variation we find within one sheet or within one run of printing of the stamp.

4. The cancelling ink on the Navarre Stamp Company's one cent 1869 stamp does not resemble in character, in surface patina, etc., the inks found on other 1869 issue cancellations. I have a strong suspicion that it is, in fact, black rubber-handstamp ink of a modern sort. The way in which it spreads into gobs at certain points is curiously similar to that found whenever rubber-handstamp ink is used with a wood or metal device. The ink on the Mechin cover and the two 6c items seen in 1943 does not resemble that on any 1869 cover in my own North Jersey cover collection, but seems to be of a more modern type. When I did the tracings of this and other Japan uses of U. S. stamps from the Hughes collection, in 1936, I did not notice this point, and in fact was not aware of there being any question of the authenticity of this mark.

5. The known genuine Hiongo postal agency cancellation on U. S. stamps, a large single circle, is a regular metal device, struck with the proper ink of the period. It is known on 1873 Continental Bank Note Company stamps. It also reads "Hiogo." There seems to have been a rubber handstamp at a still later date, with this spelling, but used at the Japanese post office in that city.

6. Without exception, the stamps bearing the Hiongo double circle cancellation seem to be poorly centered or damaged copies. This points pretty definitely to the purchase of poor condition unused copies by the faker.

My considered judgment is that the Hiongo double circle on U. S. stamps is almost surely not a genuine cancellation, but probably always the work of the late but not lamented William Hale. We still lack anything to indicate that a real cancellation of this shape and reading existed. What we have is, therefore, not a counterfeit, but a fake. I would be exceedingly glad to have some informed reader illustrate and describe, in this magazine, any other cover with this mark, if it exists. Such a cover might, of course, itself be a faker's product. The various features of it that would or would not point to its character as genuine, might well be emphasized.

The Meehin cover and the Duck-wall cover with three values of 1869's are of course genuine stampless covers, carried by private messenger outside the mail, and only the affixing and cancelling of the stamp is false. This is the type of illegitimate work we may expect, if any other cover turns up and is shown to be bad.

If evidence exists to disprove my results as herein, its publication would be most welcome. A strictly objective presentation, as here attempted.

Unless definite evidence can be made public that there was a genuine Hiongo double circle mark, quite clearly all listings of this cancellation should vanish from the U. S. Catalogue. A note that the one formerly listed is now known to be false, might well appear at each proper point, for at least a few editions.



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Hiongo, Japan On U. S. Stamps

Some Further Information and New Understanding

By Stephen G. Rich



No. 1



No. 2



No. 3

In the S.P.A. Journal of February, 1944, an article by me sums up what I know about U. S. stamps of the 1869 issue and those immediately before and after, with presumed cancellations of "Hiogo, Japan." Hiongo was spelled "Hiogo" in those days; and then was a port of coordinate rank with Osaka and Kobe. Today it has been hopelessly overshadowed, and is in fact, not even a separate port but quite a subsidiary portion of Osaka.

In that article, the points made are:

The double circle "HIOGO JAPAN" cancellation without date, found on U. S. stamps and on one cover with U. S. 3c 1869, is a fake, the work of the late William Hale. (Illustration 1)

The famous "Knapp Cover" from Hiongo with a pair of 10c 1869 stamps, is apparently O. K., but was not cancelled at Hiongo, does not bear the Hiongo double circle but a well known San Francisco killer, and apparently was not put into the mails till it reached the U. S. en route to England. The cancellation is shown here (Illustration 2).

In the sale of the Gibson cover collection, New York, June 14 and 15, 1944, two of the covers mentioned in the February article were among the pieces sold. The Knapp cover, just mentioned, was lot No. 454, and went for \$30.00; buyer not known as a dealer executed his bid.

The other cover is the one "from Osaka to Yokohama" with the 3c, 15c and 24c 1869 used on it. This now turns out to be from Hiongo, not from Osaka, and the date within is April 11, 1871. This is the cover that was in the Duckwall collection.

The cancellation on this is neither the false HIOGO JAPAN double circle, nor the circular killer found on the Knapp cover. It is a cork, as shown here (Illustration 3). Tying two of the stamps to cover, in addition to the black cork, is one edge of a red circle postmark, of which only two poorly struck letters show on the cover. This pair of letters might be MA, NA, WA, but are not definitely identifiable by themselves. Another entirely illegible letter shows at some distance from them, within this mark. Tentatively, I guess that it is the U. S. "YOKOHAMA JAPAN" postmark. The cover is inscribed "per 'Oregonian,'" in manuscript, as part of the address. Backstamps do not duplicate either the partial red mark or anything else on front.

As I examined the cover, its contents did not give any clue as to why it should have taken 42 cents in postage. Holding the piece up to strong transmitted light did not disclose any signs of previously-hinged stamps used for faking.

This cover went for \$400.00, a price

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GAYDOS

P. O. BOX 123

KENOSHA, WIS. 

which indicates that quite likely the buyer was unaware that the cancellation is clearly not done at Hiongo. It went to an unidentified book bidder. The 42-cent rate is still an unsolved puzzle.

What we now have in the way of additional information does not change the conclusions of the February article. The new knowledge does set before us these two facts:

First: the 1869 issue stamps were on hand in the U. S. agencies in Japan or at least some of them, as late as April 1871.

Second: There is still no evidence that any 1869 issue or earlier stamps were actually cancelled at the Hiongo agency. The two known covers attributed to Hiongo, both have cancellations definitely not identified with Hiongo in any way, and one of which is clearly a well known one of San Francisco.

The new information does not change anything previously stated, but merely makes me even more sure that the "HIOGO JAPAN" double circle is a falsification — a forgery in the real sense: not a counterfeit, because it does not imitate anything that existed, but a real fraud.

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Yokohama.

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Gnaden Frau Thorel!

Minne u. Osacca gabschreiben Sie
für Frau Spahn, das ich die Befragung in dem
zu für mich ganz geeignet. Für den Fall also, daß
die ich mich anstellen lassen, will ich mich einreden
lassen, daß ich mich ziemlich pflanzte Uebungszeit
lassen, bei Gütschow's Logion, die Münzen mit
verfügen, mich sehr gut einrichten & sparen für
die Reise: den üffentlich dankbar sein.

Kudaffski & Frau übrigen Einkommen
lassen die Befragung & werden persönlich,
die verfügen Mauer sind zu sein.

Yarn 242. Box 133, Grey Shirts p. 2. 96
(in 407.)
man am Platz für die markteilig; die Befragung
u. Tokohama wollen für die Jugendzeit nicht einlassen.
Man findet indessen einen Leisten in Folge der
Shanghai's Notizungen.

Lumpen, Kniffler & C, Schultze Reis & C
^{Handel}
nygorsion, für die Gütschow & C. Die Lumpen
kommen u. Osacca & sind pflanz; das nungeln
werden ich so sehr vergeblich, daß es ganz Kniffler
ist. Unter Kniffen werden mich zu einem wissen
lassen. Gütschow sagt, der Export bezieht sich nicht
mehr wegen der pflanzten Qualität die Mauer
in

in New York durchschickte mir den Text eines Briefes.
Wenn wir nicht als die einzigen für uns selbst bekamen
dann eine Reform auf Japan zu haben.

H. Richter findet es sehr merkwürdig, dass Crosbie
& Blackwell's Briefe an die Amerikaner in Amerika und
Morton's Briefe an die Amerikaner lassen, die für
den Japan mit folgenden Briefen hat ca 25-30 U.
Amerika sind.

Heinrich Hougham wird sehr natürlich bald nach
Kauf werden. Richter zeigt mir einen Text
den etwas gewöhnlich, auffallend deutlich zu sein zu sein
& sehr feines Aufmerksam & Tugend zu sein
(zu sein) bewiesen. Eine Erklärung der verschiedenen Texten
wird.

Briefe an die Japaner, Japaner Briefe
an Morton, Crosbie & Blackwell werden sehr wohl
bekommen, wenn wir nicht bald den Briefen an
den, als die einzigen Briefe, die in Japan
und etc. & nicht Richter, die wir nicht
bekommen und den einzigen Briefen an
den Japaner sehr wohl steht: "Was wir nicht
haben?" Wir müssen nicht sein, Japan
zu bekommen, die wir nicht zu sein sind z. B. Holz,
Oel, Eisen, Wasser etc. — Richter wird
nicht die Briefe an Japaner Briefe
Briefe etc. an. Hahn etc. den Briefen an
Amerika

mitteu nanzsien.

J. H. Neuenhies & Co. Anstrichs. 6

Wann man nanzsien, so die Gallien
in Gmünd ~~der~~ so von allen vordem den Kung
geben, singulen Korten vief miltlich inidat
Lafflich sind. — Das Lant ist inidat nur
klein & sind die Korten nief zu luffen, so
ist vief nief milt inidat inidat.

Bennand'6 Lant Kirschen pflanz.

do Girtenen. Nun Kuntung

Orange Bitter & Scotch Whiskey nanzsien.

Paul Gutschan gnsien am 18^{ten} von Taka
hama.

Mit Anstehen Gmünd & der Litten, die Pflanz
Gmünd nanzsien. Till'6 pflanz Lant & vief
nanzsien. Mit Gmünd, die mit Kuntung
pflanz zum pflanz lufft, gntlich nanzsien
nanzsien zu milt, miltlich

inidat
Lewewap

A.P.S.



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S. KELLOGG STRYKER

Sept. 25, 1944.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
434 S. Grand Ave.,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

Can I ask you to do me a favor to tell me how you like the enclosed cover? It is offered to me, and I have to make my mind up in a few days as to whether or not I want it. I have examined it carefully, and it looks all right to me.

If you look in the Knapp's sale catalogue lot #1449 is very similar. Don't lose too much time on it, but would appreciate your telling me if it is good.

With many thanks and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Bob

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 100 Henry Court

Sept. 27, 1944.

Mr. Robt. Laurence,
7 East 42nd St.,
New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Bob:

Herewith your 12¢ 1851 bisect cover. In my opinion, the cover is genuine in every respect, because no faker would know enough to make an item like this, as I will explain.

In the first place, the New York markings show several things. First, that the split was not recognized as paying the postage at New York and second, that the letter was a single rate.

Regarding the latter, this is important in considering the possibility of a substitution.

The officials of the Vanderbilt Line insisted that the U. S. postage be prepaid on all mail accepted by them for transmission to New York, hence there must have been some sort of stamps on this letter. The marking certainly indicates that a bisect was used and that it was not recognized when the letter reached the N.Y. P.O., as the letter was rated as a ship letter "into New York" - the rate being New York to West Chester - unpaid - 5¢ plus 2¢ ship fee. Thus you will note as stated that the damaged stamp was not recognized as paying the rate or any part of a rate.

At first thru error it was rated as 6¢ due, probably by an inexperienced clerk, but this was crossed out and ~~rate~~ of 7¢ marked as due.

Another point is this. On certain trips from S.F. to N.Y. the 12¢ bisects were recognized on mail but a ruling was made and mail by later trips which had bisects were rated as your cover.

For example, the mail by this particular trip left San Francisco on the Vanderbilt steamer, the "Brother Jonathan" on Thursday, September 1st, 1853. At Nicaragua a connection was made with the Atlantic side steamer, the "Northern Light." This ship docked at New York at 1 A.M. on Sept. 25, 1853, and mail carried by this ship was deposited in the N.Y. P.O. on that date. Letters which had "bisects" were rated as entirely unpaid and were treated as "Ship Letters." In my record, I have photographs of a number of covers carried on this trip.

I am enclosing a photograph of a cover in the collection of Harold Carhart. This cover came to me from a "find" and I passed it on to Harold. It was never in the hands of any dealer or professional.

#2. Mr. Robt. Laurence, Sept. 27, 1944.

I know positively that this cover was never subjected to any monkey-business. In this case, the postal clerks at N.Y. simply ignored the split. In the case of your cover they were kind enough to tie the split to the cover.

If you have a copy of Wiltsee's book, "Gold Rush Steamers" you will find an illustration of a similar cover on page 332 - cover #20. This cover has a split but it is tied to cover with the two-line "Steam - Ship," but the bisect was not recognized as the letter (to Rochester N.Y.) was rated "Ship 7cts," the same as yours.

I also refer you to my One Cent Book, Vol. 2 - page 267, Fig. 51P.

One more point. I have insisted that the rectangular markings, "Via Nicaragua - Ahead of the Mails," were not applied by the Steamship Company or by any employees of the Company, but rather by individuals who "collected" mail in San Francisco. Wiltsee, in his writings claimed the former. The marking on your cover is in Red, whereas on the Wiltsee cover, the "Via N" is in blue.

It is quite possible that the Nicaragua S.S. Company, furnished these handstamps for "Mail Carriers" to put on mail to be sent by the Nicaragua Route.

I think that you will agree with me that your cover is perfectly genuine in every respect.

With best of regards, I am

Cordially yours,

An Original Find of PRISONER OF WAR COVERS

By FRANK A. HOLLOWBUSH

THIS is the story of a find of prisoner-of-war covers that took over forty years to complete. That any of these covers still exist, as such, is solely due to two interventions of fate. I do not know today if the few that still remain were typical of the many more in the original find yet they have been accepted by Hugh Clark as a listing basis for three new additions to the 1945 editions of his catalog of "United States Stamps Specialized" under Confederate States. They are under catalog numbers 203, 204 and 205, "On Prisoner's letters."

One of a boy's first ambitions after starting a stamp collection is to make a great stamp find. I was no exception when I started "saving stamps" in 1899.

I was given permission to search an old family trunk which was in an upstairs room in our stable. It had excited my curiosity because it had once belonged to my late foster grandfather, Joseph L. Parry and his French wife, and earlier stories of his life as told to a small child still lingered in my mind. There were tales of his experiences as a gold miner in California in 1849 and later at Deadwood, Dakota. There were other stories of how, as a Union Naval officer in the Civil War, his ship was wrecked off Cape Hatteras in the early days of that conflict; of how he was captured by the Confederates and confined at Salisbury, N. C. prison and later exchanged in the fall of 1862. To my earlier hope that this trunk might contain scalps and pistols, a new thought was now added: "it might contain stamps."

The thrill of that search lingers with me even after 40 years. There were neither pistols nor scalps, but there were stamps. Some were on envelopes with illustrations of soldiers and battles, and there were Confederate stamps on coarse brown envelopes. The joyful task of yanking off the stamps started then and there.

Here fate first intervened; for at this point I was called to the house. Slamming down the lid of the trunk over the remaining letters, I left the stable with my new stamps



Figure A



Figure B

stuffed in a pocket most likely already bulging with marbles, chewing gum, or the usual treasures that fill a boy's pocket.

Later came the disappointing work of cataloging "the find." I used an early 20th-Century edition of Scott's catalog. The 1861 "one centers" cataloged at a few cents each; the Confederate stamps were somewhat better, but those 1861 three-cent values were a great disappointment. My "Imperial" stamp album still lacked any stamp cataloging over \$5. Because the trunk held no recognizable treasure I lost interest in it for several years.

About five years later, I was searching for an 1861 "three cent pink" and had an idea that the Parry trunk might have some "pinks" on its remaining envelopes. The search was resumed. It was many years even after the second search before I began to appreciate stamps on original covers. Thus in the search for those three cent pinks fate again intervened. This time, for some reason I took out all the remaining covers and "filed" them in a candy box, there they remained half forgotten, some for around 20 years and the balance until May, 1944.

Yes, there had been one "Pink."



Figure C



Figure D

It later received the valued "O.K." of Percy Doane, Elliott Perry, and George Sloane. Except for this cover, none of the rest, including the seven prisoner-of-war letters herein described, have ever been shown to any collector. They have never been out of the possession of the family. They are to me a "real find," and it is hoped that their description in this article may add something to the general knowledge of this branch of philately.

The Prisoner-of-War Covers

These seven covers span the period between February 13 and July 29, 1862. The writer believes that two or three of them are probably the earliest known prisoners' letters of the Civil War. Their philatelic value is further enhanced by these facts:—(1) None of the Confederate stamps on them are cataloged for such usage in either the 1944 Scott's United States Specialized, or in the latest edition

(1937) of The Dietz Confederate States, catalogs. (2) They form a continuous series of Prisoner-of-War covers to and from the same prison. With the exception of one cover (not illustrated) all are between Salisbury, N. C., and Philadelphia, Pa. Four show the Old Point Comfort, Va., postmark.

The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America, by August Dietz, informs us that the southern postage rate was raised from five cents to ten cents on July 1, 1862. Why then does the Confederate rate on these covers vary between five and ten cents prior to July 1st? Two of the covers show no evidence of examination by censors, the others show manuscript notations by the censors.

The remainder of the find, which consists principally of patriotic covers, shows Grandfather as Chief Engineer of the U.S.S. *Huntsville*, the U.S.S. *DeSoto*, and the U.S.S. *Adela*. The earliest of these letters from him is postmarked, "New York, Nov. 15, 1862." Thus his release from the prison took place sometime between July 29th and November 15th, 1862. The last war letter is March, 1864. In the interim he was based at Key West, Florida.

Two years ago I gave my Confederate collection to Mrs. Hollowbush, who is a collector, as well as a Southerner by birth. These "Prisoner-of-War" covers are now also a part of her collection.

Descriptions of the Covers

Figure A. From the prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., to his wife, at

UNITED STATES MINT BLOCKS OF FOUR

From a magnificent collection of 20th Century mint blocks we offer, in immaculate condition, the following:

#341.....	\$60.00	#478.....	\$200.00
#422.....	75.00	#479.....	50.00
#423.....	115.00	#480.....	50.00
#440.....	150.00	#519.....	100.00
#460.....	160.00	#545.....	50.00
#461.....	40.00	#546.....	30.00

The above material is not to be confused with ordinary offerings.

THE NEWMARK MATERIAL IS BEING PRICED
AND WE WILL OFFER SEVERAL UNUSUAL
ITEMS NEXT WEEK.

FRED E. S'RENCO

213 W. Fourth St.

Los Angeles 13, California

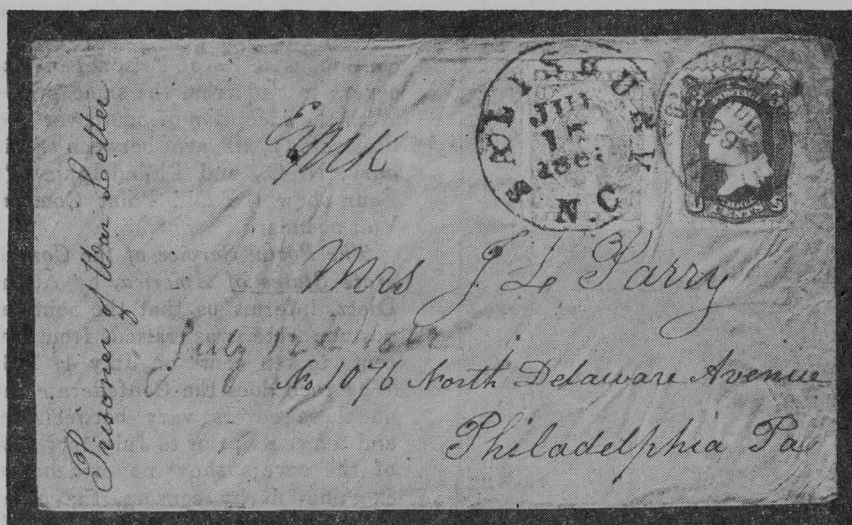


Figure E

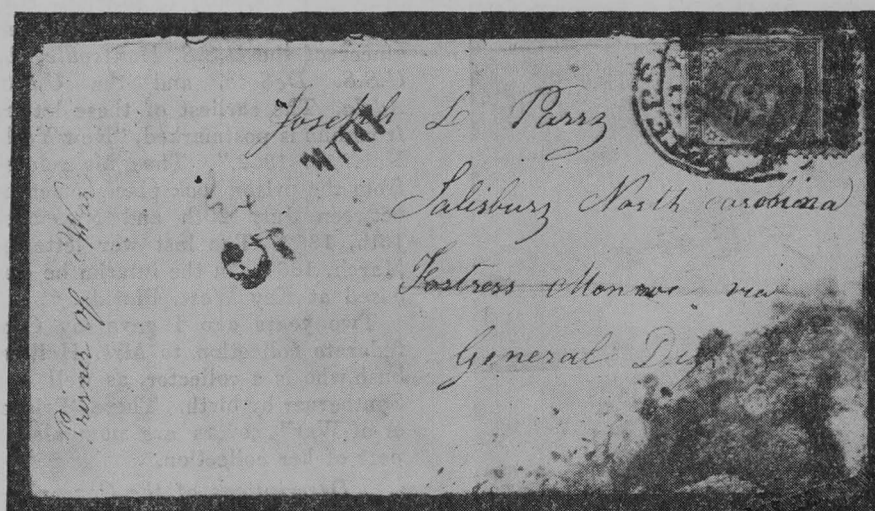


Figure F

LOOK at the RECORD

Al Smith made that expression famous in politics. And it applies equally well to stamps. New issues are coming up. Do you know which are "official?" What they look like? When they came out? What the designs signify?

Answers to these and similar questions are given every month in **SCOTT'S MONTHLY JOURNAL**.

Start your subscription with the September issue. Only \$1.00 for a full year of the kind of information you'll appreciate.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., INC.

1 West 47th Street

New York 19, N. Y.

Philadelphia. Endorsed, "prisoner of war letter" (ink) at left of the cover, and pencil dated, "Feb. 5th, 1862." This is probably the earliest known date of a Civil War prisoner's letter. The wife's custom was to note date letters were written. Further notations are, "Ex 9," (ink), and an almost illegible pencil notation that may be "3 off's." A U. S. 1861 3c rose is tied to the cover by a black postmark of Old Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 13, in a double circle. On the reverse of this cover there is an ink notation, or message, in an unknown hand, possibly added by someone as the letter passed on its way from the prison: "Captain Heffer says that the man that released him released all of the Salisbury prisoners and they will be here next week." Note that U. S. postage only seems to have been paid, and that there is a lapse of nine days between the penciled notation when the letter was written, and the Old Point Comfort postmark.

Another cover, not illustrated, is stampless, addressed to "Mr. Joseph L. Parry, Prisoner of War, Salisbury, N. C.," and franked, "John P. Vere, M.C." Black postmark, Washington, Feb. 21, and blue, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27, 1862, also a blue "5," handstamped. Pencil notation on reverse, "March 28th." (Can this be the date of its receipt?) This cover is described because it is believed to be the second earliest prisoner-of-war cover known to exist.

Figure B. A stampless cover to the prisoner from his wife in Philadelphia. There is no indication of the payment of federal postage. The blue postmark of Norfolk, April 9, 1862, and a blue handstamp, "Paid 5c" in circle, seem to show payment of postage only to the Confederate postal administration. There are two manuscript notations, one in ink, "Received Boston 1862," and the other in pencil on the reverse, "April 23" (date of receipt?). Note the inclusion of the words, "A Prisoner of War," in the address.

Figure C. A letter from the prisoner at Salisbury to Mrs. Parry, at Philadelphia. It is the first of the series to show payment of both Northern and Southern postage. Penciled date of the enclosure, "April 23, 1862." Two single 5c blue Confederates, Scott's No. 203, are tied to the cover by black cancellation, "Salisbury, N. C., Apr. 25, 1861." It is a curious fact that the year date of all the Salisbury postmarks is shown as "1861," seem

(Continued on Page 460)

Prisoner of War Covers

(Continued from Page 448)

ingly evidence that the postmaster lacked an "1862" logo. A U. S. 3c rose is tied by "Old Point Comfort," postmark dated "May 4," in black. This time it took eight days to reach the Union lines. The cover shows a manuscript inscription, "prisoner of war letter," at the left, and the censor's endorsement, "Ex'd," both in ink. Had the ravages of war by late April, 1862, caused the suspension of the part-way "franking privilege" of prisoners' letters, or was such a termination due to the lack of a reciprocal courtesy by one or the other side on incoming prisoners' mail? Incidentally, this is one of the covers showing my unsuccessful effort long ago to yank off a "Rebel" stamp for that old Imperial album.

Figure D. Unlike the previous cover, the Confederate postage on this letter was only five, not ten, cents, yet it travelled, like the other, from Salisbury, to Philadelphia. It also shows that the prisoner possessed Union stamps, because the Salisbury postmark of June 25, 1861, ties both the Confederate 5c blue, No. 203, and the U. S. 3c rose, No. 65. It is the only postmark on the latter stamp. Like all the covers from Salisbury in this lot, it is endorsed "Prisoner of War Letter." The enclosure, according to the penciled notation, was dated June 14, 1862. Censor's marking in pencil, "Ex N K." On the reverse of this cover is a blue offset of a Baltimore, Md. postmark with illegible date. This offset postmark, recalling the

"Received Boston 1862" notation mentioned in connection with the cover shown in Figure B, prompts this question: Did some Prisoners-of-War mail arrive and depart by designated ships to and from specific ports?

Figure E. This is a gem, and a cover that is most likely unique. A beautiful Confederate, 10c rose, Scott's No. 204, is tied by a black, "Salisbury, N. C." postmark, dated July 17, 1861, and adjoining a U. S. 3c dark rose, No. 65, which is tied with the Old Point Comfort, Va., postmark, dated "Jul 29." The enclosure was dated July 12, 1862, showing that it took twelve days to reach the Union lines. "Ex N K" was added in ink by the censor. It is the first prisoner's letter ever reported showing usage of the Confederate 10c rose, an item previously believed to be non-existent.

Figure F. A letter to Mr. Parry, from Philadelphia. Note that the address first included direction, "Fortress Monroe, via General Dix," scratched out somewhere in transit. The letter was first stamped with a U. S. 3c rose of 1861, postmarked Philadelphia in black. Later, a Confederate 5c blue London Print was affixed to the letter, covering the U. S. stamp and was postmarked, "Petersburg, Va., July 29," in blue. A blue handstamp, "Due 5," on the cover indicates the increase in the rate of Confederate postage from 5c to 10c, which became effective July 1, 1862. Censorship is shown by the penciled notation of the examiner, "Ex," and again "Ex WHK." Does the fact that the Confederate stamp was so affixed as to nearly obliterate the Union stamp reflect some of the

increasing bitterness that became more apparent as the struggle wore into the second year?

(Author's Note: Mrs. Hollowbush and the writer wish to express to George B. Sloane, sincere thanks for the benefit of his knowledge of Confederate Postal History and personal interest in our collections. For us both such help makes philately more interesting and worth while.)

Dealer Notes

FRED. E. S'RENCO, of Los Angeles, Calif., writes that he has not been feeling very well for the past sixty days or so, and sometimes has been slow in answering mail as a result. Customers and friends will therefore understand the delay, if they have failed to receive prompt replies from him.

HARVEY DOLIN & Co., 31 Park Row, New York, have released a 32-page price list of first day and first flight covers. It will be sent to interested collectors for ten cents.

K. FATOUILLAH, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., have just issued a 48-page wholesale price list of general foreign, new issues from 1940-44, France, and Free French. It will be sent to dealers free on request.

APPROVALS!!

Over 65,000 varieties

MOSTLY

50% TO 80%
DISCOUNT

prisoners of war letter

3000

CAF



Mrs J L Parry

no 1076 north delaware avenue

Philadelphia Pa

Feb 5, 1862

1862

B

Received
Boston



Mr. Joseph S. Parry
A Prisoner of War
Sailbury North Carolina



4/10 / 6 Z COVER



Mrs J L Parry

April 23 1862

Exd

no 1076 north delaware avenue

Philadelphia Pa

prescribed over letter

Prisoner of War Letter

WM RA



Mrs J L Barry

No 1076 North Delaware Avenue

June 14th 1864 Philadelphia Pa

Prisoner of War Letter

YMK



Mrs J L Parry

July 12th 1862

No 1076 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia Pa

Primer of War

Joseph L. Parry

WTTT

h
57

Salisbury North carolina

Fortress Monroe va

General Dix



THE UNITED STATES COLLECTION,
FORMED BY SIR NICHOLAS WATERHOUSE, K.B.E.

Some Notes with Illustrations—by Frank Godden.

(Continued from Page 118)

THE 1857 issue includes the same stamps as 1851, but perforated 15 to 15½. New values of 24 cents, 30 cents and 90 cents are in addition.

The One cent stamp is found in the same types as in the imperforate issue, as well as a new Type 5. This is somewhat similar to Type 3, but with the side ornaments partly cut away. This stamp with its rich blue colour is a great favourite amongst collectors. The interest in the types and plates makes its study of special interest to the advanced philatelist.

Sir Nicholas Waterhouse has a very fine collection of this value, showing all the types and minor varieties, including mint and used blocks. The best and most interesting piece in my opinion is a superb used strip of three of the very rare type 1a. (see illustration). This piece I believe to be the finest example known of this type with the wide setting of the perforations. Type 1a. comes in the bottom row of Plate 4, and in a few sheets of the earliest printings the perforation was made wider for the bottom row so that a clear margin was left at the top and bottom of the design. A very few single copies showing this wide setting of the perforations are known to exist, and this strip of three which Sir Nicholas



acquired from the late Mr. Dorning Beckton's collection is, perhaps, the most valuable item in the whole collection. There are some singles on and off cover in the collection as well as a pair in the deep blue shade.

Another piece from the 1 cents value chosen for illustration is a block of four on cover from the scarce Type 4 from Plate 1 L, showing two pronounced shifts. The block also has the centre line at right. This line denotes the division between the panes. Used blocks of four of the 1 cent stamp from any type are rare. Only two are quoted in the specialists' catalogue, and these show a valuation of approximately fifty times that of the single copy.

The block illustrated is on complete cover, although only part is shown in the photograph. The stamps are numbers 89, 90, 99 and 100. No. 90 has a slight shift, and No. 100 a strong shift.

I should have mentioned before the first page in this series as it has been skilfully arranged to demonstrate each type. All the copies used are of the most superb state, and the differences in the type easily seen.

A somewhat amusing piece may be of interest to readers. It is a vertical strip of three all showing the cracked plate variety and illustrating the fact that hopelessly bad centering sometimes has its advantages. This piece is so badly centred that it includes a considerable portion of the three adjoining stamps at the left and, thus, though only a strip of three, it distinctly shows the crack running through four different stamps. These are numbers 2, 12, 13 and 23 on the plate.

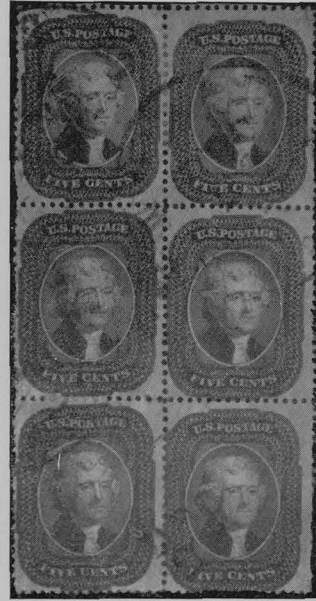
The three cents value forms an extensive series with mint and used. Here is a common stamp in the catalogue but the fine range of shades, types, blocks and postmarks here shown are exceptional. There is an extraordinary amount of interest to be found in the collecting of this stamp with its types and minor plate varieties. Used blocks are rare, and one I admired was a piece of four of Type 2 from the scarce "Plate 10 Series." This has the vertical side lines broken between each horizontal row instead of being continuous as in the case of the Type 2 stamps from the numerous other plates from which this value was printed.

The postmark and cover section of the 3 cents is one that I could spend many hours in describing the interesting points. Here are a few selected at random. Cover with stamp tied with NEW LATONA PACKET STEAMER in oval frame. Wells Fargo with 3 cents stamp cancelled COLLECT in blue. Several postmarks showing use in the Confederate States. A cover with 3c. 1857 marked "HELD FOR POSTAGE." This latter piece illustrates an attempted use of the stamp on September 21st, 1861, after demonetisation. The cover was finally forwarded when a 3 cents 1861 was affixed. The volume is completed with a very pretty series of the stamp used on patriotic covers.

The 5 cents stamp of the perforated issue comes in three types. Type I, with projections at the top, bottom and sides similar to the 1851 imperforate stamp. Type II, projections partially removed at top and bottom. Type III, without projections at top and bottom. The third type is slightly scarcer than the others for the normal colours. Type I has several scarce shades of red-brown and brick-red which are very desirable in well-centred condition. The centering of these stamps plays a very important part in assessing their value. Copies with the design touched on one side by the perforating machine are considerably below the price paid for the well-centred specimens.

All the shades of the three types are shown in this collection with many pairs, strips and blocks. There are two fine blocks of four and six of Type I, cancelled with red and black town postmarks respectively. The block of six is illustrated and has the 1858 year date. The most notable pieces among the Type II series are a used block of four and several fine used copies in the orange-brown shade, some of the latter having scarce postmarks.

This stamp in used strips of three, although very desirable, are frequently met with as they made up a 15 cents European rate. Sir Nicholas Waterhouse has them in a large variety of shades on and off cover. Some of the covers are mounted three on a page, giving little impression of their value. Special covers that caught my fancy were as follows. Strip of three, red-brown, with red grid cancellation. A similar strip in the same shade cancelled with one single town postmark. A cover with a strip of three, pair and single used on a double rate



letter. Many covers with combinations of other values illustrating postal rates for sending to various parts of the world.

The Ten cents stamps have similar interests in the way of types and recuts as in the imperforate series of 1851. One of the most important pieces in the collection is a mint block of four from Plate 1. Blocks showing all four stamps from "Relief A" are only obtainable from the top two rows of the sheet, the third to the ninth rows being from alternate A and B reliefs, and the bottom row



being Type I having the "complete shells." All four stamps in this block (see illustration) are "Relief A" and, although it may seem rather a pity it has a straight edge at top, this is consistent with its being from the top of the sheet. This item was recently purchased from the "Hind" collection. There is a used block of four of the same type with one stamp re-cut at top (3 R.I.).

The covers include strips of all types, one page having three, each with a strip of three Type I with complete scrolls. Another page contains two covers,



one with a strip of three showing two of the rare re-cuts, and the other cover with three strips of three showing no less than three of these re-cuts. This cover is illustrated, and the three re-cuts are, top only, bottom only, and both top and bottom. The pencilled arrows mark two of these stamps. The other is the top stamp of the top left hand strip. They are numbers 64 and 74 L I and 65 L I. The 90 cents rate on this cover is in itself a rarity. In describing this cover, Sir Nicholas in his writing up has concluded with the remark "I am sorry the two adjacent strips are not a block of six, although they formed a block of six in their original state. They were evidently torn apart in strips of three, in the first place, to make up letter rates of 30c., 60c. and 90c."

The Whiting & Co's. Feather River Express, Paid, cover, illustrated, is a very fine item. It was sent from Quincy, California, a mining village in the rockies about 200 miles north east of San Francisco, and ten miles from Feather River. It is dated January 9th, 1858, and the arrival cancellation is Limoges, France, 1st March, 1858. The Whiting & Co's. Feather River Express cover is rare, but it has the added interest in the fact that the two stamps it bears are also scarce. The 10 cents is re-cut at top and bottom 64 L I, the 3 cents is the rare type with double lines at sides as well as top and bottom. This, in spite of the fact that the 10c. stamp is torn, is what I term a "dream cover."

The 12 cents stamp is represented by many fine pages, including mint and used blocks. Among the singles is an example from Plate 1 with the side margin and printers' inscription. Only three or four from this plate are known in this manner.

I have always been specially attracted to the 24c. stamp of United States in this and the following issues. The 1857 series commence with a page of mint shades, including the imperforate variety with full side margin and imprint. A perfect mint copy of the lilac shade is worthy of special mention. This stamp





is hard to find fully mint, and it is interesting to note that of the half dozen or so copies sold as single lots in the recent "Hind" sale, not one of them was described as having original gum.

The first page of used shades includes several with scarce postmarks, such as "Supplementary Mail," "Paid," "19," etc. A strip of four with red grid cancellation is chosen from a page of pairs and strips, mostly with coloured postmarks. There are several pretty "Patriotics" among the covers. One copy on cover shows the earliest known date of use for this stamp. A "Patriotic" bears the stamp neatly tied with the German postmark "AACHEN FRANCO" with frame in blue. The best combination cover is a copy of the 24c. used with 12c. and 3c. stamps addressed to Hong Kong.

There is a fine page of the 30 cents mint, with several stamps showing complete arrow head at bottom. I have chosen a particularly scarce postmark to illustrate from a page of used. This is the "China and Japan Steam Service," in green. The covers of this value are expensive items. An illustration shows one used in conjunction with a 3c. and a pair of 1c., Type I, making up a 35 cent rate to Italy. Another fine envelope has two copies used with a pair of 12 cents and sent to China.

The most unusual piece of the 90 cents is a fine mint block of four (see



illustration). This was another gem acquired from the "Hind" sale and originally came out of the famous "Duveen" collection. There are several mint and used singles and, among the latter, are some with blue postmarks.

(To be continued).

The U. S. One Cent of 1857, Types IA and IC

The Remarkable Waterhouse Strip of Three Acquired by

the NEWBURY COLLECTION

By STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

A. P. S. 2497

News of unusual interest to collectors and students of Nineteenth Century U. S. was announced recently when Mr. S. Newbury of Chicago disclosed that the Newbury collection had acquired the well known Waterhouse horizontal strip of three, One Cent 1857, showing two Type IA and one Type IC (latter uncatalogued). This unique item attracted a great deal of attention when it was shown as a part of the U. S. exhibit of Sir Nicholas Waterhouse of London at the "TIPEX" in New York in 1936, (Third International Exhibition). Further publicity and documentation was given to this rare piece in my book on the "U. S. ONE CENT STAMP OF 1851-1857."



Well do I recall that at the Tipex that I directed Mr. Newbury's special attention to this strip, and remarked to him that so far as I was aware, it was the finest One Cent 1857 piece in existence. Recently when again viewing this philatelic gem in Mr. Newbury's office, he stated that he had never forgotten my praise of this piece, and for years he had kept it in mind as a rarity that he would like to add to the Newbury collection.

THE PERFORATED TYPE IA A VERY RARE STAMP

The desirability of any one cent stamp of 1851-57 depends, first of all, upon the extent to which it shows the full type design. I cannot emphasize this important feature in strong enough terms. If the particular *type characteristics* were destroyed by scissors or perforations, such a copy, in the great majority of cases, is *no longer the original type*, but can only be described as follows: "This stamp was a type —, before the perforations destroyed the type."

For example, consider a 1c 1857 Type III. Such a stamp should show definite breaks in *both top and bottom lines*, together with complete side ornaments. If the perforations cut deep into the top or the bottom of the design, the Type III characteristic no longer exists, hence such a stamp can only be described as above, (according to the damage), or as a Type IIIA.

If we refer to the Catalogue quotation of a No. 40B, the 1c 1857, Type IA, we find a used single listed at \$125.00 and a copy on the cover at \$200.00. *These figures refer to average condition copies*, and not to the few very rare copies which show the *full Type IA*

design as it was on the steel plate, and uncut by perforations or other damage. In other words, with four margins between design and perforations.

In the William West Sale, in April 1943, was a cover with a single copy of the One Cent 1857, Type IA. This copy, almost perfectly centered, shows the full type IA design *intact*, and not touched by perforations. It is one of the finest known United States Nineteenth Century covers, in fact, a real show piece and it is not at all surprising that it sold for over one thousand dollars in the William West Sale. This cover now forms one of the many fine gems in the Newbury collection.

In the Burroughs sale by Kelleher last February, a surprise was sprung when a single off cover copy of the IA perforated, with four full margins, and in superb color and condition, fetched a price of \$2,000.00. However, students of the types and plates of our first one cent stamp were not greatly surprised, because this particular copy has been known to them for many years, being formerly in the well known Allen collection. Mr. Allen paid quite a sum for this rarity as far back as the early nineteen twenties. Here was a single off cover, whereas the Ex-Waterhouse rarity is a horizontal strip of three.

In my book, "The United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-1857," I illustrated this rarity, but the original photograph was not fine and was poorly retouched at the top, so the illustration failed to do the piece full justice. The illustration produced herewith is from a very recent photograph. The marking is "NEW YORK NOV 2."

WHY THE PERFORATED TYPE IA WITH FULL MARGINS IS A RARE STAMP

In order to give readers a true appreciation as to why the Type IA perforated stamp with full margins is a very rare item, I quote from my "*One Cent Book*," Volume One, page 247, as follows:

*"Perforations—*The designs of the six reliefs on the roller (Plate 4) were approximately of the same length, but the short transferring on the plate, combined with the erasures in the horizontal spacings, made the designs in the 2nd to 9th rows inclusive, somewhat shorter than the designs of the top and bottom rows. (Note:—the Type IA comprised eighteen positions, *only*, in the bottom row on Plate 4. No other plate, nor no other rows on Plate 4 furnished Type IA stamps). As a result, when the sheets were perforated, if the perforations *did not* touch the top part of the designs in the top row (Type II), the perforations did cut into the bottom of the designs of these top row stamps. And in addition, it was found that the perforations, with the machine so set, cut into the tops and across the bottom of the stamps in the bottom row. To correct this defect, the machine was reset for the perforating of the top and bottom rows for the first lot of sheets (from Plate 4) run through the perforating machine. This accounts for stamps (in existence) from these two rows which show the horizontal perforations farther apart than found on any stamps coming from the body of the plate. This practice of resetting the machine was not continued for any length of time, but the resetting gave us the only fine copies that are known of the scarce Types II and IA from Plate 4. The length of the design of a IA stamp is 26 mm, whereas the perforations measure between 25 and 25½ mm apart, top to bottom, on stamps from the body of the plate. *A resetting of the machine to 27 to 27½ mm was necessary* to produce a perforated type IA stamp not cut into by the perforations. I consider perforated Type IA stamps that are *not touched by perforations* as the rarest stamps in the 1857 perforated issue. The finest piece that I have ever seen is a horizontal strip of three in the famous collection of Sir Nicholas Waterhouse of London, England." (End of quote).

Doubtless the Catalogue quotation reflects the approximate value of the "*average*" Type IA perforated stamp, (No. 40B), but it can well be appreciated that the "*average*" copy has no relation whatsoever to one of the "*reset*," full margin copies, the superb among such "*reset*" copies being those which show perfect centering and an ample margin on all four sides, untouched by the perforations.

TYPES IA AND IC IN COMBINATION

Again referring to my "*One Cent 1851-1857 Book*," Volume One. On page 234, I furnished a diagram of Plate 4, showing the approximate distribution of the various types on this plate. This diagram shows that of the 20 positions in the bottom row eighteen were Type IA and two were the scarce *uncatalogued* Type IC. This latter, is a sub-type of IA, the difference between the two types being that the lower right ornament, is *incomplete on the Type IC*. (The ornament known as the "RIGHT FULL PLUME"). The two sub-types in the bottom row were plate positions, 91R4 and 96R4.

I never had an opportunity of closely examining the "Waterhouse strip" until after it was acquired by the Newbury Collection, in fact, I was not able to "*plate*" the piece from the photograph used to illustrate it in my book. One can imagine my surprise when examining the item recently, to discover that the plate positions were 94R4, 95R4 and 96R4, the latter stamp (to right in the strip) being *one of the two* scarce Type IC types in the bottom row of Plate 4, hence this remarkable item took on added interest because in reality it is a *combination type strip*, showing *two type IA* and *one Type IC*. It is remarkable that this beautiful strip includes a combination of these two types.

PERFORATIONS RESET

In my book I stated that "a resetting of the machine to 27 to 27½ mm" was necessary to produce a Type IA stamp with the full design not cut into by perforations. I have seen very, very few copies which measured as much as 27 mm from top to bottom, hence in this respect the Ex-Waterhouse strip is most remarkable. Careful measurements show the length to be from 27½ to 28 mm.

EARLIEST KNOWN USE OF THE ONE CENT 1857

The earliest known use of a United States stamp with official perforations is *February 28, 1857*. This is a cover with a 3c 1857, Type I, and used from New York City.

No use of the 3c, Type II, is known before *July 20, 1857*, and no other values of the 1857 issue are known so early. The earliest known use of the one cent value is *July 26, 1857*. This is a cover with a Type II stamp from Plate 2.

Attention is called to the above in order to emphasize one of the unusual features of the perforated Type IA cover, (Ex-West, above mentioned), in the Newbury collection. This cover shows a use from New York City on *August 1, 1857*, and confirms the theory I have long held, that the resetting of the perforating machine occurred on the very first lots of one cents sheets that were perforated and that because of the extreme rarity of the widely perforated top and bottom row copies, the practice of resetting the machine was applied to only a very limited number of sheets.

The Scott U. S. Catalogue gives the earliest use of a 1c 1857, Type IA (Plate 4) as "*July 1857*," and this date is given because a cover is known with a stamp from the same plate (4) used on *July 27, 1857*. However, the Newbury cover, (Ex-West) is actually the earliest known use of the 1c 1857, Type IA.

GORGEOUS COLOR—SUPERB CONDITION

In conclusion I might add that the Newbury strip of three is in the beautiful rich dark blue color which is so typical of the very earliest impressions from Plate 4. The paper is fresh, crisp and white. In fact, this item has just about everything in the way of *superb condition*.

It is indeed nice to know that so famous a rarity is back in America and that it rests in the collection of one who is ever on the alert to advance the very best interests and ideals of American Philately.

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK.

100 Henry Court,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

August 1, 1944.

Press of
The Dietz Printing Co.

109 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia



October second, 1944.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
100 Henry Court,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

I expected a "come-back" from you on my "Premiere Gra-
ure" skit in "Stamps". . .

You see, I got such a kick out o' your knockinghellout-
of the sacred fetishes of Philately that it struck me as the best
way of conveying "my feelin's" in the matter to you--and so I sat
me down and "indited" (the fellow who set the type made me say "in-
dicted! and he'll catchhell for that in the nether world) my time-
ly ditty on "Praymeeaires". . . Shades of John Luff!

But seriously, Stan: That suggestion of a more primitive
way of transferring than per roll, is probably not far off the fact.
I feel sure the work was not done (on that first copperplate) thru
means of a roll. I don't believe Archer had the "apparatus" at that
early date. He was trying to show the Department what he could do in
the way of intaglio engraving, and not caring to show just a single
stamp, he managed in some way to group up a pane of 100 on copper--
a softer and much easier medium than steel for this purpose. While
I should not have written "hammered in"--but instead, suggested, "by
means of vertical pressure" from a flat relief. If he did not have
his transferring mechanism ready for the more accurate work on steel
plates, he had available a number of means of high pressure, and the
relief could easily be sunk into the soft metal by any of these means.
The whole plate is so faultily transferred, that I know something un-
usual was done--some "emergency treatment"--to get something from
which these sample prints could be made. And because the old steelplate
that I possess shows ~~an xxxxxx~~ impressions of the ~~xxxxx~~ relief he made
--possibly this/ impressions is/ from a later relief, made on a roll,
because the well-known "broken lines" are intact, and I think they
"broke" while transferring to the tough copper, because some of the
units on that copperplate show the lines unbroken. . .

Heck! This might make a good story--if I but had the bound-
less patience you possess to dig into these things and prove 'em--
but I "ain't got it".

I've been persuaded to enter some Confederate material in
that "Stampex" Show in Newark this month. I sent 32 leaves, two frames,
selecting only "historically interesting" objects, plus a few unusual
covers. First time I ever sent my Confeds out of the city.

Trust you and the Missus and the youngsters are well, and
that the world is treating you kindly, believe me,

Sincerely:

A REAL "PREMIERE GRAVURE"

By AUGUST DIETZ

NOW that my good friend Stan Ashbrook has effectively and, let us hope, definitely disposed of the 'mystery surrounding the "Premiere Gravures" of 1861, proving to us that they were mere sample stamps, and not entitled to the exalted position accorded them by the catalogers, who tenaciously cling to their idols, I may venture to present the story of a *real* "Premiere Gravure"—a stamp that was at once "sample," "premiere," and regular government issue.

I intend to fill it. We've just got to have a "Premiere Gravure"!

And we have one! It's no less than the Confederate Frame-Line 10 Cents of 1863—until recently the "Mystery Stamp" of this continent.

Now, let's see how it "lines up with the specifications." To begin with, it is a "Sample Stamp"—like the "Premiere Gravures" of 1861.



Archer engraved it before his firm was awarded a contract—just to demonstrate what he could do. Time pressing, he made transfers from his steel relief on copper, instead of steel, and submitted a small quantity of sheets, 100-subjects-to-the-pane, as samples." In the event that his samples were approved, he intended to make up a printing plate of steel, when Hall, the machinist, would complete the press for this purpose. Incidentally, I am nearly convinced that Archer put down on copper his first transfers *by means of a hammer*, instead of "rocking," because practically every unit is imperfectly driven in, and required corrective hand-tooling.

Now we come to the "premiere gravure." I think "premiere" means "first"—and unquestionably this was the first *engraved* stamp of the Confederacy, and would not have been issued had the design not been approved.

The design was approved, and Archer & Daly proceeded to transfer Type I to steel printing plates, in the meantime supplying the Department with impressions from the sam-

ple copper plate until the steel plates were ready for service.

Thus, we see, in its first state it was definitely a "Premiere" and a "Sample," finally "metamorphosing" into a regular government issue.

In earlier years collectors in the South paid little attention to this stamp. The current belief was that the "lines" were there to guide in shearing them apart! But correspondence between H. St. George Offutt and the firm of Archer & Daly, preserved in the "Rebel Archives" in the War Department in Washington, has given us the key to this mystery stamp—the only "Sample—*Premiere Gravure*—General Issue" entitled to the place of honor in catalogs of the stamps of our country.

And thus, I trust, I have "saved our face" and redeemed our right to claim a "praymeeaire," and devoutly hope that Stan will not find an Achilles' heel in these statements.

We've got to have something to live for, ain't it?



I feel impelled to indict this story on purely patriotic grounds, since my iconoclastic friend has knocked the props from under the philatelic temple that housed the only U. S. relics that bore an awe-inspiring, high-sounding foreign name. He has ruthlessly smashed into smithereens the Black Stone in our Kaaba and torn the mask from our sacred fetish—and I am not going to stand for it.

My motives are purely altruistic. I am not hoarding "premieres" and I am not publishing a catalog of mysterious things, but since these *rara avis* have left us, life seems kind o' purposeless—there's an aching void somewhere—an "empty chair"—and, by the Nine Seraphics!

JUST ARRIVED

**CURACAO
RED CROSS AIRMAILS**

Mint \$3.65
Used or on Cover \$3.75

Self-addressed, stamped envelope with order would be greatly appreciated because of shortage of help.

TRIBUNE STAMP CO.
140 Nassau St. New York 7

**OUR 23rd
AUCTION SALE
October 7, 1944**

We sincerely recommend your inquiry. It contains 980 lots including U. S.—Many rarities of 19th & 20th Century incl. items cataloging \$1,500.00.
MINT SHEETS—A varied lot in nice condition.
FOREIGN—Many 19th & 20th sets—some quite rare.
WHOLESALE—300 lots of U. S. & Foreign incl. collections, lots by countries, etc.

We will be glad to send a catalog of this sale and future sales upon your request.

HOBBS STAMP CO.
38 Park Row New York 7, N. Y.

**An Outstanding Collection of
USED AIRMAILS**

(ON and OFF COVERS)

Gem of A California Cover

By THOMAS W. BLINN



We stamp collectors experience a great thrill when we make an unusual find of old covers, especially when among the covers found are such items as the California cover illustrated herewith—a rarity in the catalog (\$600) and a gem to look upon with pride when we turn the pages of our collection. A personal “find,” be it ever so great or small, adds greatly to the zest of collecting.

This particular cover, which will always carry with it the joy of discovery, bears a 10c 1855 Type III (#35B) together with a 5c Local of the California Penny Post Co. (#34L4). The Penny Post stamp covered the postage to the ship *S. S. Cortez*, which ship sailed the West Coast as is indicated by the “per Cortez” in manuscript on the envelope. She belonged to the Nicaragua Line, but did not have a government mail contract. She carried a mail-bag, however, for the convenience of the public.

The *S. S. Cortez* departed from San Francisco on June 30th, 1855, and the mail she carried, of which this letter was one piece, was deposited in the New York post office on July 25th of the same year.

The route this cover travelled is an interesting one, but first, a little about the California Penny Post stamp. Stanley B. Ashbrook in his work, “The United States Ten Cent Stamp of 1855 - 57” notes a cover similar to this and gives much interesting information about this company, which issued both adhesive stamps and corresponding entire envelopes. The “Penny Post” made a regular practice of carrying the mail in California, and making contact with ships by means of which mail could be sent to the East Coast. The “Penny” in the company’s name is purely euphemistic, as the charges varied from two to ten cents per cover. The company’s vigorous days of operation were be-

tween 1855 and 1859 inclusive. It was established by J. P. Goodwin and partners and at first confined its operations to the towns of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville; later expanding to Benicia, Colma, Nevada, Grass Valley and Mokelumne Hill.

Once placed aboard the *Cortez* by the “Penny Post,” this cover went by sea to the Nicaraguan port of San Juan del Sur, from whence it travelled overland about six miles to a small hamlet on Virgin Bay of Lake Nicaragua. It then travelled across the waters of Lake Nicaragua to the headwaters of the San Juan River, and down this river to the Atlantic port of San Juan del Norte—better known today as Greytown. From Greytown it sailed up the Atlantic coast aboard the *S. S. Star of the West*, arriving in New York where it was deposited in the post office on July 25th, and forwarded by regular mail routes to Bridgeport, Conn.

The *Star of the West* belonged to an independent company which operated the route “Outside of the Mail,” across Nicaragua, functioning as a non-contract mail ship, but subject to the regular rates of postage. This was possible under the Postal Regulations of 1855 (Sec. 114) which read: “Upon letters and packets received from master, clerks, or other employees of steamboats, on waters deemed post roads, the persons addressed will be charged when delivered to them the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Dept.”

The cover was found in the trunk of the writer’s uncle and originally belonged to his grandfather. It was amongst some 400-odd mint Civil War Patriotics and we consider it the real find of a lifetime—and an heirloom to boot.

CONFEDERATES AT MILWAUKEE

By GEORGE N. MALPASS

A nicely balanced exhibit of 10 frames was shown at the recent A. P. S. meeting by A. E. Weatherly of Greensboro, N. C.

Specimens of each of the general issues were shown, both unused and used. Perhaps the nicest single piece was a very fine unused pair of the rare “frame-line” ten.

The general issues were also represented on cover and included such items as the 2c lithograph single and strip of five.

Covers included every branch of Confederate collecting. There were college covers and postmarks, official and semi-official envelopes, prisoner-of-war and flag-of-truce letters, etc.

Wallpaper envelopes were represented by several beautiful specimens, and a fine example of a “turned” cover was franked with the 20c green on one side and the common 1863 10c blue on the other—a rare combination.

Patriotics included several portraits of President Davis and a fine specimen of the “Banks County Guards” with the Georgia State seal.

Provisionals and “Handstamped Pairs” were well represented and interestingly written up. Salem, Greensboro, Oxford, Columbia, Chapel Hill, Danville, Petersburg, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans were included in the group.

Last, but not least, frames of Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens were displayed. This representation won a well deserved first award blue ribbon.

Another Confederate exhibit of six frames won second award in this section. It was a specialized showing of the 5c blue typograph by Dr. Hans Nielson of Chester, Pa. Included were off-cover blocks and singles of the London print and various irregularities of the Richmond or local print. There was no distinction made between the local print on *London* paper and the later printings on *Confederate* paper. Most Confederate specialists make a separation at this point and consider the subject as two distinct local printings. Many nice covers were shown with either the 5c or 10c rate of postage. Judging by the number of people who stopped to look at these exhibits, it would seem that Confederates have finally achieved the prominent place they deserve.

★ ★

CORRECTION

Mr. Bert Powell calls our attention to the fact that it was not he, but Myron E. Stenczynski, President of Polonus, who won the special research award at the C. P. S. at Chicago. Thanks, Mr. Powell, we are glad to correct this error and give Mr. Stenczynski the credit he deserves.

GOTHAM GOSSIP

By HERMAN HERST, JR.

One of the newer branches of our favorite hobby is the occupation of "auction agent." These individuals represent auction bidders at the more important sales, many times because the bidder does not trust the one running the sale with his maximum bids. The idea is that if the bid is given an "impartial" representative his full bid will not be used unless it is absolutely necessary. So it works in most cases. The agents perform the further service of inspecting the lots to ascertain that they are as described. The usual fee is five per cent of the total purchased, and often the service is worth far, far more.

The times, however, that the service is abused cannot help but leave an acrid taste in the mouth of the absent bidders if they knew the treatment they were getting. The surprising thing is that there is no attempt to hide this abuse, and those present at many New York auctions, collectors as well as dealers, are in on the open secret.

At the recent Gibson sale at the

Collectors Club were several examples. Not once or twice but several times a lot had actually been knocked down to an auction agent at a price too much below the bid that the representative had on it. Instead of letting the matter rest there, with the party for whom he is bidding receiving a bidding, a request is made of the auctioneer to change the realized price to a higher figure, *sometimes two or three times the figure originally noted as the sale price!*

Of course, when the legitimacy of this act of commission boosting is questioned, it is customary to say that the representative had *two* bids on the same lot, and that as the lower of them was still so far above the price reached on the floor that the bid had to be "jumped." This is usually poppycock. In the first place, an agent cannot represent two persons on the same lot, inasmuch as only one can be the winner. Every court of law in the world has held that no man can represent two opposed parties in any matter, and that rule certainly holds there. Where a representative already has what he feels is a high bid, simple ethics demands that he refuse another bid that cannot possibly be successful.

Another explanation for the "bid jumping" is that the buyer does not wish to buy a lot too cheaply as it thus might give the idea that he is looking for bargains. This is such a lame excuse that it hardly needs debunking here. Show me the man who wants to throw more money into a stamp than is necessary to get it and I'll put him on exhibit.

That this matter isn't one of peanuts can be readily seen when we recall that in some of the recent auction sales where single lots have brought in the high hundreds or thousands, as much as three to five hundred dollars *and more* has been added to the price which the bidder might have been asked to pay for a lot which had already been knocked down to him at the lower price! In the Gibson sale, if memory does not fail us, the extreme was not so large, one lot at which floor bidding stopped at about \$90 being jumped to about \$200.00. The extra \$110 at 5% commission puts an extra \$5.50 in the agents pocket, or about a dollar per word when he says, "Make that two hundred dollars."

There is a need for good, reliable auction agents, and this writer certainly does not want to imply that they do not exist. Almost all of New York's dealers make use of them these busy days when it would be impossible to cover even half the sales that are held. The only suggestion that we would add is that one make sure that the one of whose services he proposes to avail himself will act as *his* agent on the floor, and will not be too willing to pad his five per cent commission by adding 100% or so to the client's purchase price.

Weekly Philatelic Gossip

of Aug 26
1944

Atlanta Ga

Feb 2. 1945

Mr Stanley B Ashbrook
Ft Thomas Ky.

Dear Mr Ashbrook.

Am sending two U.S. stamps
for identification as to type and cancellation.

35 - 10¢ Green Imperforate

54 - 90¢ Blue Perforated

What type is the 10¢ green and by what do
you identify it?

Do you consider the cancellation genuine on
the 90¢

Enclosed is self addressed
envelope for return - Advice charges for
this service.

Yours truly
R. L. Hilbert

1375 Peachtree St

Atlanta Ga

APS 11970

Atlanta Ga

Feb 8. 1945

Mr Stanley B. Ashbrook

Fort Thomas Ky

Dear Mr Ashbrook,

Thank you kindly
for your letter of Feb 7 with advice
on two stamps #35 and #54 which
have been duly returned.

I do not care to sell
the 1860-909 it being the only
cancelled ? copy I own.

Am sending here
with application book and check for dues
\$1.00 "Confederate Stamp Alliance" Appreciate
your sponsoring my name and thank
you again for the opinion on
above stamp

Sincerely yours

R. L. Kilmer

14-26

Feb. 7, 1945.

Mr. R. L. Wilmot,
1325 Peach Tree St. N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Wilmot:

I am returning herewith the two stamps as per yours of the 2nd, with the following comments:

10¢ Green. This is a Type V copy from Plate 2 with the perforations trimmed. This type of stamps from this plate (made in 1859) were never issued "imperforate."

90¢ 1860 - While I am not absolutely sure I am inclined to believe that the cancelation is genuine. I really do not know if there is actually any way to be positive about such a thing. I do know that the European crooks in past years made exact imitations of many of our postal markings, and we had one in New York who used a faked postmark of Philadelphia on many copies of the 90¢ 1860. I can generally tell his work, if the strike is plain enough as he never changed the month and day. The red initials on the back of your copy probably are an indication that the stamp came from Europe. This could therefore mean two things. However, as stated above I am inclined, after a casual examination, to be of the opinion that the copy is genuine.

I am wondering if you would be willing to sell it? I am asking because I have a friend who would like to buy a used 90¢ stamp. There is no fee for the above.

Sincerely yours,

P.S.--Could I induce you to join our "Confederate Stamp Alliance?" Application blank is enclosed herewith.

S.B.A.

The Stamp Parade

By
JED JONES

MARCH 25 and 26, 1944, are interesting dates for U. S. covers; last day of the 2-cent local rate, 6-cent air mail rate, old registration rate; and first day of the new rates. Being a Sunday, March 26 covers will be a mite hard to lay hands on.

The covers showing the 6-cent red air mail stamp eked out by 2 cents in regular postage, till the 8-cent air mail stamp appeared in April, are also likely to be interesting.

Jed was a dite surprised, seeing four circuits from different sales departments recently, including the two major national ones, to find that used 19th Century Europe and unused 20th Century British Colonies had sold the best. Must be a lot of collectors who like those fields. Netherlands and its colonies and most South American countries had sold poorly ("Don't Mortgage the Family Jintey" hint: collect these.) In the U. S. book only the bargains and the "sleepers" had been bought.

If you don't know the term "sleeper", it means a stamp low in price but hard to get or a scarce variety unwittingly offered as a common or cheap one.

Jed regrets to have to differ with Editor Houseworth on a matter. In the July Review, Don praised to the skies a recent book about U. S. 1861 and 1869 issues. The fact is, that there isn't more than one sentence of new matter therein; everything has been previously published by this author and others in 1939 to 1942; and the alleged "solution" of the problem of the 1861 "Premieres" is no solution at all but simply a rash of a useless introduction of confusion in the terms used. The book in question will long stand as an obstacle to real progress in studying these issues, because of its naive statement of unverified assumptions as alleged facts.

In the old days, when German was still a reputable language, the imi-

tations of stamps known as "Postfalschungen" in German, attracted some attention in various quarters. In our own American tongue, we call them "Counterfeits to defraud the postal revenue." They have been made in various countries, but were specially prevalent in Italy in the 1850's and '60's, in France in the 1880's and in Germany in the 1890's. Unlike most counterfeits, they are usually prized philatelic possessions, especially when on cover showing actual use. Owners don't usually exhibit them, giving as reason the dire fear of enforcement of the law which makes their ownership illegal. There were defrauding counterfeits made in this country, of then current 2-cent stamps, in about 1895 and in 1929; and they are real rarities—and it was the stamp trade that brought them to the P. O. Department's attention in both cases and gave the clue that started the G-men on the path that led to catching the makers.

(Continued on Page 25)

ADVERTISING RATES IN THE STAMP REVIEW

\$1.50

per inch per insertion

\$1.00

per inch on six months contract by
which space is used in every issue.

2 cents

per word for classified advertisements.
250 words for \$4.50; 500
words for \$8.50, cash with order.

NEW COMMEMORATIVE STAMP IN ARGENTINA

Amongst the many acts held in Argentina to celebrate the first anniversary of the June 4, 1943, Revolution, special mention should be made, so far as stamp collectors are concerned, of the release of a 5 centavo commemorative stamp on June 4, 1944, and the installation of a temporary post office station at the "First Anniversary of the June 1 Revolution" exposition organized by the government.

The stamp, printed, as usual, at the government mint by the offset process, in the quantity of 20,000,000 copies, bears the same design as that used for last year's set (Argentina's coat-of-arms), except for some changes meant to make it historically correct.

These changes lie in the main in the shape of the oval, the sun and the laurels, and particularly in the way the two branches of laurel cross each other at the top, this making the design an exact copy of the seal (coat-of-arms) used by the general constitutive assembly of the Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata (the name for Argentina at the time) in 1813. As per government's decree of April 24, 1944, this is the country's true coat-of-arms, and should be used as such in the future.

The assembly in question, called at a time when the country's complete independence had not yet been officially proclaimed, first met on Jan. 31, 1813, and took such momentous decisions as the elimination of the Spanish king's effigy from the coins, the abolition of the slave traffic, the institution of a coat-of-arms, and the adoption of the national anthem and of the sky-blue and white flag.

The "First Anniversary of the June 4 Revolution" exposition represented a magnificent display of the many accomplishments in each and every branch of the country's life since the authorities born out of the

THE STAMP REVIEW

revolution went into office a year ago. The postal administration exhibited samples, charts, etc., of the progress made both in the services given the public and in the sanitary and social welfare of the staff, and further offered practical demonstrations of the classification and distribution of correspondence, transmission of telegrams and radiograms, etc.

Arrangements were made, too, for the temporary post office station referred to to handle any letters or telegrams dispatched at the exposition, and to apply thereon either a special handstamp cancellation reading "PRIMER ANIVERSARIO REVOLUCION 4 DE JUNIO—ARGENTINA" (First Anniversary June 4, Revolution), or a machine cancellation reading "EXPOSICION PRIMER ANNIVERSARIO REVOLUCION 4 DE JUNIO—VIVA LA PATRIA!" (Exposition First Anniversary June 4 Revolution—Long live our Country!).

"PRO CARTERO" STAMPS ABOLISHED IN ARGENTINA

Collectors will remember the Argentine government's decision to have a set of semi-postal stamps issued each year as a means of insuring the Christmas tip to postmen.

The decree covering this issue was signed on Dec. 31, 1943, and a few days later—on Jan. 5, 1944—five out of the ten values authorized were released.

Be it due to the issue not offering—because of the many values or the excessive quantity authorized—sufficient incentive to collectors, or because of the lack of interest in the issue on the part of the general public, the fact is that the response to the plan was obviously far from encouraging.

This has led to the government recently revoking the Dec. 31, 1943, decree. Therefore, not only will the remaining five values originally authorized not appear now, but the rep-

etition of the issue every year will not occur.

This is a decision likely to be regretted by many collectors, not only because of the attractive bi-colored nature of the stamps—some of which honored, moreover, men of world wide fame—but because it was an issue destined to break the monotony of individual 5 centavo commemoratives.

—C. H. Prendergast

STAMP PARADE

(Continued From Page 23)

Little Jed notices that they are paying fancy prices for used copies of the 1943 "Flag" 5 cent stamps—almost face. The story is that dealers are piling up stocks, to sell in Europe after the war. It sounds phony to yours truly. We didn't chase the stamps of other countries that show our flag, such as the 1928 Constitution stamps of some 20-odd lands; nor those of Uruguay with our Statue of Liberty on them. Why should we expect those chaps over in uncivilized Europe, where they are so barbarous as to have an internecine war every twenty-five years or so, to want our stamps with their flags? Jed's advice is: Sell your stuff of this sort to the mugs among the dealers and get a good price; let them take their losses when the time comes.

Jed ought to applaud the forbearing of the stamp people with regard to the O. D. T. and its attempt to stop travel to and from conventions this summer. But seeing as the "convention" business is not handled impartially but selectively, with no pressure put on to stop those of noisy pressure groups, he declines to applaud ourselves. Using cars to haul race-horses to tracks, and to bring crowds to those tracks for the fun of gambling, on a much larger

scale than all stamp conventions combined, surely interferes far more with necessary war transportation than a few stamp people scattered through a few trains, and often choosing the less busy roads as routes to avoid discomfort.

CONGRATULATIONS

The good news has just been received that Alfred W. Oliphant Jr., has been commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, in the supply corps, United States Naval Reserve, and has reported for active duty.

Lieutenant Oliphant is a past president of the Austin (Texas) Stamp Club; past director of the Texas Philatelic Association; and was elected president of the Houston Stamp Club but left that city before taking office.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR SALE

We buy anything in stamps from Mint Streets on down to packet material, and pay darn good prices, too.

O. K. STAMP SHOP

700 So. Lincoln Blvd. Centralia, Ill.

APPROVALS FINE BRITISH COLONIES

For the beginner as well as the more advanced collector.

A reference brings a selection.

J. W. CLIFFORD

581 West 161 St. New York 32, N. Y.

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U. S. FLAG STAMPS

We Pay

3c Each—CASH!

Send Us Your Fine Used U. S. Flag Stamps (Occupied Nations) and U. S. 5c China Commemoratives Any Quantity of the Best Quality

REGINALD BUCHANAN

307 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITIES

Small advertisements under this heading at 2 cents per word per insertion. Classified advertisements ordered for three insertions will be run one additional time without charge. Ads set in bold face type 3 cents per word.

Cash with order. 500 words (to be used within one year) \$8.50 in advance. 250 words for \$4.50. Copy for this department should reach The Stamp Review by the 20th of the month.

COVERS

U. S. NAVAL COVERS—Sample cachet cover and price list, 20c. A. Drews, 21 Laser Street, Rochester 5, N. Y. (261)

MOVIE FAN MAIL COVERS SIX DIFFERENT for 20 cents post paid. El Camino Stamp Shop, 333 Camino Real, Hermosa Beach, Cal. (261)

ARTHUR C. BANTA, Diamond Jubilee envelope franked with bicycle local (present condition of die), Golden Jubilee and Transcontinental Railroad stamp, 25c. Arthur C. Banta, 4311 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal. (261)

SOMETHING NEW in Patriotic covers. Four different railroad patriotics (don't confuse with first day's) mailed on different RPO's. 25c plus stamps you wish used.—Scott Nixon, No. 2 SFC Bldg., Augusta, Georgia. (259)

152 DIFFERENT PATRIOTICS for only \$2.50. Send for free listing.—Walt Lupton, Pico, Calif. (262)

"D-DAY COVER" — Most elaborate "Ever." Cachet in six colors. Picture of Eisenhower and Montgomery. Flags of Overrun Nations. Exact reproduction of Chevron worn by Invasion Troops franked with "United Nations—Win the War" stamps. Handstamped Washington, D. C. June 6th. Issue limited. 25c each, 5 for \$1.—"Capt." Flugel, Box 646W, Franklin Sta., Washington 4, D. C. (260)

EXCHANGE

DEFENSE GRAB—A 10c or 25c defense stamp will get you a clean lot of foreign.—Goldcrest Stamp Co., Box 62, Roxbury, Mass. (259)

PRECANCELS

FREE, 1,000 MIXED PRECANCELS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY WITH ONE YEAR SUBSCRIPTION TO "PRECANCEL OPTIMIST" 32-PAGE MONTHLY. SEND \$1.00 TO PRECANCEL OPTIMIST, 30 WEST WASHINGTON, CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS.

MISSOURI—33 Small Town precancels, \$1.00.—John Winn, Bolivar, Mo. (259)

33 MISSOURI small town precancels, \$1.00. JOHN WINN, Bolivar, Mo. (261)

Do not send coins or currency through the mails. The Stamp Review cannot be responsible for subscription or advertising remittances that are not delivered to its office.

UNITED STATES

STAMP Brings my large summer bargain list of penny U. S. used.—Graham S 316 Given Ave., Lexington 21, Ky. (259)

CLOSING OUT U. S. STAMP STOCK. 100 for 38c, many commems and old issues. Jungkind, Box 806SR, Little Rock, Ark. (261)

WINES, 9 different, worth \$2.00; special, \$1.00. JOHN WINN, Bolivar, Mo. (261)

AIR MAILS

USED AIRMAILS, FRENCH MOROCCO CS, 25c; C11, 40c. Wantlists, approvals. Avion, 403 W. 115, N. Y. 25. (261)

USED AIRMAILS. Large stock, low prices. Wantlists, approvals. AVION, 403 W. 115, N. Y. 25. (261)

PUBLICATIONS

PHILATOPIC MONTHLY—Canada's leading stamp magazine—25c per year. Sample copy free—Empire Stamp Company, Dept. S-9, Toronto, Canada. (262)

WANTED

POSTAGE UNUSED—Accumulations; 1c to 3c 95% face; 4c to \$1.00 92%. Prompt remittance.—David Ferkin, 39 Broadway, N. Y. (210tf)

DEBOSSING MACHINE with 3/16-inch characters to stamp Social Security Name Plates. Also blank Social Security Name Plates. Send samples of plates in first letter, and complete description of stamping machine. Paul S. Chesterfield, Trident, Montana. (261)

MISCELLANEOUS OFFERS

FREE PRICE LIST (20,000 items)—Agruba, 116-H Nassau Street, New York. (261SPA)

ILLUSTRATED Stamp and Hobby Magazine Free.—Barrington Smith Company, Halfwaytree-SR, Jamaica, B. W. I. (260)

JOIN the IPSS, the society for cancellation collectors. Sample copy of monthly bulletin free. Address Althea Harvey, 4 Park Ave., Windsor, Conn. (260)

DEALER'S CLOSE-OUT! 1000 U. S. and Foreign, 19-20 Cent., 200 var. \$1.00. Postpaid. Earl Lehmer, 426 Market, Lemoyne, Pa. (262)

XXXXXXXXXXXXX 100 Henry Court

Oct. 19, 1944.

Mr. Don Houseworth,
811 Edmond St.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Mr. Houseworth:

My attention has been called to a few remarks by "Jed Jones" alias "Steve Rich," in the August 1944 number of "The Stamp Review" wherein he took occasion to differ with your review of my current book on the "U.S. 1861-1869 Issues." Perhaps this greasy product of the gutter forgets that he had naught but words of praise for my article on "The Premieres Gravures of 1861" which was published in the "Stamp Specialist" yellow book edition.

You will find his "Review" of this article in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, issue of April 27, 1942. I suggest that you read his remarks.

I am sure that many decent and serious philatelists wonder why you permit this poison-pen low-brow to use the columns of "The Stamp Review" to vent his hatred of all those who refuse to associate with sewer rats.

Sincerely yours,

ST. JOSEPH NEWS-PRESS

AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY

St. Joseph Gazette

MORNING

C. M. PALMER, PRESIDENT

HENRY D. BRADLEY, PUBLISHER

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

EDITORIAL ROOMS

ARTHUR V. BURROWES, EDITOR



Oct. 22, 1944

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Perhaps the fact that Jed Jones is permitted to be an arch-critic in The Stamp Review month after month is due to the fact that I have been in newspaper work more than twenty years. I do not like Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and Westbrook Pegler and the stuff they write but I have not filed an objection with the publisher of these newspapers because Winchell and Pearson are permitted to take pot shots in The Gazette every morning. I believe in a free press, whether it be the New York Times or The Stamp Review, and in order to follow my convictions it necessarily follows that I permit some things to appear in the stamp magazine that probably would not be found elsewhere.

Knocking around in stamp collecting I have observed some queer characters but that is to be expected. One will find these oddities in all circles. In politics many of us regard such men as Fish, Dies, Truman, Luce, etc., as balances and I think there are men in stamp collecting who, by their shouting, do exert an influence that has its value in the long run.

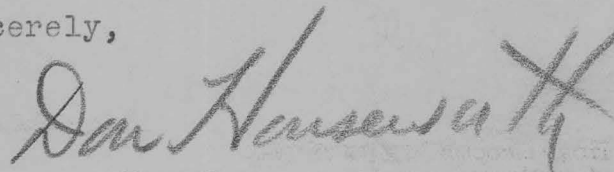
You do not need the plaudits of Jed Jones to make your place in modern philately secure and I think that anything he might say about you would only have the effect of focusing attention of what you write. Quite often I do not agree with his line of reasoning, if such it can be called, and you are not the first to suggest that I throttle him. On the other hand the editorial I wrote regarding your book just about nailed me to the cross with several big names in the hobby who took the time and energy to write lengthy letters regarding my ignorance on the subject of the premiere gravures. I cannot recall that a single reader took the trouble to commend me for recommending the book to philatelic students.

I am not a student of these stamps but I liked your book and it was not up to me to say what statements, if any, were in error. Even if there are errors in it I still believe that anyone interested in the premieres should have it in his library. They may then accept or reject the arguments of the critics.

I am very sorry that I have not yet had the opportunity of meeting you and I trust that when the war is over and we all do more traveling

again that our paths will cross.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Don Houseworth". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, stylized "H" at the end.

Don Houseworth,
City Editor,
The Gazette

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 100 Henry Court

Oct. 25, 1944.

Mr. Don Houseworth,
% The St. Joseph Gazette,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Mr. Houseworth:

Thanks very much for your kind letter of the 22nd.

Perhaps I gave you the wrong impression. I really had no intention of trying to influence you to bar Steve Rich's material from the columns of your publication, simply because of his hatred of myself. My intention was to call your attention to his "review" in Mekeel's of April 27, 1942 and to compare it with his recent remarks in the "Stamp Review." I thought the latter rather inconsistent with his earlier praise.

I can assure that I do not take this person seriously, hence it is absolutely immaterial to me, what he thinks of my personally or what he thinks of any contribution that I make to philately.

As you are well aware, anyone who voices his opinions in print is simply bound to make some enemies. I am no exception and I have accumulated quite a few. I do not doubt for one minute that a number of them have written to you and protested against your "Review" of my current 1861-1869 Book. This is not at all unusual because there are a few crackpots who enter a protest against everything I write. Among the letters you received, were protests no doubt from Warren Colson, Clarence Brazier, Preston Thorp, Elliott Perry, Philip Ward, Harry Konwiser and Rich. On second thought, I could perhaps name more.

If you did not receive any complimentary letters on your "Review" my guess would be that it never occurs to the better element in American Philately to write letters agreeing with every writer that has a good word or two for my work.

I quite agree with you that I do not need the plaudits of the crackpots and sewer rats of American Philately. On the contrary I welcome their enmity and sincerely believe that a man can be better judged by the enemies he makes than by the friends.

Please believe me when I tell you that the last paragraph of my letter to you was not intended as an appeal to throttle "Jed Jones" but rather I wondered how any person who claimed to be on the level, and in his proper senses could stomach any individual like Steve Rich. To me such a thing is incomprehensible, but of course, I fully realize that there is no accounting for taste, and that is the principal reason why we have had Roosevelt for president for twelve long years

#2. Mr. Don Houseworth, Oct. 25, 1944.

and are at present threatened with God only knows how many more years of him and his crowd of crackpots.

May I again thank you for your very kind letter.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY B. ASHEROOK
FORT THOMAS, KY

The New Orleans Bee, April 10, 1870

Washington, April 5, 1870.-- By a decree of the Emperor of the French, the postage on a letter via England, of ten grammes, or three-eighths of an ounce, from any part of France to any part of the United States, and vice versa, is seventy centimes, or fifteen cents United States money, prepayment not required either in France or the United States. But on letters sent from the United States to France by steamers sailing direct to France from the United States, ten cents must be prepaid in the United States, and on their arrival in France the French Post-Office will collect eighty centimes or sixteen cents additional; and on letters from France the eighty centimes must be prepaid in France, and ten cents will be collected on the same in the United States. Let all persons write on their letters "via England," and they will escape the additional postage.

United States Notes and Comments

BY: PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

1847 ISSUE DEMONETIZED

We have just located a further letter in the files of the Post Office which is news to us. We were under the impression that the 1847 issue, like the 1851 and 1857 series, was demonetized at the outbreak of the war between the states. We might have realized that this was not the case, for there are very few covers existing showing the usage of the 5c or 10c of our first issue after the 1851 varieties became current. The following letter signed by Postmaster General N. K. Hall is of great interest.

"Post Office Department
June 11, 1851

The five and ten cent postage stamps issued by this Department under the provisions of the 11th section of the Act of March 3d, 1847, and now in use by the public, will not be received in prepayment of postage after the 30th of the present month. Therefore persons holding any such will, as soon as practicable after that date, and before the 30th day of September next, present them for redemption to the Postmaster of whom they were purchased, or to the nearest Postmaster who has been authorized to sell postage stamps.

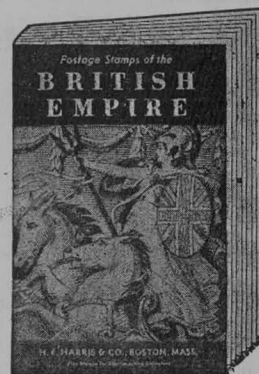
Postmasters who have heretofore received stamps for sale directly from the Department, and such Postmasters only, are directed to pay cash for all genuine postage stamps, of the denominations of five and ten cents, as above mentioned, which shall be presented to them for redemption between the 1st July and the 30th September of the present year.

Postmasters who shall redeem postage stamps under the foregoing order will return them to the Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-

BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS

Devoted to one of the most popular of all the special groups, this beautiful illustrated 104-page catalog lists—from Aden to Zanzibar—the 20th Century Issues of the British Commonwealth of Nations. So far as we know, "British Empire Stamps" is the only publication of its kind in the world; and since it is backed by what we believe to be the most comprehensive existing stock of British 20th Century issues, we feel certain you will find it invaluable: both as a reference list, and as a convenient source of supply—at favorable prices—for these attractive but non-too-plentiful stamps.

Sent for Only 3c Postage



H. E. HARRIS & CO. • 108 Mass. Ave. • BOSTON, MASS.

Fine Stamps for Discriminating Collectors



KOREAN COMMEMORATIVE

eral, with particular certified statements thereof, on the last day of each month in the quarter ending September 30th 1851.

Postmasters who have been authorized to sell postage stamps will close their stamp account on their quarterly accounts current by the amount of stamps remaining unsold by them, respectively, on the 30th June 1851, and enclose the stamps unsold in a sealed package, addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General accompanied by a separate statement showing the amount of each denomination of stamps returned.

The statements or accounts of stamps received for sale by Postmasters and by them returned, as above directed, must be entirely separate and distinct from the statements of stamps redeemed.

N. K. Hall

Postmaster General.

Journalized June 11, 1851."

Along with this communication were further letters upon the subject,

(Continued on Page 279)

A FAIR PRICE

Our concern has been a consistent buyer of U. S. and Foreign stamps through the medium of this magazine for the past ten years. This has been done by our insistence of paying a fair price for any philatelic items, no matter what the quantity may be.

We are paying the following prices for U. S.:

		Mint.	Used
#537	3c Victory	\$.21	\$.18
548	1c Pilgrim	.08	.06
549	2c Pilgrim	.17	.03
550	5c Pilgrim	1.05	.55
613	2c Harding perf. 10	.30	.03
614	1c Walloon	.08	.07
615	2c Walloon	.15	.05
616	5c Walloon	.95	.65

Send any items to us for our examination. Our check will go out immediately while holding your stamps for your acceptance.

HOBBS STAMP CO.

38 Park Row N. Y. C. #7

Guatemala

An excellent source of supply gives me over 225 varieties in my books of this country, including a number of rarities. Just ask for it, but please remember the references.

JOHN C. VALE

P. O. Box 964 Medford, Oregon

The Lewiston - Auburn "Y" Stamp Club held its regular meeting on Oct. 18th at the Y. M. C. A. in Auburn. There were seventeen members present, and one new member was taken in. Auctioneer Rich conducted the Auction of 26 lots. The next meeting will be Nov. 1st.

WANTED

Specialized Collections of the following:

3c 1861's
1869's

Confederate States

What have you to offer?

RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
407 ROYAL ST. NEW ORLEANS (16)

Ship Covers

We have acquired a large lot of these (all Stampless), in exceptionally fine condition.

We offer these at prices ranging from 50c to \$5.00 each, depending on markings and condition.

Inquiries solicited.

ROBERT FULTON STAMP COMPANY
169 High Street, Portland 3, Maine

19th CENTURY U. S. SPACE FILLERS

Scott's 33, 10c; 69, \$1.40; 73, 40c; 77, \$1.80; 113, 60c; 117, \$2.00; 148, 30c; 151, \$1.00; 155, \$3.25; 159, 15c. All for \$10.00. **FREE** New List just out; of these "Space Fillers" which have small defects.

CLEVELAND CADDY,

Tenafly, N. J.

U. S. SPECIALS

The items listed below are taken from our complete stock of U. S.:

		Mint.	Used
#548-50	1-5c Pilgrim	\$1.85	\$1.00
611-13	2c Harding perf. 11, im- perf. and perf. 10	.96	.27
614-16	1-5c Walloon	1.62	1.19
617-19	1-5c Lexington	1.27	1.14
620-21	2-5c Norse	1.53	1.37
627-8-9	Sesquicentennial, Eries- son & White Plains	.65	.37
649-50	2-5c Aeronautics	.35	.28
704-15	1/2-10c Bicentennial	1.00	.13
740-9	1-10c Parks	.75	.25

We would suggest that you send for our new Fall catalog.

M & S STAMP SERVICE

38 Park Row

N. Y. C. #7

\$1.00 VALUE \$1.00

First Card ever issued by Jamaica.
First Card ever issued by Straits
Settlements.

First Card ever issued by Siam.
And 47 different other Cards and
Covers all over 70 years old.

Returnable if not satisfactory
for full refund.

B. & D. STAMP CO.

P. O. Box 324W

Middleboro, Mass.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Cards

Mint Sets of view cards on UX10

1st Edition, in colors, 10 cards \$ 5.00
Same, trimmed for internat. use 5.00
Same, with added 1c Col. adhesive 5.00
2nd Edition in colors, 10 cards 7.50
Wrapper (same one used for both) 1.00
Unofficial set in black, 12 cards 12.50

I also want to buy such material.

DAVID H. BURR 25 N. Main St., [09
Gloversville, N. Y.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

that stamps bring very high prices on
the current market?

We are willing and able to follow
this trend and are prepared to pay
cash prices for stamps whether they
are in the form of a highly specialized
collection or just "dumped" into a shoe
box. At the moment, we are also in-
terested in cheap and medium-priced
used U. S. postage and revenues in
quantities of 100 or more.

Drop us a line and let us know what
you have to offer, won't you?

Cosmopolitan Stamp Company
1457 B'way (Times Square) N.Y.C.

MIXTURES

FOREIGN MISSION. Ab. 8 countries. 1 lb.
\$2.15; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$10.00.

CANADA MIXTURE. New recent material.
1 lb. 95c; 2 lbs. \$1.80; 5 lbs. \$4.25.

GT. BRITAIN. New shipment. 2 lbs. \$1.00;
5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

PRE-WAR GERMANY. Fine variety. 1 lb.
\$1.65; 5 lbs. \$7.75; 10 lbs. \$15.00.

PARCEL CARD & M. O. FORMS from a
doz. European countries. Very interesting.
1 lb. (ab. 140 forms) \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.75. A 5
lb. lot with some better cards added \$7.50.

U. S. MIXTURE. Limited supply. 5 lbs. \$2.25.

Postage always extra, please.

A. E. PADE 1639 Stout St.,
Denver 2, Colo.

Sees All--

There has been a tremendous de-
mand for the stamps of France again.
In a recent survey of four different
dealers, most of them admitted that the
orders were coming from Southern and
Western states.

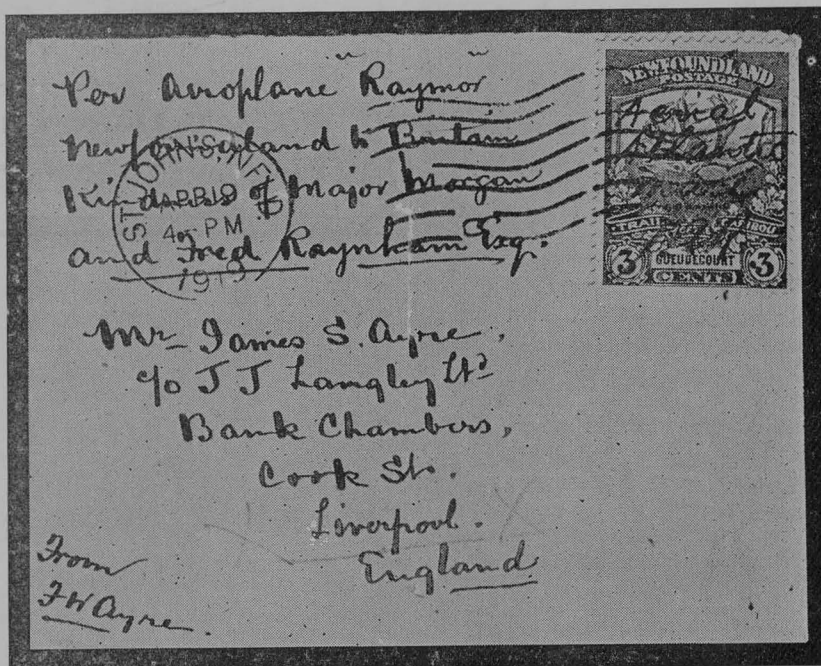
Jack Kilcher, 3019 Fairmount Ave.,
Atlantic City, New Jersey, has some of
the Guatemala new 3c and the old 15c
airmail (this may be a good item).

Someone is taking a "literary poke"
at one of the high government officials
connected with the Farley episode
years ago. As a result of these recently
published remarks, a New York dealer

who is rumored to have been preparing
an auction of some foreign items never
on the market before will have to for-
get that pleasure. Certain imperfs. of
a friendly neighbor said to have been
offered will now be returned. "They're
too hot to handle."

M. Herbert Co. has closed up shop
after many successful years of retailing
stamps. This firm had a splendid repu-
tation for square dealing and carried
one of the finest stocks of U. S., B. N.
A. and Foreign.

This stock will be sold at auction by
Alfons Stach, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
The first sale takes place Nov. 2nd,
and the second sale Nov. 27th. Nat-
urally, from this huge stock, many
hard-to-get items will be offered, so be
sure to send for the catalogues.



Newfoundland Cat. No. 2, Martinsyde Stamp on Cover, Cat. Value \$7000.00

AIRMAIL RARITIES

to be sold by order of a prominent Chicago
Collector, at

PUBLIC AUCTION
November 30th, 1944

This collection contains most of the standard
as well as unique Rarities of Airmail Stamps of
the World.

Illustrated Catalogue sent upon request.

F. W. KESSLER

500 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY

Oct. 30, 1944

Robson Lowe's CABLEGRAM

Regent Catalogue Volume I and Great Britain Catalogue out of print. Regent Catalogue Volume II 3 shillings 6 pence, postfree. Handstruck Catalogue 11 shillings, postfree. Subject stocks available.

50 Pall Mall, London,
S. W. 1, England

Coming Issues

By J. AVERY WELLS.

Argentina — Mr. H. G. Spanton advises that during October there are to be two new commemoratives issued. The first, which should arrive any day, is a set of two stamps for the Fourth National Eucharistic Congress occurring in Buenos Aires Oct. 12th to 15th. The values will be 3c and 5c, and they will be issued in large quantities. The design of the 3c will be the Cross at Palermo which was erected at the time of the Eucharistic Congress in 1934 when the present Pope, then Cardinal Pacelli, was there. The color will probably be yellow green. The 5c, which is expected to be a bluish red, will show the Archangel Gabriel in flowing robes.

The Day of Universal Savings will be commemorated by a 5c Postage value, design of which is not yet released. It is probable this will be issued on Oct. 31st.

New Zealand — The General Post Office at Wellington states that two more Island Dependency stamps were issued during September on the new Multiple Watermark paper. The stamps thus scheduled are Niue 1p and Cook Island 1sh.

NOVEMBER 10, 11th AUCTION IN PRESS

Bartlett Estate and other U. S. Fine Bri. Cols. & Foreign. Also the Choice 20th Cent. Bri. Cols. of Mr. S. Stromberg of Calif., mostly late Georges, Cayman, Falkland and other Centenaries, etc. Write for Cat.

OHLMAN GALLERIES

116M Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Oct. 30, 1944

VOTE

Did you register? That's fine. Keep up the good work and vote November 7th. Your opinion on how to get the kind of America, the kind of world, we want, is important.

And when you think of stamps remember that thousands of satisfied collectors regularly cast their votes for Scott. They have learned that Scott stamps, Scott service, and Scott prices are a winning combination. So why don't you send us your want list?

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Inc.

1 West 47th Street

New York 19, N. Y.

South American Republics — Mr. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., states that all South American countries are to release a single stamp of standardized design in honor of Simon Bolivar, the "Liberator" of South America. The face value will be 90 centimos or the equivalent, and the printing is to be done by the American Bank Note Company. It will be interesting to see how such a unified plan works out.

U. S. Notes and Comments

(Continued from Page 277)

one from the Postmaster at New Orleans returning his stock of these stamps. A further postmaster wrote and complained that the time given for redemption was entirely too short. The notice sent out demonetizing the 1857 series gave different dates for different parts of the country, but it seems that the usage of our first issue was discontinued as of Sept. 30, 1851, throughout the country.

FIRST ISSUE NEWSPAPERS — CONTINENTAL PRINTS

A further letter in the files from the U.S. Postage Stamp and Envelope Agency throws light upon the first series of Newspaper stamps printed by the Continental Bank Note Company. These are undoubtedly Scott's PR5 to

7 inclusive, and from the letter it will be noted that 10,000 of each were required. The letter reads as follows:

"New York, June 14, 1875

Sir:

Yours of 12th inst in relation to preparing 10,000 of each denomination of Newspaper Postage Stamps of the issue of 1865 received. You state they must conform in every respect to the samples of originals enclosed. No samples were enclosed. Nor do you state which company is to print them. The National Bank Note Co., in whose vaults the original plates are at present placed, or the Continental Bank Note Co., the present contractors for stamps. Please advise.

Respectfully,

D. M. Boyd
Agent

Hon. E. W. Barber
Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l.
Washington, D. C."

The International Stamp Club of Brooklyn had a stamp exhibit for those collectors who had never won any awards up to that date, or who had never exhibited. While the number of frames was not large, the members enjoyed the stamps shown.

—L. Dormont.

BUY ON APPROVAL

AND KNOW WHAT YOU GET
Why send money in advance for U. S. Stamps only to receive poor copies you want to return — or credit slips — which hardly make a stamp collection? If you spend a dollar or more a week on your U. S. Collection, I have a plan that will interest you. Write for free details now.

THOMAS F. WHITBREAD
WEST CUMMINGTON (Box M) MASS.

UNUSED U. S. COIL PAIRS

348 1c, vf joint 1.00	443 1c, f. joint 1.00
352 1c superb 5.50	444 2c, superb 4.50
Same, fine line 6.25	456 3c, vf line 18.50
355 5c, fine 5.00	457 4c, fine 1.25
393 2c, vf line 4.00	458 5c, fine .80
442 2c, v. fine 1.00	839-51, superb 1.25

JAMES H. RAYMOND
Box 364 Ben Fr. Sta., Washington 4, D. C.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY

Page 279

The Irrepressible 1861's

By Y. SOUREN.

Copyrighted 1944 by Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc.

The question of the 1861's has come up again. I feel that I am in a position to offer some observations from a totally disinterested standpoint. As a dealer, I have refused, for years, to include them within the scope of my activities. As a collector, I have been interested to find out the truth of the matter from every available source. Through the facilities of the Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc., a great deal of information has been compiled, and there is no doubt the time is propitious to present some of it to the public. Only through reading and considering everything possible on the subject is it possible for the public to form their own judgments clearly and logically.

I shall present only matters of official record, ~~also what technical and precision instruments utilized for study have determined to be matters of fact.~~ A wholly impersonal and impartial statement of facts should aid those interested to arrive at a clear picture of why, due to confusion, an item, or items, becomes controversial.

The entire question of the 1861's devolves upon a series of adhesive labels of the following denominations: 1c, 3c, 5c, 12c, 30c and 90c perforated, and 90c imperforate. These are listed in the Scott catalogues as Nos. 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62 and 62A.

There are three primary schools of thought upon the subject:

1. Claims these are a separate issue of postage stamps, as stated in the Luff book. Adherents of this school alternately take the view that, since no documentary evidence has become available to the contrary, the contentions of Luff should continue to be accepted unless and until incontrovertible proof to the contrary is established.
2. Denies the Luff contention and claims they are "sample" designs, prepared at the initiative of the proposing contractors as "samples" of the work they are prepared to perform in pursuance of a contract, if awarded.
3. Denies the Luff contention and claims they are "essays", submitted for the approval of postal officials.

The third school differs from the second only in what I consider an unimportant technicality. For all practical purposes, these two viewpoints

may be considered together. Thus, one need deal with "two sides of the fence" only.

No documentary proof has yet been uncovered to establish either viewpoint. However, the latest evidence, which, in a sense, is the most important which has yet been brought to light, proves that there was an authorization for "impressions of the engraving of the several denominations of stamps". This evidence, which was printed in full in the Oct. 16th issue of MEKEEL's, is a memorandum in the files of the U. S. P. O. Department, dated May 10, 1861, and signed by Montgomery Blair, P. M. General of the U.S., accepting the proposal of the National Bank Note Co. of N. Y. for the manufacture and distribution of postage stamps for the U. S. P. O. Department under the terms of the advertisement for bids. Here, word for word, is the last paragraph of this document:

"It is further provided, agreeably to the terms of the advertisement (above referred to) that before finally closing a contract, the National Bank Note Co. shall prepare designs and furnish impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated, with samples of envelopes and boxes for packing, in every way satisfactory to this department."

(Signed) M. Blair,
P. M. General.

Here it is specifically stated that the N. B. N. Co. "*shall prepare designs*", obviously indicating that they had not, at the time of the execution of this agreement, submitted specific designs for postage stamps. The advertisement required merely that each bid was to be accompanied by a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of the paper to be furnished. Thus it is now clear that the actual designs for the stamps were not necessarily required to be submitted until after an acceptance of the bid, or proposal. A further requirement was to "*furnish impressions of the engraving of the several denominations of stamps, in sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated*", etc.

Now, Mr. Blair was obviously not a prophet who could foresee that some day in the distant future, philatelists would so diligently search the records

for evidence of the intentions of his department through the wordings of the records. He may or may not have been familiar with present-day philatelic terms, such as "essay", "proof", "trial", "sample", "specimen" and the like, else he would have carefully chosen his words accordingly. As P. M. General, there can be no doubt that he was familiar with the Postal Laws and Regulations, which define postage stamps as an "obligation and security of the U. S. Government". Therefore, he did not order "essays" of the proposed designs or "samples" of the finished product. He ordered the N. B. N. Co. "*to prepare designs*", and, to "*furnish impressions of the engraving of the several denominations of stamps*", etc., in every way satisfactory to the Department". This memorandum is the acceptance of a proposal to manufacture stamps. No formal contract had as yet been entered into, and the very words "in every way satisfactory to the Department" make the ability of the N. B. N. Co. to satisfy the P. O. Department a condition precedent to the execution of the contract.

The advertisement requesting proposals for the manufacture of stamps bears this out fully. This advertisement appeared on March 27, 1861, for a contract of six years, commencing July 1, 1861. The closing date for bids was April 30, 1861. It provided, among other requirements, that:

"Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of the paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of distinguished experts or artists for examination, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of the contract, will be required to prepare designs and furnish proof impressions of the engraving of the several denominations of stamps."

Therefore, Mr. Blair's memorandum simply binds the National Bank Note Co. to meet the terms of the advertisement. In writing it, he uses almost the precise terminology of the proposal itself. We can do nothing else than give a literal interpretation of his words, in relation to the terms of the advertisement. He asks for "impressions of the engraving", etc., as the company is obligated to furnish. He does not ask for "postage stamps".

In just what respect do these "Impressions" differ from the postage stamps of the regular issue of 1861? The standard catalogues, here and abroad, illustrate and explain differences. But, are these the only differences?



Fig. I 90c #72

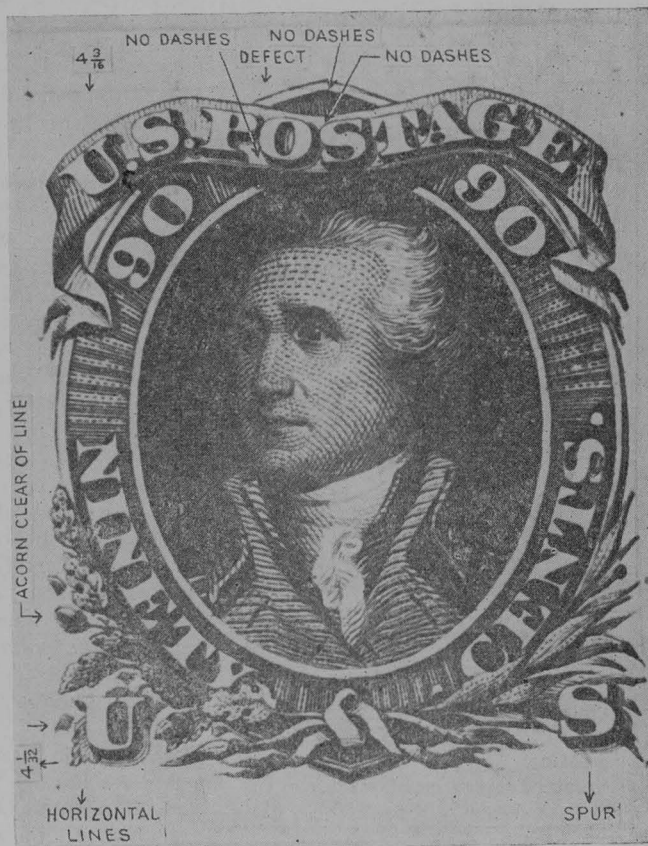


Fig. II 90c #62 Plate State "A"

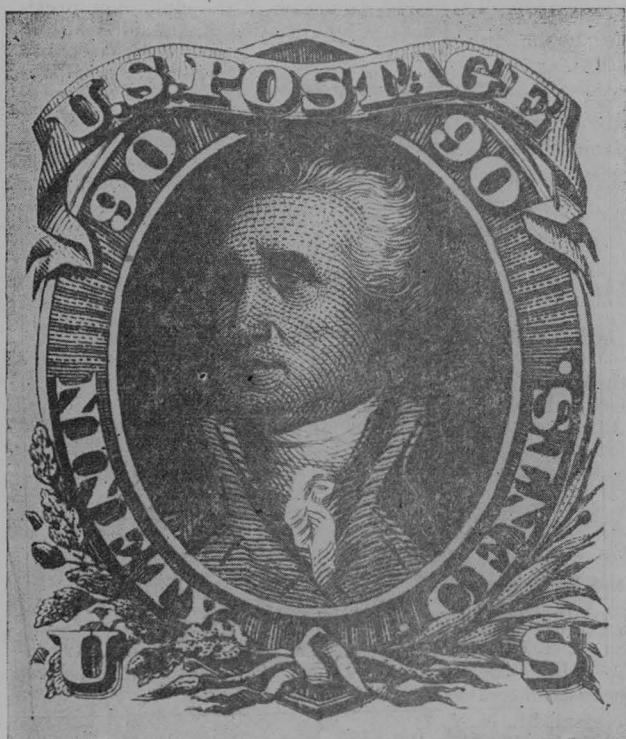


Fig. III 90c #62 Plate State "B"

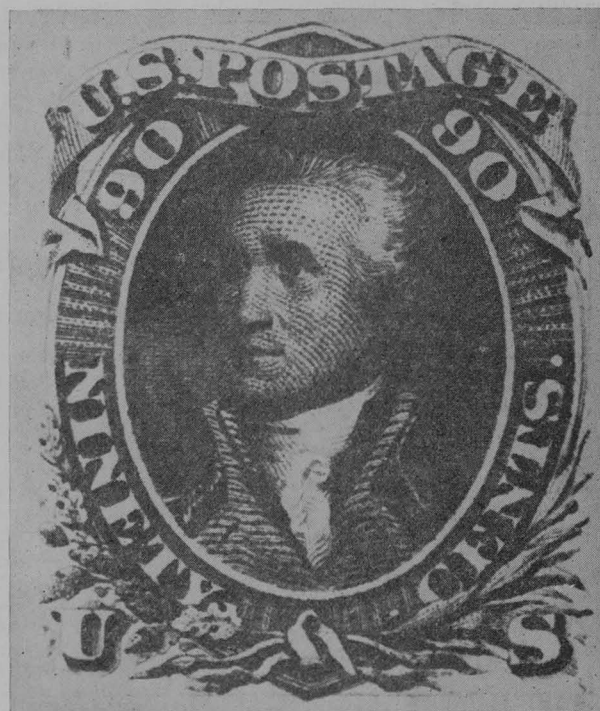


Fig. IV 90c #62 Plate State "C"

We take, for example, a 90c #72 (Fig. I). The catalogues claim the following differences in comparison with the 90c #62 (Fig. II):

"Parallel lines form an angle above the ribbon with "U. S. Postage"; between these lines a row of dots has been added and a point of

color to the apex of the lower line."

However, Figs. I and II show no less than ten distinct differences point-

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119 W. 57th St., New York

The 1861's Continued

ed out, as can be seen. Fig. III, of a 90c #62, is visibly different from Fig. II, and Fig. IV, of a 90c #62, is still different from both Figs. II and III. Yet all of these three different designs have been and are being marketed as #62.

Now . . . WHICH OF THESE THREE IS #62? And . . . WHAT ARE THE OTHER TWO?

The same questions may justifiably be asked of each of the other denominations when they are considered in the same manner as these 90c.

All questions in discussion surrounding the status of the "Impressions of the engraving of the several denominations of stamps", etc., as opposed to an "obligation and security of the U. S. Government", specifically designated "POSTAGE STAMP", will become clear to those who approach the solution impartially and with a clear, logical consideration of all the known factors and circumstances.

Sooner or later, Philately will regard as "Postage Stamps" only such as are affirmed to be an "obligation and security of the U. S. Government"; all others, products of preparation, etc., while of interest to philatelists, will be relegated to their proper place in the study of our postal history.

Actual Photographs clearly showing each detail can be furnished to interested parties at 50c each, or \$2.00 for the set of four. These will only be available until Dec. 1st from the Philatelic Research Laboratories, 394 Park Ave., N. Y. City 22.

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We offer fine, lightly cancelled singles and blocks of these popular high values at:—

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Portland, Me. Stamp Club

George H. Hodgkins was the speaker on Wednesday evening, Oct. 18th. He gave a very interesting talk on the various features of the collection of the late Lewis W. Stuart, of Brunswick, a former member of the club. The president, Carruth Chapin, presided at the business meeting, and there were 25 present. Fall assessments are now payable, and their attention will be appreciated. The next meeting will be at the Eastland on Wednesday evening, Nov. 1st, at the usual hour. Mrs. Robert Ruppini will be in charge of the program.

Auction and Sales Calendar

H. R. Harmer, 32 E. 57th St., N. Y. 22

Oct. 31, Nov. 1 — United States incl. 19th Cent. Rarities

Nov. 8, 9 — Latin America, incl. Brazil

Nov. 14, 15 — General Foreign of Whole World

Nov. 21, 22 — Europe. 2nd portion of an 80-volume Whole-World Collection.

Nov. 28, 29 — "Connoisseur Collection."

Dec. 5, 6 — A Very Fine General Sale, with United States.

Dec. 12, 13 — A fine British Colonial Collection, strong in Mint 20th Century.

Dec. 19, 20 — A General Sale of Unusual Quality.

Harmer, Rooke & Co., 560 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 19

Nov. 13 to 18 — Col. E. H. R. Green's U. S., Hawaii, Chile, B. N. A., German States and Niger Coast.

Dec. 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 — Charles Lothrop Pack, Canada, Newfld., Argentine, Brazil, Spain, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland and Victoria.

Herman Herst, Jr., 116 Nassau St., N. Y. 7

Nov. 4 — United States Rarities, British Colonies

F. W. Kessler, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 18

Nov. 30 — Airmail Rarities.

Eugene Klein, 212 S. 13th St., Phila., Pa.

Nov. 25 — A. E. Tuttle Part XII — Europe, Brit. Cols. & Collections.

Ohlman Galleries, 116M Nassau St., N. Y. City, 7

Nov. 10, 11 — U. S. and Foreign.

Alfons Stach, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. 7

Nov. 2 & 27 — Stock of M. Herbert Co.

Say **MEKEEL'S** to Advertisers

Foreign New Issues

J. AVERY WELLS, Editor — Box 30, Jackson Heights, New York.

Chile — *Air Post* — The 4p brown, Seaplane Type AP10 of the Foreign Air Post series, has now arrived on unwat-ermarked paper. —Mr. W. E. Spanier.

Cuba — *Postal Tax* — The 1/2c "Victoria" stamp with large "V", Type PT5, has now been issued in dark gray. This is compulsory on all mail. —Mr. Alfredo Cano.
—Mr. M. Luff.

France — *Postage* — We have now received four new Postage values of the Mercury Type A93 issued by the Vichy Government. The design and printer are the same, but "Postes" at the bottom is omitted and in the upper left corner the inscription reads "Postes Francaises" instead of the old familiar "Republique Francaise". The values are 10c deep ultramarine sheet dated "4.10.43", 30c red dated "23.9.42", 40c violet dated "17.12.43" and 50c sky blue dated "8.3.44". It is likely that other values will come to light.

Coat of Arms IV — In the Notes of Oct. 9th, we chronicled the 5fr with the Arms of Flanders, and on Oct. 16th the 10fr with the Arms of Languedoc. There are two more values which complete this group. They are the 15fr brown, dark ultramarine & orange with the Arms of Orleans and 20fr dark ultramarine, red, black & orange with the Arms of Normandy.

Commemorative Postage — A small portrait stamp issued by the Vichy Government is the 4fr ultra-marine with the portrait of Claude Chappe, 1763-1805. He was the in-ventor of the ocular telegraph in 1792 and constructed the first French tele-

graph line between Paris and Lille in 1794. This form of telegraph was the immediate predecessor of the electric instrument.

Semi-Postal — From a GI source in Southern France, we have received a large upright commemorative Semi-Postal 4fr+6fr black. It evidently celebrates the centenary of the "Paris-Orleans, Paris-Rouen" Railroad, since



it bears the dates "1843-1943". The picture shows an ancient train of a century ago in the lower left corner and above it the head of a modern en-gineer in his cab.

Postage Dues — In the Notes of Oct. 19th we illustrated a new Sheaves of Wheat Postage Due value. We are now advised that to the 1fr ultra-marine already chronicled, the follow-



ing values should be added: 10c black brown, 30c violet, 50c green, 2fr light blue, 3fr light brown, 5fr red, thus making a series of seven values.

—Colonial Stamp Co.
—Mr. A. W. Bendig.

Italy — *Axis Occupation* — In the Notes of July 31st we chronicled and



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401-404	(4)	4.10
424-440	(16)	3.10
462-478	(16)	11.15
538		.22
539		.40
541		1.50
548-550	(3)	1.00
614-616	(3)	1.25
617-619	(3)	1.10
658-668	(11)	4.85
669-679	(10)	4.90
C1		.80
C21		.05
C22		.15

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All my efforts are directed toward main-taining and improving a stock suitable for this sole purpose.

If you will mail me a trial want list, I feel sure I can surprise you agreeably by the number of stamps it calls for that I shall send for your approval.

May I hear from you?

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BOLIVIA, 4 Airpost New Gov't	.23
COLOMBIA, 2 on 5 cents overp't	.02
MEXICO, 50c and 1P Seguro, 2 val.	.52
PANAMA, 3 v. ovpt. SEGURO	
RUSSIA, 326-7, "unwmkd."	2 val. 16.75
ADEN, 16-27, 1/2a-10s war print, 12 v.	9.00
ANTIGUA, 84-91, 1/2p to 5s, 10 v. W.P.	3.25
ASCENSION, 1/2p to 10s, 11 v. W.P.	6.25
BAHAMAS, 116-25 Landfall, 10 val.	1.65
116-29A, Columbus Landfall, 14 v.	12.00
1/2p to 1 pound, 14 v. War Print	10.20
BARBADOS, 1/2p to 5s, 10 v. W.P.	3.00
BASUTOLAND, 18-28, 11 v. W.P.	6.25
BECHUANALAND, 124-36, 11v. W.P.	6.25
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All matter for editorial consideration, reports of meetings, stamp exhibitions, and news items generally should be sent to George F. Stilphen, Managing Editor, Box 1660, Portland (2), Maine.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. Single Copy, 5c.

GEORGE F. STILPHEN, Managing Editor WILLARD OTIS WYLIE, Editor Emeritus



illustrated a 25c rose showing the Loggia of the Merchants at Bologna and a 25c green showing the San Lorenzo Church in Rome. These were both inscribed "Poste Repubblica Sociale Italiana", and each bore the inscription "Hostrum Rabies Diruit" (The Rage of the Enemy Destroys). The San Lorenzo Church in Rome was partially destroyed in our first great air raid on Rome because it is located



very close to the great railroad yards which were our objective. And it is possible that the famous Loggia of the Merchants has also been hit in the numerous raids on Bologna. Thus these were issued purely for propaganda purposes. There are now two more values to the series, 30c brown and 75c deep carmine. They show a wild-eyed drummer beating frantically on a large drum, with the inscription "All'armi,"

all'armi". The entire series was printed on paper with the King's Crown, which has long been used for the stamps of Italy. So it is likely that the Fascists removed a supply of paper in Northern Italy for their own use.

—Mr. D. S. Bolaffi.

Nicaragua — Commemorative Air Post — There was issued on Oct. 12th three Air Post stamps to honor the 80th anniversary of the Red Cross. They were prepared by the American Bank Note Company, and the values are 25c deep carmine lake & red, 50c olive brown & red, 1Cor. blue green & red. The 25c and the 50c are large upright stamps and the 1Cor. is in horizontal format. Upon the 25c the Red Cross is superimposed upon a blazing sunburst. The 50c shows the Red Cross bridging two hemispheres. The 1Cor. is a battle-field scene picturing the Red Cross aid to the wounded.

—Mr. M. Aguero b.

Russia — Commemorative Postage — Two more rarities released from Moscow are the 3k orange brown and 15k dark olive green, Type A67, Academy of Science issue 1925 on unwatermarked paper. The original issue,

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Airpost, 1938, 3.65fr to 1265fr (#C2 to C5)
Complete set of four " 4.00
Airpost, same for Free French " 5.00
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Complete set of thirty-two, Price \$ 6.75
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Complete set of five " 6.50
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Very Fine Used\$3.00
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#326-327, is on paper watermarked Greek Border & Rosettes.

—Mr. S. Serebrakian.

Stamp Import & Export Corp., 130 W. 42nd St., N. Y. 18, N. Y., have issued their November, 1944, Wholesale Supplement No. 46. This Supplement contains new offers and additions to Wholesale List No. 43 and Supplements 44 and 45, which are still in force. Bela Sekula, president, is one of the old-time wholesalers, and his years of experience have built up a tremendous stock to fill dealers' needs.

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HISTORY'S FOOTNOTES

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CURACAO RED CROSS SEMI-POSTAL AIR POST Princess Juliana Portraits 8	POLAND #3K9-3K16 — OFFICES ABROAD 1943 8 1.40 #3K17-3K20 — MONTE CASSINO 4 2.20
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ICELAND REPUBLIC COMMEMORATIVE COMPL. Jon Sigurdsson portraits 6	U. S. A. #N1-N9 — ALLIED MILITARY OCCUPA- TION of Italy — Printed in U.S.A. 9 2.00

THE HOME OF THE POSTAGE STAMP

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J. Van Kirk Wells

BOX 30, JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK



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Hettie Green's Son

(Continued from Page 275)

1869 issue, in superb unused condition. This stamp showed the painting of the Declaration of Independence "upside down", and only a few of these "errors" had ever been found. They were printed in two colors, green and violet.

When this stamp was offered late in the afternoon, Col. Green, for the first time, as I recall it, began to sit up and take notice. He ran the price up to \$4000., which was considerably more than the catalogue value of the stamp at that time. Then he dropped out of the bidding. It was knocked down for slightly over this figure to another purchaser.

I could not resist chiding the Colonel for letting this gem get away from him, as I knew he could afford to buy anything that he really wanted. He made no reply, and I shut up.

When we adjourned for dinner, the Colonel went home, but returned a few minutes before the evening session started. He at once sought me out and remarked, "I don't mind losing that \$4000. stamp. When I got to my house before dinner, I looked in my collection and found I had one of them." I said to myself, "Imagine owning a \$4000. stamp and not realizing it!"

One of the real gems of the evening sale was a two cent Pan-American Invert, a stamp issued in 1901 showing a train of cars, but with the cars upside down. Of course most of these stamps were printed correctly, with the train right side up, but a few of the "errors" escaped the scrutiny of the Post Office Department. As these stamps were issued in two colors, carmine for the border and black for the train itself, this process naturally required two printings. In printing some of the sheets, the central portion, containing the train, got turned upside down, and the finished product was distributed to postmasters before the error was discovered.

Before the P. O. Department got wise, several of these sheets reached the public, and then the fun began. Stamp collectors, of course, got wind of it, and all available copies of the

"upside-down train" were gobbled up.

The face value of one of these stamps was only two cents, but by 1917, an unused copy was selling for about \$250. (proving its scarcity).

In the Worthington Collection was the finest copy of this rarity that I had seen. It was "perfection", and I was interested to see what it would bring. The opening bid, as I remember it, was \$315. Then I noticed that Col. Green began to show signs of life. He raised his pencil (that's the way you bid at a stamp auction), and the lid was off. A dealer who sat in the front row got into the competition, and he and the Colonel ran the lot up to \$510., which was Col. Green's bid. Then the front row dealer went to \$515. and the Colonel dropped out.

(These "errors" now sell for about \$2000.)

This was too much for me. Knowing that money meant nothing to my distinguished neighbor, I leaned over and said, "Colonel, that was a superb copy. Why didn't you buy it?"

The Colonel put his hand up to his mouth and whispered in my ear, "I have six of them and I wanted to see the price go up".

The moral is, "like mother, like son".

The new air mail rate of 8c is rather confusing, as evidenced by a cover recently received from Honolulu. Bearing a regular 6c airmail, postmarked Honolulu, July 17th, it was "Returned for 2 cts. Additional Postage" rubber-stamped in red and remailed July 19th with the 2c Pres. added. Another rubber stamp in red reads: "Via Air Mail — From Coast Onward To Destination" in two lines.

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276	1895, \$1, colored cancel ...	4.50 3.50
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312	1902, \$2, nice circ. canc. 15.00	10.75
343-7	1909, 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5c impf. 6.50	4.50
*368,	1909, 2 Lincoln, impf. ...	2.50 1.75
371	1909, 2 Alaska, imperf. ...	2.75 1.85
352-3	1909, 1x2 coils ...	2.50 1.60
*355	1909, 5 coil ...	5.00 2.75
421-2	1912, 50, both perf., etc. 4.00	2.60
477	1916, 50, very nice ...	5.50 3.75
479	1917, 200, fine ...	3.00 2.00
480	1917, 500, good ...	2.25 1.75
541	1919, 3, perf. 11x10 ...	3.50 2.00
541a	1919, 3, perf. 11x10 ...	5.00 2.75
546	1921, 2, a scarce one ...	4.00 2.40
C1-2-3	1918, 6, 16, 24 Airm. epl. 6.00	4.25
J7	1879, 50, off center ...	3.00 1.15
J27	1891, 30, scarce value ...	2.00 1.35

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APPROVALS

100 REAL GOOD British Colonies, 25 Cents, with Approvals. H. H. Wheeler, 28 Forest St., New Britain, Conn. [tf]

FINE 1c to 10c Foreign Approvals. Murbush, Station A, Indianapolis, 8, Indiana. [24]

WHOLE WORLD—Name the countries and I will send approvals which will please you. Large stocks to choose from. Charles Essex, Box 1214, Omaha, 1, Nebraska. [tf]

MANY "Hard-to-find Stamps" in my low and medium-priced approvals. S. H. Shock, 70 Washington Rd., Asheville, N. Car. [tf]

APPROVALS. We specialize in stamps of Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, British Colonies, Italy. Mint and Used. Stamps from other countries. No junk. References. Mac's Stamp House, 1625 Arlington, Houston 8, Texas. [tf]

NEW ZEALAND, 22 Different for 5c with approvals. F. L. Thrasher, Macedon, N. Y. [12]

CANADA, Newfoundland and British Colonies on approval. Selections \$10.00 and up. References required. Wilfred J. Major, P. O. Box 93, Hamilton, Ont., Canada. [08]

FREE GIFT with approvals. Joseph Dutka, 212 Jackson St., Olyphant, Pa. [08]

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FREE STAMPS—Your choice each selection. Send 3c for Money-Saving Approval Plan. Johnstone, 18-1 Crest, Springfield 9, Mass. [09]

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FILL those empty spaces with our better-grade approvals; for beginners and general collectors. Week Stamp Co., 394 Clinton Place, Newark, 8, N. J. [tf]

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JUNIOR ALBUM CALL

Looking for sets to fit your album? We can supply them. We have hundreds of attractive pictorial, airmail and semi-postals that will give a sparkle to your collection. Your selection awaits your name and address. On approval? Yes!

PIONEER STAMP SERVICE

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AIR MAIL

AIRMAIL COLLECTIONS — \$2

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MINT, USED, singles and sets on approval. Attractive prices. Old First Flight Covers, U. S. and Foreign. Riedell, Greensburg, Pa. [tf]

AIRMAILS, 25 different, only 10c with approval selection. Paul Rawden, Box 2920, Westville, New Haven, Conn. [14]

USED AIRMAILS. Singles, Sets, Blocks. Approvals. Wantlists. Thuren, Box 95, Brooklyn 14, N. Y. [tf]

USED AIRMAILS. Poland B31, \$3.00. Wantlists, approvals. Avion, 403 W. 115, New York 25, N. Y.

AUCTIONS

ACE—A B C Bulletin brings to you our auction catalogue—prices realized at previous sales—market comments—special bargains, and notes on things old and new. You will find it entertaining and profitable. Free on request. Ace Stamp Co., 513 Ninth Chester Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio. [tf]

LITTLE GUYS' Mail Auctions for the Beginner as well as the specialist. Request Catalogues. Miller Stamp Co., 384(2) Highland Avenue, Malden 48, Massachusetts. [tf]

CHRISTMAS SEALS

KEEP UP your Christmas Seal collection—new seals arriving. American, Foreign, local seals on approval. Beer stamps? Check list 15c. Ben L. Morris, Bellaire, Ohio. [tf]

FIRST DAY COVERS

UNCLE WALT will send complete information on his new First Day Cover Club Free; write Uncle Walt Thomas' Stamps, 76 West 37th, Bayonne, New Jersey. [10]

FIRST DAY COVERS, new Motion Picture Stamp, printed cachet, singles 15c, blocks 25c. Dealers supplied. Other F/D's in stock. Morco Trading Co., 311 So. Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif. [09]

WHOLESALE

EVERY DEALER needs the "Stamp Wholesaler"—World's Largest Stamp Trade Journal. 21 issues, \$1.00 (stamp dealers only). Stamp Wholesaler, Dept. 8-C, Burlington, Vermont. [tf]

B. N. A.—Wholesale List #23, free to dealers only. J. N. Sissons, 204 Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, Canada. [tf]

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST Free upon request. Palm Stamp Co., Box 29, Miami 1, Fla. [32]

WHOLESALE PRICELIST for dealers only. Thousands of illustrated offers—sets, singles, rarities, collections, packets, etc. (No post-cards, please.) Stamp Import Export, 130 West 42nd, New York 18. [tf]

NEW SPECIAL OFFERS Ready! New issues, British Colonies, Airmails, Belgium, Congo, France, Germany, Russia, sets and singles. S. Serebrakian, Hotel Astor, New York 19. [tf]

WHOLESALE APPROVALS—Pictorials, airmails, singles, sets. Mint and used to dealers only. Ace, P. O. Box 344, Johnson City, N. Y. [09]

DEALERS' Wholesale List. Large variety. Postage 3c. Frank's, 5031 Queensberry, Baltimore-15, Md. [eow12]

STAMP STORES

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NATIONAL PARKS complete mint, 72c; Farley Parks complete mint, 87c; Bicentennials complete mint, 98c. Overrun Nations complete mint, 88c, postage extra. Lee Stamps, Great Neck, N. Y. [tf]

OLD SCARCE U. S. Seconds on approval. Slightly defective, nice appearance, bargain prices. Hernfelds, 551 Clinton Ave., Newark 8, N. J. [08]

FLAGS, complete mint, \$.80; blocks, \$3.25; name blocks, \$4.75. Steve Killian, 241 Broad St., New Britain, Conn. [09]

COLLECTOR'S DUPS. 1000 U. S. 20th (145 varieties) off paper, no torn or straight edges, \$2.00. F. W. Pickard, Greenville, Del. [09]

NO PHILATELIC ENDEAVOR offers such limitless field for study, research and pleasure as Stamps and Covers of Confederate States. Approvals upon receipt of references. A. H. Schumacher, 3239 Huntingdon, Houston, Texas. [12]

UNUSUAL U. S. Bargain Bulletin, Free. D. F. Chassy, 39 Park Row, N. Y. C. [12]

COMMEMORATIVE Mint Plate Blocks, 10 different, \$2; 26 different, \$5. Includes Flags, Famous Men, Army, Parks. Riedell, Greensburg, Penna. [tf]

1000 U. S. Stock Sortings, 55c. "Coastal" Box 743, Sheridan, Oregon. [14]

FLAGS—Complete used set, 45c; mint, 75c. North Texas Stamps, Box 2817, Dallas 1, Tex. [10]

UNCLE WALT'S Get Acquainted Offer: 20 Different Used United States Blocks and Complete Price List, 25c. Walt Thomas' Stamps, 76 West 37th, Bayonne, New Jersey. [10]

U. S. Mint Superb to V. F. One of each: #87, \$15.00; #88, 5.00; #89, 45.00; #90, 50.00; #92, 15.00; #93, 12.00; #94, 3.00; #95, 65.00; #96, 20.00; #97, 15.00; #98, 18.50; #100, 60.00. Charles J. Winchester, 1202 Orange Ave., Coronado, Calif.

U. S. 1861, Scott #68, at .50, .75 & 1.00; #69 at 1.00, 1.50, 2.00; #70 at 3.00, 5.00 & 7.50; #71 at 2.50, 5.50 & 7.50. All of above priced in accord with condition. Approvals, of course. W. Weber, 631 Crescent, Buffalo 16, N. Y. A.P.S. 412.

U. S. MINT BLOCS: #555, Superb Plate Block, \$2.50; #558, Superb Plate Block, 3.50; #565, Superb, 75c; #572, Superb, 12.50; #620, Sup. Arrow, 1.00; #621, VF, 4.40; #628, Sup. Plate, 2.15; #695, Sup., 75c; #696, VF, 95c; #700, Sup., 1.70. Send want list for other bargain blocks. A. C. Powell, 3911 Childress Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—U. S. Coins, used:—#349, .30; #353, .35; #386, .50; #391, .45; #293, .10; Imp. #384, .05; Schermack #344, .10; #409, .10. Returnable. A. A. Wild, 17 Calvin Rd., Newtonville, Mass.

NOS. 33, 94, 182, 209, 249, 272, 295, 306, 324, 370, 393, 427, 496, 509, 649, C21, F1, \$1.00. Approvals accompany. Horace Paine, Westport, Conn.

PUBLICATIONS

PHILATELIC LITERATURE Review featuring bibliography on Confederate Stamps and Postal History, by VanDyk MacBride. Single copy 10c, or send 50c for Review beginning with April, 1944, issue and Philatelic Library Association membership to May, 1945. 40 West Main, Mohawk, New York. [10]

U. S. GUIDE LINE Catalog—Prices 3500 guide-line positions on straight edges. U. S. Postage, Commemorative, Air Mail, etc. Fourth Edition ready. 20c. J. H. Davis Reynolds, Flint 6, Michigan. [11]

ADLETS

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MY SUPERB Outlets for choice nineteenth century United States covers enable me to pay prices fair to both Buyer and Seller. Rare single items or collections always wanted from early stampless to late Expositions, including Patriotics, Westerns, etc. Your cover wants conscientiously filled. Inquiries invited. Purchaser of the famous "Bingham" stampless collection. Herman Herst, Jr., 116 Nassau St., New York 7, N.Y. [12]

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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]

PRECANCEL COLLECTIONS and accumulations purchased. Write full description before sending. Tracy Newton, Decatur, Ga. [tf]

CASH ON HAND for Wholesale Lots, Accumulations and Dealer's Stocks. Palm Stamp Co., Box 29, Miami 1, Fla. [32]

CHINA and Treaty Ports, singles, blocks, unlisted, accumulations, collections, & etc. J. R. Hughes, Park Bldg., Portland, 5, Ore. [tf]

WANTED: U. S. SECONDS. Unusual high prices paid for your slightly defective high value 19th and 20th Century U. S. in all issues. Immediate payment by return check. D. F. Chassy, 38 Park Row, N.Y. 7, N.Y. [tf]

OLD MAINE Covers wanted. Please write me what you have for disposal, but do not send material unless I ask for it. Sterling T. Dow, 197 Pine St., Portland, Me.

APPROVALS

APPROVALS reasonably priced, by continents, countries, etc. 1 cent upwards. Reference, please. Proctor, Dept. M, 3505 Broadway, New York 31. [11]

PRECANCELS

Ask **PISER** for the precancels you want. All issues. P. O. Box 67, Flushing, N. Y. [tf]

BARGAIN TO PRECANCEL COLLECTORS! 50 ALL DIFFERENT PRESIDENTIAL BUREAUS WORTH \$1.00. THIS PACKET IS FREE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO "PRECANCEL OPTIMIST". 32-PAGE ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY. SEND \$1.00 TO GUNESCH PRECANCEL HOUSE, 30 W. WASHINGTON, CHICAGO 2, ILLS.

COVERS

15 CENSORED COVERS for \$1.00. All different countries. Satisfaction or money back. Liberty Circle, 127 Nassau St., New York, 7. [tf]

LADY COLLECTOR disposing of thousands of early U. S. covers at 30 for \$1.00. Wonderful value. 15 before 1890. Mrs. Philip Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Pa. Also fine covers for specialists. [09]

3c MOTION PICTURES, single 15c, block of 4 25c, plate block 35c, artwork 3c more. Order now. Cover-house, 1053 1/2 No. Ardmore, Los Angeles, Calif. [09]

UNCLASSIFIED

OVER a half Century of Service to Collectors. Why don't you get some direct benefits? Join the A.P.S. now. Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver 6, Colo. [tf]

MAILING LISTS of stamp collectors: 100 names 25c; 500 names \$1.00; 1000 names \$2.50. W. A. Harris, 705 Belmont Street, Waverley 79, Mass.

3 LINE B/L Rubber Stamp, 35c. Pads, 25c. Ink, 25c. Signatures, \$1.50. Economy Service, 4719 Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis. [eow16]

Say MEKEEL'S to Advertisers

FOREIGN

FREE PRICE LIST of thousands, complete, unused, foreign sets. Walter Mayser, 2124 8th Ave., Oakland 6, Calif. [tf]

SOVIET RUSSIA complete sets and single stamps. New issue service. Want-lists filled. Free price-list. Lester Glass, 1831 Gleniffer, Phila. 41, Pa. [tf]

PENNY APPROVALS — 10 free from first 500 book. Ken Robinson, 234 Glendora, Long Beach 3, Calif. [36]

RUSSIA — 33 Pictorials, new commem., attractive issues. \$1.00. Philately Exchange, 823 Maple, Santa Monica, Calif. [08]

ONE SET of mint King Edward stamps, 15 cents post paid. Two sets for 25 cents post paid. Jungkind, Box 806M, Little Rock, Ark. [08]

FREE, Most Complete Pricelist of 20th Century sets of Netherlands and Colonies. Special 4 Values Curacao Red Cross, mint, \$1.09. Albert Maged, 172 Seaver St., Roxbury 21, Mass. [09]

100 DIFFERENT British Colonials, 20c. Many commemoratives and big pictorials included. Bargain lists free. William Monjar, 1750 Fairmount, Cincinnati, Ohio. [09]

LIBERIA exclusively complete. Invite inquiries. E. M. Kemeny, 24 Johnson Ave., Newark 8, N. J. [tf]

GILBERT AND ELLICE 18., #40-48, war print set of 9, mint, 80c. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. S. Garlock, 4018 N. Rampart, Los Angeles 26, Calif.

UNUSED Brit. East Africa, #27-30, 2.00. Br. Guiana, #148-151, 65c. Newfoundland, #58, 80, 82, 84, 45c. New Zealand, #199-201, 1.10; B9-10, 12c. So. Rhodesia, #56-63, 1.10. Rhodesia, #140, 10c. Cash with order. A. Bauer, Box 602, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

CORONATIONS used on cover, mostly first day, Newfoundland short set, 57 covers, 191 different stamps, \$21.00. Coronations mint (short Newfld.), 491 stamps, \$8.75. A. E. Hardman, 1424 R St. N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

MIXTURES

GUARANTEED Rich U. S. Mission Mixture full of high values, Commems., Airs, Precancels, Coils. 75c lb.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; or generous sample 25c. Dealers wholesale. Jennings, 8 Russell Rd., Dedham, Mass. [10]

FAMOUS MISSION Mixtures from world-wide accumulations. Two assortments: #1, U. S.; #3, All-World Lot, including U. S. Rich in new, old, commems., pictorials, hi-s, airs, etc. \$1.00 each, postpaid. About 1,500 on, off paper. Large variety. Missions Stamp Outlet, Rev. Leslie Marshall, manager, Paterson 1, New Jersey. [tf]

U. S. MIXTURE: containing hivalues, commemoratives, precancels, etc. Good for blocks. 30c lb., 10 lbs. \$2.80 Postpaid. J. W. Dauber & Son, Bethesda, 14, Maryland. [10]

250 BRITISH EMPIRE, Canada, Newfoundland Mixture. 30c. Copp Stamp Co., 3246 Manor St., New Westminster, Canada.

CANADA MISSION Mixture — including a good showing War issue pictorials. Pound \$1.00, postpaid. Odias Demers, Sanford, Me. [11]

WE BOUGHT OUT a Stamp Company — So we are passing on these bargains to you. Pound foreign mixture, off paper, \$5. Half pound, \$3. Sample ounce, 50c. 35 Poland pre-war, catalogued \$1.74, for 75c. Poland 27-28 and 29, inverted surcharge, catalogue \$3, for \$1.75. 15 different 10c packets, \$1. 25 different 5c packets, \$1. Five pounds U. S. Office Mixture, \$1.50. Pound U. S. Coils, \$1.25. Order any 3 of above and receive Poland airmail locals free. Any six and get also Odessa Charity World War I set free. Witmer Eberle & Company, 1018 Girard, Harrisburg, Pa. [12]

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE from approval sheets at 10% discount. Want list service from 20% up, depending on popularity of stamps you send. International Exchange, Box 5121, Metro Station, Los Angeles 55, Calif. [tf]

STAMP EXCHANGE for Adults. Free Leaflet. Liberty Stamp Exchange Circle, 127 Nassau St., N. Y. C. 7. [tf]

HAVE CORONATION Stamps and First Day Covers to trade for United States and Foreign stamps. Doctor Feinerman, Macomb, Illinois.

UNITED STATES

LIMITED SERVICE — Having been classified for "Limited Service" in the Army, this is the last of a series of 3 ads to accomplish liquidation of my partnership share in the Libbie Cejka Company \$25,000.00 fine stock of United States assembled carefully in the past 20 years. First come — first served, collectors and dealers treated alike, mint sheets postpaid, mailed flat with stamps of philatelic value and insured. Mint sheets: 2c Sesquicentennial \$6.00; #629, White Plains, \$16.00; 2c Burgoyne, \$10.15; Edison rotary, \$6.35; 2c Kansas, \$5.00; 9c Kansas, \$32.00; 2c Fallen Timbers, \$10.00; 2c Ohio, \$5.00; 2c Charleston, \$3.50; 2c Braddock, \$5.50; 2c Red Cross, \$3.35; 2c Yorktown, perf. 4 sides, \$2.40; 3 sides, \$2.25; Bicent., 1/2c, 80c; 1 1/2c, \$4.25; 3c, \$9.50; 5c, \$8.00; 2c Arbor Day, \$3.10; 1c Chicago, perf., \$1.50; Byrd perf., \$4.00; Mother's rotary, \$2.10; Mother's flat, \$2.70; Wisconsin, \$2.50; National Parks, perf., 1c 95c, 2c \$1.65, 3c \$2.10, 4c \$3.35, 6c \$5.20; Connecticut, \$2.00; San Diego, \$2.00; Boulder Dam, \$2.00; Michigan, \$2.00; Texas, \$2.00; Arkansas, \$2.00; Rhode Island, \$2.00; Army or Navy, 1c 75c, 2c \$1.50, 3c \$2.10, 4c \$3.35, 5c \$4.00; 3c small Northwest, \$7.10; 1c Defense \$1.50, 2c \$2.65. Souvenir Sheets: 1c Century of Progress 60c, 3c Progress \$1.20, 3c Byrd 47c, 1c Parks 25c, Tipex 25c, SPA 14c. Special Delivery 16c blue Air Mail, complete position set of 16 sheets #21312, #21313, #21314, #21315, all four positions of each number, agency beauties all, a collector's dream come true — I doubt if 5 such sets exist — priced to sell, \$300.00. Famous American Sheets: 1c Irving, \$1.50; 1c Audubon, \$1.45; 1c Foster, \$2.50; 1c Whitney, \$2.45; 2c Cooper, \$3.00; 2c Hopkins, \$3.00; 2c Long, \$3.00; 2c Whistler, \$2.30; 2c Morse, \$2.25; 3c Burbank, \$4.00; 3c Gaudens, \$3.45; 3c McCormick, \$4.75; 5c Alcott, \$5.50; 5c Whitman, \$6.05; 5c Willard, \$5.45; 5c Reed, \$5.40; 5c MacDowell, \$5.50; 5c French, \$5.45; 10c Addams, \$15.05; 10c Remington, \$15.00; all 1c blocks, 9c each; all 2c blocks, 15c; all 3c blocks, 24c; all 5c blocks and China, 32c; 10c Addams or Remington blocks, 87c. Commemorative sets: Sold 82 sets Kansas or Nebraska from recent ads, Kansas used, \$4.60, unused \$6.90, blocks \$34.00, 6 complete sets of Kansas mint plate blocks priced \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$71 respectively; Nebraska used \$4.60, unused \$6.80, blocks \$34.00. Parks mint sets: Singles 80c, blocks \$3.20, plate blocks \$5.25. Famous Americans, specify individual sets: Used 15c, complete 95c; mint singles 44c, complete \$2.85; mint blocks \$1.75, complete \$11.50; plate blocks \$2.50; complete \$17.25 — complete means 7 sets of five varieties each. Flag sheets Poland, \$4.00; Czecho-slovakia, Albania, Denmark, Greece, Yugo-slavia, \$3.25 each; others \$3.00 each; sets: singles 75c, blocks \$3.00. Wanted to buy 10c Famous Americans, advise what you have and price. Compare prices and then send in your order. Remit in War Savings stamps, money order, check or cash. Clearance awaited on personal checks. Any or all items returnable if not satisfactory. Edward Cejka, 403 So. 28th St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY

WE PAY spot cash for collections, job lots, dealers' stocks, etc., worth from \$10.00 to \$1,000.00. AKeigwin Stamp Co., Vineland, N. J. [tf]

REVENUES

FOREIGN REVENUES, Tax Paid, States. Big stock. Vanderhoof, 339 Grand Ave., Long Beach, 4, Calif. [tf]

PATRIOTIC COVERS

NEW V-DAY Patriotic Envelopes, set of 5 in different colors, 15c; 2 sets, 25c. V-Day Cover, 10c. Cliff, Millburn, New Jersey. [10]

COINS

FREE! Large illustrated price list of coin albums, coin books and other supplies for coin collectors. James Randall, 341 South Dearborn, Chicago 4, Ill. [09]

STATE TAX STAMPS

200 DIFFERENT \$1.50 Approvals — Exchange. Accumulations wanted for cash. James Seville, Statesville, N. C. [tf]

All catalog numbers quoted in this paper are those from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue unless otherwise specified.

Hobby Survey

Many newspapers and magazines have regular departments or columns pertaining to book reviews, criticisms of fine arts, new plays, or devoted to news and doings of a particular hobby. We are interested in knowing about your reading habits and whether or not your magazines and newspapers contain features of special interest to your recreation or hobby. Your assistance in giving us answers to these questions will be helpful both to publishers and to you, and will be greatly appreciated.

1. What is your hobby? (a8x)
 2. Where do you get news of doings about your hobby? (a9x)
 - Special magazine exclusively such as MEKEEL'S
 - A magazine devoted to all forms of recreation or hobbies
 - Newspaper's special column
 - No place regularly
 - Magazine and local newspaper
 3. Does your local newspaper carry regularly a special column about your hobby?
 4. Some people buy a paper such as an out-of-town week-end newspaper to get features not available in their home-town paper; do you?
 - Yes? No?
 - Buy out-of-town paper regularly to get news of special hobby?
 - Buy out-of-town paper once-in-a-while to get hobby news?
 5. How do you feel about having your local newspaper carry news of, a column relating to, your hobby regularly every week?
 - Very strongly in favor
 - Feel newspapers should be for other news
 - Do not care particularly one way or the other
 6. Would you buy a newspaper to get news of your hobby?
 - Would switch from present newspaper to one carrying hobby news
 - Would buy both present paper and one carrying hobby news
 - While I think hobby news is a good thing, I would not switch to that paper just for that reason
 7. In what state do you live?
- This survey is being conducted by Haughton Sanguinetti, Consultant, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., and we urge every subscriber to clip this out, fill in your answers and mail it to Mr. Sanguinetti promptly.

Milvet Gossip

At the last meeting (during the convention) it was decided to follow the request made by a number of members that we organize a philatelic library. We are pleased to report that our members, P. Mengert and, P. Wirtz, have agreed to take this new project over and will give it all of their time. Books will be available to all members and hospital philatelic groups at no cost other than postage. Although books will have to be purchased, it is our hope that members who have philatelic books, pamphlets and catalogues and for which they have no use will donate them to the library. All books donated will carry the donor's name, also, where necessary, books will be rebound. We hope to have a multi-graphed list of books available by December 15th. May we hear from you on this.

Important Announcement

We take great pleasure in announcing the outright cash purchase, for a sum approximating \$100,000.00, the entire collection and accumulation formed by

Mr. O. J. Olson, of St. Paul, Minn.

Gathered together by a discriminating collector during the past 45 years, this enormous holding, the greatest in the Northwest, is housed in upwards of 100 volumes of mounted material plus a huge accumulation of unmounted stamps.

Our firm handled the disposal of Mr. Olson's 19th century U. S. postage about two years ago. We now have to offer his highly specialized collections of 20th century postage, as well as departmentals, dues, airmails, telegraphs, envelopes, revenues, etc. In addition there are important holdings of all U. S. Possessions.

For more than ten years now, we have attempted to concentrate exclusively on our specialties of U. S., the U. S. Colonial Possessions, and B. N. A.

Inasmuch as approximately 50% of the total value of the Olson Collection was in foreign stamps, and which our present staff is frankly not equipped to handle properly, we have decided to turn the foreign portion of the collection intact over to the firm of Harmer Rooke & Co., 560 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City, for disposal at private sale.

The Foreign section includes:

A general collection of all British Colonials, contained in some 25 albums, and catalogues upwards of \$125,000.00.

A collection of German states and colonies in 3 volumes.

Specialized collections of Great Britain, France, Austria, Argentina, Spain and Holland.

Extensively specialized collections of all Scandinavian countries, with particularly choice holdings of Sweden and Norway.

For the present we will consider selling any country or group intact at an attractive price. Later on, the unsold portions will be broken up.

*All enquiries for U. S. and U. S. Possessions to be made to us
All enquiries pertaining to foreign to be made direct to
Harmer, Rooke & Co.*

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We are not Stamp Dealers, but Licensed Auctioneers, under bond to the City of New York. As our business is limited to the sale of stamps for others than ourselves, on a strictly commission basis, our only interest lies in securing the highest possible prices for the owner. If you are considering selling your collection or holdings of stamps of any kind, let us handle them at auction for you. Immediate cash advances, up to \$50,000.00, are always available, and desirable material can be depended upon to bring top market prices at our Sales.

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Hettie Green's Son

By E. Tudor Gross

also

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Published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Portland, Me.

November 25th Auction In Philadelphia'

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U1385	#U265	U37 .. .45
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#313—\$5.00 1902, block of 4, superb..	600.00
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#315—5c imperf., pl. block 10, superb	450.00

All above are from a 20-volume collection of 20th century U. S. that catalogues over \$60,000.00. There is a tremendous mass of mint singles and blocks, shades, used singles and blocks, plate number and position material of both perforated and imperforate stamps. Inquiries or inspection invited.

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65 Nassau Street NEW YORK, 7, N. Y.

International Philatelic Week

Stickers plugging International Philatelic Week, sponsored annually by the Central Federation of Stamp Clubs of Chicago, are now being distributed.

The sticker features a picture of the 1919 Victory Issue stamp of the United States. In three lines over the

International Philatelic Week

NOVEMBER 5 TO 11, 1944

"Stamps for the Wounded"



VICTORY

Central Federation of Stamp Clubs

BUY A WAR BOND, 6TH WAR LOAN

stamp are: International Philatelic Week / November 5 to 11, 1944 / "Stamps for the Wounded". Below the stamp, also in three lines, are: Victory / Central Federation of Stamp Clubs / Buy A War Bond, 6th War Loan.

The sticker is the design of Anthony C. Russo, president of the Federation.

The Federation, in plugging Stamps for the Wounded, feels that it is joining philately's greatest contribution to the war effort. In addition, the Federation has contributed \$100 to be used by the Chicago regional committee.

Collectors desiring copies of the sticker may send a stamped and self-addressed envelope to the Central Federation, Room 205, 58 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.

10th Anniversary Of Pioneer Zephyr

First Streamline Train in America

A cachet commemorating the 10th anniversary of America's first streamline train service, which was established between Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City on Nov. 11, 1934, by the Burlington's Pioneer Zephyr, will be sponsored by the Burlington Railroad.

A special cachet will be applied, free, upon all self-addressed, properly stamped No. 6 envelopes (with entire left half blank) which are sent to Mr. R. W. Jennings, Advertising Manager, Burlington Railroad, 547 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill., by not later than Nov. 1st. Such covers, after receiving the cachet, will be put aboard the Pioneer Zephyr on Nov. 11, 1944, postmarked en route and forwarded to the addressee.

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IOLE DIONE Box 148, SEATTLE, WASH.

1c Pan American Invert

In buying a local collection a few months ago, I became the owner for the second time of one of the finest unused copies of this rare stamp that I have ever had.

My customer bought it about 1910, when I never had less than four copies in stock at the then current price of around \$18.00. In getting it back, I paid more than ten times the original cost to my customer, which proves that some stamps are good investments.

It is a bright copy, almost perfect in centering, with full gum, showing only a slight trace of a hinge. On a quick glance, one might say it was unhinged. Auction prices hover around \$300.00. My price, subject to return in three days after receipt, is

\$280.00

Would you like it in your collection?

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Hettie Green's Son

By E. TUDOR GROSS

To many, and perhaps most, of the readers of MEKEEL'S WEEKLY, the name of Hettie Green is a memory — vague, possibly, but nevertheless a memory. She was a woman of great wealth who loved the almighty dollar and hated to part with it. On that score, and principally on that score, she is recalled today.

She little realized that her son, the late Col. E. H. R. Green, would acquire fame which would rate him as one of the great stamp collectors of his day. Although he amassed holdings in diamonds, antiques and coins, he will be best remembered for his acquisition of vast accumulations of valuable stamps.

Col. Green, in my opinion, was not a philatelist in the true sense of the word. While he acquired considerable knowledge about stamps, I doubt if he ever became a real student of philately. This may sound like heresy to many who have read of his vast holdings, and to dealers who enriched their pocketbooks by selling him entire collections, or rarities, which had high monetary values.

The Colonel was a retiring man by nature. He was loth to exhibit his treasures, and, so far as I know, never appeared as a speaker at any meeting where rare stamps were exhibited. He was content to accumulate and hold stamps in which he felt there was a "future", and by that I feel he meant a "profit".

After Col. Green's death some years ago, his holdings of stamps, diamonds, etc., were transferred by armored escort to a safe deposit in Boston from his home in South Dartmouth, Mass. It has only been within the last year that his stamps have appeared in the auction mart for disposal.

Stamp collectors generally had wondered what would happen to the "market" when and if these vast accumulations were put up for sale. It was no secret that the Colonel owned hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stamps, and it was feared that if his executors decided to "cash in", the market would go blooley.

In normal times, these fears might have been realized. Not so after Pearl Harbor. Prices for stamps, antiques, coins and what have you have gone sky high. Call it inflation if you will, but the facts are that items like these have been bringing prices beyond the dreams of the most optimistic.

We will all agree that stamps are

far from being a necessity. Their value consists in the fact that people want to buy them, and, if certain items are scarce, especially if they are in good condition, the men with money go after them. Furthermore, the prices realized at the various recent sales of the Green Collection prove that choice stamps bring high prices in war times.

The question naturally arises as to whether Col. Green sensed the future demand for the children of his hobby. As he had been amassing stamps for years before Pearl Harbor, it cannot be assumed that he anticipated the second World War or that any such conflict was even thought of.

Like most rich men of his time, he was faced with the problem of investing his money. He could have bought mortgages returning 5%, or even stocks which produced 6%, but there was no particular thrill to that. So far as I know, he was not a "player of the stock market", and he was satisfied to "buy for the long pull". In his judgment, stamps, if wisely bought, had a real future, and his income was such that he could wait for the fruits of his harvest. If he held his purchases until the "market grew to it", he would do better than by making a conservative investment. And, at the same time, he had the fun of possession, always a joy to a stamp collector.

I never met Col. Green until the summer of 1917, when I attended the auction sale of the famous George Worthington collection at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York. Up to this time it had been assumed that stamp collecting was a cold weather pastime,

and that no sale, held in the hot months, could be a success.

The fact is that Worthington had one of the finest United States collections ever gathered together. It is perhaps fair to state that as of 1917 it was *the finest* that had ever come on the market.

Those were troublous times, and it was a question in the minds of many collectors as to what prices could be secured for stamps when the future was so much in the dark. Moreover, the auction was to be held in August!

The sale took place in the afternoon and evening, and I attended both sessions. Just back of me, at the first session, sat a very stout but harmless-looking individual, who seemed to have no interest whatsoever in the sale. When the early lots were offered, he showed no concern, and, if I am not mistaken, did not bid on a single item until late in the afternoon.

The man sitting next to me finally asked, "Do you know who that is behind you?" Of course I said I didn't, whereupon he remarked, in a stage whisper, "That is Col. Green". To a humble stamp collector who was attending his first big auction sale, that was equivalent to saying to an applicant for heaven, "That is St. Peter".

I have never been accused of being bashful in the presence of greatness. Consequently, as the sale went along, I addressed a few remarks to this distinguished collector, and even got chummy with him.

One of the great rarities of the afternoon sale was a 24c Invert of the

(Continued on Page 285)

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS

On page 276 will be found a very complete listing of these large and beautiful stamps which many collectors neglect. They are practically all scarce, and many are very rare, and their prices by no means reflect their true rarity.

CONSULAR FEE STAMPS

An almost complete listing of this interesting Revenue specialty will be found below, including some packets.

Face.	Consular Service				Foreign Service			
	Plain Design		Network		Plain Design		Network	
	P. 12.	P. 10.	P. 11.	P. 11.	P. 10.	P. 11.	P. 11.	P. 11.
\$.25	RK1 .85	RK8 3.00	RK14 want	—	—	—	—	RK31a 4.50
.50	RK2 .48	RK9 .50	RK15 .75	—	—	—	—	RK32 5.00
1.00	RK3 .15	RK10 want	RK16 .07	RK22 1.00	DEPT	—	—	RK33 .12
2.00	RK4 .12	RK11 3.50	RK17 .10	RK23 5.50	RK28 1.30	—	—	RK34 .68
2.50	RK5 .02	RK12 .10	RK18 .01	RK24 .06	RK29 .02	—	—	RK35 .01
5.00	RK6 .36	RK13 3.00	RK19 .10	RK25 1.35	RK30 —	—	—	RK36 .19
9.00	—	—	RK20 1.30	RK26 want	RK31 3.75	—	—	RK37 3.50
10.00	RK7 2.00	—	RK21 .40	—	—	—	—	—
RK19a, the \$5.00 Bisect, well tied on complete document from Stavenger, Norway								
RK19a, Bisect, same from Berne, Switzerland								
Packet of 20 varieties (25c to \$10.00 values, 1st issue complete, good condition)								
We also offer an almost complete collection, consisting of 30 of the 38 varieties, including the rare RK23, and the \$5.00 Bisect, on document, for only								

DUCK STAMPS

As the result of our frequent ads on Duck Stamps, we now wish to buy anything in these issues, more particularly RW1 (blue), RW5 (purple), and RW6 (brown), but will be glad to buy anything both used and unused, in any condition.

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I have some nice sales in preparation.
ZONE NUMBER, please.

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Nazis Try Stamps Trick

FAKES ISSUED TO SPLIT ALLIES

From WALTER FARR, Stockholm.

The Germans have taken trouble to print thousands of faked "British and United Nations" stamps which they are distributing to stamp dealers in Sweden and in other neutral countries.

These pretend to be stamps printed in England and other parts of the free world marking such events as the meeting between Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill and between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

At these meetings, so the Germans tell the dealers, the "Mediterranean was handed over to Russia and Jamaica ceded to America".

The object is to spread dissension among the Allies.

The "masterpiece" of the forgeries is a double-sized brown three-half-

penny issue of the same dimensions as the Coronation stamps.

It shows King George and Marshal Stalin side by side with the Royal Orb on the left and the Red Star with the Hammer and Sickle on the right.

Along the top is "U.S.S.R." and "Britannia", separated by a crown resting on the letters U.S.S.R. in monogram.

King George is depicted with a sour expression, and Marshal Stalin "dominates" the stamp, shouldering his way in front of the King.

(Mr. G. Seymour Thompson, Bromley, Kent, England, kindly sent the above clipping.)

S. Serebrakian, Hotel Astor, N. Y. 19, N. Y., presents the Latest New Issues, British Colonies in Singles, and Special Offers of attractive Sets in his new Lists for Dealers. Don't fail to have Serebrakian's Lists, all dealers need them.

U. S. NEWSPAPER STAMPS

Below will be found a very complete listing of these interesting and rather neglected 19th Century issues. All stamps offered below are in good condition, extra fine copies of many of these can be supplied at a premium, and we will be glad to submit against a want list.

1865, Large Newspaper Stamps				1879, Soft Porous Paper — (Continued)							
		Unused.	Used	PR	Unused.	Used	PR	Unused.	Used		
PR1	5c	Dk. Blue; blue border	10.50	—	69	84c Red	9.75	—	75	\$12 .. 8.75	7.00
PR1a	5c	Light Blue	13.75	—	70	96c Red	7.00	—	76	\$24 .. 9.75	—
PR4	5c	Blue, white border	2.85	—	71	1.92 Red	3.60	—	77	\$36 .. 10.75	9.00
PR4a	5c	Light Blue, wh. border	2.50	—	72	\$3 Ver.	4.20	—	78	\$48 .. 13.75	—
PR4b	5c	Blue, pelure	5.50	—	73	\$6 Bl.	6.00	—	79	\$60 .. 16.00	—
PR2b	10c	Green on pelure	2.45	—	74	\$9 Or.	7.25	5.00			
PR3a	25c	Orange Red	4.00	—							
1875, Government Reprints, Hard Paper				1883 Special Printing							
PR5	5c	Dull Blue	2.75	—	PR80	2c	Intense Black	14.75	—		
PR6	10c	Dk. Bluish Green	3.00	—							
PR8	5c	Dk. Blue, soft paper	3.45	—							
Continental Special Prints				1885, New Value and Colors							
PR8x	5c	Dull Blue	Set \$100.00		81	1c	Blk.	.30 .25	85	48c .. 3.20	2.85
PR8y	10c	Grey Green			82	12c	Car.	1.50 .95	86	60c .. 3.50	1.75
PR8z	25c	Rose Red			83	24c	Car.	2.50 1.50	87	72c .. 5.25	—
					84	36c	Car.	2.75 2.25	88	84c .. 5.75	4.85
									89	96c .. 4.50	3.95
1875 (PR9-32), Thin Hard Paper				1894, Soft Paper							
		Unused.	Used								
PR9	2c			PR20	60c			90	1c	Blk.	.48 —
PR10	3c	.58 .45		PR21	72c	3.70 2.10		91	2c	Blk.	.64 —
PR11	4c	.54 .48		PR22	84c	11.00 6.50		92	4c	Blk.	.90 —
PR12	6c	.60 .54		PR23	96c	7.00 2.85		94	10c	Blk.	1.25 —
PR12	6c	1.05 1.00		PR24	1.92	5.75 3.45					
PR13	8c	.98 .95		PR25	\$3	7.00 4.75					
PR14	9c	2.60 2.50		PR26	\$6	10.00 7.75					
PR15	10c	1.00 .50		PR27	\$9	18.50 —					
				PR28	\$12	17.00 —					
PR16	12c	2.10 1.50		PR30	\$36	33.00 —					
PR17	24c	1.60 .88		PR31	\$48	45.00 —					
PR18	36c	2.50 1.15		PR32	\$60	49.50 —					
PR19	48c	4.25 2.50									
Special Printing				1895, Same Designs, Double Line Wmk.							
		Grey Black	Pale Rose								
PR33	2c	3.00 —	PR40 12c 6.50 —		114	1c	Black	..	.84 .21	.21	.21
PR34	3c	3.50 —	PR41 24c 9.00 —		115	2c	Black	..	.84 .21	.18	.18
PR35	4c	3.75 —	PR42 36c 10.50 —		116	5c	Black	..	1.10 .27	.27	.27
PR36	6c	4.00 —	PR43 48c 13.50 —		117	10c	Black	..	.80 .20	.15	.15
PR37	8c	4.50 —	PR44 60c 17.50 —		118	25c	Carmine	..	1.60 .40	.34	.34
PR38	9c	5.25 —	PR45 72c 19.50 —		119	50c	Carmine	..	2.25 .50	.29	.29
PR39	10c	5.50 —	PR46 84c 30.00 —		120	\$2	Scarlet	..	2.50 .60	.50	.50
			PR47 96c 30.00 —		121	\$5	Dk. Blue (rep. 75c)	..	—	5.75	2.65
					122	\$10	Green (repr. 75c)	..	—	1.10	.90
					123	\$20	Slate (repr. 75c)	..	—	.90	.90
					124	\$50	Rose (repr. 85c)	..	—	1.30	—
					125	\$100	Purple (repr. 95c)	..	—	1.65	1.75
					114-120	Set	Origs., 1c to \$2	...	—	1.95	1.85
					126-130	\$5-\$100,	compl. set rep.	..	—	3.75	—
1879, Soft Porous Paper				1895, Same Designs, Double Line Wmk.							
		Black	Red								
PR57	2c	.36 .35	PR63 12c 2.25 —								
PR58	3c	.44 .42	PR64 24c 2.10 —								
PR59	4c	.45 .44	PR65 36c 5.75 —								
PR60	6c	1.14 —	PR66 48c 6.50 6.00								
PR61	8c	1.15 .90	PR67 60c 3.75 —								
PR62	10c	.90 .60	PR68 72c 10.75 —								

STANLEY GIBBONS INC. 38 (M) Park Row New York, (7), New York

From The Other Side of The Counter

By H. K. FREDERICK

Indian Treaty Postal Route

The cover herewith illustrated is one of those things that would be passed up by the average collector as being of little or no interest and surely of no value whatever. Yet it is one of the most interesting pieces to come to our attention recently, bearing as it does mute evidence of a phase of our postal history of which few people have even the slightest knowledge.

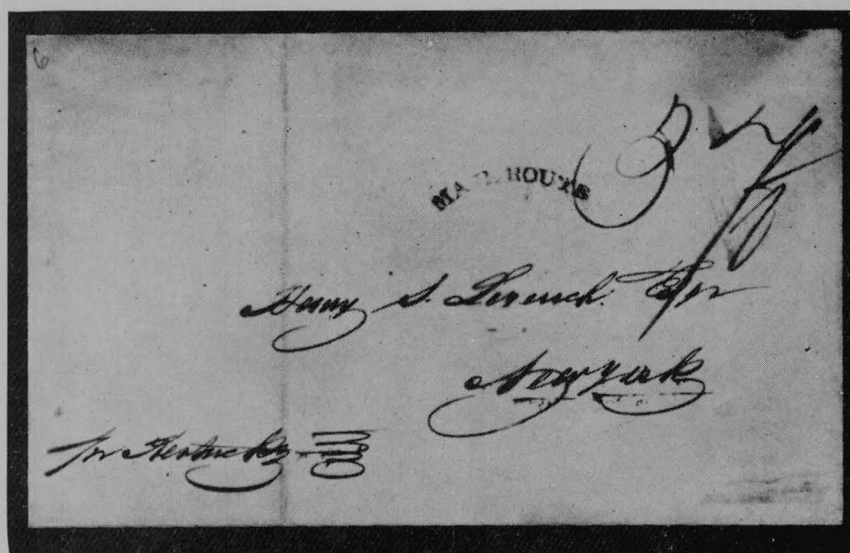
At the time of the Louisiana Purchase continental United States extended only a comparatively little distance inland from the Atlantic seaboard. With the acquisition of Louisiana they came into possession of territory from which the United States proper was separated by vast areas over which they exercised no ownership or control; land still owned and held by the Indians.

There was much commercial activity centered at New Orleans, with which the only route of communication and trade was by sea. With immediate evidence of the desirability of an overland connection between New Orleans and the East, negotiation was promptly opened by the United States with the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek nations for the establishment of such a route through the territory they held. This territory consisted roughly of what is now Mississippi and Alabama. The first treaty with the Cherokees was signed in 1805 and the following text is quoted from the United States Statutes volume titled "Indian Treaties":

"*And whereas the mail of the United States is ordered to be carried from Knoxville to New Orleans through the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw countries; the Cherokees agree that the citizens of the United States shall have, so far as it goes through their country, the free and unmolested use of a road *** to be laid out by viewers appointed on both sides, who shall direct it the nearest and best way."

Subsequent treaties followed. In 1810 negotiations seem to have been concluded with the Creeks. In their treaty we read:

"It is hereby stipulated and agreed on the part of the United States as a full consideration for the land ceded by the Creek nation in the first articles as well as by permission granted for a horse path through their country, and the occupancy of the reserved tract *** there shall be paid annually for the term of eight years \$12,000.00 in money or goods *** and \$11,000.00 for the term of the ten succeeding years."



The "TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP" was drawn up with the Cherokees in 1816 and ratified at Turkey Town, Coosa River, on October 4th, signed by an imposing list of Indian chiefs. In it we find:

"It is expressly agreed on the part of the Cherokee nation that the United States shall have the right to lay off, open and have the free use of such road or roads through any part of the Cherokee nation *** as may be necessary for the free intercourse between the States of Tennessee and Georgia and the Mississippi Territory. And the citizens of the United States shall freely navigate and use as a highway all the rivers and waters within the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee nation further agrees to establish and keep up, on the roads to be opened under the sanction of this article, such ferries and public houses as may be necessary for the accommodation of the citizens of the United States."

The cover illustrated was written at New Orleans January 22, 1829, and arrived at New York, according to pen notation on the back, on February 10. The inscription at the lower left, not immediately decipherable, reads "Via Kentucky." The red handstamp, "MAIL ROUTE," appears to have been the only postal marking applied to mail carried over this route. Apparently this mail did not go through the New Orleans post office. No knowledge is had of any examples of mail carried south over this route to New Orleans.

Communication is earnestly solicited from anyone having further information. Address the writer at Box 4101, Station F, New Orleans.

Our many thanks are due to Mr. C. A. Wagner, owner of the cover, for information and data, as well as a photostat of the cover.

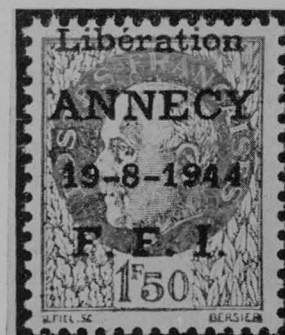
PHILATELIC CONGRESS-SEPAD

By JAMES B. HATCHER

Felix Brunner's exhibit of Austria #1 and early Austrian cancellations won the Grand Award and the Europe, research and Austria medals at the Sepad exhibition in Philadelphia last week-end. Another New Yorker, Mrs. Louise S. Davis, captured the Airmail Section award. Other top-flight honor winners include: George W. Caldwell, Philadelphia (Switzerland); H. E. Keebler, Milwaukee (U. S. coils); Walter S. Fishel, Boonsboro, Md., (U. S. postal markings); R. W. Jubb, Baltimore (Bosnia-Herzegovina); H. B. Green, Merchantville, N. J. (Jamaica obliterations); A. S. Myers, Philadelphia (Belgium); F. L. Noll, Lansdowne, Pa. (Liberia); J. R. Arnold, Metuchen, N. J. (meters); J. Earle Rich, Drexel Hill, Pa. (souvenir sheets); H. A. Meyer, Evansville, Ind. (early French covers); J. H. Barr, Reading, Pa. (Ionian Islands).

Franklin R. Bruns was named president of the American Philatelic Congress and Walter R. McCoy vice president in charge of the Congress Book. Dr. C. W. Hennen, Chicago, was added to the Congress council.

★ ★
NEW DESIGNS—FRANCE, Anney Surcharge,
Typical of Provisional F. F. I. Stamps.



New York Journal-American.

Weekly Philatelic Gossip

Hollywood trembling tintypes suggest. They run more to lips and smells. Another lad says his mail is to be sent to San Francisco and what a nice village they have up north. That his comrades spend much time looking for Aleutian relics. Another wrote that he saw a white bear shortly before his transfer to where the hula holds forth. And I have a nice letter from a swell boy in Texas who figures that if the war is going to last forever he is not going to be a single man that long. Now there lies before me the announcement of marriage and already the knot intricate has been tied. Happy days flowing with married bliss. As I read some of the subterfuges that get past the censors I am, as a bardolator reminded of that genius who penned "The rattling tongue of saucy and audacious eloquence."

And now, with jury duty still stalking my every hour I hope any tardiness in another CRUCIBLE will be pardoned.

★ ★

METER MATTER



By Althea Harvey

As perennial as the letter to Virginia about Santa Claus are the Christmas postage meter slogans. It is at this wonderful time of year that our hearts beat a bit faster and we have a deeper feeling for our fellow men. The postman is never so anticipated as he is at Christmas, for then he has something for all of us. The meter collector declares a holiday when he is fortunate enough to find some of the Yuletide slogans.

Each year they appear at an earlier date so the eager collector begins the search the first part of November. First days on the mailomat slogan "Mail Your Christmas Gifts Now" were November 13 from New York G. P. O. 51011 and Cleveland 51028 and 51032. Thanks go to Bretton Perry and Ben McGrew for these items. Mr. Perry reports that mailomats 51002 and 51033 in Washington are using the Christmas slogan

for December 23, 1944

with earliest date seen November 11, 1944.

Commercial Controls which used the slogan reminder for mailing of overseas gifts is using a boxed slogan "Buy And Mail Christmas Gifts in November." They are offering their customers a choice of seven holiday slogans, four of which we have seen before and three new ones. A dough-boy appears in the slogan "Merry Christmas and a Victorious New Year" while heads of service men and women are seen in "Merry Christmas Wherever You Are" which reminds us of a popular song. In the third new design a snowman extends "Season's Greetings."

Christmas Club slogans can be found either before December 25 or afterwards even as late as February, while still another has no regard for the month of the year. It reads, "Earn on what you spend, Join Sanger's Christmas Thrift and Savings Club" but the printing is so small it is not easily recognizable as a holiday slogan.

The Christmas meter slogan aids in the sale of N. T. A. seals as in "Christmas Seals Fight Tuberculosis" and "Buy Christmas Seals, Fight Tuberculosis."

Perhaps the most desired and coveted slogans are bicolored with the traditional red and green. This half-green, half-red slogan was first seen from a department store in Portland, Oregon, but there are others for I have one from Des Moines.

The question what to give is answered in many slogans such as "Preferred Sport Goods for Christmas," "Give An Auto Club Membership for Christmas" and "Give a Canary for Xmas," some very unusual suggestions indeed.

There is no need to ask where to shop for the department stores have their own slogans to tell why it is best to buy there. This is the only "Come-on" signal the ladies require to go on a spending spree.

The patriotic trend is echoed in "War Bonds for Christmas Gifts" and "For Peace on Earth, Give War Bonds Stamps This Year."

The use of a stock slogan to extend season's greetings is quite common which results in an abundance of these covers, but a distinctive and individual message is seen when the name of the firm is used like "White Tower Season's Greetings" etc.

Christmas slogans come from Hawaii and Canada to add variety to the collection. Since the time for extending holiday greetings is at hand, may I wish all the readers of this column a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. It has been a pleasure to bring "Meter Matter" to you and I have enjoyed all your letters.

Merry Christmas

By JOHN ROLL

Monday, December 25, 1944-AD. You know what the "AD" means? Anno Dominus. One thousand nine hundred and forty-four years after the birth of Jesus Christ!

Christmas again.

All over the World this year Americans will be carrying that traditional "Merry Christmas" greeting.

A slap on the back at Saipan.

A handshake in Germany.

There won't be many gifts. There'll be gifts for the Germans and the Japanese though. Live bombs and shells and hand grenades. Our boys will receive some of those gifts too.

They know it's Christmas, that spirit was born in them. But this year—well—it just won't be the same. Sure, there are those who say our boys will make it Christmas wherever they are; yes—but not exactly. Christmas must wait for other seasons, our boys must wait, most of them—to enjoy another Christmas, another year.

Some morning you're going to wake up hearing a loud pounding at your door. The snow will be glistening on your window sill and you'll get dressed in the cold. You're going to find one of those boys at your door, beaming a big smile. He'll slap you on the back, shake your hand and shout:

"Merry Christmas, you old so-and-so! Happy Hunting!"

"Happy Hunting," is the motto of your stamp club. Minus a few members right now, they're out doing a bigger job.

The war's not over yet. He isn't home yet. Some of his buddies are here though. They did their share already—they stopped a bullet, or a shell fragment. They know war, and they're here to forget it.

For this Christmas—you can help one of them forget. You can give him an encouraging pat on the back, a welcome handshake, a real "Merry Christmas!" You can do all this by just dropping into an envelope those stamps you've been letting accumulate and get in the way, address the envelope to STAMPS FOR THE WOUNDED at your local division. If you don't know where it is, send them to Albert G. Whaley, 30 Church Street, New York City.

Maybe you can imagine the warm smile that will be that boy's when your gift is handed him. You owe it to him. He stopped that bullet that might have been aimed at you by now if he and his buddies hadn't done their job so well. This isn't scare advertising, you won't be shot at now. But he has been. Welcome him back this Christmas. By giving to that one boy, you can wish them all a very Merry Christmas.

★ ★

BUY—COLLECT WAR STAMPS!

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 100 Henry Court

Dec. 30, 1944.

Mr. H. K. Frederick,
Box 4101 - Station "F",
New Orleans, 18, La.

Dear Mr. Frederick:

My attention has been called to your article in "Gossip", for December 23rd.

I note that you assumed that the curved marking "Mail Route" was used on mail which traveled by an "Indian Treaty Postal Route."

In my opinion this marking was applied at the New York Post Office and was not used for any such route as you surmised.

I have seen other covers with this marking and in each case the evidence indicated that the letters, which originated at New Orleans, were brought into New York by ship.

The inscription in lower left corner is not "Via Kentucky" but "Per Kentucky." The "Kentucky" was a sailing vessel belonging to the "Holmes Line" of New Orleans and it ran between that port and New York touching at Charleston and perhaps other points enroute. She was a ship of 415 tons, 118 feet long, and was launched in 1827. She was wrecked 50 miles north of Cape Florida on Nov. 20, 1832 with a loss of three lives.

The cover you illustrated is quite similar to others that I have seen, all of which were not placed in the New Orleans Post Office, but were placed aboard the ship to be carried to New York.

This marking has interested me for some months past and I have been puzzled as to why such mail was not treated as "Ship Letters" with a 2¢ fee on each one. The fact that they were not marked "Ship" and that no ship fee was collected indicates that they must have reached the New York Post Office over a regular Government Mail Route. Whether the route was one that extended all the way to New Orleans by water I do not know. It is possible that the letter might have been carried to Charleston by the Holmes Line and there handed to a ship of the Contract Route between Charleston and New York. By further research work I hope to clear up such points.

In the meantime, I am rather positive that the cover you illustrated did not travel overland but rather by sea to New York.

We see covers with this marking addressed to points beyond New York. For example, one addressed to Boston. (See Knapp First Sale - Lot 472). In such cases the cover invariably bears a New York

#2. Mr. H. K. Frederick, Dec. 30, 1944.

postmark, proving that the cover was brought into the New York P.O. by a regular mail route, and doubtless mailed "enroute," hence no postmark of office of origin, or place "enroute."

I note that you hold a low A.P.S. number, viz - #5160, so I infer that you have been a member for many years.

Sincerely yours,

Harold K. Frederick

APS SPA
5160 3000

Philatelist

Specializing in the arranging and mounting of collections

Box 4101 Station F
New Orleans, La.
Jan. 13, 1945.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
100 Henry Court
Fort Thomas, Ky.

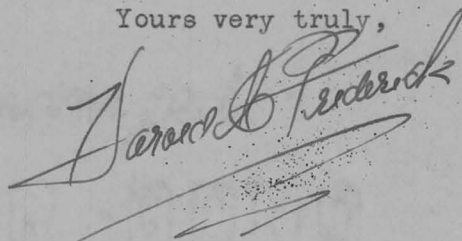
Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

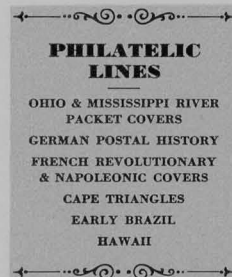
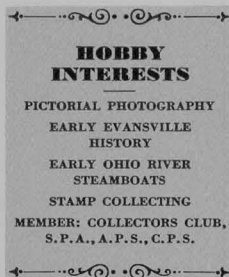
I much appreciate letters from yourself and Henry Meyer with regard to the "Mail Route" cover on which GOSSIP carried my article a few weeks ago. I have been away from New Orleans for nearly three weeks and my reply to you has consequently been delayed.

It must be confessed that I myself am not much of a student of these things. Mr. C.A. Wagner of New Orleans, owner of the cover, I believe had based his deductions regarding its overland carriage on the Dunbar article in one volume of the STAMP SPECIALIST. Having easy access to the U.S. Statutes he proceeded to look up the treaties and we thought we had a good article based on the cover and the excerpts. He will probably be rather disappointed to learn what is evidently the true nature of the cover itself. He is the real student of N.O. postal history and will probably write you himself.

Thanx a lot for your trouble.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harold K. Frederick", with a large, sweeping flourish underneath.



Jan. 7, 1945.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
Box 31,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Thanks for sending me the copy of your letter to Harold K. Frederick. It is quite a coincidence that the article appeared just while we were corresponding on the same subject. During the rush of Christmas mail, my Gossips got all crossed up and arrived in sequence other than chronological, so I did not know of the article until your letter came.

In order to back up your letter, I have sent one to Mr. Frederick also. Enclosed is a copy for your file. I have elaborated a little on some of your points, and added my own comments. This episode illustrates very nicely the way a good stamp man can go off on a wild guess once in a while. I have done it several times, trying to write about something on which I did not have sufficient information. Mr. Wagner has formulated a hypothesis from one letter. We have the facts on at least four, and the more we see of them, the less we know. Especially the rates:

1. Knapp cover, N.O.-N.Y.-Boston, 3 x 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.
2. My cover, N.O.-N.Y.-Boston, 18($\frac{3}{4}$?)¢.
3. Your cover, N.O.-N.Y. only, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.
4. Mr. Wagner's cover, N.O.-N.Y. only, 3 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ or 2 x 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

It is obvious that we need further light before we can generalize.

At first I thought the last paragraph in the article indicated ownership by C. Corwith Wagner of St. Louis. I was going to write Mr. Frederick that Corwith is a hearty, agreeable chap, very likable personally, but he jumps to conclusions when his own covers are involved. Do you know his story of the "John Martin, Bay St. Louis" label? If not, I'll write it to you sometime.

But just as I was going to type that remark, I bethought me of Mr. Wagner of New Orleans, who I believe does have the initials C.A. He has done a very nice study of the Austrian "whiskers" issue; I helped judge it in 1938 at the N.O. convention. He is also a pleasant chap, and likable, but he has jumped to conclusions here, as Van Dyke MacBride did in that article on Natchez "Steam" markings. I firmly believe that we can get most errors of fact and errors in conclusions corrected if we do just what you have done here and what you did in the case of Mr. MacBride: write to the author in a friendly manner, giving him the facts, and not bawling him out, accusing him of being a cross-mixture between a crook and a moron, as so many writers of "letters to the editor" do.

Let's continue to gather facts on these "MAIL ROUTE" markings. One of these days the light will dawn. I am ~~using an envelope which is~~ returning your negatives, which I have had copied. Thanks a lot.

HENRY A. MEYER
516 Read St.
Evansville, Ind.

11

Jan. 7, 1945.

Mr. Harold K. Frederick,
Box 4101 - Station F,
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Frederick:

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook has sent me a carbon copy of his letter to you dated Dec. 30, regarding the "MAIL ROUTE" marking which you wrote up in a recent GOSSIP. The reason for sending me a copy is the fact that Mr. Ashbrook and I have been studying this particular marking for some time. Only last week he sent me such a cover for study and I had just returned it to him the day the copy of his letter to you came in.

The facts as we have thus far established them are as follows:

1. Every letter we have seen with that marking was dated in the late 20's.
2. Every letter we have seen with that marking originated in New Orleans, but did not go through the New Orleans post office. The indications are that they were either mailed at shipside in care of the captain, or that they were entrusted to some passenger about to take ship.
3. Every such letter went to New York or beyond.
4. Every such letter has a New York postmark, meaning that New York was the first post office through which it passed.
5. The "MAIL ROUTE" marking seems to be in the same red ink as the New York postmark. (Subject to correction if found wrong on quartz lamp test.)
6. Every such letter we have seen has the name of a ship written in the lower left-hand corner, and several of the ships were of the Holmes Line (New Orleans to Charleston).
7. Every such letter on which we can decipher sufficient facts took 17-19 days for the New Orleans - New York journey by sea.

So far, we have points of agreement among the covers and also points on which we are clear. But there are some other points on which we are not clear. Mr. Ashbrook has gone into one of them for you. We are puzzled to know why these letters were not treated as ship letters and charged an extra 2 cents. We have no light on this matter. We can only guess. Another is the matter of the handwritten rates on the covers, which do not correspond with any distances that seem plausible on the letters' journeys. We still have a lot of study to do on this matter.

I notice by the article that this cover belongs to my friend Cerwith Wagner of St. Louis. Or is it Mr. Wagner of New Orleans, the student of Austrian stamps? He is also my friend. For the sake of either of them, we could wish their theory were correct, but it obviously isn't. Nevertheless, it is a mighty interesting cover, and one on which we still need a lot of light. Your main thesis, that one is prone to overlook interesting postal history items, is absolutely correct. Best regards to you and good wishes for 1945.

Yours sincerely, *Henry A. Meyer*

PHILATELIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES ,Inc.

394 Park Ave.,

New York, N.Y.

May 3, 1945.

Edwin Seebohm
690 Market Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

REPORT ON: U.S. 1869 30¢ Scott #121.

Reference should be made to a series of 6 photographic studies accompanying this report.

All photographs of the subject disclose that the portion of the ink of the "New York Paid All" postmark tying the stamp is of a different nature than the portion of the postmark lying on the cover.

The portion of the rosette cancellation resting on the cover is of a different nature than the portion lying on the stamp.

The "New Orleans" postmark in black does not conform with known genuine postmarks of the period.

CONCLUDED: This stamp was not originally used on this cover. The parts of the cancellation on the stamp differ from the parts on the cover. Moreover, the alignment between stamp and cover is obviously false.

Respectfully submitted

(signed) Y.Souren
President

Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc.

128376 - 128381

PHILATELIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Inc.

394 Park Ave.,

New York, N.Y.

May 3, 1945.

Edwin P. Seebohm
690 Market St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

REPORT ON: 30¢ 1857 on cover Scott #53.

Reference should be made to a series of 6 photographic studies accompanying this report.

All 6 photographs of the subject disclose that portion of grid lying on the stamp and on the cover is obviously of different inks.

The word "Asia" is superimposed upon the grid.

CONCLUDED: This stamp was not originally used on this cover. Other discrepancies noted but that of the grid and manuscript superimposed are conclusive.

Respectfully submitted

(signed) Y. Souren
President

Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc.

128370 - 128371

The following is a list of items in the Gove correspondence.

From Captain Gove to Mrs. Gove at Concord, N.H.

This record was loaned to me by D.A.Brosnan - Oct. 22, 1945.

Stanley B. Ashbrook.

LIST OF ENVELOPES IN EXHIBIT DISPLAYED

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
1 Lexington, Mo.	June 26, 1857	24 Saint Louis, Mo.	Jan. 13, 1858
2 Fort Leavenworth, Mo.	" 30, 1857	25 Fort Bridger	Dec. 1, 1857
3 " " "	July 4, 1857	26 St. Louis, Mo.	Jan. 13, 1858
4 " " "	? 6, 1857	27 " " "	" 13, 1858
5 " " "	July 11, 1857	28 Fort Leavenworth, Mo.	" 13, 1858
6 " " "	" 19, 1857	29 " " "	" 20, 1858
7 Mt. Pleasant, K.T.	" 24, 1857	30 St. Louis, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1858
8 Marysville, K.T.	" 30, 1857	31 Fort Bridger	Mar. 1, 1858
9 " " "	" 30, 1857	32 Atchison, K.T.	" 1, 1858
10 Ft. Leavenworth, Mo.	Aug. 9, 1857	33 " " "	" 1, 1858
11 Ft. Kearney	" 9, 1857	34 Fort Bridger, U.T.	" 24, 1858
12 Ft. Kearney, N.T.	" 30, 1857	35 " " "	" 24, 1858
13 St. Louis, Mo.	Sep. 1, 1857	36 Ft. Laramie, N.T.	Apr ? ?
14 Ft. Laramie, N.T.	" 10, 1857	37 Fort Bridger, U.T.	May 22, 1858
15 In Camp near Platte Bridge	Sep. 13, 1857	38 Leavenworth City, K.T.	June 9, 1858
16 Ft. Leavenworth, Mo.	Sep. - --	39 Camp Scott, U.T.	" 12, 1838
17 Council Bluffs, Iowa	" 24, 1857	40 Mailed at Camp Scott	
18 Ft. Leavenworth, Mo.	Oct. 2, ?	41 Sault Lake City, U.T.	July 10, 1858
19 Leavenworth City, K.T.	Nov. 1, 1857	42 Salt Lake City, U.T.	" 3, 1858
20 " " "	Nov. 1, 1857	43 " " " "	" 3, 1858
21 Independence, Mo.	Nov. 10, 1857	44 " " " "	" 3, 1858
22 Leavenworth City, K.T.	" 30, 1857	45 " " " "	Aug. 7, 1858
23 Ft. Laramie, N.T.	? ?	46 Ft. Laramie	Aug. 21, 1858

<u>Letter Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number of pages</u>
22	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Feb. 7, 1858) Feb. 10, 1858) Feb. 11, 1858) Feb. 12, 1858) Feb. 13, 1858)	28
23	Bridger's Fort, U.T.	Feb. 14, 1858) Feb. 15, 1858) Feb. 16, 1858) Feb. 17, 1858) Feb. 18, 1858) Feb. 19, 1858) Feb. 22, 1858) Feb. 23, 1858) Feb. 25, 1858) Feb. 26, 1858) Feb. 27, 1858) Feb. 28, 1858)	12
24	Bridger's Fort, U.T.	Feb. 28, 1858) Mar. 1, 1858) Mar. 2, 1858) Mar. 3, 1858) Mar. 4, 1858) Mar. 7, 1858) Mar. 9, 1858)	11
Extra Letter	Bridger's Fort, U.T.	Mar. 9, 1858	3
25	Bridger's Fort, U.T.	Mar. 14, 1858) Mar. 16, 1858) Mar. 17, 1858) Mar. 18, 1858) Mar. 19, 1858) Mar. 20, 1858) Mar. 21, 1858) Mar. 22, 1858) Mar. 23, 1858) Mar. 24, 1858)	33
Extra Letter	Bridger's Fort, U.T.	Mar. 25, 1858)	3
Extra Letter	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Mar. 24, 1858	4
17	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Nov. 30, 1857	3
18	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Dec. 4, 1857) Dec. 5, 1857) Dec. 6, 1857) Dec. 7, 1857) Dec. 8, 1857) Dec. 9, 1857) Dec. 10, 1857) Dec. 11, 1857) Dec. 12, 1857) Dec. 13, 1857)	11

#2.

<u>Letter Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number of pages</u>
19	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Dec. 16, 1857) Dec. 17, 1857) Dec. 18, 1857) Dec. 19, 1857) Dec. 20, 1857) Dec. 21, 1857) Dec. 22, 1857) Dec. 23, 1857) Dec. 23, 1857) Dec. 24, 1857) Dec. 25, 1857) Dec. 26, 1857) Dec. 27, 1857) Dec. 28, 1857) Dec. 29, 1857) Dec. 30, 1857) Dec. 31, 1857) Jan. 1, 1858) Jan. 2, 1858) Jan. 3, 1858) Jan. 4, 1858)	35
20	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Jan. 6, 1858) Jan. 11, 1858) Jan. 17, 1858) Jan. 20, 1858)	3
21	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Jan. 21, 1858	1
22	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Feb. 1, 1858)	12
26	Fort Bridger, U.T.	Mar. 26, 1858) Mar. 27, 1858) Mar. 28, 1858) Mar. 29, 1858) Mar. 30, 1858) Mar. 31, 1858) Apr. 1, 1858) Apr. 2, 1858) Apr. 3, 1858) Apr. 4, 1858) Apr. 5, 1858)	19
27	Bridger's Fort, U.T.	Apr. 7, 1858) Apr. 8, 1858) Apr. 9, 1858) Apr. 10, 1858)	11
28	Bridger's Fort, U.T.	Apr. 13, 1858) Apr. 16, 1858) Apr. 17, 1858)	24

#3.

<u>Letter Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number of pages</u>
29	Bridger's Fort, U.T.	Apr. 18, 1858)	
		Apr. 19, 1858)	
		Apr. 20, 1858)	
		Apr. 21, 1858)	10
		Apr. 22, 1858)	
		Apr. 25, 1858)	
	Outpost*	Apr. 21, 1858)	
30	Camp Scott, U.T.	Apr. 24, 1858)	
		Apr. 26, 1858)	
		Apr. 27, 1858)	
		Apr. 28, 1858)	
		Apr. 29, 1858)	
		Apr. 30, 1858)	
		Apr. 30, 1858)	26
		May 1, 1858)	
		May 3, 1858)	
		May 4, 1858)	
		May 5, 1858)	
		May 6, 1858)	

Extra Letter*On outpost, 2 miles from Camp, Apr.28,1858

"

THE 90¢ 1869 ON COVER.
BY VAN DYK MACBRIDE.

I HAVE BEEN READING, WITH MUCH INTEREST, YOUR QUOTATION FROM A LETTER RECEIVED FROM A SUBSCRIBER, REGARDING THE USE OF THE 90¢ STAMP, ISSUE OF 1869, AND ITS RARITY WHEN FOUND USED ON THE ORIGINAL COVER. I THINK THAT IT MAY BE POSITIVELY STATED THAT SO FAR, IT HAS NEVER BEEN FOUND ON THE ORIGINAL COVER -- I HAVE NEVER HEARD OF ONE IN THAT SHAPE, AND I KEEP IN THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE TOUCH WITH THE ISSUE AT ALL TIMES. DOUBTLESS, IN EARLIER DAYS, IT WAS SO FOUND OCCASIONALLY, FOR SOME OF THE OLDER DEALERS HAVE TOLD ME OF REMOVING 90'S FROM THEIR COVERS. IN THOSE DAYS COVERS WERE CONSIDERED OF NO INTEREST, AND STAMPS WERE TAKEN OFF THEM IMMEDIATELY -- BUT EVEN THEN I BELIEVE THAT IT MUST HAVE BEEN A RARE THING TO HAVE FOUND ONE USED ON A COVER AS WE MEAN "COVER" IN THESE DAYS -- THAT IS ON A LETTER. I BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE MOSTLY USED ON PACKAGES, AND CAME INTO THE PHILATELIC WORLD EITHER ON THE LARGE WRAPPER FROM SOME PACKAGE, OR, MORE LIKELY, ON A PIECE OF THE WRAPPER, WHICH HAD BEEN TORN OFF WITH THE STAMP ON IT.

IN COMMENTING ON THIS SITUATION, SOME THINGS MUST BE BORNE CAREFULLY IN MIND. IN THE FIRST PLACE ONLY 47,000 ODD OF THE 90¢ WERE EVER MANUFACTURED AT ALL -- A MIGHTY SMALL NUMBER OF STAMPS. THE 1869 ISSUE WAS IN USE ONLY ELEVEN MONTHS -- THE SHORTEST CAREER OF ANY OF OUR REGULAR ISSUES FROM 1847 TO DATE. OLD STAMP PAPERS AND OTHER WRITINGS OF THE PERIOD MAKE IT VERY CLEAR THAT FEW PEOPLE EVER SAW ANY OF THE STAMPS OF THE DENOMINATIONS ABOVE 10¢ OR 12¢, AND THAT ONLY A FEW OF THE LARGEST CITIES EVER HAD THEM FOR SALE IN THEIR POST-OFFICES. TO HAVE NEEDED A 90¢ STAMP ON A LETTER AT 3¢ THE HALF OUNCE, WOULD HAVE CALLED FOR A LETTER WEIGHING FIFTEEN OUNCES -- A LETTER WEIGHING NEARLY A POUND. EVEN A REGISTERED LETTER, WITH 15¢ OF THE 90¢ USED TO PAY THE REGISTRY FEE, WOULD HAVE HAD TO WEIGH TWELVE AND A HALF OUNCES TO REQUIRE THE 90¢ RATE. IN ALL THE SEARCHINGS AND HUNTINGS AFTER THIS ISSUE I HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, THE HIGHEST RATE PAID ON AN UNREGISTERED DOMESTIC LETTER I HAVE EVER SEEN, IS 27¢ -- AND THAT IS MADE UP WITH TWO 12¢ 1867 ISSUE STAMPS AND A 3¢ 1869 -- AGAIN SHOWING THE UNAVAILABILITY OF THE HIGHER DENOMINATIONS OF THE 1869 ISSUE. THE HIGHEST RATE I HAVE FOUND ON A REGISTERED LETTER IS ALSO 27¢, OF WHICH, OF COURSE, 15¢ WENT TO PAY THE REGISTRY FEE -- THIS ONE BEING MADE UP OF A PAIR OF 12¢ AND A 3¢, ALL 1869 ISSUE. I HAVE HAD REPORTED TO ME, OCCASIONALLY, THE FINDING OF SOME 24¢ ON LETTERS, USUALLY LEGAL OR BANKING LETTERS -- SOME TURNING UP IN PHILADELPHIA, RECENTLY, AND NOW REPOSING IN THE COLLECTION OF A NOTED COLLECTOR OF THAT CITY, WHICH WOULD INDICATE THE USE OF A HIGHER RATE THAN 27¢, BUT THEY ARE VERY UNUSUAL, AND EVEN IN THAT INSTANCE I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT A TOTAL OF 90¢ POSTAGE WAS FOUND ON ANY OF THEM. SO MUCH FOR DOMESTIC RATES.

IN RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES THE ONLY HIGH ONES I HAVE SEEN ARE THESE -- AND THEY WILL SERVE AS TYPICAL:

FRANCE (30¢) -- PAIR EACH 12¢ AND 3¢ 1869. 0.

GERMANY (30¢) -- 30¢ 1869. 0.

CHINA (28¢) -- 24¢ AND PAIR 2¢ 1869.

CANADA (36¢) -- SIX 6¢ 1869. 0.

PERU (44¢) -- 12¢ 1869, 30¢ AND 2¢ 1871. R.

CHILE (44¢) -- 12¢ 1869, 30¢ 1867, 2¢ 1871. 0.

SWITZERLAND (30¢) -- PAIR 15¢ 1869. 0.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (34¢) -- 10¢ 1869 AND 24¢ 1867.

JAVA (22¢) -- TWO 10¢ 1869 AND 2¢ 1867.

I HAVE ALSO SEEN A COVER WITH A PAIR OF 30¢ 1869 USED, I BELIEVE, TO INDIA, AND HAVE HAD REPORTED ONE OTHER COVER WITH A PAIR OF 30¢ ON IT -- BUT IN NO CASE HAVE I EVER EVEN HAD REPORTED TO ME ANY COVER OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEARING 90¢ POSTAGE ON IT, MADE UP WITH ONE OR MORE OF ANY DENOMINATION OF THE STAMPS OF 1869. IN THE ABOVE LITTLE TABLE "O" STANDS FOR AN OVERWEIGHT LETTER, AND "R" FOR A REGISTERED LETTER. IN ALL THE ABOVE, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, I AM REFERRING SOLELY TO COVERS, BY WHICH I MEAN LETTER ENVELOPES, AND NOT PACKAGE WRAPPERS, ETC.

TO SUM UP, WE CAN LOOK TO FIND A 90¢ 1869 ON THE ORIGINAL COVER, IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASES ONLY:

- 1.-- A VERY HEAVY LEGAL OR BANKING LETTER, PROBABLY REGISTERED, USED FROM ONE OF THE LARGER CITIES TO ANOTHER UNITED STATES POINT.
- 2.-- A HEAVY LETTER, TO SOME UNUSUAL PLACE, SUCH AS CHINA, INDIA, OR OTHER EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC POINT.
- 3.-- USED ON A PACKAGE WRAPPER.

NOTE THAT IN ALL THE TABLE OF UNUSUALLY HIGH RATES SHOWN ABOVE, ONLY THREE ARE "SINGLE" RATES, THE OTHERS ALL BEING FOR HEAVY OR REGISTERED LETTERS. NOTE THAT IN NEARLY EVERY CASE TWO AND THREE STAMPS, OF TWO OR MORE ISSUES, WERE USED TO MAKE UP THE REQUIRED RATE. NOTE THAT THE ONLY STAMPS OF HIGH DENOMINATION OF THE 1869 ISSUE SHOWN ARE ONE 24¢ AND ONE 30¢ -- AND THE TWO LISTED ARE THE ONLY TWO EXAMPLES OF THESE STAMPS USED ON THE COVER WHICH I OWN -- AND FURTHERMORE ARE THE ONLY TWO THAT HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED TO ME.

FURTHER SUMMING UP -- IT WILL BE REALIZED FROM THE FACTS GIVEN HERE, THAT IT MUST HAVE BEEN A MOST UNUSUAL THING FOR A MAN TO USE ONE OF THE 90¢ 1869 STAMPS ON A LETTER, AND THAT AFTER ALL THERE IS NO MYSTERY ABOUT THE RARITY OF SUCH A PIECE. FIRST, IF HE WANTED A HIGH RATE OF POSTAGE, HE COULD NOT EASILY SECURE THE

STAMPS, AND WAS FORCED TO USE THOSE OF SMALLER VALUE, USING MORE OF THEM. HE HAD TO TAKE STAMPS OF OTHER ISSUES AS WELL AS THOSE OF 1869. HE WOULD HAVE TO HAVE HAD A HEAVY LETTER DESTINED FOR SOME DISTANT FOREIGN PORT, OR A LETTER WEIGHING THE BEST PART OF A POUND GOING TO SOME DOMESTIC POINT. AND TO GET THE 90¢ 1869 AND MAKE SUCH USE OF IT, HE WOULD HAVE HAD TO HAVE BEEN A RESIDENT OF ONE OF THE LARGEST CITIES BETWEEN APRIL 1869 AND MARCH 1870.

WHERE THE 90¢ WAS USED WAS ON PACKAGES, AND THE OTHER HIGH DENOMINATIONS, ESPECIALLY THE 30¢, WERE USED THAT WAY ALSO. THUS WE FIND BLOCKS OF USED 24¢, 30¢ AND EVEN THE 90¢, AND THUS WE FIND MOST OF OUR USED COPIES OF THESE HIGHER STAMPS OF THIS ISSUE. IT IS INTERESTING TO REMEMBER, AS FURTHER CHECKING THIS UP, THAT THE USUAL CANCELLATION ON ANY OF THESE THREE STAMPS IS AN INDECIPHERABLE SMUDGE, PLAINLY THE KIND OF A CANCELLATION APPLIED WITH A BRUSH OR A STICK, OR A CORK CANCELER, TO A BLOCK OF STAMPS ON A PACKAGE. I HAVE ONLY SEEN ONE OR TWO 90¢ CANCELLED IN SUCH A WAY THAT I THOUGHT THEY WERE USED ON A LETTER OR A SMALL COVER, AND EITHER THE 30¢ OR 24¢ SO CANCELLED IS RARE.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT IS ALSO QUITE RIGHT ABOUT THE 24¢ BEING A RARE STAMP ON COVER -- I DOUBT IF MORE THAN A DOZEN SUCH COVERS EXIST, AND THE 30¢ CLOSELY FOLLOWS IT IN RARITY. AS I SAY, I HAVE ONLY HAD TWO OFFERED TO ME, AND I SURE WOULD LIKE A CHANCE AT A FEW MORE OF EITHER.

AND I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO HAVE THAT FAKED 90¢ ON A PIECE OF "COVER" HE WROTE ABOUT FOR MY "FAKES AND FREAKS" COLLECTION -- SUCH THINGS ARE IN A SAFE PLACE WHEN THEY GET THERE.

paid in money under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved 1st March, 1861."

Soon after the organization of the Confederate States Government, the coin of the country began to disappear to a great extent from circulation. This rendered the [pre?] payment of postage difficult in the absence of stamps, and as the Confederate States Treasury notes in certain sums were by law receivable in payment of postage, and as it could not be reasonably expected that postmasters should furnish coin in exchange for them on account of its scarcity (*and also on account of the difference in value*), I stated in the report referred to that it was necessary "to leave it to postmasters and persons paying postage to arrange between themselves the manner in which these notes may be used." Under this condition occurred the issuance of local stamps and stamped envelopes by quite a number of Confederate postmasters.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. REAGAN.

Ex-Postmaster-General Reagan's letter is extremely interesting, but his report to leave the settlement of what kind the payment for the stamps should partake of, was rather a novel way of putting off any responsibility on to the shoulders of the postmasters. It must be remembered that the postmasters had to pay for their stock of stamps in coin, *the Confederacy refusing to accept its own notes*.

A most irregular situation became propounded. A person had a letter to post, but had no cash, only the Confederate notes. The postmaster naturally refuses this kind of currency because the Government will not receive it from him. The sender then proposes to receive \$4.90 in postage stamps in lieu of change of his \$5 note, the letter being 10 c. The postmaster cannot do this either, because he must necessarily lose on the transaction in his turn, having to pay cash to the Government. However, our official friend sees a way out of the difficulty by offering to mark the letter paid, and mark forty-nine envelopes similarly for future use, in return for the ignominious five-dollar Confederate note. Thus we have the history of the advent of the Local Envelopes. Further than this, many postmasters issued provisional adhesive stamps, these being for the towns of Beaumont, Goliad, Helena, Independence, and Victoria, in Texas; Danville, Emory, Fredericksburg, Greenwood, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Pittsylvania, Pleasant Shade, and Salem, in Virginia; Kingston, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, Rheatown, and Tellico Plains, in Tennessee; Athens and Macon, in Georgia; Bridgeville, Grove Hill, Greenville, Mobile, and Uniontown, in Alabama; Baton Rouge, in Louisiana; Charleston and Spartanburg, in South Carolina; and Lenoir, Madison, and Marion, in North Carolina. The postmaster at New Orleans

also issued a couple of stamps, but these cannot be included in the Confederate issues, as New Orleans was out of the Union, accordingly with Lincoln's declaration of 1 January, 1863, which specially mentions Louisiana *with the exception of New Orleans*.

The aforementioned lithographed stamps of the Confederate States were issued on 15 October, 1861, but the supplies were so meagre that many post offices were sold out of them in a few days, and were obliged to have recourse to the "home-made" provisional stamps and envelopes.

Confederate Finances

In June, 1861, the Confederate Treasury issued some \$10,000,000 worth of notes to meet the demands of the various official departments. During the following twelve months the total of notes issued was \$213,904,000.

Financial matters very soon came to a crisis, and the Government became obliged to refuse to accept its own bonds. Naturally all trades, businesses, or professions were at a standstill. Taxes were an impossibility; for the most part people had not the wherewithal to pay them. Crops were not attended to, and the importation of foreign foodstuffs was made difficult by the national army on the land frontiers and the navy on the coast. Even soon after the issue of the paper currency its value dropped 20 per cent. In order to show the continual decrease in value of the Confederate notes, the following were the current equivalents during the three and a half years of hostilities:—

Up to December 1861,	\$120	paper	=	\$100	coin.
Dec. 1861 to Dec. 1862,	\$300	"	=	"	"
Dec. 1862 to Dec. 1863,	\$1900	"	=	"	"
Dec. 1864 to Mar. 1865,	\$5000	"	=	"	"
Mar. 1865 to Apl. 1865,	\$6000	"	=	"	"
April, 1865,					valueless.

So scarce had hard coin become that sellers made a stipulation as to what kind of currency payment for the articles must be made in. In many of the northernmost and western States after 1862, coin was practically unknown. To add to the shortness of this very necessary mode of exchange, articles of food reached famine prices, as much as \$70 being demanded and paid for a small barrel of flour.

A poor woman is said to have gone to a storekeeper, and having asked the price of some commodity, said she could not afford to pay what was demanded. Credit was asked, but refused. "But what shall I do? I have seven children and they must be fed," urged the poor creature. "I don't know, madam, unless you eat your children," was the heartless reply.

It is hardly to be expected that people unable to afford the necessities of life could

indulge often in the luxury of communicating with some distant friend.

Not that I suppose the people were so unpatriotic as not to accept the goodwill of the Government's liability, but a vote of credit on a concern that has no status, nor even much prospect for one, needs accepting with more than a little salt. Dreamy idealities are pleasant thoughts, but solid, substantial realities are much more digestive. All coin was required by the Government for the war, to provide arms, ammunition, and ships,

which were nearly all procured in England. At the end of 1862 a tax of no less than 25 per cent was imposed upon banks, companies, or individuals possessing coin in excess of the value of \$200. Any person not acknowledging his "treasure trove"—provided he was found out—was made to disgorge all above \$100 to the Confederacy.

Having thus given a fair picture of the condition of affairs, my subsequent narratives will be more easily understood.

(To be continued.)

The Genus Homo in Philately—continued

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

THE next great division of mankind we have to consider is the Mongolic. The races comprised in this division are typically characterized by yellowish skin, broad, flat features, prominent cheek bones, oblique, almond-shaped eyes, with black, lank, and coarse hair. The Japanese belong to the Northern Mongolian family of this class. The best ethnological authorities are of the opinion that the race originated in Corea, whence they spread to Japan and dispossessed the Ainu aborigines about the dawn of the Christian era. They are the most enterprising and civilized race in Asia, and are



now a power to be reckoned with in world politics.

Like most ancient peoples, they have a legend to account not only for their own origin, but also for the origin of their beloved country—Nippon. According to this myth, when the world was being formed, and the earth was "like thick oil floating on the surface of water," there arose out of this liquid mass the rush called *asi* (*Erianthus japonicus*), from which sprang the land-forming god who rejoiced in the lengthy appellation of Kuni-soko-tatsino-mikoto. After him the god and goddess whose particular functions are the baking of mud-earth and sand-earth were created. As the *asi* grows quickly in the marshy places around the Japanese coast, the geological processes of the formation of new land are here typified. One of the next proceedings was the making of the Japanese islands by the god and goddess Izangi and Izanami—the Adam and Eve of the Japan-

ese—who stood on the heaven-bridge and dipped a spear in the muddy waters. Then they raised the spear, and each drop that fell from it formed an island. The divine pair were so pleased with their handiwork that they took up their permanent abode on the largest island and became the progenitors of the people of Japan. This fable is, perhaps, hardly in keeping with the cold, scientific view of the available facts, but it is certainly vastly more entertaining.

In the kingdom of Annam, which now forms part of the French colony of Indo-China, we find another interesting race belonging to the Southern Mongolic family—the Annamese. From all accounts the Annamese are hardly a handsomerace. They are shorter than their neighbours, darker skinned than the Chinese, and with coarse-looking features. One noticeable peculiarity is the greater separation of the big toe from the rest than is found in any other barefooted race. The name "Giao-shi," by which they are known in the East, means "separated toes," and according to ancient Chinese chronicles this curious feature was noted so far back as 2285 B.C. One writer says: "They are morally the most disagreeable of all the peoples of Indo-China. They are headstrong, revengeful, deceitful, thieves, and liars. Their dirty habits surpass anything I have ever seen, and their food is abominably nasty, rotten fish and dogs being their favourite diet." On the other hand, Lord Curzon, while not denying that they are tricky and deceitful, observes that they are "hospitable, polite, lively, sentimental, and of easy temper."

Another race inhabiting part of Indo-China are the Cambogians or Cambojans. Although grouped in the Mongolic division,



Postal Methods and Means during the American Civil War, 1861-5

By W. WARD

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Confederate Postal Affairs in 1861—continued

I N 1898 a Texas collector discovered that the old Confederate Postmaster was still alive, and even residing in the same State. As so little was known officially of the postal affairs of the extinct Confederacy, this gentleman, a Mr. Bradley, wrote to ask ex-Postmaster Reagan for any information he could give him. So interesting was the reply that I take the opportunity of giving it.

TEXAS, 29/9/98.

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of your inquiries dated 23rd inst., and in reply you are especially advised as follows: First. When the Post Office of the Confederate States assumed control of the postal service in those States (1 June, 1861) all postmasters in that territory who had been acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States were instructed by me to continue in the discharge of their duties as postmasters under the Confederate States Government, and to send in to the department in my charge their names, with the names of their respective post offices, in order that new commissions might be issued.

My official report to President Davis, dated 27th of November, 1861, shows that the whole number of post offices in the Confederate States on the 1st of June, 1861, was 8411, and that up to the date of the report there had been 491 resignations of appointments held under the Government of the United States, so that it appears that

more than ninety per cent of the old postmasters held over under the Confederate States Government. It was the custom, however, not to issue new commissions until after the proper executions and filing of new bonds.

My report before mentioned states that "the inaccuracy in the execution of the bonds of postmasters has delayed the issue of commissions to many of those who have been appointed." Another cause of delay in the issues of commissions may have been caused by the insufficient number of employees, the department having been organized when but seven States composed the Confederacy, and within a short period after four other States were admitted, which quite doubled the work of the department without any increase of clerical help for a considerable time.

Some delay may have occurred in procuring blank commissions, as I notice that my report of 27th November, 1861, states that "the number of orders for blanks which have not been furnished, in consequence of the inability of the contractors to obtain paper and have the printing done in time to meet the wants of the department, is 646." I cannot state what particular blanks were not furnished as fast as needed.

Second. No authority was conferred officially on the postmasters to issue stamps. Such stamps as were issued by them was done entirely upon their own responsibility. My proclamation, assuming control of the postal service in the Confederate States, expressly mentions that "until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage with the Confederate States, all postage must be pre-

regarded as the most suitable objects with which to appease the spirits of their ancestors. Usually the heads were kept in beautifully carved boxes, and they were treasured as valuable family heirlooms. When a chief wished to ornament his house he demanded skulls; when a house was built heads had to be placed under the foundations; and none but successful head-hunters could claim to be tattooed. Indeed, heads entered largely into all the various ceremonies and customs of the Malays, and they were collected much as we collect stamps. The practice has now nearly been stamped out, and in most places in North Borneo old skulls lie about as so much lumber, instead of being carefully cherished as of old. The Dyaks are an active and warlike race, possessing a considerable degree of indigenous civilization, and their moral character is very fine.

The next great division of mankind comprises the black races, and is known as the Ethiopic. All the people of this division live in Africa and Australasia, and no indigenous members are found in the other continents.

First we will start with the Swahali or Suahali race found in Zanzibar and the surrounding territory. This is a hybrid race formed by the intermarriage of Arab settlers with the original coast natives and with the

negroes brought from the interior as slaves. The name is derived from the Arabic word *sahel*, a coast. The influence of the Arabs



on East African history began probably more than two thousand years ago. They have constantly established stations on the East African coast, and for centuries there was almost continuous fighting between them and the coast tribes. The Arabs were continuously reinforced by fresh arrivals, and many of these settled in the country, and gradually mixed with the negroes. Their offspring are the present-day Suahalis, in whom the negro or Ethiopic element is much the larger. The Suahalis are Mohammedans, but they are very tolerant, as may be judged from one of their favourite proverbs, which asserts that a useful infidel is better than a useless believer.

(To be continued.)

Postal Methods and Means during the American Civil War, 1861-5

By W. WARD

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Freightage of the Mails

(i) Exterior

THOUGH actual warfare did not properly put in appearance until Lincoln called out 75,000 troops of militia from the loyal States on 15 April, the first shot fired in anger was aimed from a battery on Morris Island on 9 January, 1861, at a vessel bringing reinforcements ordered by Buchanan to Fort Sumter in the hands of the Federals. So quickly had the feelings of the people spread in South Carolina that siege was laid against Fort Sumter. The National Government immediately upon receipt of the news of the conditions sent the above-mentioned reinforcements to the fort, which was under the command of a Major Anderson. Fort Sumter fell into the hands of the Confederate General Beauregard, on 13 April, 1861, practically without bloodshed, for singular to relate not a man was killed or mortally wounded. Thus we find the first conflict of the war. Two days after hostilities commenced in real earnest.

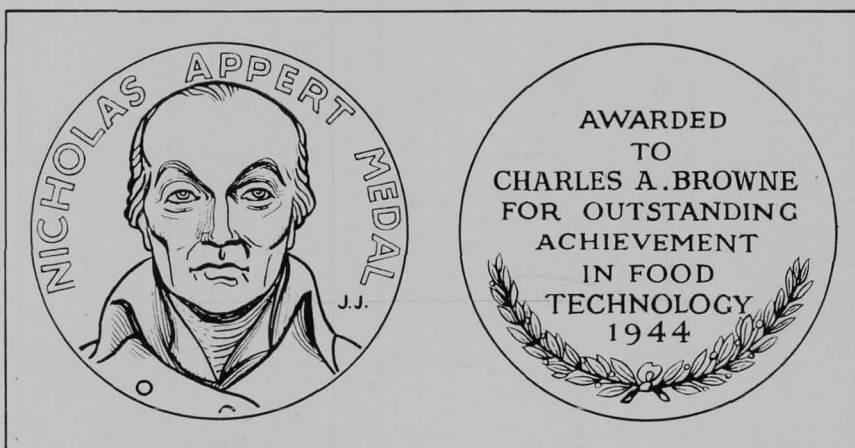
On 14 May, 1861, the *London Gazette*

issued a proclamation of neutrality, and further warned any British shipowners that if they went to Charleston for cotton, or New Orleans taking hardware, or *bringing mails from any port* in the "certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America," by the violation of the "laws of the nations unhappily at war," they must expect no protection or redress from the Crown.

I can find no particulars about the prohibition of *taking mails into the Confederacy*, but suppose if it was worth a captain's risk, he might just as well take mails in as bring them out. Naturally more communications would be sent out of the country, as orders for contraband of war, rifles, ammunition, etc., than would be the case of receiving.

As an instance of the method of "running" the mails out of the country and the difficulties to be faced, I might mention the famous case of the English mail steamer, the *Trent*. Early in November, 1861, the *Trent* successfully broke the blockade from New Orleans, having on board an unusually large quantity of mails and specie, besides

INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS



BANQUET

May 30, 1944
7:00 P. M.

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1944 NICHOLAS APPERT MEDALIST



CHARLES ALBERT BROWNE

Charles Albert Browne—Agronomist, chemist, historian, philosopher, scholar, scientist, and technologist—Possessor of a multiple personality reflecting facets of genius that amaze his casual acquaintances and devoted friends—Educated at Williams College with post-graduate experiences as chemistry instructor and agricultural chemist leading up to a doctorate at the University of Gottingen where his first serious study of carbohydrates was inaugurated^X—Successively Chief of the Sugar Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, Chief Chemist of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Chief of Chemical and Technological Research of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and Supervisor of Chemical Research—Justly deserving of the honor of the Nicholas Appert Medal Award if only for his researches and contributions to the technology of the sugar industry, constituting as they do today, an imposing and vital section of the literature of carbohydrates.

¹⁹⁰⁶⁻⁸
¹⁹⁰⁸⁻²³
^X Research chemist, Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, 1902-1906
(Audubon Park, New Orleans)

1944 GUEST SPEAKER



WILLIAM ALLAN PATTERSON

William Allan Patterson—Son of an overseer for an Hawaiian sugar company—Pioneer in air transportation whose career has paralleled the development of that industry in the United States—Chief Executive of the nation's oldest airline—President of a company which has been performing a vital war job in the operation of its regular schedules for essential traffic within this country and in its flights for the Army Air Transport Command both within the United States and over water to foreign lands—Business leader widely known and highly respected for his down-to-earth reasoning and counsel—Sponsor of many research programs—in fact, a technologist of the highest degree and qualification in whom the Institute of Food Technologists can find the inspiration for achievement that only such a sterling character can stimulate and such a lovable personality can glorify.

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C.P.S. NEWS



THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
Chicago Philatelic Society

Meets Every First and Third Thursday
Evenings at 7 P.M., Hotel Atlantic



President: W. H. Schulze, 2736 Gunnison St., Chicago.

Secretary: Charles C. Kirshbaum, 10 N. Clark St., Chicago.

VOL. XIV

JUNE, 1944

NO. 6

HARRY L. LINDQUIST

C. P. S. Number 14

Harry L. Lindquist, Chicago Philatelic Society member number 14 and one of the country's leading Philatelic Publishers is one of those who have moved away from Chicago, but who has still retained his membership in the Chicago Philatelic Society.

He is an ardent supporter and an enthusiastic booster of the C. P. S. and is one of its traveling ambassadors.

Mr. Lindquist was born in Escanaba, Michigan. He collected stamps, coins and minerals as a youngster, but his interest in stamps has remained throughout his life.

He was elected a member of the C. P. S. on October 6, 1904 at the 427th meeting. In 1908 he served as Secretary of the Society. He has had forty years of continuous philatelic publishing activity starting in 1904 together with A. F. Boehm, they published the Chicago Collectors Monthly, and in 1906 the Collectors Journal of Chicago was launched in association with L. A. Lauritzen.

He owned a printing and publishing plant in Chicago until 1917 when he sold the business to serve in the armed forces of the United States in World War I. After the war he was western manager for a group of trade papers in Chicago. In 1921 he went to New York as general manager for the Gehring Publishing Co.

Between 1922 and 1932 he was also promotion manager for the Geyer Publications in New York.

He started publishing "Stamps" in 1932, and the "Stamp Specialist" in 1939. Besides collecting stamps, Mr. Lindquist collects first editions of books, deluxe editions of special books, prints, and etchings. He is a baseball and general out-doors sports fan. A member of both national organizations, the A. P. S. and the S. P. A., the Collectors Club of New York and was editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and is a member of many local stamp clubs throughout the country.

He is also a member of the New York Athletic Club and Town Hall.

Mr. Lindquist also launched and is still behind the National Federation of Stamp Clubs. Mr. Lindquist travels throughout the country where he has made many friends by his genial personality and his ready wit.

EDITORIAL COLUMN

But words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling, like dew, upon a thought, produces
That which makes people think.

—Bryon.

Editor: Elmer Stuart

Associate Editor: Willis E. Potter

Terms of Subscription

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otherwise.

**Editorial Office: 58 W. Washington
Room 210**

At the request of our genial editor, Tony Russo, who most of us know is President of the Central Federation of Stamp Clubs and General Chairman of the coming Chipex Exhibition, our Associate Editor, Elmer Stuart, will take over as Acting Editor for several months while Russo is "over his ears," as he says, "in whipping the Chipex Exhibition into shape."

Willis Potter, who has done such a swell job as publicity chairman, has agreed to assist Elmer Stuart. It is this spirit and willingness to cooperate that is very healthy for a philatelic society such as ours where a very large part of the work in keeping a club running smoothly and its members interested is done by relatively few members. I appreciate very much the assistance that has been given to me in the handling of this work. In my view I think it is having a real effect upon our attendance, which has improved quite materially in recent months.

I should like to call attention again to my request for suggestions for entertainment and for improvement of the Society. Send in your answers to some of the questions, such as:

What speakers would you like to hear?

What subjects would you like to have them talk about?

(Continued on page 6)

DIGGING INTO THE PAST

By Elmer Stuart

A list of the early Chicago dealers about 1893 were: P. M. Wolseiffer on State Street, Archie Doherty in the Masonic Temple, Steven & Co. on Dearborn Street, Chris Peterson and Dad Pierce on South Clark Street, and Wendt over the river. Edward Peeke & Co. and B. S. Ross outside of the loop, Western Stamp Co. on Wabash Avenue, and S. B. Bradt on Washington Street. Other Chicago dealers listed in 1901 were Charles E. Birr, Fred Michael, John J. Oesch, P. J. Flanders, Wm. H. Bauer, S. T. C. Doncyson, and F. N. Massoth & Co.

In 1901 Charles Schliekert the retiring treasurer was presented with a handsome gold emblem of the C. P. S. in appreciation of his work during the term. John J. Oesch the secretary was honored in the same manner.

Mr. Samuel Leland writing in the Philatelic Era in 1901 wrote: "I belong to the Chicago Philatelic Society because it has always been an active organization and is at present very much alive. Zeal and enthusiasm are always contagious, and one cannot belong to a live organization without sharing the spirit which animates it." Again we quote Mr. Leland with a few changes to apply to the present time, "Every man who is seriously engaged in stamp collecting, no matter in what part of the city he lives should belong to the C. P. S. Especially should he do so if he is a member of a local society. No local society should be without a considerable number of members who also belong to the C. P. S. Suppose the C. P. S. were to reach a membership of 1,000. It would then have at its command sufficient money to enable it to undertake successful almost any work which might legitimately come within the scope of its purposes. One thing that would be possible would be a permanent club room in downtown Chicago for the benefit of all Chicago collectors."

NOTES ABOUT C. P. S. MEMBERS

Col. A. C. Townsend writes from San Antonio, Texas that all of his personal belongings which were in storage in Oklahoma City were destroyed by fire. He states that lightning struck the warehouse and it burned to the ground. He lost all of his household effects, antiques, souvenirs, china, glass ware and many things that had been in his family for four generations. This sure was a blow to Cap and we all feel very sorry that it has happened.

Lt. A. L. Van Nest was promoted to Captain. Congratulations from the C. P. S. Major J. D. Kirshbaum who is somewhere in the South Pacific was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. The C. P. S. salutes you.

The secretary would like the present addresses of Raymond L. Yablum, Col. W. F. Magill, Jr., and Arthur J. Smith.

At the meeting of May 4th the Ogden Hills Philatelic Society had a large representation and their president, Mr. Wilbur R. Haynie gave an interesting talk on the stamps of Dominican Republic. A supplementary meeting was held downstairs during refreshments.

Ernest Polacheck has gone to New York to spend several weeks with relatives and expects to spend some time looking over the stamp stocks of the various dealers. We are looking forward to hot news about the New York stamp market when he returns. Our past president and honorary member, E. R. Jacobs, has returned from an extended trip during which he spent much time attending all the important stamp auctions in New York City. It has been reported that he was successful in securing a number of very choice items of early United States issues, on and off cover. It is only natural, Jake that many members are envious of you.

We are happy to learn that our good member and former president Col. Robert B. Gear, is now back in the good old United States and is assigned to duties in Washington, D. C.

The meeting of May 18th was an outstanding one in that there were present three of our honorary members. Dr. C. W. Hennan, E. R. Jacobs, and Stanley B. Ashbrook. Major Max Johl was the speaker and delivered a very interesting and instructive talk on the Presidential issue. After some comments about Major Johl's talk, followed by a discussion from the floor, brief talks were made by our honorary members, highlighted by a message from Mr. Ashbrook, familiarly known throughout the country by his very large circle of friends as "Stan." We learned that Mr. Ashbrook will spend many days in Chicago before returning to his home in Fort Knox, Kentucky. While in Chicago, he plans to spend much time with his close friend, Chicago's leading collector, Mr. Saul Newbury, who is also an honorary member of our Society.

Applications were received at the May 18th meeting for:

F. R. Hayworth,

474 Ridgewood, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Sponsor: Willis E. Potter.

Edmund A. Andrews,

4816 W. Hutchinson St., Chicago.

Sponsor: Willis E. Potter.

Fred Peters has moved to 5157 Bernice Avenue.

AUSTIN EXHIBIT

At the Austin Stamp Exhibit held May 4th, 5th, and 6th at the Austin Town Hall, the Grand Award was won by W. V. Kenworthy with his early United States. J. W. Jones won second award and E. F. Gore third in this class. A. C. Russo won first in foreign section. Ben Reeves first in covers, C. I. Belletyne first in the miscellaneous class.

We are happy to welcome the following new members into the Society:

James F. Spink, Irving Gold, W. J. Garyotis, Delos A. Grant, Major Max Johl, G. E. Holmquist, F. M. Brin, Thos. E. Mathews, W. Arthur McKinney, W. Lee Fergus, and John W. Besch.

RECENT MEETINGS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

1369th Meeting March 16, 1944

The 1369th Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Schulze at 8:00 P.M. at the Atlantic Hotel on March 16th, 1944.

It was moved, seconded and carried that MAX JOHL be elected to membership.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following application be posted in the News and referred to the Membership Committee:

G. E. HOLMQUIST,
Deerfield, Ill.
Proposed by Hufnagle.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following bills be paid:

Potter, Postage	\$ 2.00
Northern Safe Deposit Co.	6.00
Atlantic Hotel	10.00

It was moved, seconded and carried that CHAS. KIRSHBAUM be appointed Director of the College of Philately.

The meeting adjourned at 8:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary

REGULAR MEETING

1369th Meeting March 16, 1944

The 1369th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Schulze at 8:20 P.M. at the Atlantic Hotel on March 16, 1944.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Elmer Stuart announced that the speaker for April 6th meeting would be A. F. Lindeman, his subject being Early Netherlands and Colonies. The April 6th meeting will also be known as Roosevelt Philatelic Society night.

A call was issued for news items for the Chicago Philatelic Society News and for Sales Books for the Sales Unit.

Russo announced that the Chipex would be held August 10th to 13th.

Several of the members reported on the North Shore exhibit.

The meeting adjourned at 8:35 P.M.

Elmer Stuart exhibited pages of the Confederate collection of Paul McGuffin with a very interesting running commentary.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

1370th Meeting April 6, 1944

The 1370th Board of Directors meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Schulze at 8:05 P.M. at the Atlantic Hotel.

The treasurer's report was received and ordered filed.

It was moved by Diamond, seconded and carried that the following bills be paid:

Postage for Secretary	\$ 2.00
College of Philately Applications	
Maplewood Press	14.25
Chicago Philatelic Society News	
Maplewood Press	15.00

It was moved by Stuart, seconded by Potter, and carried that the following applications be referred to the Membership Committee and posted in the News:

W. Lee Fergus, Associate,
Glen Ellyn, Illinois.
Sponsor, Willis Potter.
F. M. Brin,
6736 Ridgeland Ave.
Sponsor, Robert L. Conney.

It was moved by Charles C. Kirshbaum, seconded and carried, that the offer of North Shore to deliver eleven panes of glass to replace breakage and loss of frames loaned to them be accepted in full settlement.

The meeting adjourned at 8:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING

1370th Meeting April 6, 1944

The 1370th Regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Schulze on April 6, 1944, at the Atlantic Hotel. There were twenty-six members and sixteen visitors present.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the reading of the minutes and roll call be dispensed with.

Stuart announced that Mr. Arthur Van Vlisin-gen will be the speaker at the April 20th meeting and will show his Bank Note Issues.

At the suggestion of the chairman of the Membership Committee, the attention of the members was called to the fact that the applications for new members should not give the name of the sponsor as a reference nor should stamp magazines be given as references.

Charles C. Kirshbaum, Director of the College of Philately, announced that the College would open April 26th and that all of the arrangements have been completed and requested the cooperation of the members in obtaining applications for attendance.

Cpl. Simon Jacobson in Chicago on leave, spoke briefly on his stamp activities.

Mr. Van Reeth spoke on behalf of the Roosevelt Philatelic Society who were the guests of the evening.

The meeting adjourned at 8:55 P.M.

Mr. Stuart introduced A. F. Lindeman who spoke on the Stamps of Netherlands and illustrating some of his selected pages on the balop-ticon.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

1371st Meeting April 20, 1944

The 1371st Board of Directors meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued from Page 5)

by President Schulze at 7:45 P.M. on Thursday, April 20, 1944, at the Atlantic Hotel.

Absent: Diamond.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following bills be paid:

Maplewood Press	\$15.00
Willis Potter, Postage and Mailing (Charged to College of Philately fund)	3.77

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following applications be posted in the News and referred to the Membership Committee:

Thomas A. Mathews,
Bismark Hotel.

Sponsor: Elmer Stuart.

W. Arthur McKinney,
107 Lawndale,
Wilmette, Illinois.

Sponsor: Willis E. Potter.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following be elected to membership:

W. Lee Fergus, Associate.

F. M. Brin, Regular.

It was moved by Steindler that the Chicago Philatelic Society underwrite any deficiency not to exceed \$100.00 in the operation of the College of Philately, seconded by Russo and carried.

The meeting adjourned at 8:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING

1371st Meeting April 20, 1944

The 1371st Regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Schulze at 8:30 P.M. on Thursday, April 20, 1944 at the Atlantic Hotel.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Elmer Stuart announced that there would be a joint meeting on May 4th with Ogden Hill's Philatelic Society and that Wilbur R. Haney would speak on the stamps of the Dominican Republic. It was also announced that Major Max Johl would be the speaker at the May 18th meeting and his subject would be U. S. Stamps of the 20th Century.

The meeting adjourned at 8:45 P.M.

Mr. Stuart introduced Arthur VanVlissingen who displayed a very fine selection of Bank Note Issues on cover.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

1372nd Meeting May 4, 1944

The 1372nd meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Schulze at the Atlantic Hotel on May 4th, 1944 at 7:45 P. M.

Absent: Diamond and Ruso.

It was moved by Steindler, seconded by Farndell and unanimously carried, that the following bills be paid:

Atlantic Hotel	\$10.00
(Charge to College of Philately)	
Central Federation Dues	1.00

It was moved by Farndell, seconded by Steind-

ler and carried that the following application be referred to the Membership Committee and posted in the News:

John W. Besch (Associate)
274 Jefferson,
Aurora, Illinois.

Sponsor: Willis E. Potter.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Treasurer be authorized to purchase a cash book.

The meeting adjourned at 8:05 P.M.

Mr. Stuart introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Wilbur R. Haney, of the Ogden Hill's Philatelic Society who gave a very fine illustrated talk on the Dominican Republic.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING

1372nd Meeting May 4, 1944

The regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was called to order by President Schulze at the Atlantic Hotel on May 4, 1944 at 8:15 P.M.

There were nineteen members and six visitors present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

It was announced that the Editor of the C.P.S. News requested items of interest from the members.

Elmer Stuart announced that the speaker for the May 18th meeting would be Major Max Johl, whose topic would be 20th Century U. S.

Charles C. Kirshbaum, Director of the College of Philately, reported on the progress of the school, announcing that there were thirty-three full time and three part time registrations.

Mr. Cabeen announced that a new stamp commemorating the telegraph would be issued soon.

The meeting adjourned at 8:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Kirshbaum, Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS THAT RUN

The writer had occasion to test the watermark of the ½p green value of the Virgin Island war printing issue, with Carbona. Upon immersion the watermark showed distinctly and after permitting the stamp to dry it was discovered that the color had run.

I have never had any trouble in color running on British stamps and am curious to know whether it is a poor grade of ink that is now being used. I do not want to take any chances with any of the other values or war printings of other colonies and am interested in the experiences of others in this connection.

—C. C. Kirshbaum

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY PRESS RELEASE

The Chicago Philatelic Society, at its meeting on the evening of June 1st, will honor the Polonus Philatelic Society. This joint meeting of the two societies will have Mr. Lester Jankowski, a charter member of the Polonus Society, the keynote speaker of the evening.

Mr. Jankowski, a successful lawyer by profession, is very highly regarded by his colleagues as an eloquent speaker. He will speak on one of his favorite philatelic subjects—The Stamps of Poland. It is planned, preceeding the talk by Mr. Jankowski, that other members of the Polonus Society will briefly discuss unusual issues of Poland. After the main speaker of the evening, it is expected that a discussion will follow on the main points brought out by the speaker. Members of both societies will join for dinner in the main dining room of the Atlantic Hotel immediately preceding the meeting.

At the June 15th meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society, at the Atlantic Hotel, Mr. Charles F. Meroni will present his extensive collection of United States Postal Issues. Those who have seen his collection marvel at the superb condition of the really scarce items. Mr. Meroni is a successful lawyer, specializing in the law of patents, and is well qualified as a speaker. A large attendance is expected of members and their guests who are specialists in U. S. Postal issues.

As has been the custom in the past, members will get together for dinner preceding the meeting.

Visitors are always welcome at the meetings of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

—Willis E. Potter

EDITORIAL COLUMN

(Continued from page 2)

Would you like to hear lectures on subjects other than stamps—perhaps of a historical or geographical nature?

Are you interested in motion pictures occasionally, travelogues and the like?

Would you favor a real auction of about 300 to 500 lots?

Have you any other suggestions?

On April 1st all members received a postal card with reply card attached, informing that we are preparing to issue a supplement to the Yearbook. Quite a number of members have not yet returned the reply card. We urgently request all such members to do so at once.

W. H. SCHULZE.

Congratulations to all of the lucky winners of door prizes which have been given away at recent meetings. All of the members who have not been attending meetings lately have missed the opportunity of winning prizes of real value. Thanks a lot to the following who have donated them:

Kirkland Stamp Shop, Kuhlmann and Nagel, Garden City Stamp Agency, Elmer Stuart, S. M. Farndell, W. H. Schulze, Broadway Stamp Shop, and C. H. Hunt.

AN UNUSUAL 1847 COVER

With an Interesting Story

THE Act of Congress of March 3, 1845, effective July 1, 1845, fixed the rates of domestic postage as follows:

For a single letter, not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, conveyed under 300 miles, five cents, over 300 miles, ten cents. These rates were in effect in 1847, when Congress by act of March 3, 1847, authorized the issuance of adhesive postage stamps to be used in the prepayment of postage. If a letter was forwarded to a different address an extra rate of postage was required.

Presented herewith is an illustration of a most unusual 1847 cover and if I have ever seen a similar one in exactly this same class, I do not recall it.

Here we have a cover showing the entire first issue of postage stamps of the United States, a very rare item and one which is well entitled to occupy a page all to itself in any fine specialized collection of the eighteen forty-sevens.

Back in that memorable sale of the Steve Brown collection when world war II was still in the "phony stage," lot 175 was a beautiful cover with a superb copy of the 5c 1847 and a superb copy of the 10c 1847. Here was a cover with all of the stamps of our First Issue, in a condition that would please the most fastidious of condition enthusiasts. It brought the modest sum of \$1,100.

Aside from the points mentioned the Brown cover was not particularly unusual as it was simply a triple rate of 3 x 5c from Buffalo to Lockport, N. Y. The stamps were canceled by two *blue grids*, one of which tied the 10c to the folded letter. In the upper left was a very fine strike in blue of the oval type Buffalo postmark.

The cover illustrated is a folded letter mailed with a very fine copy of the 10c 1847 from Buffalo to Albany, N. Y., the 10c being canceled with the *blue grid* of the Buffalo office. When the letter reached Albany it was forwarded to Albion, N. Y. with a 5c stamp, and the Albany postmark applied in red ties the 10c 1847, the 5c stamp being canceled with a red smudge of the Albany office.

Because the Post Route from Buffalo to Albany was in excess of 300 miles, the letter on its first trip required a 10c rate, but on the "for-

By STANLEY B. ASHBROOK



An unusual gem, showing the 1847 issue on a single cover. Not the usual "Triple Rate," but a "Forwarded" cover with two different rates. Did you ever see a similar item?

warded journey" the postage paid was only 5c, because the distance to Albion from Albany was less than 300 miles.

Albion is in Orleans County, almost due northeast of Buffalo and about 52 miles distant. Thus this letter traveled east to Albany and then almost back from where it started but its eastern journey cost 10c, while the western trip cost but 5c. How very, very unusual.

Forwarded letters with 1847 stamps are most uncommon, and I recall seeing but comparatively few in my time.

Lester G. Brookman illustrated the Steve Brown cover in his outstanding book on the "1847 Issue," but I note that an illustration of one class of covers was not furnished, to wit: "A Forwarded Cover."

Back in 1916, Dr. Carroll Chase published a superb study of the 1847 Issue in the old "Philatelic Gazette," and although numerous examples of different classes of 1847 covers were illustrated, no illustration of an 1847 "Forwarded" cover was included. However, in listing unusual covers, Dr. Chase did mention that, (quote) "Forwarded, missent and underpaid letters all have interest."

In the collection of a well known western collector is quite a rare 1847 "Forwarded" cover. In the first place it shows the use of 1847 stamps to pay the 40c rate from the eastern side of the Rockies to California, such covers being extremely rare. This folded letter originated at Austin, Texas, which is also most unusual because Texas covers with 1847 stamps are far from common. Per-

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F. W. KESSLER

500 Fifth Avenue

New York 18, N. Y.

(41)

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Dec. 21st, 1944.

Mr. H. W. Stark,
18652 Birchcrest Drive,
Detroit 21, Mich.

My dear Mr. Stark:

Yours of the 18th just to hand. Many thanks for the check for the Plate 7 curl block.

As far as I am aware there are only two pieces which include all of the six Plate 7 curls, your block and the one owned by Mr. Newbury. With due respect to the latter block, it simply cannot be compared in any way with your piece, as it is a late impression and the "curls" are very faint. I happened to sell the block to Mr. Newbury back in 1936 at a time when the former Ackerman block was buried in a collection and it didn't seem like it would come out anytime soon.

I don't recall exactly what Mr. Newbury paid me for his block as I think it was included in with panes of Plates 8 and 9, which I sold him at the same time. I do recall that the value for the lot was based on the scarce Plate 7 item.

I tried to induce my good friend Jack Fleckenstein to buy this "Ackerman" block but he was never able to warm up to it. The origin of the "curls" was most unusual and they are one of the very nicest of One Cent varieties. I have never seen finer examples of them than are contained in the "Ackerman" block.

If I am not mistaken, it was this identical block which first gave Chase the plate positions of the six "curls." He saw this block several years before I had the pleasure of viewing it for the first time.

Thanks very much for returning the 12¢ cover to me. I am today sending it down to Chase. The figures "24" which I referred to, "to the left of the New York postmark" are the pen figures which you mistook for "66." These were written in France and while they look very little like "24," the French had a peculiar way of writing numerals. If you have a copy of my "One Cent" book, Vol. 2, see the chapter on "Foreign Rates" wherein I illustrated French numerals. I am wondering if you have a copy of this book?

I will write you further regarding this cover after I hear from Chase.

With the Compliments of the Season, I am

Cordially yours,

25 Virgil Avenue,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 10, 1942

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook,
434 So. Grand Avenue,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:-

Are you still collecting photographs of old pictures of the Pacific Mail Liners and other steamers of that date? If so, I am wondering whether you have ever tried getting any from the Mariners Museum at Newport News, Va. They have a large library and I found that they had pictures which I was unable to get either at the Public Library at New York or at Boston.

Thought that you might care to know about this particular source.

Have you ever run across any covers from the following steamers:

ADRIATIC (Collins Line); FRANKLIN, HUMBOLDT (Livingstone Line); NEW YORK (U. S. Mail Line); John L. Stephens (Pacific Mail); WASHINGTON, HERMAN (Ocean S. S. Nav. Co.) ?

Covers being either stamped or stampless and either U. S. or foreign.

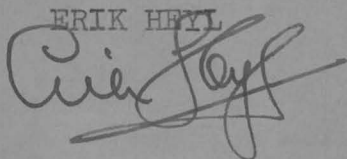
Should you ever have any duplicates of the above for sale, I would much appreciate your please dropping me a note to that effect.

I recently acquired an Eblish cover, 1857 per S. S. Columbia, which I first thought was the Cunarder. But date ruled that out and I found it was a SPOFFORD & TILESTONE Liner, which made one or two trips to England in that year. Otherwise was in service between New York and Charleston, S. C. Also got a good picture of her from Mariners Museum.

With best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

ERIK HEYL



MORE ABOUT CONFEDERATES

Early and Late Prisoner of War Covers

By VAN DYK MAC BRIDE

CIVIL WAR Prisoners' letters seem to exercise a particular charm, for no matter how often they are written up the subject gains added interest with each new discovery. Such students of United States—Confederate postal history as Thomas H. Pratt, Stanley B. Ashbrook, August Dietz and Laurence L. Shenfield have written about them extensively in the past, and many others have given us shorter articles and comments from time to time. Most recent was a very fine article about a "find" of such covers by Frank A. Hollowbush, in STAMPS (Sept. 23, 1944), which included a number of unusually interesting examples. It is understood that Mr. Hollowbush has located several more covers from the same correspondence, and as a number of the points he raised in his article have been more or less cleared up since, we may look forward to a sequel in the near future.

The present writer has long felt the unusual appeal of these rather tragic mementos of a by-gone day, and the Hollowbush article caused him to check particularly as to dates of usage. This resulted in locating a cover used earlier than the one reported in that article, in the form of one mailed from Bangor, Maine on December 11, 1861, addressed to "Mr. Henry A. Holden, Prisoner of War, Richmond, Va." It is marked "In care of General Winder," who was in charge of prisoners at Richmond, and bears the censor's marking, "Exd. D.W.C." Carrying a United States 3c 1861-issue stamp cancelled at Bangor, Me., it is postmarked in blue "Norfolk, Va., Dec. 25, 1861," (Christmas Day) and a blue numeral "5". The latter was the Confederate postage required to carry the letter from its point of entry into the Confederate territory at Norfolk, to Richmond and not being marked "Paid" the postage was due and doubtless was collected from the addressee, upon delivery.

But even this is not the earliest-dated Civil War prisoner's letter! For Earl Antrim, an avid Confederate collector has sent the writer two earlier-dated covers. One is postmarked Nov. 8 and the other Nov.



Prisoner-of-War cover from Johnsons Island, Ohio, postmarked May 17, 1865—latest recorded date.

23, 1861, and both are also from Bangor, Maine, and are addressed to the same Prisoner-of-War,—Henry A. Holden, in care of General Winder at Richmond, Va.! These two also have markings similar to those on the writer's covers, both being postmarked Norfolk, Va., Dec. 4, 1861—"5"—in blue, although the handwriting differs. The earlier of the two is a United States 3c embossed stamped envelope of the 1861 issue, is addressed "via Fort Mon-

roe" and is marked "Ex" in pencil, while the other carries a 3c 1861-issue stamp, and is marked "Ex'd D.W.C." in ink,—the latter being the same censor marking as on the writer's cover. Details worth noting include the fact that the last two letters were postmarked on the same day in Norfolk although mailed from Bangor on different days, that all three entered the Confederacy at Norfolk, and that no provision for the pre-payment of Confederate

1918 OFFSET PRINTINGS

Both the 1c and 3c values show some very remarkable shade variations, though curiously enough the 2c value exhibits very little variation. We also find some very unusual double plate varieties, and shifted impressions. From a recent purchase we can offer some very striking and unusual shades: (Note—where two prices are given the first is for good and the second for fine.)

#525, 1c, very pale chalky green, odd "fuzzy" appearance: mint single, 65c; \$1.00; block, \$2.50; \$4.00; plate block of 6, \$8.50.

#525, 1c, light chalky green, double print. Very unusual shade, (cat. \$10.00); single, \$3.50, \$5.00; block, \$14.00, \$22.50; plate block, \$25.00, \$35.00.

#529C, 3c, Type III, a remarkable very pale washed out lavender shade, unlike anything we have seen before on this type. Mint single, 60c, \$1.25; block, \$2.50, \$5.00; plate block, \$5.75.

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POETS	.18	.22	.32	.65	3.25
EDUCATORS	.18	.22	.35	.70	
SCIENTISTS	.10	.15	.24	.60	1.75
COMPOSERS	.10	.15	.24	.65	
ARTISTS	.10	.15	.24
INVENTORS	.15	.16	.25

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Confederate Catalog

A REVISED edition of the *Dietz Confederate Catalog and Handbook* has just been released by The Dietz Press, Inc. This is the third, superseding the editions of 1931 and 1937. It contains several thousand illustrations, and prices are stated by the author-compiler, August Dietz, Sr., to be in accordance with today's market. It is the only handbook of the stamps and relics of the five-year Confederate government, and originally came into being as a result of the favorable reaction to Mr. Dietz's *The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America*, which brought a realization of the need for a specialized Confederate catalog.

Assisting in the compilation of the new catalog were Van Dyk MacBride, of Newark, a regular contributor to STAMPS' editorial columns; Laurence L. Shenfield, who has also on occasion written for this magazine; James E. Hughes, of Linwood, N. J.; and Mrs. Don Preston Peters, who permitted use of notes made by the late Dr. Peters, of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Dietz, himself, is one of STAMPS' columnists, and is widely known in philatelic circles as the outstanding Confederate specialist. He has himself, during the past forty years, published three stamp magazines, has won many awards, including the Lindenbergh medal, and is in the Specialists' Supplement of *Who's Who in America*.

Contents of the handbook include a wide variety of Confederate material. The price is not stated, but details may be obtained from The Dietz Press, Inc., 112 E. Cary Street, Richmond 19, Va.

News from Here and There

H. Clay Musser has been chosen by the directors of the A.P.S. as the new Executive Secretary of the society. He is a veteran member of the A.P.S. He will assume duties April 1, 1945. The next convention of the society will be at Newark, N. J., August 15-19, 1945, by invitation of the Essex Stamp Club, and meeting will be at Essex House, where sponsoring chapter will hold exhibit and bourse during convention. Van Dyk MacBride, of Newark, is general chairman of the committee planning arrangements.

* * *

H. E. Wheeler, Mineralogist of the State of Arkansas Geological Survey, adds the Panama stamped envelope, and the Chinese Ichang

Local, to the list of stamps given in "The Green Book" of THE STAMP SPECIALIST, developing the story of the Swastika emblem.

* * *

Albert E. J. Wenzel, of Williston Park, N. Y., shows us a 3c purple stamped envelope, dated October 11, 1941, in which just the embossing of the stamp shows up, uncolored. It was cancelled at the post office and received by him without postage due.

* * *

Aaron Binder, of New York, N. Y., reports a variety on the Luxembourg stamp in which the country name shows up as "LUKEMBOURG."

* * *

Effective December 15, 1944, the weight limit on letters and letter-packages addressed to civilians in Switzerland was increased to four pounds, six ounces. Simultaneously, registry and special delivery services were resumed at the usual internal rates. No merchandise of any kind may be included in the letters or letter-packages. The extension is granted to provide for bulky written communications and related papers. The order does not lift the suspension on air mail, money order and parcel post services to Switzerland.

* * *

Pvt. Harry A. Holman, V-Mailing us from Scotland, states that prices of stamps in Scotland are exceedingly high. Package material, and Austrian and German stamps bring fancy prices. The Famous Americans bring 2/ per set. King George VI 10/ used, in the first printing of the darker shade, brings 3/6d, the later or current shade, 2/6d. He purchased used Famous Americans, 10c value, for \$1.00 per hundred; the 5c value, for

30c; and the 1c, 2c, 3c values at 15 cents per hundred, but was only able to get the earlier sets at those prices, after which they started to skyrocket.

* * *

L. G. Brookman, Editor of *The American Philatelist*, suggests in that organ an interesting idea for post-war collaboration between philatelic publications printed in various languages. Commenting upon the fact that the barrier of language is one of the major tragedies of the world, and a great obstacle to mutual understanding, Mr. Brookman suggests that philatelic publications take a step toward remedying this situation in part by making choice material published in foreign languages available to the people of other countries by arranging an exchange between publications. This would give blanket permission to reprint material from each magazine from the other, as arranged between the publishers of the two magazines. Mr. Brookman also remarks:

"In the field of philatelic publications, we have always been hampered by the lack of a common language among all stamp collectors. While on numerous occasions we have had publications printed in two or more languages, the cost of the publications is such that it is not economically feasible to do this. I do not believe that any American publication could now afford, except perhaps in an occasional issue as a gesture of good will towards some other language group, to print in other than the English language. There does remain an interesting possibility, which I do not recall has been tried in the past, that an "Exchange Issue" might be arranged between the leading stamp publications of different countries. Such issues would appear printed in their normal language, printed and distributed by the regular publisher to his regular subscribers, but the entire issue could be written by exchange writers and edited by the exchange editor."

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postage was made on any of them. Most of this is explained by pointing out that it was then early in the War and before the details of the system of the regular exchange of such mail at Old Point Comfort via the Flag of Truce boat to City Point near Richmond, had been established. It might also be pointed out here that even these are not necessarily the earliest of all Prisoner-of-War letters. Prisoners were taken at the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run), on July 21st, 1861, if not earlier, and doubtless correspondence between them and their families was attempted promptly. Such covers doubtless exist, but they remain to be discovered and announced. It should also be noted that all three of the letters just described were addressed TO a Prisoner-of-War, while the early-dated letter described by Mr. Hollowbush was FROM a Prisoner-of-War. The present writer sees no distinction in interest or value between the two usages, although he does agree that considerable difference exists between such covers and Flag-of-Truce letters between two *civilians*.

It is a coincidence that while engaged in looking for the earliest use of Prisoner-of-War letters, that the cover illustrated in this article was offered to and purchased by the writer. For it is the *latest dated* such cover he has ever seen. Written from the Federal military prison at Johnsons Island, Ohio, on May 15, 1865, it was postmarked at nearby Sandusky, Ohio, on May 17, 1865. On it appears the "Examined" handstamp of the prison, it is endorsed by the sender, "B. M. Burroughs, Capt. C.S.A." and "Care of Gen'l. Scammon—By Flag of Truce—via Jacksonville, Fla."—all as required by the regulations. Bear in mind that this cover was mailed more than a month after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and Captain Burroughs doubtless considered that the war was over and he was mighty eager to be released. Addressed to his wife, the original letter is still contained in the cover, and it is so unusually interesting that we quote most of it here:

"Oh! that I could only see the end of this terrible life of horror and disgust which already I have been so long compelled to endure. God only knows how much longer shall be my suffering & imprisonment, for now that we are without a Govt. & without an Army in the field, being entirely at the mercy of our Captors, it may be months before we shall be considered entitled to consideration, or whether entitled or not, before it is given us. Before this, I presume the troops in Fla. as well as else where, have

been disbanded. Of the Army across the Mississippi it's *useless to expect anything*. Please say to Mr. Whitner, that if he can be induced to postpone his *visit to Texas* for a year (for perhaps in that time I may be liberated) I will with pleasure join him & share his fortunes, whether for *weal* or *woe*. What think you of spending ten or fifteen years in the wilds of Texas? Is it not a pleasant anticipation? Uncle Troup has doubtless by his description, made you thoroughly acquainted with Johnsons Island, the *great & fashionable resort for Southerners*. Tell him, the amusements & attractions are as *great*, if not *greater*, than during the months of his sojourn among us. Our Yankee friends will not listen to our departure as yet, & their hospitality is very little diminished, if at all."

Even as Captain Burroughs predicted, the Confederate armies were fast disintegrating. Before his letter was written, but of course unknown to him, the troops in Alabama and Mississippi surrendered on May 4th, President Davis was captured on May 10th, the Arkansas troops surrendered on May 11th. On the same day the Florida troops surrendered at Tallahassee, to which place his letter was addressed, so that his "By Flag of Truce" inscription proved unnecessary. On May 26th the troops west of the Mississippi surrendered as he predicted, and the military part of the Civil War was ended. Of course it was a still longer time before the great confusion which followed the end of active hostilities settled down, with the result that this soldier and many others were kept in military prisons—both Federal and Confederate—for more weary weeks and months. Finally a joint commission was ap-

pointed, met, and arranged for the exchange of the remaining prisoners in both the North and the South. Therefore, letters dated later than this one may still be found, but as it now stands, we have:

Earliest known Civil War Prisoner's Letter, dated November 8, 1861.

Latest known Civil War Prisoner's Letter, dated May 17, 1865.

Reports of letters to or from Prisoners-of-War of earlier or later dates than these will be welcomed by the author of this article.

London Commentary

By ERIC LORRAINE ADLEM

IT is officially announced from Cape-town that air-line services within the Union of South Africa, suspended at the outbreak of war, will be restarted shortly. Date of resumption has not yet been decided upon.

* * *

Viscount Knollys, chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has made it clear that an early extension of the corporation's Transatlantic service is to be made. This new development will be undertaken in conjunction with Trans-Canada Airlines.

* * *

London-Madrid-Lisbon air route has been reopened, the first arrival being a B.O.A.C. machine at the Madrid Barajas Airport on October 24. A quantity of mail was carried. A regular service is now in operation.

* * *

Nursing Mirror made a special feature of Red Cross stamps in a recent issue.

Christmas, 1944

TO all our friends, at home and overseas, Scott sends the Season's Greetings. We hope that every stamp collector gets what he wants for Christmas.

We know that many will, because their thoughtful friends bought their gifts at Scott's. And if your Christmas mail had no Scott package, come in, or write, and make your own selection.

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Bid generously in accordance with present market conditions, the highest bidder getting his lot at a slight advance over the second highest bid. Make out your own bid sheet. Terms: Bids close on January 25, 1945 6. P. M.

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Any lot the description of which receipt.

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Symbols: *-unused (Original)

Lot	Scott Cat. No.	Sanabria Value	Lot	Scott Cat. No.	Sanabria Value	Lot	Scott Cat. No.	Sanabria Value	Lot	Scott Cat. No.	Sanabria Value	
UNITED STATES												
201	1918, cpl., fine. (C1-3)	\$ 3.35	252	As above on fl. cover, v. f. (CB9-12)	est. 12.00	304	* 1939, Pictorial, cpl., fine. (C89-98)	4.50	342	* 1929, ver		
202	* 1930, Zepp., cpl., subp. (C13-15)	70.00	253	1944, Red Cross, bl. of 4 on 8 covers, very fine. (CB13-20)	est. 17.50	305	* 1930, Lighthouse, surch., cpl., very fine. (C101-108)	4.00	343	* 1933, ver		
203	1930, Zepp., cpl. on 3 covers, fine. (C13-15)	42.50	254	* 1932, Provis., cpl., v. f. (C1-3)	4.00	306	* 1943, Pictorial, cpl., v. f. (C128-42)	8.00	344	* 1934, ver		
204	* 1930, Zepp., cpl. bl. of 4, superb. (C13-15)	340.00	255	* 1933, Atl. fl., cpl., v. f. (C18-19)	5.00	307	* 1918, surchgd., cpl., fine. (C1-2)	3.00	345	* 1934, Pe		
205	* 1930, Zepp., cpl. Pl. bl. of 6, very fine. (C13-15)	575.00	256	* 1921, Provis., perf., cpl., very fine. (C4-6)	30.00	308	* 1927/30, cpl., fine. (C12-23)	8.50	346	* 1938, cpl		
206	* 1933, Cent. of Progress. (C18)	3.00	257	* 1922, Provis., cpl., fine. (C7-9)	5.00	309	* 1931, Zepp., cpl., fine. (C24-25)	2.10	347	* 1940, cpl		
207	1933, Cent. of Prog., bl. of 4 on flight cover, fine. (C18)	12.50	258	* 1930, Pictor., cpl., fine. (C10-18)	2.55	310	* 1933, cpl., v. f. (C26-34)	12.00	347	* 1940, ve		
ABYSSINIA												
208	* 1929, surchd., cpl., fine. (C1-10)	2.50	259	* 1940, cpl., very fine. (C1-5)	4.00	311	* As above, on fl. cover. (C26-34)	6.00				
209	* 1931, cpl., very fine. (C11-17)	9.50	260	* 1932, Airp. Exp., cpl., very fine. (C31-35)	15.00	312	* 1936, cpl., very fine. (C35-44)	6.00				
210	* 1931, 1, 2, 4g Imperf., w. sheet marg., v. f. (San. 18-20)	75.00										
ALBANIA												
211	* 1928, 5g, invert. ovpt., bl. of 4, very fine. (C15a)	28.00	261	* 1925/26, cpl., fine. (C1-5)	6.25	313	* 1930, Comm., cpl., v. f. (C4-8)	3.50	348	* 1929, ver		
212	* 1930, Zogu, cpl., v. f. (C29-35)	5.00	262	* 1928/33, cpl., very fine. (C1-17)	19.30	314	* 1933, Balbo, cpl., v. f. (C12-14)	80.00	349	* 1929, ver		
213	* 1931, Tirana-Rome cpl., very fine. (C36-42)	8.00	263	* 1937, Lighthouse, cpl., very fine. (C24-31)	12.00	315	* 1933, 14 vals., cpl., v. f. (C1-17)	40.00	350	* 1938, ver		
ANDORRA												
214	* 1935, cpl., fine. (San. 1-12)	4.75	264	* 1944, Cent., cpl., v. f. (C46-48)	1.75	316	* 1933*34, Fascist, cpl., v. f. (C20-27)	4.25	351	* 1938, ver		
ARGENTINE												
215	* 1940, cpl., very fine. (C38-42)	2.50	265	* 1944, Miniature sheet. (C46-48)	50.00	317	* 1934, Socoor, cpl., v. f. (C29-35)	4.00	352	* 1933, ver		
AUSTRIA												
216	* 1918, ovpt., cpl., v. f. (C1-3)	3.00	265A	o 1944, as above, used. (C46-48)	50.00	318	* 1930, Trans. Atl., v. f. (C27)	5.50	353	* 1929, ver		
217	* 1922/24, cpl., v. f. (C4-11)	3.75	266	* 1928, Provis., cpl., fine. (C1-5)	5.00	319	* As above, bl. of 4, v. f. (C27)	25.00	354	* 1929, ver		
218	* 1925/30, cpl., v. f. (C12-31)	21.50	267	* 1931, Java-Austr., v. f. (C13)	3.50	320	* 1933, Zepp., cpl., fine. (C42-47)	3.25	355	* 1931, ver		
BELGIUM EAST AFRICA												
219	* 1942, Spitfire, cpl., v. f. (B15-16)	5.50	268	* 1941, Spitfire, cpl., v. f. (B49-51)	6.00	321	* 1933, Balbo, cpl., v. f. (C48-49)	10.50	356	* 1931, ver		
BELGIUM												
220	* 1930, cpl., fine. (C1-5)	6.15	269	* 1930/44, cpl., fine. (C9-11, 9A-11A)	6.60	322	* 1933, Balbo, Official, v. f. (C41)	30.00	357	* 1931, ver		
221	* 1932, Piccard, cpl., fine. (251-53)	3.00	270	* 1943, Arroyo Visit, cpl., very fine. (C89-93)	5.00	323	* 1932, Da Vinci, v. f. (C14)	2.75	358	* 1931, ver		
BOLIVIA												
222	* 1924, Aviation School, cpl., fine. (C1-7)	4.00	271	* 1944, ditto, new colors, cpl., v. f. (C94-98)	2.25	324	* 1932, Garibaldi, cpl., v. f. (C15-19)	6.00	359	* 1931, ver		
BULGARIA												
223	* 1927/28, surcharged, cpl., very fine. (C1-4)	2.50	272	* 1944, Hospital, cpl., v. f. (San. 136-40)	12.00	325	* 1933, Balbo, cpl., v. f. (C26-27)	7.50	360	* 1931, ver		
224	* 1931, cpl., fine. (C5-11)	4.00	273	* 1926/29, cpl., very fine. (C1-2)	2.25	326	* 1919, Tokio-Osaka, cpl., very fine. (C1-2)	5.00	361	* 1931, ver		
225	o 1931, cpl., fine. (C5-11)	3.90	274	* 1931, Zepp., cpl., v. f. (C3-4)	15.00	327	* 1940, cpl., very fine. (C15-16)	4.75	362	* 1931, ver		
226	* 1940, cpl., very fine. (C19-30)	4.50	275	* 1933, cpl., very fine. (C5-25)	17.50	328	* 1933/34, cpl., very fine. (C1-4)	50.00	363	* 1931, ver		
CANAL ZONE												
227	* 1929, Provis., cpl., fine. (C1-4)	2.25	276	* 1933, Aviation Congress, cpl., very fine. (172-76)	10.00				364	* 1931, ver		
228	* 1939, Comm., cpl., v. f. (C11-16)	7.00										
CHILE												
229	* 1943, Univ., 100 p., v. f. (C80)	10.00	277	* 1923, Surchgd., perf. & imperf., cpl., v. f. (C4-8)	22.50				365	* 1931, ver		
CHINA												
230	* 1921, cpl., very fine. (C1-5)	8.50	278	* 1930, Zepp., cpl., fine. (C1)	12.50				366	* 1931, ver		
231	* 1932, Peiping, cpl., v. f. (C11-20)	4.50	279	* 1927, Provis., cpl., fine. (C1-2)	8.00				367A	o 1931, ver		
232	* 1940/41, Hongkong, cpl., fine. (C31-40)	5.00	280	* 1936, cpl., very fine. (C8-14)	30.00				367	* 1931, ver		
CONGO												
233	* 1930, Scenes, cpl., fine. (C5-6)	3.00	281	* 1936, 50 fr. emerald, bl. of 4, superb. (C14)	120.00				368	* 1931, ver		
234	* 1934, cpl., very fine. (C7-15)	9.00	282	* 1936, 50 fr. ultram., v. f. (C15)	22.00				369	* 1931, ver		
235	* 1942, Spitfire, cpl., v. f. (B32-33)	4.00	283	* As above, bl. of 4, subp. (C15)	90.00				370	* 1931, ver		
COSTA RICA												
236	* 1934, cpl., very fine. (C15-27)	11.50	284	o 1936, 50 fr. ultram., v. f. (C15)	15.00				371	* 1931, ver		
237	* 1940, Health Day, cpl., very fine. (C46-54)	60.00	285	* 1936, So. Atl., flight, cpl., very fine. (C16-17)	12.50				372	* 1931, ver		
238	1941, Football, cpl. on 2 first day covers, v. f. (C57-66)	est. 6.00	286	* As above, bl. of 4, subp. (C16-17)	60.00				373	* 1931, ver		
239	1941, Univers., cpl. on first day cover, fine. (C74-80)	est. 5.00	287	o 1938, Ader, very fine. (354)	3.50				374	* 1931, ver		
240	* 1941, Boundary Disp., cpl., very fine. (C67-73)	8.50										
241	* 1943, Legislat., cpl., v. f. (C92-93)	5.00										
242	* 1944, San Ramon, cpl., very fine. (C94-102)	32.50										
243	As above on 2 covs., v. f. (C94-102)	32.50										
CUBA												
244	* 1931, cpl., very fine. (C4-11)	3.50										
245	* 1931/32, cpl., very fine. (C12-15)	2.00										
246	* 1936, Matanzas, perf. and imperf., cpl., v. f. (C18-21, CE1 incl. A Nos.)	4.50										
CURACAO												
247	* 1929, Provis., cpl., fine. (C1-3)	25.00										
248	* 1942, Pictor., cpl., v. f. (C18-32)	18.50										
249	* 1941, Prince Bernhard, cpl., very fine. (CB1-8)	40.00										
250	As above, first day cover, very fine. (CB1-8)	45.00										
251	* 1943, Pris. of War, cpl., cpl., very fine. (CB9-12)	est. 10.00										
CYRENAICA												
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from the desk of

DONALD MAC GREGOR

2126 Grand River Ave.

Detroit, Mich.



A. P. S. #15160

Sept. 26, 1942

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

Inclosed is photostat copy of a letter received from Mr. Perry to whom I had sent a copy of the letter from Mr. Black which I sent to you. The first two paragraphs refer to another matter. His arguments seem a little finely drawn. In my opinion the postmasters would not have studied out such a procedure when the regulations seem so specific.

Perhaps a postmaster in a small town as a friendly act to an acquaintance might have accepted a letter for registration when the person had placed the fee on the cover in stamps through ignorance of the regulations.

Certainly this rarely occurred as I have yet to hear of any such cover except the two mentioned by Perry and he seems hazy as to definite details on these.

I am sure the "full postage" in the 1866 regulations meant postage and not fee as you suggest.

Yours truly,

Donald Mac Gregor

Philatelic
Consultant
Mounting
Lettering
Examination



SINCE 1915

Publisher—
"Pat Paragraphs"
The Philatelic
Reference
Library

September 23, 1942

Dear Mr. MacGregor,

I shall be glad to keep the returned stamps document and also the photostat of Ramsey Black's letter of September 16 in re registry fee prepaid by stamps if you intended I should.

The returned stamps paper may or may not refer to the old demonetized issue but I assume that it does. I have not seen one of these before. Probably they were used for acknowledgment of stamps and/or envelopes returned for any reason, but the most likely reason on Jan. 2, 1862 would have been the old issue. However, in many instances the old issue was not sent to Washington but went to this or that larger post office and were there destroyed. There are several records of this.

In regard to the date when the registry fee had to be prepaid by stamps, I do not know how often such records as Mr. Black quotes were compiled or published, so it is impossible to be certain whether such prepayment became obligatory on January 1, 1867 or the regulation had been made and gone into effect at an earlier date. I have seen a cover with registry fee prepaid by two 10c 1861 but have no memo of the year date. These stamps could have been used before or after Jan. 1, 1867.

"Fee" did not and still does not necessarily mean payment in cash. Sometimes the carrier fees were prepaid by stamps and sometimes collected in cash, on delivery or by charge account. And even today the money order "fee" is paid in cash and the registry "fee" is prepaid in stamps.

In my opinion the reason why the registry fee was nearly always prepaid in cash was because the Department or the post offices preferred it that way before Jan. 1, 1867 or whenever the regulation referred to as of that date became effective. The early records I have found are strangely silent as to how this fee was to be prepaid, and I believe this to be rather significant. I am strongly inclined to believe that as the law stood originally tender of prepayment by stamps could not be legally refused, but as registered mail had to be presented at a post office unless the fee had already been affixed by stamps, it was no difficult matter to obtain prepayment in cash. By soft peddling the sender's legal right to prepay by stamps, and in other ways, post offices might convince their patrons that the fee

had to be prepaid in cash. The column for "registry fees" might have been the only indication which post offices received and the general run of postmasters may never have known what the law actually stated. My theory is that instead of having the law changed the Department used other means to have the registry fee prepaid in cash.

My experience with the permit which I have to buy and use the Westfield precancel 1c coil stamps on the Pats is an example of the fact that the postal laws or regulations are not always thoroly understood. So far as I know I am the only precancel user in Westfield who has this kind of a permit and every few years there is a row over it. The Assistant P.M. here who got it for me died last year and altho I had been using it for ten years nobody else knew anything about it. Even the post office inspector was stumped. They were going to refuse to sell me the coils because they claimed I had no right to buy them! After having used some 30,000. Can you beat that? But on referring the matter to Washington they got an answer back stating chapter and verse.

Probably you could go into any one of thousands of post offices and ask for the kind of a precancel permit I use and be told there was no such thing. How easy it would have been for any p.m. to tell his patrons that the registry fee had to be prepaid in cash, even if he knew otherwise.

I could have known nothing of this permit if the office here had not wanted me to use a printed permit or precancels to save the time and labor of cancelling ordinary stamps on the Pats. The ordinary permit did not fit my requirement but the Ass't P.M. happened to know there was another kind which would fit, and issued it to me. Apparently it was intended for just such a purpose but it applies to so few people or firms that most offices probably know nothing of it. It is tucked away somewhere in the regulations where it would never be found by anyone who did not know where to look. Can you imagine postmasters hunting through the postal laws when the Department was supplying regular forms with a column for registry fees? They even have received an official letter stating that where possible the registry fee was to be obtained in cash, which would have been within the letter of the law.

When a regulation is produced stating that the registry fee must be prepaid in cash I shall believe that prepayment in cash was obligatory before 1867 or thereabouts. Until then I prefer to believe that a law of which most senders probably knew nothing (p.m.s ditto) made it optional with

Covers marked "money letter" are found in Canada and were carried by express companies (and independent mails?) in the U.S. I am doubtful of having seen any carried in the U.S. mails, and think the postal regulations forbade such markings on mail.

Many thanks for the documents.

Sincerely,

Robert Perry

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 100 Henry Court

Jan. 8, 1945.

Mr. Walter S. Scott,
440 West 24th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Walter:

I hate to bother you but I would appreciate the favor if you can give me a bit of information regarding the various 1869 values which are listed as

"without grill - original gum"

and priced only unused, viz: the 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 15¢ Type I 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢.

I don't suppose that there would be any way to prove that such varieties are nothing more than finished essays and were never actually issued to the public, but I have an idea that they might be some of the things which were dug up by Mandel and put into circulation. Luff stated that he didn't know whether they were the result of accident or design.

I would greatly appreciate your opinion as to whether they were actually issued and can assure you that I will treat any information that you give me as strictly confidential.

Will all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

COPY

Walter S. Scott
440 West 24th Street
New York 11, N.Y.
Chelsea 3-2086

Jan. 11, 1945.

Dear Stan:

I have your letter of Jan. 8th and do you think of the damnest things. I have always considered the 1869 stamps just as varieties which have escaped the grill. I have a 90¢ which I have had for 50 years which did not come to me directly from Mandel. You probably noticed that H.R. Harmer recently offered a block of 15 of the 30¢. This is the old Rich block and which came to light long after Mandel's death. Used copies are often offered by dealers who do not know too much and which I think are usually phoney.

You will be interested in a set or part set which Eugene Costales is offering next month - viz. The stamps but imperforate. I found these in the Green collection, and the 24¢ value has the inverted picture. Inasmuch as I found them on different stock cards and albums, it looks as if the Colonel had not purchased them all at the same time. Such as were in an album were not from the "Crawford collection." I spoke to Eddie Stern about the 24¢ and he told me it had been in the Ferrari collection. A careful check in the Ferrari catalogues offered no such stamp. Eugene then asked Eddie about it and he replied he had never heard of such a stamp. All this within a week, you cannot rely too much on what a reputable dealer might say. I think there are two low values missing from this set and I shall make a careful check of the balance of the collection in the hope of finding them.

Why shouldn't these stamps come ungrilled! We know the essays exist grilled and ungrilled on the same sheet, and that the printer inserted the bi-colored values upside down so why could someone not have neglected to apply the grill.

I have not told you much to bolster your suspicion and hope you will be able to get more details from a better source.

Very truly yours,

(signed) W.L. Scott

WALTER S. SCOTT
440 WEST 24TH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
CHELSEA 3-2086

Jan 11th 1945.

Dear Stan:

I have your letter of Jan. 8th and you do think of the diamonds things. I have always considered the 1869 stamps just as varieties which have escaped the grill. I have a 90¢ which I have had for 50 years which did not come to me directly from Mandel. You probably noticed that H. R. Harmer recently offered a block of 15 of the 30¢. This is the old Rich block which came to light long after Mandel's death. Used copies are often offered by dealers who do not know too much

and which I think are usually phone

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in an album were not from the "Crawford
Collection". I spoke to Eddie Stern about
the 24¢ & he told me it had been in the
Ferrari Collection. A careful check in
the Ferrari catalogues offered no such stamp.
Eugene then asked Eddie about it, and
he replied he had never heard of such a
stamp. All this within a week, so you
cannot rely too much on what a reput-
able ^{dealer} might say. I think there are two
low values missing from this set and I
shall make a careful check of the
balance of the collection in the hope of
finding them.

Why should not these stamps come
ungrilled? We know the essays exist grilled
and ungrilled on the same sheet, and that
the printer inserted the bi-colored values
up side down so why could some one
not have neglected ~~the~~ ^{to apply} the grill.

I have not told you much to bolster
your suspicion & hope you will be able to
get more details from a better source.

Very truly yours,

W. L. Scott

FREDERIC R. HARRIS
CONSULTING ENGINEER
27 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 30, 1944

Mr. Henry A. Meyer,
516 Read Street,
Evansville, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I have your interesting letter of the 26th. You should take time out to go over your collection and arrange for such sale of it as your personal interest indicates should be sold at this time. I don't think anyone could in all fairness ask you to do otherwise.

As to the photographs of the Hawaiian stamps, I will be glad to furnish these. As to the "5" on "13", you will see if you refer to my manuscript that I do not believe there are two types of this "5". There are, of course, variations, as there would be in all handwritten surcharges. I have not been able to discover two definite types and I am doubtful whether we would want to continue that fallacy by attempting to illustrate two different 5s, which would simply be the two extremities of the variation, of which I possess in the collection I have gathered, about ten.

There is a new slant on the Missionaries: Mr. Crocker, in his book published in 1909, refers to these stamps as consisting of plates made up of two typeset cliches, and states that the partially burned cover (since repaired) consisting of a strip of three of the 13¢ proves this, namely, a Type I, the lefthand stamp, a Type II, the righthand stamp, which, in the strip, is repeated with the third being Type I. This cover at that time was in the Crocker Collection and is now in the Atherton Collection in the Hawaiian Museum of Fine Arts. Of course, on this basis, generally speaking, the number printed of Type I should have been the same as the number printed of Type II and, therefore, the number available should be approximately the same. For some time I have been in a quandry about this, especially applying to this 13¢ stamp (Scott's No. 3), of which I have seven copies. Six are Type II. It is only recently that I secured the seventh, the Type I, which was not an especially good copy but I took it because it was the only Type I I had come across. I had remarked upon the peculiar circumstances of my luck in finding so many Type IIs and in finding Type I so rare. Recently I ascertained through mutual friends, that Mr. Alfred Caspary also had seven copies of the stamp and that six of these were Type II and only one Type I. In looking over the various photographs of these stamps available, I found the same disparity relative to the Type I.

Harmer Rooke is selling the Colonel Greene Collection next month. There are three unused Missionaries: The common 13 (Scott's No. 3) is again

10/30/44

Type II. The rarer 13 (Scott's No. 4), while in wretched condition, shows a wide sheet margin on the righthand side and is what we call Type I. If there had been a Type II in this so-called plate, it would surely show on this sheet margin. Since it does not show, it was not printed as Type II. Therefore, from the available information, there is some doubt as to the correctness of Mr. Crocker's conclusions. If the plate consisted of two cliches, these were definitely reversed in the printing of the rarer 13 (Scott's No. 4) and the so-called Type II was the lefthand stamp and so-called Type I the righthand stamp, namely, the cliches were reversed for this stamp or the practice of making up a plate of the two cliches was not generally followed out and the stamps were printed singly and very probably, in the case of the 13 (Scott's No. 3), cliches Type I was injured or for some other reason not used, and most of these stamps were printed singly as cliches Type II.

I thought I would let you know about this, not with the idea of using it at the present time but to make you aware of it, as I will make some further search before giving it to you as final.

Sincerely yours,

FRH:V

F. R. Harris

Copies to Mr. Ashbrook
Mr. Bruns

(Earliest known letter from prisoner-of-war. Enclosed in envelope postmarked Richmond, Va. Paid 10, with Richmond postmark falling on U. S. 3¢ 1857 stamp. Also postmarked Adams Express Co., Louisville, Ky. Aug. 7, 1861, carried through the lines to Louisville, Ky., where another copy U. S. 3¢ 1857 stamp added, postmarked and cancelled Louisville, Ky. Aug. 7, 1861. Addressed to Mrs. Julia B. Graves, Vernon, Mt.)

Richmond, Va. July 29, 1861.

Dear Mother:

We have been through the terrible battle of Manassas and came out safe and sound though prisoners of war. I and Philander and 2 others were carrying a wounded man off the field and had to go very slow and stop often. We had to carry him 2 miles and we fell behind the army. While we were doing up his wound several of the Confederate cavalry rode up and of course we had to surrender. I and P. did not get so much as a scratch in the action though a ball tore my canteen to pieces and another cut the buttons off my coat. One took a cartridge out of P's fingers as he was loading his gun. My right and left hand men were both shot so you see I had a small chance for life. We passed through the field of battle after we were taken on our way to the junction and such a sight I hope never to see again. Our road was filled with ghastly and bloody corpses many of which were out of all human shape. Dead horses, dead and dying men were piled together friend and foe occupied the same bed and quarreled not. A few years ago I could not have looked upon such a sight, my short experience in war has made a wonderful change in me. We are treated very politely by the officers that have charge of us, have plenty to eat that is good enough for anybody and nothing to do. We think we are quite as well off as if we were in our own reg't.

I don't know how long they will keep us but they will probably exchange us for prisoners on the other side or let us take the oath not to take up arms against the South. At any rate we are very well off as we are and shall not have any fighting to do as long as we are here. But I hope we shall be released soon for I want to hear from the friends at home which I suppose is impossible as long as we remain prisoners. I will write to you again if I can in a few days, if I do not don't borrow any trouble on my account for I assure you we are feeling the best we have since I enlisted and of course our pay goes on just the same. I suppose I could not get a letter from you so it will be of no use for you to write me at present. I must close now so goodbye. Your affect. Son

Albert

(Above is from an entire correspondence from the same soldier, who shortly was exchanged, re-enlisted, and served throughout the War.)

V.D. MacB.

Jan. 11, 1945.

For Beginners

By CLEMENT S. ERNST, SR.

Hello Fellow Collectors:

The following will answer 21 subscribers. Check them over and see if you have been looking for this information. Purely historical, but still akin to our hobby.

History of Great Britain

Each of the seven kingdoms composing the Heptarchy was governed by its own king until 828, when Egbert, King of Wessex, after a series of victories brought all the sovereignties of England into subjection, and assumed the title of "King of the English." He began his reign in Wessex in the year 800, subdued Kent in 819, Essex in 827, and was crowned at Winchester, then capital of England.

The Danes, who had invaded the island in 787, were totally routed at Hengesdown, in Cornwall, in the year 835. Egbert, after a prosperous administration, died A. D. 836, and was buried at Winchester. During his reign the Britons had a uniform language for the first time.

Ethelwolf, the eldest son of Egbert, succeeded him. He was a monk at the time of his father's death, but married Osberga, daughter of his cupbearer, by whom he had three sons. His reign was a period of continual struggles against the Danes. He first granted tithes (the 10th part of anything) to the clergy, and paid the yearly tribute to the Pope, which is still called "Peter's Pence." He died at Stainbridge, in Essex, in 857, and was buried at Steyning, in Sussex.

He was succeeded by Ethelbald, whose brief reign of three years was marked by no event worthy of note. He died in 860, and was buried at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire.

After him came Ethelbert; his reign was characterized only by weakness, and his inability to cope with the Danes, who ravaged his territory and compelled him to pay tribute.

The reign of his brother and successor Alfred, was a period of constant warfare. In a single year, he fought nine battles with the Danes. He died at Surrey A. D. 871, and was buried at Wimborne in Dorsetshire. He made his brother Alfred an Earl, which is the first mention of that title in history.

From Egbert is descended not only the present monarch (*tenuously—Ed.*) but almost every sovereign of England. One of the greatest of these was Alfred, his grandson, who came to the throne in 871. During his first eight years as king he was continually worsted by the Danes who at one time had entire possession of the island. He was obliged to assume the dress of a servant, and work as a cow-herd. In 877 he built a fort at

Athelby, and was joined by many of the nobles; he soon had at his command an army, and again ventured against the Danes, but not having one brave enough or trustworthy enough to reconnoiter their forces, he went himself into their camp disguised as a harpist. When Guthrum the Danish general, heard him play, the disguised Alfred was entertained by the opposing general for several days. Alfred found the Danes full of confidence, giving their time to dancing, singing and feasting, certain that the Britons could not muster an army. Stealing from the camp he rallied his subjects in Selwood forest, and then falling unexpectedly upon the marauders, obtained a complete victory. He gave freedom to his prisoners, a strange thing in that day, and allowed them to remain in England. They promised to become Christians and settled in East Anglia, Northumberland (A. D. 880). This victory had, in fact, saved little more than Wessex, but it broke the spell of terror, turned the tide of invasion, and gave the land peace for many years. Alfred gave this time to the improvement of his country. He divided England into counties, established a militia and the trial by jury; founded the University of Oxford (886), at the request of the historian Asser (837-909) and is credited with having invented a method of measuring time by candles.

He built the first ships constructed in England for which he was obliged to import foreign shipwrights, who in turn taught the English their craft. His own men could not manage the ships, and he was obliged to obtain sailors from abroad to work them and instruct the natives in the art of navigation. In time he had a good navy manned by British seamen.

After twelve years of peace, the Danes again disturbed the country. This time they came with a fleet of 331 ships under Hastings, landing in Kent, and made Appledore their headquarters. A long and bitter contest ensued before Alfred conquered them. When at last they were overcome, Alfred surrendered the wife and children of Hastings who had been taken prisoners, on the condition that the leader and his people should leave the kingdom.

Alfred died at Farringdon, in Berkshire (901), at the age of 52. No king of Britain has left a fairer fame. None was more beloved by his subjects nor more respected by his enemies.

Alfred had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Edmund, died during the life of his father.

The third, Ethelwald, gave his life to study and became a monk.

The second, Edward, succeeded to the throne in the year 901. He had hardly assumed the crown, when Ehtelwald, his first cousin, son of Alfred's elder brother Ethelburt, asserted his own title to it, and rallied forces to maintain it. The attempt proved wholly unavailing, and the army of Ethelwald was soon routed and overcome. Edward's entire reign was a period of continuous and successful warfare against the Northumbrians, the East Angles, the Five Burghers, and the foreign Danes, who invaded the island from Normandy and Britany. He also subdued the Scots.

Edward died A. D. 925, and the crown fell to Athelstan (supposed to be his natural son by Ecwina, a woman of humble origin), who ascended the throne with great splendor at Kingston. A league was formed against him by the Danes, Scots and other nationalities, then denizens of the island of Britain; but they were completely routed, and Constantine, King of Scotland, and five other kings were slain in various battles which occurred (A. D. 938).

Athelstan caused the Bible to be translated into the Saxon language and a copy placed in each of the churches and manastery chapels throughout his domain.

He issued an edict that every merchant who had made three voyages should be raised to the rank of Thane or Nobleman. At this time the higher class was the Thanes. The two other divisions of the community consisted of a middle class, Freemen or Ceorls, and a third designated as slaves or villeins. Upon the latter were imposed all servile duties.

The Earl of Warwick lived in this reign. He is celebrated for having conquered the giant Colbrand in single combat.

Athelstan died at Gloucester in 941, and was buried at Malmesbury in Wiltshire.

* *
Seems like we buried a lot of kings in this issue, but you fellows who wanted to know when they ascended the throne and when they died should have had lots of flowers ready. We covered over 100 years in this short space of time.

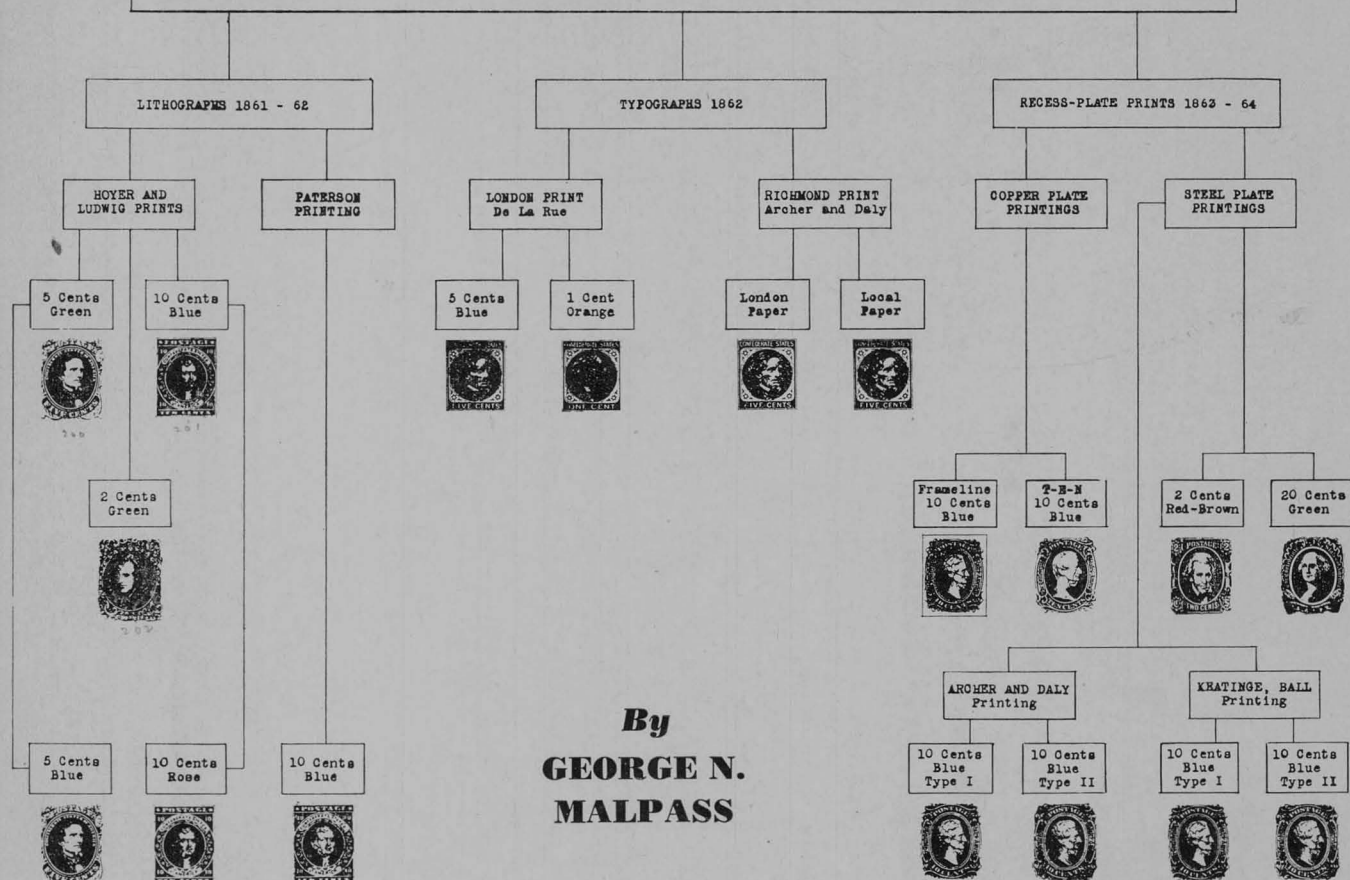
* *
Helpful hint for today: You may have trouble getting pages for your favorite album. If that is the case, get a good stock book for the stamps which you buy. Usually a collector likes to "paw" over his stamps, and too much handling is bound to result in some damage.

Well, so long for this time.

Weekly Philatelic Gossip

THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL ISSUES

ORGANIZATION OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



By
**GEORGE N.
MALPASS**

The accompanying chart or "flow-sheet" has been compiled to aid the general collector in the classification of his Confederates. While it is too small to show distinguishing marks of identification for individual stamps, the chronological sequence of issue can readily be followed.

You will note the evolution of the processes used in printing the various issues. First lithography, then typography, and finally recess-plate printing methods were used. At the time these stamps were printed the Confederate States of America was the only government which employed *all three* processes in the production of stamps.

There were frequent changes of value and design, each prompted by some event or condition arising from the changing course of the War. Some issues had but a short life, and one stamp, the one cent orange typograph, was never actually put into use.

Methods of identification of the various issues and printings are necessarily too detailed and complex to be discussed in a single paper, and will be taken up at a later date.

You may think that in order to fill the Confederate spaces in your albums a small fortune is required. Such is not the case at all. The much "cussed

and discussed" International "Junior" Album contains spaces for one lithograph, one typograph and four recess-plate prints. The total catalog value of the six stamps required to fill these spaces could be as low as \$8.15, of which \$5.00 is for the single lithograph.

In the International "Senior" there are spaces for the fourteen major varieties, omitting four shown in the chart, which are sometimes considered only "separate printings." The entire eighteen stamps have a catalog value of less than \$200. If the three rarest are omitted the remaining fifteen have a catalog value of less than \$75. Therefore a good showing of Confederates is possible for a moderate investment.

If one wishes to specialize he will find a never-ending source of possibility in the study of cancellations, color shades, paper varieties, inking, shifts and transfer abnormalities, as well as interesting postal markings of all descriptions. This can be done with one of the common varieties for a surprisingly small outlay. I have seen pages of the common 10 cents blue of 1863 which included almost every possibility. Years were spent in the accumulation of the material,

but the cash outlay was less than the cost of a set of Zeppelins.

Many beginners would attempt to collect Confederates, but have heard so much about counterfeits that they are suspicious of all offerings. All of the dangerous counterfeits—and there are but few of them—have been described by Dietz in his *Confederate States Handbook and Catalog*. When you learn their characteristics you can easily distinguish the genuine from the fraudulent. As for the so-called facsimiles, they should not fool even one collector who has ever seen a genuine copy. The deplorable part of these fakes is that certain "otherwise-fairly-reputable" firms of the present day are engaged in the practice of spreading them among the juvenile and novice collectors, who then lose interest in the proper appreciation of Confederates. Well, we have been reinforced recently by Harry Weiss, and progress is being made toward eradicating the fakes and fakers once and for all.

The chart here shown needs no further words of explanation, so we will conclude with the hope that it will help collectors to orient their thoughts on this subject, and that it will furnish a handy table for further reference.

Prisoner-of-War Letters From Libby Prison

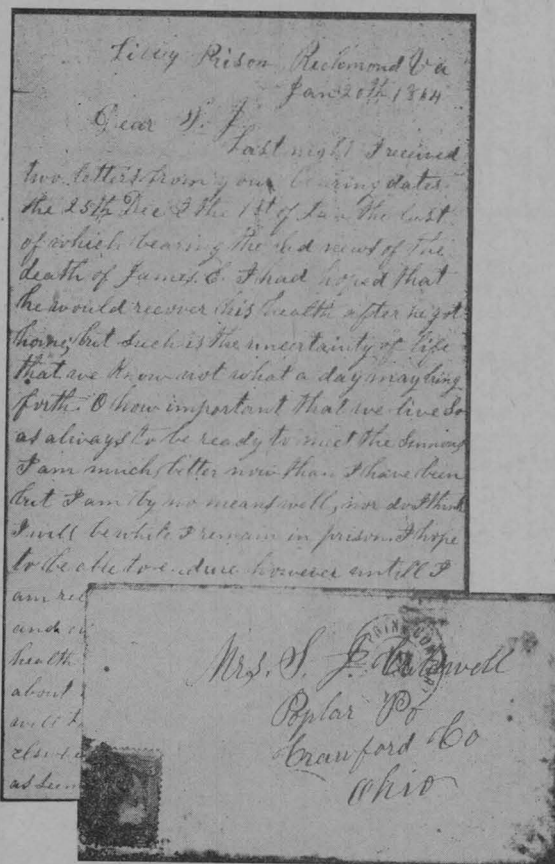
BY VAN DYK MacBRIDE

Comparatively few Civil War prisoners letters written from Libby Prison are in collections of either United States or Confederate covers today. There are several reasons for this, the chief one probably being that, like the other Confederate military prisons, no handstamp or other distinctive marking was used on them. As in most everything else the North was better organized and thus we find that prisoner-of-war covers from the Union prisons, such as Fort Delaware, Point Lookout, Johnsons Island and nearly all the others bear "Prisoners Letter-Examined" handstamps. Therefore to identify the Libby Prison letters, and those from the other Confederate prisons we most look for an occasional notation on an envelope or find the secret from the letter itself, - if it is still enclosed in the cover.

Libby Prison, a converted warehouse in Richmond, Va., was one of the first places where captured soldiers were confined, and it was in use throughout the entire War, although after the first year it was used exclusively for officers. From the very beginning the prisoners were permitted to write home, - in fact the earliest prisoners letter the writer knows of was written from there by a Union soldier captured at Bull Run, the first major battle of the Civil War. Nevertheless, few identifiable Libby Prison letters exist today, for bearing no distinctive prison markings their value and interest were not recognized and they have disappeared or their identity has become lost in the eighty-odd years which have since passed. Of course some have survived, and a few collectors can proudly exhibit a cover endorsed, - "from Libby Prison", or containing a letter with some such notation.

The comparatively recent discovery of an entire correspondence between a Union soldier and his wife, including covers and letters written before his capture, during his confinement in Libby Prison, and after his thrilling escape, - therefore is of great interest to all collectors and students of Civil War postal history. 1st Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) David S. Caldwell, of the 123rd Volunteer Infantry, of Poplar, Crawford Co., Ohio, enlisted in the fall of 1862, was captured by the Confederate forces during the battle of Winchester, Va. in June, 1863 and was taken to Richmond, Va. where he was con-

April 8, 1946



Typical cover and letter written by Lt. Caldwell to his wife from Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va., Dated Jan. 20, 1864.

#519 "TWO CENTS," DOUBLE LINE WATERMARK PERF. 11

This very scarce variety was the result of some imperforate sheets being perforated at a late date. They were sold at the New York city post office in 1917. We are breaking up one of the best centered sheets of this variety we have seen, and offer mint copies as follows:—

#519, 2c carmine, extremely fine mint copies with straight edge	\$10.00
Perfs, just cut at left, mint	10.00
Perfs, close at left, but clear of design	14.00
Exceptionally fine mint copy	19.75
Exceptionally fine mint block, catalogues, \$125.00	79.50
Left plate & imprint block of 6, centering good to very fine, cat. \$200.00	115.00
Bottom plate block of 6, unusual fine centering	145.00

We will if you wish, place our guarantee mark on the back of these stamps, as a majority of the number we see in collections are fakes.

1908-1916, 50c AND \$1.00 VALUES

These high values are getting quite scarce in used condition. We have a small lot of these, all pre-cancelled Philadelphia, in nice clean condition, which we offer at the following prices:

1908, #341, 50c violet	.49	Selected centering	.69
1908, #342, \$1.00 violet black	2.95	Selected centering	3.35
1912, #423, \$1.00 violet black	2.95	Selected centering	3.25
1914 (P. 10), #440, violet	.49	Selected centering	.59
1914 (P. 10), #460, violet black	1.95	Selected centering	2.45
1916 (nowtmk., P.10), #477, 50c vio.	2.50	Selected centering	2.95
1916 (nowtmk., P.10), #478, vio. blk.	.55	Selected centering	.60

GERMAN A. M. G.

We can now offer the complete set of German A. M. G. as follows: U. S. Printing, 3Pf to 25Pf (9 values), London Printing, 3Pf to 12Pf (6 values), German Printing, 1Pf to 1M (19 values, with extra shades of the 1 and 16Pf): 36 stamps in all for \$2.50.

We can also furnish the following A. M. G. issues as listed below:
Italy: 1N1-1N9, 15c to 10L (9 values) 1.25
Italy: Venezia-Guillia (7 postage and 1 air) .25
France: 1st issue 2N1-2N9, 5c to 5F (9 val.—colored numerals) .75
Germany: 3Pf to 80Pf (15 values, mixed printings) 1.10
Austria: 1g - 5 sch. (17 values) .85

#66, 3c LAKE AND #79, 3c, GRILLED ALL OVER

Both the above stamps are very scarce and missing in the vast majority of collections. We are offering below as a space filler for either or both of these, an imperforate proof. This is printed in the lake shade of #66, but is also grilled all over. This proof is of considerable rarity, and we believe hitherto unknown. We offer a very fine mint single in perfect condition for \$10.00.

An excellent chance to fill a difficult space with a stamp that is actually much rarer than either of the listed stamps, and yet is being sold for much less.

Our 2nd Edition U. S. B.N.A. list sent upon receipt of postage.

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MEKEEL'S WEEKLY

Page 307

A Dangerous Group of Confederate Fakes

By Van Dyk Mac Bride

It is indeed too bad that the field of Confederate collecting should have been selected by the dishonest for special attention! But such seems to be the case, as is indicated by the three "horrible examples" pictured here as well as by many others. Unfortunately, the circumstances provide an unusual opportunity for unethical practices, for several reasons. With few exceptions Confederate stamps of both the Provisional and General issues, are comparatively expensive and the details of their manufacture and postal uses are not well known to many otherwise well informed collectors. Also, several of the stamps are much more valuable used than in unused condition, which forms a "natural" for the crooked maker of fake cancellations and postmarks. Confederates have suffered therefore for many years, indeed their counterfeiting and faking goes back to the early days of stamps collecting. Following the Civil War there was a considerable demand for the "Rebel stamps" as souvenirs, and, sometimes with the original dies or plates to work from, and with little knowledge of what was genuine and what was not to contend with, the manufacture of spurious Confederate stamps and covers went on apace. It is in the older collections, those which "belonged to Grandpa" and "haven't been touched for fifty years," that the earlier fakes were mostly found. Such repositories usually contained examples of the emissions of S. C. Upham, S. Allen Taylor, Dr. J. A. Petrie, and occasionally some counterfeits which originated in England.

Ever-increasing study and knowledge has made it difficult to palm off the crudest of these, and the publication of August Dietz's great book "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America" in 1929, described and illustrated most of them. The Dietz Confederate Catalogs of 1931, 1937, and 1945 continued the good work, and made this data more complete and more readily available to both collector and dealer. Studies and reference collections were also built up by H. E. Deats, J. M. Bartels, Edward S. Knapp and others, and, except for the occasional interloper and his trustful dupe, this illicit traffic might be said to have been gotten pretty well under control. About the most successful form of this trade remaining was in the "fixing up" of covers with the 2c green, the 2c red-brown or the 20c green stamps of the General Issues, all of which are worth materially more used than unused, and the occasional manufacture of a bi-sected 20c green on cover.

But since then "something new has been added." Around 1934 a well known and otherwise responsible New England stamp firm unfortunately conceived the idea of making imitations of all the Confederate General Issue stamps. The fine illustrations of the stamps used in the Dietz "Postal Service" work became the innocent models. Photo-engraved reproductions of these were made in correct sizes, plates were manufactured, and finally they were printed in the colors of the originals on stamp papers. These were then offered to the public as REPRINTS, originally in sets of

twelve varieties for twenty-five cents, and blocks and complete sheets were actually offered in either **uncancelled or cancelled** condition, with **fake cancellations supplied in the latter case!** . Fortunately a then newly enacted law prohibiting the use of fake or imitation cancellations stopped the further sale of the "used" varieties, and the makers did partially concede the error of their position by stating that all further copies would be stamped "Fac-similie" on their reverse sides before sale.

Sometime after these "fac-similes" were first issued, it appears that two more were made, representing the London print 5c blue typographed stamp (Scott Catalog #205) and the Type II 10c blue engraved stamp (Scott Catalog #211), bringing the total number thereof to fourteen. In 1941 the manufacturers of them issued a small booklet of the Confederate States in which each stamp was described, and was illustrated by pasting or "tipping" in actual copies of the fourteen different "fac-similes." **Each of them were so marked on the reverse side**, and the concluding paragraph of this booklet reads:

"As many of the stamps of the Confederacy are very scarce and therefore unobtainable by the majority of collectors, these issues have been reproduced in facsimile form as near to the originals as possible. These facsimile stamps are included as **facsimiles only** and in good faith. Each is clearly marked "Facsimile" on the back in order that unscrupulous persons will never be able to offer them as originals."

This booklet obviously represents a change of attitude for which its producers should be commended. Also, the booklet with its simple language, color illustrations, and the fourteen "facsimiles" might fairly be described as a worthwhile effort to popularize Confederate stamp collecting, were it not for the bad history of the "facsimiles" and the improper uses to which others have put them. It is however to be regretted that in view of the situation, that its producers did not see fit to stamp the "Facsimile" **across the face** of each of the copies in the booklet, and so prevent these very copies from being improperly used by others.

After all there is just one place for a marking indicating that a stamp is not genuine, and that is **on its face in indelible ink**. In this writer's reference collection are several sets of these "facsimiles" in singles and in blocks, with **no such markings on their reverse sides**, and plenty of unmarked copies can still be found in dealer's hands. Even when stamped on the reverse side such an inscription is better than none at all, of course, but it forms very little protection against the cover-making crook. No better examples of their inherent danger could be found than is provided by the three covers illustrated in this article, for in each case the "stamp" thereon in one of these "facsimiles," which the writer soaked and lifted for inspection, and **found nothing stamped on the back thereof**.

The three covers are of course fakes, and not very clever ones. To the experienced Confederate collector they would be instantly suspected, first because the cancellations are obviously fraudulent and secondly because the stamps do not "look" right. But these covers really could fool the unwary. The genuine 10c frame-line and the 2c green stamps are worth about \$100.00 apiece in truly fine condition on original cover today, and these

fakes might well lead an inexperienced collector of Confederates to buy them, especially if offered as "bargains."

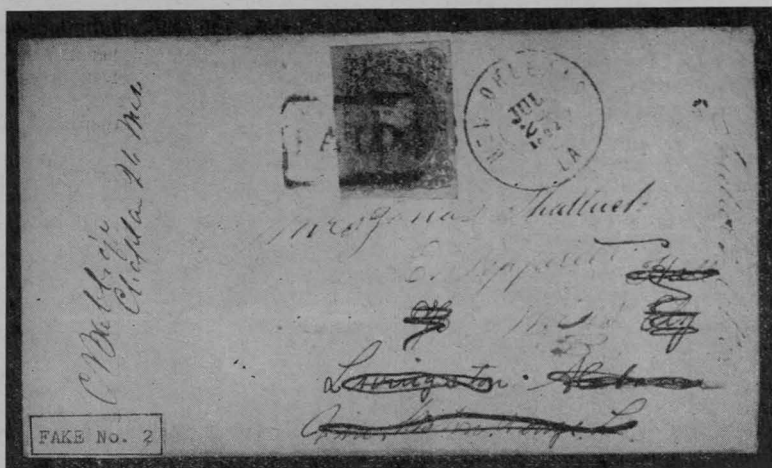
A study of the more obvious errors of the cover-crook who made these "horrible examples" may be of interest. As Stanley Ashbrook has so often pointed out, such gentry usually fail of their purpose because they do not know either the correct rates or the correct postmarks of the period they seek to imitate, or they make other glaring errors. These and other examples of ignorance or carelessness are amply borne out in the present cases:

Fake No. 1—10c Blue Lithographed (Counterfeit of Cat. #201), Cover probably genuine, old, addressed, but not used envelope, with original address changed in modern ink to "Austin, Tex.," and with "Corp'l" added to name. Austin, Texas is not in "Centre County," there is no "Bordentown, Arkansas" as in the postmark, nor any "Mercer R. R. (?) P.M." as in the cancellation. Two different postmarks were never so used on Confederate covers except on forwarding letters, and then additional postage was required or noted on the cover.



FAKE NO. 1

Fake No. 2—2c Green Lithographed (Counterfeit of Cat. #202). Genuine U. S. soldier's letter cover with postmark, New Orleans, La., July 24, 1862, which was after that city's recapture by Union Forces, and with the U. S. due marking of "3" covered by the counterfeit Confederate stamp. Boxed PAID cancel rubber-stamped in blue ink, and several "address changes" in modern black ink.



FAKE NO. 2

Fake No. 3—10c "Frame-line" (Counterfeit of Cat. #209). Genuine old U. S. stampless cover with "Lowell, Ms. 5 cts" postmarked on inside in blue. The envelope has been "turned" and addressed to same person, "Care Sherman's Army, near Harpers Ferry, Virginia," in modern ink. Stamp canceled "Messener, Miss., Sep 25, '63," by rubber-stamp in blue ink. "Sherman's Army was not near Harpers Ferry in 1863, if ever, and there was no Messener, Miss.



FAKE NO. 3

There are many differences between the "facsimilies" and the genuine originals which close comparison will promptly bring to light. Even the average collector of Confederates can hardly be fooled by those of them which imitate the engraved Confederate stamps,—the TEN, the "frame-line" 10c and the 10c Types I and II blue stamps, or the 2c red-brown and the 20c green (Scott Cat. Nos. 207-211). They differ plainly in both colors and general appearance. The typograph imitations of the two 5c blue and the 1c orange (Scott Cat. Nos. 205-6 and 212) are more difficult to detect, but as the originals of these stamps are comparatively inexpensive they cannot be considered as very dangerous. Unfortunately, the imitations of the relatively rare lithographed Confederate stamps are the best,—and therefore constitute the greatest hazard. The 5c green, 10c blue, 2c green, 5c blue and 10c red (Scott Cat. Nos. 200-204) are excellent imitations in every way,—and when skilfully "cancelled" and "planted" on "original covers" they are quite likely to fool the casual collector. There is just one way to be sure,—if you are offered a "rare Confederate stamp" used or unused, which looks odd or unusual in any way, especially if used on the original cover, at a bargain price,—have it examined by an authority on the subject before purchasing it. The Confederate Stamp Alliance, the national society of Confederate stamp collectors, now offer such a service to its members through its Expert Committee, and similar expert services are available through the S.P.A. and other national societies.

Most of the story of these "facimiles" has been told before, and it is not the present writer's desire to merely stir up old dust which might better be left undisturbed. But the more or less steady reappearance of these counterfeit stamps fixed up on "original covers" provides the reason for telling of them here, and warning against them, again and again, and again! Confederate collecting has enjoyed great growth in recent years and new collectors appear to be flocking to this fascinating and historical field. They should be apprised and warned of the thistles which also grow among the flowers in that pleasant place,—and that and that alone is the object of this article.

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IRWIN HEIMAN



2 WEST 46th STREET

NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Sept. 18, 1950.

Mr. Jack E. Molesworth,
102 Beacon,
Boston 16, Mass.

Dear Jack:

I have been laid up with a bad cold, hence the delay in replying to yours of the 12th.

The notation on the back of the one cent 1851 cover is correct and I have signed it as such though the pencil figures that were on the cover are not mine. Plate positions are noted on the front.

Yes, Larry Shenfield is right - the marking on the 3¢ 1861 cover is a fake - I have a photograph of this cover that I made a number of years ago.

My fee for the above is \$4.00.

Re - the Confed. Provisionals that I have unsold, the following is the list:

Athens pair 5 x 1
" single 5 x 2
Beaumont 12 x 2
Charleston 16X1
Lynchburg 52X1
Macon 53X3
Uniontown 86X5

Nothing left in the General Issues.

I was pleased to learn that you had a good week at Washington.

Best regards -

Cordially yours,

Jack E. Molesworth

Philatelic Broker

~~102 Beacon St.~~ 102 Beacon St.
Boston 16, Massachusetts

September 20, 1950

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
Post Office Box 31
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

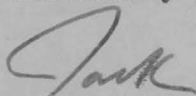
Thank you very much for your letter received today concerning the one cent 1851 strip-on cover and the P. O. W. cover. Enclosed is my check for \$4. to cover your fee.

Since writing you the owner of this cover has sent me a letter written him by Van Dyke MacBride which you probably would like to see, so I am enclosing it. The owner also mentioned hearing from you about the same time but he could not find the letter. As you will note in Mac's letter, he indicates that he and Larry Shenfield at that time shared an opinion that the Hand-stamped should be placed in the "probably all right" class. Though I do not doubt that you are correct in stating that it is a fake, I am wondering if you might be able to elaborate somewhat on the basis for your opinion so that I can better explain things to the owner, since your conclusion will tend somewhat to oppose that rendered by MacBride and Shenfield. Apparently Larry Shenfield's recollection to me in which he indicated that he thought the cover was bad somewhat contradicts what MacBride wrote the owner in 1946.

Thank you for the list of Provisionals still available. I shall write my man and see what can be done on that.

Your early return of the enclosed letter will be appreciated. With kind personal regards,

Cordially yours,



Jack E. Molesworth

Sept. 27, 1950.

Mr. Jack E. Molesworth,
102 Beacon,
Boston 16, Mass.

Dear Jack:

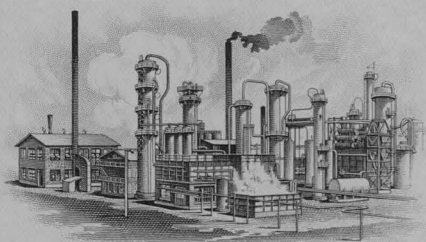
The delay in replying to yours of the 20th is because I have been trying to find my original file on the 3¢ 1861 cover postmarked Old Point Comfort, Va. Nov. 18 and addressed to Mrs. R. B. Goodnow - Marlboro, Mass. My entire record regarding this particular cover is missing from the folder. It has either been misplaced or I loaned it to someone who failed to return it. All that I seem to have left is a photograph. I have no record that I can locate at present regarding who sent the cover to me for an opinion so all I can go by is my memory.

I was convinced the cover was a fake and that I had seen similar items that were probably made by the same person. What evidence I had at that time I cannot state.

I disagree with a number of theories expressed in MacBride's letter but that is neither here nor there. My present conviction is that the cover was a letter from some member of the U. S. Naval Force, brought into O.P.C. and mailed. It has every indication of such mail and no indication that I can see of any Prisoner of War connection. Whatever Shenfield thought of the cover originally it is my recollection that subsequent correspondence that we had convinced him that the marking on the cover was added by some philatelic faker.

The mere fact that some crook made two (or more) of these is no evidence whatsoever that it might have originated from some Federal soldier held in the South as a P. of W.

Sincerely yours,



PHONE 125

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INCORPORATED

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CARSON CITY, MICHIGAN
419 Union Street,
Ionia, Michigan.
December 21, 1947.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
Ft Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

Was sure nice to get your letter of the 12th and your comments about our daughter's marriage were encouraging to Rene as well as to me. We do hope they make a go of it. Wish you and Mildred could come up and spend a week with us - why don't you after the first of the year?

Before I forget it - I have a full mint OG left pane of Plate No. 24 of the three cent 1857 showing complete imprint and full margins all sides as well as the complete center line (even parts of the stamps in the next pane show in the top half of this sheet). The sheet is remarkably well centered, in fact the most perfect centering I have ever seen in a full sheet of the 1857 issue. Evidently it had been folded twice (folded the same as this letter is) with result that crease shows on reverse of the sheet thru the fourth and eighth horizontal rows. These creases are not apparent on the face of the sheet unless examined with a glass. I am not particularly interested in holding this sheet and am wondering what you think it ought to bring and if you would have a sale for it. Let me know and if interested in it, Stan, will send it down to you. It is a sort of awkward thing to mail or would send it anyway.

Naturally I was thrilled at your comments on the top row single with the line down the left side. When a one cent '51 or '57 position turns up that is new to you, it is real event. A number of times in the past, you will recall, I have thought I had discovered something new, only to learn from you that it had been known for years - so when I do come through with one that you have 'nt seen before - it gives me a thrill. At your suggestion, I am returning it to you and hope you will show it to Dr. Chase, Jacobs and Mort, and let me have their comments, and keep it as long as you like for study. Would also appreciate your comments on how to mount and describe this stamp.

I note what you say about the horizontal pair from Plate Eleven and your comments about perforations down the center line. I have a single from Plate Six showing perfs down center line (you have seen this, I believe); also a cover you sold me some years ago with vertical strip of three from Plate Seven with perfs down center line - a "STEAMBOAT" cancel ties the strip to cover.

Am also enclosing a most unusual item just received from Harmer Rooke & Co., and on which I would like your opinion before paying for same. It is a horizontal pair imperforate of the 1875 reprint purported to be on genuine stamp paper, and was Lot #40 in the Harmer Rooke Sale of Dec. 16-18th on which I bid \$57.00 with the written reservation that they were not to use my bid unless this pair was on genuine stamp paper and in the correct color of 1875 reprint. They sent it to me at \$50.00. It was described in their catalog as: "1875 Reprint 1/2 horizontal pair IMPERFORATE. Very rare (see photo) #40."

Dec 21 1947.

In one of the Col. Green sales held a year or two back, there was a complete set of ALL values from one cent thru the ninety cent in these same imperf horizontal pairs in the colors as issued for the 1875 reprints and on genuine stamp paper, which were sold as one lot and which brought \$720.00. This figures \$90.00 a pair, so on this basis, this pair at \$50.00 is a bargain. You will notice someone has supplied gum to the back of this pair, which makes me very suspicious that perhaps the whole thing is a fake, viz, India paper (or cardboard proof thinned down) proof backed up with stamp paper and joined together with collodian or egg white. Coming thru Harmer does not sweeten the thing either but makes me only the more suspicious. Please check this item carefully Stan, and let me know if on genuine stamp paper as used in making the Continental 1875 reprints or NOT. I won't pay Harmer Rooke until I hear from you. The more I examine this item, Stan, the more I become convinced it is a backed up proof - note the bluish color of the paper whereas the paper should be very white, I believe. This bluish color tho might be caused by the fake gum working thru the paper. Note the edges of the paper under a magnifier - looks like two layers of paper, but I might be mistaken. I'd sure hate to pay Harmer Rooke fifty bucks for a backed up proof! I know you must have seen not only the genuine imperf pairs of the Continental 1875 reprint on stamp paper, but also many kinds of fakes purported to be this same item. I know Fred Schmalzreift told me of a British dealer who sent him an imperf horizontal pair of what he called "genuine 7R1E's," and told him that genuine Type I imperforates were really scarce in pairs. Fred sent it back to England.

Our best regards to yourself, Mildred and Stan Jr, and hope you have the best Xmas ever.

Sincerely,

J. G. Fleckenstein

J. G. Fleckenstein.

JGF/k
Enc:REG:

Dec. 24, 1947.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein,
419 Union St.,
Ionia, Mich.

Dear Jack:

Yours of the 21st received, enclosing the 1¢ 1875 pair and the 1¢ 1857 top row.

Regarding the pair, I am not real sure about this item so I am sending it down to Chase. It may be O.K. but it seems a bit queer to me. I recall that there was a set of these pairs in a Green sale but I can't lay hands on the catalogue.

Did you read my remarks on these in my Volume One - pages 10 and 11? I always considered such truck as sucker items and never wanted anything to do with them.

When my book came out in 1938 Elliott Perry wrote me as follows:

"Further comment on Vol II.

Pages 10/11 - imperforate reprints. These came from the widow of Charles F. Steel about 1916. I saw the entire lot and wanted Ackerman to buy them at a small advance over the upset price - \$5,000. He was afraid passed up the chance, and then paid John Klemann \$4,500 for part of them. Some items were perf and some were imperf. Nearly all were in sets of five, some being a strip of three and two singles. I have no doubt that the perfs and imperfs of each set were from the same printing, i.e., that the imperfs of 1857-75 were from sheets of the reprint lot that was not perforated.

The periodicals were also imperforate but the special prints of 1875 were perforated, and had sheet margin and imprints. Some of the latter strips of five were broken apart but appeared as strips of four in the Ackerman collection. The 2c vermilion and 5c Taylor were not in the lot. Think Caspary got the fifth set (singles). Each of his stamps would hitch on to one end of an Ackerman strip.

There were five of the Franklin carrier perforated on the same white paper which had not been known until this Steel lot came out. Needham bought one and this went to Ackerman in 1920 and later I probably sold it - don't know where."

Regarding the above - The Ackerman mentioned was "Senator" (State - N.J.) - a very wealthy collector of 20 years or more ago -

#2. Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein Dec. 24, 1947.

Perry was sort of a philatelic secretary and adviser to Ackerman.

I will reply further to your letter later - "

Regarding perforated center line copies. Some items are not rare others are. For example, I have no record of such an item from Plates 10, 11 or 12. Mort turned up a Plate 9 item recently - only one that I have ever seen - Perhaps the answer is simple - what they did in 1858 they may not have done in 1860 and 1861. Or, they may have perfed a few sheets (down the line) in 1859 but none in late 1860 or 1861.

Mildred is writing Rene -

Best Wishes -

Cordially yours,

Dec. 24, 1947.

Dr. Carroll Chase,
R.F.D. 1,
Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

Herewith two items -

I wanted you to see the 1/57 top row copy because it is so very unusual and it is a position that I have never seen before. For that reason, I judge it is from Plate 5, though it is possible it could be from Pl. 6 and a position I have never seen from that plate. The D.T. and the line at left make it so distinctive that I surely would have noted these even in a poorly printed copy. Note the paper which is so characteristic of the earlies from Plates 5 and 6.

I am also enclosing an 1875 - imperf pair. This was in a Harmer Rooke sale of Dec. 16 and was bought by my friend Jack Fleckenstein for \$50.00. To me such stuff is just trash - sucker items - I never cared for such things so I don't know anything about them.

I repeated your remarks about them in my One Cent book - Vol. 2 - pages 10 - 11 and when my book came out, Mr. E. Perry (hissself) wrote me as follows:

"Further comment on Vol. II.

Pages 10/11 - imperforate reprints. These came from the widow of Charles F. Steel about 1916. I saw the entire lot and wanted Ackerman to buy them at a small advance over the upset price - \$5,000. He was afraid passed up the chance, and then paid John Klemann \$4,500 for part of them. Some items were perf and some were imperf. Nearly all were in sets of five, some being a strip of three and two singles. I have no doubt that the perfs and imperfs of each set were from the same printing, i.e., that the imperfs of 1857-75 were from sheets of the reprint lot that was not perforated.

The periodicals were also imperforate but the special prints of 1875 were perforated, and had sheet margin and imprints. Some of the latter strips of five were broken apart but appeared as strips of four in the Ackerman collection. The 2c vermilion and 5c Taylor were not in the lot. Think Caspary got the fifth set (singles). Each of his stamps would hitch on to one end of an Ackerman strip.

There were five of the Franklin carrier perforated on the same white paper which had not been known until this Steel lot came out. Needham bought one and this went to Ackerman in 1920 and later I probably sold it - don't know where."

The \$64.00 question is this - Is the enclosed pair from the

#2. Dr. Carroll Chase, Dec. 24, 1947.

Steel lot? What about the gum? The gum on this pair looks like it has been there for many years.

Stamped envelope herewith for return.

This thing don't look like India paper proof mounted and it surely don't look like stamp paper.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

DR. CARROLL CHASE
R. F. D. 1, MILFORD,
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dec 27 1947

Dear Stan:- your of the 24th is at hand. I return the stamps herewith. The plate I sent is a beauty. as for say. there is a possibility of its being from 6 but I'd say much more probably 5.

as for the pair. This is an old time fake. It is either an India thickened (best bet) or possibly a card-board very thin. I've seen quite a few of them over the years. I'd guess they were made in Europe. I once saw one with the Royal Society certificate as a "genuine original"!

These surely have nothing to do with the imprints. reprints that came from Steel, which were on the same paper or ^{in the} same color as the reprints - light blue on very white paper.

It's none of my business, but I think Mr. Leckenstein should return these as fakes. You are quite welcome to quote me on what I've said about them.

What I said in the 3c. book & what Elliott says jibe very well. I don't say he has the correct story. It was John Krumm who had them when I saw them.

Show up to your middle around here. But it's nice to hear a I don't have to go out much.

Happy New Year to you all

as ever

C.C.

Quite a secretary you have to judge from her picture on the letter.

Dec. 29, 1947.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein,
419 Union St.,
Ionia, Mich.

Dear Jack:

Further referring to yours of the 21st, I haven't anyone in mind at the moment who might be interested in the full pane of the 3¢ 57 Pl. 24, but send it down and I'll try to place it for you. These full panes used to come up in auctions quite frequently years ago but in recent years they have rarely been offered. Back in the 1920's the Scott Co. had quite a few of them in stock. (see P.S.)

Re - your Type V top row copy, and remarks re - mounting. Inasmuch as we do not know anything about it, I think that about all that you could state for the present is that it is from the top row of "Plates 5 or 6." Exact plate and position unknown. Also that this Double Transfer is the only example known to the principal present day students. For this reason it seems quite probable that it must be from the rare Plate 5. Here is a suggestion. Why not write Harry Jefferys and tell him that you turned up a top row copy that probably comes from Plate 5. That it is a nice Double Transfer and is a variety that is unknown to leading students. Ask him if he would like to see it, if so, you will be glad to send it to him. You need not mention my name.

If you wish, may I suggest that you ask him if he would be willing to sell you all of his Type V material. If he would consent to do so I'd like to see you acquire it. Give him the impression that you have all kinds of money. He has great respect for people with plenty of cash. He has all of my original Type V collection together with a whole lot more he since acquired.

Heaven only knows that we would like to get away and take a little vacation but we seem to be tied down here. We can't take Stan Jr. with us and it is bad business to leave him alone in the house. He is too big for a "sitter" but Lord only knows I think he needs one when we go away.

The Xmas Holidays just about exhausted Mildred - big family dinner Xmas etc. She will write Rene at first opportunity.

I would be greatly surprised if Jefferys could show a duplicate of your top row copy.

#2. Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein, Dec. 29, 1947.

With New Year Greetings to you both -

Cordially yours,

P.S. A full right pane of Pl. 25 sold in a "Green" sale by Costales in Feb. 1946 @ \$80.00. Also a full right pane of Pl. 20 - sold in a "Green" sale by Barr Oct. 16-18, 1945 @ \$75.00. Do you know what you paid for your pane?

Dec.31st, 1947.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein,
419 Union St.,
Ionia, Mich.

Dear Jack:

This imperf pair is a fake so return it to
Harmer Rooke & Co. and inform them that I so advised
you.

This item was made in Europe and is not at
all like the items that were in the Green sale - they
were from the Steel lot. That paper and color was
nothing like this.

This is positively not the 1874 on stamp paper.

Sincerely yours,

Dec. 31st, 1947.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein,
419 Union St.,
Ionia, Mich.

Dear Jack:

I enclose letter which you can send Harmer
Rooke & Col if you wish. Later I will send you a
copy of Doc's letter and in case you need it at any
time you can use it to back up my opinion.

He stated that this is a fake and for you
to return it.

With Best Wishes -

Yours etc.,

SIDNEY D. HARRIS

Formerly R. W. Harris Co.,
MAHOPAC, NEW YORK

PRIVATE PERF. COILS
SPECIAL DELIVERY
M & M STAMPS
POSTAGE DUE
CUT SQUARES
TELEGRAPHS
REVENUES
ODDITIES

United States Postage Stamps

Expert Appraisals and Examinations

Jan. 28, 1948.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS
POSTAGE ISSUES
CANCELLATIONS
DEPARTMENTS
P. O. SEALS
VARIETIES
REISSUES
WINES

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Thomas Ave.
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The enclosed pair of the 12c, 1851 design was purchased at the Harmer, Rooke sale in December. It was described as an imperforate pair of the reprint #54E. However, since the reprint was printed in a greenish-black shade, I purchased the lot, believing that there was an error in the catalog description. The pair is not the 1851 issue from plate one, since the spacing is further apart, yet it does appear to be from the new plate made for the reprint. Still it is not in the greenish-black shade.

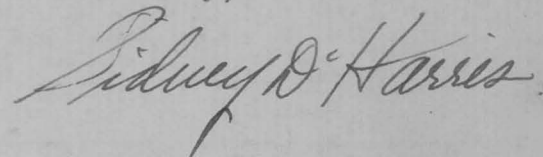
As for the gum, the regular issue had either a smooth or a rough gum, but I do not think I would "stick my neck out" to say the gum was genuine.

Since buying the pair, I received a letter from Mr. Gordon Harmer to the effect that a companion lot described as the 1c reprint, imperf. pair has been returned by the buyer who noted that in his opinion it had been tampered with and turned out to have been faked. Mr. Harmer thought that my pair may also have been a fake. In view of this, I tried to figure out whether it could possibly be an India Proof pair of #51P, but that would not be the proper item as it would come from plate three while the enclosed stamp does not have any broken framelines. A faked pair of any of the Proofs of #54E would be in the greenish-black shade which would not be correct for this pair. The only other solution is the Atlanta plate Proofs on thin card which were issued in black for the reprints. However, the shade of this pair is not as intense as the Atlanta shade.

Could this pair possibly be the missing link of the plate two and since it seems to be printed from the same plate as the reprint, would there be any logic to the thought that a new plate was not made for the reprint but plate two which may not have been put into use previously, was then utilized for the reprint. Most likely my theory has no rhyme nor reason and there already is an explanation for this pair.

Your opinion will certainly be appreciated.

Cordially,



rh
Enc.

Form 3817
Rev. 9-37

Post Office Department

Received from:

Stanley B. Cooper



One piece of ordinary mail addressed

to

Sidney D. Harris
Muhlenberg
N.J.

THIS RECEIPT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR INDEMNIFICATION

Feb. 22nd, 1948.

Mr. Sidney D. Harris,
Mahopac, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Harris:

Herewith the "12/ 1851" pair. I note that this was Lot 41 in the Harmer Rooke & Co. sale of Dec. 16-18, 1947.

As you surmised, this is from the 1875 so-called "Reprint Plate."

In my opinion, it is a "proof" pair with fake gum. As I am no authority on proofs, I suggest that you submit it to Mr. Brazer if you desire further information.

The "Reprint" plate was one of 100, and it was made in 1875, therefore, it has no connection with any previous plate, such as a possible "No. 2" (of the 12/) of the late fifties or early sixties.

Sincerely yours,

CATALOGUE

FIRST SESSION

Tuesday, December 16th, 1947

AT 2 P.M.

at 560 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES

Catalogue references are to Scott's 1947 and 1948 United States Postage Stamp Catalogue.

Unused stamps do not have original gum unless so specified (o.g.)

A ★ signifies unused. A ○ means used.

Lot		Cat.
1 ★	PROVIDENCE. 1846. 5c black. Very fine o.g. except for tiny corner stain. (See photo) (10X1)	30.00
2 ★	1847. 5c brown. Right sheet margin. Extremely fine, o.g. (See photo) (1)	60.00
3 ○	— 5c brown. Red grid. Little thin, fine appearance. (1)	30.00
4 ○	— 5c red brown. Blue grid. Fine. (1)	35.00
5 ○	— 5c brown. Blue "PAID". Very Fine except tiny thin. (1)	45.00
6 ○	— 5c red brown. Light red cancel. Small purple stain L. R. (1)	30.00
7 ☒	— 5c horizontal pair. Fine except left stamp slight tear. Tied by New York red grid. "Queenston, U. C." receiving postmark. (1)	100.00
8	— 10c black. Fine margins, tiny thin. Appears unused. (See photo) (2)	—
9 ○	— 10c black. Pen cancel. Fair. (2)	50.00
10 ☒	— 10c black. Left sheet margin. Just touches at top. Just tied by Detroit blue grid. (See photo) (2)	100.00+
11 ★	1875. Reproductions. 5c red brown. Rich color. Very fine. (See photo) (3)	25.00
12 ★	— 5c re dbrown. Darker shade. Very fine. (3)	25.00
13 ★	— 5c gray brown. Fine. (3)	25.00
14 ★	— 10c black. Very fine. (See photo) (4)	32.50
15 ★	— 10c black. Fine. (See photo) (4)	32.50
16 ★	— 10c black. Thin. Fine margins. (4)	32.50
17 ○	1851-57. 1c type IV (2, one with red Carrier) and 10c with PAID cancel. Good to fine. (10, 14)	37.50

Lot		Cat.
18 ★○	— 1c type IV, 5 copies (various cancels, 1 unused). Also 12c black. Fair to fine. (10, 17)	69.50
19 ○	— 3c (24). Includes PAID, Express Mail and Wells Fargo cancels. One block of 4. Fair to fine. (11)	87.60
20 ○	— 5c red brown (2) . One slight thin, one slight crease. (12)	130.00
21 ○	— 10c types II and III . Very fine except second faint crease. (14-15)	30.00
22 ○	— 10c type II (2) and type III (creased). (14-15)	45.00
23 ○	— 12c black. Horizontal pair . Slight stains. Very Good. Rare. (17)	300.00
24 ○	— 12c black . Very fine. (See photo) (17)	25.00
25 ☒	1857-61. 1c type II. Single and pair, each with left straight edge and guide line. Slightly defective, tied on fine cover. (20)	41.00
26 ○	— 1c type IV . Fine copy. (23)	27.50
27 ★	— 1c, 3c, 10c (3) and 24c. #33 defective. Fair to fine. (24, 26, 33, 35, 37)	109.25
28 ★	— 5c brick red. Perfs cut slightly at left, large part o.g. Rare. (27)	225.00
29 ○	— 5c brick red, red brown, and brown. Slight defects, fine appearance. (27-9)	120.00
30 ○	— 5c red brown . Brilliant color. Red and blue cancels. Very pretty and very fine. (See photo) (28)	37.50
31 ○	— 5c red brown and 5c brown. First has pre-printing crease. (28-9)	52.50
32 ○	— 5c, three different. All with red cancels. Fair to good. (29-30, 30a)	87.50
33 ○	— 5c, three shades. 2 with red cancel. Slight defects. (30, a(2))	92.50
34 ★	— 5c, two singles and one pair. Shades. One slight thin, o.g. (30a)	65.00
35 ○	— 10c type I . Red grid cancel. Very good. (31)	70.00
36 ○	— 30c orange . Perfs cut at left. Rare GREEN grid cancel. (38)	75.00
37 ○	— 30c (3). Grid, town and red cancels. Very good. (38)	90.00
38 ★	— 90c blue . Very fine. (See photo) (39)	75.00
39 ★	— 90c blue. Fine except perfs slightly stained. (39)	75.00
40 ★	1875. Reprints. 1c horizontal pair IMPERFORATE. Very rare. (See photo) (40)	—
41 ★	— 12c horizontal pair IMPERFORATE. Very rare. (See photo) (44)	—
42 ○	1861. 5c, 2 shades, both with red grid. One with crease, one with tear. (67)	90.00
43 ○	— 5c (2) . One red grid, one black PAID. Very good. (67)	105.00
44 ★	— 12c black. Slight gum thin, otherwise very fine mint. (69)	20.00
45 ★	— 24c brown lilac. Fine. (70)	75.00
46 ★	— 90c blue . Tiny gum thin. Very fine mint. (See photo) (72)	60.00
47 ★	— 90c blue. Fine. (72)	60.00
48 ○	— 90c blue. Fine. (72)	20.00
49 ★	1861-66. 5c red brown. Very fine mint. (See photo) (75)	60.00



1



2



8



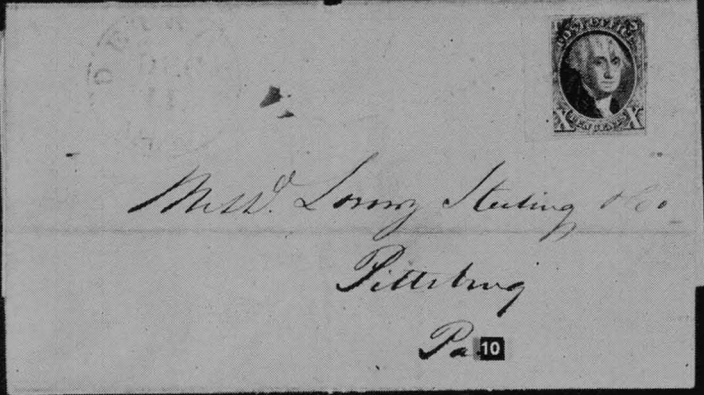
11



14



15



24



30



46



40



41



87



90



49



67



69



78



96



97



91



93



95



113



114



98



99



100



103



133



124



127



129



150



162



134



134

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

RARE POSTAGE STAMPS

To be sold on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY

DECEMBER 16th, 17th, 18th, 1947

at 2 P. M. each day

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., Inc.

New York

R. M. WILKINSON
BOX 129
SHELBY, OHIO

December 27, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I am enclosing herewith an imperforate pair of #255 - and could you value this item for me. It is pretty well rubbed on the top stamp.

Whatever this charge is, I will gladly pay.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

R. M. Wilkinson

Dec. 29, 1947.

Mr. R. M. Wilkinson,
Box 129,
Shelby, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Herewith the 5¢ 1894 pair. To give you some idea of value, the following are some records of sale at various auctions of the famous "Green" collection:

At a Fifield Sale in April 1946 - There were two vertical strips - one was Lot 229 - sale price \$155.00 - the other was Lot 230 - sale price \$145.00. They were described as "having partial gum." Average price per stamp was \$50.00.

At another Green sale held by Harmer Rooke & Co. in November 1944 - Lot 83 - was a block of four - one stamp thin - otherwise very fine and O.G. The price was \$130.

Lot 84 - was a block of nine with bottom imprint and Pl. #130 - slightly thin but "probably unique" - O.G. - The Sale price was \$310.00.

Here we have 13 stamps at an average of approximately \$34.00 per stamp.

Incidentally in this same sale a similar block of the 6¢ sold @ \$220.00.

In another Green sale by Harmer Rooke & Co. in May 1943 there were the following lots:

#409 - 2¢ Type I - V.P. slightly thin (250A) O.G.	Sale Price	\$87.50
410 - 2¢ Type II - V.P. Top Imprint Pl. 153-Defective	"	135.00
411 - 3¢ V.P. - very fine - O.G.	"	21.00
412 - 4¢ V.P. - fine - O.G. one stamp has crease	"	21.00
413 - 5¢ V.P. - slightly thin otherwise fine	"	16.00
414 - 5¢ V.S. of 3 - top stamp thin - O.G.		
The note stated that the top stamp could be removed making a very fine O.G. pair		
	"	80.00
415 - 6¢ V.P. - top stamp thin - O.G.	"	42.50

There may have been other lots of the same in some of the other sales but no doubt the above will serve your purpose.

The fee for the above is \$2.00.

Cordially yours,

JAN - 7 1948

OK
Paid

Re - Early Use of Envelopes

Under date of Nov. 16, 1947 - Mr. W. G. Fenton of 68 Nevins Ave., Longmeadow (6) Mass - (an employee of the U. S. Envelope Co. of Springfield, Mass.) - sent me a little booklet, entitled - "AN EARLY HISTORY OF THE ENVELOPE" published in the year (?) (no mention) by "The United States Envelope Co.," of Springfield, Mass. with "divisions" located in various cities thruout the country.

Mr. Fenton stated that this was out of print and the only copy that he had and would I return it - which I did on Nov. 29, 1947. So far as the early use of envelopes are concerned the following was stated:

(1) 1755-1760 - "There are preserved in the British museum attached to letters, the envelopes which were used in 1755 and 1760 for the transmission of two important government documents." But it is evident that envelopes were not in common use, for there etc.

(2) In 1825 Lamb mentions the envelope and in "Harry Lorrequer" published by Chas. Lever in 1837, we find this quotation: "The waiter entered with a small note in an envelope."

(3) It is claimed that envelopes were used in France before ~~use~~ in England and there seems to be good ground for this claim.

(4) They were first used in England between 1830 and 1839 but only in a very limited way.

(4) It has been claimed that about the year 1830 a book-seller in Brighton, England by the name of Brewer made envelopes by hand and that he was the first manufacturer of envelopes in England, but it is more than probable there were quite a few who made such a claim.

(5) In the U.S. - Here we have New York - Boston - Philadelphia and Louisville making claim to the "first manufactures" - no authentic records to support such claims.

(6) The use of an envelope in England called for double postage when the postage law charged for the number of pieces of paper.

(7) Envelopes were first made by hand the method being - a tin form was made the shape of the flat unfolded blank, the paper, having been previously cut into lozenge - shaped pieces. This tin form was laid on perhaps 25 pieces of paper and a sharp shoemaker's knife followed round the edges of the tin form, thus cutting the blank. The blanks were then folded - were gummed by overlapping - This work was said to have been done in small "book shops" on rainy days when they had nothing else to do.

(8) Quote - "Many years ago a member of the firm of J.L. Fairbanks & Co. of Boston successors to the firm of Josiah Loring & Co., established in 1798 said that in those days - i.e., about the year 1840, they made in their store, in the manner described, all the envelopes that were sold in the City of Boston, Mass.

(9) - Mr. Edw. N. Maxwell of Maxwell & Co. Stationers, Louisville, Ky. whose father moved from ~~Philadelphia~~ ^{PHILADELPHIA} to Louisville in 1831, and engaged in the printing and publishing business, said over 30 years ago that when a boy, working in the store about the years 1835-1840 he cut envelopes in the manner above described. All the envelopes that were then sold in Louisville *came from their shop.*

(10) When envelopes were first made the sealing flaps were ungummed and were closed by applying a wafer or sealing wax.

(11) In the booklet was published a letter from a Basil Hall to Rowland Hill, London, dated Portsmouth, England, Dec. 31, 1840. In this letter to Hill the writer suggested that a great convenience might be added to the envelopes (Mulready's) "if there were put a small lick of gum which is used for the stamps (Penny Blacks) at the angle where the wafer or wax is put on, so that an envelope might be closed without the trouble of a wafer or the double "toil and trouble" of a seal - implying lucifer matches tapers and wax" - this letter further stated - "everyone now uses envelopes which save a world of time etc." (end).

About this time there appeared on the market envelopes with a small "lick of gum" about the size of a wafer.

(12) Envelopes rapidly came into favor in England in 1841 - Penny postage Act of Aug. 27, 1839 became operative on Jan. 10, 1840 - In 1841 almost half the correspondence passing thru the P.O. of the United Kingdom was enclosed in envelopes. In 1850, over 90% was enclosed in envelopes.

(13) It is generally conceded that the first efficient automatic envelope - folding machine in the world, was invented by Edwin Hill, brother of Sir Rowland Hill. His invention was supplemented by those of Mr. Warren De La Rue the original patents being issued in 1845.

(14) - "In looking back thru the vista of the years, the past has become somewhat blurred and it is not now possible to definitely say who actually made the first envelope - folding machine in the U. S.

(15) The first patent for such a machine in the U. S. was No. 6055 - issued January 23, 1849 to J. K. Park and C. S. Watson of New York. A foot power machine.

(16) The second U. S. patent was No. 9683 issued to E. Coleman Philadelphia - Apr. 26, 1853. This was evidently a hand machine.

CONFEDERATE PROVISIONALS

By Chas. J. Phillips

Initial article
see "Stamps"

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Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

ADVERTISING

350 FIFTH AVENUE • Empire State Building • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

August the sixth,
1946

Dear Stan:

I have received from Earl Antrim at my request, for examination, the 2¢ Red New Orleans on circular which he said you had examined recently. I remember seeing this cover when it was originally offered for sale by Stanley Gibbs and at that time I was suspicious of it although I did not know Antrim had bought it.

Upon close examination I am even more suspicious of it and I send it back to you herewith for confirmation of these views:

(1) The cancel is the New Orleans type with the tall letters as evidenced by the E and W in New.

(2) In spite of this, portion of the L and A and the N appearing on the stamp do not agree with the letters on genuine cancels. The upstroke of the L is at least a half mm. short and the height of the A similarly short. The N does not appear right.

(3) Notice the letters O - R - L - E on the stamp. The R does not agree with the original cancel and the O is not nearly tall enough.

(4) Under a strong glass there is a difference in texture between letters on the stamp and on the cover and, furthermore, the total width of the circular ~~and the~~ cancel is a half mm. short measured from a point above the L of Orleans to a point near the L of La. Note also that the original cancel has a very small space between the outer circle and the tops of the letters, whereas in this one the R - L - E of Orleans are well away from the outer circle.

* * *

As you know, this 2¢ Red is a very rare stamp on cover and there are quite a few fakes. I am going on the assumption that it would be a simple matter to do a paint job on this particular subject and also on the fact that the month and day logo which almost always shows on New Orleans postmarks is completely absent in this case. The date - Liverpool, January 2nd, 1862 and allowing at least a month for blockade running would make this usage sometime after February 1, 1862 -- a very late date for the life of 2¢ New Orleans.

(over please)

I would value your opinion after a close examination as I don't want to upset Antrim. He has no suspicions whatsoever that the cover is bad. It seems strange to me that in 1943 he only paid \$50. for it as it is obviously worth much more. Will you put your teeth in this and give me your honest opinion.

Best regards,

Ray -

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

Re- Antrim 2¢ New Orleans Cover

xxxxxxxxxxxx 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

Aug. 9, 1946.

Mr. L. L. Shenfield,
350 Fifth Ave. -
Empire State Bldg.,
% Doherty Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.,
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Larry:

Herewith the Atrim cover. He sent this on for me to see along with some other covers that he had been stuck with while on his trip east last spring. He did not ask my opinion of the cover but when I returned it to him I advised him to obtain an expert opinion on it. I wrote him that in my opinion the cover was very, very questionable.

I think I recall that he wrote me that he had purchased it from Usticke. He replied that he was surprised at my letter as he had never questioned the item and that he felt sure it was genuine. Naturally after that I dropped the matter. I didn't even take the trouble to make a photograph of it.

When I examined it I noted the points that you mentioned, and especially the letters "N" - "O" and "L." These letters looked absolutely cockeyed to me so I got out all of my examples of this New Orleans type and I didn't have any example that was like this. I found that there were at least three different handstamperers of this particular type, and I considered the possibility that this might have been a stamper that was used at the circular mail counter of the N.O. P.O. but I doubt if this is true. I feel practically certain that this is a fake and that there was 10¢ 1861 Blue (201) on this cover originally and that it was removed and this 2¢ was substituted. I suppose it required a 10¢ rate from N.O. to Augusta, but if not, then a 5¢ Green might have been removed.

I was recently presented with a marvelous binocular microscope, (low power), and with it I have been able to see things that I was never able to see before with the ordinary 6X to 10X glasses.

An examination with this instrument of all the

#2. Mr. L. L. Shenfield, Aug. 9, 1946.

markings on the stamp itself prove conclusively in my opinion that all were painted - in fact, that "ORL" are positively painted and a darn poor job at that.

The European crooks would never turn out such a clumsy job as this so I judge it was done in this country - Singer would have turned out just such a job - Why take the trouble to include a date? Such extra work was not necessary.

This circular was probably sent in bulk from England and blockade run, or a copy could have been sent and the actual circular printed in New Orleans and sent out from there. Inasmuch as it contains a penciled message it was actually a piece of first-class mail but it surely did go thru the N.O. P.O. with no evidence that it was sealed.

If one wanted to contend that the cover was genuine he could point out that:

- (1) The cover went thru the N.O. P.O.
- (2) The postage was prepaid.
- (3) And surely prepaid by stamps as there is no evidence of a handstamped PAID as would exist if stampless and paid by charge or cash.
- (4) 2¢ was correct for the circular rate - ignoring the pencil message.
- (5) If sent unsealed why a 10¢ C.S.A stamp? (or a 5¢).

I considered all of the above when I examined the cover but the evidence of a rank paint job on the stamp discounted all of the above.

My opinion is - that this stamp did not originate on this cover as we now see it. You are quite right - this 2¢ stamp on cover is very, very rare.

I may be wrong but I was under the impression that he bought this from Usticke last spring. \$50.00 for a cover like this - if genuine - would be utterly ridiculous.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Re - Blockade Cover
C. S. A. in
Rosenbaum Date of
JULY 25 1946 — Lab 117A

Page 5.

Rosenbaum Company of Pittsburgh

ESTABLISHED 1868

PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

July 19, 1946

NEW YORK OFFICE
112 WEST 36TH ST.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

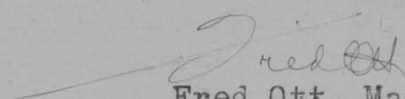
Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

We are pleased to enclose herewith lot #117A for your
24 hour inspection. Present bid on the lot is about \$20.00.

A prompt return of the lot, together with your bid sheet
will be very much appreciated by the writer.

Yours sincerely,

Rosenbaum Company


Fred Ott, Manager
Stamp Department

FO:RS

XXXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 19, 1946.

Mr. Fred Ott,
% Rosenbaum Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Fred:

Herewith Lot 117A of your July 25th Sale. This cover is positively not a "Blocade cover" and it should not be represented and sold as such. There is not the slightest indication that it originated elsewhere than Houston - Note the charge Box 55 - If the pencil "40" is genuine then no doubt this might have been sent by the "Express Mail" by "A.H. Peirson," but there is quite a difference between an "Express Mail" cover and a "Blocade." Who in the name of common sense told you that this was a "Blocade?"

Sincerely yours,

COPY
for SBA

Van Dyk Mac Bride
744 Broad St.
Newark, N. J.

July 22nd, 1946.

Mr. Fred Ott,
c/o Rosenbaum Co.,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Dear Fred:

Thanks for sending me the photostat of Lot #117A in your next sale, which I will gladly keep for my reference files.

I do not think that this item is a blockade cover. The only possible evidence to that effect is the notation on the back "Forwarded, etc. etc.", possibly indicating that Pierson received the cover from some other point. But, that other point could easily have been some other place in Texas, and the "Charge Box 55" and the handstamped "Paid" seem to indicate that. Apparently Pierson put on the two 5¢ blue Confederate Lithographed stamps (incidentally 1864 is very late use of this stamp) as they appear to be clearly cancelled in Texas. An important marking on the cover is the "40" under the Paid, which may mean the Trans-Mississippi postage rate and which would apply from Houston, Texas to Mobile, Ala. in 1864.

In view of all this I do not believe that you should permit the cover to be sold under its present description. I recommend that you withdraw it from this sale, and perhaps reoffer it later describing it exactly as it is. I again renew my offer to inspect any unusual Confederate or Civil War items for you before you put them in future sales.

Sincerely yours,

MacB/HK

P.S. I am returning Lot #6 which you sent me for inspection, herewith.

Dear Stanley —

Rec'd copy your letter to Ott —
had just dictated above!

Mac

Sheffield away until
Aug 5th

July 24, 1946

Mr. Van Dyk Mac Bride,
774 Broad St.,
Newark, N. J.

Dear Mac:

Thank you for your letter of July 22 relative to lot #117A. Now Mac, apparently I've got to argue a little bit with you and Stanley Ashbrook who took the same stand in regard to this cover.

Regardless of your contentions, you must keep in mind that the northern forces split the Mississippi River and had the entire length of the river in their control in 1863. Quite obviously, a letter mailed in West Texas addressed to a point in Mobile had to cross the Mississippi River or come around the Gulf and since the River was in northern hands and since the Gulf was thought of as open territory, it being covered by northern blockade for some time, I do not know how in the name of goodness you could call it anything but a blockade cover. It had to be carried across the River or brought around the bay from Houston in order to get to its destination.

It is awfully easy to miss the side of the woods from the trees around you and some experts do it but I still think this is a blockade cover in view of the above facts. I'm still open to listen to any good arguments but regardless of how postage was paid, how the rates were sent, how charged or paid cash, the fact still remains that the letter had to get from here to there in war time, a definite action which was prohibited???????

With best personal regards. I am

Yours sincerely,

Rosenbaum Company

Fred
Fred Ott, Manager
Stamp Department

c. c. to Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

COPY
for SBA

Van Dyk Mac Bride
744 Broad St.
Newark, N. J.

July 25th, 1946.

Mr. Fred Ott, Manager,
Stamp Department,
Rosenbaum Company,
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Dear Fred:

I have your letter of the 24th in further reference to that "blockade" cover.

I am afraid that the "wish is father to the thought" in this case! It is only natural to attempt to justify yourself, but you are just avoiding the full truth here. The term "blockade cover" is now generally accepted to mean only covers which came ^{from} or went to Europe ^{at} from the Confederacy. Their markings are well recognized, and are described and listed in the Dietz Catalog on pages 177 to 179.

There were of course also covers which crossed the Mississippi after the Federal forces obtained full control of that river. These are properly known as "Trans-Mississippi Express Letters", - but are sometimes called "Trans-Mississippi Blockade Covers" which I consider an incorrect description. They are also fully described in the same pages in the Dietz Catalog.

Your cover may be one of the latter, and had you described it as "Probably Trans-Mississippi", no one could have objected. However, your catalog description begged the question. Also, your cover is not even clearly a Trans-Mississippi item. The 10¢ postage paid with stamps, is hard to explain in connection with the required 40¢ Trans-Mississippi rate, - the only indication of the latter being the "40" in pencil written on the cover. Note that no such postage combination or marking is listed in the Dietz Catalog, nor does this cover measure up to the more complete description of "Trans-Mississippi Express Mail" in the Scott's U.S. Specialized Catalog at the bottom of page 464.

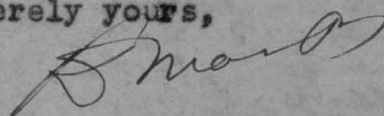
What you do further about it is of course your business, but I think you would profit most by not arguing with either the known facts or with those of us who have made a thorough study of such matters!

With cordial personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

MacB/HK

c.c.: S.B. Ashbrook-L.L. Shenfield.



Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

ADVERTISING

350 FIFTH AVENUE • Empire State Building • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

August the fifth

19

46

Dear Stan:

Now to catch up on correspondence with you after my return from a fishing trip.

Yes, I saw the alleged blockade cover from Fred Ott. I agree with all you and Mac have said. By this time you know that the Strip of 3 - 5¢ Locals brought \$50 in the sale. My thought that it might have contained folded circulars came from the endorsement on the back and also the fact that the Louisiana Commission at Mobile distributed many circulars as witness the block of 12 of the 2¢ Red Brown which enclosed circulars. This piece was bought, as I understand it, by Norman Serphos at his own sale of the residue of the Knapp collection.

I have lost trace of Tom Pratt completely, but I imagine that the Thomas H. Pratt at Winston-Salem is the same gentleman although I haven't heard from him in years.

Best regards,

C. Amy

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

CHAMPION PANTS MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

FORTY-NINE WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

July 9, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan,

Sorry to hear that you were not feeling well. I guess that you were disappointed at not getting to Ionia, and I am sure that Jack was. I hope that when this letter reaches you, that you will be feeling better.

At the show I spoke to you about sending you my duplicates which I have all set up in a book and priced. They amount to about \$1500.00. Stamps, and probably a few hundred dollars in covers. I figure this on the basis of 20% net to you for selling, which means that I would pay the postage, etc. If this is not satisfactory to you, I will reprice these items to include whatever figure you ought to get. I will wait until I hear from you before sending them.

In one ^{separate} registry I am sending you the right pane of plate 9. I believe this still has the gum on it. If you think it should be taken off, please do so. Last night was the first time I really took a look at this plate, and I notice there are lots of plate markings. I also note a plate crack through stamp 48. I believe this plate is as interesting as the right pane of plate 8.

With this letter I am sending you a perforated pane showing the cracked plate. You will note this is on the original sheet on which it was mounted, and I removed stamp 2L because it did not belong on this particular pane. You will also notice that I removed the two left stamps down to the proper position. Staecker helped me with this. We also reinforced this piece all over. This may be amateurish and if you think the gum should be washed off and reinforced again, please do so.

I am also enclosing herein a cover used July 24, 1857. Would you consider this stamp tied? I am also enclosing a stamp in a light blue which is supposed to be a type 1 from plate 12. This stamp puzzles me. It looks like a reprint. Yet of course the perforating is that of the original plates. Has anything been done to this stamp? I am also enclosing a 12¢ which I believe is from plate 3. Please check. I know that this stamp has a crease.

I am also enclosing a pair of type 3A from plate 4 which someone offered to me for \$80.00. Do you think it is worth it? Of course if the 3A from the "E" relief turned out to be a type 1C, I suppose it would be alright.

CHAMPION PANTS MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

FORTY-NINE WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

-2-

I received a bunch of stamps and covers from Laurence B. Mason, but he is awfully high priced. He had a pair in the batch of 3-4R1L, stamps with top margins and touching slightly on the bottom. 4R1L had a small corner crease. He wanted \$75.00 for it! Please advise if you think this ought to be bought.

I am also enclosing herein a sheet no. 366 from Sy Colby's office. There is a stamp on it marked 31L5. Checking the photograph of 31L5 in your book it does not seem to be the same as the stamp I am sending you. Please let me hear on this as soon as you can, because I have to pay Colby and I bought it on condition that this stamp actually was 31L5. I left the sheet intact in case I have to return it to Colby.

I would like you to photograph the perforated cracked plate block because I want to use it for a magazine article. Please send me two prints of the ~~block~~ ^{block}. Of course I expect you to charge for this, and for anything else that you feel you should be paid for. Don't hesitate, but be reasonable.

Kindest regards to Mrs. Ashbrook.

Sincerely,

Mort

MORTIMER L. NEINKEN

MLN:HS
ENC.

July 12, 1947.

Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken,
49 West 23rd St.,
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mort:

Your two registered recieved.

Inasmuch as the gum on the Plate 2 block was mucilage (not O.G.), and also because several stamps had some bad creases, I removed the gum and ironed out the creases. I also rejoined the perfs thruout and in addition checked the plating which I found to be O.K. All in all I think that the item looks 100% more attractive. It really is a very beautiful piece and it is probably unique. Mr. Newbury does not possess anything in this variety which even approaches it. However, one cannot own every rare piece.

I also carefully removed the gum from the Plate 9 pane and ironed out the creases where this had been folded. It looks very much better. This incidentally is a rare pane and I am delighted to get a photograph of it for future reference work.

I am returning the Colby auction lot. Tell Sy I can assure him that the stamp marked 31L5 is not 31L5. Someone just marked it as such in order to give value. I think I know where these three lots come from and if I am right, the owner would not hesitate to do such a thing. I think that the 1¢ 1857 cover also came from the same party. You can ask Sy if I am right. I have a full record of this cover in my files and of course I noted it in Sy's sale.

The owner is the type who might well have substituted this copy for an imperforate but I seriously doubt if such was the case. The only evidence of the early date is the date of the circular and I wrote the owner that I would not record this in my record as there was no evidence that the stamp was actually used on July 24, 1857. He was fully informed of the facts in this case and he should not have offered this cover as the "earliest use of a Perf Type II." The circular may not have been mailed until several days later. My earliest recorded use is July 26, 1857. Therefore, this could and it could not be the earliest use. Its only value(?) lies in that fact.

I didn't check the plating of the other two items on the slip but this should be done if you keep the lot, the real value of which is about five dollars. If you bought the lot on the strength

#2. Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken, July 12, 1947.

of the 31L5 you have a perfect right to return the entire lot. Sy will understand I am sure.

The 1¢ vertical pair is certainly not worth \$80.00 as it has been repaired and painted down the entire left side.

The 12¢ 1851 is simply terrible. It is a remount and paint job - note the back - T.C. & Co. never used any paper like this.

The One Cent Type I is from Plate 12 and is apparently O.K. with the exception of some slight creases or scuffs across the head. Late impressions from this plate come in this pale shade and without the earlier plate film - the latter due to a small amount of plate wear.

I am getting these off today and will forward the block and pane next week - Also will write you further.

Whenever you spend any real money it wouldn't be a bad idea to let me have a look at the item first. I save Mr. N. many hundreds of dollars in that way per annum. It is damn foolish to buy a piece of real estate without getting the title examined. Do you not agree?

Hastily yours,

P.S. Will you please return the CIPEX '47 sheet on envelope herewith. I have a friend in Denmark who wants some regularly used copies and in this way I am obtaining them for him. Thanks.

S.

#2. Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken, July 12, 1947.

where he is at present, but evidently out of commission as he did not attend Cipex, so far as I am aware.

Mrs. Ashbrook joins me in best wishes to you both.

Cordially yours,

CHAMPION PANTS MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

FORTY-NINE WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

July 18, 1947

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan,

I received your letter together with the stamp which you returned, and the cracked plate block. In the first place, I think you did a really marvelous job on the cracked plate block. It certainly is a beautiful item. I was just wondering whether or not you took a photograph of the block. As I recollect, I asked you for two prints to be used for a magazine article. If you have not done so, please advise if I should send this block back to you to photograph, or whether I should have it taken care of here in New York. *Also the sheet. It was swell*

I returned the so called 31L5 item to Colby and may say that the cover dated July 24th did not come out of the Colby sale. It came out of a Laurence & Stryker sale. Apparently Laurence thought it was alright. I will talk to him further about the matter when I see him.

As regards the 12¢ 1851, it seems that I still know nothing about stamps, but am apparently gradually learning. By a remount job do you mean that this was taken from the proof?

In this letter we are returning the Cipex sheets. I see that a few were damaged by the post office in the mail.

As regards sending my duplicates to you, I will remount them and set them up and send them to you. This will probably take a few weeks, but when you finally get them then you will be able to start.

There does not seem to be anything much in the market on the 1¢ 1851. H. R. Harmer just had a sale and the stuff they had was simply terrible. I bought a few items because I thought that the price I paid was dirt cheap, but there were no superb stamps. They still bring a price. If I put in a bid of \$10.00 on the plate type 4 and a \$12.00 bid on a plate type 2, I never get them. *I mean superb or very fine*

Inasmuch as I don't have the second letter in the office, I don't know whether there are any other points which I have to cover, so I will write to you again.

Kindest regards.

Very truly yours,

Mort

MORTIMER L. NEINKEN

MLN:HS
ENC.

How much do I owe you?

July 22, 1947.


Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken,
49 West 23rd St.,
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mort:

Yours of the 18th received. Thanks for the return of the Cipex sheet.

Re - the Pl. 2 block. Yes, it is not only a very beautiful piece but it is very rare - doubtless unique. One wonders how it is possible for a piece like this to exist at this late date. It was printed 90 years ago. I am glad that you like the improvement that I made in it. It needed a bath and the fake gum was not doing the paper any good. I made a photograph of it before you acquired it, also another after I cleaned and rejoined it. I am enclosing two prints of the latter and one of the former.

Re - the Pl. 2 cover (July 24 ? 1857). You are quite right - this was in a Laurende sale of June 16.



Re - that 12/ "1851" - "remount" that you sent me. As soon as I saw it I knew something was wrong - As soon as I put a glass on it I could see the painting of the frame lines, etc. I didn't pay much further attention to it but as I recall it was originally a perf Pl. 3 copy. The fakers take a poor perf copy - trim off the perfs - thin the paper down - then mount it with cement (water resisting) to another piece of paper - paint in the frame lines, etc. - Also paint in the extensions of the cancels - If they wish a perf copy they apply fake perfs - Thus a "remount." If at any time you are in doubt about such an item put it in benzine or better still in tetrochloride.

I am also sending you four prints of your Plate 9 pane.

For the work on the two one cent items - photo prints and expertizing of the auction lots - say \$10.00. Is that O.K.?

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

P.S. Will you please return the Cipex sheet used on the separate package.

S.

SEE NEIKEN LETTER JULY 12 - 47



XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 3, 1946.

Mr. August Dietz, Sr.,
% Dietz Printing Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Dear August:

Re - the Confed Bulletin No. 13 - June 1946 -
earliest known dates - page 4. Last March I sent you a
"Reprint" of my current article in the "Stamp Specialist."
I have a vague recollection that you merely acknowledged
same without comment, however, that is beside the point.

In my Confed article I illustrated a 5¢ #205 on
cover used from Richmond on April 27, 1862. Larry Shenfield
will confirm that he examined and noted an even earlier use
of this stamp, viz., April 16, 1862. In the Richey collection
were half a dozen covers showing uses in May 1862. In the
1937 Dietz you listed the earliest known use of the #205 as
"April ? 1862" but in the 1945 edition you gave September ? 1862,
and for the #206, you listed June ? 1862. Surely the #206 was
not issued before the #205.

In the Bulletin No. 13 you listed two supposedly earliest
uses of the #205, viz., June 1, 1861 and June 19, 1861.

I was pleased to note that Schumacher discovered a use
of the #210 on April 20, 1863. My copy with April 22, 1863 has
held the first day position since 1919 when Knapp and I were
searching high and low for earliest known dates of use. In-
cidentally I illustrated my copy on page 38, just in case you
failed to glance thru my article.

Very truly yours,

Copy to Harold C. Brooks
" " L.L. Shenfield
" " Van Dyk MacBride
" " Haydn Myer

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 10, 1946.

Mr. A. H. Schumacher,
3239 Huntingdon Place,
Houston 6, Texas.

Dear Mr. Schumacher:

Thanks very much for your kind letter of the 7th.

I have written Mr. Grant as per enclosed copy which kindly return.

When I read the Dietz Bulletin I was very much surprised to note that reported use of April 20, 1863 for a #210 and was a bit chagrined at the fact that Dietz had never advised me regarding it especially in view of the fact that he is perfectly aware of the great interest that I take in this record and my intense desire to keep it as accurate as possible.

I spend the great majority of my time in philatelic research work, which by the way, pays no financial remuneration whatsoever, and it is very, very discouraging to spend time and money picking up a bit of information here, another bit there and eventually piecing together a true picture, and then along comes some writer who kicks over the bucket and puts into print a lot of false data. I refer especially to morons like Steve Rich, who is a fair example.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of my recent Bulletin for the "Research Group" in which I have some remarks on careless reporting, etc. etc. etc.

Regarding your Macon, the item itself is a rank fake and of course the cancelation is also a fake.

Re - your two #206 covers. The H.Pair of Aug. 24, 1862 is the #206 on "London" paper, whereas the V.Pair is on "Richmond" paper and the use was undoubtedly "Jul 5" 1864, surely not 1863.

I have been busy all spring moving and doing a lot of remodeling, hence have sent out very little material but I'll try and get out a few items and send them down to you at an early date.

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

Press of
The Dietz Printing Co.

109 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia



July fifth, 1946.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
33 N. Fort Thomas Avenue,
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

Just a brief note from my home to acknowledge receipt of yours of the third inst.

I am in my fourth week of an attack of the "shingles"--a nerve trouble that I hope you'll never experience--and in no shape to take up a discussion of matters stampic.

As soon as I get over this and rid of the attendant fever condition, with mind clear enough to go into such matters, I'll take up the various items of your letter.

Some time ago, on receipt of "The Specialist" with your article, I had written you quite a lengthy letter--but on second thought, did not send it. I did not know how you would "take" certain criticisms there offered: Not of the study, for I thought that excellent, but on the amateurish typography and the unpardonable carelessness in the proof-reading and editing on the part of the publisher. I do not like to see your articles appear in that shape after all the research and thought you have given them. But I laid the letter aside--and then this attack got me.

I had better quit trying to write. One chill chases the other--but all that comes with the package, so I'll just tough it out.

Later, then, when I'm in shape again.

Sincerely:

(August Dietz)

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 10, 1946.

Mr. August Dietz,
% Dietz Printing Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Dear August:

I am in receipt of yours of the 5th and was very sorry to learn that you are still laid up with the "shingles." I sincerely trust that you will soon be O.K. and in good health.

I wrote Schumacher about the cover with the 10/ 63 Type I reported to have been used on Apr. 20, 1866, and he replied that Fred Grant owns this cover and that Grant advised him that the use was Apr. 30, 1863, not April 20, 1863.

It is indeed to be greatly deplored that such inaccurate information is given any publicity at all.

Sincerely yours,

xxxxxxxxxxxx 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 10, 1946.

Mr. L. L. Shenfield,
Empire State Bldg.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Larry:

Thanks for your note of the 8th.

I wrote to Schumacher about the "early date" of Apr. 20, 1863 on the 10th 1863 and he informs me that the use was actually Apr. 30, 1863 and not the 20th. He further advises that the cover belonged to Fred Grant so I am writing Grant to please let me see it.

If Gus is getting so damn old that he can no longer get things straight then he should quit. I believe that is just about the situation. I had a reply to my letter but it did not even refer to his error in early dates. The fact is it was sort of nuts.

I will advise further after I hear from Grant.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

A. H. SCHUMACHER

DEALER IN

CONFEDERATE STATE STAMPS AND COVERS

3239 HUNTINGDON PLACE

HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

Sunday.

Dear Mr Ashbrook:

Your letter of 3rd in regard to
the 10¢ with April 20 cancellation was
received a few days ago.

In 1944 I found this copy and
submitted it to Mr Dutz and he as
well as I thought it April 20th. I then
sent it to Fred Grant and I enclose
both Mr Dutz's and Fred's letters.

I am under the impression that
I wrote Mr Dutz ~~and~~ telling him
of Fred's findings. Evidently I did not
for Mr Dutz is mentioning this
a year and one half after I submitted
it to him.

Before writing Mr Dutz concerning
this why not ask Fred Grant to

A. H. SCHUMACHER

DEALER IN

CONFEDERATE STATE STAMPS AND COVERS

3239 HUNTINGDON PLACE

HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

let you see this copy. I am not questioning Fred's findings but as you are interested in these dates you could see for yourself.

I will hold off writing Mr. Stutz until I hear from you.

What do you think of the enclosed Macon. I have had several experts examine it and most of them say the stamp is ok but have never seen this wide G.A. cancellation. I have had it for about six years and since there is some doubt about the cancellation I would not offer it for sale.

Do you have any Confederates you can offer me? Its has been a long time since you have sent me any.
Kindest regards, ~~Sincerely~~
A. H. Schumacher

ans

I am also enclosing two 206 covers.

The July must be '63 but I wanted you
to check it -

December twenty-sixth, 1944.

Dear Mr. Schumacher:

Acknowledging yours of the twenty-third, and returning the enclosure, would state that you surely have an earlier date than we have heretofore recorded. Even the new Catalogue (which I trust is in your hands before this time (mailed on the twenty-first) still had no earlier date than the "22nd," and so recorded it. Now, watch somebody finding an "April 19th"!

Is it for sale? And whatcherwantforit? I'm not a "First Day" cover collector, but I might like to acquire it, just as an incontestible evidence of date.

Trust your Christmas has been a pleasant one and that 1945 will carry you with it in good health and prosperity, and that you'll find lots and lots and lots of things Confederate!

Best regards!

Sincerely:

(signed) August Dietz)

January 3, 1945

Dear August:

I am returning your stamp and also Mr. Dietz' letter. It is the most astonishing piece I have seen for a long time. With the naked eye it is a distinct 20 but if you use a very strong glass you will see at once that it is April 30, so our earliest date is not yet upset. I think it is a good idea to notify Mr. Dietz also as he will undoubtedly put it in his record as an earlier date than the ones we already know.

The cover which I got from Knapp, which is supposed to have the earliest date, was one which Ned told me he had found after inspecting thousands of copies of the 10¢ and corresponding with collectors in all parts of the country. I am inclined to believe that it will stand the test of time, although when I first looked at your stamp I certainly had a shock.

As the stamp is a very early date, I would like to have it and will give you \$7.50 for it. What I would like to do is to get every date between the 22nd and the 30th in April, just to show that when the stamp went on sale it continued without interruption instead of being used by some government office for the first week or so.

With very best regards, I am

Sincerely,

(signed) Frederic J. Grant.

Mr. A. H. Schumacher,
3239 Huntingdon Place,
Houston 6, Texas.

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

July 10, 1946.

Mr. Frederic J. Grant,
2901 Los Feliz Blvd.,
Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Dear Mr. Grant:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter that I addressed to Mr. Dietz under date of July 3rd. This copy was sent to Mr. Shenfield and contains his memo in reply.

Regarding the last paragraph of my letter. I wrote to Mr. Schumacher regarding the reported date of April 20, 1863 for the 10¢ 1863, #210 and he replied that he sent the cover to Dietz in December 1944 and that Mr. Dietz thought the day date was the 20th but later on you discovered that the date was not the 20th but rather the 30th. Mr. Schumacher stated that he sold the cover to you. If you still have it, will you be so kind as to loan it to me?

I take quite an interest in earliest dates of use, both C.S.A. and U.S.A., because I believe that I was the first one to attempt to compile such a record which I started in conjunction with my similar record of U.S. "Earliest Known." I interested Knapp in the record and we worked together for quite a number of years. I merely mention this, because I certainly do deplore the reporting of false philatelic information, regardless of who it is that is guilty. Such careless handling of important information as that reported by Dietz in his current Bulletin is absolutely inexcusable, especially in view of the fact that he had a copy of my current "Stamp Specialist" article in his hands as early as last March.

My records show that you have a cover with a #210 and showing date of April 23, 1863, which you wrote me last year was the earliest you had ever seen. You probably noted the single with a very plain Richmond of the 22nd which I illustrated in my current "Stamp Specialist" article. Knapp and I discovered this copy way back in the early 1920's and I have never been able to find an earlier use in a quarter of a century's time.

Sincerely yours,

XXXXXXXXXXXX 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

June 10, 1946.

Mr. Marc C. Clapp,
Northern Bldg.,
Wichita 2, Kans.

Dear Mr. Clapp:

Herewith the interesting 3¢ O.B. 1851 cover as per yours of the 6th. Your analysis of this item was substantially correct with several exceptions. The small green oval read, "CAR 2," in other words - "for Carrier Service - 2¢ Due." You were quite correct in stating that on local letters the fee was 1¢ but on letters from out of the city the fee was 2¢.

The "FORWD 5" should have been applied by the postmaster at Fort Washita, but he may have overlooked "rating" the letter, in which event it would have been rated thus at New Orleans on its return to that city.

No doubt the letter was received at Fort Washita on or about Dec. 29, 1851 and it was intended to Forward it as indicated by the manuscript postmark but for some reason it was held over until Jan. 26, 1852 before being returned. It appears that it required about 20 to 21 days to make the trip (Dec. 9 - 20 - and Jan. 26 - Feb. 16).

Regarding Fort Washita. The "C.N." stood for "Chickasaw Nation" instead of "Cherokee National" according to an 1851 Guide that I have before me. However I think that it has frequently been referred to as the latter.

I am not sure where the old Fort was located but no doubt you are correct that it was situated near the point where the Washiti river empties into the Red River.

I note that the office was on two mail routes - viz - #5947 and #6263. The former ran to Fort Smith and the latter to "Sherman's" which I judge is the present Sherman, Texas. The contract stated, "Leave Sherman's at 5 A.M. every Wednesday, arrive at Fort Washita by 8 P.M. Thus.," the distance was not great hence the location was no doubt as you stated. Route 5947, ran from Fort Smith, Gaines' Ferry, and Boggy Depot to Fort Washita. The mail left Fort Smith, every other week, on Monday at 6 A.M. and was due at the Fort at 11 A.M. the following Friday.

Route #6002 ran from Fort Smith to Little Rock and the mail left Fort Smith every Monday at 6 A.M. and reached Little Rock on Thursday at 6 P.M. The distance was listed as 145 miles.

#2. Mr. Marc C. Clapp, June 10, 1946.

In later years (1858 etc.) the Overland Mail Route, no doubt traveled the same route from Sherman to Fort Smith and the distance was listed as approximately 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A post office was listed at Fort Washita "Chickasaw Nation," all thru the fifties and sixties and in a list of 1870, it was still listed.

I have a photograph of a cover from Fort Washita to Fort Gibson dated May 8 - supposedly 1851. This cover has a circular postmark reading, "FORT WASHITA C.N. - May 8". It is odd that this postmark was not used to "Forward" this letter.

With kindest regards -

Cordially yours,

H. S. BISSELL
OWNER

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

ON U. S. HIGHWAY "80"
BETWEEN LAS CRUCES
AND DEMING

CORRALITOS RANCH

HIGH QUALITY HEREFORD FEEDER CATTLE
HEREFORD BULLS — REGISTERED QUARTER HORSES
BOX 312 -- LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

April 9, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I received your letter some time ago in regard to the history of New Mexico. I am no historian or even student, so I referred your request to my friend Dean Bronson of the New Mexico A. and M. College, who intturn referred it to my chess-playing friend Dr. Baldwin. I am enclosing the latter's letter and hope the information is of use to your friend.

The correct spelling is Mesilla, and is pronounced - mess see yah.

I just returned from the El Paso Horse Show where one of my two year old colts won Grand Champion Quarter Horse Stallion. A Quarter Horse is a registered breed of horses that run their best race in one-quarter mile.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

H. S. Bissell

H. S. Bissell.

NEW MEXICO COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

STATE COLLEGE, NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

April 5, 1945

Mr. Harvey Bissell
Las Cruces, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Bissell:

Mr. Branson has asked me to comment on the interesting notes supplied to you by your friend, Van Dyk MacBride.

The following is an extract from History and Government of New Mexico by John H. Vaughan, page 171.

The Confederate "Territory of Arizona."--Colonel Baylor returned to Mesilla and took up the political situation. Southern New Mexico, including the Arizona settlements south of the Gila, had long been discontented because they were cut off from the capital by the Jornada del Muerto and neglected by New Mexican officials. Conventions had been held at Mesilla (1859) and Tucson (1860) to lay plans for separating this region from New Mexico and organizing it as the Territory of Arizona.

(?) what was this?

The lesson of this history was not lost on Colonel Baylor. He issued a proclamation August 1, organizing all of New Mexico south of the thirty-fourth parallel as the "Territory of Arizona" under the Confederate States of America, with Mesilla as the capital, himself as temporary governor, and other officials appointed by him until otherwise provided by the Confederate Congress. More than three hundred volunteers from the Mesilla Valley joined his forces.

From the above you will realize that there was good historical foundation for the quotation from the Chicago Tribune, April 12, 1861. In the court house in Las Cruces there is a volume of

(2)

records of the Confederate court which was held at Mesilla during the Confederate occupation. These records are described in an interesting article by Charles S. Walker in the New Mexico Historical Review of July, 1931, a copy of which is in the college library. A delegate to represent the territory of New Mexico was actually elected and took his seat at the Confederate Congress in Richmond, Virginia.

The whole question of the Confederate territory of Arizona is of great historical, if not philatelic, interest. The motives which led the government of the Confederate States to endeavor to annex this region have been analyzed by Mr. Walker in another article in the New Mexico Historical Review in April 1933. It seems probable that the Confederates were aiming to extend their dominion through to the Pacific Ocean.

I hope that this information will be useful to you, and that it will help you explain the questions raised by Mr. MacBride.

Yours very truly,

P. M. Baldwin

P. M. Baldwin
Dean of Arts and Sciences

FMB:jay

*Have made
copy
P. M. Baldwin*

NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES

Quotation from the Chicago Tribune, April 12, 1861:

*Also spelled
Mesilla* → "Arizona Gone Out. St. Louis - The New Mexican correspondent of the Republican says that the citizens of Arizona in convention at Messila on the 16th of March voted themselves out of the Union and General W. C. Jones, formerly of Missouri announced himself a candidate to represent Arizona in the Congress of Confederate States."

The above item was supplied the writer by Richard McP. Cabeen of Chicago, and resulted in a checking of available sources to find out just what was the relation of Arizona to the Confederacy. It was the writer's thought that we might thereby be able to identify certain postmarks of Arizona Territory as Confederate, and thus add to our knowledge of Confederate postal history.

The following is taken from "Territorial Data for Philatelists" by H. M. Konwiser (New Southern Philatelist, Vol. 8, page 331 in September 1932):

1850 - Territory of New Mexico. Formed from portion of territory ceded to U.S. by Mexico (Feb. 2, 1848 Treaty). Delegate to Congress Sept. 9, 1850. Became state Jan. 6, 1912.

1863 - Territory of Arizona. Formed from portion of the Territory of New Mexico. Delegate to Congress Feb. 24, 1863. Charles D. Poston took seat Dec. 5, 1864. Became state Feb. 14, 1912.

Territorial Post Offices: 1865 New Mexico: Albuquerque, Messila, Mora, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Limitar, Fernandez de Taos. Arizona: Tucson, Prescott, LaPaz.

From the above it will be obvious that as there was no separate Territory of Arizona until 1863, when it was formed from a portion of the Territory of New Mexico, the above newspaper quotation could not have actually meant Arizona. It appears however (World Almanac 1945) that Arizona "An Indian name, was given to this entire section by the Spaniards as early as 1736." Thus, the newspaper reference to "Arizona" really meant New Mexico, - which idea is borne out by the reference therein to "the New Mexican correspondent". It is of further interest to note that Messila, where the "citizens of Arizona" met in convention on March 16, 1861 and voted to secede from the Union, is actually a small town in the present state of New Mexico. Furthermore, Messila, which has a present population of about 2,000, is in the extreme southern part of New Mexico, while the present state of Arizona lies entirely to the west. Incidentally, the southern sections of the present states of New Mexico and Arizona, were not acquired until the purchase from Mexico after the Mexican War, by means of the Gadsden Purchase in 1853.

A reading of brief historical articles on Arizona and New Mexico, mostly from the Encyclopedia Britanica, produced the following additional information:

New Mexico

In 1848 after the ceding of New Mexico to the United States, its citizens petitioned Congress for a civil government. In 1850 a convention met in Santa Fe and drafted a state constitution prohibiting slavery. A regular Territorial form of government was provided by Congress on Dec. 13, 1850 and inaugurated on March 3, 1851.

As originally constituted the Territory included nearly all of what is now Arizona and a small part of the present Colorado. The Gadsden Purchase of Dec. 30, 1853 added southern territory, in 1861 a portion was

Also reported
as Shipley (?)
with 2,300 men

given up to form part of Colorado, and in 1863 the present state of Arizona was formed out of the western part of the Territory.

By the Compromise of 1850 the question whether New Mexico should have slavery was left to the decision of the inhabitants. But few negro slaves were ever brought into the Territory, but there were many Indian captives and Mexican peons which were regularly bought and sold or held in enforced servitude. At the outbreak of the Civil War the inhabitants were apathetic, but when the Confederates invaded New Mexico they proved loyal to the Union. In Feb. 1862, General H.H. Sibley with 3,800 Texans marched into New Mexico, defeated Union forces under Col. Edward R.S. Canby at Valverde on the Rio Grande and occupied Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The Union troops were then reinforced from Colorado and compelled the Confederates to retreat to Texas.

Arizona

At a convention in Tucson in 1856, the inhabitants petitioned Congress for independent territorial government. This and other movements were ignored owing to division on slavery question, and belief of Northern members that control of Arizona was an object of pro-slavery interests. A convention at Tucson in April 1860 undertook to establish a provisional constitution until Congress should organize a territorial government. This provisional territory consisted of all of the southern part of New Mexico. Officials were appointed, and the laws of New Mexico were ignored. In 1861 it was occupied by a Texan force, declared for the Confederacy, and sent a delegate (who was not admitted) to the Confederate Congress. The latter in January 1862 formally enacted an organization of the territory, including it in New Mexico, but in 1862 Union forces drove the Texans out. By Act of Feb. 24, 1863 the U.S. Congress then organized Arizona territory out of the western part of New Mexico, and in December 1863 a complete government was sent from Washington and effected a formal organization.

In reading the above it should be noted that Tucson, Arizona, where a convention was held in 1856 asking for a territorial government independent of New Mexico, and in 1860 where a convention undertook to establish a provisional constitution, is located in the extreme southern part of the state, and only 60 miles from the Mexican border. The latter convention arranged to "organize" all southern New Mexico, which then of course included the present state of Arizona, into a new independent territory of Arizona. The map indicates that this southern section included the town of Mesilla as well as Tucson, and this might be the explanation for the calling of that section "Arizona" in those days. It should also be noted that the Confederate authorities did not want just this southern ~~part~~ of the ~~state~~ - which apparently was the section in favor of slavery, - so it attempted to organize all of it and take the original Territory of New Mexico over as a Confederate state. Apparently these moves scared the Union into organizing Arizona Territory separately, and it will be noted that it was in February 1863 while the Civil War was still raging, that it did so and it sent in its own traveling government to steer the new Territory along the "right" lines. It further appears that the northern part of the original Territory of New Mexico, - in which Arizona was included, - was generally loyal to the Union and that the sentiment there was anti-slavery.

after February -
The question now is as to the possibility of locating any Confederate postal usages in the New Mexico - Arizona Territory. It does appear that from some time in March 1861 to some time in ~~January~~ 1862 the southern part of the Territory had "seceded" from the Union and was under the control of the Confederate military authorities. Confederate troops actually occupied the principal towns of Albuquerque and Santa Fe, and it is evident that Tucson and Mesilla were Confederate centers at that time. It would therefore seem that any postal markings of those places, and of others in the southern parts of the New Mexico - Arizona territories could be claimed as Confederate.

in this period,

59

This might include the use of U.S. stamps at least up to June 1, 1861, and possibly later, unless the U.S. Postmaster General's proclamation forbidding the interchange of mail with the "seceded states" did not apply to these Territories. The writer has not been able to find out whether a Confederate civil government was ever established in these sections, or whether the post offices there were ever actually taken over by the Confederate Post Office Department. If that was the case, we might find Confederate Hand-stamps Paid 5 and 10, and even possibly some of the first issues of Confederate adhesive stamps, used from these points. It would seem that certain New Mexico and Arizona pre-stamp postmarks are known. The "United States Stampless Cover Catalog" lists several including that of Santa Fe, and under Arizona lists Tucson as using a "stampless" postmark from 1868 to 1876.

This is all worth further study, and the writer would appreciate any additional information, suggestions, comments, etc. which can be offered.

V. D. MacBride.

March 16, 1945.

As a footnote, it is of collateral interest to know that Oklahoma which at that time was the Indian Territory, and the former "Public Land Strip" was occupied by many Indians which had been moved from the east and which had brought Negro slaves with them. It is stated that during the Civil War this section "supported the Confederacy", but the writer has not been able to discover to what extent. When the Civil War was over the Federal Government demanded liberation of these slaves and new treaties with the Indians, particularly on the ground that the lands should be divided with the freed slaves. These negotiations in 1866 led to the breakup of the Indian Territory, the gradual taking over by the Whites, and ultimately to its admission as the state of Oklahoma. partly.

W.L.L. PELTZ
ATTORNEY AT LAW
82 STATE ST.,
ALBANY, N.Y.
TELEPHONE 3-7016

April 9, 1945.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook,
434 South Grand Avenue,
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:-

The enclosed article by Lt. Rogers whom I cannot place, prompted me to investigate my '47's. I had not suspected anything of especial philatelic interest in turned letters of the period.

I found two such turned letters - both from Albany- one bears a 5 c, the other a 10 c '47.

Do you share Lt. Rogers view as to their importance?
(See His Article ON TURNED 1847's in "STAMPS" APR 7 1945)
If so ought a record to be made of them? If you too are interested in the topic, I shall be glad to send them for your inspection - although the last thing I wish to do is burden you with unwelcome matters.

I have done little with stamps recently, although I have made two meetings of the New York Collectors Club. I hope you are well and flourishing.

Yours sincerely,

W.L.L. Peltz

1847 ISSUE - TURNED Covers - Follows Apr 9 1945
W.L.L. Peltz Wrote As

Using Wire Staples on Registered Mail—A Dangerous Practice

POSSIBLY due to the shortage of regular paper clips, certain post offices, and especially Birmingham, Ala., Miami Beach, Fla., and Galveston, Tex., have adopted the practice of using wire stapling machines which they punch right through the envelopes. In most instances these staples are used to fasten return receipts and, as a consequence, we suggest to those sending philatelic material that return receipts should not be demanded unless they are absolutely essential.

Stanley B. Ashbrook has called our attention to a registered envelope which he had sent to one of his customers, and which contained a half dozen very valuable covers. Fortunately the staple didn't go through any of the stamps themselves but even so, the value of the covers is very apt to have been considerably reduced by these holes punched through them.

If the staples actually go through the stamps some very valuable property could be irreparably ruined. One such cover was just missed by a quarter of an inch. This was a 1c 1851 Type I, 7R1E, and it was only a miracle that it wasn't ruined.

This matter is being called to the attention of the Post Office Department, and it is hoped that some plan can be worked out so as to obviate this danger to philatelic mail.

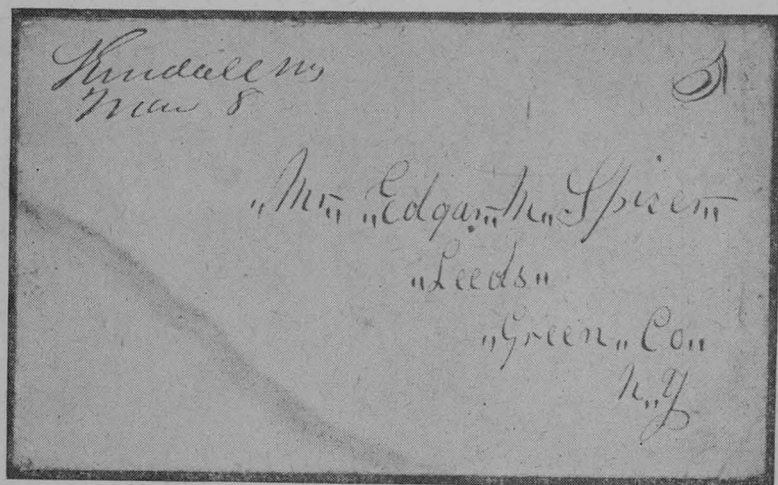
Mr. Ashbrook has prepared two rubber stamps, reading as follows:

"Warning to P. O. Clerks! Please do not punch wire staples through any part of this registered package, as they will destroy value of valuable Enclosures," and "Please Handle this Registered No. . . . with extreme care."

This may be a good suggestion for others who send any quantity of registered mail.

THE "THRIFTY ED" COVER

By Lt. Sherman E. Rogers, USNR



Turned cover with 5c 1847; both town mark and dotted grid-iron in deep lake red.

ED SPICER'S parsimony back in 1849 provided philately and in particular, the Frank Scher collection with an interesting and rare usage of our number one stamp when the illustrated turned cover turned up.

It seems that brother O., of Kendall, N. Y., was in a spot, and decided to put the bite on Ed up in Leeds. But Ed not only stalled off

replying to O.'s touch from March until nearly Christmas, he also dramatized the fact that "things were tough all over" that year when he finally did respond. Turning O.'s envelope inside out he made it obvious that he too, was a trifle on the broke side.

Well, maybe that wasn't what really happened, but it might be. At any rate, it's a find—one of the few

known turned covers with the 5c 1847.

Both the Town mark and the dotted grid-iron are a deep lake red. The stamp is the 1849 shade and it is quite possible that it was procured from a Route Agent since there does not appear to be any record of issuance to the Leeds Post Office.

Yes—among certain knowing cover fanciers, this item is referred to as a "gazipplehopper." And rightly so, I might add.

U. S. MINT SHEETS, ETC.

784 Anthony. Complete sheet 100.	\$3.75
857 Printing Press cpl. sheets 50...	2.50
858 Four States. Cmpl. sheet 50...	2.50
886 St. Gaudens. Cmpl. sheet 70...	4.00
902 Emancipation complete sheet 50	2.50
904 Kentucky. Complete sheet 50...	2.50
906 China. Complete sheet 50...	6.00
909 Poland Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	6.00
910 Czecho Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	3.50
911 Norway Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	3.50
912 Luxembourg Flag. Cpl. sheet 50...	3.50
913 Netherlands Flag. Cpl. sheet 50...	3.50
914 Belgium Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	3.50
915 France Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	3.50
916 Greece Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	5.00
917 Yugoslavia Flag. Cpl. sheet 50...	3.50
918 Albania Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	4.50
919 Austria Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	4.00
920 Denmark Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	5.00
926 Korea Flag. Cmpl. sheet 50...	6.00
Complete set 13 different Flags...	1.25
All 13 diff. in blocks of four...	5.00
All 13 diff. name blocks of four...	8.00
All 13 diff. in complete sheets...	50.00
Block of 4 with Korpa error...	3.00
500 Diff. U. S. used (superb)...	10.00
Mint Sheet File, 12 pockets, 3 files...	1.20
Mint Sheet File, 24 pockets, 3 files...	2.00
We buy stamps in quantity & mint sheets.	

Longacre Hobby Shop

100d W. 42nd St. New York 18, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS SEALS



FIGURE THIS ONE OUT!

You've seen Christmas Seals listed in the U. S. Specialized Catalog and you've probably saved back a half dozen or a dozen of the late seals, in your collection.

Here, now, is an opportunity to get 29 different dates (we added last year's seal since Coulhard drew that cartoon above!) all fine mint o.g. originals, for only...\$1.00

Included in each lot is 1907 (the first U. S. A. seal, often called "The Penny Red") as well as 1909 and others you probably need. We'll also send FREE "The Collectors Handbook" and information about our DeLuxe Christmas Seal Album. Better figure out for yourself:

IT'S A GOOD DOLLAR BUY!

IT'S NOT GOOD-BYE DOLLAR!

New Address

ELMER R. LONG

112 Market Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

Auction Sale — APRIL 14th and 16th

UNITED STATES

Exceptionally fine lot of material of both 19th and 20th Centuries —includes ON & OFF COVER.

- 9 lots of the 5c New York
- 44 lots of the 5c 1847
- 20 lots of the 10c 1847

POSSESSIONS

CANAL ZONE PHILIPPINES

FRANCE and COLONIES

BRITISH COLONIES

MISCEL. GENERAL FOREIGN

Illustrated Catalog Upon Request

EDSON J. FIFIELD



500 5th AVE. • NEW YORK 18

COMPOSERS OF THE FACULTY, 1921, and Alexander Gedike, who was graduated in 1898 at the age of 21.

Dmitri Tsyganov; cellist—Semyon Kozolupov and his daughter, Galina. Composers of the faculty



In the Tchaikovsky Museum in Klin, Hitlerite vandals burned the manuscripts of the master to heat the room which they used as a motorcycle garage.

Portion of album page showing the Tchaikovsky commemoratives, and actual news photo of the Nazi vandalism in Tchaikovsky Museum in Russia. From the Russia historical collection of C. N. Downs.

chestra to its listeners is gratifying indeed.

Tschaikovsky led a tragic life, induced by the unrest of his own mind and body. He had an unhappy marriage, which only served to further his despair and intensify his already dense inferiority complex. He was a very kind man, one who never hesitated to help a friend in need of financial or moral aid. In his later life he was assured of financial support, which enabled him to compose without other needless worries, from a woman admirer whom he never met! He came to America to conduct his works shortly before his death,

and met with considerable success. Returning to Russia, he had only just finished writing his *Sixth Symphony*, and conducting it, when he contracted cholera and died.

Russia honored Tschaikovsky philatelically in 1940 with the issuance of a set of five stamps (Scott Nos. Russia 789-93). They commemorated the centenary of his birth. Two admirable portraits may be seen on the 20, 30 and 60k values of the stamps and a view of the Tchaikovsky Museum at Klin, the one looted and burned by the Germans—is shown on the 15 and 50k values.

The burning of Tschaikovsky's

treasured possessions only helped to increase the desire for Germany's eventual defeat and further spurred the determination that such barbarism in our era shall not go unpunished.

Jumbo Approvals at Pre-War Prices

We'll send you an album containing up to 2,000 stamps mounted alphabetically and chronologically and priced at only 1c net each. The same price that we charged before the war, yet, prices on such material have advanced nearly three hundred per cent. Better albums for more advanced collectors priced at 2c net each and upward. Mention number of stamps in your collection.

Tatham Stamp Co., Springfield 65, Mass.

Published
at
VERONA
New Jersey

POSTAL MARKINGS

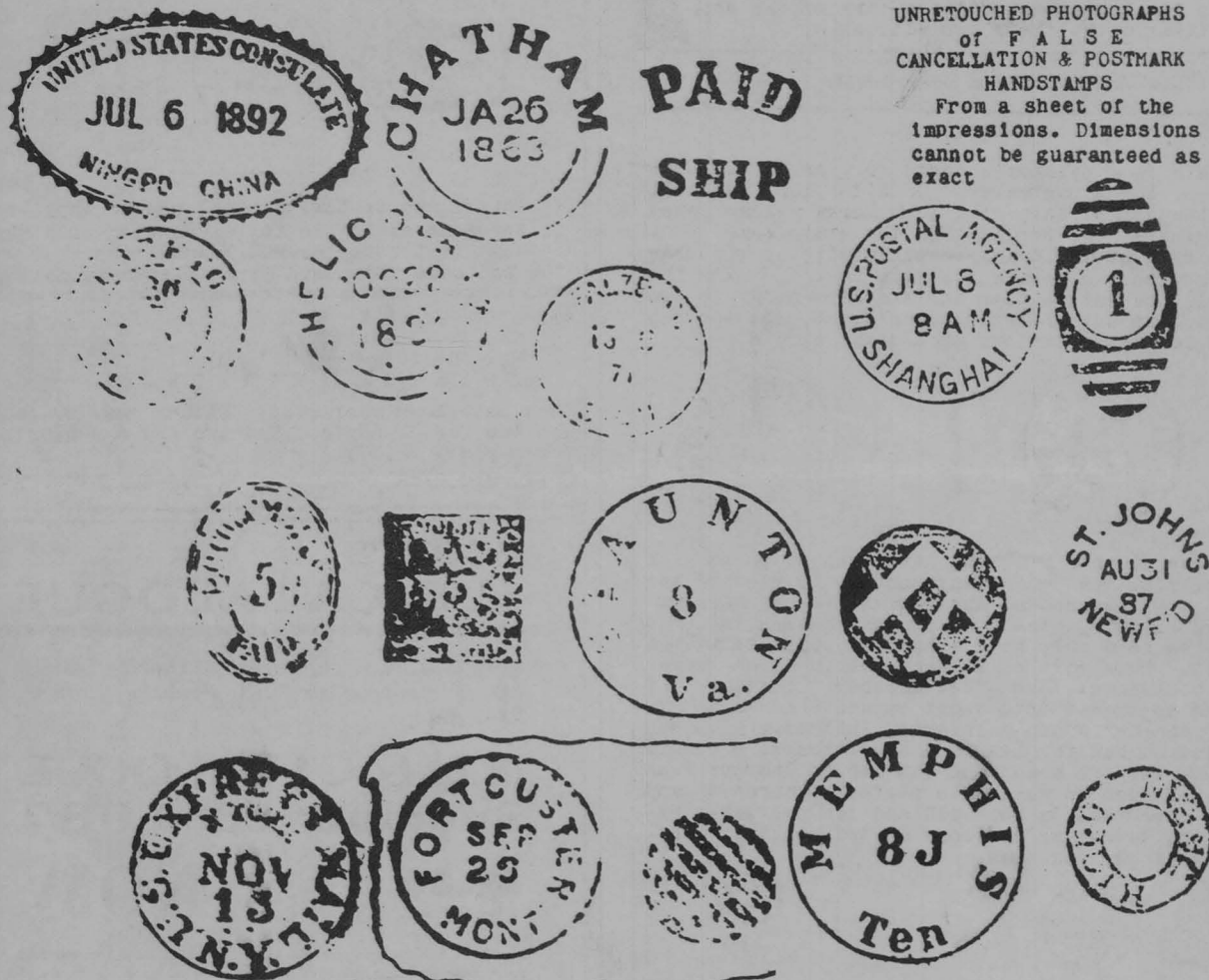
15 CENTS
A COPY
\$ 1.50
A YEAR

Whole No. 67

JANUARY 20, 1937

Vol. 6, No. 8

HALE HANDSTAMPS -- Second Group



UNRETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPHS
of FALSE
CANCELLATION & POSTMARK
HANDSTAMPS
From a sheet of the
impressions. Dimensions
cannot be guaranteed as
exact

Continuing the showing and story of the false cancellation and postmark devices found in the possessions of the late William Hale after his death in the Federal Penitentiary, at Atlanta, we illustrate again an unretouched photograph of a portion of the group -- these being shown, as before, from the sheets of imprints made before the devices were destroyed.

This is more of the material furnished us by Frank L. Coes. As last month, the photograph has been enlarged to approximately actual size from the reduced scale original -- and, as with the last group, the exact size cannot be guaranteed.

Doubtless the greatest interest will attach to the little HIOGO JAPAN double circle mark in the lower right corner. It will be noted that other unusual postmarks and those much sought after, such as Fort Custer, a Masonic, a Consular, are among those included.

A final instalment will appear next month.

CAUTION-- It is not known in most cases whether genuine marks substantially similar to these exist or not. Whether any particular item among those shown in this series is to be looked upon as a counterfeit or an entire fake is therefore not stated. Mr. Coes and the publisher do not express any opinions on this matter.

POSTAL MARKINGS

Published by STEPHEN G. RICH.
P. O. Box B, Verona, New Jersey
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.
Single copies, 15c each.
Advertising, \$1.00 per column inch.
Undisplayed adlets, 1 cent a word minimum
per adlet and per insertion, 30 cents

Text and advertising forms close on the 10th
of the month of issue.

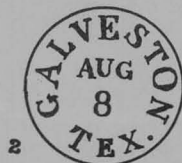
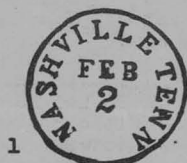
Staff artist: Jack Owen
Compositor: J. F. Dox

Send all mss. and illustrations to S.G. Rich,
Verona, N.J. and all departmental material
to the department editors, care of the pub-
lisher or at their own addresses.

Official Organ of the West Essex Philatelic Society, Inc.

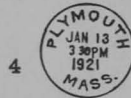
"RUN-ON"

This is a printer's term, very useful for us
in describing postmarks. Consider for example
the two stampless period town marks illustrated
right here. In one of them the state name fol-
lows that of the town, continuously; in the other
it is placed separately at the bottom. In the
No. 1, the entire town and state reading is one
continuous set of letters; in No. 2, the two run
in opposite directions around the circle.



Several sets of terms have been proposed for
describing the two arrangements. In view of the
fact that the second arrangement is the more com-
mon one, no special distinguishing term is need-
ed. We need only have a special term for the
first. This sort of arrangement in which words
are continuous, one after another, instead of
being separated into short separate lines, is term-
ed "run-on" among printers. This term might well
be introduced for the same condition in postmarks.

Now see the beauty of the use of the term "run-
on". It can be used with perfect clearness and
good advantage on both old and new postmarks. Here
are the town-mark portions of two machine post-
marks of our own time.



No. 3, characteristic of the International
Cancelling Machine, is at once identified by stat-
ing that the city and state are run-on. No. 4,
characteristic of the Universal Cancelling Ma-
chine in recent use, and the older Columbia and
Cummins machines with slightly different arrange-
ment of date etc., is at once described as "city
and state not run on."

No fault is found here with any other terms
that may have been tried at one time or another
to describe these two arrangements. The fact
that none of these terms have persisted in use
is a clear indication that they were not conven-
ient enough. Perhaps even "run on" may not turn
out to be convenient; perhaps even the distinc-
tion itself is not of much interest to collec-
tors; but at any rate here is the term ready for
our use.

PUBLICITY ON METERS



Used by State Treasurer.

-- D.M. Woodworth

OFFICIAL
BUSINESS

Board of
Education



-- Deloss A. Grant



-- Wm. J. Michels

This month we have so much urgent copy that
no space is available for discussion of a Style
System for postmarks. But we shall be back with
the proposed "Standard Type" plan next month.

THEY WERE OUT OF PRINT:

No. 19 (June 1932)

No. 20 (July-August 1932)

of POSTAL MARKINGS.

They have been reprinted. Either one, 50 cents.
The two for 75 cents. The two and a subscription
for a year, \$2.00.

STEPHEN G. RICH, P.O. Box B, VERONA, NEW JERSEY

SCOTT'S U. S. CATALOGUE

IF you want the latest authoritative in-
formation on U. S. Postage Stamps,
get

The U. S. CATALOGUE
Specialized, 1937

\$3.00
Plus Postage

NOW

Scott's U. S. Catalogue for 1937 is now on sale. In it you will find
more exact and more detailed information about the postal issues of
the United States than have ever before appeared in one volume.
Values have been revised in accordance with the present market. If
you collect U. S. Stamps, this Catalogue is a necessity.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY, LTD.
1 WEST 47th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.



NEW EDITION
January 15th
1937

Stampless Cover Catalog

ADDENDA. PRICE CHANGES, ETC.

Please report new items and changes to the Catalog Editor

Harry M. Konwiser
181 Claremont Ave., New York, N.Y.

New York State

New York State markings, additional to those which appeared in December, 1936, issue, may be expected in a later number of this paper.

WISCONSIN

As compiled by Paul H. Segnitz, with collaboration of N. E. Carter, R. L. Hustis, E. P. Nutting, L. J. Reynolds, A. C. Weiss, and Harry M. Konwiser.

Abbreviations: (B)-Boxed; (C)-Circle or circled; (DC)-Double Circle; (CI)-Circle with inner circle; (D)-Dated Postmark; (F)-Fancy; (L)-Large; (O)-Oval; (Oct)-Octagonal; (S)-Small; (SL)-Straight-Line; (Var)-Various; (Ms)-Manuscript.

STRAIGHT LINE TYPES...Handstamped

Town Mark Reads	Date	Size	Rate	Color	Price
FORT WINNEBAGO	1934	----	Ms	Black	\$7.50
FOUNTAIN WIS.	1855-57	Var	Ms	Black	3.50
GREEN BAY W.T.	1839	4x3	Ms	Red	5.00
NEW DIGGINS W.T.	1845	----	Ms	Black	5.00
NEW DIGGINGS (D)	1845	28x2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ms	Black	5.00
NEW DIGGINGS W.T.	1846	Arc type	PAID	Red	4.00
FLOVER WIS. (B)	1849	17x7	Ms	Red	3.00
RIPON (D)	1853	20x4	Ms	Black	3.50

MANUSCRIPT TOWNMARKS--Straight Line Types. Date, is usually on separate line, below town name.

Darien W. 20 Octr.	----	----	5(Ms)	Black	.50
Lake Mills W.T.	1845	----	25(Ms)	----	.60
March 13					
Moundville April 2 W.T.	1838	----	25(Ms)	Black	.60
Navarino M.T. Dec. 4	1833	----	PAID 25(Ms)	Red	---
Neenah Wis.	1849	----	10(Ms)	Black	.40
Aug. 13 1849					
Paris W.T.	1845	----	PAID 10(Ms)	----	.60
July 19 1845					
Platteville W.T.	1842	----	PAID (Red	Handstamp)	.60
Plover W.T.	1847	----	5 (Ms)	Black	.60
Raymond Wis Sep. 13	----	----	PAID	Black	.40
			3(Ms)		
Sylvania W.T. Sept. 9	1846	----	10(Ms)	Black	.60
West Rosendale Wis.	1850	----	10 (Ms)	Black	.40
June 19th					
Wyocena, W.T.	1847	----	(Ms)	Black	.60

OVAL TOWN MARKS

FOND DU LAC. W.T.	1845	23x35	10	Black	3.50
FOND DU LAC. W.T.	1845-46	23x35	Ms	Red; Black	3.00
GREEN LAKE WIS.	1849	----	Ms	Red	2.50
LAKE MILLS W.T.	----	----	----	Blue	----

(incomplete date)

CIRCLE TYPES

ALBANY WISCONSIN	----	----	PAID 3 (C)	Black	1.00
APPLETON WIS.	----	----	PAID 3	Black	.50
AZTALAN Wis.	1852	34	5	Black	.75
BARABOO WIS.	----	34	3 PAID	Black	.50
BEAVER DAM WIS.	1850	----	5 (L)	Red	.50
BEAVER DAM Wis.	1853	33	PAID	Blue	.40
BELOIT Wis.	1845-47	30	PAID	Red	.50
BELOIT Wis. T.	1848	30	10 & PAID	Black	1.00
BELOIT Wis.	1854	30	PAID 3 (C)	Black	.60
BLACK RIVER FALLS WIS	----	29	PAID 3 (Ms)	Black	.50
BRODHEAD WIS.	----	35	PAID 3 (Ms)	Blue	1.00
BURLINGTON WIS.	1850	35	PAID 5	Black	.60

CIRCLE TYPES (Continuation)

Town Mark Reads	Date	Size	Rate	Color	Price
CERESCO WIS.	1855	30	PAID 3	Blue; Black	.70
CERESCO Wis.	1855	32	PAID & 3	Black	.70
CERESCO Wis.	----	30	PAID	Red	.70
COLUMBUS WIS.	1850-53	32	Var	Red	.50
DELAFIELD Wis.	1849	30	Ms	Red	.50
DELAHAN Wis.	1845-49	30	Var	Black; Red	.50
DELAHAN Wis.	1845	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ms	Black	.50
DELAHAN Wis.	1846-47	29	PAID X	Orange	.75
			(L)		
DELAHAN Wis.	1848	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	PAID	Black	.50
DELAHAN Wis.	1849	29, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	PAID	Orange	.65
			& X (L)		
DELAHAN WIS.	1851	29	X	Red	.40
DODGEVILLE Wis.	1849	33	5	Black	.50
DODGEVILLE WIS.	1853	32	PAID 3 (F)	Blue	.50
DUBUQUE W. T.	1839	30	Ms	Black	5.00
ELKHORN Wis.	----	34	PAID 3	Black	.75
FOND DU LAC WIS.	1845	30	10 (C)	Blue	.75
FOND DU LAC Wis.	1847-50	32	Var	Red; Black	.45
FOND-DU-LAC Wis.	1847	32	PAID	Red	1.00
FORT WINNEBAGO Wis. T.	1845	30	Ms	Green	5.00
FORT WINNEBAGO WIS.	1848	30	10	Red	6.00
			TER.		
FORT WINNEBAGO Wis. T.	1850	30	Var	Red	3.50
FORT WINNEBAGO Wis. T.	1850	30	PAID & V	Red	3.50
GENVA W. T.	1844	30	25 (Ms)	Black	3.50
GENEVA Wis.	----	----	PAID & 10	Blue	1.00
GREEN BAY WIS. T.	1840	30	FREE	Red	3.00
GREEN BAY WIS. T.	1840-43	30, 31	Var	Red; Black	2.50
GREEN BAY WIS. T.	1841	30	Ms	Red	2.50
GREEN BAY WIS. T.	1845	30	PAID & X	Red	2.50
GREEN BAY WIS. T.	1846	30	Var	Var	2.00
GREEN BAY Wis.	1849	----	FREE	Red	.60
HAZEL GREEN Wis.	1850	33	PAID	Red	1.00
			& 5 (G)		
JANESVILLE Wis.	1845	30	5 (Ms)	Green	2.00
JANESVILLE Wis.	1848	30	V	Red	1.00
JANESVILLE Wis.	1851 (F)	30	PAID 3 (C)	Violet	3.00
JANESVILLE WIS.	1851	----	PAID 3	Red	.60
JEFFERSON Wis.	1851	33	10	Blue	1.00
KENOSHA Wis.	1853	34	PAID 3 (F)	Black	.75
KENOSHA Wis.	1855	33	10	Black	.75
LAKE MILLS W.T.	1851-52	31	Ms	Red	2.50
LAKE MILLS W.T.	1852	31	PAID 3 (C)	Red	3.00
LODI WIS.	1851	28	PAID 5	Red	1.00
LODI WIS.	1851	28	PAID 5 (F)	Black	.75
LODI WIS.	1852	28	Ms	Blue	.60
MADISON Wisc.	1841	31	Ms	Red	.50
MADISON Wisc.	1843	31	Ms	Yellow	5.00
MADISON Wisc.	1845-50	31	5 & PAID	Red	.50
MADISON Wisc.	1844	31	FREE	Red	1.00
MADISON Wisc.	----	31	5	Blue; Green	.60
MADISON WIS 3 PAID	----	33	----	Blue	.50
MARKESAN WIS.	1860	32	(Foreign)	Black	1.50
			(With Detroit AM. PT. 21 Circle)		
MAYVILLE Wis.	1851	29	10 (L)	Red	.75
MAYVILLE Wis.	----	29	PAID & 3	Red	.75
MANASHA WIS.	----	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	PAID	Blue	.75
			3 (C)		
MILWAUKEE Wis.	1844	30	Ms	Red	1.00
MILWAUKEE Wis.	1847	30	5 (C)	Blue	.50

...Continued in February Number...

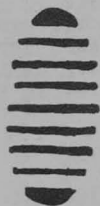
UNITED STATES SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG

By DONALD W. TUCKER
35 cents

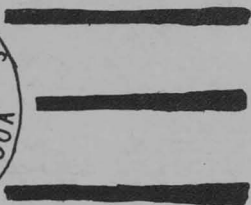
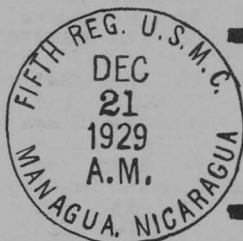
STEPHEN G. RICH

Verona New Jersey

WAR POSTMARKS OF VARIOUS WARS



Boxer Rebellion, China 1900--mentioned in Col. Goodale's Philippine articles, but not shown. This one on post card PC16 with adhesive stamps, mailed to Germany. -- Fred Lightfoot.



On 20c green U.S. Airmail. --V.E. Baker



A type of postmark used by the American Expeditionary Force in the World War and apparently never yet illustrated in this journal. In black. --H.J. Mussen.

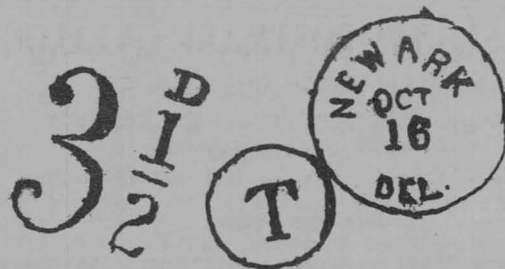
PK Veldpost, ZAR
NewCastle NewCastle.
26. Maart 1900 27. April 1900

From the SOUTH AFRICAN CIVIL WAR, usually called the Boer War. Transvaal army invaded Natal in 1900. "PK" (meaning Post Kantoor, post office) was used in Newcastle, Natal, Transvaal stamps, struck in purple, no killer, March and April. "Veldpost" used as invaders were retreating, also on the Transvaal stamps, in violet, no killer. --S.G.R.

YES-

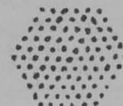
I BUY FINE U. S. COVERS
of all kinds

EZRA D. COLE
NYACK, N.Y.

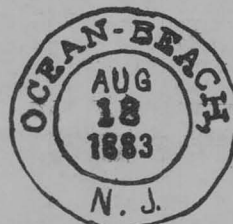


UNUSUAL COMBINATION ---

These markings appear together on a cover mailed at Newark, Del. in 1875 franked with a 3c green stamp, addressed to England. These postage due markings are not often found, as the postage was generally paid in full. -- Dr. William Evans.



Black, on No. 212 Black, on No. 65.
Both drawn from his covers
by Charles L. Hofmann.



"Two Magenta Mosquitoes." --J.F. Lentz.

1873 Black; Pittsburgh, Pa.
3c National, no grill.
--- Heyliger de Windt



ANOTHER
UNUSUAL
R. F. D.
MARK

In blue and in magenta,
on 2c '03 covers.
--Adolph Klingenstein.

WANTED

EARLY ISSUES OF --
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AUSTRIA, FRANCE,
NETHERLANDS, etc.
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RIALTO STAMP CO.
109 West 42 St. New York, N.Y.

Mitchell-Hoover Bureau Print Catalog
75 Cents Post Free
STEPHEN G. RICH VERONA, NEW JERSEY

U.S. SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG

ADDENDA, PRICE CHANGES, ETC.

Please report new items and changes to the Catalog Editor

Donald W. Tucker, 79 Grant St., Lexington, Mass.

In starting this Column, the Editor wishes to thank all for the enthusiastic reception given this initial attempt and especially those who have submitted new listings, changes, etc. From month to month any new information will be listed here, and it is hoped that the readers will continue to send in anything of interest.

The postmark "MAIL DELAYED TRAIN LATE" is not included in the scope of the Slogan Catalog. The true Slogan as included in the Catalog may be defined as one that expresses the idea of advertising or instructing the public. One has to keep in mind the "function" to the postal service of these markings, that is whether it is necessary to the service or for the public. Thus Slogan No. 2325, "RECEIVED IN PACKAGE BOX COLLECTION", should be omitted from the Catalog, as it is used for postal service and not as a Slogan for the public. Thus such markings as various stations, Transfer Officer, Terminal markings, etc., do not come within the scope of Slogans.

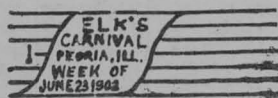
NEW LISTINGS

- 151 AIR-MAIL SAVES Alameda, 1936 Universal O. .02
TIME Calif. to
(Monoplane head Newark, 1937
ing to right) N.J.



Illustration
by
M. Hertzberg

- 242 Add Newport, Ark 1923 Universal O. .25
475 Add Milwaukee, Wis 1923 Universal O. .20
705 Add International
T machine.
735 ELK'S CARNIVAL Peoria, 1902 International 3.50
PEORIA, ILL. Ill. 0
WEEK OF JUNE
23 1902



- 1140 Add 1928 to 1934
1610 Add 1929
1810 Add New York 1923 International T
Atlantic City 1923 International T.05
Washington D.C. 1923 International T.05

- 2240 Add 1920 Universal R 1.50
2334 Add Baltimore, Md. 1927 International T.05
Boston, Mass. 1930 International T.05
New York, N.Y. 1926 International T.05
Philadelphia, 1929 International T.05
pa.

- 2335 RED CROSS New York, 1933 International T.05
ROLL CALL-- N.Y.
JOIN--(2
small out-
line crosses)

- 3260 Add 1936 Universal O. .10

CHANGES.

Most of the changes are in the nature of more accurate listings of items either not often seen or offering possibility of some confusion; some are price changes.

- 550 CONSTRUCTING RIVERTON 1923 Universal O. .50
IRRIGATION Wyo.
PROJECT Correct wording and
120,000 ACRES additional information

- 725 ELECTRICAL IN- New York, 1923 International.10
DUSTRIAL EXPO- N.Y. T
SITION GRAND
CENTRAL PALACE Correct wording -date short
OCT. 17 to 27,
23.

- 940 FIRE IS THE Correct wording.
ENEMY OF
FORESTS PRE-
VENT FIRE.

- 1630 LOS ANGELES Correct wording.
HISTORICAL
REVUE EXPO-
SITION JULY
1923.

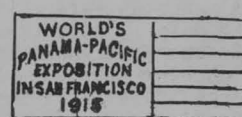
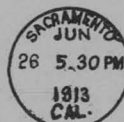
- 1780 Correct machine American V
Universal K

- 2870 UNITED STATES Correct wording.
GOOD ROADS
CONVENTION
APRIL 16-21,
1923.

- 3010 VISIT THE Suffolk, Va. 1922 International.75
FOUR COUNTY T
FAIR SUF-
FOLK, VA.
OCT. 24-27

Slogan seen since catalog was published.
Note correct wording-- FOUR county.....

ADD TO STYLE CHART



COLUMBIA P
From a copy shown us by Paul H. Segnitz.

These new listings and changes are compiled thru the assistance of: Chas. N. Baldwin, D. D. Berolzheimer, M. Hertzberg, G. F. Kaib, Harry Konwiser, Delf Norona, Milton L. Schloss, Paul H. Segnitz, L. B. Spence, George T. Turner, and Howard J. Young.

Watch for many new listings of Slogans from the Philippines, Used Abroad, etc. in this column next month.

The Philatelic Adviser.

SHOULD BE READ BY ALL SUBSCRIBERS FOR

POSTAL MARKINGS

THE "P.A." DEALS WITH BRITISH AND GENERAL
POSTMARK HISTORY

Those interested in Pre-Stamp Covers, Ship Letters,
Railway Postmarks, Prisoner of War Marks, Etc.,
Will find the "P.A." original & indispensable.

Issued four times yearly at the nominal subscription
of 36c

Sample copy on request

R. C. ALCOCK, LTD., 11 REGENT ST., CHELTENHAM,

ENGLAND.

(UNIVERSALLY KNOWN FOR THE UNUSUAL)

TO
FRANCE
PER
AMERICAN
PACKET

By George S. Hill.

PAID
21
8

Philadelphia
mark

1854-
1856

French mark

The Steamer "Washington" inaugurated in the U. S. trans-atlantic mail steamer service when she sailed from New York on June 1, 1847. She was followed by the Steamer "Hermann". The new vessels also carried some mail for France which they dropped off in Great Britain.

Great Britain then demanded 16c for every letter landed from a private ship and when she insisted on classifying the U. S. Packets as private ships this led to trouble. The first country to feel this one sided blow was France. Up until May 1851 she had to pay G.B. 16c on every letter landed by U. S. Packet in G.B. for which she received only transportation of the mail through Great Britain. This was the same charge as she was paying on mail via G.B. by British Packet which included the ocean transportation as well as the British transit charges. It was not until May 1851 that a truce could be patched up between France and G.B. Under the new set up France paid only 24c per full ounce, bulk weighing for British transit charges on U.S. Packet mails. Since the average letter mailed under the French $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. standard was not quite full weight she figured them at approximately 5 to the oz. when computing the charges to be passed on to the consumer. Thus after May 1851 we find U. S. Packet mail via G.B. to France paying 21c required prepayment in the U.S.A. plus 5c for British transit fees plus a French domestic delivery charge of 3c or a total of 29c. Covers of this period, in addition to the 21c paid in U. S. show the French handstamp "g" that we illustrate.

Before July 1, 1849 when the treaty between the U. S. and G. B. went into effect - 16c was charged on every private ship letter landed in G. B. for each letter irrespective of weight. After this time it became 16c per half ounce insofar as the U. S. Packets were concerned. The understanding of May 1851 cut this to 5c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for French mail via U. S. Packet. Under the new set up mails by British Packet continued to be charged at the old rate of 16c per quarter ounce. That made the total charges on British Packet mail 16c for the sea postage and transit fees due G.B. plus 3c for French domestic service plus 5c prepayment required in the U. S. for the American domestic service. This made a total charge of 24c for this type of mail as against the total charge of 29c on mail "per U. S. Packet". The P.M.G. commented on this fact in his report for 1854 but figured that British Packet service was 6c cheaper than American. He fell into error through calculating French letters at exactly 4 to the ounce whereas French usage allowed approximately 5 letters. Charges on mail "via British Packet" did not double uniformly but were dependent on several factors outlined in the last number.

MAKE A SHOWING
WHEN

YOU SHOW STAMPS

Your Album Pages should be Dressed up with Autograph Letters of Presidents, Postmasters-General, Cabinet Officers, etc. Available at low prices -- ask for Price List. (I buy good U.S. Covers)

HARRY M. KONWISER

181 CLAREMONT AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TWO BRITISH NAVAL MARKS
ONE USED ON U. S. STAMPS

By Harold J. Nussen



RECEIVED FROM
H M SHIPS



"Plymouth" is in black and "Regulating Office" is blue. Of course this cover bears British stamps.

But what is a "Regulating Office" ?

Really a Canadian Navy postmark, not British. H.M.C.S means Canadian navy.

This one is on U.S. stamps and also bears Portland, Oreg. Sept 12 1932 postmark. Addressed to the United States.

H.M.C.S. VANCOUVER
RECEIVED

SEP 12 1932

FILE REG.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT—R.P.O.

Charles M. G. Johnson, visiting at the P.M. office recently, showed us a cover of the 2c '87 green, with postmark B.S.&N.Y. R.P.O. N.L. Dec. 15, 1907; it is addressed to Providence, R. I., with a corner card of Brooklyn N.Y. So whether or not all the authorities deny it, we know that there is a B.S.&N.Y.R.P.O. mark--the extreme of possible abbreviation.

STEAMER LEXINGTON

The Steamer Lexington, operating on Long Island Sound--a mail-carrying vessel--while proceeding thru the Sound from New York eastward on the night of January 13-14, 1840, was destroyed by fire. One hundred and fifty six persons were burned or drowned. Who has a Lexington Steamer Postmarked Letter?

Your classified adlet at 30 cents minimum and 1 cent a word above 30 words, in Postal Markings, reaches the real buyers of postmarks and covers.

WERE TELLING YOU

STAMPS

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF
PHILATELY

stands unique
among philatelic journals
in the space given
to COVERS and POSTMARKS

Every week
Two regular (feature)
departments in this field.

H. L. LINDQUIST

Publisher

100 Sixth Ave.

New York, N. Y.

WERE TELLING YOU

TERRITORIAL DATA

By H. T. Darlington

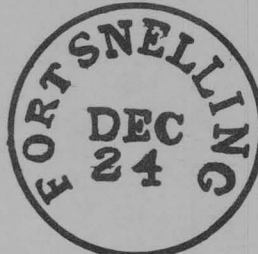
MINNESOTA -- Story in P.M. No. 31, Jan. 1934

CONTINUATION


All black if not noted. Traced by J. Owen



1856
3c '51 cover



1855, 3c '51 cover
Twice; once as killer

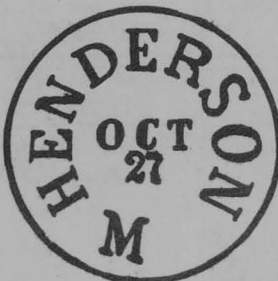
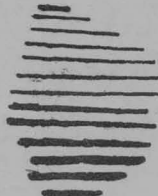
*Elkhorn J
June 26th* 

3c 1851 cover

Ms. killer
on stamp



Both blue, 1859, after statehood
3c '57 cover



3c '57 cover
(Yes, just M, not M.T.)



3c '51 cover

(To be continued)

I CAN SUPPLY
MANY INTERESTING
EXHIBITION, EXPOSITION,
OLD and ODD
POSTMARKS on COVERS.
as well as S L O G A N S

My business--Hunting for the UNUSUAL
in covers. What do you like? Stampless to
1937.

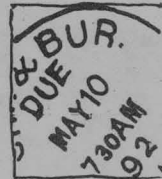
DONALD W. TUCKER

79 Grant St., Lexington, Mass.

RAILWAY MAIL

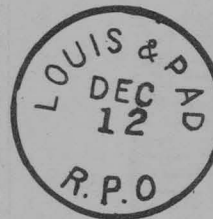
By various
contributors

A group of items that we
have received in the last
few months and which make
an interesting exhibit



Black, 2c '90, off
cover. D.A. Grant's.
Note word DUE -- a
delayed arrival mark,
says Mr. Grant.

From Paul J. Wheeler. On 3c
Plimpton env., in black, used
on Bos. Sfld & N.Y. R.P.O.
(route abbreviated thus on
postmark).



2c '63 cover
Mayfield, Ky.
to
Frankfort, Ky.
V.E. Baker's

EAST



Black, on 2c '84
envelope.
Killer vague.



Cumberland Valley R.R.
A kommat in F.G. Floyd's
collection.

3c green cover
Traced by R.S. Clover

And have you looked among the adlets on the
next-to-last page for the want or offer that
interests you?

POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS

Illustrated Catalogs of
PRE-STAMP COVERS,
POSTMARKS

and other items of postal interest
are obtainable post free from:

A.F. AUERBACH
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MOLLIS, New York

Sales are held at the auction rooms of

ROBSON LOWE, LTD.,

96 Regent Street

LONDON, W. 1

ENGLAND

SLOGANS FROM EVERYWHERE

COLOMBO

4 — PM
15 JAN 36TRADE FOLLOWS
THE PHONE

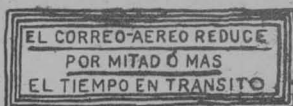
COLOMBO

4 — PM
15 JAN 36TRADE
THE

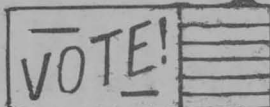
From Ceylon. --C.H.Turner

Fußgänger
Verkehrszeichen
gelten auch für Dich!

"Pedestrians -- Traffic Signals Apply To You Also." From Germany. -- D.D.Berolzheimer



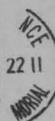
"The Air Mail Reduces by Half or More the Time in Transit." From Peru. --Mannel Hahn



--Howard J.Young



-- A.E.Geldhorf



MONUMENT

— DE —

— VIMY —



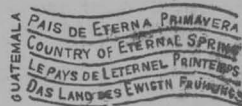
MONUMENT

— DE —

— VIMY —



From the special postcard, on the dedication day of the monument. --A.Eugene Michel.



In five languages.

--H.J.Mussen



--Louis G. Barrett

EXHIBITION, COMMEMORATIVE,
MILITARY, NAVAL and AVIATION
POSTMARKS

Bought and Sold

If selling, please send full details or samples for immediate decision. If buying, tell me your speciality and ask for free "Blue List".

FRANCIS J. FIELD, LTD.
SUTTON COLDFIELD - ENGLANDSTAMPLESS COVERS
REPORTED

By D.J.Schoonmaker. All CIRCLE town marks.

RED BANK N.J.	1855	30	PAID(arc)	Black	---
ORANGE N.J. 3 Paid	1853	30	---	Red	---
MACHIAS ME.	1840	27	ms	Red	---
CHARLESTOWN N.H.	----	27	PAID 3(C)	Blue	---
SALEM O.	1848	30	PAID & 5	Black	---
SANDISFIELD, Ms.	1831	27	ms	Red	---
TALLADEGA AL.	1841	30	ms	Black	---
CASTILE N.Y.	1841	32	ms	Blue	---
CLINTON Ill	1855	32	PAID(arc)	Black	---
KNOX C.H. Ill	1840	32	ms	Black	---
TCHULA MI.	1846	30	ms	Red	---
SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky	1852	30	5	Red	---
BURRVILLE, CT.	?	30	PAID 3(C)	Black	---
HARWENTON C.T.	1846	32	10 & 5	Blue	---
DANBURY CT.	----	30	PAID(arc)	Black	---
WASHINGTON N.C. 3 Paid	----	30	---	Black	---
GEORGET. S.C.	1827-8	32	FREE	Red	---
NORWALK OHIO	1837	30	ms	Red	---
TROY N.Y.	1846	27	X&D(DC)	Blue	---

By John L.Kohler. CIRCLE town mark

VINCENNES *I* 1835 29 ms Orange Red --
(Probably similar to item listed for 1837)

By Thomas W. Blinn

SAUT De Ste Marie Mich	1845	30	ms	Blue	--
EDWARDSBURG-MICH.	1844	30	PAID	Red	--
Marshall, Mich.	1845	30	Var	Blue	--
PAW PAW-MICH.	1846	--	5	Black	--
PONTIAC-MICH	1842	--	PAID(Oval)	Blue	--

Florida Straight Line

PORT LEON FLA. (D) 1841 SL ms Black --

BASTROP La. ---- 26 FREE Black ---

(By Philip G. Straus).

TROY & NEW YORK STEAM

BOAT (Boxed) 1854 33x12 5 Black 5.00
(Reported by G.M.Mosler).

Fred G. Floyd has shown us an interesting piece, early 1936: parcel post from Whitman, Mass. with rubber handstamp mark alongside stamps: MAILED ON RURAL ROUTE. He says "This is a new one to me." Who will write us an article on this usage?

No. 19 — June 1932

No. 20 — July-Aug. 1932

of
POSTAL
MARKINGShave been reprinted
Either one, 50c.
Both for 75c.A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, new or renewal,
with the two reprints, \$2.00.S. G. RICH
VERONA, NEW JERSEY

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN CANADA

As shown by postmarks of the various routes. Note the international one, with a terminal in Vermont.

No killer, black, on postcard, Mt. Forest Ont. to Fort Niagara, N.Y. Name of railway not reported. G.L. Fulton's.



International route. Mrs. S.L. Bedford's.



Quebec Roberval & Chicoutimi R.P.O., serving the Saguenay river country. Mrs. S.L. Bedford's



Montreal & Riviere-a-Pierre R.P.O. Mrs. S.L. Bedford's



This one has us puzzled, for we can't make out what G.T. stands for. The Grand Trunk railway was absorbed into the Canadian National many years ago. Mrs. S.L. Bedford's.

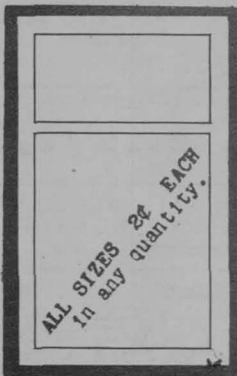


Black, on War Tax stamp, on cover. Howard J. Young's. The Prince Edward Island service probably has an interesting story, as this is clearly a Boat R.P.O. or else something entirely undescribed. Here is a lead for someone to give us a good story.

Did you read the adlets in this number?

OUR LINE-ENGRAVED STAMP MOUNTS

are designed to permit reproduction of postal markings and other pertinent data below the stamp itself.



PERMANENT MOUNTING.

AVAILABLE IN THESE SIZES:

- 1847-67
- 1889
- Bank Note Issues
- 1890 and subsequent regular issues
- Columbian Issue (also for Trans-Mississippi etc)
- Pan-American Issue

C. HAHN
for STAMPS

WINNETKA, ILL.

P.O. Box 152P We offer -- and are in the market for -- U. S. stamps and covers. Have YOU our price list ??

KAMLOOPS-B.C.

1936 AUG 24 1936 AUG 24 PM

One of those straight line repeating machine marks that they use in a few towns in Canada.

Traced by B.R. Dunham from his own cover.

End of Steel, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, West. Construction camp office. Struck twice here, with dates Feb. 6 and April 6, both 1914. How come?

A.J.H. Richardson's; his tracing.



A nice Territorial. H.J. Mussen's



1788

Earliest known postmark of the colony.

--Robson Lowe



--Robson Lowe

On special delivery letter to Buffalo, N.Y.

--H.J. Mussen.



A Government Department station mark. -- A.J.H. Richardson.



Important Notice

Will readers and correspondents kindly note that I DO NOT DEAL IN PHILATELIC ACCESSORIES, STAMP ALBUMS, or PHILATELIC LITERATURE except my own publications and those which I advertise.

STEPHEN G. RICH

P. O. Box B

Verona, New Jersey

CATALOG REVIEW SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG

By Kenneth N. Rinker

In the United States Slogan Postmark Catalog, compiled by Donald W. Tucker and published in December by S.G. Rich, slogan collecting is placed on the foundation required to stabilize it. A standard is provided--a ready manner of identification by means of a type chart such as became necessary when the hobby became so wide-spread, and the adjustment of values required to scale slogan material either for sale or exchange.

Both confirmed Sloganeer and the general postal markings collector will find their appreciation of slogan-hearding as a pastime considerably exalted. The possibilities of the game become more absorbing as its enlarged scope is realized through the many slogans which Tucker has been able to record, and as one sees for the first time reproductions of slogan types which he did not know existed.

The compiler and his associates have taken up the study of the various cancelling machines by which slogan postmarks are applied. In the type chart are shown clearly, and in a manner to clear up any hazy ideas we may have had, the ways in which the cancellations from the various machines differ. The chart is evidently (and avowedly) modelled on the one used in the Hoover precancel catalog.

The chart is simple, understandable. Slogans are listed alphabetically, not in any arbitrary system of classification, and are numbered. The numbering system and the letter designations on the chart are arranged to provide ample expansion as new slogans and new types are discovered or developed. Thus it is a flexible system which need only be kept up to date to be always correct and useful. "Postal Markings", we are told, intends to record these additions from time to time in its columns, with future issues of the Catalog following suit.

The compiler acknowledges his debt to A.H. Pike and aides who first issued a check list of slogan cancellations in 1922. This work, out of print and difficult to obtain, is naturally far out of date. Many interesting and valued slogans have been smacked upon covers since that year!

While it is not likely that anyone will argue with the type chart or the general arrangement of the Catalog, there may be some tendency to a critical view of the value placed upon individual items. The commoner material current in many cities is priced at 1 cent in most cases. As a basis for trading between friends this may be considered high, in the main; but, as in stamps, this is a sales price for single items-----and traders will make many of their own values, anyhow.

The more uncommon and rare items have been priced on the basis of years of experience by the compiler and several other veteran collectors of slogans. Certainly we who have seen but a small percentage of the more interesting ones are not going to cavil over the figures. We'll have to leave it to still other veteran collectors to decide whether they are too high or too low.

We are unreservedly pleased to see this Slogan Postmark Catalog added to the reference literature of philately--for as a first cousin of stamp collecting proper the accumulation and study of postal markings is most definitely an important part of that hobby.

Now, with the Sloganeers' Bible in our hand, we have no more hesitancy in asking our friends if we can rummage through their wastebaskets!

Philip Brennan reports the borderless mark of THE FAST MAIL, N.Y. & CHIC. R.P.O. 1878 black on brown Liberty post card, Syracuse N.Y. to New York, N.Y., Mar 21, 1 DIV. EAST

WEST ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Inc.

The Official Organ Column--Notices and Announcements

The Meeting on Jan. 12 1937

George Vincent said he had just ordinary Canadian stuff but when he got telling about it, it was mighty interesting. Then his U.S. gold coins, including the 1802 struck over 1801 item, and his fractional currency and his banknotes, all struck a note of interest. Largest meeting this season--two new members taken in.

Coming Meetings

Tuesday Jan. 26: Sid Lake, our member and president of both the Paterson Club and the New Jersey Philatelic Federation (also the Netherlands Stamp Club) is showing Europe-----various countries other than the Netherlands. If you like Finland or Austria or a German state, be there.

Tuesday Feb. 9: Malcolm O'Reilly shows us Ireland, including some stampless covers. Another of these fine collections that the owner is too modest about.

Tuesday Feb. 23: Howard J. Young, showing Canada Cancellations.

S.G. Rich
President

Fred Klingenstein
Secretary

107 Davis Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

ADLETS

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WORLD WAR A.E.F. COVERS AND CARDS BOUGHT--SOLD--exchanged. For serious collectors we have a large variety of rarities, reasonably priced. Safarid, 7147 Manse Street, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y. 67

PUBLICATIONS

NUMBER 19 (JUNE 1932) AND NUMBER 20 (JULY-AUGUST 1932) of Postal Markings, long out of print, have been reprinted--exact photo-lithographed replica of original. Either one alone 50 cents; the two for 75 cents; the two and a year subscription for Postal Markings, \$2.00. S. G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey. 68

SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG, FOR U.S. AND POSSESSIONS, 44 pages; 35 cents post free. Compiled by Donald W. Tucker; published by S.G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey. (It is a priced catalog). 67

UNITED STATES STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG, 200 PAGES, illustrations, prices 6,000 covers. The only guide for dealer and collector. Post paid \$1.25. Send 2c or 3c stamps. Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y. gtc.

CHECK LIST OF 20TH CENTURY COLORED POSTMARKS, 1932, by Beck & Miller, second edition, 10 cents post free from the Postal Markings office. Only a small supply on hand. 67

GENERAL CATALOG OF U.S. POSTMARKS: ALL CLASSES and periods covered. 112 pages, 900 illustrations. Price One Dollar. Delf Norona, Moundsville, W. Va. gtc.

WE HAVE SOME OF THE OLD SUPPLEMENTS TO POSTAL Markings, published in 1932, partly still in stock at the Postal Markings office. Slogan Postmarks Nos. 1 and 2; 15c each or the two for 25c. Naval Postmarks Nos. 1, 3 and 4, 10c each; No. 2 out of print; Journal of Precancels, No. 2 out of print, No. 4 25c; the rest 10c each (No. 8 last number published). 67

ADLETS

ONE CENT A WORD
MINIMUM CHARGE, 30 CENTS
for EACH adlet each time, except on contract.
Cash with order only. No display.
Forms close on the 10th of month
of publication.

STAMPLESS COVERS WANTED

WANTED U. S. STAMPLESS OR PRE-STAMP COVERS IN large and small lots. Park Ridge Stamp Company, Park Ridge, Illinois. 68

WANTED: STAMPLESS COVERS OR FOLDED LETTERS WRITTEN in 1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820, showing the St. Louis (Missouri) straight line post mark; also letters written in 1821-22-23-24-26-29-30-31-32 and 1844, showing the St. Louis, Mo. circular post mark. When sending, price each item separately. Reference: Postal Markings. C. Corwith Wagner, 1109 Telephone Building, St. Louis, Mo. gto. 67

WANTED--STAMPLESS COVERS: CINCINNATI AND NEW York of 1840's and 1850's Early California? Oregon, and Texas and Foreign rates. Stanley B. Ashbrook, Fort Mitchell, Covington, Ky. 75

I WILL BUY CANADIAN STAMPLESS COVERS AND STAMPLESS with manuscript postmarks. Describe a n d price in first letter. What do you need in stampless covers? Donald Van Brakle, Crown Point, N.Y. 67

I CAN USE NATAL STAMPLESS COVERS FROM THE PERIOD before stamps. Price each item. S.G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey. 68

WANTED: STAMPLESS COVERS OR FOLDED LETTERS FROM St. Louis, Missouri, dated between August 14th and September 15th 1841, showing St. Louis, Mo. post marks; also letters from St. Louis written in 1847, 1849 or 1850, showing the St. Louis, Mo. post mark with the 5c rate; also letters written in 1851 with St. Louis, Mo. post mark and with the red oval hand stamp "Paid 3". When sending, price each item separately. Reference: Postal Markings. C. Corwith Wagner, 1109 Telephone Building, St. Louis, Missouri. gto.. 67

WANTED--WISCONSIN STAMPLESS--MILWAUKEE ILLUSTRATED or other unusual 19th Century Milwaukee Covers. Please write first. Cash or Exchange. Paul H. Segnitz, 2519 E. Wood Pl., Milwaukee, Wis. 68

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS WANTED

WANTED: SINGLE 5c 1847 ON COVER USED FROM ST. Louis, Missouri and tied with the St. Louis post mark of the era. When sending, please price. Reference: Postal Markings. C. Corwith Wagner, 1109 Telephone Building. St. Louis, Missouri. gto. 67

WANTED--FANCY CANCELLATIONS ON EARLY 19TH CENTURY U.S. 1851 to 1879 issues: R.R., Masonics, Shields, Hearts, Skull & Bones, etc.: on or off covers. What have you? References, Postal Markings. Chas. Gramm, 510 Elm St., Cranford, N. J. 74

WANTED--STAMPLESS, OR COVERS BEFORE 1870 ISSUE, with Connecticut postmarks. Send list of towns. J. V. Reed, Waterbury, Conn. 67

I WILL BUY VALENTINE COVERS WITH THE ORIGINAL valentines enclosed, before 1870. Price each item. Ezra Cole, Nyack, N. Y. 68

STELLALAND COVERS WANTED: BECHUANALAND AND BASUTOLAND due stamps used on cover wanted. I might use other Bechuanaland covers. In any case name price for each item when you send. I don't care to exchange except Bechuanaland stamps for any of these. Stephen G. Rich, Verona, N. J. 67

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS WANTED

WANTED--UNUSUAL OR INTERESTING CANCELLATIONS ON U. S. Airmail stamps, on or off cover. Don't bother to submit cachet covers, special flights, etc. unless the actual cancellation is unusual. Price each item; no exchange. F. W. Loso, 221 Lincoln Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. 69

WANTED: CORNTON, IRA, CHIPPENHOCK, KILLINGTON, COLD River, Branch, Fowler, Pittsford Quarry, Black River, Billymede, Finneysville, and 150 other Vermont Towns. What have you? Bert A. Brehmer, Rutland, Vt. 67

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

ARTHUR W. DEAS, 445 GRAMATAN AVE., MT. VERNON, N.Y. wants "slogan" cancellation on entire covers. Send on approval with net price. 67

1898 POSTMARKS, ALL DIFFERENT CITIES, SOME HAND cancelled, 25 for 25c postpaid. Price lists of other stamps for a stamp. C. X. Durso, 25 Mulberry St., New York, N. Y. 67

I WISH TO RECEIVE ON APPROVAL ANY ATTRACTIVE U. S. A. covers, especially 1847-1851-1869--covers, Western Express Frank imprints used before 1862, handstamped Express covers, early California stamped or stampless covers, Overland and Pony Express covers, Pictorial Stage Coach covers, via Nicaragua, Via Panama; California pictorial letter sheets; British Columbia and Vancouver Island covers, including Barnard's Cariboo, Dietz & Nelson Express, Wells Fargo Covers used in Br. Col.-Vancouver. I am a ready buyer of fine material and will pay fair prices. James S. Hardy, P.O. Box 206, Glencoe, Ill. 67

COLLECTOR WANTS TO BUY UNITED STATES LOCALS ON covers. Also: any fine items in United States Covers, general issues of the 19th Century. Especially want 1847 issue and 1851--covers only; Western Express and Pony Express; with any broadsides and advertisements. If you will write and tell me of any fine item you may have to sell, I'll answer at once. I am not interested in anything in poor condition so do not send. You'll find me a ready buyer of good material at fair prices. Address: Edward S. Knapp, 300 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. The items mentioned are only a part of what I want--any attractive item is apt to be wanted; so write and tell me what you have. 69

I HAVE SEVERAL THOUSAND ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISING covers 1890--1900 period. Many interesting subjects. 5 to 10c each. These covers are becoming popular and can still be collected at little expense. E. N. Sampson, 420 Allyndale Drive, Stratford, Conn. 68

SCARCE POSTAL MARKINGS OF ALL KINDS USUALLY included in my Sale Catalog of items straight from the attic. Send your name for my mailing list. Vernon Baker, 444-PM, Elyria, Ohio. 68

UNITED STATES POSTMARKS. TOWNS, HAND CANCELS, stations, meters, slogans, station cancellation machine numbers, etc. Cut 2 x 4. Postpaid in U. S. A. 500 only \$1.00 cash. W. H. Dickinson, Deck D, 2515 "H" St., Omaha, Nebraska. 67

COVERS FROM MAINE--WE RECENTLY ACQUIRED OVER 1,000 covers old and new from Maine including unusual towns, corner cards, etc., 1850 to 1900. No bargains but scarce items at a decent price. If you really want Maine covers write us. Nassau Stamp Company, 68 Nassau St., New York, N.Y. 68

STAMPLESS
COVERS

15 cents a copy: \$1.50 a year.

Official Organ of the West Essex Philatelic Society, Inc.

Tracings by Jack Owen unless otherwise stated

STAMPLESS
COVERS

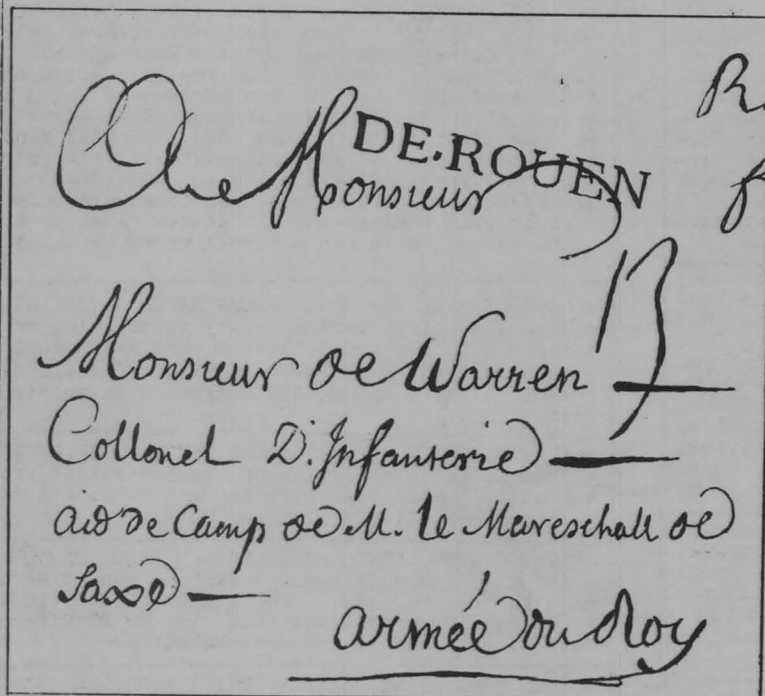
PAID

1845
Both red
George
L.
Fulton's1831 Blue
Frank Bingham's
Reprinted from
P.M.No. 19Havre de Grace
Maryland
1821 Black
Walter D.
Bush Jr.'sRed Year not
stated.
P.L.D.Rankin's
traced by him1847 Black. Edward S.Knapp's
Reprinted from P.M.No.19

N.YORK.Dec 25

1793 Black
Edward S.
Knapp'sBoth red
Year not known
Fred Klingenstein's

PAID 10

All three blue
Year not stated
Willard C.Thomas's
traced by him1846 Black
Ms.rate
V.E.Baker's1835 Black
red ms.numeral
in date
Willard C.Thomas's
traced by himFRANCE -- PRE-REVOLUTIONARY STAMPLESS COVER
Rouen, June 27 1747.

Town mark in red.

A.J.H.Richardson's; his tracing.

From one Jacobite exile from England, written
to another serving in the army of Marshal Saxe
during the War of the Spanish Succession.THE
UNITED STATES
SLOGAN
POSTMARK
CATALOG

First Edition, December 1936

By Donald W. Tucker

35 cents

post free

S. G. RICH
Verona New Jersey

Published
at
VERONA
New Jersey

POSTAL MARKINGS

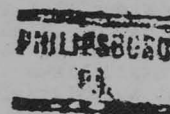
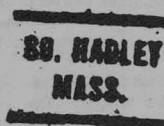
15 CENTS
A COPY
\$ 1 . 50
A YEAR

Whole No. 68

FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Vol. 6, No. 9

Final Group of HALE HANDSTAMPS



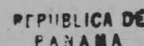
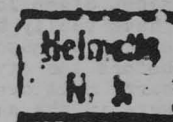
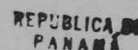
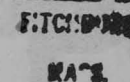
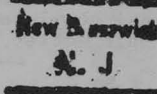
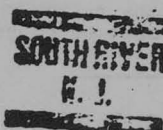
We bring to a conclusion with this instalment of unretouched pictures, the showing of the remarkable series of counterfeit postal markings of all sorts, produced by the late William Hale. The handstamps that Hale used have been destroyed but their products are still circulating among collectors.

Frank L. Coes, who secured for this magazine this Hale series, makes the comment that quite probably the counterfeit material produced by Hale included many other items.

Let it be noted that Hale did not limit his efforts to producing expensive "old" covers or "rare" stamps by virtue of cancellation, off cover. He went in also for producing bogus precancels, as the imprints show. Several of the red and colored fakes of precancels on the 2c Black Harding are attributed to him.

The material shown here and in the previous portions of this series is not guaranteed to be exactly actual size. The sheet of imprints of the Hale handstamps was not available, but only a reduced size photograph. The photograph was apparently half diameter, and when it was enlarged to twice its size, the measurements were correct in most instances. In a few cases, comparisons with material in collections indicates that what we show here is about 1/20th larger, in each dimension.

Perhaps this means that genuine items and not the Hale fakes were used for comparison!



The story of the Hale material -- what it was and how made; what happened to it and to Hale, etc., will be found in Postal Markings, December 1936, pages 73 and 77. The illustrations are shown on the front covers of the December and January numbers.

POSTAL MARKINGS

Published by STEPHEN G. RICH.
P. O. Box B, Verona, New Jersey
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Single copies, 15c each.
Advertising, \$1.00 per column inch.
Undisplayed adlets, 1 cent a word; minimum
per adlet and per insertion, 30 cents.

Text and advertising forms close on the 10th
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Staff artist: Jack Owen
Compositor: J. F. Dox

Send all mss. and all illustrations to S.G. Rich,
Verona, N.J. and all departmental material
to the department editors, care of the pub-
lisher or at their own addresses.

Official Organ of the West Essex Philatelic Society, Inc.

POSTMARK STYLE SYSTEM

The development of the Postmark Style System, as outlined in articles in this magazine for the last few months, continues steadily. It is now at the stage at which Mr. Randall, who is doing the development, is definitely faced with certain practical problems on which a consensus of opinion is desired.

The question whether to use one letter, such as S, always and universally, to indicate a style designation, is open to consideration at this stage. There appears to be some possible convenience in the use of two or three letters, such as R for a rate mark, to avoid running into very high numbers. The question is even raised whether a letter preceding the style or type number, to identify it as such a number, is needed. Opinions are welcomed; but let it be known that the editor is strongly in favor of the use of a letter to identify style numbers and the use of a letter for all style numbers. He still likes the idea of having it understood that a designation such as S-2105 of course indicates a postmark style and nothing else.

Practical considerations rather than theory or logical completeness must of course finally decide this matter.



C ?
A
M
E
L ?
M ?
A
I
L ?
HAVE YOU
ANY
FACTS
CLIFFORD?

J. W. Clifford, presenting "Stampities" in the American Stamp Journal, January 1937, says: "Camels have really been used in the United States as a means of transporting mail. For about five years, before the civil war, California used camels to carry mail over desert lands. Seventy-two camels were in the service of carrying fast mail. It was called the "Lightning Dromedary Express."

Collectors who have spent considerable time in research have not been able to discover any facts indicating the U.S.P.O. Department used Camels as Mail Carriers. Camels were used for army service.

--H.M.K.

Your classified adlet at 30 cents minimum and 1 cent a word above 30 words, in Postal Markings, reaches the real buyers of postmarks and covers.

CATALOG REVIEW

SCOTT UNITED STATES



Catalogue of United States Stamps, Specialized, 1937. Edited by Hugh M. Clark. 314 pp. New York, Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd., January 1937.

"Constantly improved but no annual models", the Dodge Brothers' old watchword, might properly apply to the U.S. Catalog since it took its present form. Altho many prices are readjusted with each edition, and section by section is reworked as to descriptions, accessory information, etc., the effect is rather that of a steady broadening of an originally good work. Each successive edition makes the impression of an improved form, rather than one making the former book wholly obsolete.

What naturally pleases most is the steady widening of the scope covered. We who like covers and cancellations note the appearance of a section on the handstamped covers of the private mail companies, and a judicious growth at many points in the body of the catalog of the listings of cancellations.

In the 19th Century Postage, the correcting of the designations of the 1861 stamp is a welcome improvement, typical of the details which have been cared for. The removal of excessively small type at many points is another welcome change.

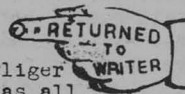
Of course, details can be found fault with; even your reviewer would quarrel with some pricings in the field of telegraph stamps. But these are minor faults. When we find that the envelopes are rearranged more conveniently, the Aguinaldo stamps included under the Philippines, etc., we are apt to say, disregarding any minor flaws: "Here is a book that very accurately brings together in convenient form a wonderful amount of very desirable philatelic information and that is keeping up with the widening scope of the stamp hobby."

--S.G.R.

Postscript: I still wonder why Scott sticks to the British and French spelling of "catalog" --- long obsolescent and already a sign of a futile classicism when used by an American publisher.

--- S.G.R.

A 3c green cover of Heyliger de Windt's has all these on it in black. The return mark was applied at Boston, Mass.



EACH WEEK IN

STAMPS

The Weekly Magazine of Philately

A DEPARTMENT
ON POSTAL MARKINGS
By HARRY H. KONWISER

And articles on every aspect
of philately as well.
36 pages each week.
\$1.00 per year (52 numbers)
Single copies 10c

H. L. LINDQUIST

Publisher

2 West 46th St.

New York, N. Y.

WE'RE TELLING YOU

Stampless Cover Catalog

ADDENDA. PRICE CHANGES, ETC.

Please report new items and changes to the Catalog Editor

Harry M. Konwiser

181 Claremont Ave., New York, N.Y.

WISCONSIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 87, JANUARY NUMBER

Abbreviations: (B)-boxed; (C)-Circle or circled; (DC)-Double Circle; (CI)-Circle with inner circle; (D)-Dated Postmark; (F)-Fancy; (L)-Large; (O)-Oval; (Oct)-Octagonal; (S)-Small; (SL)-Straight-Line; (Var)-Various; (Ms)-Manuscript.

CIRCLE TYPE POSTMARKS

Town Mark Reads	Date	Size	Rate	Color	Price
GENEVA. W.T.	1841	30	25Ms	Black	2.50
MILWAUKEE Wis.	1847-48	30	10(C)	Blue	.60
MILWAUKEE Wis.	1847-48	29	5(C);10(C)	Blue	.60
MILWAUKEE Wis.	1848	29	10(C)	Blue	1.00
			& PAID		
MILWAUKEE Wis.	1855	32	PAID 3	Black	1.00
			CENTS (C)		
MILWAUKEE Wis.	----	29	34(Ms)	Blue	1.50
			Foreign		
MILWAUKIE Wn. T.	1838-43	30	Ms	Red;Black	2.00
MILWAUKIE Wis.	1850-51	35	5;10	Blue	.50
MILWAUKIE Wis.	1851-52	35	PAID 3	Blue,Black	1.00
			CENTS (C)		
(Milwaukee rate handstamps also include 2, 20, V and X)					
MINERAL POINT Wis.T.	1838-39	31	Ms	Red	3.00
MINERAL POINT Wn.T.	1839	30½	Ms	Red	5.00
MINERAL POINT WIS.T.	1842	30	PAID 6	Black	3.50
MINERAL POINT WIS.T.	1841-47	30	PAID	Red	2.50
MINERAL POINT WIS.T.	1851-52	30	PAID	Blue	2.00
MINERAL POINT WIS.	----	30	PAID 3	Black	.60
MUKWONAGO Wis.	----	---	10	Red	1.00
MUKWONAGO WIS.	1847	30	10(MS)	Black	1.00
MUKWONAGO Wis.	1852	30	PAID 3(Ms)	Red	.50
NEENAH WIS.	1852	29	PAID 3(C)	Black	1.00
NEW-CLARUS Wis. (CI-D)	Jan 12 1855	30-17	PAID 3 Cts	Black	2.00
(Full date in Ms. in center of townmark)					
OMRO WISN.	----	30	PAID 3(C)	Black	2.00
OMRO WISN.	----	30	PAID & Black		5.00
			PAID 3(C)		
(PAID 3 (C) repeated 4 times for 12c rate)					
OSHKOSH Wis.	----	33	5(F)	Black	.70
OSHKOSH Wis.	----	30	PAID 3(C)	Black	.50
OSAUKEE Wis.	1850	34	5(L)	Red	.75
PARDEEVILLE WIS.	----	28	PAID 3(C)	Red	.75
PLATTEVILLE Wisc.	1850	30	5;10	Red;Black	1.00
PORTAGE CITY Wis.	1853	31	PAID 3(C)	Black	.50
PORTAGE CITY WIS.	1854	31	5(C)	Black	.60
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN Wis.	1840	30	PAID	Red	1.25
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN Wis.	1841-45	30	Var	Red	.50
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN Wis.	1847	29½	10	Black	.40
PRAIRIE DU SAC Wis.	1851	34	5	Greenish	.75
PRAIRIE DU SAC Wis.	1855	34	Ms	Black	.50
PRAIRIE LA CROSSE Wis.	----	32	PAID 3(C)	Blue	1.00
PRESGOTT	----	37	15(Ms)	Black	1.50
RACINE Wis.T.	1842	30	Ms	Black	2.50
RACINE WIS.T.	1842-44	30	Ms	Black	2.00
RACINE WIS.T.	1844	30	FREE	Black	3.50
RACINE Wn.T.	1845	30	10(C)	Black	2.50
RACINE WIS.T.	1846	30	10(C)	Black	2.00
RACINE WIS.T.	1846-48	30	5(Oct.B.)	Black;Blue	2.00
RACINE WIS.T.	1848	30	PAID & Red; Black		2.00
			10 (C)		
RACINE Wis.	1850	34	5	Red	.50
ROCHE-A-WIS. (DC)	----	33½-30½	3 Cts	Black	1.50
			(Ms)		
ROCHESTER Wis.	----	30, 36(Ms)	Green		1.50
Rock Prairie, Wis. (Ms)	1850	---	Ms	Black	.50
SHEBOYGAN W.T. (Ms)	1848-51	Var	Var	Blue;Black	3.00
SHEBOYGAN Wis.	1852	34	PAID 3(C)	Blue	1.00
SHEBOYGAN FALLS WIS.	1851	33	PAID	Blue	1.00

SOUTHPORT Wis.T.	1842-44	30	Ms	Black	2.00
SOUTHPORT Wis.T.	----	---	25(Ms)	Red	2.00
SOUTHPORT Wis.T.	1842-46	Var	Var	Black	2.50
SOUTHPORT Wis.	1845-46	Var	Var	Black	1.50
SOUTHPORT Wis.	1845	29½	PAID 10	Black	1.00
SOUTHPORT Wis.T.	1846	30	Ms	Blue	1.00
SOUTHPORT Wis.T.	1846-48	30	10(Oct.B.)	Black	1.50
SOUTHPORT Wis.T.	1847-49	30	PAID 10	Black	1.50
			(Oct.B.)		
SOUTHPORT Wis.T.	1848-49	29½	Var	Black	1.25
STEVENS POINT WIS.	----	34	PAID 3(C)	Black	.75
STEVENS POINT WIS.	1857	34	FREE	Red;Black	2.00
Shullsburg W.T. (Ms)	1849	---	Ms	Black	1.00
TROY Wis.	1851	27	5(C)	Red	1.00
STATE LINE WIS.	ca.1860	25½	PAID	Black	.40
			3(Ms)		
TWO RIVERS WIS.	----	28	PAID 3(C)	Black	1.00
TWO RIVERS WIS.	----	29	PAID 3	Black	.80
WATERTOWN Wisc.	1849	30	PAID & X	Red	1.00
WATERTOWN Wisc.	1850	30	V	Red	1.00
WATERTOWN Wisc.	1852	30	PAID	Blue	.75
WATERTOWN Wisc.	1852	30	PAID 3	Blue	.75
WAUKESHA W.T.	1847-49	32	Ms	Black	3.00
WAUKESHA W.T.	1847-51	32	Var	Red;Blue	2.50
WAUKESHA W.T.	1850	32	5;10	Red	2.50
WAUPUN W.T. (DC)	1847	32-31	10	Black	3.00
WAUPUN W.T.	1848	33	Ms	Black	2.50
WHITEWATER WIS.	1847	30	Ms	Red	1.00

All readers are invited to report all Straight Line Postmarks, and Oval Town Markings, as also unusual rate marks or transit marks, to Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y.

STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG NOTE TO STATE EDITORS

Please report all additions to the 1936 Catalogue at your earliest convenience, as copy is now being prepared for the big 1937 Edition which will probably appear this summer or fall. Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York, N.Y.



S/S - SAN JUAN
116934
NEW YORK
AND
PUERTO RICO

H.J. Mussen shows us a cover to New York with the earliest date known for this slogan, and with the blue ship mark and blue San Juan cancelling the stamp (probably struck over the slogan) on the front also. Bilingual slogan!

EXHIBITION, COMMEMORATIVE, MILITARY, NAVAL and AVIATION POSTMARKS

Bought and Sold

If selling, please send full details or samples for immediate decision. If buying, tell me your speciality and ask for free "Blue List".

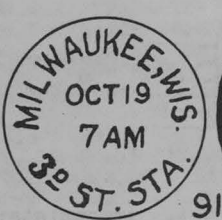
FRANCIS J. FIELD, LTD.
SUTTON COLDFIELD - ENGLAND

HARD-TO-GET BACK NUMBERS
of POSTAL MARKINGS -- now available
at 50 cents each:
No.19, June 1932
No.20, July-August 1932
No.23, May 1933
Any two for 75 cents; all three \$1.00
S.G.RICH VERONA, NEW JERSEY

IS YOUR FILE
Complete?

WISCONSIN POSTMARKS

Drawn from their covers by various authors



Black, on postcard PC9. A very clear typical station mark of the period.
--Paul H. Segnitz

1883 blue; also black same year. Target killer. On postcard PC7. One of those rubber handstamps with county name.
--Fred Lightfoot

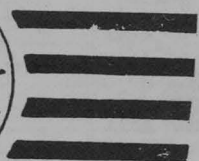
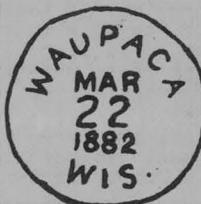


Magenta, on envelope no. 2512, Killer vanguard but looks like target or the P O D monogram. Date on town mark is clearly a changeable-band dater mechanism.
--Paul H. Segnitz



Black
On pair 207
killer struck
twice.

--George T. Turner



SHOWN BY REQUEST -- One of our readers was quite vexed that this scarce postmark was spoken of as a "cachet" in the Air Post Journal last August. We reprint the illustration from that magazine with the remark that as the special postmark used for actual cancellation of stamps it certainly can well rank as a choice item. Were there any other Aeroplane Stations?

I CAN SUPPLY
MANY INTERESTING
EXHIBITION, EXPOSITION,
OLD and ODD
POSTMARKS on COVERS.
as well as SLOGANS

My business--Hunting for the UNUSUAL
in covers. What do you like? Stampless to
1937.

DONALD W. TUCKER

79 Grant St., Lexington, Mass.

FROM THE WARS

HOSTILE COUNTRIES' CENSOR.
SALISBURY HOUSE, LONDON.

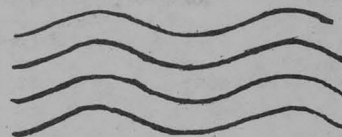
World
War

Used on letters from prisoners of war in Colonial camps, passing thru this special office.
--F.J. Carter, in The Philatelic Adviser

ARMY P.O. 3

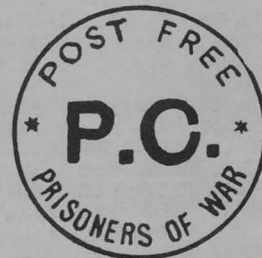
A

29 JAN 16

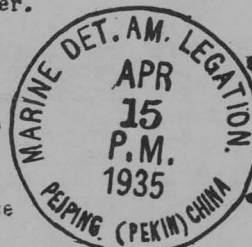


Canadian Army in the World War. Black postmark, red censor mark. Both on one of the usual stampless soldier's letters, from Flanders to Canada.
--H.J. Mussen.

Used in Great Britain on prisoner of war letters in earlier part of World War. Also found on field covers probably applied during transit thru London.
--F.J. Carter
in The Philatelic Adviser.



Our own marines on guard at the legation during the civil war in China had their own postmark.
--On mail to the P.M. Office



Unusual and attractive machine postmark.
--A.J.H. Richardson.



WANTED
FOR CASH

PRE-STAMP AND
OTHER
COVERS WITH

CROWNED CIRCLES

OF ANY COUNTRY

ROBSON LOWE, LTD.
96 REGENT ST., LONDON
ENGLAND

U.S. SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG

ADDENDA. PRICE CHANGES, ETC.

Please report new items and changes to the Catalog Editor

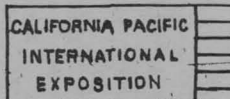
Donald W. Tucker, 79 Grant St., Lexington, Mass.

MINOR VARIETIES

In a Catalog of this type, it is impossible to go into the listing of the many varieties that may be found in almost any one slogan. There is a great variation in the sizes of the slogan box, the arrangement of the type set, the various machine die numbers and even the various colors or shades of ink used. Different machines, even though of the same manufacture, vary; and it is an interesting sideline to take any one slogan and go into the minor varieties as some are already doing.

NEW LISTINGS

- 151 This new Slogan with Monoplane is being reported used by new cities almost daily and will probably replace 150 in practically all cities. International T and Universal O
- 415 CALIFORNIA San Diego 1935 Universal O .10
PACIFIC IN- Cal.
TERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.



- 1310 INTERNATIONAL- San An- 1901 American W 1.50
FAIR-OCT. 19- tonio,
30 1901 Texas.



Illustration by W.H. Grandy.

- 1955 Add various cities. Universal O
2335 Add various cities 1926-36.

- 3228 WORLD'S PANAMA- San Jose 1913 American N .50
MA PACIFIC EX- Cal.
POSITION IN
SAN FRANCISCO
1915 STATION A.

- 3229 WORLD'S PANAMA- Berkeley, 1912 American N .50
MA PACIFIC EX- Cal.
POSITION IN
SAN FRANCISCO
1915 WEST BERKE-
LEY STATION.

USED IN PHILIPPINES--

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS
AND HELP RECONSTRUCTION

NATIONAL BOOK WEEK Manila, 1934 Universal O
JUNE 18-24 P.I.
READ GOOD BOOKS.

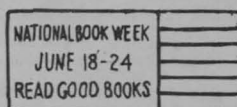


Illustration by Howard J. Young

RED CROSS ROLL
CALL JOIN

Manila, 1934 Universal O
P.I.

TENTH FAR EASTERN
CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES
MANILA MAY 12-19, 1934 Manila, 1934 Universal O
P.I.



Illustration by Ben L. Cash

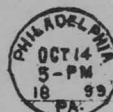
CHANGES

STYLE CHART

Illustration of American R was incomplete: state name at bottom between halves of the year date was omitted. Here is a complete picture of this style.



An illustration of Barry X type was inserted as American WX. The illustration shown here is an actual American WX and will replace the other in the next edition of the catalog.



- 180 Want to see any of these. Please advise editor of you have this one.
- 434 Price should be \$1.00.
- 705 Some doubt as to whether this is a machine or hand cancellation. Can anyone help us out?
- 1810 Used by all the large cities.
- 2334 Used by many cities. 1930-36.
- 3050 Machine - Universal O
- 5280 One illustrated used 1924 to 1934. New canceller made in 1934 and still being used: has three bars instead of 4, and other minor variations.

These new listings and changes are compiled thru the assistance of those listed last month plus Ben L. Cash, Will A. Foster, Donald P. Fuller, Winfred M. Grandy, A. C. Leonard, R. P. Patterson, and others.

IS YOUR FILE OF POSTAL MARKINGS

Complete?

No. 19 - June 1932

No. 20 - July-Aug. 1932

have been reprinted

Either one, 50c.
Both for 75c.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, new or renewal,
with the two reprints, \$2.00.

S. G. RICH
VERONA, NEW JERSEY



E. TO ST. M. P. & E. R. R.

Fred Lightfoot and A. G. Hall both supplied identifications of this mark, which was shown in P.M. early in 1936. It is "Erie to St. Mary's" on the Philadelphia & Erie R.R.

WE CORRECT AN ERROR — FORT LEAVENWORTH

In P.M. No. 66, December 1936, we stated that this fort "was in Kansas until 1854". Of course it should have read "was in the Indian Country up to 1854 but was postally considered as in Missouri tho across the river from it." So whether this postmark is territorial or not --- is a hair --- splitting question. Major C. E. Brenn is responsible for our making this correction.

MODERN POSTMARKS

E. C. Kressig reports MISSENT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IND. on a letter sent from Boston, Sept. 19, 1936.

Mrs. Margaret J. Roselle reports PORCUPINE ALASKA, dated Oct. 29, 1909, which old handstamp was placed on a current post card for her by the present postmaster who found the old handstamp while investigating an old mine office.

James J. Jelley reports "Cleveland, O. Sep. 28 1836" in circle as postmark, used in 1936---a i error.

Black, with vague killer, on a 3c green cover owned by L. B. Spence. Compare the one of similar but not identical shape, Wendover Neefus's, in P.M.No. 29 (Nov.1933) p.216.

SCOTT'S
U. S. CATALOGUE

IF you want the latest authoritative information on U. S. Postage Stamps, get

The U. S. CATALOGUE
Specialized, 1937

\$3.00
Plus Postage

NOW

Scott's U. S. Catalogue for 1937 is now on sale. In it you will find more exact and more detailed information about the postal issues of the United States than have ever before appeared in one volume. Values have been revised in accordance with the present market. If you collect U. S. Stamps, this Catalogue is a necessity.

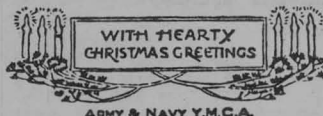
SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY, LTD.
1 WEST 47th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.



1937 EDITION

NAVAL CANCELS
WITH A STORY

By John J. Haag



ARMY & NAVY Y.M.C.A.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Colonel,
U. S. Marine Corps.JOHN J. HAAG,
877 LEONARD ST.,
BROOKLYN,
NEW YORK.

653

The most interesting Christmas message received by me this year came in the envelope illustrated. It came from J. N. Lawrence, Regimental Hospital, Fourth Marines, M.C.E.F., Shanghai China.

In place of the stamp is the three line rubber handstamp, the facsimile signature of the Colonel, all superimposed on the Chinese dragon and idol.

Mr. Lawrence explains this cover as follows: "This cancellation was made necessary on account of our post office running out of stamps during the holiday rush and the strike holding up the new supply."

Thus the strike was the means of us naval collectors obtaining a very unique franked cover from a sea-going soldier.

Although marked "Collect on Delivery" no fee was collected.

IOWA ITEMS

Dr. H. K. Thompson has shown us a DUBUQUE W. T. old style 30 mm postmark, in black, on what appears to be a piece of a stampless cover---no evidence of year but it is the old Bodoni lettering usual in the postmarks of 1835-55. The W.T. is of course Wisconsin Territory, and as Dubuque was settled in 1836 and Iowa Territory set off in 1838, this item is well dated on its face.

E. R. Kildow reports a 25 mm. circle with Gothic letters reading COUNCIL BLUFFS IOAY, without date, on envelope 2547 (1c 1887). Rather a late use of an old handstamp, which we believe has been mentioned in earlier use in this magazine some time in 1933 or 1934.

If you have covers to sell, the adlets in this magazine reach the real buyers.

The Philatelic Adviser.

SHOULD BE READ BY ALL SUBSCRIBERS FOR

POSTAL MARKINGS

THE "P.A." DEALS WITH BRITISH AND GENERAL
POSTMARK HISTORYThose interested in Pre-Stamp Covers, Ship Letters,
Railway Postmarks, Prisoner of War Marks, Etc.,
Will find the "P.A." original & indispensable.Issued four times yearly at the nominal subscription
of 3ac
Sample copy on requestR. C. ALCOCK, LTD., 11 REGENT ST., CHELTENHAM,
ENGLAND

(UNIVERSALLY KNOWN FOR THE UNUSUAL)

TERRITORIAL DATA

By H. T. Darlington

MINNESOTA -- Story in P.M.No.31,Jan.1934

CONTINUATION.

All black if not noted. Traced by J.Owen



3c '57 cover



1857. 3c '51 cover



3c '57 cover Incorrectly shown, P.M.No.40



3c '51 cover



3c 1853 envelope
Reprinted from P.M.No.40



3c '57 cover



3c '57 cover

PAID

Killer
ticking stamp

(To be continued)

MAKE A SHOWING
WHEN

YOU SHOW STAMPS

Your Album Pages should be Dressed up
with Autograph Letters of Presidents,
Postmasters-General, Cabinet Officers,
etc. Available at low prices -- ask
for Price List. (I buy good U.S.Covers)

HARRY M. KONWISER
181 CLAREMONT AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

R. P. O. MARKS FROM VARIOUS LANDS

Traced from his own covers
by R.S.CLOVER



Latvia



Bavaria
Before 1855
On stamp no.2



United Kingdom



Norway



Sweden

Denmark 1867
On stamp
No. 13
West Zealand
Railway



Italy



These two used together
France



France



1931 Blue
G.M.Burr

CLERK MARKS

Used as
backstamps.



Magenta
A.L.Randall

The 18th Edition Bureau Print Catalog

To be Published About
March 1, 1937

75 Cents, Post Free

All Dealers, and all Sales Departments

Watch For the Many Price Changes

PUBLISHED BY

STEPHEN G. RICH

VERONA

NEW JERSEY

PUBLISHED AT VERONA, NEW JERSEY

"AS DE OLD SLOGAN SAYS"

Without excuses to Amos & Andy



VISITEZ AVIGNON
CITÉ DES PAPES
CENTRE DE TOURISME

-- H.J. Mussen

Deine Stimme
dem
Führer!

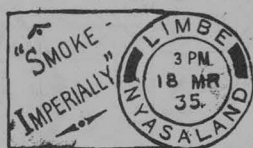


-- H.W. Labaschin

Olympische Winterspiele
6-16.2.1936

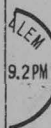


-- Milton W. Schloss



Handstamp:

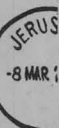
-- H.J. Mussen



1777
החגיגות
המלכותיות
המלכותיות
המלכותיות
1929



VISIT
THE PALESTINE
& NEAR EAST
EXHIBITION
TEL AVIV APRIL 1929



-- H.J. Mussen



CHIEDETE
AGLI UFFICI POSTAL
LAGUIDA PRATICA SUL
SERVIZIO DEI GONTICORRENT

-- Harry Gattle



--From De Philatelist

YOUR FILE
of

POSTAL MARKINGS

will be more useful when it is more nearly complete.

Any 12 back numbers From 1935 and 1936
\$1.50 (same price as subscription)
Single back numbers, 15 cents each.

Earlier back numbers vary in price. Many of them are out of print. Scarce ones 25c to 50c

To avoid difficulty, ALL business is done on the cash-with-order basis on back numbers.

S. G. RICH
VERONA, NEW JERSEY



15c Bank Note
No. 163



Groteskimo upside down. Backstamp.



Strip of 2c 1883

BRITISH LIKE MARKINGS

Reports of the Postal History Auctions, held at London, Dec. 5 and 12th last, state a 1760 NEW YORK (in 2 lines) sold for £4/12/- and one cover with NEW YORK (in 2 lines) and PHILA DELPHIA (in 2 lines) plus IND AND PACT. POSTAGE hand-stamped, sold for £9/19/6-

The British folks have been "going strong" on pre-stamp covers and reports of the Postal History Society meetings indicate postmarks and postal history are receiving recognition from many well-known British philatelists.

POST MARK OR RATE MARK

Have you an opinion on a "postmark" as against a "rate mark"?

Is there a difference?

Is it a fact "post mark" or "rate mark" is a question of definition?

Is it agreed the "RR" and "RPO" markings are indicative of a route? And these ARE applied (or were) by traveling agents or clerks and are to be considered a postmark of a post office?

No one dare deny "RPO" is "Railway Post Office"

It is generally admitted SHIP, STEAM, STEAMBOAT and STEAMSHIP markings were not applied at post offices. Or do you say it wasn't so?

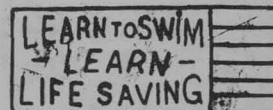
Anyway, have you an opinion as to when the word "Railroad" (in full or abbreviated, with or without a railroad name) is a Route Mark and when it might be called a Postmark?

Come on--you, postmark philatelists. This "debate" is open to one and all.

What is your opinion?

CANADIAN SLOGANS

By Howard J. Young



THEY WERE OUT OF PRINT:

No. 19 (June 1932)

No. 20 (July-August 1932)

of POSTAL MARKINGS.

They have been reprinted. Either one, 50 cents. The two for 75 cents. The two and a subscription for a year, \$2.00.

STEPHEN G. RICH, P.O. Box B, VERONA, NEW JERSEY

ORANGE FREE STATE

The first country to bear the title "Free State" and the one after which the Irish Free State was named. Republic, 1854 to 1900; now a province of the free kingdom, Union of South Africa. These postmarks are all from the period of the republic.

The language of the O.F.S. was Dutch.



Earliest type
Black. No killer



Grid killer
as used 1868 to about
1895. Various colors.
Numbers 1 to 29.



Black. No killer.
This one 1891 but
known back to 1880.



Early type
with short date
Black. No killer.



Blue, purple; 1884 and
1885 rubber handstamps.
No killer.



Purple 1886; red 1888,
with grid killer
numeral 1.



Both purple: used together
Other letters in grids exist; not all for registry.



"Squared Octagon."
Black. No killer.



"Squared Circle."
Black. No killer

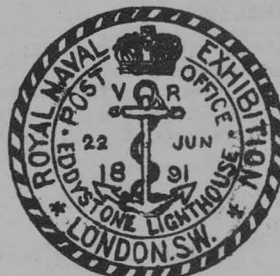


Typical later
postmark.

Black.
No killer.

All traced
from S.G.R.'s
collection
by J.Owen.

EXHIBITIONS & CONVENTIONS OF ALL SORTS -- HELD IN VARIOUS LANDS



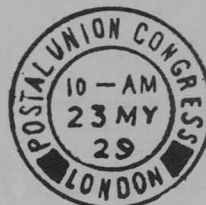
1891
-- M. Hertzberg.



Australia 1936.
-- Australian
Stamp Monthly.



--The New York Sun



--M. Hertzberg



Canada
- M. Hertzberg



Flower Show at Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
-- De Philatelist.

A man from Natal was formerly spoken of as a "Banana" in the slang of South Africa. We just wonder if this office in the Belgian Congo got its name by being a Natal man's store --or from the fruit or how.



YES-

I BUY FINE U. S. COVERS
of all kinds

EZRA D. COLE
NYACK, N.Y.

WEST ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Inc.

The Official Organ Column—Notices and Announcements

Reporting The Meetings.

If members want the meetings reported in this column, it might be well to indicate so. The reporting is not a task but the pressure for space in Postal Markings is so great at present that unless a fair number want these reports, it will be desirable to omit them.

Alex

Alex--the Atlantic City Stamp Show--coming in late April this year--will call for a Club Exhibit by the West Essex. We won the N.J.P.F. section cup last year; as donors of the cup for that section this year, we show in the National Federation Section.

Brainerd Kremer is in charge of getting together the Club Exhibit. Remember: 18 pages from 18 members will be the best possible exhibit and may win us the National Federation Cup. 18 well-written pages--good stamps well written up, are what we want. And choose your least usual collection to take the page from--whether you think it is junk or not.

Coming Meetings

Tuesday, Feb. 23: (probably you won't have the magazine by then). Howard Young, showing Canada--mostly cancellations. Probably an additional Canada exhibit will be there also.

Tuesday, March 9: Fred Klingenstein, showing Dom Pedro Head issues of Brazil. Yes: Fred has interesting stuff here, enough of it to be really worth looking at; and they ARE fine stamps.

Tuesday? March 23: A United States 19th Century exhibit, probably by two members of our club. If the expected exhibitors fail us we have a pinch-hitter among our members, with U. S. 19th Century just the same.

Remember--Visitors Welcomed. Meeting Place, Library Room, Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Sts., Montclair, N. J.; 8 p.m.

S.G. Rich
President

Fred Klingenstein
Secretary
107 Davis Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LAKE STEAMER POSTMARK IN ITALY

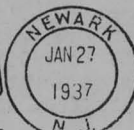
Milton Schloss has shown us a postmark reading "Servizio Postale sul Lago di Garda," used in 1900 by the Italian postal service--usual double circle "Swiss style" of that period. Isn't this one of the earliest lake steamboat marks from anywhere outside the U.S.?

UNITED STATES SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG

By DONALD W. TUCKER
35 cents

STEPHEN G. RICH
Verona New Jersey

METERS WITH SLOGANS OR ADS



-- Robert B. King

76TH
ANNIVERSARY
1860-1936



Used by Conklin Brass & Copper Co.

-- Wm. J. Michels



-- H.C. Lawser



-- D.A. Grant

ADLETS

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WORLD WAR (A.E.F.) SOLDIER ENVELOPES. NICE CENSOR markings, etc. Lot of seven for a dollar bill. Only 10 lots--better hurry. Safarid, 7147 Manse St., Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y. 68

PUBLICATIONS

NUMBER 19 (JUNE 1932) AND NUMBER 20 (JULY-AUGUST 1932) of Postal Markings, long out of print, have been reprinted--exact photo-lithographed replicas of original. Either one alone 50 cents; the two for 75 cents; the two and a year subscription for Postal Markings, \$2.00. S. G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey. 68

SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG, FOR U.S. AND POSSESSIONS, 44 pages; 35 cents post free. Compiled by Donald W. Tucker; published by S.G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey. (It is a priced catalog). 68

UNITED STATES STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG, 200 PAGES, illustrations, prices 6,000 covers. The only guide for dealer and collector. Post paid \$1.25. Send 2c or 3c stamps. Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y. gtc.

LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED WITH EVERY OVERPRINT FROM every town, with spiral binding, the 18th Edition Bureau Print Catalog, to appear March 1, 1937, will be the biggest 75 cents' worth of stamp catalog value ever sold. Don't miss this accurate listing of the only postal markings that are put on stamps while they are being made. From your dealer or S. G. Rich, publisher, Verona, N.J. 68

GENERAL CATALOG OF U. S. POSTMARKS: ALL CLASSES and periods covered 112 pages, 900 illustrations. Price One Dollar. Delf Norona, Moundsville, W. Va. gtc.

ADLETS

ONE CENT A WORD
MINIMUM CHARGE, 30 CENTS
for EACH adlet each time, except on contract.
Cash with order only. No display.
Forms close on the 10th of month
of publication.

STAMPLESS COVERS WANTED

WANTED U. S. STAMPLESS OR PRE-STAMP COVERS IN large and small lots. Park Ridge Stamp Company, Park Ridge, Illinois. 68

WANTED: STAMPLESS COVERS OR FOLDED LETTERS WRIT-ten in 1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820, showing the St. Louis (Missouri) straight line post mark; also letters written in 1821-22-23-24-26-29-30-31-32 and 1844, showing the St. Louis, Mo. circular post mark. When sending, price each item separately. Reference: Postal Markings. C. Corwith Wagner, 1109 Telephone Building, St. Louis, Mo. etc.

WANTED--STAMPLESS COVERS: CINCINNATI AND NEW York of 1840's and 1850's. Early California? Oregon, and Texas and Foreign rates, Stanley B. Ashbrook, Fort Mitchell, Covington, Ky. 75

WANTED--ILLINOIS STAMPLESS COVERS. ALSO A N Y Chicago covers prior to 1870 with stamps on. Reference, Publisher Postal Markings. William R. Stewart, 9 S. Clinton, Chicago, Ill. 79

I CAN USE NATAL STAMPLESS COVERS, FROM THE PERIOD before stamps. Price each item. S.G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey. 68

WANTED: STAMPLESS COVERS OR FOLDED LETTERS FROM St. Louis, Missouri, dated between August 14th and September 15th 1841, showing St. Louis, Mo. post marks; also letters from St. Louis written in 1847, 1849 or 1850, showing the St. Louis, Mo. post mark with the 5c rate; also letters written in 1851 with St. Louis, Mo. post mark and with the red oval hand stamp "Paid 3". When sending, price each item separately. Reference: Postal Markings. C. Corwith Wagner, 1109 Telephone Building, St. Louis, Missouri. etc.

WANTED--WISCONSIN STAMPLESS--MILWAUKEE ILLUSTRATED or other unusual 19th Century Milwaukee Covers. Please write first. Cash or Exchange. Paul H. Segnitz, 2519 E. Wood Pl., Milwaukee, Wis. 68

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS WANTED

WANTED: SINGLE 5c 1847 ON COVER USED FROM ST. Louis, Missouri and tied with the St. Louis post mark of the era. When sending, please price. Reference: Postal Markings. C. Corwith Wagner, 1109 Telephone Building, St. Louis, Missouri. etc.

WANTED--FANCY CANCELLATIONS ON EARLY 19TH CENTURY U. S. 1851 to 1879 issues: R.R., Masonics, Shields, Hearts, Skull & Bones, etc.: on or off covers. What have you? References, Postal Markings. Chas. Gramm, 510 Elm St., Cranford, N. J. 74

WANTED VERMONT COVERS--STAMPED REVENUE PAPER covers with corner cards--accumulations and job lots of all kinds if price is right. What have you? Bert Brehmer, A.P.S. 6046 Rutland, Vt. 68

I WILL BUY VALENTINE COVERS WITH THE ORIGINAL valentines enclosed, before 1870. Price each item. Ezra Cole, Nyack, N. Y. 68

U. S. TERRITORIAL COVERS--STAMPED AND STAMPLESS--always wanted. Submit with your price for each item. H. T. Darlington, 16 Summit St., Glen Ridge, N. J. 72

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS WANTED

WANTED--UNUSUAL OR INTERESTING CANCELLATIONS ON U. S. Airmail stamps, on or off cover. Don't bother to submit cachet covers, special flights, etc. unless the actual cancellation is unusual. Price each item; no exchange. F. W. Loco, 221 Lincoln Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. 69

WANTED--WORLD WAR COVERS WITH BRITISH POSTAL MARKS from U. S., Canadian, or British soldiers or sailors. Submit with lowest prices to Milton B. Hunt, Southport, Connecticut. 70

WE SPECIALIZE IN COVERS AND CANCELLATIONS---BOTH stampless and stamped. Send want lists. Boylston Stamp Co., 132 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 73

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

I WISH TO RECEIVE ON APPROVAL ANY ATTRACTIVE U. S. A. covers, especially 1847-1851-1869--covers, Western Express Frank imprints used before 1862, handstamped Express covers, early California stamped or stampless covers, Overland and Pony Express covers, Pictorial Stage Coach covers, via Nicaragua, Via Panama; California pictorial letter sheets; British Columbia and Vancouver Island covers, including Barnard's Cariboo, Dietz & Nelson Express, Wells Fargo Covers used in Br. Col.-Vancouver. I am a ready buyer of fine material and will pay fair prices. James S. Hardy, P.O. Box 206, Glencoe, Ill.

COLLECTOR WANTS TO BUY UNITED STATES LOCALS ON covers. Also: any fine items in United States Covers, general issues of the 19th Century. Especially want 1847 issue and 1851--covers only; Western Express and Pony Express; with any broadsides and advertisements. If you will write and tell me of any fine item you may have to sell, I'll answer at once. I am not interested in anything in poor condition so do not send. You'll find me a ready buyer of good material at fair prices. Address: Edward S. Knapp, 300 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. The items mentioned are only a part of what I want--any attractive item is apt to be wanted; so write and tell me what you have. 69

I HAVE SEVERAL THOUSAND ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISING covers 1890--1900 period. Many interesting subjects. 5 to 10c each. These covers are becoming popular and can still be collected at little expense. E. N. Sampson, 420 Allyndale Drive, Stratford, Conn. 68

SCARCE POSTAL MARKINGS OF ALL KINDS USUALLY INCLUDED in my Sale Catalog of items straight from the attic. Send your name for my mailing list. Vernon Baker, 444-PM, Elyria, Ohio. 68

COVERS FROM MAINE--WE RECENTLY ACQUIRED OVER 1,000 covers old and new from Maine including unusual towns, corner cards, etc., 1850 to 1900. No bargains but scarce items at a decent price. If you really want Maine covers write us. Nassau Stamp Company, 68 Nassau St., New York, N.Y. 68

PUBLICATIONS WANTED

WANTED--U. S. POSTAL GUIDES PRIOR TO 1875. WRITE giving description and price before sending. Also Texas postmarks prior to 1846 and cancellations of the Danbury and Norwalk R.R. Heyliger de Windt, 140 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 73

STAMPLESS
COVERS

15 cents a copy: \$1.50 a year.

Official Organ of the West Essex Philatelic Society, Inc.

STAMPLESS
COVERS

Tracings by Jack Owen unless otherwise mentioned.

Arabia**PAID**

Both Red
1840
E.K. Bacon's
traced by him

Here's a cover with a real story!
All these marks in black, on this
1858 cover addressed to London and
returned to Boston, tell a tale of
chasing a man across the ocean and
back. A red backstamp of Baring
Brothers, London bankers, indicates that
they forwarded the letter August 9 1858.
Marcel L'Heureux's



BLOOMFIELD
STAMPLESS
Complete.

First type

1824 on, red
1838 on, blue

Second type

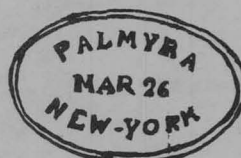
1840 on, red.
Rarely in
purple.

Ms. rates were
used thruout.

In 1851 this
PAID mark was
used, in red.

All dates in ms.
thruout.

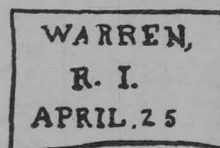
Drawings and
information by
O.N. Giertsen



1834 Red
Ms. rate
E.K. Bacon's
traced by him

**10**

Both Red
1847
On letter to
Massachusetts.
V.E. Baker's

MISSSENT**Paid**

1839
Both black
F.I. Bingham's
reprinted
from P.M. # 19
(June 1932)



Paid 3
All three
Black

All three
Black

1855

H. Outwillig's



Black
Year not
known
Ms. rate
Willard C.
Thomas's

The 18th Edition
Bureau Print Catalog

To be Published About
March 1, 1937

75 Cents, Post Free

All Dealers, and all Sales Departments

Watch For the Many Price Changes

PUBLISHED BY

S. G. RICH
Verona New Jersey



1821 Black
ms. rate
Walter D. Bush
Jr.'s

UNITED STATES
SLOGAN
POSTMARK
CATALOG

First Edition, December 1936

By Donald W. Tucker

35 cents
post free

S. G. RICH
Verona New Jersey

15 CENTS
A COPY
\$ 1 . 50
A YEAR

See Story on Page 77

POSTAL MARKINGS

Published by STEPHEN G. RICH.
P. O. Box B, Verona, New Jersey
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.
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Advertising, \$1.00 per column inch.
Undisplayed adlets, 1 cent a word; minimum
per adlet and per insertion, 30 cents.

Text and advertising forms close on the 10th
of the month of issue.

Staff artist: Jack Owen
Compositor: J. F. Dox

Send all mss. and all illustrations to S.G. Rich,
Verona, N.J. and all departmental material
to the department editors, care of the pub-
lisher or at their own addresses.

Official Organ of the West Essex Philatelic Society, Inc.

POSTMARK STYLES AND TYPES

There is on the publisher's desk in the Postal Markings office as this number goes to press, a most interesting manuscript by A. L. Randall, of Packanack Lake, N. J. It is no more nor less than a comprehensive, simple and direct scheme for the one convenience which has been lacking in the field of postmarks: a workable and comprehensive plan for naming or numbering postmark styles or types. It is of course primarily devised for U. S. postmarks--covering both the field of stampless covers and that of covers with stamps, right up to the present date.

This style classification scheme is the result of a need which Mr. Randall and the publisher have both felt; and it is only fair to say that letters and discussions back and forth between Packanack Lake and Verona have gone into the working-out of the material. It is offered purely as a gift of good will, and without thought of superseding anyone else's method of describing postmarks unless the inherent merits of the proposed scheme shall make it attain general use. No member of the stamp trade has had anything to do with even suggesting the plan, let alone anything beyond that.

The proposed "Postmark Style System" is offered as a practical device, a short-cut and a convenience. It is primarily devised to meet problems which Mr. Randall, the publisher, and a few others have recognized. Some of these problems are not readily recognizable by those collectors who limit themselves to one period or one group of covers.

The manuscript as it now stands will probably be much revised and changed before it appears in print. The fundamental features of it seem likely to remain: they are:--

1. Only those postmark types which are used for a reasonable number of offices or stations, and which therefore may properly be regarded as "Standard Types" are included. The many local detail variants must be excluded and considered as specific local styles, lest the system become so bulky that it is clumsy.

2. Any definite combination of lettering, size of border, and arrangement of wording, that frequently occurs and can readily be recognized, is considered a separate style.

3. The recognized divisions of postmarks into straight line types, machine types, etc. are included and these very names used for the divisions of the system.

4. To avoid memory devices, each style is proposed to be called "Standard Style" and a number, to be written as, for example, "S-440." Instead of giving circle size, kind of letters, etc., we say "Circle, S-440." The style is to be identi-



All four will be described definitely as one particular style with its specific number-- perhaps S-525 (we guess)

fied by an illustration, actual size, in each case. In each section, the lower numbers are to be assigned to the most frequently found styles.

5. To make interpolations when needed as easy as possible, the numbers are spaced at intervals of 5 or 10. Thus, the commonest straight line type is S-10; circle types are allotted numbers from 201 up but the first one used is S-220; the next S-240, etc.

It is the belief of the publisher that such a device as a Postmark Style System will show its usefulness and convenience at once and that we shall wonder how we got along without it. Readers, what do you think?

NEW ORLEANS COVER SHOW

The Fifth Annual Philatelic Exhibition that the Crescent City Stamp Club is holding, at New Orleans, January 8, 9 and 10, offers splendid chance for cover collectors of all sorts to walk away with fine awards and to give tone and class to the entire show.

Cover Classes, each with its special awards, are:

United States Covers
Foreign Covers (General)
Airmail Covers
Cacheted Covers
First Day Covers
Naval Covers.

Send to Wm. H. Wynne, Chairman, AT ONCE, for prospectus and entry form. His address is P.O. Box 1620, New Orleans, La.

Entries must be made by Jan. 4th and actual arrival of exhibits must be by that same date.

SAYS
DR. WILLIAM EVANS

An unusual postmark:
both town and station
included in one large
circle, in two rows
of lettering.



Who can supply the
letters? Is this
TRS. CLERK or what?
(From collection
of W.W. Davis)



SWEDISH TOWN POSTMARKS

on numeral issue of 1872-86 205 & 305
5c to 10c each
and Selections on Approval

FRANCE USED ABROAD
at Half Yvert's
Prices

GEORGES CREED
5925 Spruce St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Stampless Cover Catalog

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1936 EDITION
INCLUDING PRICE CHANGES

(Please report additional new items to the
Catalog Editor, Harry M. Konwiser 181 Claremont
Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

Abbreviations used: (B)-Boxed; (C) Circle; (DC)-
Double Circle; (F)-Fancy; (L)-Large; (RC)-Rimless
Circle; (SL)-Straight Line; (MS)-Manuscript; (Var)-
Various; (YD)-Year Dated.

NEW YORK STATE

Circle Type Postmarks
(Continuation)

Town Mark Reads	Date	Size	Rate	Color	Price
NASSAU N.Y.	1849	28	5(B)	Black	.65
NEWARK VALLEY N.Y.	-----	---	---	Red	.50
NEWBURGH N.Y.	1839	32	ms	Red	.50
NEWBURGH N.Y. (Var)	1845-49	30	Var	Var	.40
NEW-BRIGHTON N.Y.	-----	28	PAID 3	Red	.75
NEW HARFORD N.Y.	1833	25	ms	Red	.85
NEW HARTFORD N.Y.	1833	26	ms	Vermillion	.65
NEW HARTFORD N.Y.	1835	30	ms	Red	.60
NEWPORT N.Y.	-----	30	PAID 5(L)	Blue	.50
NEW-ROCHELLE N.Y.	1835	30	ms	Green	.75
NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.	1832-40	Var	ms	Var	.60
NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.	1844-45	30	ms	Blue	.50
NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.	1845	31	Var	Green	.65
OVID N.Y.	1839-46	Var	ms	Var	.50
ONEIDA CASTLE N.Y.	1847	30	5	Blue	.50
ONEONTA N.Y.	1848	30	10	Red	.50
OSWEGO N.Y.	1853	33	ms	Red	.40
OSWEGO N.Y. (YD)	1860	33	10	Black	.50
PAINTED POST N.Y.	1846	30	PAID 10(C)	Blue	.75
PALATINE BRIDGE N.Y.	1824	---	ms	Blue	.60
PARIS N.Y.	-----	30	PAID 3(C)	Black	.50
PEEKSKILL N.Y.	1854	29	5(L)	Black	.35
PEEKSKILL N.Y.	1855	---	PAID	Black	.30
PERRY N.Y.	1839	30	ms	Red	.50
PERRY N.Y.	1842-48	Var	PAID	Red	.40
PENN YAN N.Y.	1855	30	3PAID	Blue	.35
PENFIELD N.Y.	1845	30	ms	Red	.50
PHELPS N.Y.	1840	29	PAID	Black	.50
PHELPS N.Y.	1848	29; 30	PAID 10	Black	.50
PHELPS N.Y.	(1848)	34	5(L)	Black	.50
PITCHER N.Y.	1845	33	ms	Red	.75
PITTSFORD N.Y.	1838	30	ms	Black	.60
PITTSFORD N.Y.	1848-49	30	X	Black	.50
POUGHKEEPSIE N.Y.	1836	30	PAID	Red	.30
POUGHKEEPSIE N.Y.	1842	30	ms	Red	.30
POKEEPSIE N.Y. 5cts	-----	42	---	Black	1.00
POUGHKEEPSIE N.Y.	1852	32	PAID 3(C)	Red	.35
POUGHKEEPSIE N.Y.	1855	33	3PAID(C)	Black	.55
POOLVILLE N.Y.	-----	30	PAID 3(C)	Black	.65
Port Byron, N.Y.	1829	Oval 24x28	ms	Red	1.25
PORT HENRY N.Y.	1850	30; 32	V; X	Black	.50
QUAKER STREET N.Y.	1859	30	PAID 3(C)	Black	1.00
RAIL ROAD (Albany Route)	1841	SL	ms	Black	4.00
RAMADO WORKS N.Y.	1852	---	PAID 3(C)	Black	2.00
RENSSELAERVILLE N.Y.	1852	31	PAID 3(C)	Black	1.00
RICHLAND N.Y.	-----	30	5	Blue	.50
ROCHESTER N.Y.	1829	Oval 25x31	ms	Red	.65
ROCHESTER N.Y.	1844	30	ms	Orange	.50
ROCHESTER N.Y. 5	1848	32	---	Red	.25
ROCHESTER N.Y. 5cts	1853	32	---	Black	.25
ROCHESTER N.Y. (YD)	1858	25	FREE (C)	Black	.50
ROME N.Y.	1839	31	ms	Red	.50
ROME N.Y.	1845-49	Var	Var	Var	.40
ROUSE'S POINT N.Y.	-----	33	PAID 10	Black	.60
SACKETTS HARBOR N.Y.	1848-51	30	Var	Var	.50
SAB. HAR. N.Y.	1839	28	ms	Red	1.00
SALEM N.Y.	1845-46	---	ms	Var	.50
SALEM X ROADS N.Y.	1847	30	ms	Red	1.00
SALUBRIA N.Y.	1845	30	ms	Red	.50
SALLY HILL N.Y.	1835	25x27(F)	ms	Red	1.00
SANDY HILL N.Y.	1848	26x23	FREE	Black	1.50

Town Mark Reads	Date	Size	Rate	Color	Price
SAND'S MILLS N.Y.	1851	---	PAID 3(C)	Red	.60
SARATOGA SPRINGS N.Y.	1847	31	ms	Blue	.25
SCHAGHTICOKE N.Y.	-----	32	3PAID(F)	Green	1.50
SCHENECTADY N.Y.	1825	34(DC)	ms	Black	3.50
SCH'DY. N.Y. (YDms)	1834	30(DC)	6	Red	1.00
SCHENECTADY N.Y.	1836	30	12 1/2	Red	1.00
SCHENECTADY N.Y.	1836	30	18 1/2	Red	1.50
SCHENECTADY N.Y.	1844	30	FREE	Red	.65
SCHENECTADY N.Y.	1852	29	PAID 3(C)	Black	.30
SCHUYLER FALLS N.Y.	1853	29	PAID 3(C)	Black	.65
SENECA FALLS N.Y.	1849	30	PAID X	Orange	1.00
SENECA FALLS N.Y.	1849-50	31 1/2	5; 10	Black	.65
SHERBURNE N.Y.	1841-42	30	ms	Red	.50
SHERBURNE N.Y.	1850	34	5	Red	.45
SING SING N.Y.	1842	---	ms	Black	.50
SING SING N.Y.	1846	30	ms	Green	.60
SKANEATELES N.Y.	1832	28	ms	Black	.75
Ditto with STEAMBOAT	1848	30	7	Black	3.50

(To be continued)

SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG ADDENDA

Beginning with the January number of Postal Markings, Donald W. Tucker, whose United States Slogan Postmark Catalog has just been published, will conduct a column in this journal giving any addenda, Price changes, changes in listing, etc. Information for this column should be sent to Mr. Tucker at his address, 79 Grant St., Lexington Mass.

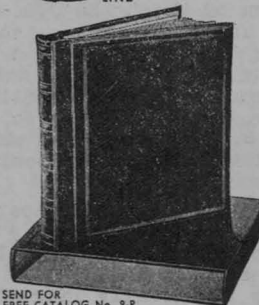
WELL KNOWN TO SOME

The two illustrations show types of cancellations which have been reported and of which drawings have been sent in by several readers lately. The first of them is found only on the 1879 to 1887 issues, and is a multiple-subject single line roller used at New York, N.Y., known as the "New York Pearls" in ultramarine, blue, or black. The ladder type is found on coil stamps only, beginning about the time of the World War and becoming less common since 1926. Many cities used it, in several variants.

Both are well-known to precancel collectors, as both are precancellations. George P. Moffat has shown us the New York Pearls on a 1c 1879 due used in 1887 with four subjects showing on one stamp.

Your adlet, a cent a word and 30 cents the minimum, in this magazine, will reach those who buy or offer really unusual covers.

THE ELBE THE "ROOSEVELT" ALBUM



Complete With Case, 50 Leaves
And Glassine Interleaving

\$5.00
A NEW SENSATION.
AL VALUE ADDED TO
THE LINE OF FINE
RETAIL ELBE ALBUMS.

Just the thing for that Surprise Gift!

POST STYLE of mechanism — Sturdily constructed. Lever opens or closes binder in 2 seconds. Bound in Pin Seal Imitation Leather with choice of 3 colors—Blue, Maroon or Green. Round backbone with embossed hubs. Edges are beveled.

Complete Album is furnished with fly leaves, case to match binder, 50 high grade hinged Bristol sheets, soft gray quadrilled, and 50 glassine interleaving sheets.

Sheet size 10 1/2" x 9 1/2"
Mounting space 8 1/2" x 7 1/2".

Elbe File & Binder Co. DEPT. P.M.
215 GREENE ST. — NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEND FOR
FREE CATALOG No. 9-P

TO FRANCE BY BRITISH PACKET

By George S. Hill

Direct postal communication with France by U. S. Mail Packets commenced in 1847 at 24c per half ounce. This covered the U. S. domestic and sea postage only. On July 1, 1849, announcement of a new rate of 20c per half ounce for the U. S. charges was made. Later an understanding was reached with France that letters for delivery at the ports at which U. S. Mail Packets touched were to be 6c extra for each quarter ounce to defray French domestic charges. This made the rate 26c for a quarter oz. letter and 32c for a half ounce letter. Havre seems to have been the only port regularly touched. Letters for other parts of France were charged 12c per quarter oz. extra for French domestic service, making the total rate 32c for a quarter oz. letter and 44c for a half ounce letter. U. S. charges were always figured per half oz. while those of France were always one-quarter oz. So much for mail exchanged between U. S. and France by direct packet.

The treaty of 1849 with Great Britain which went into effect July 1 allowed letters to be sent to France by British Packet via Great Britain with only 5c per half oz. prepayment required, the balance to be collected from the addressee. Letters of the 1852 to early 1857 period sent by this last route present somewhat of a problem. They fall into three different classes. All show a prepayment in the U. S. of five cents but differing charges levied by France. The first and commonest show the French handstamp "19" (type 1). The second show the French handstamp (type 2) or manuscript (type 3) marking "26". To the eye not familiar with the French "fist" this looks more like 96. The third, and scarcest show our type 4 marking denoting that 1 franc 60 centimes was collected from the addressee, also applied by the French.

1	2	3	4
June 1852- Sept. 1856	Nov. 1854- July 1856	April 1856	Early 1857
Handstamp	Handstamp	Manuscript	Handstamps

These letters were sent in what was called "open mail". In other words when they were laid down at the pier at Boston, New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans they ceased to be U. S. mail and became a matter for the French and British to squabble over. Uncle Sam no longer concerned himself very much about them. So that we are here dealing with a matter which is essentially a British or French domestic problem. At this time there was no real postal treaty between the U. S. and France. As an illustration of which the U.S.P. M.G. learned in 1854 that an agreement was concluded in May 1851 between Great Britain and France regarding U.S. bound mails. A delay of three years in securing such vital information seems comical to us to-day. Under this agreement the mails for the U. S. from France, when sent via G.B. were carried through G.B. in sealed bags.

The handstamps "19" and "26" were prepared for use on U. S. mails by France. Thus we see that the "19" and "26" embody both England's 16c and the French domestic charges. We know that the British government was financially interested in the Cunard line and gave them the fiscal ad-

vantage over other British vessels. Such as the Allan Line of Canadian Mail Packets and the British Inman Line operating out of Philadelphia and New York. I had thought that perhaps some of this saving via "Cunarder" was passed on to France to account for the difference in the two French rates. But unfortunately for this theory we find letters via Cunarders showing both types of marking.

When found on complete folded letter sheets those with the "26" are always the heavier. My conclusions regarding these are as follows:

"19" was used on letters of less than one quarter oz. representing the 16c due G. B. plus 3c French domestic charge.

"26" was used on letters of between one-quarter and one-half oz. representing the 16c due G.B. (per half ounce, be it noted) plus the French domestic charge of 10c, (for a double rate letter, French standard). At this period in France the most popular unit for local letters, letters "de Paris pour Paris" etc. was the half ounce. But letters over a half ounce were charged two and one-half times the single rate. If we apply this to the foreign service where the quarter ounce was the standard of value we see that the jump from 3c to 10c is logical.

"1 F 60c". This represents collection of the full 32c maximum allowed France under her understanding with the U.S. for a quarter oz. letter. They must have been considered fully unpaid by France. Obviously they were letters landed in G. B. by British or other ships not accredited to the British Post Office and thrown into the P.O. as private ship letters. Here they again started from scratch and the 5c originally prepaid was lost and France charged all the traffic would bear. These also show the handstamped "16" (¢) due G.B. applied by the French travelling P. O. operating out of Calais.

On April 1, 1857, the first real treaty between U.S. and France went into effect and provided for a uniform rate of 15c by all routes to replace the puzzling rates that preceded it. I am indebted to Stanley Ashbrook for the loan of a number of the covers used in reaching my conclusions.



Oct. 1855 -
July 1856



April
1856



March-Sept.
1856

Types of American markings found on covers with the French rate marks. Philadelphia and New Orleans markings without the word "packet" are also found on these covers.

JUST OUT UNITED STATES SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG

By DONALD W. TUCKER
35 cents

STEPHEN G. RICH
Verona New Jersey

SOME HALE HANDSTAMPS

See Illustrations, Front Cover.

Thru the Secretary of the S.P.A., F. L. Coes, this paper is presenting the group of "postmarks" and "cancellations" illustrated on the outside front cover of this number.

When the late Wm. Hale passed away, during a sojourn in the Federal custody at Atlanta, the public executor found in his possession a quantity of hand stamps and cancellation blocks. These were destroyed by the executor in the presence of witnesses.

The impressions were hurriedly made, using a hand stamp pad and the photograph is a reduction of the massed impressions as made. There was no thought of separating cancellations from other stamp devices, and all but one were hand cut in boxwood, by a foreign engraver and many were so marked.

The photograph was made by Paul Savage, Staff Artist of the Worcester Tel. & Gazette. The cuts were all obviously faked to deceive collectors.

The photographs were not the correct, or actual sizes but do seem to reduce the individual markings about one half their actual size.

The late Hale was known for his indifference to the moral code in so far as it related to stamp collectors and according to Mr. Coes, who served as appraiser in the matter, Hale had extensive dealings with at least one "dealer" who is now in the Federal hands for monkeying with revenue stamps.

Some of these markings are well known to collectors and some have fooled some of the foremost students of U. S. postmarks. A careful study of the group should prove illuminating.

In making the impressions, no attempt was made to tie up any of the cancellations with the town postmarks. Each woodcut imprint tells its own story. No doubt many of these were to have been used, (or were used) on covers addressed to or from foreign lands, as many of the markings are of the ship letter type, and were placed on covers for indication of ship cancel for making a tie-on after an added stamp was attached.

Note two trials of the "SHIP 20" woodcut; also the two grid blocks, which are common.

The skull and cross bones is noted on the 2c Black Jacks. This was a wooden device; not boxwood but maple like large poster type.

NEXT MONTH a second instalment of the famous or infamous counterfeit postmarks from this same source.

The Philatelic Adviser.

SHOULD BE READ BY ALL SUBSCRIBERS FOR

POSTAL MARKINGS

THE "P.A." DEALS WITH BRITISH AND GENERAL POSTMARK HISTORY

Those interested in Pre-Stamp Covers, Ship Letters, Railway Postmarks, Prisoner of War Marks, Etc., Will find the "P.A." original & indispensable.

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Sample copy on request

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(UNIVERSALLY KNOWN FOR THE UNUSUAL)

\$1.50



SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW

WHILE YOU REMEMBER TO DO SO



\$1.50



NAVAL CANCELS WITH A STORY



By John J. Haag

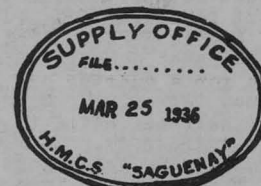
Besides collecting covers from the ships of the U. S. Navy collectors also go after markings from ships in the navies of other countries.

Our neighbor to the north has a navy and although she does not supply her ships with cancel, as in our navy, the markings placed on covers are interesting and grace the collection of many a collector.

Below are two types that have been used.

Commanding Officer
H. M. C. S. SKEENA

SEP 12 1932



THREE STAR AND TWO STAR

New York, N.Y. 1933, machine cancellations, the usual International machine, one with and one without a slogan are shown us with two stars after the city and state in November and three stars after it in December. Milton W. Schloss thinks there is a story back of this and hopes some reader will send it in.

RARE MEXICAN POSTMARKS

G. H. Redman reports a letter written at ANAHUAC, Jan. 24, 1832, addressed to San Jacinto, carrying markings (in handstamp form) reading:

JUANA MARITIMA
DE GAVEZTON

in black, together with

FULRIO DE GALVESTON

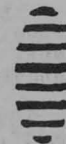
in red. The letter was written by David Austin, later President of Texas Republic, and contents relate to unfairness of Mexican land laws of April 30, 1830.

The owner wants \$50.00 for the letter!

Mannel Hahn writes, in reply to the request for information in the Sept. P.M.:

"Relay Depot is the place where trains from the east, that enter St. Louis over the Eads Bridge, are switched around so that they come into

Union Station head first. Formerly the only gate to St. Louis from the east and now used by only a few roads.



YES—

I BUY FINE U. S. COVERS
of all kinds

EZRA D. COLE

NYACK, N.Y.

WORLD WAR CENSORSHIP MARKS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

By Milton B. Hunt

Considerable variety has been found in the censorship marks used by the censoring officers of the British Army during the World War. A study of the postal datings show that these marks fall into definite chronological groups. A type used on one front was replaced by another type, and the first type was used on another front. This change was due, in all probability, to prevent forgery. Most of these types carried the same wording; the change was in the shape of the design. The "Passed by Censor" stamp was given to Battalion units with the number recorded and the mark was placed on mail at Battalion Headquarters.

The types shown were in use as follows;

Type 1 was used in France from August 1914 to the middle of December 1914.

Type 2 was used in France from December 1914 to April 1915. Higher numbers were used on letters from the Dardanelles and Salonica from April 1915 to January 1916.



1



2



3



4

Type 3 was used in France from April 1915 to January 1916. It was used on mail from the Mediterranean from January 1916 to October 1917.

Type 4 was used in France from January 1916 to November 1916.

Type 5 was used in France from November 1916 to October 1917.

Type 6 was used in France from October 1917 to the end of 1919. It was in the Army of Occupation. It was also used in Italy from November 1917 to April 1918.



5



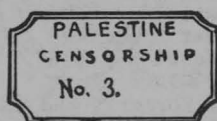
6



7



8



10



11

Type 7 was used in Italy from April 1918 to April 1919.

Type 8 was used in Salonica, Egypt, and Palestine from 1917 to 1919.

Type 9 was used in Palestine.

Type 10 was used in Mesopotamia 1916.

Assistance in correcting information was given by Colonel Guy Crouch of Aylesbury, Bucks, England.

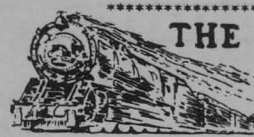
The ALL-PRECANCEL Magazine

THE PRECANCEL BEE

One copy 10c; one year \$1

STEPHEN G. RICH

Verona, New Jersey



THE FAST MAIL

By Various Authors

(Illustrations
On Opposite page)

This article is put together in the P.M. office from material accumulated out of that sent in by a number of friends. See P.M. 22, page 127 and P.M. 30, page 225, for earlier articles on this subject. At the suggestion of readers interested in R.P.O. marks, the postmarks are shown full size on the opposite page instead of reduced and in the text.

We know that the "Fast Mail" was first run in 1875, New York to Chicago via the New York Central and the Lake Shore railroads. The running time was 26 hours. This service ran from Sept. 16 1875 to July 22 1876. At the same time the Pennsylvania Railroad ran an equally speedy service for the same period, called the "Limited Mail."

After this episode, we find "The Fast Mail" reappearing on N.Y. & Chicago R.P.O. (various abbreviations) from 1878 on. We show this in 1878, 1880, 1885 and have seen it later.

The same name appears to have been extended to other runs, as the various illustrations will indicate.

Dr. William Evans and V. E. Baker contributed the material not previously shown in this magazine; A. C. Weiss, D. Norona and F. G. Floyd that reprinted from earlier numbers.

FOR EZRA COLE

A. Thomas, in the History of Orleans County, New York, says Eagle Harbor post office was first established about the year 1837, with W. P. Collins as the first postmaster.

Announcing

SCOTT'S 1937 U. S. CATALOGUE SPECIALIZED Will be Out January 15th

New Features:

The listing of U. S. Bureau Issues has been increased to include plate numbers in all varieties. The section on booklet panes has been rewritten, and now includes plate number positions. A start has been made in the listing of all trial colors of U. S. proofs in the postage issues. Normal color proofs are listed in blocks of four. The listing of envelopes has been rearranged to bring together dies and designs, conforming to the arrangement in the National Album. Listing of Revenue Stamped Paper, from 1861 to date, has been added.

NEW PRICE \$3.00 Plus Postage
Shipping Weight 2 lbs.

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1 WEST 47th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEW EDITION

SCOTT



THE FAST MAIL

By
Various
Authors

Story on opposite page



On of the 1875 marks (Reduced)
By F.G.Floyd;reprinted from P.M.30
(Dec.1933)

1875 Black, on brown Liberty post card;
Altoona, Pa. to Rochester,N.Y.



1878 blue,postcard
Newark,N.J. to Syracuse,
N.Y. Reprinted from P.M. to Omena,Mich. By V.
22 (D.Norona)



1880 black,3c green
cover,Rochester, N.Y.
By V.
E. Baker (J.Owen traced)



1885,Black. Postcard,
Canajoharie,N.Y. to
Burtonville,N.Y.
By Dr.William Evans.



1883 Black
Reprinted from P.M.22
(D.Norona)



Both
reprinted
from P.M.41.

By Armand C.
Weiss.

Shown from
1898 in
P.M.22



JUST OUT A UNITED STATES SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG

By DONALD W. TUCKER
35 cents.

STEPHEN G. RICH
Verona New Jersey

TERRITORIAL DATA

By H. T. Darlington

MINNESOTA --- Story in
P.M. 31, January 974,
page 244

PAID



Black 3c '57



Both black:3c '51
PAID is killer;does
not tie.



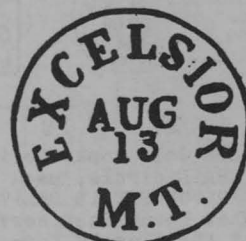
Black, 3c '51



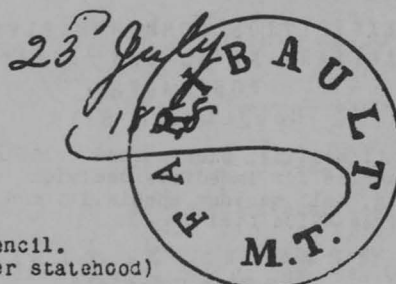
Black,3c '57



Black,3c '51



Black, 3c '57



Black

3c '57
No killer
Date in pencil.
(Used after statehood)

(To be continued)

WANTED ---

Western States Stampless Covers
Pictorial Covers
Spanish War Covers

L.J.PACKARD BOX 74 KELSO, CALIF.

OHIO CANAL COVER

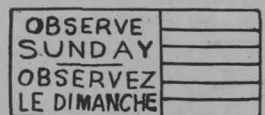
D. Blake Battles, of Akron, Ohio, has a neat folded letter, showing CLEVELAND O., circle, black; PAID, black, and the word "Packet" in ms. The letter is addressed to Masillon, Ohio, and was part of a bill of lading, dated August 11, 1837, addressed to Capt. Stans of the Canal Boat Carolina. No doubt this cover was sent over the turbulent old Ohio Canal, at a time when peaceful Indians still lived happily in Ohio, and stamp collecting was undreamt of.

Mr. Blake's cover was sent on the canal---no doubt; but like Erie Canal letters lacks the handstamp we love to own!

FOUR CANADIAN SABBATARIANS

By Howard J. YOUNG

These have not been shown in any publication hitherto. Traced by Mr. Young from his covers



CAN YOU TELL HIM ?

Ezra Cole seeks definite information on PENNY POST PAID circle, used on Boston 1854 cover, with "3 O'CLOCK SEP 16 DELIVERY" boxed, red.

What Penny Post service was this? The marking is of the "local" type and is not a post office marking.

EXHIBITION, COMMEMORATIVE,
MILITARY, NAVAL and AVIATION
POSTMARKS

Bought and Sold

If selling, please send full details or samples for immediate decision. If buying, tell me your speciality and ask for free "Blue List".

FRANCIS J. FIELD
Sutton Coldfield
ENGLAND

DRESS UP THE ALBUM

By inserting Association Material, such as letters of Presidents, Postmaster Generals, Generals, Admirals, etc. PROPER MATERIAL available at reasonable prices or will trade for some of your cover duplicates. MAKE A SHOWING WHEN YOU SHOW YOUR COVERS.

HARRY M. KONWISER
181 CLAREMONT AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHICAGO
JAN 31 1030 AM '00

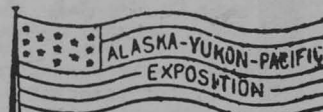
MAIL DELAYED
TRAIN LATE.

IS IT
A SLOGAN
?

We leave the decision to Donald Tucker, with the idea that he will state it in his column of Addenda to the Slogan Catalog, which begins next month in this magazine.

Meanwhile R.S. Clover, who traced it, reports that it is a backstamp on a cover with postmark of Oshkosh, Wis. Jan. 30 1900-- so the train is a year late on the evidence!

A SCARCE AND A COMMON SEATTLE



One of the really hard-to-get Slogans. See the catalog for indication of its scarcity. American machine style T postmark. -- Donald W. Tucker



This one is quite plentiful, (indicates the new catalog). --Drawn and contributed by Vincent Domanski

If you have covers to sell, the adlets in this magazine reach the real buyers.

THE
UNITED STATES
SLOGAN
POSTMARK
CATALOG

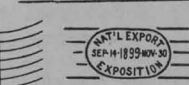
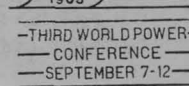
First Edition, December 1936

By Donald W. Tucker

35 cents
post free

S. G. RICH
Verona New Jersey

BUFFALO
SEP 17 10-AM '01



WERE TELLING YOU

STAMPS

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF
PHILATELY

stands unique
among philatelic journals
in the space given
to COVERS and POSTMARKS

Every week
Two regular (feature)
departments in this field.

H. L. LINDQUIST
Publisher

100 Sixth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

WERE TELLING YOU

A CONTRIBUTOR--A FRIEND

Colonel Goodale lived to see his series on Philippine Military Postmarks completed. We mourn his passing.

COL. GEORGE S. GOODALE

Chief of Staff of 29th Division
During the World War.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Colonel George S. Goodale, United States Army (retired), who was chief of staff of the Twenty-ninth (New England) Division of the A. E. F. during the World War, died at Phoenix, Ariz., on Saturday, the War Department announced today. His age was 65. Colonel Goodale was born in Oregon, and was a member of the West Point class of 1896. He was retired from active service in 1927 for disability received in line of duty.

—New York Times, Dec. 1 1934.



Edwardian Meter Mark

The design for the new value dies of the Neopost postal franking machines has been passed and is ready for fitting to all machines. An illustration of the proof impression is given above. It will be noticed that while the general characteristics of the Georgian dies are kept, the Crown has been reduced, is in a smaller format and has been brought down on the design; the key letter and meter number are larger than before and the cypher has been changed.

— Stamp Collecting, Nov. 7 1936

And hardly put into use when it needed to be changed to a new Georgian type!!

POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS

Illustrated catalogs

of all pre-stamp covers, postmarks
and other items of postal interest
are obtainable post free from:

A.F. AUERBACH
197-26 Carpenter Ave.
HOLLIS, New York

THE NEXT SALES will be held on
JANUARY 15th and 16th

at the auction rooms of

ROBSON LOWE
96 Regent Street

LONDON, W. 1 ENGLAND

Cables:— "Stamps, London."

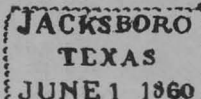
J I P E X

At the recent stamp exhibition in Joh'burg, South Africa, they not only has the sheets of stamps but two special postmarks, one in English, one in Afrikaans (Dutch). Both are shown here in their first day of use, with the device above date which was removed in later use. Both on covers to the P.M. office sent us by Dr. J.W. Harvey Pirie.



OLD HICKORY HEAD ?
Don Block, 509 Elm Ave., Takoma
Park, Md. has shown us the 1 cent
1873 off cover with this head of
Andrew Jackson in black. Does
anyone know where it was used,

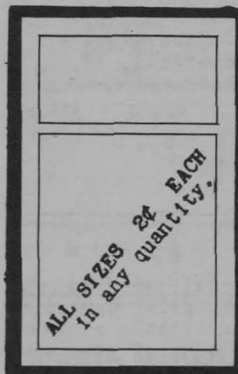
Stanley B. Ashbrook traces
this one for us from his
cover with pair and single
1c 1857. In black.



Black, on 2c
envelope, No.
2512. Traced by
Paul H. Segnitz
from his
cover

OUR LINE-ENGRAVED STAMP MOUNTS

are designed to permit reproduction of
postal markings and other pertinent data
below the stamp itself.



PERMANENT MOUNTING.

AVAILABLE IN THESE SIZES:

1847-87

1889

Bank Note Issues

1890 and subsequent
regular issues

Columbian Issue

(also for Trans-
Mississippi etc)

Pan-American Issue

C. HAHN

for STAMPS

P.O. Box 152P

WINNETKA, ILL.

We offer — and are in the market for — U. S.
stamps and covers. Have YOU our price list ? ?

WEST ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Inc.

The Official Organ Column—Notices and Announcements

The Meeting on Nov. 24 1936

John Klemann is always springing something unusual and fine in the way of stamps; this time he ran true to form. The states at various times imitated the Federal government in issuing revenue stamps; California was the pioneer. This exhibit showed California stamps for various purposes, in all their bewildering combinations of control overprints, "first" "second" "third" and "fourth" of exchange, etc. etc. Nevada and Louisiana were the two other states that showed to great advantage.

The Meeting on Dec. 8 1936

Gillies Brown looks like a Princeton graduate student but he isn't; he just lives in that town and is exceedingly well informed about how the Bureau of Engraving and Printing does overprinting as for the Molly Pitcher, Kansas, and other such issues including the special issues for 226 cities ("Bureau Prints"). So he came up and gave us a delightful talk on how the varieties and faults and repairs take place in this special Rotary Press overprinting from electrotypes plates--and showed us some of the stamps. He probably hit the high record for the entire history of our club as to the amount and sense of the questions asked him. Need we say more to make those few who missed this occasion envious?

Several new members were taken in on this date.

(No meeting December 22, 1936, according to our annual custom).

Coming Meetings

Tuesday Jan. 12: George Vincent, of our own club (and of another club also we hear!) is bringing his collection of Canada and showing it. All in to heckle him! And don't forget that dues for 1937 are payable--likewise that we still need a few more to chip in to buy the cup we are providing for the Atlantic City show.

Tuesday Jan. 26: Watch for the next Postal Markings. Mr. Lake suggests a competition night, such as we have not had for a long time.

Remember--Visitors Welcomed. Meeting Place, Library Room, Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Sts., Montclair, N. J.; 8 p.m.

S.G. Rich
President

Fred Klingenstein
Secretary
107 Davis Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED

EARLY ISSUES OF --
SCANDINAVIA, GERMANY,
AUSTRIA, FRANCE,
NETHERLANDS, etc.
Make your offers.

RIALTO STAMP CO.
109 West 42 St. New York, N.Y.

Mitchell-Hoover Bureau Print Catalog

75 Cents Post Free

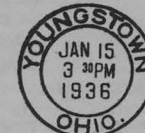
STEPHEN G. RICH VERONA, NEW JERSEY

A FEW MORE METERS

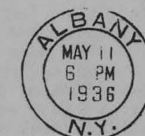
METERED MAIL



-- Wm. J. Michels



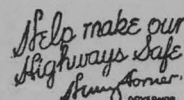
-- Delos A. Grant



-- H.C. Lawser



-- W.T. Buggy



-- H.C. Lawser



Thüpost 1
am 3. u. 4. Oktober 1936

Jena Stamp Show-- Thurn & Taxis Commemoration
--K. Zirkenbach.

ADLETS

ONE CENT A WORD
MINIMUM CHARGE, 50 CENTS
for EACH adlet each time, except on contract.
Cash with order only. No display.
Forms close on the 10th of month
of publication.

PUBLICATIONS

CHECK LIST OF 20TH CENTURY COLORED POSTMARKS, 1932, by Beck & Miller, second edition, 10 cents post free from the Postal Markings Office. Only a small supply on hand. 67

GENERAL CATALOG OF U. S. POSTMARKS: ALL CLASSES and periods covered 112 pages, 900 illustrations. Price One Dollar Delf Norona, Moundsville, W. Va. gto.

WE HAVE SOME OF THE OLD SUPPLEMENTS TO POSTAL Markings, published in 1932, partly still in stock at the Postal Markings office. Slogan Postmarks Nos. 1 and 2; 15c each or the two for 25c. Naval Postmarks Nos. 1, 3 and 4, 10c each; No. 2 out of print; Journal of Precancels, No. 2 out of print, No. 4 25c; the rest 10c each (No. 8 last number published). 67

ADLETS

ONE CENT A WORD
MINIMUM CHARGE, 30 CENTS
for EACH adlet each time, except on contract.
Cash with order only. No display.
Forms close on the 10th of month
of publication.

STAMPLESS COVERS WANTED

WANTED U. S. STAMPLESS OR PRE-STAMP COVERS IN large and small lots. Park Ridge Stamp Company, Park Ridge, Illinois. 68

WANTED--STAMPLESS COVERS: CINCINNATI AND NEW York of 1840's and 1850's. Early California, Oregon, and Texas and Foreign rates. Stanley B. Ashbrook, Fort Mitchell, Covington, Ky. 75

I CAN USE NATAL STAMPLESS COVERS, FROM THE PERIOD before stamps. Price each item. S.G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey. 68

WANTED--WISCONSIN STAMPLESS--MILWAUKEE ILLUSTRATED or other unusual 19th Century Milwaukee Covers. Please write first. Cash or Exchange. Paul H. Segnitz, 2519 E. Wood Pl., Milwaukee, Wis. 68

STAMPLESS COVERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WILL MY CUSTOMERS WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED AND would like now to receive selections of stampless covers on approval please send a postal card stating what items are desired? Donald Van Brakle, Crown Point, N. Y. 66

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS WANTED

WANTED: STREET RAILWAY POSTMARKS ON ENTIRE OR part cover from--Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Saint Louis, San Francisco and Washington. Write Robert A. Truax, (A.P.S. 11477) 3629 Legation Street, Washington, D. C. 66

WANTED--FANCY CANCELLATIONS ON EARLY 19TH CENTURY U.S. 1851 to 1879 issues: R.R., Masonics, Shields, Hearts, Skull & Bones, etc.: on or off covers. What have you? References, Postal Markings. Chas. Gramm, 510 Elm St., Cranford, N. J. 67

WANTED--STAMPLESS, OR COVERS BEFORE 1870 ISSUE, with Connecticut postmarks. Send list of towns. J. V. Reed, Waterbury, Conn. 67

STELLALAND COVERS WANTED; BECHUANALAND AND BASUTOLAND due stamps used on cover wanted. I might use other Bechuanaland covers. In any case name price for each item when you send. I don't care to exchange except Bechuanaland stamps for any of these. Stephen G. Rich, Verona, N. J. 67

U.S. POSTAL CARDS, USED OR UNUSED, RARE OR COMMON, in large lots or small, bought. Especially wanted are cards with railroad, colored, fancy, or otherwise rare or unusual cancellations. Cash paid for all material. Fred Lightfoot, 430 E. 86th St. New York, N. Y. 66

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

MISSISSIPPI AND OTHER RIVER PACKETS AND STEAMSHIP postmarks, also stamps of the steamship Companies, bought for private collection. Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 66

ARTHUR W. DEAS, 445 GRAMATAN AVE., MT. VERNON, N.Y. wants "slogan" cancellation on entire covers. Send on approval with net price. 67

OTHER POSTMARKS AND COVERS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE A CO covers: Contains stampless, inated, framed advertise Many rare and scarce item for stamped addressed env Carmel St., New Haven, Co

ATTENTION METER COLLECTOR all values--at one third ities wanted. Satisfact Gettleman, 12 South Brigh

I WISH TO RECEIVE ON APPE S. A. covers, especially Western Express Frank im handstamped Express cover stamped or stampless cov Express covers, Pictorial Nicaragua, Via Panama; C ter sheets; British Colum covers, including Barna Nelson Express, Wells Fa Col.-Vancouver. I am a terial and will pay fair P.O. Box 206, Glencoe, Il

COLLECTOR WANTS TO BUY U covers. Also: any fine items in United States Covers, general issues of the 19th Century. Especially want 1847 issue and 1851--covers only; Western Express and Pony Express; with any broadsides and advertisements. If you will write and tell me of any fine item you may have to sell, I'll answer at once. I am not interested in anything in poor condition so do not send. You'll find me a ready buyer of good material at fair prices. Address: Edward S. Knapp, 300 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. The items mentioned are only a part of what I want--any attractive item is apt to be wanted; so write and tell me what you have. 69

I HAVE SEVERAL THOUSAND ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISING covers 1890--1900 period. Many interesting subjects. 5 to 10c each. These covers are becoming popular and can still be collected at little expense. E. N. Sampson, 420 Allyndale Drive, Stratford, Conn. 68

SCARCE POSTAL MARKINGS OF ALL KINDS USUALLY included in my Sale Catalogs of items straight from the attic. Send your name for my mailing list. Vernon Baker, 444-PM, Elyria, Ohio. 68

UNITED STATES POSTMARKS. TOWNS, HAND CANCELS, stations, meters, slogans, station cancellation machine numbers, etc. Cut 2 x 4. Postpaid in U. S. A. 500 only \$1.00 cash. W. H. Dickinson, Deck D, 2515 "H" St., Omaha, Nebraska. 67

COVERS FROM MAINE--WE RECENTLY ACQUIRED OVER 1,000 covers old and new from Maine including unusual towns, corner cards, etc., 1850 to 1900. No bargains but scarce items at a decent price. If you really want Maine covers write us. Nassau Stamp Company, 68 Nassau St., New York, N.Y. 68

PUBLICATIONS

SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG, FOR U.S. AND POSSESSIONS, just out. 44 pages; 35 cents post free. Compiled by Donald W. Tucker; published by S.G. Rich, Verona, New Jersey. (It is a priced catalog). 67

UNITED STATES STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG, 200 PAGES, illustrations, prices 6,000 covers. The only guide for dealer and collector. Post paid \$1.25. Send 2c or 3c stamps. Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y. gtc.

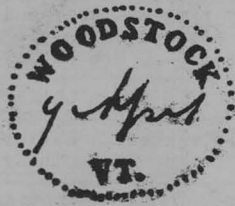
POSTAL MARKINGS

15 cents a copy: \$1.50 a year.

Official Organ of the West Essex Philatelic Society, Inc.

STAMPLESS COVERS

Tracings by Jack Owen unless otherwise mentioned.



Red-
1831

V. E. Baker's

V. E. Baker's

Red ms (for Free)



1836 Red
ms rate "Free"
A.L. Randall's
Appears as if the
mark was made thru
some textile!
Who can explain
this?



10

Both black. H.T. Darlington's. Year unknown.
This fort was in Kansas up to 1854 and as a
Missouri postmark is of course not territorial.
A most interesting fort, this one --
local historians have much about it.



Black ms. rate
Year unknown
Walter D. Bush Jr.'s
This office was in
one of the "districts"
into which Philadel-
phia had overflowed
and which were annex-
ed in 1854. Now the
area about Girard
College in that city.



1833 Red F.B. Wilson's
This type town mark was dropped
and replaced by the usual type
of circle before May 4 1833, the
earliest date seen on the new
town mark (the usual 30 mm. one
with usual size letters.

50

Wm. Addams Cunningham Esq.
Merchant's Bank
New York.

UNITED STATES SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG

By Donald W. Tucker

A Priced Catalog, based on the
Pike 1922 list

Published early in December 1936

Price 35 cents

S. G. RICH

VERONA,

NEW JERSEY

PUBLISHED AT VERONA, NEW JERSEY

Reprinted from P.M. Nos. 18, 26
(1932, 1933)



Here is the most usual of all
the circular town marks found
on stampless covers.

It varies from 29 1/2 up to
30 1/2 mm. diameter, with the
lettering substantially the
same height (2 1/2 mm) and in
this same style.

This commonest circle type
might well have a specific
name to identify it readily.

Hiogo

EXTRACT

From A Letter

From E. Perry To

#2

Copy

R.J.Mechin

11/2-'45

P.S.-Supposing your cover to be quite authentic the 3c rate has to be accounted for, as you suggest. The letter is dated at Osaka on July 15, 1870. It is postmarked Hiogo and according to the endorsement was received at Yokohama on the 19th. From Osaka to Yokohama is not less than 300 miles. Absence of markings indicates that the letter was carried privately from Osaka to Hiogo. Years ago a gentleman who had lived in Japan told me that Hiogo was part of Yokohama. Steve told me he had looked it up and that Hiogo is somewhere else.

If the Hiogo of the postmark was in the vicinity of Yokohama it would seem to me that the 10c rate to the U. S. would not have applied and that the rate would have been 2c (drop letter). Use of a 3c stamp to prepay a 2c rate is understandable. In this case Thorel would have called for the letter at the consulate in Hiogo.

But if there was an arrangement for delivering letters from the Hiogo office to people nearby in Yokohama, 1 cent U. S. would probably have been ample to cover the carrier fee, in which case the 3c stamp paid drop letter postage in Hiogo and carrier delivery to Thorel in Yokohama.

Of course I cannot prove either supposition and they are suggested merely as possible solutions.

E.P.

I am holding the pair and single 10c in case you want them when or if their bona fides is established.

March 1st, 1946.

Mr. Van Dyk MacBride,
744 Broad St.,
Newark, N.J.

Dear Mac:

Herewith the F.D.R. cover. It is indeed most unfortunate that the stamp is not tied tight to the cover. I do not think that there is any actual evidence that it was used as we see it but I do think that the circumstantial evidence is rather strong.

If it wasn't for that Old Point Comfort postmark I wouldn't give an item like this a second thought, but I have a conviction that this cover is O.K. In the first place if a faker had put the stamp on a stampless cover the chances are that he would have tied it on. To make a cover like this a faker would have had to be smart enough to have used one such as this - or similar - by which I mean with an Old Point postmark.

Here is the story. Postage to England did not have to be prepaid, hence all that was required was the Confederate payment on a Flag of Truce letter. We know very well that mail went across the lines in this way and entered the U. S. mail at Old Point. Hence this is all perfectly regular. At Old Point it was "rated" - that is, as an unpaid 24¢ rate to England and at Old Point the "24" was applied. It was then sent to the Foreign Division of the New York Post Office and was marked with the black debit marking. In other words, 24¢ was due in England, of which our share was 21¢, thus the "21." It left New York by American Packet on Jan. 21, 1865, hence we were entitled to 16¢ sea and 5¢ internal, or 21¢. The British share was 3¢, which was their internal on a 24¢ rate between the U.S. and G.B.

At Liverpool the British Due marking of "one shilling" was applied and this is the funny marking on face, meaning 1/. It is well to remember that markings like the New York are the "Foreign Exchange" markings and when applied in black on an out-bound foreign letter they indicate a debit from the U.S. to the foreign country. When in red, they indicate a credit, the postage having been prepaid in this country.

While I have never seen that particular "24" before I am quite sure that it was applied at the Old Point office, because the P.O.D. Regulations required that a foreign letter be rated at the office of mailing which was certainly Old Point in this case.

Naturally there is no actual evidence that this letter

#2. Mr. Van Dyk MacBride, March 1st, 1946.

originated in the C.S.A. but what faker could have been smart enough to pick out an unpaid rate to England which may have originated at Old Point and to have made a C.S.A. "Flag of Truce via Old Point" to England out of it. Thus as stated above the circumstantial evidence is so strong it is practically conclusive.

I would like to know what Larry thinks of this item, and how he would explain the markings.

Under separate cover, I am sending you with my compliments a "Reprint" of my Confed. article which is soon to appear in the "Stamp Specialist." It seems that the bindery is holding Harry up. At any rate Stowell sent me these "Reprints" before the "S.S." is out so please keep this under cover and do not show it to anyone. I am sure that you will understand.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

P.S.--I made negatives of the cover and will return photostat.

S.

Stanley B. Ashbrook of Fort Thomas, Ky., dean of collectors of U.S. 19th Century stamps, and the leading authority on these items, was a visitor with Mrs. Ashbrook to Chicago last weekend. He passed most of his time with Saul Newbury, Chicago's leading collector, in a study of Mr. Newbury's latest additions to his albums. While here he took in the C.P.S. meeting at which Maj. Johl spoke. Both Mr. Ashbrook and Maj. Johl are recipients of the Crawford medal,

awarded for outstanding philatelic research. Another visitor last week was Lester A. Brookman of Minneapolis, active editor of the American Philatelist.

* * *

SOCIAL ITEM: Ernest R. Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs have departed for their summer residence near Ludington, Mich. Prior to leaving and following the "Johl night" at C.F.S., the Jacobses, the Ashbrooks, Arthur Burke, Chicago artist aiding Maj. Johl in his researches, and Mrs. Burke: William H. Schulze, C.P.S. president, and others were the guests of Maj. and Mrs. Johl at their home for several hours of pleasant philatelic chatter.

PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

1616 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA 3

April 13, 1945

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
100 Henry Court
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

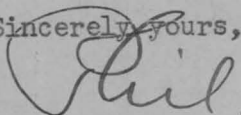
I see that you are writing an article on Confederate rates and I am enclosing herewith a cover showing a 2¢ brown and 10¢ blue, which is a puzzle to me.

I enclose a letter that Dietz wrote back in 1938 when I first acquired this item for my collection. His explanation does not seem reasonable and I am in hopes that you have been able to solve the question of rates on such a letter.

I often thought it was a sort of Carriers fee or Special Delivery payment. The cover is enclosed herewith.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,



PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

PHW, JR:rmw
enc.

COPY

April 28th, 1938.

Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr.,
1616 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Mr. Ward:

Concerning the enclosed cover--one of about half a dozen I have seen; in fact, there is one in my own collection --a beautiful cover with a red-brown 2c. and a "Ten," close together, and tied with two postmarks.

As you state, there is no explanation for the presence of two stamps--a 2c. and a 10c.--when only the 2c. was required to send this letter within the city. At least, it can not be explained by the rates current in the Confederacy.

But there is an explanation--the same as applies to the cover in my collection: only in this instance the circumstances are reversed. My cover went out of the town of mailing, while yours did not. Now, here goes: This cover probably contained some Government circular to the employees in the Ordnance Department--probably a set of instructions. This was one of many letters to be mailed by the official--most of which were for out of town (Richmond); or possibly most were for in-town. The secretary of the official roughly tore apart a lot of 10c. stamps and pasted them on the addressed envelopes. Realizing that this letter was a local one, woman-like, she "corrected her mistake" by adding the right-rate (2c.) and, since about the cheapest thing in the Confederacy was a stamp, she let it go at that. Of course, the postoffice postmarked both stamps. Another explanation: She pasted on the 2c. stamp, and then, finding that she wanted to seal the letter, she added a 10c. It didn't pay to soak off the 2c. stamp. These are the only explanations I can offer. My own cover with its 2c. and "Ten" is explained along the same lines. My cover contained a doctor's bill for medical attention. All the rest of the doctor's accounts were local, and his secretary--or wife, or daughter--pasted 2c. stamps on all his envelopes. But one of his patients happened to live away from his town, and, noticing this, another stamp (luckily a "Ten"!) was added. It is one of the finest oddities I possess.

I trust this covers your inquiry.

Sincerely,
(signed) August Dietz.

April 16, 1945.

Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr.,
1616 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Phil:

Herewith the Confed. cover as per yours of the 13th.
Thanks for a look at it.

I have studied the Postal Laws of the C.S.A. very carefully but I know of no service rendered by the C.S.A. P.O.D. that would have required a payment of 12¢ on this letter.

I have never heard even an intimation that Richmond had any sort of a carrier service, either official or unofficial, or anything in the way of a special delivery. In fact, I don't recall anything that might be classed as an extra fee for postal service.

We frequently run into covers similar to this which show an apparent overpayment in postage. Dietz mentioned in his letter that he had seen perhaps half a dozen and stated that he had a cover with a 2¢ and "TEN" tied close together.

I have before me a cover with a 2¢ red-brown tied by a Richmond p.m. of "Mar 17." Doubtless the year was 1864. It is addressed to Charleston, S.C. and the envelope was a C.S.A., "Treasury Department." It has the Richmond encircled "PAID 10". Is this a 12¢ payment similar to yours and if so why 12¢ to Charleston, S.C. when the regular rate was 10¢? My idea on this cover that 2¢ was paid by stamp and the Richmond P.O. charged the deficient 8¢ to the Treasury Department and marked the letter as fully paid, i.e., 10¢. However, your cover is different, and on its face it was simply a 2¢ Drop, so why the extra 10¢?

Perhaps some might say that maybe this was a heavy letter requiring 6 X 2¢ postage. Maybe it was, but if so then the sender was perhaps not aware that a drop letter was 2¢, regardless of weight. At least that is the way I interpret the C.S.A. Postal Law. It stated that Drop letters were to be charged 2¢ each, nothing was said that 2¢ was to be charged for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. I may be wrong and it may be that the law meant 2¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and if so then this might have contained something of sufficient weight to cause a charge of six times 2¢.

I don't agree with the theory advanced by Dietz. If 10¢ had been paid on this letter when only 2¢ was required, an overpay of 8¢ why add 2¢ more to that overpayment? It does not sound logical. I also note that August is wrong on the "sealing" feature.

#2. Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., April 16, 1945.

Where writing was conveyed the rate for a drop was 2¢ whether sealed or unsealed. A circular for local delivery had to be sent unsealed and the rate was but 1¢. If it was sealed it was 2¢.

No doubt Dietz's explanation of his 2¢ plus "TEN" cover is absolutely correct. It was easier to overpay 2¢ than to soak off of a prepared envelope the 2¢ stamp.

Harold Brooks has a cover from Charlottesville, Va. to Forest Depot, Va., with six 2¢ red-brown. I don't recall if this is a block of six or a block of four and a pair but my recollection is that it is the latter, because I wondered why the sender didn't cut off one of the 2¢ stamps. Why put on six when only five were necessary?

But a 2¢ stamp in the Confederacy in late 1863 or 1864 was nothing much to worry about.

I have made a photo of your cover and if you have no objection I may want to illustrate it in the article I am preparing.

I am enclosing a circular I recently sent out regarding the latter.

With regards.

Sincerely yours,