,	Scrapbook No. 17 1948 - 1949	
1.	Edgar P. Jessup Re: Western covers	
2.	Lester G. Brookman Re: Used copy of 24¢ 1860 red lilac	
3.	Robert Laurence Re: Gibson cover No. 61	
4.	Henry A. Meyer Re: 10¢ 1861 from S.F.	
5.	Dr. D. Bacher Re: Cover with Blk +2 12¢ 1857	
6.	Honolulu straight line markings	
7.	Maurice C. Blake Re: Honolulu S.L. and Tahiti cover	
8.	Sylvester Colby Re: 1847 cover with one stamp removed	
9.	Carroll Chase Re: 3¢ bisect	
10.	John H. Hall Re: Black N.Y. postmark	
11.	Frank Godden Re: Independent Line	
12.	Mark C. Clapp Re: Cover 4RIE, 5RIE, 6RIE	
13.	Harold Stark Re: Due 1	
14.	Frank W. Scheer Re: Covers	
15.	Blank	
16.	H.R. Harmer Re: Fake 90¢ Nov. 30, 1860, S.F.	
17.	E.C. Krug Re: 90¢ 1860 Grand Canary cover	
18.	Charles M. Putnam, Jr. Re: Pan & San cover with 3 10¢ 1847	
19.	J.S. Fleckenstein Re: 3¢ 1851 full panes	
20.	Belmont stamps Re: 24¢ 1869 to Baden, 30¢ 1869 to Switzerland	
21.	J. Carlton Wolf Re: 5¢ 1847 Dot in "U"	
22.	Dr. Carroll Chase Re: 24¢ 1869 cover to West Australia	
23.	Philatelic Foundation Re: 12¢ Bisect	
24.	Emmerson C. Krug Re: 27¢ cover to Rome	
25.	John D. Pope III Re: 5¢ 1847 to France	
26.	Frank H. Alpers Re: Vert Pr of 5¢ 1847 from Santa Fe	
27.	R.M. Wilkinson Re: Red Dog California Express franks	
28.	Paul Rohloff	
29.	D.O. Barrett Re: 1848 Rawdon Circular	
30.	Frank Coes Re: Fake Hale markings	
31.	Earl Hamilton	
32.	Eugene Wulfekuhler Jr. Re: Thru the Lines covers	
33.	A.C. Hutchinson Re: rates to the Argentine in the 1870s	
34.	Eben D. Finney Re: Confederate cover	
35.	Eben D. Finney	
36.	Donald Malcolm Re: Adams Express	
37.	Irwin Heiman Re: Bison covers of Yreka	
38.	Carry Shenfield Re: Adams Express	
39.	M.C. Blake Re: Rate via Bremen Line in 1848	
40.	Frederick Harris Re: Cover from Honolulu to France, a mate to the Tahiti cover	
41.	Henry Meyer Re: Hawaii cover	
42.	Robert C. Hooghkirk Re: 30¢ 1869 cover to France, French pkt	
43.	Larry Shenfield Re: Confederate cover, Marshall, Texas	
44.	Emmerson C. Krug Re: 90¢ 1860	

VERLAND MAIL VIA LOS ANGELES.



CITY.G&H.EXPRESS 423 WASHINSTS.E. CCR SANSOME ST

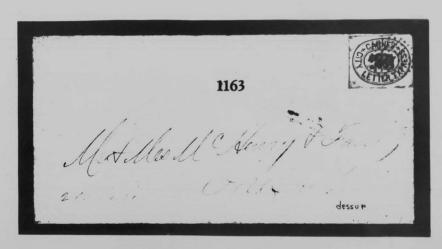
> Mis A. Wells North side Francisco bet Stock-Homes Jan Francisco

JESSUP





FROM THIS ORIGINAL CARD WE LEARN THAT HORATIO APPLETON WAS A PARTNER OF CARNES--ALSO WE LEARN THE EXACT ADDRESS WHERE THE POST OPERATED FROM 1866 TO 1869 THIS CARD WAS USED IN ORDERING THE NEW DESIGN OF STAMP AS INK SKETCH INDICATES-HAND WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS APPEAR ON THE BACK--



IT IS SELDOM INDEED THAT "CARNES" ARE FOUND
AUTHENTICALLY USED ON ORIGINAL COVER---

ccashbrooke

February 11, 1944

Mr. W. R. Hannell 640 Everett Avenue Kensas City, Kansas

Dear Mr. Hannell:

The Peny Express may which your postal card of January 25 advised was being mailed has arrived in first-class shape. I want to thank you sincerely for thinking of me in such a generous way.

You certainly must be intimately familiar with this entire route and you know of my interest in collecting data as well as historic relies pertaining to it.

Any other information or material which you might have will be appreciated and I could supply you with any photographs of my material which might fit in with your plans. It is a most fascinating subject and I am very happy to hear from you since you have taken the time to do so much original research work.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours

BBJ:M

9 Monte the standard on a great of the standard of the

Edgar B. Jessup President and General Manager POSTAL HISTORY OF SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA

Sponsored by THE EVANSVILLE STAMP CLUB DEPARTMENT OF PHILATELY, EVANSVILLE PUBLIC MUSEUM

Committee: Edgar P. Hughes Victor Jordan. Jr. Address correspondence to: Edgar P. Hughes

Henry A. Meyer

6 Oak St., Evansville 9, Ind.

Bulletin No. 3

August 1949

With this Bulletin the Southwestern Indiana Postal History Committee reports further progress. As stated in Bulletin No. 2, the phase of the study now in process is the listing of the postal markings used in the small town post offices of our area. This particular section is vast, but it is the hope of the Committee that Bulletin No. 4 will deal with the first group of small towns recorded.

In the meantime we have decided to issue this Bulletin covering the railroad, steamboat and transfer clerk markings which have been reported. We include only those routes which have one or both terminals in our area or which pass through our area. Any additions or corrections are earnestly solicited in order that these reports may be as accurate as possible.

Page 7 of this Bulletin reports some additions and corrections which have been received since Bulletin No. 2 has been issued. The Howell marks are new listings. The rest of the corrections are extensions of dates or other amplifications of marks already listed. Bulletin No. 1 needs such extensive correcting that it seems best to wait a little longer and issue a complete revision.

In reply to the many questions received concerning the sponsorship of this project, the Postal History Committee is happy to report that the Evansville Public Museum has financed the study including the expenses of the three Bulletins issued to date. That is why we can distribute them without charge, but refund of postage will always be appreciated. Material for study has been generously made available by many individuals in addition to the material in the collection of the Museum.

Since the appearance of Bulletin No. 2, Kenneth L. Helper and Dr. Hans Hagemann have been transferred away from Evansville and as a result have been unable to continue serving on the committee. Their services have been sorely missed. Paul E. Adam and Clarence E. Kouts have joined the committee recently and will be listed as members on Bulletin No. 4. We express our thanks for the generous loan of covers and markings by C. Corwith Wagner, Dr. James E. Winter, Stephen G. Rich, Mannel Hahn, and any others whose names may have escaped our notice for the moment.

Meetings of the Postal History Committee are held at the Evansville Public Museum on the second, fourth, and fifth Thursdays of each month at 6:45 P.M. These are strictly work sessions. Any interested persons are invited to attend meetings and assist in the study.

POSTAL HISTORY OF SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA Check List of Railroad and Steamboat Route Marks

Notes for Using this List

- 1. Marks included are those of routes which have one or both terminals in the area being studied by this committee, or which pass through the area. The area is the eight southwestern counties of Indiana: Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Gibson, Pike, and Dubois.
- 2. Our list is probably very incomplete. Loan of unlisted marks is earnestly desired.
- 3. Because of probable incompleteness, no numbering system has been attempted, but where a route has more than one mark, they are numbered consecutively for the convenience of correspondents who write to us about any mark.
- 4. Range of dates of any mark must not be taken as an indication of rarity. They merely mean that the covers loaned to us happened to be either "spread" or "bunched" in dates. Extensions of dates, earlier or later, are as much desired as the addition of new marks.
- 5. Where nothing is said about the style of type of the route name, it is gothic (sans-serif) neither condensed nor extended, and not letter-spaced.
 6. The manner of expressing the route name is exactly as we saw it on the copies studied, as to capitals or lower case letters and punctuation.
- CODE: (a) Manner of expressing route name, and figure, if shown in the cut.
 (b) Diameter of circle. (c) Height and style of letters of route name. (d)
 Manner of expressing date. (e) Earliest date seen. (f) Latest date seen.
 (e,f) Only one date seen. (g) Remarks, including color if other than black.
 /New line. Direction: Clockwise//Counter-clockwise.

A. RAILROAD ROUTE MARKS

EVANSVILLE AND VINCENNES

(This was the original name of the first leg of the present C.&E.I.R.R.)

(a) EVANSVILLE & VINCENNES//R.R., Fig. 1. (b) 32 mm. (c) 3 mm., condensed. (d) Month/day, day 4 mm. high. (e,f) Feb. 10, no year indication; 3c 1851, not orange brown; listed by Dr. Chase also on 1857 issue. (g) Vincennes misspelled. This copy is in black; listed by Dr. Chase also in blue.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE

(This was the name of the above railroad when extended to Terre Haute; it never reached Crawfordsville, but had connections as far as Rockville.)

(a) Evansville and Crawfordsville/R. R. CO.//VINCENNES, IND., Fig. 2. (b) 34 mm. (c) 2 mm., roman. (d) Day/month/complete year, all 4 mm. high. (e,f) Aug. 15, 1860. (h) Ornaments opposite year date.

TERRE HAUTE AND EVANSVILLE (E.& T.H.R.R., now C.& E.I.)

1. (a) TERRE H. & EVANS./AGT. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day, day 4 mm. high. (e) Sept. 20, 1881. (f) Apr. 18, 1887.

Now follow three short R.P.O.'s on the E.I.& T.H.R.R., a line from Evansville to Terre Haute via Oakland City, Petersburg, Washington, Bloomfield, and Worthington. Despite the "I" in the name, the nearest it came to Indianapolis was within 75 miles. Now a Big Four freight route.

WASHINGTON AND EVANSVILLE (E.I.& T.H.R.R.)

(a) WASH. & EVANS//R.P.O. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Illegible. (e,f) Dec. 29, 1884.

TERRE HAUTE, WASHINGTON AND EVANSVILLE (E.I.& T.H.R.R.)

(a) T.H. WASH. & EVANS.//R.P.O. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Illegible. (e,f) Mar. 17, 1887.

TERRE HAUTE AND EVANSVILLE (E.I.& T.H.R.R.)

2. (a) TERRE HAUTE & EVANS/R.P.O., Fig. 3. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3½ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e) July 23, 1931. (f) Dec. 19, 1931.

CHICAGO AND EVANSVILLE

- (C.& E.I.R.R., formerly E.& T.H. Perhaps also formerly on I.C. and Big Four when those lines had passenger service between Evansville and Chicago.)
- 1. (a) <u>CHI. & EVANS. R.P.O.//D.L.</u> (Also <u>N.L.</u>) (b) 28 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/<u>SOUTH</u>/complete year. (Also <u>NORTH?</u>) (e) Aug. 27, 1895. (f) Oct. 12, 1896.
- 2. (a) <u>CHI</u>. & <u>E</u>--(illegible)//<u>D</u>.L. (Also <u>N</u>.L.?) (b) 28 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year. (e,f) Mar. 23, 1896.
- 3. (a) CHI. & EVANSVILLE, R.P.O.//N.L. (Also D.L.?) (b) 27 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/SOUTH (Also NORTH?) (e) Nov. 25, 1896. (f) Nov. 27, 1896.
- 4. (a) CHI. & EVANS. NIGHT//R.P.O. (Also DAY?) (b) 28 mm. (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e,f) Apr. 8, 1906.
- 5. (a) CHI. & EVANSVILLE//R.P.O., Fig. 4. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e) Nov. 15, 1907. (f) May 31, 1910.
- 6. (a) CHI. & EVANS//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/ $\frac{TR}{TR}$ and No. (e) Feb. 25, 1906. (f) June 28, 1911.
- 7. (a) CHI. & EVANSV.//R.P.O. (b) 29 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/ $\frac{TR}{R}$ and No. (e,f) June 28, 1911. (g) Note 2 \underline{V} 's.
- 8. (a) <u>CHI. & EVANS.//R.P.O.</u> (b) 29 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e,f) Aug. 8, 1911.

- 9. (a) CHI. & EVANS.//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm., condensed type. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e,f) June 14, 1912.
- 10. (a) <u>CHI. & EVANS.//R.P.O.</u> (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm., extended type. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e) Aug. 8, 1918. (f) Feb. 25, 1919.
- 11. (a) CHI. & EVANS//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm., letter-spaced. (d) TR and No./month/day/complete year. (3) Aug. 11, 1931. (f) Oct. 19, 1932.
- 12. (a) CHI. & EVANSVILLE / R.F.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) TR and No./ month/day/complete year. (e) Sept. 9, 1931. (f) Aug. 31, 1932.

(Between the periods of use of marks Nos. 12 and 13, the Chicago and Evansville R.P.O. was replaced by the Chicago and Atlanta R.P.O., Northern Division. After a few years, the former name was resumed.)

13. (a) <u>CHI. & EVANS//R.P.O.</u>, current style handstamp, similar to Evansville town mark No. 27. (b) 30 mm. (c) 2 mm., extended type. (d) <u>TR</u> and No./month, day/complete year. (e) Aug. 22, 1947. (f) Probably current, 1949.

CHICAGO AND ATLANTA

- (C.& E.I. and L.& N.R.R.'s, with change of lines at Evansville.)
 (N.D., Northern Division, Chicago to Evansville. M.D., Middle Division,
 Evansville to Nashville. S.D., Southern Division, Nashville to Atlanta.
 The last is outside our area.)
- (a) <u>CHI. & ATIA. M.D.//R.P.O.</u> (Also <u>N.D.</u>) Current style handstamp, similar to Evansville town mark No. 58. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm., condensed type, letter-spaced. (d) <u>TR</u> and No./month, day/complete year. (e,f) Nov. 1, 1936.

PEORIA AND EVANSVILLE

(I.C.R.R., originally built as the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville R.R.)

- 1. (a) <u>PEORIA</u> & <u>EVANS</u>/<u>AGT</u>. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year, day 4 mm. (e) May 17, 1883. (f) Jan. 19, 1884.
- 2. (a) <u>FEORIA</u> & <u>EVANS//R.P.O.</u> (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Day/month/complete year. (e,f) Dec. 29, 1884.
- 3. (a) PEORIA & EVANS//R.P.O. (b) 29 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) (Slug) /month/day/complete year. (e,f) Sept. 3, 1894.
- 4. (a) PEORIA & EVANS.//R.P.O., Fig. 5. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm., extended type. (d) Month/day/complete year) or TR and No. (e) Sept. 10, 1906. (f) Aug. 10, 1910. (g) Two different devices, answering the same description, but differing in the number of degrees occupied by the words and the spaces of the route name.
- 5. (a) PEORIA & EVANS.//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e) Oct. 15, 1906. (f) Apr. 6, 1915. (g) Note 2 V's.
- 6. (a) <u>PEORIA</u> & <u>EVANS.//R.P.O.</u> (b) 27 mm. (c) 2 mm. (d) <u>T</u> and No./month/day/complete year. (e,f) Apr. 8, 1907.

- 7. (a) PEORIA & EVANS//R.P.O. (b) 28 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) TR or T and No./month/day/complete year. (e) Apr. 2, 1907. (f) Apr. 21, 1918.
- 8. (a) <u>PEORIA & EVANSVILLE</u>/<u>R.P.O.</u> (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/<u>TR</u> and No. (e) Feb. 18, 1909. (f) Sept. 27, 1909.
- 9. (a) <u>PEO. & EVANS.//R.P.O.</u> (b) 29 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) <u>T</u> and No./month/day/complete year. (e,f) Aug. 8, 1931.
- 10. (a) PEORIA & EVANSVILLE//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm., condensed type. (d) T and No./month/day/complete year. (e) Oct. 28, 1932. (f) Nov. 15, 1932.

EVANSVILLE AND HOPKINSVILLE (KY.) (I.C.R.R.)

(a) EVANS. & HOP.//R.P.O., Fig. 6. (b) 29 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/complete year/day/ \underline{T} and No. (e,f) Feb. 25, 1905.

Now follow two short railroad postal routes on a branch line of the Southern R.R. which formerly connected Evansville with the main Louisville-St. Louis stretch, with the junction at Huntingburg. Now a freight line.

JASPER AND EVANSVILLE (Southern R.R.)

(a) JASPER & EVANS//AGT. (b) 27 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year, day 4 mm. (e) Apr. 6, 1881. (f) Feb. 20, 1884.

WEST BADEN AND EVANSVILLE (Southern R.R.)

(a) W. BADEN & EVANSVILLE//R.P.O., Fig. 7. (b) 30 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e,f) Mar. 5, 1919.

LOUISVILLE, HUNTINGBURG AND EVANSVILLE (Southern R.R.)

- 1. (a) LOUIS. HUNT. & EVANSVILLE //R.P.O., Fig. 8. (b) 28 mm. (c) 2 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e) Dec. 14, 1894. (f) Jul7 29, 1906.
- 2. (a) LOUIS. HUNT. & EVANS: //R.P.O. (b) 29 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e,f) July 6, 1920.
- 3. (a) LOU. HUNT & EVANS.//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e) Oct. 18, 1932. (f) Aug. 21, 1934.
- 4. (a) LOU. HUNT. & EVANS//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm., condensed type. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e) Dec. 2, 1931. (f) Oct. 26, 1932.

LOUISVILLE, OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE (Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R.R., popularly called "The Texas," under lease to and operated by the L.& N.R.R.)

This R.P.O. was so designated to distinguish it from the R.P.O. on the Southern through Indiana. It operated until fairly recent years. The members of this committee have seen the markings of this R.P.O., but do not have any at hand at this time. Loan of copies is solicited.

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS L.& N.R.R. called at various times in its history the Evan

(L.& N.R.R., called at various times in its history the Evansville & Southern Illinois, Evansville & Southeastern, St. Louis & Southwestern, L.H.& St.L.)

- 1. (a) EVANS. & ST. LOUIS/AGT. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year, day 4 mm. (e) Dec. 16, 1881. (f) Apr. 16, 1884.
- 2. EVANS. & ST. LOUIS//R.P.O. Have recorded, dated Apr. 16, 1884, but cannot locate the cover. May be misreading of No. 1. Verification desired.

LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS (L.& N.R.R. via Evansville, and/or Southern R.R. via Princeton.)

- 1. (a) LOU & ST. L.//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/ $\frac{TR}{TR}$ and No. (e,f) Sept. 3, 1931.
- 2. (a) LOUIS. & ST. LOUIS//R.P.O., Fig. 9. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/TR and No. (e) July 8, 1931. (f) Oct. 26, 1932.
- 3. (a) LOU. & ST. L.//R.P.O. (b) 30 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., extended type. (d) TR and No./month/day/complete year. (e,f) Sept. 7, 1940. (g) Southern R.R.

NASHVILLE AND ST. LOUIS (L.& N.R.R.)

- 1. (a) <u>NASHVILLE & ST. LOUIS//R.P.O.</u>, Fig. 10. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/<u>TR</u> and No. (e,f) Sept. 3, 1894.
- 2. (a) NASH. & ST. LOUIS//R.P.O., Fig. 11. (b) 30 mm. (c) 3 mm., slightly extended type. (d) TR and No./month/day/complete year. (e,f) Aug. 28, 1932.
- 3. (a) NASH. & ST. LOUIS//R.P.O. (b) 28 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/TR and No./complete year. (e,f) Oct. 20, 1932.

B. STEAMBOAT ROUTE MARKS

LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS

1. (a) LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS//S.B., Figs. 12a, 12b. (b) 33 mm. (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., roman type. (d) Month/day. (e) Nov. 21, 1853. (f) Apr. 15, 1854. (g) Fig. 12a is a photograph; Fig. 12b is a tracing from Postal Markings, shown for clearness, but the shaded strokes are too thick.

- 2. (a) LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS/MAIL ROUTE. Fig. 13. (b) $33\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day. (e,f) June 26, 185-. (g) Very small <u>T</u> in <u>ST</u>.
- 3. (a) LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS//MAIL LINE., Fig. 14. (b) $33\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Day/month. (e,f) June 1, 185-, probably 1854. (g) In red. Very small <u>T</u> in <u>St</u>.
- 4. A mark has been seen in bright red, apparently reading <u>LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS S.B. MAIL LINE</u>. It was too poor a strike to take measurements or to give accurate description. The stamp was a 3c 1851, claret shade.

LOUISVILLE AND PADUCAH

(a) LOUIS & PADU. //AGT., Fig. 15. (b) $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day, day 4 mm. (e,f) No year indication; 3c Plimpton envelope.

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE

(Louisville & Evansville Mail Line, later Louisville & Evansville Packet Co.)

- 1. (a) LOUIS. & EVANS. //RIV RT., similar to Fig. 16. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day, day 4 mm. (e,f) June 6, 1877.
- 2. (a) LOUIS. & EVANS.//AGT., Fig. 16. (b) 26 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day, day 4 mm. (e) May 1, 1879. (f) Feb. 19, 1886.
- 3. (a) LOUIS. & EVANS. RIV.//AGT., Fig. 17. (b) 27 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/space/day or month/complete year/day, day 4 mm. (e) Dec. 23, 1882. (f) May 29, 1883.
- 4. (a) LOUIS & EVANS//R.P.O., Fig. 18. (b) 26 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year. (e) July 16, 1886. (f) July 20, 1888.
- 5. (a) LOUIS, & EVANSVILLE//R.P.O. Fig. 19. (b) 27 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year/East (also West?) (e) July 28, 1899. (f) May 1, 1902. (g) We have seen this mark with and without the word East. The word is inserted with a separate handstamp, apparently a rubber device, in a different ink.
- 6. (a) LOUIS. & EVANS.//R.P.O., Fig. 20. (b) 30 mm. (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Month/day/complete year. (e,f) Aug. 22, 1907. (g) 6-bar oval killer with R.M.S. Letter mailed and postmarked on steamer Morning Star.

EVANSVILLE AND PADUCAH

(Tenn. & Ohio River Transportation Co., later Evansville, Paducah & Cairo Packet Co.)

- 1. (a) EVANS. & PADUCAH//R.P.O., similar to Fig. 21. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year. (e) Dec. 2, 1889. (f) Feb. 26, 1903.
- 2. (a) EVANSVILIE & PADUCAH//R.P.O., Fig. 21. (b) 27 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day/complete year. (e) Sept. 25, 1899. (f) Feb. 24, 1903. (g) 1899 strike in purple.

EVANSVILLE AND CAIRO (Same companies as above)

(a) <u>EVANS</u>. & <u>CAIRO</u>/<u>AGT</u>., exactly like Fig. 16. (b) $27\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day, day 4 mm. (e,f) Feb. 13, 1884.

EVANSVILLE AND BOWLING GREEN

(Green & Barren River Nav. Co., later Evansville & Bowling Green Packet Co.)

(a) EV. & BOW. GREEN//AGT., exactly like Fig. 16. (b) 26 mm. (c) 3 mm. (d) Month/day, day 4 mm. (e,f) Feb. 10, 1878.

C. TRANSFER CLERKS ' MARKS

- 1. (a) EVANSVILLE, IND.//TRANSFER CLK. (b) 29 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Hour/month/day/complete year; also with a slug in place of the hour. (e) Sept. 24, 1917. (f) July 6, 1932.
- 2. (a) EVANSVILLE, IND.//TRANSFER CLERK (b) 30 mm. (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (d) Hour/month, day/complete year. (e,f) July 16, 1942.

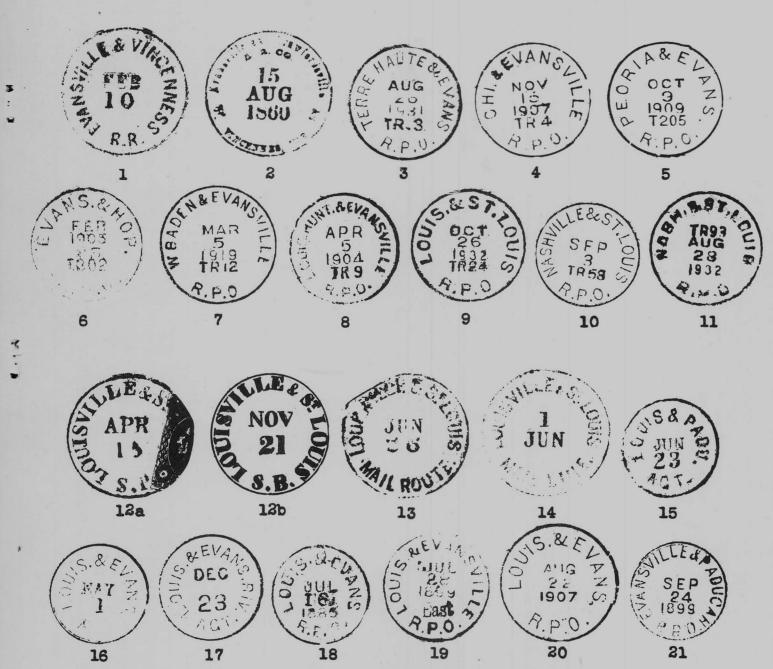
ADDITIONS TO BULLETIN NO. 2

The committee prophesied in Bulletin No. 2 that earlier marks from Howell Branch might be expected. Through the help of friends, we now list two: (Use the code in Bulletin No. 2)

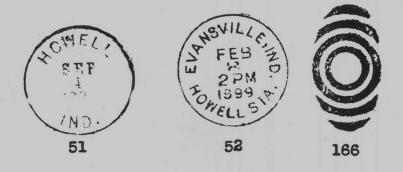
- 51 (a) 28 mm. (b) 3 mm. (c) <u>HOWELL</u>//<u>IND</u>. (d) Month/day/complete year. (e) None (f) Howell only. (g) Sept. 4, 1894. (h) ??
- 52 (a) 29 mm. (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (c) <u>EVANSVILLE</u>, <u>IND.//HOWELL STA.</u> (d) Month/day/hour/complete year. (e) No. 166. (f) Howell only. (g) Feb. 8, 1899. (h) ??
- 166 Oval, 18 x 33 mm. 2 concentric circles and 2 plus 2 arcs. No numeral. With town mark 52 (Howell).

Corrections to Bulletin No. 2, chiefly extensions of dates.

- 1 (g) Add blue. (i) Aug. 2, 1836.
- 6 (i) July 16, 1861. 25 (i) Feb. 9, 1926.
- 27 (e) Nos. 181, 182. (j) Current (1949).
- 61 (g) A March 23, 1907.
- 62 (g) A June 10, 1922. (h) A May 25, 1928. 63 (g) A Nov. 20, 1934. (h) B Apr. 14, 1938.
- 78 (i) Mar. 26, 1918. 80 (i) 2 June 5, 1923.
- 81 Numeral 1 is used again: (h) Sept. 22, 1948. (i) Current.
- 81 Numberal 2: (i) Sept. 27, 1944.
- 182 With town marks 27, 64.



ADDITIONAL EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, TOWN MARKS OF STATIONS



THE EARLY MAIL TO DENVER

By DAVID B. HERRICK

HE postal history of Denver and Colorado, host this week to the annual convention of the American Philatelic society, spans considerably less than a century and few indeed are the fortunate stamp collectors who possess an early "Auraria," "Denver City" or "Mountain City" postmark, or cover bearing the imprint of one of the early express lines which handled Denver's first mails.

(A "cover," in philatelic parlance, is the complete envelope with all postal and other markings just as it was handled through the mails.)

But seven covers are known to exist carrying the original "Leav'n City & Pikes Peak Express Co." used in the summer of 1859, and possibly fifty with the second type marking, "Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Co.," used into 1860 when the famed Pony Express took over.

The original Cherry creek settlements on the site of modern Denver were formed in 1857, when the backwash of disappointed goldseekers returning from California met the flood of westward-bound emigrants fleeing the severe economic depression that was sweeping the nation.

The small parties that prospected this area in the winter of 57-'58 found a little gold in Cherry creek and the South Platte-not enough to pay off,

but sufficient to unlimber the pens and voices of the fast-talking promoters back along the Missouri.

The thriving new towns to the eastward-St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Council Bluffs, etc. -saw themselves in the role of supply centers for a vast new gold rush if they could spread the electrifying call of "Gold!"

Heeding the call in the fall of '58 was William H. Russell of the freighting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, government freight contractors to the army outposts in Utah, who considered a passenger, mail and express line from the Missouri to the new diggings.

Meanwhile, mail service to the new Cherry creek settlements was sketchy. Letters came addressed "Cherry Creek, near Pike's peak, via Fort Laramie" and, given enough time, eventually wound up at Auraria or Denver City.

Prior to the real gold rush on upper Clear creek, the mail was carried by Jim Saunders, Pennsylvanian and Indian trader who had drifted west during the Mormon war in 1856. He maintained an informal schedule between the Denver diggings and Fort Laramie, 200 miles away. He was gone six weeks on his first trip with the mail.

William Russell was unsuccess-

Senver bety

From the Stanley B. Ashbrook Collection, Courtesy the American Philatelist. Reproduction of a "Leav'n City & Pike's Peak Express Co." cachet.

ful in getting his partners, Majors and Waddell, to sink money in the new Denver express line on the meager showing of gold made up to 1858. So Russell interested John S. Jones, another Missouri river freight contractor, and the new express line got under way during the winter.

Financed by the sale of forty shares of stock at \$5,000 each, the new company bought fiftytwo of the famous Concord coaches at \$800 each on a partcash deal. Eight hundred good mules were acquired (each coach required four to six) and in March, 1859, the officers marked out the route, established stations and arranged for a terminus at Denver City. On April 18, 1859, two express and passenger coaches left Leavenworth for Denver and the "Emigrant Line to the Gold Regions" was at last a reality.

The original route traversed northern Kansas, entering what is now Colorado in Yuma county southeast of Wray and following the south fork of the Republican river to near Limon, thence across the hills north of the general line of state highway 86 to Cherry creek near Parker and on down to Denver. This was 687 miles.

This route was used but a month, after which the company opened a new line northwestward from Leavenworth into Nebraska and to the Platte, following the old Oregon trail for some distance and thence up the South Platte all the way to Denver, having entered Colorado near Julesburg.

On May 7 the stages reached Denver. A. Jay Hertz, writing in the American Philatelist, says that instead of being an occasion for general rejoicing, the advent of the stage line found Denver City and Auraria in the depth of discouragement. Gold had not been found in paying quantities and it looked like the principal chore of the shining new stage coaches would be to carry discouraged promoters and miners away from Denver.

The new Denver agent busied himself buying up what little gold he could find-even pay-

ing a fat premium for some of it-so his company could show it around Missouri river towns and keep their precious boom from folding up. He accumulated \$750 in gold dust and on May 10 the stage started its return trip to Leavenworth, arriving ten

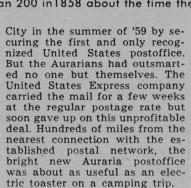
But the mills of the gods were grinding and in less than a week after the first stage hit Denver, news was received of the fabulous strike in Gregory gulch on Clear creek. Gregory and his Georgians had made honest men out of the stage agent and his bosses even before the return stages reached Leavenworth with their \$750 worth of "salted" gold.

In the years previous to the Civil war, the federal government had squandered fancy sums on mail contracts throughout the west in effort to promote exploration and settlement. Postal receipts were a minor consideration in these contracts. often realizing no more than 1 or 2 per cent of the amount of the contract.

The semimonthly mail service in 1859 from San Antonio via El Paso to San Diego, for instance, was subsidized by the postoffice department for \$196,448, and total receipts were but \$601. The ocean route from New York to San Francisco via Panama carried a great volume of mail, but earned only \$299,972 against a contract subsidy of \$738,250.

St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Calif. (Hockaday's famous old twenty-two-day schedule through Salt Lake City) was subsidized to the tune of \$320,000 in that year, but returned only \$5,412 in postal receipts. Kansas City to Stockton, Calif., through Santa Fe, collected \$80,000 on their contract, showing but \$1,250 for the year's postal receipts.

Jones and Russell fondly hoped to secure one of these fat federal mail contracts for the new Denver settlements, but had the misfortune to run afoul of a new postmaster general who subscribed to the quaint idea that the postoffice department should and could be operated on a selfsustaining basis, rather than as a propaganda, exploratory, diplomatic and military errand boy



The Jones & Russell line was carrying about 1,000 letters per weekly trip, which at 25 cents apiece made them \$250. Uncle Sam's additional 3 cents regular postage amounted to but \$30, which is about all that Postmaster Henry Allen of Auraria would have available for getting the letters to Leavenworth.

So the Denver City folk laughed in their sleeves as Postmaster Allen collected Uncle Sam's 3 cents and the express company's 25 cents and trudged across the Cherry creek bridge with his pride and the requisite number of two-bit pieces in his pocket to turn the mail over to Jones & Russell.

Promoter Russell had never relinquished hope of getting a federal mail subsidy and in June. 1859, backed into the business by Auraria crept up on Denver purchasing the old Hockaday

contract for the Salt Lake mails from the Missouri. Extra expense of establishing stations on the Hockaday route put Jones & Russell in desperate financial condition and they had to pawn their whole enterprise to Russell's former partners, Majors and Waddell, for enough to tide them

As winter came on, receipts dwindled and the optimistic Russell again journeyed to Washington to seek a mail subsidy for Denver and more favorable terms on the former Hockaday contract to Salt Lake. He was unsuccessful in both quests, but became acquainted with Senator William McKendree Gwin of California who outlined his plan for a fast pony mail from the Missouri river to California.

Russell came back and highpressured Majors and Waddell into underwriting the Pony Express deal and the Central Overland California & Pikes Peak Express company came into being, absorbing the nearly bankrupt Jones & Russell company.

The last trip of the Jones & Russell's Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express company left Denver City for Leavenworth on Feb. 23, 1860, ending a career of but ten months that had a much greater effect on the history of communication in Colorado than its brief life would indicate.



The towns of Auraria (left) and Denver City (right), the predecessors of present-day Denver, had a total population of less than 200 in 1858 about the time the first postal service was begun.

for every other department of government-for free.

Postmaster General Holt turned his bad ear to the plea of Messrs. Jones and Russell, although he did agree to turn the Denver area mails over to them at Leavenworth, with them to figure their own racket on getting paid for delivery to the settlements.

That was easy: The partners simply charged 25 cents for each letter and a dime for each newspaper carried to Denver City. Uncle Sam already had his cut, the regular postage affixed to carry it to the then limits of postal service, Leavenworth City.

The round rubber date stamp bearing the Jones & Russell imprint is the difference that makes a philatelic treasure out of what would otherwise be a relatively commonplace early day cover.

Although Auraria (now west Denver) had been the original principal settlement, the new Denver City on the east (or north) bank of Cherry creek established by General William Larimer soon gave it stiff competition. To clinch the ascendancy of the new town, General Larimer and his backers gave a block of fifty-three lots in the center of their town, plus stock in the town company, to Jones & Russell in return for designation of Denver City as the terminal.

DENVER POST 8/4/41-

she one day may likely be the No. 1 lady of the screen.

Her studio bosses work themselves up into pretty much the same frame of mind, hustle out to buy stories for her, and put together big plans; but the next day they suffer a change of heart, and put her off with promises.

First, the studio purchased "Green Mansions," but postponed it on the ground that the cost would be exhorbitant. Later M-G-M bought "Introduction to Sally," a touching story of a little English cockney girl, especially for Elizabeth, and after months of preparation, put it upon the shelf, too.

Then it was "Young Bess," the story of Queen Elizabeth as a girl. The story at first called for an age transition from 14 to 18. It was changed to extend to 26, and Deborah Kerr was considered. It reverted to 22, and now it's up in the air, and—this too may eventually wind up on the shelf. It's getting to be a tall shelf.

Meanwhile Elizabeth's talents and charm have been relegated

the weighed fifteen pounds more and could ride like the wind.

The three great thrills of her career came from that picture—

The three great thrills of her career came from that picture—playing the role itself, being presented as a personal gift with the beautiful horse, King Charles, which she rode, and receiving a letter from a French soldier.

The French youth had been a "battle fatigue" casualty. He was one of an outfit of thirty-eight in a pillbox surrounded by Germans who, one by one, made a final desperate run for escape. He and one other were the only ones to survive and after that, although in complete possession of his senses, found himself utterly without purpose or drive in life. Then one night he wandered into a theater and saw "National Velvet."

During the week it played he saw the picture forty times. "It seemed so much the way people should be and the way life should be lived," said his letter, which he sent Elizabeth, together with a beautiful bottle of rare perfume. He told her he had already gone back to the university to learn to be a doctor, with the

\$50 per month. Her clothes are all ready-made, and she is already putting away some money for her first gown from Adrian when she's 18. "It'll be something white and awfully foamy," she says.



DEAR Folk: Just to let you know what is doing up here on the farm. There is nothing monotonous for farm folk this time of the year. We had two big dog fights in one day, with the local dogs getting the worst of it, all caused by the ladyfriend of one of the dogs. The roasting ears are about gone now. The muskmelons and watermelons were extra good. The chigger weeds in the old orchards were mowed with a scythe. The alfalfa was mowed just before a shower of rain. A pamphlet came in the mail extolling the benefits of its cause, winding up with a request of \$5. A neighbor forecasts an early winter by the return of his tom cat which leaves each spring to return just before cold weather sets in. Old Tom got in last week. Over 50 per cent of the farm folk are off on a vacation trip or getting ready to take one or are just getting back. The Sunday school held a picnic Thursday.

Lester Patter

while roles, and 6.
pective event are the find of her near future; the latexperience will be the day she takes the oath of allegiance to America.

Born of Americans in England, she retains the choice of citizenship. "I love England, and I always shall. I will want to visit there and make pictures, but this is my home and it is where my friends and my work are, and I feel that I am an American." Those beautiful eyes glistened as she said, "I shall be very proud on that day."

The stars in her eyes remind me of a line that Louise Randall Pierson quoted from her father in the book "Roughly Speaking": "If you reach for the stars, you may touch them." I believe Elizabeth Taylor will touch them.

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the Garden Corner

By ROBERT W. CHANDLER

THE greenhouse or inside propagation of orchids has become more and more common in the past few years, until it has spread generally throughout the country.

Contrary to popular belief, however, the growing of some types of orchids does not require a great deal of elaborate equipment in a greenhouse. With ordinary care and by following a few simple rules it can be done in the house.

The most important points to remember are these:

1—Select a variety or type which is suitable for this kind of culture.

2—Pot the plant property.
3—Pay careful attention to the

temperature, and

4—Control the humidity within general limits.

Orchids which generally will do well in a house are members of the cattelya species, the calanthe, Cordula and Harefield Hall They require one thing which generally is not found in this area, an acid soil, for best growth. Potting, therefore, requires elements not natural to this area.

Generally speaking, the pot should be filled so as to facilitate drainage. This can be done by placing broken pieces on the bottom, making sure the drain hole is not covered. Above this should be placed a mixture of orchid peat, sphagnum moss, dried cow manure and very loamy soil.

Charcoal lumps may be mixed with the soil to facilitate drainage and to keep the soil from souring.

Temperature requirements vary with particular plants, and the only thing to do is to consult the source from which you obtain your orchids. Humidity conditions likewise should vary between moist and dry depending on the variety and season.

PORTER-CABLE

SPEEDMATIC

Saws Sanders Floor Sanders

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Authorized Factory Service Station

GEORGE F. HASTINGS

SALES and SERVICE

1150 SPEER BLVD.

I'm Miss Martin, and I can make it easy for you to place an ad in the CLASSIFIED AD SECTION of THE DENVER POST.

That's my business and I've been well trained by experience in helping many dealers in building material place effective ads that get results in THE DENVER POST.

I can't sell for you personally, but I can dispatch Classified Ads, each and every one an experienced salesman, to over 95% of Metropolitan Denver's homes and to thousands of prospects throughout the Rocky Mountain Empire. They'll do the selling—I'll put them to work for you.

It's no trouble to contact me. Just call MAin 2121 and ask for Miss Martin. I will write your ads, word for word as you dictate, or I will assist you in wording them.

You and I know that DENVER POST CLASSIFIED ADS get quick results. So——

Call MAin 2121 Today THE DENVER POST

The Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire

THE COLLECTOR'S SHOP

POSTAGE STAMPS - COINS

BOOKS - PAINTINGS - PRINTS
Collections Purchased, Sold or Appraised

17 BROADWAY
NEW HAVEN 11, CONNECTICUT
Telephone 7-4495

April 8, 1948

Stanley Ashbrook, Esq.

33 North Fort Thomas Ave.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:

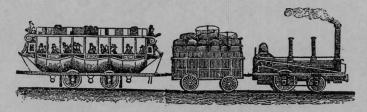
I am enclosing a Pony Express cover, which appears to have a stamp added. On the other hand there also appears to be a cancellation under where this stamp is. I would appreciate your remarks concerning it. Return it at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Harry B. Keffer

HBK/cdm

Enc.



Transportation 100 years ago.

Mr. Harry B. Keffer, % The Collector's Shop, 17 Broadway, New Haven 11, Conn.

Dear Harry:

Herewith the Pony Express cover as per yours of the 8th. This Wells Fargo stamp did not originate on this cover. This cover went by the trip of "San Francisco July 20 - St. Joe Aug 1" (1861) - whereas the stamp shows part of a "SEP" use. ("S").

The handstamp used on the stamp was not the same as the one used on the cover - as note the difference in the heighth of the letters "PONY" on the stamp and "EXPRESS" on the cover.

Herewith is an old photo print that I made back in 1921 of a cover that was in the Hermann collection. This cover went by the same trip. Also see illustration of this cover in my One Cent Book - Vol. 2 - page 294. Also see a cover by same trip - Knapp First Sale - Lot 1576.

The original stamp was evidently lost from your cover and spmeone substituted the present one.

With regards -

Copfially yours,

Old Pueblo Stamp Shop



1776. BROADWAY

TUCSON, ARIZ.

Mr. Stanley B. ashbrook 33 N. Ft. Thomas Give It. Thomas, Ky. Dear Dr. ashbrook, 27 Sept.

I surcerely regret my inability to convoice the owner of 104 1847 cover that he has placed too high a valuation about it—not reeding the money he's indifferent towards selling this cover and will not sell it for less than 4000. If you think you might possibly be able to place this cover in the near future kindly advise.

Juicevely Cohen

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

Oct. 2nd, 1948.

Mr. J. L. Cohen,

177 E. Broadway,

Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Thanks very much for yours of the 27th.

No, I do not think that there is a chance in the world that anyone would ever pay as much as \$4,000.00 for the 10\$\textstyle{2}\$ 1847 cover. Such a price is really fantastic and without any reason, in my opinion, but, of course, a person has a perfect right to place any value that he cares to on his own property.

With kindest regards -

Sincerely yours,

March 11, 1948.

Mr. Jerome L. Cohen,
Old Pueblo Stamp Store,
40 E. Jackson St.,
Tueson, Ariz.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

My good friend Jack Fleckenstein of Ionia, Mich. send me the enclosed photograph and requested me to return same to you. From the point of philatelic research work, I was quite interested in the cover. Would you be so kind as to inform me if it shows the city or town of origin? The stamps look like they are canceled with red grids. Is that correct? Is there any evidence of the date of use - year - etc.? Is this just a piece of the original, i.e., a "face" or is it a folded letter? Do you suppose it was larger at one time and contained additional stamps? Have any of the stamps been moved?

I certainly will appreciate the favor if you will give me the above information, or better still, will you forward the cover to me so that I can examine it and make a fine philatelic photograph of it?

With thanks in advance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Old Pueblo Stamp Store

Dear mr. ashbrook,

Tel. 3874 W. april 21 1900

I apologya for the Great delay in answerung your letter of march 11 - in reference to

the cover bearing the 8 109 47. — the

conver was out of town and not until this

morning was I able to contact him and at answers to the questions you asked in your

letter _ Int here are the answers

Q - stamps cancelled with ved goods -

Q - any endence of date of use

is the just a piece etc 8

folded letter entire A

was ut ever larger

a - have my stamps been moved Unless a defente sale or to be made the owner would rather not have this valuable piece floating around the country - the frice is still \$4250 and for a cover as unique as the one of which no others are known to exist the price is reasonable. Succeely

Sept. 23, 1948.

Mr. Jerome L. Cohen, 40 E. Jackson St., Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Referring to your letter of last April, surely the owner of the 10d 1847 cover must realize that the cover is not worth anything like \$4,250.00. I would like to try to place the cover for him because I believe that I am better able to do so than most anyone else.

Is there no chance that he would listen to reason?

My thanks to you for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,



This Gver Was Submitted By Harry Ketter - Apr 8 1948 - Original Stamp 15 Missing - Present Stamb Has "SE" Showing Substitution Stomb Used In Sep. This Trip Was - S.F. Jul 20 - St Joe "I Aug "(6)

401 Broadway, Baltimore 31, Md., April 25, 1948.

Mr. Lester G. Brookman, 121 Loeb Arcade, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Dear Mr. Brookman:

Possibly the following information may be of some interest if you ever revise your two splendid volumes on the "Nineteenth Century Postage Stamps of the United States."

There is one used copy known of the 24¢ stamp of the 1857 issue in the red lilac shade. This stamp was in the collection of Mr. F. R. Vernon Williams of Baltimore for many years, and was purchased from Mr. Warren H. Colson of Boston. I have seen the stamp and the cancellation is unquestionably genuine.

Mr. Williams sold his collection to Mr. Spencer Anderson of New York City about 8 or 9 years ago, who disposed of all the stamps contained therein during the regular course of his business. Since then I have lost "contact" with this unique stamp, and I do not know in whose collection it now reposes. I have always regretted not purchasing it myself when sold by Mr. Anderson.

Yours truly,

(signed) Dr. J. Carlton Wolf, A.P.S. 11480.

May 4, 1948.

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paid to a second of the contract of the second of the seco

. Town nowoth.

Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., 1616 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Phil:

I am enclosing copy of a letter that Dr. Wolf wrote Brookman. Please keep it confidential. If my memory serves me correctly, Harry Jefferys owned a copy of the 24 1860 red lilac, but I think he got his stamp in the J.C.M. sale of the Leon Adutt collection, (June 26-27, 1923 - Lot 365 - sold \$252.50). It seems to me that Jefferys mentioned a copy that he owned in an article he had in the C.C.P. but I haven't a memo of the number. Do you recall such?

The Adutt copy had a red grid and J.C.M. described it as very fine. Do you know anything about the copy described by Dr. Wolf?

Re - your column of April 12 - Mekeel's - and the Hiogo. Did you ever see another cover outside of the one owned by Hollow-bush? Knapp had a cover with a pair of 100 1869 but the marking was not at all plain and legible. I know of a cover with a 30 1869 tied by the HIOGO and I have a cover with the marking on face. These are the only ones that I have seen.

Re Frank's Eagle - My earliest of record is Jan. 3, 1852. This was a cover in the B.K.Miller coblection and I suppose it is in his collection at the New York Public Library. The S.U.S. gives "Nov 17 1851" and of course this is from Luff but he also listed a cover in the "Hunter Collection" with a use of Nov. 9, 1851.

Did anyone call you on your error of the "3¢ Type I from P1. 2"? What this should have been was - "1¢ 1857 - Type II from P1. 2. I dare say that no one noticed it.

The earliest known use of a perforated stamp is a cover used from New York on Feb. 28, 1857 - Naturally a Type I. This cover is recorded in the S.U.S. The 3/2 Type II date of July 13, 1857 is also from my records.

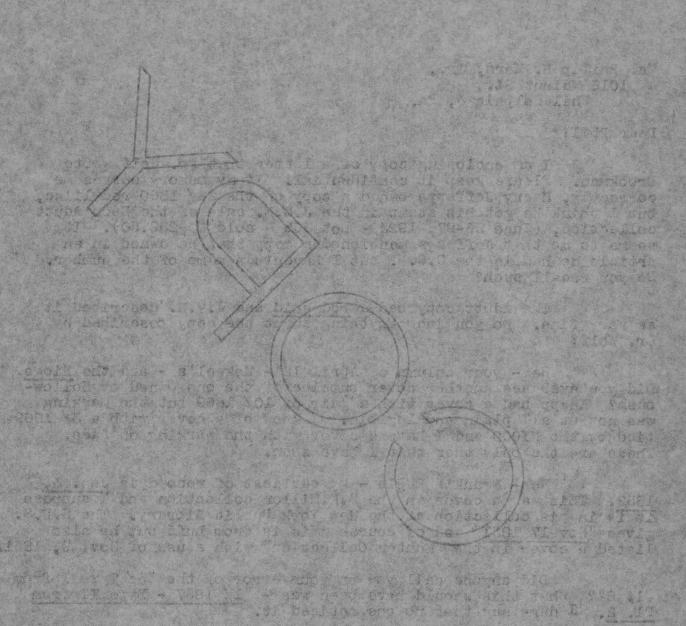
Again re - the Hollowbush Hiogo. It was to Canada and shows 14%. A 2% 1869 is missing. Too bad.

Re - your reference to the "Gen'l Harrison" and "off Marietta." I assume your statement, "This Lake transport" meant that

you had the idea that Marietta was on Lake Erie. It is on the Ohio River.

With regards -

Yours etc.,



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AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

The transfer of the contract o

Mr. Willis F. Cheney,

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

Dear Bill:

I believe that Spence bought the collection of Mr. F. R. Williams of Baltimore some years ago, and in that collection was supposed to be a used copy of the 24 1857 Red Lilac #37B. By any chance have you any recollection of such an item or any record as to who owns it today?

I will greatly appreciate any information that you can give me. I am not especially interested in who owns it but rather if you have such a record.

Addressed envelope for reply.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

SPENCER ANDERSON

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

COLLECTIONS BOUGHT AND APPRAISED.

May 6, 1948

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

Dear Stan: -

I sincerely wish that I could be of some definite help to you regarding the 24¢ 1857 Red lilac, #37B, in used condition, but I haven't the slightest recollection of having seen this stamp. As for a record of it having been owned by Spen, or to whom it was sold....there never was a record of this type kept, except in our minds. If you had a idea as to who the probable purchaser of it may have been, I might be able (by checking the correspondence of that particular period) to find out definitely who purchased it. If you have any idea, and it is really important, I will do what I can, but my secretary certainly will not enjoy going through three years of files which are very dirty.

Another solution may be to ask Munson. He might possibly remember it.

I believe I wrote and told you that the "M.M.Jr." was ok'd by the Philatelic Foundation. It has now been purchased by a prominent collector, direct from us.

Sorry, I could not be of more help.

Sincerely,

Willis F. Cheney

WFC/ew

POSTAGE
STAMPS
FOR
COLLECTORS

May 6, 1948.

MAY -6 1948

Mr. Robt. Laurence, 7 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Bob:

Re - Lot 396 in your sale of May 8th, 1948. The 5¢ brown, Type I on this cover did not originate, but has been added. The cover was originally in the Gibson collection and in the early forties I advised Phil Ward that this cover was a fake. In the lower left hand corner is a small "61" which I put on the cover at that time. I advised Phil as follows:

(cover) "No. 61 - stampless cover unpaid from Charleston, S.C. Jan. 22, 1858, via Boston 27 of Jan. to Paris, France. The 5¢, Type I, 1857, has been added xxxx The earliest known use of the brown Type I is July 6, 1859. The S.U.S. evidently through error gives July 4, 1859. etc. etc." (end)

In spite of the above this cover was put in the Gibson Sale by Ward, June 14-15, 1944 - Lot 126 and was purchased by Souren @ \$50.00.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

SPOSTAGE Black

nn Robt Laurence MAKE
New York N.y. 3 Carbons Dear Bob VIA AIR MAIL
Re-Loh 396 in your sale of may 8 th 1948 The 54 Brown, type I on this cauer ded not oregin ale but has been added. The could was originally in the Gebron Callection and en the early Farlies Dadvered Phil Mara Mit Mus Coaler was a fake. In the lower !.

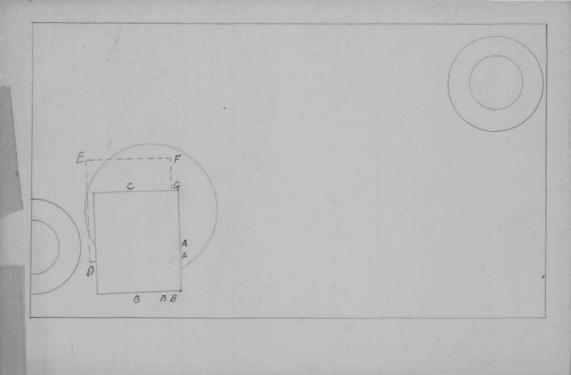
lest hand cauch is a small "61" which

I put an the sauce at that time. Ladvesed Phil as falleus. Cover) N. 61 - Stamplers cover un paid from Charleston L. C. Jan 27 1858, From Charleston L. C. Jan 27 1858, Via Boston 27 of Jan to Paris France Plee 5 & Type I, 1857, that not has been added. XXXX The earliest Cumun use of the Brown type I is July 6 1859. The S.U.S. evidently through overar gives July 4 1859. Etc Etc "(Eved) In spul spile of the chone Pale leg France, June 14-15 1944 - Lat 126 and was purchased by

Sauren @ 50°°. \$

Mith Regardo

and early



HOBBY
INTERESTS

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
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PHILATELIC LINES

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OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVER
PACKET COVERS
GERMAN POSTAL HISTORY
FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY
& NAPOLEONIC COVERS
CAPE TRIANGLES
EARLY BRAZIL
HAWAII

April 30, 1948

Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, 27 William St., New York 5, N.Y. Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, Box 31, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Admiral and Stan:

I am sure you will both remember some correspondence which we had some months ago concerning a cover from the L. B. Mason collection, with the large red postmark HONOLULU U.S. POSTAGE PAID, two strikes of the San Francisco double-circle townmark with date Aug. 11, 1864, and a 10c U.S. 1861 pasted partly over the Honolulu townmark. I doubted the bona fides of the cover, because there was no chance to use a 10c rate in 1864 until Sept. 15 (date quoted from memory; I am doing this at school in my lunch period).

I now have the cover before me. It is lot 169 in John A. Fox's sale of today and tomorrow. I asked for it for inspection, and it came yesterday. I must send it back this afternoon, so speed is needed to write what I see needs to be written. If each of you still has your copy of the photograph which I believe Stan made for us, please get them out. If you do not have it, the enclosed pencil drawing may help.

I am convinced it is 1864, not 1862 as I saw it described somewhere. Stan has also verified that. Now for the stamp. There is a clear, fairly heavy S.F. cogwheel over most of the stamp, which is O.K. The cigwheel does not come near enough to the edge to tie or even to almost tie it on. All the foregoing is obvious from the photograph. Now for that which is not so obvious from the photograph. About where you see the pencil letters "A A," there is a bit more cancel, exactly at the edge of the stamp, and it stops sharply at the edge. I believe it to be the fragments of another strike of the comwheel which was on the cover on which the stamp formerly rested. Where you see the sencil letters "B B." there are traces of a red cancel, apparently the fragments of a red townmark, and they do not come anywhere near extending onto the cover. They stop sharply at the ends of the teeth. Where you see "C," there is a distinct thinning of either the envelope or the stamp, and I believe it is the envelope. It is very noticeable when the cover is held to a good light. Around the stamp, approximately the area designated by "DEFG," there is a discoloration which shows rather plainly under the ultra-violet light, but not in ordinary light. This suggests that another stamp formerly rested in this space. I do not want to be too categorical about this diagnosis, but the black and the red cancels both stopping sharply, the thinning of either the stamp or the envelope, and the discolored spot where I have shown it, all strongly suggest that some other stamp has been removed and this one substituted. Since I had the privilege of examining the actual cover, I wanted to pass on to both of you the observations I have made.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Indson with Brookfield Wongesten Co Massachusetts 21, S. A.

MR. AND MRS. J. CAMPBELL LAWRENCE
Sopt 19

Dan Sir.

Runnaging thru the alree

I om 125 year old Larm house Fran accoss a few very enteresting Interest Lating back to the 1850's letters lating back to the 1850's one ein particular of which Lang enclosing a photostate of tell's about he gold rush ect!

Local covers said I ought to have bour to get an expression from tous what value a specialist or to what value who may have listoireally or otherwise.

Nouviser in my and

Shought you may be unterested or shall I throw it back in chè artire to evelent a few more years! for an expression of they to remain Jours Very Truly J. P. fawreing Vallie Vue Geres Clindin Hollow Salt Point ruy.



Tur Stanley B. Ashbrook

a.P.S. 2497-33 N. Fr Human ave

Lor Glumas

Ky.

MR. AND MRS. J. CAMPBELL LAWRENCE

Dallie Vue Aeren Clinton Hollow Salt Point Dutchers County MEMORANDUM FROM

Dr. O. Bacher

2/10/48. Dear chr. Ashbrowk, I wite to send your (rather four) Shoto plus for englanations, of a fine une 2 & bought the other day. I thought you might be interstal box your necords, particularly as I do If not know of more than a few other H's of E 36 on wows (1 in the grown sule). The messing of the markings on the envelope is, of wwn, easily explained. I miss, however, cong " Dece" - markings and edant make out therefore what recipient was changed.

Hoping you are well a mith henries regards

when your for a form alto 63 acho.

THE WESTMINSTER STAMP CO. 1+4

Dr. O. Bacher,

The Westminster Stamp Co., Ltd.,
Regency House - 1-4 Warwick St.,
London W.I., England.

Dear Doctor:

with the photograph. Thanks very much for yours of the 2nd

Yes, a block of the 12d 1857 (Plate One) is quite unusual on cover. I note that this was a "short paid," hence sent as unpaid. The rate should have been 96d. The New York office marked it "Short Paid" with 96d due (4 x 24), and debited the British P.O. 84d (not 84) as the letter went by "Amer. Pkt." (U. S. share 4 x 21d). The British marked as due - four (4) shillings.

have you given up the idea of a U. S. Branch?

My regards and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Youth # 36 Olate I A Plate I Pur

Him beat into

84

in black

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Abuh
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(=4x21 pedit to

44x)

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Gostmach (place prossed out

sum illegible to in some black

just as " 4"

184"

Legal Mye towelipe. Backtaged Lordon - Worrest 1858.

HONOLULU STRAIGHT LINE MARKINGS (Revised to May 19, 1948)

- (1) Honolulu Nov 7 1850 (in blue). Inside date, "KOHALA Oct 3 1850 postmarked San Francisco "15 DEC" and "40" in orange. No "SHIP" and no 2¢ Ship Fee indicated Addressed to Boston Received there, Jan. 27, 1851.
- (2) Honolulu Nov 23 1850 (in blue). Buff envelope 6 7/8 x 3 1/2 Addressed to "Messrs Butler, Keith & Hill Merchants Boston, Mass." "Via San Francisco." Has San Francisco "15 DEC" and "40" in orange (pale). No SHIP and no 2 Ship Fee. (owned by Ashbrook May 1948).
- (3) Honolulu Nov 23 1850 (in blue)
 Ashbrook was advised that this cover is owned by M. C. Blake, and that it is
 from the same correspondence as the above but a double rate of 80% No SHIP
 FEE or SHIP marking.
- (4) Monolulu Nov 30 1850 (in blue). (No further description). Henry Meyers advised "Are in the care of a Board of Trustees in Boston."
- (5) Honolulu Nov 30 1850 (in blue). Buff envelope addressed to Mrs. D. S. Sherman, Washington, Duchess County, New York U.S.A. Postmarked in red orange "San Francisco 1 JAN 40" (San Serifs) Postmarked with "40" No SHIP and no Ship Fee of 2¢. Fifield Sale of Nov. 20-21, 1947.
- (6) Honolulu Dec 7 1850 (in blue). Collection of M. C. Blake. Folded letter addressed to James ? Esq., Boston, Mass. Postmarked "San Francisco 15 Jan" in orange has pencil "42" in "dull reddish" (See photo by Blake).
- (7) Honolulu Dec 21 1850 (color ?) Owner unknown.
- (8) Honolulu Jan 29 1851 (black). Postmarked "San Francisco, 1 Mar" in orange rated at "42" in brown pencil Addressed to Noah A. Chapin, M.D. Newport N.H. U.S.A. Marked "Overland" Forwarded to Winchester, N.H. with "5" making "47" due.
 The Newport, N.H. p.m. is "Apr 20" in red. Collection of E. B. Jessup. (Note:-He advised S.B.A. in August 1946 that he had just acquired this cover). (It is possible that he obtained it from Wiltsee).
- (9) Honolulu Jan 29 1851 (color?). Postmarked "San Francisco 1 Mar" (color?) No further description This is the marking illustrated in Ashbrook book Vol. 2 This may be the Jessup cover of same date, viz., Jan. 29, 1851.
- (10) Honolulu Feb 26 1851 (black) rated "42" in brown pencil Post-marked "San Francisco 1 Apr Cal" in orange Addressed to Mrs. Sophia Fairchild Cazenovia New York U.S.A. In Chase collection in August 1940 Exhibited at Buffalo A.P.S. Convention Present owner unknown.
- (11) Honolulu June 4 1851 (in black) Addressed to Miss Mary O. Ford % of Rev. John Ford Parsippany, N.J. red orange S.F. p.m. of "1 JUL" has "PAID" and "12" All in red orange Knapp Collection Loaned to S.B.A. March 10, 1938 This was Lot 1395 in Knapp sale Sold \$90.00 said to be in collection of Admiral Harris.
- (12) Cover reported to be in the Harris collection no description.

A Rugged Winter Passes

With the coming of April, New Englanders may feel that one of the most rugged winters

in their memory has really departed for good

Colson of Boston flourished as usual through the hardest part of it, but after completing a number of rather important transactions, he left late in February for an extra trip to the Hawaiian Islands — the Paradise of the Pacific — whence now, early in April, he has just returned

He found great activity all over the country and has added many interesting items to his

stock of both U.S. and Hawaii

The finest additions to U.S. were examples of the 1c., 5c., and 30c. of the premiere set of

1861, or as now called "First Designs"

The position of these stamps has been attacked by one writer on philatelic subjects, but all that he has ever offered in argument against their authenticity has been his opinion, and this is not rated highly by any prominent collectors except in one special direction. It is conceded that his knowledge of the 1c. 1851 is paramount but in any other direction he is found wanting

The real proof of the complete authenticity of these stamps has now been found in a letter of Postmaster General Blair written at a date that precludes any other stamps from being the

subject of its import and ordering a supply of each denomination sent to Washington

The hair-splitters among the stamp fraternity claim that no stamp is a stamp that is issued prior to the signing of a contract and their favorite expression is to call any such of no more

value than a "tobacco tag"

Well, the contract for the 1861 issue seems not to have been signed until November 3, 1861, so according to the doctrine of the purist, all the stamps this country was using after the demonitization of the 1857-60 issue in September 1861 and the signing of the contract were invalid and just "tobacco tags" What a pity!

If one reads of the situation in Washington at this period, they will conclude that our government was in a state closely approaching chaos, so if any steps were taken in a very informal man-

ner it did not lessen their legality

Any reasonable man will find no difficulty in accepting the premieres for what they really are — one of the rarest sets of our issues with possibly only six or eight complete sets known to exist today

The 1c. of this issue which we have just secured formerly graced the Ferrari Collection

and bears the little trefoil design of the French Government on its reverse

We are proud to own this stamp regardless of the fact that it has a microscopic blemish in the shape of a tiny thinning on the back — quite invisible on the surface and so insignificant that not one in ten could find it unless it were pointed out to them

Aside from these great rarities — the premieres — we have added quite largely to our U.S. stock and a number of very important Hawaiian items, which we shall be glad to mention in our

next News Letter

We illustrate a beautiful example of the 4 rp. Zurich on this month's calendar

April 1, 1948

WARREN H. COLSON 260 Clarendon Street Boston 16, Mass. Volume XLII Number 6

United States Notes and Comments

RY PHILIP H. WARD, IR.

MORE CHATTER

A house bulletin just distributed, in speaking of the well known 1861 "August Issue" has this to say on the subject of this most interesting series. "The position of these stamps has been attacked by one writer on philatelic subjects, but all that he has ever offered in argument against their authenticity has been his opinion,

"The real proof of the complete authenticity of these stamps has now been found in a letter of Postmaster General Blair written at a date that precludes any other stamps from being the subject of its import and ordering a supply of each denomination sent to Washington.

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it did not lessen their legality.

Any reasonable man will find no difficulty in accepting the premieres for what they really are - one of the rarest sets of our issues with possibly only six or eight complete sets known to exist today.

The letter to which the author refers is one written by Montgomery Blair, General under Abraham Postmaster Lincoln on May 10, 1861. The war be-

MR. DEALER INVESTOR

Our 1948 Wholesale Price List of U. S. Stamps, U. S. Possessions & Br. N. America is now ready.

America is now ready.

This list consists of forty pages plus cover—crammed full of items that sell—commemoratives, regular issues, revenues, etc. — thousands of quotations, — most complete wholesale U. S. list ever published—backed by the world's largest wholesale stock of U. S. stamps—a must for every dealer.

Copies of this new list have been real.

Copies of this new list have been mailed to all active accounts in our files. Prospective clients can secure a copy on receipt of a 25c deposit (deductible from first order over \$2.00).

HELD BROTHERS 1941 73rd Street Brooklyn 4, N. Y.



tween the States had just started, the country was torn assunder. Some in the North wanted to allow the Southern States to secede, others felt that we should remain one country. Father fought against son and brother against brother. Thousands of dollars worth of United States postage stamps were in the hands of Southern postmasters and in order that these could not be used to the advantage of the South, new stamps were desired at once. To the glory of the South it may be said here that Post-master General Regan of the Confederacy ordered the return of all such stamps to Washington.

such conditions Postmaster Under General Blair, just a few weeks after taking office, ordered the National Bank Note Co. to proceed with the manufacture of a new series of stamps. In this letter accepting the proposal of the contractors the Department stated:

"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 per-fectly gummed and perforated with samples of envelopes and boxes for packing, in every way satisfactory to this Department.

This is certainly a distinct order for this series of early 1861 stamps, so beautifully executed in such rich brilliant colors. These were, no boubt, distributed on receipt and copies were possibly sent to the nations of Europe so that they might be acquainted with our new issue. We make this statement for some of these rarities were found abroad in government files.

We are still in hopes that further documents may be found in Washington wherein we will have authentic information in regards to their receipt and distribution for we know they were

officially ordered.

A series of these great rarities reposes in the world's greatest collection of United States issues, namely the collec-

tion formed by Mr. A. H. Caspary of New York, one of our foremost collectors and students.

In our recent column we mentioned several early dates of covers in the Hollowbush collection. Stanley B. Ashbrook, who has the most complete reference files existing of early usages, writes in regards to the Eagle Carrier on cover that his earliest record is Jan. 3, 1852. This cover is in the B. K. Miller collection in the New York Public Library. Luft mentions a cover in the "Hunter" collection" used on Nov. 9, 1851. As to the perforated stamps, Ashbrook's files show that to date the earliest known usage of such a stamp was an 1857 3c type I from New York on February 28, 1857. The S. U. S. gives the earliest known dates of the perforated stamps, most of the information coming from the Ashbrook files.

Science, art, sport, mania; these are the usual terms employed to describe the

passion of the stamp collector.

It cannot be denied that this passion is an interesting and instructive science, it has also been called one of the minor arts. It is also a sport, demanding patience and precision, and as to being a mania, yes, perhaps for those who accumulate stamps in the hope that one day they will be able to sell at a good price what only cost them a quibble with their friends.

To these four terms I would add instruction, or education, taking the word

in its wider sense.

There are many who have collected in their youth without great enthusiasm and, one day, in later life, find their old abandoned album in a drawer. At the sight of it they have been suddenly re-taken by the desire to revive old inter-ests, and have set to work to again complete their series and fill in empty spaces, and taken pleasure in trying to under-stand and appreciate the "story behind the picture", which in their youth they never troubled to think about seriously.

Stamps are becoming, more and more, real geographical and historical documents of interest, and the field is so vast that it is impossible to cover but the fringe; the interesting possibilities of such a study will, however, be evident

from the following illustration.



Maria the "Sower"

The peasant, from the Central region of France, who has sown her seed against the wind for nearly 45 years, was named "Maria" and was to be seen in the mar-ket towns standing behind her stack of vegetables which she had brought in from the countryside.

Maria was a remarkable woman in many ways; rich and abundant hair, a clear complexion, and with somewhat heavy but gracefully shaped limbs, and pinned at her bosom was a bunch of heather from the wild plains of Cantal.

An artist visitor from Paris once made

a rapid sketch of Maria, considering her to be an exceptional type of country beauty. The artist was Louis Roty, sculptor and medalist, who placed the sketch in his portfolio and soon forgot

Sometime afterwards he was to submit a design for a medal to be struck for an Agricultural Society. In going through his sketch book for an inspiriation he came across the typical Maria; immediately he prepared a model which the Society accepted with enthusiasm. And thus the "Sower" was born. Three years later the French Postal Administration announced a competition for a new series of stamps; the final decision of the jury was that the famous "Sower" should be accepted.

In 1903, Maria commenced the most noteworthy and longest sowing time that has ever been accomplished. Several objections were raised, one being that a sower, whose hair was flowing backwards in an horizontal position, must be sowing against the wind, or even against a tempagainst the wind, or even against a tempest, which is naturally absurd but, in spite of criticism, Maria was praised as the symbol of "France, the sower of liberal ideas, the propagator of progress".

Many years have passed; the artist Roty died in 1911 and Maria in 1930, but the "Sower" is eternal, and has broken a lifelong record in philately.

lifelong record in philately.

Some years ago, the French postal authorities considering that "prsent-day engravers cannot offer anything better than Maria" gave instructions for this immortal figure to be placed on a new series of stamps. It would seem as if this doyen is never to be pensioned off.

Thus, while almost every country in the world has adopted modern propoganda methods for its stamps, France remains faithful to her ideas of 1903, and from time to time returns with renewed faith to "Maria, the Sower".





And, still keeping faith with friends, without drum or trumpet, some years ago there was the unexpected resurrection of the old "Ceres" of 1849 which, upon the introduction of the post-age stamp into France, franked the correspondence of this country for 25 years.

We list below a few items from Newf

ever	y other stamp from	this c	country.	
	1931-37. Industrial	Set. (+15%)	
			U'sed I	Jsed
183	1c Green	(.45	5) .11	.03
184	1c Grey			.02
185	2c Rose			.02
186	2c Grn			.03
186a				.02
187	3c Orange			.02
188	4c Violet			.05
189	4c Carmine			.02
190	5c Vi. Brn			.06
191a				.02
192	6c Blue			.70
193	10c Olive Blk	(.76	3) .19	.06
194	14c Black			.22
195	15c Magenta			.22
196	20c Grn			.07
197	25c Slate			.30
198	30c Blue			
199	48c Brown			.68
183-1	199 set (17 Var.)			1330
	1			

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00. A copy of our Second edition 1948 U.S. a

STANLEY GIBBONS, Inc. 38M Pa

Mr. M. C. Blake, 11 Mason St., Brookline, Mass.

Doar Mr. Blake:

Yours of the 9th received.

I suppose that you are back from Main, hence am addressing this to Brookline.

Herewith the print of the cover from New York on Feb. 20, 1854. The postmark is not very plain in the print. This cover is owned by Dr. A. R. Davis of West Medford, and I am sure that he will not object to me sending you this print.

Nov. 23, 1850 and I am sure that you saw both of them.

I am also enclosing a print of a very interesting stampless from Tahiti via Honolulu, San Francisco, New York to France. This was acquired last Spring by Admiral Harris.

I can assure you that it is always a pleasure to send prints to you of any covers that I think are of special interest to you. The cost is so small that it is not worth mention.

I noted with interest that Mrs. Dew separated from her husband. No doubt she is much better off. Burns are a nuisance.

Strange to relate I recently ran across a single 32 1851, off cover, with a plain strike of the N.Y. O.M. of "Mar 6." How odd for it to turn up so soon after the discovery of the cover.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Mr. M. C. Blake, 11 Mason St., Brookline 46, Mass.

Dear Mr. Blake:

Yours of the 30th received.

I thought you would like the Tahiti cover as it is a most unusual item. The rate via Collins Line to the British Frontier in 1855 was 21% from the east and 26% from the Pacific Coast. The Hawaiian was 5% and the ship fee was 2%. I imagine the P.M. paid the ship fee and perhaps the "31" represents the 26 plus 5, with no indication of the sum paid from Tahiti to Honolulu.

Note the French marking, which shows, "By American Packet to Britain, thence by British mail thru Calais to France" - This did not go direct to Calais as you surmised.

Re - my record of the two straight-lines. All I was told is that they were in a Boston auction but Inknow of no such sale and have no such catalogue. You mentioned a "Pilgrim" sale but I never heard of any auction by that name.

I note that the S.L. Honolulu in the Tow's sale brought \$110.00. The blue S.L.'s must be worth several times that price if rarity has any meaning.

Please note photo herewith. Would you be interested in acquiring this copy @ \$10.00?

I hope to have some further photos for you in the near future.

With my kindest regards -

Cordially yours,

Mr. Maurice C. Blake, 11 Mason St., Brookline, Mass.

Dear Mr. Blake:

Yours of the 14th received, with check for \$10.00 for which please accept my thanks.

Enclosed herewith is the 3¢ 1851 with the "Mar 65 marking. If for any reason this is not fully satisfactory I want you to feel free to return it.

Thanks very much for the mention of the cover in the Herst sale back in 1943. I do not seem to have any record of such an item so I suppose I overlooked it at the time. In addition, I do not have a copy of the catalogue.

Re - the Tahiti cover - Inasmuch as it was posted at Tahiti I think that the postage surely must have been prepaid at that office to the British Frontier. In fact, that is as far as it was possible to prepay in the year 1855. In assuming that this was done, and I suppose that there is no doubt, then we can assume that there must have been some arrangement at that time between the office at Tahiti and the Hawaiian office to forward mail via Honolulu - San Francisco - Panama - New York - England - Calais - to France. We did not have a postal treaty with France prior to April 1, 1857,

In 1855, a letter to France could be prepaid only to the British Frontier which rate was 21¢ (16 plus 5) from the eastern section or 26¢ from California and Oregon. From England, mail to France was transmitted under the Anglo-French Treaty. On this letter is the French due of "8" decimes, and other words, the sum due from the British Frontier to French destination - France settled with G.B.

In upper right on the cover are figures which appear to be "31." I assumed, and I may be wrong, that this indicated the Hawaiian and U. S. postage with no inclusion of the 2¢ ship fee between Honolulu and San Francisco - viz - 5¢ Hawaiian plus 26¢ U. S. (from S.F. to the British Frontier).

Thanks so much for the data on those two Honolulu covers in the "Pilgram Sale." In a roundabout way sometime after the

sale, I heard that these two covers were sold in a Boston Sale, one rated "40" - the other rated "80" - and both dated Nov. 23, 1850. I am very glad to learn that you bought one and that the date was Honolulu Nov. 16, 1850. Both were struck in blue and of course both are very, very rare - especially the one that you acquired.

With every good wish -

Cordially yours,

11 Mason Street Brookline 46, Mass. Leptomber 30, 1948 Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook Fort Money, Krutucky Dear Mr. ashbrook! The stay at Kennehuleport was extended Through Leptember their year. I am trying to bring my correspondence up to date now that the transfer has been made to writer quarters. photos with your letter of Sept. 6 :- arthur Maris's 34 51 with intruediate type My. Ocean blief of 2/10/54 and The 5 cent is rutter cliones; so also is the Taluti of 1/27/55. Is there a script 314 rate mark on this corn wear the fruch 8 decimes). If so, was the postage 54 Fabile (Thouslule?) 5 Mondale to San 7. and (214?) 264 from San 7. via N.y. am My 10 Calais, France? . I wondered whether your record of two carly Monolulu St in blue came from the Rigrim Quetions? 11th Sale, at Booton apr. 30, 1948, Lots land 2. Lot 2 was listed "same as above, but large 80". The SL was the same, but not its date. Though I wanted to acquire both toto land 2 to have a nice series

milte my DEC. 7, 1850, some one clae wanted the neater (Lot 1) " Nov. 23, 1850" so much that I decided to be content with only the radier (Lot 2) "Nov. 16, 1850. The corn in the Fifield Sale of which you dent me a fruit sometime ago, was Nov. 30, 1850, negystup teat a regular wrilly packet wind was attelupted from the Amolulie 1.0. at the start in accordance with the general truor of the postal clauses of the U.S. Hawaiian Treaty of 1849-1850. Maurice C. Blake Near Mr. ashbrook:

Thank you for your letter of the 10 to I do not often take off corn itoms, however I should be glad to have the 39 51 with gird O.M. of MAR 6 (1854), as it may be a long time before a copy on correcomes my vay. There was one with 3 9 Neschit in Hersto 23 th Sale, May 14, 1943, Lot &1 (Photo), which I underbid. I undose check for 10 =

Re Tahiti cova, I did not suppose this went direct to France, for Kalais was only a cross-channel port so paras I Know, not a port of call for Am. or Br. packets. I uny wpy of your 191851-187 vol. I, p. 338 I made a pencil note by the last Sentence; "and the French wland postage (with Br. transit change) was collected from the addresser. This was assumed on the basis of 5-4 ws. internal to packet, plus 16 sea by am. Pkt. or frist steamer, dealing 218 to Br. frontier, plus Br. transit change per Br. Fr. truly collected from addiesses, included in the Iv. decines. Is that correct? Trunce owing 1/2d (or 34 = 15 centimes) to Br. for transite acroso channel. On the Tahiti corn there is a Honolulu les. Postage Paid. Is not it possible that the prepayment was made in Takiti, from Tahiti Herough to ship from Honoleche, without this portion bring useasked on cores, but sufficient prepayment to include 31 U.S. Portage Paid from Hundrely, ing. 248hip for into dan 7. plus 290 from San 7., i. E. 5 destre wit. from California, 54 ws. internal, 164 sea and 34 Br. Trunit to 4r. fortier, here

Boston 8, Mass." was held at the Parlen House, Boston apr. 30, 1948, only o decuies Fr. internal? a vather small group of dealers with limited material there far, but in this Sale the fish two lots were interesting:

- "Honolulu, Hawaii, Nov. 23, 1850", straight line canc. clearly struck in two lines in blue, receiving canc. Son Francisco struck in red with large 40, unlisted in blue, sent to Boston, Mass. Fine and rare (Korurser) 25.00+
- 2 De Hononlu, Havrin. Same, ao abour, but large 80, cover has few tears, but very attractive 25.00+ 11

Lot 1) DEC from Jen 7.

dot2) "Honolulu, Mawaii "Same", lut date NOV. 16, 1850" 14 San 7. and separate lundstamped 80"

Both wavilla surlopes to Boston
There was not much competition from local bridders,
but for Lot I, which was rather neater, it seemed
that another bridder was prepared to go on indefinitely,
so I got Lot z rother reasonably. I do not know
whether the earlier date of Lot z head been written
by others or not.

Sweenly yours, Maurice C. Blake Mr. Stanley B. Ashlrook, 33 N. H. Homas ava., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. ashbrook:

thank you for the 3°51 (99L3) cancelled by My. grid o'Mil postmark of MAR 6, 1854, received with your letter of the 20th inst.

according to J. G. Hendy the new British-Trench postal agreement breame Effection Jan. 1, 1855 although the committees subodyup the agriculations dated Sept. 24, 1886. The single letter rate from gr. B. to Transe was reduced from 10d. to 4d. prepard, for which a 4d, adheser was issued early in 1855, and fixed at 8d. unpaid, Equivalent to the franch due 8 decimes. Presimably the letter Rom Tahiti 27 Jan 55 (French postucerk) was transmitted under the provisions of the French. Printish agreement of 1857 in combruation mitte Franch Talite Honolulu- lis- British anaugements. Truceries Cours namice C

Voi a tangiar Trance Chayante int and MAR of mandaming In of Fort of Prochetort



Lots of NewStamps This Year -- Inquire
About My MATCHED PLATE SERVICE

STAMPS - COVERS - DEPARTMENTS - REVENUES - ACCESSORIES - AUCTIONS - PHILATELIC LITERATURE - APPRAISALS - DEPARTMENTS - COVERS - UNITED STATES STAMPS

June 23, 1948

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq. 33 North Fort Thomas Avenue Fort Thomas Kentucky

Dear Stan:

ll's Once more I must ask a favor of you. The enclosed was sold by me last April . I never thought twice about the fact that it only a 5ϕ stamp on the cover thoughly it went over three hundred miles.

11's It seems that the owner received an adverse opinion from the APS Expert Committee with the statement that one stamp was missing or had been removed. I could see a spot which could be where the stamp could have been affixed but then there are manyother similar spots on the cover. Why the red 10?

ll's Wasn't there some postal regulation that if an item was short paid the entire rate was due. I would appreciate your opinion on the matter and naturally will reimburse you for any charges. In the meantime, a self-addressed registered paid envelope is enclosed. Best regards.

Sincerely.

SYLVESTER COLBY

SC:br Enclosure



June 25, 1948.

Mr. Sylvester Colby, 505 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Sy:

Herewith the 1847 N.Y. cover. If you will put this under an efficient quartz lamp I think that you will find that the single 5% was originally a pair, the left stamp of which was undoubtedly badly creased, hence someone cut it off in order to make a "nice cover."

Baltimore used their old rating stampers of "5" and "10" to cancel stamps. As I recall, the Regulations of the period forbade the use of the postmark to cancel the stamp. Baltimore generally used a "5" to cancel a 5% rate, and a "10" to cancel a 10% rate.

No, the entire rate was not due on "short paid" domestic mail, but the entire rate was due on foreign mail. That is, mail to countries with which we had postal treaties. You are no doubt familiar with short paid mail of the period 1851-1855. For example, a double rate letter prepaid 3%. On such,5% was due.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

STANLEY E. ASHEROOM



Lots of New Stamps This Year -- Inquire
About My MATCHED PLATE SERVICE

UNITED STATES STAMPS - COVERS - DEPARTMENTS - REVENUES - ACCESSORIES - AUCTIONS - PHILATELIC LITERATURE - APPRAISALS - DEPARTMENTS - COVERS - UNITED STATES STAMPS

June 29, 1948

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq. 33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue Fort Thomas Kentucky

Dear Stan:

11's Thanks ever so much for your kind attention with reference to the "nice cover." I was a bit disturbed by not being able to fathom it out for myself. Best regards.

Sincerely,

SYLVESTER COLBY

SC:br

Alignity Towning in 26 Middle bry



By Sy Colby - Was Pair Lett Stomp Removed 4c Crease

"Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook Fort Mitchell, Ky.

June 2, 136

Dear Sir:

The enclosed covers are very interesting. 1. "Three" & 2/3 of "Three" used for "5". 2. Confederate Army Frank. Fred Schmalzriedt and Dr. Babcock have pronounced these O.K. and I am satisfied they are O.K.

The enclosed letters, one very recently from our friend Perry contradict each other. Can you give me any enlightenment? Both covers are for sale. Yours truly

Eugene Telfer



Opinions by Alvin Good & Elliott Perry on the 3¢ 185-"Bisect"

"The Vicksburg cover is not the one Mr. Worthington had.
The records show that he had one but there is no description.
I would call this cover, or rather the stamps, a Postmasters provisional. There is a very slight difference in the two
5s, which would indicate that they are type-set, and the fact that the two stamps are unsevered would also indicate this. I think the cover is genuine and a very interesting item.

Yours very truly,

Signed
Alvin Good"



Dr. Carroll Chase,
R.F.D. 1,
Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

Thanks very much for your comments on the 3¢ '57 cover. The fact that this pair is 81-82 R 15 is almost conclusive proof, in my opinion, that your theory is correct. I confess that such a solution did not occur to me. I am herewith returning your similar cover from New York. Thanks for a look at this. I made a photo and will send a print to my friend Hutchinson.

Regarding the two strikes of a "5" on the 81-82R15 pair. I made an enlarged photo and I believe that both strikes are not only genuine but also from the same rate stamper. The difference, in my opinion, is due to a shifted strike on one of them. From the enlarged photo (negative), I made the enclosed tracings. If you will lay the good strike over the one that shows a shift to N.W., I believe that you will agree that both are from the same stamper. I also examined the two strikes under my binocular microscope and the ink of these two "5's" seems to be the same as the postmark. Later, I will send you the enlarged prints.

Several days ago, my friend Stark sent me a very remarkable cover. It is addressed to Carroll Hay & Co. New Orleans - (same as yours), and has a 3¢ 1857 - Type II, tied by a Memphis, Ten. p.m. of Dec. 21 and a year date that is struck very light, but which is apparently "1860." It has a handstamped "STEAM" (black) and a pen "2." I do not recall that I ever saw such an item before - by which I mean, - (1) at the period - 1858-1859-1860 - and Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans. Here is a letter that was carried to the Memphis Post Office, by a non-contract mail steamboat and the captain demanded and was paid his 2¢ steamboat fee. At New Orleans, 2¢ was due. This cover indicates (?) that there was such a thing as a 5¢ rate on the Mississippi River in Dec. 1860 - The year date might have been 1859 or 1858, but it looks more like 1860. I made a photo of the cover and I will send you a print later on. Heretofore, I was under the impression that if a 2¢ steamboat fee was paid on a letter which had been properly prepaid at the regular postage rate, that no further charge was to be added. The 1859 P.L. & R. has a section to that effect.

Thanks for your offer to send me copies of 81-82R15 but this will not be necessary as I would be the last person in the world who would question any of your plating.

The past ten days have been rather hectic for us. Last Sunday night my brother Ray dropped dead with a heart attack and the day before Stan Jr. returned from Annapolis where he had been rejected because his vision was under 20-20. Quite a disappointment to him as he had passed with high grades.

Mr. Albert C. Hutchinson, 665 Lakewood, Detroit 15, Mich.

Dear Hutch:

I am returning herewith your 3¢ 1857 cover, which was returned to me today by Carroll Chase. In his opinion, the stamp to left was not intended as a bisect to pay 2¢, but was a center line pair from the right pane which was badly cut when the two panes were divided. He sent me a similar cover from his collection, (same correspondence) with a single 3¢ 1857 Type II from New York in May 1860. The stamp is a center line copy, also from a right pane and it shows about a third of the stamp to left (to left of the center line). To support his theory he plated your pair, as \$2\text{R15-82\text{R15}}\$, in other words, from the first and second vertical rows of the right pane of Plate 15 - 9th horizontal row. In severing the two panes of the printed sheet, one third of \$2\text{R15}\$ was cut off. Further, he was suspicious that the two "5s" are genuine, and noted that one was different from the other, but in this respect I do not agree with him. I think that both strikes are genuine and both are from the same stamper. The one to right is normal, the one to left is a "shifted" impression. I made greatly enlarged photos of the two, and I think that the enlargements prove my solution is correct and accounts for the slight difference.

Harold sent me quite a remarkable cover. It is a Carroll Hoy cover with a single 3¢ '57 (II) tied by a rather faint p.m. of "Memphis, Ten. - Dec. 21 - year?" The latter looks like 1860. This has "Steam" (handstamped - black) and "2" (pen). The year might have been 1858 or 1859.

I do not recall that I ever saw a cover like this one, that is, in the period 1858-59-60, - Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans. It shows a 5¢ rate - no doubt about that, as the cover is good as gold. The big question is this - Is Chase right, or was your cover intended as a prepaid Steamboat fee of 5¢ plus 2¢? The fact that it is a center line pair is very strong evidence that Chase is right - but, if so - why the two "5s?" The upper left of your cover is missing, which is most unfortunate as that part of the exvelope might have contained some important evidence.

I quote as follows from the 1859 P.L. & R. (dated April 1, 1859), Sec. 178 - Regulations, page 91, quote:

"Sec.178. In like manner, when practicable, all letters should be prepaid which are received by steamboats or other vessels not in the mail service, or carrying the mail with no route agent on board. When prepaid, the master of the vessel, if under contract to carry the mail, may receive one cent 'way,' and if not under contract with the Department, two cents each from the postmaster in whose office he deposits them; and they should be delivered to their address without any charge beyond the amount prepaid. But if unpaid, they should be treated as ship letters, and are chargeable

#2 - Mr. Albert C. Hutchinson, July 17, 1948.

as such with a postage of six cents, if delivered at the office at which the vessel shall arrive, and with two cents in addition to the ordinary rate of postage if destined to be conveyed by post to another place. In the latter case, the master of the vessel is entitled to receive two cents a letter."

The above states that on mail carried by a non-contract mail steamboat, the captain was to receive 2¢ if prepaid, and such mail was to be delivered without adding this fee, but if not prepaid - 2¢ was to be charged in addition to the regular postage.

I note in the Annual Report of the P.M.G. dated Dec. 1859, that the sum paid out for "Way, Ship, and Steamboat" letters was only about \$14,000.00.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Harold and I will greatly appreciate comment.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

July 121948

Gran Slan! - s return herewith the over you sent on inspection. Sam perfectly satisfied in my own muid as to what it is. The Vicksburgh kees's terstweet is O.K. oute pair & stauk is O.K. The brother is that the pair ones from the expredge of a right bound or was cut (when the sheet) 2000 was divided) as as to make the eest stamt about 43 je wrund seize. Sancton jen my own collection a 3057 st on com which class on even wider fact la stamp from the west paux out of. Such slaws are at expecially rare. The seem a ct. Junetin, sam satisfied that the two 5 s are faked. Soch at them arefully and you will see they do not watch. One has a longer tail than the other and they arent able in other respects. Who on earth or in heel would surchage stamps like that? In me! of it was meant for a 50 hate the masonable themy to do would be to write "Site" on the core.

as for similar pairs in the worthwestern collection. a short time where her died her. Worldungen knietz loaned me all his 3 515 +575 and that 9 might study them + plets their where possible. I would owned leave which any such reseals. Her south were not there. I go they had been there would have been a reend of they sweethere. alvin Sood senity desir remember - a ratter be remember things that were not there.

Please return my south at your announced on scamput it leade in the book.

I wish you would let me keem what you think is my opinion. Borbest the Bulalelie Soundation Expert committee would beas't as good! I wonder.

and here is some more evidence. Sur pair enter when Platt 15 stopp. as you way anow I have ill right fame I Plate It complete except for 14 slamp. un, this pair watelows exactly my 81-82RIS! Se send you my opies 'A you want to see them. I think this churches it, don't you!

sel send you a few largest plantes one ? These days. I just

ran vers them.

But a sour

BROWN-HUTCHINSON IRON—WORKS CORNER CLAY & MORROW DETROIT, MICH.

A. C. HUTCHINSON, PRESIDENT W. M. BROWN, VICE-PRESIDENT

STRUCTURAL STEEL
MISCELLANEOUS IRON WORK
FACTORY EQUIPMENT

CLYDE H. BROWN, SECRETARY MARTIN B. HUTCHINSON, TREASURER

actilitiesin

Jen Ston

Johnt 15, Mich July 6-1948

Muchoel find over as per Jour request - Shope you find It ok delfer Daid there were there Cur as Amubelon (3) Corr found But you know for much Tregers Comel is wast - However Thurs a letter for Good Statung that Worldington had such Corns

for the Carrel Hay foul Sweenly

June 24, 1948.

Mr. Arthur W. Davis, 76 Brooks St., West Medford, Mass.

Dear Arhhur:

Here is a description of a very unusual cover which came to my attention in 1936. It may be good, it may be bad. It was from the famous Carroll Hay correspondence - a 3¢ 1857 (II) plus 2/3 of another 3¢ '57 - in a pair, tied by a Vicksburg postmark of Jan. or June 1859. In addition to the postmark cancelation each stamp is struck with a black numeral "5." I haven't seen this cover since 1936 but I know where it is. If the cover is genuine, why the bisect, that is, if it is a bisact - also why the "5" if the rate wasn't 5¢ and if 5¢ - why?

I have a record of two covers with 3¢ 1861 plus 2¢. One into Cincinnati to Chattanooga in 1866, the other into Cairo, Ill. to a town in Iowa in 1863. Both were prepaid "Steamboat fee" covers of 3¢ plus 2¢ and were rated under an act passed in Feb. 1861. Here is a quote from a P.O.D. circular sent out under date of May 1, 1861 and signed by P.M.G.Blair. It is headed -

"Extracts from Postal Laws of the Session of 1860-61 with instructions to Postmasters."

In this is quoted "Sec. 9 and 10, of the Act approved February 27, 1861 - with the following instruction (quote in part):

(1) Under this law, ship and steamboat letters, as described in Section 164 of the standing Regulations of the department, shall be charged with five cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive (instead of six cents, as formerly,) if destined to be conveyed by post from such office, two cents in addition to the ordinary rates of inland postage." (end)

Section 164 in the 1859 P.L. & R. was as follows, quote:

"Sec. 164. The terms ship letters and packets, embrace the letters and packets brought into the United States from foreign countries, or carried from one port in the United States to another, in any private ship or vessel, before such letters have been mailed."

By any chance did you ever see or hear of the above cover? Any comment?

#2. Mr. Arthur W. Davis, June 24, 1948.

I do trust that you are well and not quite so busy at present.

I will appreciate an early reply.

Cordially yours,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

A.P. S. 2497
33 N. FT. THOMAS AVE.
FT. THOMAS, KY.

June 24, 1948.

Drai Slan! - Sovry, but ? havent any
recollection of our having seen this cover.

Jom judgement is far better than unie
in regard to it.

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. 1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

Do you recall the following cover? It was from the famous Carroll Hey correspondence - a 3¢ 1857 (II) plus 2/3 of another 3¢ '57 - in a pair, tied by a Vicksburg postmark of Jan. or June 1859. In addition to the postmark cancelation each stamp is struck with a black numeral "5". I naven't seen this cover since 1936 but I know where it is. I believe that the darn thing is genuine but why the bisect, that is, if it is a bisect - also why the "5" if the rate wasn't 5¢ and if 5¢ - why?

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I don't suppose that it is possible that the 3¢ '57 bisect cover is a prepaid "Steamboat Fee" cover, but I wonder? What do you think?

Regards -

Cordially yours,

Phoneros





May 28,1936.

Your letter of April 27th came just at the wrong time. We are swamped with work for TIPEX and my mail has had to wait.

I am glad to see the two items you sent and which are returned, but frankly, I don't like them very well/ I do not think the Vicksburg 3¢ 1857 single plus 2/3 is any kind of a provisional, but believe the letter went through the mail in 1859 when the U. S. rate was 3¢ single and the postmaster just happened to smack both stamps with his old "5" rate mark. Use of rate markings for cancelling is well known, in fact that accounts for the "numeral" cancellations found up to 175 or later.

The stampless cover may be 0.K. but somehow it does not look right to me. I can't say why. It just doesn't "click." (This referred to a confederate "C.S.Army - Free - A most obvious and poorly executed fake)

Sincerely, Signed Elliott Perry (ask)



Mush

New York May 16

Carroll Hoy 460

White Envelope By Chase 6/6-48 Nav Suedica Sa

Mr. John H. Hall, Suite 812, 115 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Dear John:

Thanks for the Xmas card with the illustration of your beautiful Housatonic cover. I was very much pleased to have a record of it.

I recently turned up two most unusual 5¢ 1847 covers - both are from the same party to the same address - both are buff envelopes - both have singles of the 5¢ 1847, now hold tight and listen - tied by

Black New York Postmarks.

I never saw an 1847 tied by a black postmark and my guess that this pair is unique.

There is no date of use but the answer is quite simple - both are addressed to Ohio - so they must have been used after June 30, 1851. They went thru O.K. as there is no indication that the stamps were not recognized as valid for postage.

This pair is interesting for several reasons - other than an unheard of black postmark, viz, evidently uses after demonstration - overpay of the 3¢ rate - payment of a rate by 5¢ 1847 stamps that never existed, etc. etc. And on the back flaps are the corner card of the "Howard Hotel, New York."

The dates are "Sep 25" and "Oct 2" - evidently 1852 from the types of postmarks. The stamps are the late brown-orange shade.

With best wishes for the New Year -

Mr. John H. Hall, Suite 812, 115 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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With best wishes for the New Year -

Mr. Clarence W. Wilson,
Dime Bank Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Clarence:

I am enclosing tracings of two New York postmarks. These are traced from two covers bearing 5\$\nothing\$ 47\s that I sent to Harold yesterday. Both postmarks are in black and tie the stamps.

I imagine the uses were after July 1, 1851, hence both types of postmarks should exist on 3\$\nothing\$ 1851 covers.

If not too much trouble will you look thru your 3¢ 1851 covers and see if you can match either type.

Chase has a cover with the Sep. 25 type.

Thanks in advance for the trouble.

Cordially yours,

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. #1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

I have just turned up two 5 1847 covers which I think must be very unusual - Both are from New York and each has a 5 1847 tied by a black New York postmark. No year date of use is indicated. I never saw a cover with an 1847 stamp tied by a black New York postmark. Did you? Both are envelopes.

I think the answer is that both are addressed to Chillicothe, Ohio. By which I mean, they were uses later than June 30, 1851. Both are from the same person to the same address. One is Sep. 25, the other is "Oct. 2." I rather imagine that they were used in 1852 rather than in 1851.

The stamps both look like Plate 2 stamps - a sort of dark brown orange, and one of the copies looks like the top line had been redrawn.

I am enclosing tracings of the two postmarks.

By any chance have you any 3¢ 1851 covers with these two types of New York postmarks? The Sep. 25 is lightly applied - the Oct. 2 is heavily struck.

I think these came from an original find and were never in the hands of a dealer.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

Mr. E. R. Jacobs, 1251 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Dear Ernie:

That long letter was certainly a surprise. You must have had a "boiler maker." Is that the name? Someday I am going to try one.

Re - the Gore Sale - In looking over the prices I was impressed with the fact that certain items went very high - whereas others were awfully cheap - just as you stated.

By the way, I have two 5 1847 covers - very initial - both are envelopes - hotel card on flap.

Both from same party to same party - one mailed

Sep. 25th - the other Oct. 4th - Both stamps from same sheet - both brown orange - Here is the feature - both are tied to cover by a black New York postmark. I do not recall seeing such before but you have a better memory - how about it? Here is a postal card for reply.

I think that the explanation is that both were used after July 1, 1851 - Possibly 1852 or 1853. One cover has a fine stamp - the other is damaged.

With best regards -

Yours etc.,

Mr. Frank Godden, 110-111 Strand, London W.C. 2, England.

Dear Mr. Godden:

I am in receipt of yours of the 13th and note that you failed to obtain the Lot 489 in the recent H.R. Harmer Sale. I assure you that it is quite 0.K. with me and no harm done. While I would like to have had the lot, I will not regret that I failed to obtain it, so please do not try to attempt to obtain it for me from Mr. Wingfield.

I am enclosing herewith a dollar bill which I trust will reinburse for for your postage but if I am indebted to you further will you be so kind as to advise me.

I am with regards

Cordially yours,

P.S. On second thought, would it be possible to obtain from Mr. Wingfield a photograph of the cover with the marking "Independent Line?" If so, I will gladly pay the expense of same.

cover in a London sale to be held by H.R. Harmer. I wrote Godden and

inquired if he would try and buy it for me - that it should not sell over \$75.00 but that I would be willing to go as high as \$100.00 if necessary, and that if he got it for me that I would send him my personal check as I supposed he would prefer dollars to sterling. He replied that he would be glad to execute my order and that he would not go over 40 pounds. I didn't mention pounds, much less forty. It was then too late to get an air letter back before the sale, so all I could do was to sit tight and pray that I would not get the cover. In due course, I was advised that his Secretary, on her way to the sale, got caught in a traffic jam and arrived just after the lot had been sold. It was knocked down to a dealer at 27 pounds. He immediately contacted the dealer who told him that he purchased the cover for a client and strange to relate, the limit had likewise been forty pounds. He was having the dealer contact his client to incuire at what price he would let me have the cover. I suppose he will advise me that he can obtain it for me at a price somewhere between fifty and seventy-five pounds. (Those silly Americans while pay any price.) I wrote Godden that I was highly pleased that his Secretary got caught in traffic and not to bother as I didn't need the cover anyway and that if he could secure a photograph for me it would serve my purpose quite well. Strange people, those Chinese.

Dear Mrs Downs Dam enclosing here with justablinear No. 4 lind my series of articles, entitled "The M. D. Eighteen Forly Devens Done Comments also livre photographis for the illustrations Trok my Ruclesh Roards

Tuesday, February 17th, 1948.

Lot No.	UNITED STATES (continued)	Est. Value
491⊠	1857 12c., two fine pairs (off-centre) used on separate covers showing various marks, one pair with gutter margin and line at right	E £10 £ 7
492⊠	— 12c., three pairs, 1861 12c. (2), and 1851-56 12c. (2 damaged) used on five covers; fair to fine included (10)	E £11
493☆	— 90c. deep blue, part o.g. and fine, very good centring for this stamp	E £12 \$ 15-
4940	1861 24c. brown-purple, two very fine; one with red pmk., other a trifle off-centre and in an early woolly impression , (2)	E£6£9-
495△	1867, with grill 24c. grey-lilac, used on portion of entire and well tied, showing New York despatching mark; fine but centred to left	E £8
4960	1869 24c. purple and green, lightly cancelled, almost perfectly centred and very fine ,	E£7 10s. £ 9-6
4970	— 30c., a light shade, lightly cancelled horizontal pair, centred to right and fine, several perfs. are blunted (2)	E £10
498	90c. black and carmine, neatly cancelled, good colour and centring and unusually fine ,	E £22 € 33-
499	The very useful Collection, 1851 to 1869, with shades and duplicates, some pmks. and many good to fine copies, including imperf. 12c. (3), 1857 to 24c., 1861 with two 90c., 1869 to 30c (66)	E £22 £48 -
500公	1870-71, with grill, 1c. (unused), 2c. (part o.g., crease), 3c. (unused), 10c. (part o.g., slight thinning). A scarce lot (4)	E £7
501⊠	— Without grill 3c., unused on entire with Bahamas 4d., cancelled "A05", from Bahamas to British Honduras, marked in MS. "Via New Orleans", and stamped in red "Returned for postage". A scarce combination (2)	E £10
502	1870 to 1888, the Collection, containing shades, a few grills, the scarcer values, nearly all used and many fine (166)	E £14
503	1893, Columbus set used, some duplicates and shades, the \$ values very fair to fine	E £32
504	— ditto \$2, fine used, very fair centring , (1)	E £3 5s.
505〇	— ditto \$2, fine used but perfs. cut design at bottom \dots (1)	E £3
506	— ditto \$3, used, some rather short perfs. and small thin spot (1)	E £5 5s.
5,07₺	1898, Omaha 50c. and \$1, both large part o.g. and fine, former centred to left and trace of thin spot (2)	E £14
508☆	— ditto \$2, almost full o.g. and very fine, perfs. just clear of design at top	E £15
509₺	— ditto , part o.g. set, some minor faults, \$ values are off-centre and the \$1 is re-gummed ,	E £12
5100	- $ditto~$2,$ good centring and fine, but pmk. is a little heavy . (1)	E £10
511()	— ditto \$2, perfectly centred, lightly cancelled and very scarce thus	E £18

Tuesday, February 17th, 1948.

1 uesaa	ty, 1 edituary 1/th, 1946.	
Lot No.	UNITED STATES (continued)	Est. Value
	1889, Omaha	
5120	— ditto, used set to \$1 with some shades, 50c. is off-centre, \$1 one perf. short at right; also piece bearing two each of 5c. and 10c., and marginal 5c. used on Stars and Stripes envelope (15)	E £13
513☆圏	1904, Louisiana 10c., mint block of six (2 x 3), centred slightly to top	E £14
514₺	1909, Lincoln 2c. on bluish rag paper, vertical pair, large part o.g., some perfs. split	E £6
515	The Collection, 1890 to 1907, used and unused with shades and duplicates, sets to $\$5$ and Commemoratives included . , ,(177)	E £8
516☆	1912-15, Panama-Pacific, perf. 12 set of four; and 1912-14, perf. 12, double-lined wmk. \$1 purple-black, all large part o.g (5)	E £5 5s.
517☆	1917, perf. 10, error 5c. carmine-rose, part o.g. and fair centring, a trifle soiled , ,	E £5
518	— ditto \$2 and \$5, both part o.g., and used block of four \$5, centred to bottom ,	E £6
5190	1918-20 \$2 black and vermilion, used and fine (1)	E £4
520₺	— \$2 black and vermilion, \$2 black and carmine, and \$5, all part o.g., the first has trace of small thin spot and centred to upper-left	E £8
521 + x	Air Mail: 1918 and 1923 sets, and 1933, Zeppelin 50c., all large part o.g	E £5 10s.
522 + ☆	— 1918 6c., 1923 set of three, all in part o.g. blocks of four, one has gum crease, and some rust spots (16)	E £8
523₺	1929, Kans. and Nebr. sets, large part o.g (22)	E £9
	— ditto, sets, all part o.g., mixed centring, also Kans. 4c. and 10c. used ,	E £9
525☆⊞	— The same sets in blocks of four, mixed centring, all large part o.g.	E £40
526+☆	1930, Zeppelin set, part o.g., the two lower values somewhat off-centre	E £22
527十以	## 1933, Zeppelin 50c., mint block of four, slight gum creases . (4)	E £6
528	The Collection, containing 1918 and 1923 sets, duplicates and part o.g. blocks, 1933 Zeppelin 50c., etc. , (116)	E £7 10s.
529	The Collection in blue "F.G." album, issues 1908 to 1920, nearly all Washington and Franklin heads, some o.g. and blocks included, shades, perfs., etc	E £18
530	Another Collection in red "F.G." album, from 1920, strong in Commemoratives and with many blocks of four (about 1220)	E £16
531	Various, comprising Special Delivery, some Officials, Revenues, etc., and a few Confederate States	E £4
532₺	Official, Post Office set, all unused, mixed centring (10)	E £3

Mr. Frank Godden,

110 - 111 Strand,

London W.C. 2, England.

Dear Mr. Godden:

I am in receipt of yours of the 2nd.

I suppose no harm could be done if you inquired of Mr. Weber what price in dollars be will accept for the "Independent Line" cover. It is devoid of regular postal markings on its face. I have no information if any are on the reverse, hence it is not as attractive as otherwise.

With regards -

TEMPLE BAR 4711



TELEGRAMS:
ALBUMS-RAND, LONDON
CABLES: ALBUMS, LONDON

FRANK GODDEN

LICENSED VALUERS MANAGING DI

LIMITED

DIRECTOR, FRANK AMBROSE GODDEN

PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS

COLLECTIONS TRANSFERRED ARRANGED AND WRITTEN UP

THIS WORK

PHILATELISTS

OFFICIAL EXHIBITORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT & 71 COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH RUSSIAN ITALIAN SPANISH GERMAN

110-111 STRAND LONDON W.C.2

F.G./D.F.

2nd April. 1948

Stanley B.Ashbrook, Esq., A.P.S. 2497. 33 N.Ft.Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, KY. U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

This is to acknowledge your kind letter of March 30th covering the return of Mr.Weber's letter but you need not have enclosed the dollar although I appreciate your gesture as at the moment we want all the dollars we cam secure to purchase food.

I regret exceedingly to learn of our mutual friend Mr.Saul Newbury's indisposition and I sincerely trust it is only of a temporary nature and that he will soon be his usual cheery self.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely

MANAGING DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE:
TEMPLE BAR 4711

COLLECTIONS TRANSFERRED ARRANGED AND WRITTEN UP

THE PREMIER HOUSE FOR

THIS WORK



TELEGRAMS:
ALBUMS-RAND, LONDON
CABLES: ALBUMS, LONDON

PUBLISHERS OF GODDENS GAZETTE

FRANK GODDEN

LICENSED VALUERS MANAGING DIRECTOR, FRANK GODDEN

LIMITED

DIRECTOR, FRANK AMBROSE GODDEN DIRECTOR, THOMAS RICHARDSON PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS

CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH RUSSIAN ITALIAN SPANISH GERMAN

PHILATELISTS

OFFICIAL EXHIBITORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT & 71 COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

110-111 STRAND LONDON W.C.2

F.G./E.G.

23rd March, 1948.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

I have much pleasure in sending you a photograph together with the letter accompanying it which speaks for itself. I shall be glad if you will advise me if you wish me to follow this up.

With kind personal regards,

Yours Sincerely

MANAGING DIRECTOR

21st March 1948

12 Bexhill Road, Crofton Park, S.E.4.

Messrs Frank Godden Ltd., Strand, W.C.

Dear Mr. Godden,

I now enclose herewith a protograph of the American cover which I purchased in the Harmer auction a few weeks ago. Please accept this

I purchased this cover as I am particularly interested in U.S.A., early transit markings and when I did so was associated with Mr. Vingfield at 392 Strand. In the circumstances I felt that I could hardly re-sell it, unless to him. However I shall be commending business on my own account at Easter and if you wish to consider the purchase I might now be willing to do so. In any event I hope that the enclosed will prove to be what you require or your client.

durs truly,

signed) John H. Webbers

March 30, 1948.

Mr. Frank Godden, 110-111 Strand, London W.C. 2, England.

Dear Mr. Godden:

Thanks very much for yours of the 23rd. I am returning herewith the letter and also a dollar bill to reimburse you for the postage and photo print. If this is insufficient be so kind as to advise me.

I regret to state that I would not be interested in acquiring the cover because it is a bit irregular. Such an item should show a New York postmark if it had been carried thru the regular mail channels. If you have a copy of my book on the U. S. One Cent 1851-57, Vol. 2, note the cover illustrated on page 272. Mail by the "Independent Line" from California was carried "outside of the mail" and upon arrival at New York was posted there.

With Mindest regards







Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.,

33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue,

FORT THOMAS,

Ky., U.S.A.

FRANK GODDEN, LTD.

TELEPHONE:
TEMPLE BAR 4711
2 LINES



TELEGRAMS:
ALBUMS - RAND, LONDON
CABLES: ALBUMS, LONDON

FRANK GODDEN

LICENSED VALUERS

MANAGING DIRECTOR, FRANK GODDEN
DIRECTOR, STANLEY HOPE GODDEN

LIMITED D

DIRECTOR, FRANK AMBROSE GODDEN DIRECTOR, THOMAS RICHARDSON PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS

COLLECTIONS TRANSFERRED ARRANGED AND WRITTEN UP THE PREMIER HOUSE FOR THIS WORK

PHILATELISTS

OFFICIAL EXHIBITORS TO H.M.GOVERNMENTS 71 COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH RUSSIAN ITALIAN SPANISH GERMAN

110-111 STRAND LONDONWC2

F.G./E.G.

18th February, 1948.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Ky., U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Ashbrook,

I sent my representative to Harmers today for lot 489 with a limit of £40. Unfortunately, she was held up in a traffic-jam and arrived, much to her distress, just as the lot was sold. She immediately go intouch with the purchaser who was Mr. Wingfield, a Strand dealer who had purchased this lot at £27, with the object of explaining the situation and asking what profit he would take. He informed her that he was purchasing the lot for a client whose limit was the same as ours, i.e. £40. Of course it is a question as to who this limit would have fallen on with two bidders, but knowing how anxious you were to secure this I had arranged that if the limit of £40 fell to the other bidder she was to chance the next bid.

I have since 'phoned Mr. Wingfield asking what profit his client would consider. I do not know the client, and he may not consider this commercially.

I am exceedingly distressed as I was hoping to secure it for you at a low figure so that you would be able to say 'look what Franks done.'

Yours Sincerely

MANAGING DIRECTOR

"F.G." ALBUMS ARE USED UNIVERSALLY.

FRANK GODDEN LIMITED

110/111 Strand

W.C.2.

F.G./E.G.

11th February, 1948.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

This is to acknowledge your kind letter of the 7th instant with regard to Harmer's Lot 489. I propose to limit your bid to £40 unless I hear from you to the contrary, of course I am hopeful we will secure this at much less.

When remitting, your personal check in Dollars would be the most satisfactory.

Yours Sincerely

MANAGING DIRECTOR



Stanley Ashbrook, Esq.,

33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue,

FORT THOMAS, Ky.,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address:-

FRANK GODDEN LTD

110-111, STRAND,

W.C.2.

LONDON,

- To open cut here

FRANK GODDEN LIMITED

110/111 Strand

W. C. 2.

F.G./E.G.

3rd February, 1948.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 33 N.Ft. Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

This is to acknowledge your Air Mail letter of the 29th ultimo and to advise you that I have examined Lot 489 which is in excellent condition. The two 3cents are uncancelled, but it has all the necessary cachets on the back and I am convinced this is quite a nice item. The other cover that goes with it, with a pair of 12cents imperforate can be regarded as above the average.

You can rely that we will look after this and regard your bid of 100 Dollars as a limit, but I hope to be able to secure them at much less.

Yours Sincerely,

MANAGING DIRECTOR

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED 6 15 PM THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT 3 FEB 1948



Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.,

33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,

FORT THOMAS,

Ky., U.S.A.

Second fold here

FRANK GODDEN Sender's name and address:-

STRAND,

LONDON,

- To open cut here

Mr. Frank Godden, 110-111 Strand W.C. 2, London, England.

Dear Mr. Godden:

Thanks very much for your kind letter of the 3rd, which reached me this A.M.

I apparently misread the auction description, as I thought that there was only one cover and that it was addressed to Scotland with a payment of 30%. Such an item would be perfectly O.K., that is, a pate of 29% from San Francisco via Panama and New York to Scotland.

The cover with the pair of 3d evidently originated in San Francisco and, if so, it should have a New York postmark. In other words, it traveled from West to East, rather than the reverse.

I would like to have these two covers and I will not object if you exceed to a conservative degree, the limit that I gave you.

With regards and thanks -

Sincerely yours,

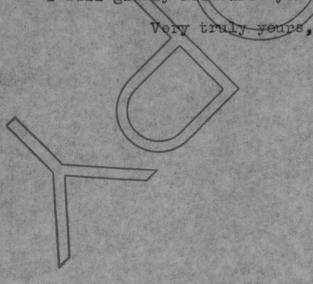
P.S. In case I make a remittance to you, would you prefer to have my personal check in dollars or a draft on London in sterling or U.S. currency, or a Cashier's check in dollars? Whichever you prefer I will forward.

Mr. Frank Godden, 110-111 Strand, London W.C. 2, England.

My dear Mr. Godden:

Regarding H.R. Harmer Ltd. auction sale scheduled for Feb. 16-17, 1948. I am interested in Lot 489 which is a cover "Independent Line via Panama etc." Will you be so kind as to try and obtain this for me. If the cover is fine, I think that it should be worth between \$75.00 to \$100.00 and I would be willing to pay up to the latter price. Will you let me know by return air mail if you consider the cover in fair to fine condition and if you will attend to the purchase for me.

I will gladly reimburse you for air postage, etc.



THE CLAPP MORTGAGE COMPANY

CAPITAL \$50.000.00

ORGANIZED AS L. W. CLAPP MORTGAGE LOANS 1886

CONTINUING THE MORTGAGE BUSINESS OF THE FIRST TRUST COMPANY OF WICHITA

MARC C. CLAPP PRESIDENT

JOHN C. CLAPP

WICHITA, KANSAS

July 14, 1948

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I was delighted to have you remember me with those Kansas covers sent in yours of the 12th, and I am keeping all but one of them, enclosing you my check for \$18.00, in payment of the others.

The Grasshopper Falls postmarks are particular favorites of mine, because Grasshopper Falls Was quite an historic Kansas settlement of the early day, and still exists under the present-day name of Valley Falls. So much sport was made of the name in the early day that the inhabitants changed from Grasshopper Falls to Sautrelle Falls, or French for Salt Falls, by reason of a saline content they found in the waters in the falls at the creek at that place. The name "Sautrelle Falls" was too Frenchy, however, and they finally changed to Valley Falls, which is the name of the town today — a right nice little village of about 1200 souls, located up in Jefferson County, in the northeast part of the state.

The two hotel covers in the bunch, with the Santa Fe Railroad cancellations, are interesting, too, because they show the change of the name of the village, the first one being from Grasshopper Falls, and the other cover from the Octagon House, at Valley Falls. I think the Octagon House bought out the Burrell House — at least they use the same kind of advertising corner card, with the statement that the hotel was convenient to the depot and business part of the city.

Again thanking you for remembering me, and with my kindest regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

Marc C. Clapp:Gencl.

P. S. You will note our change in address from the Northern Building to 601 Beacon Building, where we have been now for over a year and a half.

P. S. 2. I suppose I will be seeing you in Denver at the A.P.S. Convention in September. A good Wichita delegation is going out, and I think the Denver boys are planning to put on about the nicest meet in many years. You should not miss it.

7h15-1451 Cull Mail From Montgomery Dec 27 Closes at noon trere on Valurd ary Naturday ce m dleur / Lew your registered same late yplerdies afternoon - Here with Met 4-5-6 RIE cover - my advece - dont lung llus at any price - perlandy not at \$25000 - of course le 4R is Worth less - The aller levo are so bally cut at ballom blak they alse no longer Type 18 but ruller "they were type 1B before the persons destrayed the lette - a pour like llus is not descrable unless it shaws llee type characterisles -Lere they are NON-EXISTENT -Dan Dure you agree Steeren

July 19, 1948.

Mr. Harold W. Stark, P.O.Box 288, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Harold:

Yours of the 16th received.

I am returning the two covers herewith. First, regarding the "Ship Island" covers. I doubt if this would be of any special interest to Fishel so I am returning it to you. Although the letter is dated Jan. 2nd, 1861, the real use was surely Jan. 2nd, 1862. You will note that references made in the letter to the prospect of capturing New Orleans, which event occurred in May 1862. However, to be sure I will write Fishel and tell him you own this cover and that if he would like to see it that you will be glad to send it to him.

Regarding the Steamboat cover. This was carried by private ship from New Orleans to New York in the summer of 1865. Mail routes in many sections of the country had not been re-established so soon after the close of the war, and this no doubt is why the letter was sent by private ship. You will note that it took seven days. The memorandum shows that it was brought into New York by a ship on August 2nd, and both the "Steamboat" and "DUE 1" are New York markings. This was a rate of double postage, that is, two times the drop rate, with 3¢ paid and 1¢ due. The law was as follows; quote:

"Act of Mar. 3, 1863 - Sect. 31 - Postmaster General authorized to pay 2 cents each for all letters conveyed in any vessel not employed in carrying the mail from one place to another in the United States, or from any foreign port to any port within the United States and desposited in the post office at the port of arrival. If for delivery within the United States, double rates of postage." (end of quote)

The Regulations were a little more explicit, as for example, note the following:

1866 P.L. & R. - "Regulations" - page 35 - Section 247, quote:

"At the post office they will be charged with double rates of postage to be collected at the office of delivery, that is to say, six cents for the single weight, if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office: but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery."

In my opinion, this cover is quite a rare item.

Several weeks ago I sent you a cover which I thought was very interesting.

#2. Mr. Harold W. Stark - July 19, 1948.

I am returning it herewith. It shows a similar rate into New Bedford, Mass. and has a pair of due stamps on the back. The New Bedford Ship marking is quaint and interesting. This cover would go nice with your Steamboat cover.

Thanks again for the invitation to come up and we will surely do so if possible. Stan Jr. has a job and he works from 8 until 5.

With best regards to all -

Cordially yours,

Enclosed: Cover #8 New Bedford "SHIP" 4¢ DUE - Price \$7.50



Steamboat Letter subject To Double Rate of Postage - Brought By NON -Contract Mail Ship To New York - Double 24 Drop Due - or At - 34 PAID - It Due - Letter Inside Dated New Orleans July 26 1865 - Memo States - Read - 2 Aug per Evening Star -Robly Aug 5 By Guiding Star - Thus By ship In Summer of 1865 Before Mail Routes Had Been Reestablished -Time - 7 Pays - For Law See Act of Mar 3 1863 - SEC 31 - (Luft or Brookman) - Also PL&R of 1866 -"Regulations" Page 35 - Sec. 247. This Cover Balongs To H.W. Stark - See Letter To Him Scrap Book #17 - Page 13 Photo-JULY 19 - 1948

Sept. 8, 1948.

Mr. Frank W. Scheer, 608 - 57th St., Nest New York, N.J.

Dear Mr. Scheer:

On my return yesterday from a short vacation I found yours of the 29th with various covers which I am returning herewith. This is quite a nice little lot and I was pleased to look them over. Here are some comments:

1¢ 1851 cover. This is a Type IV - 1852 color - from the top row of Plate One Late, right pane, plate position 6R1L. In the early state of the plate this position furnished the 6R1E, which was a Type IB. Your copy shows traces of the right "ball." The color is superb and typical of some of the gorgeous 1852 printings. The letter originated at Liverpool - was sent under separate cover and mailed at Boston as a "Drop" - Thus 23¢ was saved, as the rate should have been 24¢. We call such items - "bootleg mail."

Chicago - pair 3¢ 1861. I do not believe that the corner card has any relation to the rate, route or use. The envelope was probably one that was used by a lake steamship company for communications sent by lake steamers "outside of the regular U. S. Mail." The letter was placed in the Chicago P.O., hence went by the regular mail route to New Hampshire.

London to S.F. in 1862. The rate in 1862 from London to San Francisco was one shilling 2½ pence, or 29¢ in our currency. London stamped the letter "Insufficiently Pre-Paid" and for some reason unknown to me, sent the letter by a private ship. No wonder it was from June 13 1862 to Jan. 12, 1863 in reaching its destination. I do not recall that I ever saw a similar item. Our treaty with G.B. then in force provided that payments of postage were optional, with "short payments" treated as entirely unpaid. This letter was placed in a London office, it should have been sent via the regular mail and rated as entirely unpaid with 29¢ due at S.F. Instead, thru error, (no doubt), it was rated as a "ship letter" prepaid at the packet rate of one shilling. At San Francisco, it was also rated as a "Ship Letter" with 5¢ due on delivery. As stated, this is a most unusual item.

3¢ 1851 to Nova Scotia. The rate was 10¢ hence the 3¢ payment was ignored and the letter rated with 10¢ due. (black 10). At destination, the equivalent was collected, viz., 6 pence.

Rattlesnake, Cal. A very beautiful cover.

#2. Mr. Frank W. Scheer, Sept. 8, 1948.

From Canada - Showing the 6 pence rate (1857).

Inasmuch as I was quite pleased to see these covers there is no fee for the above comments.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

TELEPHONE PLAZA 3-6482

APPRAISALS FOR SALE, PROBATE & INSURANCE

DIRECTORS
H.R.HARMER B.D.HARMER
F.T.BUCK M.G.CAVANAUGH

H.R. HARMER, INC.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP AUCTIONEERS

32 EAST 57TH STREET NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

ALSO AT 39-42 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W. I.
ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

CABLES HARMERSALE.NEW YORK

WEEKLY PUBLIC AUCTIONS OF RARE POSTAGE STAMPS

AUCTIONEERS OF THE "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT" COLLECTION

lst

1948

September

BDH:B

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I am enclosing, herewith, an item which appears to be almost too good to be true on which I would appreciate your report.

I enclose a stamped addressed envelope for the return and look forward to your advice and the charge.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. R. HARMER, INC.

Enclosure Stamp - REGISTERED TELEPHONE PLAZA 3-6482

APPRAISALS FOR SALE, PROBATE & INSURANCE

H.R.HARMER B.D.HARMER F.T.BUCK M.G.CAVANAUGH

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ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

CABLES HARMERSALE, NEW YORK

WEEKLY PUBLIC AUCTIONS OF RARE POSTAGE STAMPS

AUCTIONEERS OF THE "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT" COLLECTION

BDH:B

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

15th September 1948

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Many thanks for your letter of September 8th and your most interesting and explanatory description covering the 90¢ on piece.

I note your wish to borrow this item to show to your various friends and have today written to the owner and asked him whether I might pass it back to you for a matter of a few weeks in order that your wish in this direction can be carried out.

I will, therefore, let you know further when he replies.

With thanks for your assistance, I remain,

Very truly yours,

H. R. HARMER, INC.

Bernard D. Harmet

Sept. 8, 1948.

Mr. B. D. Harmer, % H. R. Harmer, Inc., 32 E. 57th St., New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Harmer:

Herewith I am returning the U. S. 90% 1860 as per yours of the 1st. The delay in return was occasioned by my absence from home.

I can assure you that I was very much pleased to see this item and in my opinion it is about as clever a fake as I have run across in a long time. If you will examine this under a binocular microscope you will not fail to note that the markings on the stamp were painted, not handstamped. Parts of the red New York on the piece are no doubt genuine but I note "flaws" in this marking which I do not believe existed in the latter part of 1860. Further, this N.Y. marking had no relation to any high rate. It was a N.Y. foreign exchange credit marking that was generally used on mail to France and the "6" was a 6¢ credit. There was no such a thing as a rate of 90¢ or more with a credit of 6¢. The faker probably did not realize the absurdity of such a combination.

Further, the double circle, S.F., postmark was not in use at the S.F. office in 1860, so far as I am aware. My earliest record of this type of marking at that office is Sep. 19, 1861. Incidentally I might add that I have made a very special study of the postal markings of the San Francisco office for the decade 1860-1870.

The S.F. date is Nov. 30, 1860, and the New York date is Dec. 15.

It would have required a longer period than two weeks to transmit a letter from S.F. to N.Y. in November 1860, as the regular mail went Via Panama or by the Overland Stage. It is true that the Pony Express was in operation at that time, and it is possible that mail in the latter part of November 1860 might have gone thru in 15 days.

There is no fee for my examination of this item, in fact, I am very grateful to you for the opportunity to see it, to study it, and to make a photographic record of it. Whenever any questionable 19th U.S. items turn up I will welcome the opportunity to examine them for you.

I am wondering if I could borrow this item so that I could show it to my good friend Edgar Jessup, also Carroll Chase and Saul Newbury. Anytime will do and I know that they will appreciate the favor.

If not, it will be perfectly O.K.
With sincere regards -

Cordially yours,

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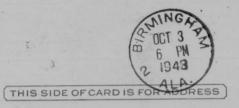
90¢ 1860 On piece submitted by Bernard Harmer Sep. 1st, 1948 - S.B.A. wrote as follows in part (for full letter see scrapbook #17 - page). quote:

"In my opinion it is about as clever a fake as I have run across in a long time. If you will examine this you will not fail to note that the markings on the stamp were painted, not handstamped. Parts of the red New York on the piece are no doubt genuine but I note "flaws" in this marking which I do not believe existed in the latter part of 1860. Further, this N.Y. marking had no relation to any high rate. It was a N.Y. foreign exchange credit marking that was generally used on mail to France and the "6" was a 6¢ credit. There was no such a thing as a rate of 90¢ or more with a credit of 6¢.

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

-grun am special registered Junday P. M. - 2:30 - 10/3/48 ah (line)

October 3, 1948. Sunday.

Mr. Edgar B. Jessup, President Marchant Calculating Machine Co., Oakland, Cal.

Dear Edgar,

The enclosed used copy of the 90¢ 1860 came in from Stan this day with the instructions that I forward it to you. Did you ever see any more pretty stamp?

I was in New York and Ciccinnati only last week. I asked about you and was sorry I did not get to see you again. Hope that day will not be too far off.

Sincerely,

E.C.Krug.

Stan: This will go out modery a. m. My prograture sie mail. Mr. Edgar B. Jessup, 1475 Powell St., Oakland, Calif.

Dear Edgar:

THE FOLLOWING IS IMPORTANT AND URGENT

so please note.

I am today sending to Emmerson Krug an item which does not belong to me - an item that is not for sale - but one that I have corrowed and which I must return to the owner by the end of next week - I want Emmerson to see it, and I want you to see it. Take a good look at it and return it to me as soon as you have an eye-full. Later I will send you a photo print. What do you think of this?

I am certainly counting on you to be present at the Chicago dinner on the night of Oct. 23rd.

With best wishes -

Yours etc.,

Mr. B. D. Harmer, % H.R. Harmer, Inc., 32 East 57th St., New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Harmer:

My sincere thanks for your kindness in obtaining a loan for me of the U. S. 90% 1860 on piece. I appreciate the favor and will be glad to return it at any time and I trust that you will give me the opportunity.

I will return it in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CHAIFORNIA
MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER To Alas Stan DATE 10/8/49 tokak a Bamanza! buch! This came in as I legh for CMA Brand Meeting in 57 Meeting to Banques. In J. D. do in happenson It was too late anyway for lash mights mail, I Rope this goes right thru. Lateria it ver & 57 ch 5 pm I shopped in & momer- Kg suid "bell! what do you there of that - a numeral!" (meanly the 6) and apter 25 you a projessimal. Hamilton Dara he conedn't believe his eyes. You recall he had

MARCHANT

CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

the one in Tibour pale. He sliph in & Best Pools & then to ward or bibon some way. He say he got \$ 700 for is -I ih soea for " nos or 3000 in Intoons tale. Duch is life tin our own back furk lelse your Denner material. tho wish this chap were reasonable. He may be some day hoats pretty good for my getting into Chie for CPS. What Hotel? What alse? of do hope to stop an Cinis in there - Reguso Fogue I can assure you that I was very much pleased to see this item and in my opinion it is about as clever a fake as I have run across in a long time. If you will examine this under a binocular microscope you will not fail to note that the markings on the stamp were painted, not handstamped. Parts of the red New York on the piece are no doubt genuine but I note "flaws" in this marking which I do not believe existed in the latter part of 1860. Further, this N.Y. marking had no relation to any high rate. It was a N.Y. foreign exchange credit marking that was generally used on mail to France and the "6" was a 6¢ credit. There was no such a thing as a rate of 90¢ or more with a credit of 6¢. The faker probably did not realize the absurdity of such a combination.

Further, the double circle, S.F., postmark was not in use at the S.F. office in 1860, se for as I am aware. My earliest record of this type of marking at that office is Sep. 19, 1861. Incidentally I might add that I have made a very special study of the postal markings of the San Francisco office for the decade 1860-1870.

The S.F. date is Nov. 30, 1860, and the New York date is Dec. 15.

It would have required a longer period than two weeks to transmit a letter from S.F. to N.Y. in November 1860, as the regular mail went Via Panama or by the Overland Stage. It is true that the Pony Express was in operation at that time, and it is possible that mail in the latter part of November 1860 might have gone thru in 15 days.

904 1860 On piece. Dubmilted by Dernard Harmer
Dep 1 26 1948 — S. 13. a. Mrole as
follows in part ~ (for full letter see
Derop book #17 - page).

queste,

Sunday Oct. 10, 1948. 4 P.M.

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

Dear Edgar:

Your air registered just arrived with return of the 90¢ 1860. I am so glad that you had a look at this as it is just about as clever a fake as I have run across in many a day. You can inform Hamilton and Mowrer.

This was to go in a Harmer sale but they sent it to me and on my report they withdraw it.

It was surely made in Europe. I believe that the red New York on the "piece" may be genuine but the red marks on the stamp are painted. I thought sure that you would eaten this and question the date. It is Nov. 30, 1860. You will recall that our darliest record of a double circle at S.F. is Sept. 1861. I believe that you own it.

Another point the faker didn't know - just imagine any sort of a rate whereby we credited 62 and kept 842. Such stuff don't make sense -

That red N.Y. was used on mail to France and it was never used as a killer - at least I never saw it used as such - it was a credit marking to be applied to face of the letter.

I am enclosing a good photo of the fake.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

P.S .-- Look at that "N" of "NOV" - typically foreign.

Mr. Bernard D. Harmer,

% H. R. Harmer, Inc.,

32 East 57th St.

New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Harmor:

I am returning herewith the U. S. 90¢ 1860 item on piece of cover as per yours of the 30th. Kindly accept my thanks for your kindness.

May I suggest that you add the following name to your mailing list to receive your catalogues of New York sales -

Mr. Chas. M. Putnam, Jr., Foot of Spring St., Peoria, Ill.

Sincerely yours,

TELEPHONE PLAZA 3-6482

APPRAISALS FOR SALE.

PROBATE & INSURANCE

DIRECTORS H.R.HARMER B.D.HARMER

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AUCTIONEERS OF THE "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT" COLLECTION

BDH:B

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook 33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue Ft. Thomas, Kentucky 30th September 1948

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

With further reference to my letter of September 15th, I have obtained permission from the owner of the 90c fake to lend this to you, and I therefore am forwarding it herewith and look forward to its return when you have shown it to the various friends whom you believe will be interested.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Benard DHames

H. R. HARMER, INC.

Enclosure
Fake - REGISTERED

P.S. The owner states that this item was in the Ralph Essig collection and has been exhibited at several stamp shows in the vicinity of Fresno, Ohic. (?)

MORRISON CAFETERIA COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Birmingham, 5, Alabama.. Saturday, September 4, 1948.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, 33 No. Ft. Thomas Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan.

Dont read this letter until you have time to sit down and relax and study with me the following thoughts.....

I have tried thru many channels for some time as you know to find anything at all going to Palmas, Grand Canary. And so far all that have turned up have been the three Wood covers, my two and Ward's. One of mine is 45¢ rate and so is the Ward cover. The third one of course is my 90¢ cover-- \$1.16..

The enclosed photograph of a cover which belongs to an Eastern collector was made here by a local man and is not so plain but it shows clearly that 33¢ was paid to Palmas, West Africa which is no doubt the same Palmas as my covers. This is the first discovery of any other rate to that place. The date is shown very clearly as Feb. 1859, the period we are interested in.

Now for my ideas. In that time 33¢ was a lot of money and one thought twice before spending that amount. Further I wonder if more than a very small percentage of people today, let alone a hundred years ago would understand what is meant by "for every ½ ounce or fraction thereof". Today if one sends a letter he generally guesses at what the postage is. In my business we mail nightly reports into the Mobile office which require several times the single rate and I doubt if a single manager has a scale. He simply guesses enough and because the rate of 3¢ an ounce is so small and that 3¢ is not what 3¢ was in 1859 he just puts 'enough' on and lets it ride. Again, how little the local offices know about rates and regulations is shown in my experience here yesterday wherein no one in Birmingham could tell me about the legality of photographing that cover.

So cant you justly concieve of the sender of that letter weighing it and finding it was just over 3 units of rate(what ever 33¢ paid for) and figuring either to get by or thru ignorance that he would or should pay

3½ times 33¢ which is \$1.16?

Is this necessarily farther fetched than when we sometimes have to assume a cover is overpaid by a few cents or underpaid by a few cents?

I hope you give this a lot of thought. I hope also I have made myself clear in my assumptions. Have I?

Naturally I hope you agree with me.

Sincerely,

Sept. 9, 1948.

Mr. E. C. Krug, 3201 Sterling Road, Birmingham 5, Ala.

Dear Em:

We returned home last Sunday after a very nice little vacation, in Michigan.

Re - yours of the 28th. Fishel of Boonsboro, Md. is not a bad chap and he has done some nice research work on "Ship Island." Perhaps you recall some of his articles in the "A.P." - We have so few who devote time and energy in developing subjects that I think we should encourage any who are so inclined. God only knows its a thankless task to do philatelic research work but I am conscious that no one insisted that I waste my time in the effort, hence I should not complain. I will send Fishel the data that you sent me, and I know he will appreciate it. I don't know exactly what he is trying to do but maybe its worth while.

Re - yours of Friday the 3rd. Re - the 24% cover in the Costales sale. It is too bad that you went to so much trouble as I know all about this item. I thought I told you about it, when you were here. This cover was sent to Chase by a friend of his in France last February, to sell. Doc sent it to me and I did not note any evidence that the stamp originated on the cover. No such a rate existed, etc. I informed Chase that I could not guarantee it as genuine, hence would not recommend its purchase to anyone. I advised Doc not to try and sell it without a P.F. certificate, and I offered to submit it to the Committee. He assented and I sent it down. They kept it about three months and then returned it with the opinion that the stamp originated on the cover. In addition they sent me a bibl for \$10.00. I got fooled all around because I thought they would not charge me a fee, and further, I was certain they would not pronounce it as genuine. I have no idea who they consulted or who put the O.K. on it. Chase wrote me later that he would put it into a Costales sale, and here it What amazes me is that no mention is made of the fact that a certificate of the P.F. accompanies the cover. My advice to you is to buy it if you can get it at a cheap price - say up to \$78.50 - With the certificate it is certainly worth that much. I am dropping a line to Chase asking why no mention of the P.F. certificate. It was made out to me - and it cost Doc \$10.00. Also why no illustration. Maybe you can steal it. Do you not recall that I told you about this cover? Too bad that you went to all that trouble to have it photographed etc.

Now for yours of the 4th which I have carefully noted. I do not think that there is any connection whatsoever between the cover to Liberia and your Grand Canary item. The 1859 P.L. & R. quotes a rate of "33½" by British Mail to "Liberia." I am very familiar with this rate as it applied many destinations by British Packet. It consisted of the following:

⁵ U.S. domestic 16 Atlantic Sea

¹⁶ Atlantic Sea 12 From England by Br. Pkt. (6 pence)

#2. Mr. E. C. Krug, Sept. 9, 1948.

If the Atlantic crossing was by a Cunard ship our credit (on a paid letter) was 28¢, but if by an Amer. Pkt., our credit was 12¢. Your photo shows passed to England by a Cunarder, hence the credit on this item was 28¢. (It is not marked but it should have been).

 $3\frac{1}{2}$ times 33 is 115.5 not \$1.16 but Em I never saw a piece of foreign mail figured in that manner.

The 1859 P.L. & R. also quotes the following:

On letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to one not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces the above rates were as follows:

Not over,
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}$

So far as the U. S. was concerned a single rate was 45ϕ , a double was 90ϕ , and a triple was \$1.35.

I think that the "48" credit on the Green cover proves that the original rate was 90%. If the cover is genuine, then it was overpaid 26% and this does not seem reasonable. In other words, did a faker add the 24% and the pair of 1%?

The cover is routed by the "Bremen" which meant by "American Pkt," hence the U. S. share was 42¢ and the British, 48¢. This 48¢ was 2 x 24, or 4 x 12. Our share was 2 x 5¢ (domestic) plus 2 x 16¢ (Atlantic sea). We laid the letter down at the British frontier - from there on, they conveyed it, and we paid them 48¢ to do this. One simply cannot get away from credits on rates, or rates that applied to routes. I have never been able to discover any route to which a rate of \$1.16 would apply. Thus Em, so far as I am aware there is no connection between your cover and the stampless item to Liberia.

In 1859 there were several 33¢ rates per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, but each one was of a different character. For example, the rate to Norway by French Mail was 33¢ per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. but the rate per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce was 66¢.

One more point to remember. We had postal treaties with various countries and the rates were fixed by such treaties. If a treaty rate was underpaid, it was rated as entirely unpaid.

The markings on your cover show the route - i.e. thru England. Above 90%, the next rate ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) was \$1.23, and the next ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) was \$1.35. To be more explicit, here is how the rates were made up:

16 16	16	3 <u>2</u>	1 oz.	1½ 48	1½ 48
16	16	32	32	48	48
5	5	10	10	15	15
12	24	36	48	60	72
33	45	78	90	1.23	1.35

There is no way that I know of to twist the figures around.

#3. Mr. E. C. Krug, Sept. 9, 1948.

I have given the 90% cover a tremendous amount of study, ever with the hope that I would be able to prove it genuine. We seem as far away as when we started.

By the way, I had a most unusual 90% 1860 on a piece of cover submitted to me this week. I wish that you could see it. If I can borrow it I will let you have a look.

With best wishes -

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

MORRISON CAFETERIA COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Birmingham, 5, Alabama. Saturday, Oct. 30, 1948.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, 33 No. Ft. Thomas Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan.

Came home today and found yours of the 27th. Glad you had a nice time in Chicago. I know they must have given you a well deserved tribute. Since you did not have a chance to talk to Edgar I guess your time must have been pretty well taken up by the C.P.S.

I am glad you got acquainted with Raymond. I have always found him to be strictly honest. Just because a fellow may charge plenty for his merchandise does not mean that he is anything but honest. I have also found him to be fair at least he has been with me. He asked me what I wanted for my off cover items and I told him \$30,000. There was no bickering-he asked time and I granted it. The next thing was a cashiers check for that amount, no deducts. His brother, Roger, is just as fine a character.

I know nothing about Moody deal you speak of. I know Raymond and Cole have sold him lots, that is all. I do not think you have the right party as the purchaser of my collection from Raymond, that is if he lives in Milwaukee. That party lives at least as far east as Pittsburg. I know this for they called me during the trading asking for a few hours grace, no change of price. That call came from a place in West Virignia and they told me they were **Expression** **Expre

Letters are sometimes misleading and cause trouble when it is not intended. But I have no immediate plans to come to Cincinnati and you ask me a question that I want to answer. I want you to take it as I intend it- with no offense. You say and I quote-"How do you like my new system of recording opinions?" Well, I am going to be perfectly frank- I dont. Maybe I am selfish but I know you dont want me to just'yes' you but to speak my mind. When we first discussed sending my Canary cover to the P.F. it was with the idea that we would collectively (You & I) get an opinion from the committee. I knew what your opinion was for you had often repeated it to me. Well, they sent it to you and your opinion is now indelibly written on it by the photograph you made. This makes the cover without value. Even the stamps there on are without any value for they are no doubt also fakes if the cover is. Of course instead of helping myself I have hurt myself by submitting it. I know you could do nothing but answer them when they asked you to pass on it, altho I (and we) were hoping that it would go to others so we could get another slant. All this is very well but now your question-"How do you like my new system of recording?" If you have given out to anyone copies of that photo, the P.F. or even if kt they are in existence, dont you see that that is a record from which you nor anyone else can change? Dont you recall that later evidence came to you that altered your opinion on the Gibson cover- the 30¢ 1869 and the 20¢ France stamp which you sold me for \$750.00? If you had given out a photograph with your opinion indelibly printed on it I would not have paid \$7.50 for it. Haven't new things arisen that is making you change your opinion on the Peru cover which we are even now trying to prove as good? Wouldn't a photograph in existence with your opinion as N.G. on it

MORRISON CAFETERIA COMPANY

INCORPORATED

make it near impossible to market to anyone. What you fail to appreciate is that Stan Ashbrook's O.K. or N.G. is the last word, the very last word with collectors and more particularly me. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that someday a cover may be found that proves the rate as O.K. on my Canary cover for I think we have found nothing else there that is wrong.

The P.F. have sent me certificates of approval on the others I

sent them. That is the ones that they have so far seen.

I was in Sarasota week or so ago and called up Walter Scott. Mrs. Scott, a lovely person also, answered the phone. Walter could not come as he is in a wheel chair and near beddridden. He has had abad summer and had not been out of the house since Dorsey and I had them down at the cafeteria last February. I wrote him a news letter when I got home, told him all about the Tows sale and you and Ez and anything else I knew and thought he would enjoy reading. I got today a short note from his wife, Lucy. Knew you would be interested for he liked you so much. She wroteme-"Itwas thoughtful of you to write such a newsy letter to Walter. and he asked me to let you know he received it. He has failed a good deal lately and sleeps a good deal of the time, has no pain, and of course everything is being dome to keep him comfortable. Please remember us to Mrs. Krug, etc etc."

I just thought you might like to know this and might want to drop him a line without divulging that I had told you that he was very ill, etc. He is a fine man I think. Certainly something went out of stamp collecting for Emmerson Krug when he left the auction block and

they put Gregory Mozian in his place.

Guess you read this about the "Color man". I cut it out for you

in was case you missed it.

Did you read the article in Colliers about the Steinways, the Fortune a Piano Built. Week before last.

Well, I hope that by this time next week we have a new president to be. I am sure sick and tired of this one. Aren't you?

Sincerely,

P.S.

Sunday a. M.
Did not get to footsfier sait might.

Our air special from Ey Cole camp her

read in N. U. Dinner That Walter Scott

died last Thursday night. Mrs. Socies letter shore.

To me were written less than 24 hours

purious.

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

22 EAST 35TH STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

ADMIRAL FREDERIC R. HARRIS MURRAY HILL 3-5667

WINTHROP S. BOGGS, DIRECTOR

November 17, 1948

TRUSTEES

GEORGE R. M. EWING SOL GLASS MALCOLM JOHNSON HARRY L. LINDQUIST SAUL NEWBURY A. H. WILHELM

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

TRUSTEES

THEODORE E. STEINWAY

ROBERT L. GRAHAM, Jr.

HUGH M. CLARK

MRS. JOHN D. DALE

CHAIRMAN

TREASURER

I return herewith photographs of various 1869 covers which you so kindly sent.

In regard to the disputed 90¢ on which the rate doesn't seem to fit, am I to understand that your only objection to it is the rate? We can find nothing else the matter with it under the ultra violet or infra red lamp.

In regard to your letter of November 11th concerning Postal Guides etc., I wish to say that we have here a Post Office Directory published by The American News Company, containing the Post Offices and Post Master's names and rates for foreign mail for 1866 and the same for 1867. We also have Postal Laws and Regulations for 1873 and while you don't ask for this, I think you may be interested in knowing that we have the Report of Naval Committee on establishing a line of Mail Steamships to the Western Coast of Africa published in 1850. As you know, however, the New York Public Library has complete files of these government documents, so anything the Collectors Club hasn't got, can undoubtedly be secured there. They will microfilm a book at 5¢ a page or photostat it at around 20¢ a page.

I am leaving for Toronto tomorrow to give the Toronto Stamp Club boys a talk and anticipate having a pleasant time.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

Winthrop S. Boggs

Director

wsb/l

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs,
% The Philatelic Foundation,
22 East 35th St.,
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Winn:

Regarding the 90¢ 1860 cover to the Grand Canary. I have searched for and discovered various other covers from the same correspondence, for the main purpose of establishing the fact that there was considerable correspondence between the Depew firm in New York City, during the late 1850's and early 1860's, and that the Depew firm was evidently thoroughly conversant with the correct rates of postage.

The markings on the disputed 90% cover show that the rate of postage on this particular letter was 90% and not \$1.16 and in light of the above it is highly improbable that the correct rate would have been overpaid by the sum of 26%.

I am enclosing two photographs from my files. Both of these show the single rate of 45%. The double rate was 90%, and the triple rate was \$1.35. There was no such a rate as \$1.16. Please take good care of these photo prints and return them to me as they are from my files.

The one with the 1857-60 stamps went by British Packet, hence the U.S. share of the rate was only 5%. The pen "40" is our credit to G.B. and the "4" is the Spanish Due at Palmas.

On the cover with the 1861 stamps, this letter went to England by American Packet, hence our share was 16¢ Atlantic Sea plus 5¢ domestic, the credit to Great Britain being 24¢ or 1 shilling. - Carriage from England to the Canaries, the packet rate, to the frontier.

Note the markings on the 90% cover - This also went by American Packet, hence the credit was 2 x 24% or 48%, or double the credit on the cover with the 1861 stamps. The large "8" is the 2 x 4 due at Palmas.

Someone put pencil markings of "84 plus 32 - 116" on the 90% cover but these figures have no relation to the rate of 90% that was charged on this letter. The "Lot 66" refers to the Seybold Sale of March 1910. This cover was Lot 66 in that sale. It was purchased by Edgar Nelton and was in his collection of covers that was sold to Colonel Green by Kleeman.

Sincerely yours,

Dear Percy Doane,

Wou will find the Grand Canary cover with letter from Ez Cole and Stan Ashbrook enclosed.

I have yours of yesterday and am accepting the very welcome check on the conditions as stated in my letter.

This reminds me of a girl I knew years ago who grew into a fine woman and married somebody else. In fact she now has two fine big girls of her own. When she was quite small she accompanied her father to the post office occasionally. He was not always careful of the lenguage he used to express his disappointment when he found no mail. One day she went to the postoffice alone and when told there was no mail for her folks she let go with what she reckoned was the appropriate remark - "it's a damn shame."

It seems to me that in view of all you have done for me during the past 25 years or so it's some kind of a shame when I cannot reciprocate at least two cents worth.

Yesterday I had an opportunity to investigate some of the sailings in May 1861 and unless there were some which I did not happen to find they agree with the conclusions reached on the Canary cover.

There was an N.G.Lloyd sailing to Southampton and Bremen advertised for May 11th. The "New York" and "Bremen" were then alternating on the run and the "Hansa" was being built for the Bremen line on the Clyde. No doubt it was the "Bremen" which sailed on the 11th as stated by Stan. "with U.S. mails."

Vanderbilt Line; the "Vanderbilt" was to sail on May 4th and the "Illinois" on May 18th.

Atlantic Royal Mail; The "adriatic" (formerly of the Collins Line) was to sail from New York on Tuesday, May 14th, for Ireland, England and Scotland "via Galway." For one reason or another a ship sometimes sailed a day or two later than the schedule called for but even if the Adriatic sailed on May 14th as advertised I think it extremely unlikely that a letter carried on that trip would have reached London by May 23rd, or in time for the P & O ship which I think took the sea mails for Portugal, Spain and eastward through the Mediterranean.

The absence of a Cadiz or other Spanish marking on the letter may be accounted for. There may have been a direct line to the Canary Islands from England, but I now think it more likely that a Canary Islands pouch was made up either in London or by a sea post office on the P & O or whatever ship took the mail to Spain. Such a pouch might be transferred to a ship going to the Canaries at Cadiz or other Spanish port without being opened in Spain.

The manuscript "8" was evidently applied after the "48" had been marked on the letter and probably was the credit due to the British mail, or to Spain. If the "8" was applied in London or after leaving London it would be recorded on the accounts of a sea post office and could be verified at Teneriffe. Such an arrangement would make it unnecessary for the letter to go through a Spanish post office in Spain.

This letter brings up another point which I think has not been investigated. By adding enough stamps to cover the sea postage via the line on which a letter was sent, could a sender forward mail by a ship which ordinarily would not have taken it? In the case of the Grand Canary cover the question becomes, was 32 added to the rate to Spain (84) because the rate from Spain to the Canaries was 32c (double), or was 32 added to 84 in order to make a total of 1.16 because 1.16 was the total required to pay the 90c rate via British mail plus 26c sea postage which became due to the N.G.Lloyd ship for carrying the letter as far as England.

I recall no instance of such an overpayment but it is a question which may open up interesting possibilities and perhaps explain an occasional cover which bears stamps not agreeing with any known rate. I do not know of any provision of the laws or regulations which would permit such overpayment, but as it would result in Uncle Sam receiving paying for which no service was rendered, no provision may have been required.

Of course I have no objection to your sending my letter to Stan.

On checking the rates I find that a 45c rate to the Canary Islands via England was in effect as early as 1859 and at that date there was no full prepaid rate to Spain by British ship from the U.S. The only full prepaid rates from the U.S. to Spain was 2lc (1/4 oz) and 43c ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz) by French mail; 30c ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz) and 43c ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz) by Bremen or Hamburg mail; and 2lc ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz) by American packet and forwarded in British mail.

The postal treaty with France, effective April 1, 1857 provided for a 21c per quarter ounce rate prepaid to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, (and maybe other places). This treaty seems to be the reason back of the 42c rates.

In 1859 the rate for a half ounce letter to Portugal (British mail via Southampton) was 63 cents, by British mail and via France 43 cents, and by Bremen, Hamburg of French mail, 42 cents. But the only rate by British packet to Spain was the 5c partial rate (balance C.O.D.). Whether the same rates were all in effect in 1861 I do not know.

In my opinion these peculiar arrangements in no way affect the authenticity of the Grand Canary cover but they do show that a sender might have a valid reason for doing something out of the ordinary course.

One of these days when I have the opportunity and the spirit moves I may be able to dig out a record of the service from England to the Canary Islands and perhaps identify the ship which took this wonderful Grand Canary cover. I shall not be surprised to find that the rate on a $\frac{1}{2}$ oz letter from England to Spain was 8 pence (16 cents).

With kindest regards,

Sincerely, (signed) Elliott

Dear Percy Doane,

Wou will find the Grand Canary cover with letter from Ez Cole and Stan Ashbrook enclosed.

I have yours of yesterday and am accepting the very welcome check on the conditions as stated in my letter.

This reminds me of a girl I knew years ago who grew into a fine woman and married somebody else. In fact she now has two fine big girls of her own. When she was quite small she accompanied her father to the post office occasionally. He was not always careful of the lenguage he used to express his disappointment when he found no mail. One day she went to the postoffice alone and when told there was no mail for her folks she let go with what she reckoned was the appropriate remark - "it's a damn shame."

It seems to me that in view of all you have done for me during the past 25 years or so it's some kind of a shame when I cannot reciprocate at least two cents worth.

Yesterday I had an opportunity to investigate some of the sailings in May 1861 and unless there were some which I did not happen to find they agree with the conclusions reached on the Canary cover.

There was an N.G.Lloyd sailing to Southampton and Bremen advertised for May 11th. The "New York" and "Bremen" were then alternating on the run and the "Hansa" was being built for the Bremen line on the Clyde. No doubt it was the "Bremen" which sailed on the 11th as stated by Stan. "with U.S. mails."

Vanderbilt Line; the "Vanderbilt" was to sail on May 4th and the "Illinois" on May 18th.

Atlantic Royal Mail; The "adriatic" (formerly of the Collins Line) was to sail from New York on Tuesday, May 14th, for Ireland, England and Scotland "via Galway." For one reason or another a ship sometimes sailed a day or two later than the schedule called for but even if the Adriatic sailed on May 14th as advertised I think it extremely unlikely that a letter carried on that trip would have reached London by May 23rd, or in time for the P & O ship which I think took the sea mails for Portugal, Spain and eastward through the Mediterranean.

The absence of a Cadiz or other Spanish marking on the letter may be accounted for. There may have been a direct line to the Canary Islands from England, but I now think it more likely that a Canary Islands pouch was made up either in London or by a sea post office on the P & O or whatever ship took the mail to Spain. Such a pouch might be transferred to a ship going to the Canaries at Cadiz or other Spanish port without being opened in Spain.

The manuscript "8" was evidently applied after the "48" had been marked on the letter and probably was the credit due to the British mail, or to Spain. If the "8" was applied in London or after leaving London it would be recorded on the accounts of a sea post office and could be verified it Teneriffe. Such an arrangement would make it unnecessary for the letter to go through a Spanish post office in Spain.

This letter brings up another point which I think has not been investigated. By adding enough stamps to cover the sea postage via the line on which a letter was sent, could a sender forward mail by a ship which ordinarily would not have taken it? In the case of the Grand Canary cover the question becomes, was 32 added to the rate to Spain (84) because the rate from Spain to the Canaries was 32c (double), or was 32 added to 84 in order to make a total of 1.16 because 1.16 was the total required to pay the 90c rate via British mail plus 26c sea postage which became due to the N.G.Lloyd ship for carrying the letter as far as England.

I recall no instance of such an overpayment but it is a question which may open up interesting possibilities and perhaps explain an occasional cover which bears stamps not agreeing with any known rate. I do not know of any provision of the laws or regulations which would permit such overpayment, but as it would result in Uncle Sam receiving paying for which no service was rendered, no provision may have been required.

Of course I have no objection to your sending my letter to Stan.

On checking the rates I find that a 45c rate to the Canary Islands via England was in effect as early as 1859 and at that date there was no full prepaid rate to Spain by British ship from the U.S. The only full prepaid rates from the U.S. to Spain was 21c (1/4 oz) and 43c (½ oz) by French mail; 30c (½ oz) and 43c (½ oz) by Bremen or Hamburg mail; and 21c (½ oz) by American packet and forwarded in British mail.

The postal treaty with France, effective April 1, 1857 provided for a 21c per quarter ounce rate prepaid to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, (and maybe other places). This treaty seems to be the reason back of the 42c rates.

In 1859 the rate for a half ounce letter to Portugal (British mail via Southampton) was 63 cents, by British mail and via France 43 cents, and by Bremen, Hamburg of French mail, 42 cents. But the only rate by British packet to Spain was the 5c partial rate (balance C.O.D.). Whether the same rates were all in effect in 1861 I do not know.

In my opinion these peculiar arrangements in no way affect the authenticity of the Grand Canary cover but they do show that a sender might have a valid reason for doing something out of the ordinary course.

One of these days when I have the opportunity and the spirit moves I may be able to dig out a record of the service from England to the Canary Islands and perhaps identify the ship which took this wonderful Grand Canary cover. I shall not be surprised to find that the rate on a to oz letter from England to Spain was 8 pence (16 cents).

With kindest regards,

Sincerely (signed) Elliott

COPY

August 22, 1942.

Dear Percy Doane,

The Grand Canary cover from the Nelton-Green collection arrived late yesterday afternoon.

In my opinion all the stamps now on the cover were on it when it went through the mail.

The rate is puzzling because the letter only went part way by the route for which it was prepaid. The pencilled addition of 84 and 32, making 116 is just what you suspect it to be - the foreign mail clerk or somebody totting up the rate. Probably this was done to learn what stamps to affix.

The evidence shows that a letter evidently written in New York on May 11, 1861 left by the "Bremen" the same day, was in London on the 23rd and at Teneriffe on June 1st. As the distance from London to Teneriffe is about 2/3 as far as London to New York a close mail connection was evidently made at London, and that connection is a key to the problem.

The rate to the Canaries was 45c single or 90c double as Stan states, when carried in the British mail. It would appear then that the writer had a definite motive to add 26c and send the letter by a German boat. What could that motive have been? I suggest that it was to make certain of the connection for the Canary Islands at London.

If the letter could not be sent until May 11th and the writer was doubtful if the next British steamer would make the connection, but there was
a chance that mail via the "Bremen" would reach London in time, he would
add enough postage so the letter would go on the "Bremen." The Bremen
and Hamburg boats carried mail for Spain on which the rate was 42c single
(84c double). The "32" which was added to the "84" is evidently the
rate from Spain to the Canaries on a double letter (16c single). It
seems like a reasonable rate.

The letter was addressed to "Palmas, Grand Canary" and not to Spain, or via Spain. So the London P.O. put it on the first mail for the Canaries, probably because it would get there sooner than if sent to Spain. This is why it bears no marking of Cadiz or other Spanish office. After the letter reached London it was handled exactly as if it had arrived there in the British mail bearing only the 90c stamp. It started as a 1.16 cover and finished as a 90c cover. The London office handled the letter just as if it had arrived in the British mail overpaid 26c or any other amount of overpayment. The British Post Office got their share of the postage out of the 90c and any excess was nothing to them.

The 90c appears to have been divided 10c (5c x 2) to Uncle Sam, 32c (16c x 2) sea postage, and 48c (24c x 2) British postage from London to Teneriffe or Grand Canary. Spain may have got a split in the last, perhaps "8" pence or something else.

The 42c rate to Spain via German steamer to England seems to have been divided 5c to Uncle Sam, 13c sea postage and 24c to Great Britain. Twice 13 is 26 and 26c is exactly what was paid above 90c to have the Bremen carry the letter.

The sender of the letter paid the sea postage to England twice. Once was 32c to the British mail in the 90c stamp, and again the additional 26c which the Bremen line received for carrying the letter to London. In effect the 26c extra payment was a sort of supplementary mail or "too late" charge which the sender assessed himself for the purpose as stated above.

So far as my experience goes this cover handled at two different rates of postage is unique. Of course, the combination of the stamps on it is also probably unique. I would have no hesitancy in buying or selling this cover as a genuine item and I prefer a 90c "tied" by a correct ensemble, to a copy tied by a questionable pmk or cancellation.

I cannot say whether it would require \$5 worth or \$50 worth of time and expenses to verify the rates as stated. If I could find the data in Newark or New York it would take a couple of hours or half a day. If I had to go to Baltimore or Washington it would take at least a day. And I could not guarantee to find them altho I have an idea where to look.

It has taken me a half day's time to work this out. If my fee comes out of the Green estate they can pay me whatever you say is fair for the service. If the fee comes out of your pocket it will be 36c for return postage and registration.

The cover will be returned the early part of next week. Last registered mail today has gone.

When the foreign mail accounts were adjusted I think Uncle Sam was 32c to the good, plus the loc postage to which he was entitled. He sold the stamps for \$1.16 and had to pay out only 26c to the Bremen line and 48c to the British P.O. - total 74c. The 42c balance was loc postage and 32c gravy. This 32c was what the British P.O. would have received as sea postage for taking the letter to London if it had gone there on a British boat.

The fact that 84 plus 32 equals 90 plus 26 seems to be one of the coincidences which at times make foreign rates difficult to identify. To the sender of the letter it made no difference whether he paid the full rate via Spain, or paid the rate to England and Teneriffe by British mail plus the sea postage which the German ship received for taking the letter to England.

Incessant rains spoiled our potato crop and hurtsome of the other vegetables. Rabbits have done considerable damage. We have had over 50 pounds of lima beans (unshelled) from our Victory garden. The rabbits don't seem to like these as well as they do the string beans. Have had some corn and tomatoes and there is a prospect of getting more. Am sorry we didn't put in 50% more lima beans instead of other crops which did not do so well.

Sherm hasn't been called yet. Robbie expects to enlist in the air corps this week if he can pass the exams. We have had a very busy summer with more canning than usual at this time of the season.

I wonder how Master Doane is doing with his vegetable stand in Massachusetts? Some of those around here have been hit pretty hard I understand, tho some days there seem to be plenty of cars on the road. Ours has been jacked up since last Feb. and I am learning to welk again (signed Elliott.)

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Jonis Mich Aug. 30, 1948.

Mr. Chas. M. Putnam, Jr., % Putnam Supply Co., Peoria 3, Ill.

My dear Mr. Putnam:

Your two letters of the 27th received and I am returning herewith the two covers, viz., the "Pan & San" cover with strip of the 10¢ 1847 and the Gardner, Maine cover with the 10¢ '47 bisect. My advice to you is to retain the "Pan & San" cover as it is a very great bargain at the price but to return the bisect cover. While I have no doubt that the latter is perfectly genuine it is not fine enough, in my opinion, for you to add to your collection. Covers with the 10¢ '47 bisect are not extremely rare and my advice is to wait until a finer item in this class is offered. The postmark is badly faded and scarcely legible. I would prefer to pay a hundred or two hundred more in order to obtain a bisect cover in superb condition.

I am quite familiar with covers from the "Evans correspondence" as there were about half a dozen 10¢ bisect covers in the find, and all were perfectly genuine. My old friend Knapp had the first pick of the "find" and he purchased two covers which had the two pieces of the same 10¢ stamp. I made enlarged photographs of the halves to prove they were severed pieces of the same stamp. The two covers were in the Knapp sale and were superb.

While I am positive that the enclosed cover is genuine, I think that any 10¢ '47 bisect cover should show evidence that it is genuine, by which I mean, a very definite, match of ink between postmark and the cancelation on the stamp. In the case of this cover that evidence is lacking because the ink of the postmark is so faded out.

The above is my opinion of the cover and if perchance you like the item I certainly would not expect you to follow my advice. Further, if you decide to keep the cover I will be glad to sign it on the back to the effect, that it is my opinion, it is genuine. This would no doubt protect your investment.

Regarding the "Pan & San" cover. If you have a copy of my One Cent Book, Vol. II, I refer you to page 251 and my comment on the cover illustrated as 50L. I am surprised that this cover was offered to you at such a low price as I think this cover is worth between \$750.00 and \$1,000.00. So far as I am aware, it is absolutely Unique. The cover that I illustrated in my book is the only one known, outside of the one enclosed with "Stamps" - This cover, some 35 years ago, was owned by Dr. Carroll Chase, and from Chase it went to S.W.Richey of Cincinnati. Thus the "S.W.R." on my illustration. When I broke up and dispersed the Richey collection about five years ago, I sold the cover to Edgar Jessup of Oakland, Calif.

1.4.

The enclosed "Pan & San" cover is undoubtedly genuine and it is the only one known to me with 1847 stamps, therefore, in my opinion, it is unique. You are quite right, the left pair in this strip is, alone, (off cover), worth the price asked. Here is the analysis of the item. It originated at Lima, Peru and is addressed to TEPIC, Mexico. It was carried "outside bif the mail," (private carrier) to Panama City, New Grenada, to the firm of "E. & T. SERRUYS & CO." This firm turned the letter over to the U.S. Mail Agent at Panama City, and obtained from him the strip of 10¢ stamps to pay the postage by U. S. mail ship (Pacific Mail S.S.Co.), to the port of Mazatlan, Mexico. From Mazatlan the letter was probably carried south to San Blas and thence to Tepic, the (TA-PEEK) is about 25 miles inland east by south of San Blas.

The letter, at Panama City, was turned over to the U. S. Mail Agent on board one of the mail ships and he applied the marking "Ban & San.Fran. S.S." (Panama & San Francisco Steam Ship), and he also canceled the stamps.

The U. S. Mail ships traveling between Panama City and San Francisco made regular stops enroute at Mazatlan and in later years at both that port and Acapulco.

Re - the memo inside the cover - "1851" - the "Santiago" etc. was the name of the business firm at Lima, Peru. The date of the letter was Nov. 9, 185h - The "Pan & San" marking is Dec 4 - I judge that the letter was received (or answered) on Dec. 9th. Re - the date "1851" - since my book was published I have turned up additional covers showing uses of the marking as early as Sept. 1850, but I have no record of uses later than the Jessup cover, (Ex-Richey).

While the use of the letter might have been November and December 1851, it is possible that the use was more probably November and December of 1850. It the use was in 1851, then additional interest is added to the cover as it would show a use after the 1847 stamps had been demonetized by the Postmaster General. The reason that I doubt that the use was 1851 is because of the 30¢ rate. However, it might have been a triple rate, that is, 3 x 10¢.

If you decide to keep this cover, (and I have little doubt that you will), I suggest that you return it to me later on, and I will remove the strip from the cover and press out the creases. By allmeans please do not attempt to do this yourself.

Several years ago I published several articles on the "Pan & San" mail and as I recall, they were published in "Stamps." On my return home I will look them up and loan them to you, if you wish.

In my opinion, this is a very remarkable cover, and is a very great rarity. I never know that such an item was in existence. No supplies of the 1847 stamps were ever sent to post offices in California but supplies of the 10¢ were sentotohe.S. Mail Agent at Panama City on two different dates in 1850 and 1851 and covers are known showing uses of strips of three. I distinctly recallsuch a cover, (of which I have a photo) that was addressed to San Blas, but it did not have the "Pan & San" marking.

May I thank you very kindly for the check which you enclosed. I assure

#3. Mr. Chas. M. Butnam, Jr., Aug. 30, 1948.

you that this was greatly appreciated.

I noted that someone plated the strip as 77-78-79 R 1 which I judge is correct but later on I will be glad to check this.

I have a vague remembrance that I heard about a cover like this years ago but was never able to confirm it. No doubt I have such references in my files at home. I believe that certain markings on the back give me clues to former ownership, that is, before it was acquired by Sampson. I intend to trace such clues and no doubt you will like to have the data,

I was very much interested in the remarks by my good friend Hennan and I have little doubt that the cover that he referred to with the pair of 10¢ '47 from Chicago is the one which is now in your collection. I have an idea that he would have been glad to purchase the cover had he ever been offered the opportunity. I quite agree with you that it would be an excellent idea to compile further data on Chicago uses of the 1847's.

Regarding the Ward block of the 5¢ 1847. It is a mint block and it is the largest block known. I think that there is an illustration of it in the Brookman book which was recently published.

I was sorry to learn of the sudden death of your close friend. There are entirely too many who are passing that way at present.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

MERCHANTS OF COMFORT THROUGH QUALITY FUELS

TELEPHONE 9133

PUTNAM SUPPLY COMPANY

Coal - Wood - Coke

OFFICE AND YARD
FOOT OF SPRING STREET

PEORIA

LOM

The Logical Quel for Your Home from



the Heart of Franklin County, Illinois

August 27, 1948

Mr. Stanley B Ashbrook, %3Mr. J G Fleckenstein, 419 Union Street, Ionia, Mich.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I just could not help dropping you a line after receiving your letter of August 27th.

By the time you get this you will have seen a superb piece in the "Upper right diagonal half from Gardner, Maine, May 8." I feel almost as pleased as the par of Chicago 10¢.

The 3 10¢ strip on the Panama cover intrigues me greatly. I fully realize that the strip is not perfect although I would classify the pair very fine.

Regarding the 10¢ and 5¢ on cover from New York to Albany you were right there is a vertical crease between the two stamps but also the corner of the 5¢ stamp is torn off to touching the design. There is no question but that it is a most interesting piece and for some one of unlimited resourses may be a good purchase. It is not the standard of quality which I have set.

I had a letter from Dr. Clarence Hennan in answer to a few questions which I had written him (sent him my items which I owned on the Brazil last winter with instructions to use what he wanted and pass them on). Am going to quote a very interesting paragraph since he has seen more Chicago items than I ever will "Regarding the 5 and 10¢ 18478s, have four pairs of the 5's uned from Chicago and I know of one pair of the 10's on cover, and the front of a cover with two singles 10's" Well I guess we also know about an item or two along that line.

In the group of material which Fox sent me were a couple of reconstructed pairs of 5¢, a strip of 5¢ (4), a block of 5¢ nice color but cut close to into the design on the right side. Interesting but not the quality which I know you

MERCHANTS OF COMFORT THROUGH QUALITY

TELEPHONE 9133

PUTNAM SUPPLY COMPANY

Coal · Wood · Coke

OFFICE AND YARD FOOT OF SPRING STREET

PEORIA-



The Logical Juel for Your Home from



the Heart of Franklin County, Illinois

want me to stay with, unless there is postal history along with the item.

The specimen pane of 16 of the 10¢ 1847's was beautiful but not for me. The corner block of 10 5¢ was not superb enough and since Philip Ward Jr has a larger block is better in some one elses colection. There were several pieces of covers which would have been wonderful if they were left on cover one a pair of 10¢ a single 10¢ and a 5¢; another used in the British exchange service showing only the red 9 of the 19 with two singles10¢ and a 5¢. The last two mentioned items the stamps were not all perfect, only a part of them. There was a strip-of part cover of eight single 5d all bright clean stamps which might be interesting since they might fit together from a plating angle.

Returned all items yesterday with the two exceptions which I sent on to you.

Dr. Hennan felt that you might have a record of covers out of Chicago on 5 and 10¢ 471. I had written him asking in the Chicago fellows had made such a record. If it is not done I favor such a fine.

My office will look after anything that comes in the early part of next week while I am in Indiana.

Regards,

Sincerely yours,

Chas. M Putnam Jr.

you'l have a chance to use the enclosed on this trip.

Picked up some very early maps of Allinois from a New Jork bank stone 1820, 1827, 1839 and 1850. Two were better than I found in

COMFORT THROUGH

TELEPHONE 9133

PPLY COMPANY

Coal - Wood - Coke

OFFICE AND YARD FOOT OF SPRING STREET

PEORIA

The Logical Juel for Your Home from



the Heart of Franklin County, Illinois

August 27, 1948

Mr. Stanley B Ashbrook, % Mr. J & Fleckenstein, 419 Union St., Ionia, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I am enclosing only two items

#681 strip of 3-10¢ 1847 (Panama) #700 10 Bi-sect (superb)

\$300.00 400.00

While there were several items of unusual interest I felt that the above two items if not tampered with to be the outstanding pieces.

This letter is short since I am crowded for time to get my desk cleared. Just received word from Shelbyville Indiana that my very best friend just died of a heart attack.

Hope that you have a grand time with your many friends on this trip. I fully understand why you have them.

Sincerely yours

See photo In S'BA Files Under Gardiner Me Bisects

Return Postage Guaranteed

Putnam Supply Co.

Foot of Spring Street PEORIA 3, ILLINOIS



Mr. Stanley B Ashbrook

% Mr. J G Fleckenstein,

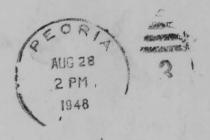
419 Union Street,

Tonia

Mich.







TEPIC - ta-peck' - 25 Miles E. By S. of San Blas Leading Industries Mfg of Cotton Goods & Cigars 1900 - 15.488 1630AM 14 Vol II - Page 251 Fry 504 - 8WR Cours tron Jan 185% Vertte II og 3\$51 June 29 - 1852

Post Office Department OFFICIAL BUSINESS	PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300 POSTMARK OF DELIVERING		
QEOR/A	SAVE THE ELSY WAY		
(1 330 PM)1	BUY U.S. BONDS ON		
1948	PAYBOLL SAVINGS		
Return to Street and Number, or Post Office Box, REGISTERED ARTICLE No. 3 2 Post Office INSURED PARCEL	19 Union St		
No	Ale State Mich		

RETURN RECEIPT

Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the original number of which appears on the face of this Card.

1	Chas	m. Out	nam.	fr.	
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	500	02	-2		
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	(Signature of add	ressee's agent—Agent she	ould enter addressee's	name on line ONE	above)

Date of delivery 8-3/-

, 194

Sept. 13, 1948.

Mr. Chas. M. Putnam, Jr., Foot of Spring St., Peoria, Ill.

Dear Mr. Putnam:

When you obtain a copy of the "Stamp Specialist" - (White Book), with my article on the "Pan & San" you will note (on page 63), that I mentioned your cover. I must confess that I had forgotten all about it. Your cover was advertised in "STAMPS" - issue of Sep. 30, 1933 by Elliott Perry and he no doubt sold it to Sampson soon after that. I did have a faint recollection of such an item and searching thru my files today for the reference I came across the data that I used in my article.

I had some correspondence with Perry in September 1937 regarding the cover, and I find I made an effort to locate the owner so that I could study it and photograph it. Perry refused to tell me who purchased it, but he wrote that the owner was away from home and that his collection was locked up. According to Perry the cover came from the Senator ackerman collection and was acquired by the Senator about 1917. Perry acted as Ackerman's philatelic adviser in those years, so he was quite familiar with the Ackerman collection. According to Perry, the Senator acquired two covers from Peru to the firm in Tepic, Mexico, and both had strips of three of the 10¢ 1847. One had the "Pan & San" marking, the other did not. Perry sold the latter to Judge Robt. Emerson and according to Perry, Emerson removed the strip (which was a top row piece) from the cover. He wrote me to this effect in 1937. I had entirely forgotten all about it, but I have checked the Emerson sale of Nov. 16, 1946, and sure enough Lot 376 was a magnificent top row strip, with red grids. Mr. Newbury acquired the item in the sale and he paid \$2,900.00 for it. What an interesting story all of this makes.

The late Ernest Wiltsee became quite a student of "Westerns" in the late nineteen-thirties but in the early thirties he knew very little about them. Perry wrote as follows re - your cover, quote:

"The Pan & San S.S. cover belonged to me in 1930 and was twise submitted to Wiltsee in that year. I have his letters about it. He had never seen a 'Pan & San' marking, knew nothing about it, and no one in San Francisco knew any more than he did. There was no other example of this marking in the Ackerman collection." (end).

#2. Mr. Chas. M. Putnam, Jr., Sept. 13, 1948.

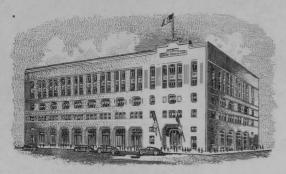
I further find that in the fall of 1938 I had quite a bit of correspondence with Wiltsee regarding the "Pan & San" marking and I gave him what information that I had about your cover. Perhaps he had forgotten that he had ever seen such an item eight years before.

Do you not think that the above is intensely interesting? With regards -

Cordially yours,

P.S. -- I cannot refrain from again expressing the opinion that you obtained a great bargain @ \$500.00 when you purchased the "Pan & San" cover.

S.B.A.



PUBLISHED IN ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT NEWSPAPER PLANTS IN THE WORLD

E.LANSING RAY, PRESIDENT

DOUGLAS B. HOUSER, IST. VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

W.C. HOUSER, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

St. Touis Globe-Democrat

GLOBE - DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY
1133 FRANKLIN AVE., ST. LOUIS 1, MO.
GARFIELD 1212

October 1,1948

Mr. J.S. Fleckenstein Carson City, Michigan.

Friend Jack:

As I promised I would, I contacted Dr. E. Lee Dorsett of Webster Groves, Missouri, member of the A.P.S. and Webster Groves Stamp Club, who found the 3c-1851 and 1c-1857 sometime in 1932 at Bridgeton, Missouri, a small town near the Lambert St. Louis Flying Field, which is the home airport of the City of St. Louis and of Charles Lindburgh. He told me the following story:

"My father and I some years ago visited a family of friends and I happened to see two boys playing with some stamps. I told them I would give them a box of foreign stamps if they would visit me sometime.

"Years passed and I never gave the offer a second thought, until one day I was making the rounds at the hospital and ran into a lady who remarked 'you are the doctor who collects stamps and gave my boys some years ago.'

"To my surprise, the patient, who was an old friend of mine and a relative of the lady, remarked 'I have some old stamps I would be glad to give to you. My father had them before the Civil War.'

"When the patient returned to his home at Bridgeton a few days later after his release from the hospital, I lost no time in visiting him.

"True to his promise, he rummaged through an old trunk filled with family records and soon produced a large number of stamps, which he handed to me in a rumpled bundle.

"When I took a look at them my heart skipped a beat. I told my friend they were very valuable. Then he said he would give them to me for my sons, that they had been around his house for forty years and no one there seemed interested in them.

"There were 1624 stamps in all, many of them in sheets and admirably arranged and classified. Here is the final count:



PUBLISHED IN ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT NEWSPAPER PLANTS IN THE WORLD

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W.C.HOUSER, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

St. Touis Globe-Democrat

GLOBE - DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY
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GARFIELD 1212

Full sheet, 3c, 1851 (Scott's No. 33), Plate No. 1, right pane.
Full sheet, 3c, 1851 (Scott's No. 33), Plate No. 3, right pane.
Part sheet (70 stamps), 3c, 1851 (Scott's No. 33), Plate No. 3, right pane.
Five sheets, 1c, 1857 (Scott's No. 42f), Plate No. 10, right pane.
Two sheets, 1c, 1857 (Scott's No. 42f), Plate No. 10, left pane.
Full sheet, 1c, 1857 (Scott's No. 42f), Plate No. 9, left pane.
Two blocks of 90, 1c, 1857 (Scott's No. 42f), Plate No. 9, left pane.
One block of 70, 1c, 1857 (Scott's No. 42f), Plate No. 10, left pane.
One block of 45, 1c, 1857 (Scott's No. 42f), Plate No. 9, left pane.

The remainder are various blocks of four to ten,a few strips and singles, a few pairs of the 3c,1857, with one plate No. 26 the figure "6" reversed, and four fine copies of the 1c,1857, "tear drop" variety (in blocks with other stamps).

"The stamps were in good condition, mainly the sheet of Plate No. 3, imperfs. being the best preserved of the lot. The original was in good condition with normal gum creases. Some of the paper had been eaten by bookworms, this being mainly true of the loperforates. But centering and all considered the stamps were in unusually good condition.

"Some years later I sent the two sheets of 3c,1851,imp.,both right panes, to a Paul Ashburn of Washington, D.C. and never received payment for them. I understand he had some kind of trouble and went into bankruptcy and I never heard what happened to him or the stamps. I sure would like to know who has them."

Jack I hope this will help you and Ashbrook get this find straightened out. I never heard from Wagner and did not contact him! Did you ever ask Dr. Clarence Hennan about 3c-1851 imperf. unused, block we talked about? Maybe Ashbrook will know of someone who can help me get a fine unused block.

Am sending some photographs of 3c-1851 made at a show we had and the two panes, right and left, of the lc-1857. Hope this will help you and Mr. Ashbrook.

Respectfully,

P.W. Hangge,

St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Dar Slau!

Sept 21 1948 Sept 21 1944

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wagners letter. Jo seem & have all they available de on the 3 '51 paves. Govery should have mentioned the place under, in his eds.

or whe to get to vill for 2030 4 days in Celsber & To Reading Pa. in revember.

nothing near new out here. We got a wee 1946 Swelle sedon + cat our 1937 Sueda go. Certainly boad Cars. 3d rather have a 46 Quecker than a 18. 3 Think They (the older only) have been meterial in eur. Heen are cheatening the newest cars in everycling but brief. Some new can have funders about as thick as the metal in a tomals

Bentasen

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, 33 No. Fort Thomas Ave. (P.O.Box 31) Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Stan:

This will acknowledge your note of September 14th in reference to panes of the 3d stamp of 1851 - found by Dr. E. Lee Dorsett of St. Louis, Mo. I believe the following will supply the information that you seek.

Late in 1931 or perhaps early in 1932, Dr. E. Lee Dorsett, now residing at 227 No. Maple Ave., Webster Groves 19, Mo. acquired thru a patient of his two complete panes of 100 stamps each of the 3¢ 1851 stampl one being the right pane of Plate 1 and one being the right pane of plate 3; and a part pane of 70 stamps being of the right pane of Plate 3. The panes had not been stuck together as you state - but the panes or sheets had been folded and refolded many, many times and were in VERY BOOK condition. The sheets were cracked in the folds - torn, stained from water and badly faded - having been at some time in strong sun light for a long period of time. There was not a perfect block of four to be had from the entire 270 stamps.

I telephoned Dr. Dorsett last evening and he told me that he had sent the above mentioned panes of the 32 1851 stamps to a Paul Pankhurst (?) - (he is not sure of the last name) - who at the time lived in Winston Salem N.C. - for disposal. That is the last that he saw of his stamps, as Mr. Pankhurst got into some sort of trouble with the Government - bootlegging he thought - went broke and disappeared. To quote Lee Dorsett "I got a few dollars from him, but he disappeared owing me over \$800.00." Dr. Dorsett does not know what disposition was made of the 270 stamps or who has possession of them. It seems to me - I am not sure - that in 1933 or 1934 Elliott Perry offered some panes of 32 1851 stamps in the columns of "Pat Paragraphs." Dr. Dorsett also told me that an "article" had been written and published in "some stamp paper" on this find within the year following November 8, 1932.

With the 3¢ 1851's above referred to - Dr. Dorsett acquired some six or seven full panes of the 1¢ 1857 stamp - Scotts old 42F - from plates 9 and 10 together with several part panes or sizeable pieces. If my memory is not faulty - Mr. H.W. Marsden of St. Louis, obtained from Dr. Dorsett a pane of the 1¢ stamps from plate 9 for you. I recall him telling me that you had paid \$100 for it. Mr. Marsden died sometime ago, in California. Most of the 1¢ 1857's were disposed of thru Eugene Kaein via the auction route.

I saw all these stamps very shortly after Dorsett acquired them, and went over them very carefully - and made notes as to their condition and etc. I expressed the opinion to Dr. Dorsett at the time that he condition of the 3¢ panes was so very poor that they were of value only as research material. I might add that my opinion was not accepted by the owner who expressed the thought they were worth "more than \$10,000."

Background information: Dr. E. Lee Dorsett is a prominent Physiciam in this community. His stamp collecting was never of a very serious nature. He is a fine fellow - but I doubt that he would welcome any publicity on his "find" at this late date.

Pierce (Pete) W. Hangge is a staff photographer for the St. Louis Globe Democrat - the only morning paper in St. Louis Mo. In years gone bye he was an active collector of stamps off cover. He is reputed to have many of the early U. S. issues in SUPER SUPERB condition. I have never seen them. Pete Hangge is a mighty fine chap and has an above average knowledge of stamps.

I hope the above supplies the information desired and that it will be of help.

Cordially yours,

(signed) C. Corwith Wagner.

CRYSTAL Refining Company OF CARSON CITY

CARSON CITY, MICHIGAN

Ionia, Michigan. September 12, 1948.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, Ft Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

Thanks for your letters of the 6th and 9th and glad you got back to Cincinnati in good shape. Hope the change and "rest" helped you - I know your visit helped me to relax, and we all enjoyed having you and Mildred and Stan Jr with us. The week sure went all too quickly - you were here and gine before we knew it.

Here is news! Yesterday, Joan received a large letter from M.I.T. with several enclosures, the letter addressed to her, and the first paragraph reads as follows: "I am pleased to inform you that you are admitted to the First Year Class for the term beginning September 27, 1948 ******." Joan has been nearly nuts since, and it now appears I will have to take her down to Boston so as to arrive there around September 23rd, unless I can prevail upon Rene to do this - Joan really wants Rene to tak her - the kid is scared stiff. She must have hitten those College Board exams in good shape. Joan is a sort of intellectual giant but not one grain of common sense.

I note with a great deal of interest, the contents of letter you received from Tracy Simpson re full panes of the three cent 1851 imperf and especially what he says about Dr. Lee Dorset of St Louis, Mo., having two full panes. This myth about the full panes owned by Dr. Lee Dorset (like the Paul Bunyan tales of Michigan) has prevailed for some time, and I think it would be most interesting and of historical value too, if you would check the existence of of these three cent imperf panes carefully and write an article on same for the record. You mention that you are going to check with Dr. Chase and I can tell you now that Doc will give you about the same information that Simpson gave you, also advising that he has never seen these full panes or any other full pane of the three cent imperf, as I have such a letter from Doc that he wrote me some three of four years ago (he will say this I am sure unless since that time he has actually seen an imperf pane of the threes). I was always interested in knowing if any full panes of the threes exist, and during the CIPEX a year ago, I got acquainted with a very fine gentleman (who stood in front of my exhibit at CIPEX) and who gave me more information on this than I had been able to obtain elsewhere. I had his name and card at the time but cannot seem to locate it now, but I checked the APS list of names as I recall distinctly that he too lived in St Louis, Mo., and is a reporter on one of the large St Louis newspapers, and am quite sure his name starts with the letter "H" so in checking the APS list, I believe I am correct in that his name is Pierce W. Hangge, 611 Globe-Democrat Bldg., St Louis, Mo. That seems to click as being the right name - I remember distinctly that it was a sort of peculiar name. He is also a photographer as well as a reporter for the paper. He told me in great detail about this Lee Dorset find. Dr. Dorset was not a collector and it seems he did some medical work for a very poor family somewhere near St Louis who could not pay him, but instead gave him these sheets of stamps which they thought might have some value. Dr. Dorset contacted Hangge who is a collector and Hangge told Dorset he would drive over to the Doctor's home that evening and look at them - never realizing what they were. I believe the find consisted of three (not two) full panes of the three cent imperf. Hangge was late in getting to Dorset's home and when he arrived, he found the Doctor seated his desk and

CRYSTAL Refining Company OF CARSON CITY

CARSON CITY, MICHIGAN

- 2 -

he had just completed probably the most importent operation he had ever performed up to that time! The three sheets of stamps had been roladd up in a roll inside some old newspapers but had evidently been stored in a damp place as they had become inseparably stuck together. The Doctor had spent an hour or more in separating the three sheets using an ordinary dinner knife. When Hangge arrived, they were separated all right but he told me that it was impossible to get one single solitary pair of undamaged stamps out of the three sheets. He was horrified at what he saw! Told me that had he only been an hour or sooner in arriving, all three sheets could have been saved. He asked the Doctor why he had'nt thrown the roll of three panes in a bath tub? Anyway, he took the three panes and made photos of same. Dorset wanted to sell the panes but Hangge told him they had absolutely no value of any kind because of the condition they were in. He said that he later heard that two of the panes had been purchased by someone in Cleveland. and he did'nt say what might have happened to the third pane (or maybe I am wrong and there were only two panes). This is all from memory, Stan, as I made no notes at the time, but I believe reasonably accurate. I would like to have you write Hangge and see if he is the man. Seems to me this is his name but I might be wrong - am almost sure tho it started with an "H" but thought it was something like "Heinzmuller" but lets check and see if Hangge is'nt the right man. I think such an article would be most interesting. Anyway, this gentleman told me that he had made an investigation at the time to see if such a thing as a full pane of three cent 1851's existed and he was unable to find anything but rumors of such panes - with the exception of these Dorset panes that were destroyed. Let me have your comments on this?

Regards!

Sincerely,

J./G. Fleckenstein.

JGF/j

Sept. 17, 1948.

Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein, 419 Union St., Ionia, Mich.

Dear Jack:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter from Corwith Wagner of St. Louis. I am also sending copies to Chase and Tracy Simpson.

I referred to my file of Perry's "Pat Paragraphs" and found that Perry offered a full pane of 100 - of the 3¢ 1851 - in his "Pats" of February 1935. (No. 21) - a brief description was given as fellows - "O.G. - excellent color - with full margins imprint, plate number - Price \$1000."

I am suggesting to Simpson that he write Perry and request further information.

I have an idea that the Perry sheet was not of the St. Louis find - he would not be apt to misdescribe. He advertised the sheet in numbers 21-22-23 and 24 (Nov. 1935) - so it must have been a slow sale.

Regards -

Yours etc.,



DETROIT-LELAND HOTEL DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

Detroit - September 16, 1948.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook. Ft Thomas. Ky.

Dear Stan:

Spent the evening here at the SPA Exhibit which is getting started and about as soon as I got in, I ran right into Pierce W. Hangge - the man I wrote you about who told me all about the Dr. Lee Dorset find of three cent 1851 panes. I spent an hour or more with him getting the details of this find. His address is Pierce W. Hangge, c/o St Louis Globe-Democrat, St Louis, Mo. He is head newspaper photographer on this paper and an enthusiastic collector - also a close friend of Dr. Lee Dorset. He said he would send me photos he took at the time of these sheets, and I suggest you write him direct and am sure he will be glad to give you answers to any questions you might raise. I told him you planned tow rite an article on this and would like his help and had written to Corwith Wagner regarding the matter - I took it from his reply that he did not care particularly for Mr. Wagner.

The facts are about as I gave them to you in previous letter with following exceptions, (1) Dr. Lee Dorset, an MD of St Louis, was at the time sort of a collector instead of a non-collectr, as I indicated in my former letter. (2) Dorset tried to separate the stuck-together sheets with a surgeon's scalpel instead of a table knife with results that were even more disastrous than I formerly indicated. There were three imperf sheets of the three cent 1851, all bearing Plate No. 3 - which panes he does not recall, but all three sheets had same plate number, he says. They had been rolled together for some seventy odd years and were stuck together. In trying to separate the sheets with the scalpel, Dr. Dorset wound up with the top sheet looking pretty good on the face, but the other two sheets were hopelessly ruined not even an undamaged pair in the remaining two sheets. The top sheet came out looking pretty fair on the face but many, many thins all over it - in fact Hangge said there were large places where paper was so thin you could almost look right through it, - this sheet being the best of the three - Dr. Dorset cut it up into blocks of four and disposed of it to local collectors. Hangge got one block of four at the time but said that while it was the best block out of the lot, it had so much thinning that later he disposed of it.

The other two sheets were practically ruined, Hangge said, but never the less, the find got quite some publicity at the time, and Dr. Dorset got a letter from some fellow hange thought lived in New Jersey, who wanted to buy the two remaining sheets and offered a decent price for same, with result, Hangge says, that on advice of his friends who thought the price plenty for the condition the sheets were in, Dr. Dorset sold these two sheets to this fellow n New Jersey, but the fellow turned out to be a bootlegger and about the time got the sheets, the Federal Agents got him, and sent him away for a stretch and Dorset never got paid for the sheets, according to Hangge. Hangge says the the believes Phil Ward now owns these two ruined sheets, or so it was reported to him. You might write Ward and see if he does still own them - seems got them from this bootlegger or perhaps through someone else who acquired then from the bootlegger. If Ward still owns them, he would no doubt let you memine them or photograph them, or perhaps Ward has photos of them. Hope this remation will be of some noip, and suggest of the property of information will be of some help, and suggest you write Hangge for more if

TRACY W. SIMPSON, Sc. B., E. E.

2254 BANCROFT WAY, BERKELEY 4, CALIF. PHONE: THORNWALL 3-4963

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS MACHINE-COMPUTATION FOR Engineers, Scientists, Statisticians MATHEMATICAL METHOD-ANALYSIS

Aug. 28, 1948

Dear Stanley.

Thanks for yours of the 20th enclosing the tracing, which I return. It has been copied and will appear in the next CHRONICLE.

I have never seen it before.

Thanks also for the fine calendar. Would you be agreeable to having it published in some future issue of the CHRONICLE?

Notice will also be taken of the other matters you mention, except that I shall have to get Clara's permission to refer to her treasures.

In regard to full panes of the three's -- from what info I have it looks like there are four such panes. Dr. Lee Dorset of St. Louis is said to have two of them -- one from Plate 2(I don't know which pane) and the other is the right pane of Plate 3. There is also supposed to be another from plate 2 or 3. I don't know which. Then a few years ago a plate 4 pane turned up in England -- with straight-lined pen marks extending horizontally through each row of the stamps -- clear accross the row. It is assumed that this was a sample sheet sent abroad for some putpose as it is believed to have full gum. Just where this in now, I don't know.

We have been reveling in the cool weather here -- a maximum of about 70 - when we read of the sweltering in the East. When are you coming out to these parts.

You know, I've never had a word from EB requesting the CHRONICLE -- and I resolved not to mention it to him. You would think that for old times' sake (if for nothing else) he would send his 50 cents for one, even if he did not want to join. He is the world's greatest enigma.

You must have solved the problem of what material to get upon which to make tracings. I have nothing so good as yours -- though I do use a yellow foil: however it does not take the ink well. It has a tendency to draw the ink away from the edges of the marked line in the process of drying. I marvel at the wonderful tracings in your lct book. Doubtless they were made by photo enlargements -- then inking in the enlarged view -- and then reducing for the plate. I am reduced to the necessity of using just full size tracings as best I can. I find the best way is to trace them first in pencil on the foil -- and then to fill in with ink, checking the conformation by actual reference to the marking itself after it has been pulled out from underthe foil .

I hope all's well with you -- and again thanks for your fine

Sincerely yours

letter.

Sept. 14, 1948.

Mr. Tracy W. Simpson, 2903 Forest Ave., Berkeley 5, Calif.

Dear Tracy:

Jack Fleckenstein of Ionia, Mich. told me when I was up there week before last that he met a man from St. Louis at the Cipex who seemed to know all about the panes of the 3¢ that were discovered by Dorset. According to the man, (Jack thinks his name was Hangge, a reporter on a St. Louis paper), there were three panes or sheets, all stuck together, and that Dorset tried to separate them without soaking them and ruined each one. Hangge had the three sheets photographed and he heard later that two of them went to a Cleveland collector.

I am writing Corwith Wagner inquiring if he has any facts on the Dorset find.

Regarding the pane with the pen marks. Some years ago a full pane of the 3¢ was illustrated in either "Stamps or Mekeel's and I have the clipping in a scrap book, but as I recall, this pane was reported as a "proof." It had horizontal and vertical pen marks. I'll look up the article if you wish.

I think that it is rather important to obtain all the facts that we can on the existence of full panes and if I can obtain definite and positive information I will publish an article in "Stamps.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Mr. Tracy W. Simpson, 2903 Forest Ave., Berkeley 5, Calif.

Dear Tracy:

Re - full panes of the 3¢ 1851. I enclose herewith copy of a letter from Corwith Wagner of St. Louis. I am also sending copies to Chase and Jack Fleckenstein. Please be very careful if you use any of the information in your Chronièle. I would not want Wagner to think that I abused his confidence.

I took up my file of "Pat Paragraphs" and found that
Perry advertised a full O.G. pane in the February 1935 issue of
"Pats" - no plate number was given and his brief description was "pane of 100 - O.G. - excellent color - full margins - imprint plate number - showing the lower 2/3 of the pane line - Price \$1,000."

Inasmuch as I am not on friendly terms with Perry may I offer the following suggestion - The subject of full panes of the 3¢ would be a very interesting subject to discuss in your Chronicle - It seems to me that you could use the "meat" in the Wagner letter without the mention of names. You could write Elliott and request information on the pane he offered - where it is now - the plate number - did it come from the Dorsett find - is a photo available - does he know of other panes? You could inform him that you wish all the data you can obtain for publication in the Chronicle.

Please advise me if you write him and of his reply. Do not mention my name in any connection.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

Sept. 10, 1948.

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. 1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

Confidential

In a recent letter to Tracy Simpson I inquired if he had any data on full panes of the 3d 1851 as I wanted the information for my files. His reply was as follows, quote:

"In regard to full panes of the three's -from what info I have it looks like there are four
such panes. Dr. Lee Dorset of St. Louis is said to
have two of them -- one from Plate 2(I don't know which
pane) and the other is the right pane of Plate 3.
There is also supposed to be another from Plate 2 or
3, I don't know which. Then a few years ago a plate
4 pane turned up in England -- with straight-lined pen
marks extending horizontally through each row of the
stamps -- clear across the row. It is assumed that
this was a sample sheet sent abroad for some purpose
as it is believed to have full gum. Just where this is
now, I don't know."

I am wondering if you have any further data on the subject?

Regards -

Yours etc.,

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. 1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter that I received today from Corwith Wagner of St. Louis. I am also sending a copy to Tracy Simpson and Jack Fleckenstein. I note that Corwith mentions H.W.Marsden of St. Louis and I recall that I had some correspondence with him back in 1936 regarding some full panes of the 1¢ 1857, Plate 10, but I have no recollection that I bought any of them. I still have a large photograph that he sent me of both panes of Plate 10.

Note his reference to Perry. I went thru all the early numbers of Perry's Pats and the first mention of a pane of 3¢ 1851 was in the issue of February 1935, No. 21. On page 505, Perry offered a "pane of 100, 0.G. excellent color, full margins, imprint, plate number, and showing the lower 2/3 of the pane line, Price \$1,000."

In addition he offered a pane of the 1% 1857, Type V, and a block of 90. Plate numbers were not mentioned.

In his "Pats" No. 22 - 23 and 24 (Nov. 1935), he also offered the 3¢ pane. Never a mention of the plate number.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

Mr. C. Corwith Wagner, 1824 Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis 2, Mo.

Dear Corwith:

I will greatly appreciate the favor if you can give me some information which I wish to use in a special article. It pertains to the extence of full panes of the 3/ 1851. From several sources, I have heard that two or three panes were discovered in St. Louis some years ago by a Dr. Lee Dorset. Have you any information on this? I have also heard that a "Pierce W. Hangge" was a friend of Dorset's and examined the panes and that he was reported to have stated that the three sheets were stuck close together when discovered by Dorset and that he ruined them in the separation.

If you have any information on this subject will you please advise me and if you can do so at an early date I will endeavor to return the favor at any time in the future.

I trust that you are in the best of health and that all is well with you.

With every good wish -

Cordially yours,

C. CORWITH WAGNER O O SOURANCE AGENCY SUITE SAINT LOUIS ACCIDENT HEALTH LIFE FIRE BONDS BURGLARY & HOLDUP AUTOMOBILE MAIN 1640

September 16, 1948.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, 33 No. Fort Thomas Ave. (P.O.Box 31) Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Stan:

This will acknowledge your note of September 14th in reference to panes of the 3¢ stamp of 1851 - found by Dr. E. Lee Dorsett of St. Louis, No. I believe the following will supply the information that you seek.

Late in 1931 or perhaps early in 1932, Dr. E. Lee Dorsett, now residing at 227 No. Maple Ave., Webster Groves 19, Mo. acquired thru a patient of his two complete panes of 100 stamps each of the 3¢ 1851 stamp; one being the right pane of Plate 1 and one being the right pane of plate 3; and a part pane of 70 stamps being of the right Pane of Plate 3. The panes had not been stuck together as you state - but the panes or sheets had been folded and refolded many, many times and were in VERY poor condition. The sheets were cracked in the folds - torn, stained from water and badly faded - having been at some time in strong sun light for a long period of time. There was not a perfect block of four to be had from the entire 270 stamps.

I telephoned Dr. Dorsett last evening and he told me that he had sent the above mentioned panes of the 3¢ 1851 stamps to a Paul Pankhurst (?) - (he is not sure of the last name) - who at the time lived in Winston Salem N.C. - for disposal. That is the last that he saw of his stamps, as Mr. Pankhurst got into some sort of trouble with the Government - bootlegging he thought - went broke and disapeared. To quote Lee Dorsett - "I got a few dollars from him, but he disapeared owing me over \$800.00." Dr. Dorsett does not know what disposition was made of the 270 stamps or who has posession of them. It seems to me - I am not sure - that in 1933 or 1934 Elliott Perry offered some panes of 3¢ 1851 stamps in the colums of "Pat Paragraphs." Dr. Dorsett also told me that an "article" had been written and published in "some stamp paper" on this find within the year following November 8, 1932.

With the 3¢ 1851's above refered to - Dr. Dorset acquired some six or seven full panes of the 1¢ 1857 stamp - Scotts old 42F - from plates 9 and 10 together with several part panes or sizeable pieces. If my memory is not faulty - Mr. H.W. Marsden of St.Louis, obtained from Dr. Dorsett a pane of the 1¢ stamps from plate 9 for you. I recall him telling me that you had paid \$100 for it. Mr. Marsden died sometime ago, in California. Most of the 1¢ 1857's were disposed of thru Eugene Klein via the Auction route.

C. CORWITH WAGNER . . . INSURANCE AGENCY

SUITE

1824 BOATMEN'S BANK BLDG.

SAINT LOUIS

ACCIDENT
HEALTH
LIFE
FIRE
BONDS
BURGLARY
& HOLDUP

M A I N 1 6 4 0

I saw all these stamps very shortly after Dorsett acquired them, and went over them very carefully - and made notes as to their condition and etc. I expressed the opinion to Dr. Dorsett at the time that the condition of the 3¢ panes was so very poor that they were of value only as research material. I might add that my opinion was not accepted by the owner who expressed the thought they were worth "more than \$10,000".

Background information: Dr. E. Lee Dorsett is a prominent Physiciam in this community. His stamp collecting was never of a very serious nature. He is a fine fellow - but I doubt that he would welcome any publicity on his "find" at this late date.

Pierce (Pete) W. Hangge is a staff photographer for the St.Louis Globe Democrat - the only morning paper in St. Louis Mo. In years gone bye he was an active collector of stamps off cover. He is reputed to have many of the early U.S. issues in SUPER SUPERB condition. I have never seen them. Pete Hangge is a might fine chap and has an above average knowledge of stamps.

I hope the above supplies the information desired and that it will be of help.

Cordially dours,

C.C. th Wagner



BELMONT STAMP COMPANY

5843 VICKERY BOULEVARD DALLAS 6, TEXAS

GEORGE E. MYERS, Proprietor

August 18th, 1948.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, P. O. Box 31, Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

This will confirm receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. with regard to the two covers, bearing copies of the 24¢ and 30¢ U.S. 1869 issue, which we had intended to offer in our Mail Sale of September 25th but which will as a matter of course now be withdrawn from sale until their status is settled.

We appreciate your letter and your interest in this matter and are grateful for your comments as it certainly is not our intention to "put one over" on any person who may be interested in either or both these covers.

Just one thing puzzles us: We do not recall having sent you a copy of our catalogue of sale, the first of which were mailed out last Sunday. The covers were however sent for inspection to a party in Alabama and have since been returned to us.

Both of these covers came out of the U.S. stamp stock of the Weills of New Orleans which was recently purchased by Don Carter of Dallas, for whom we contracted to handle them in our sale. We had intended to write the Weills for whatever information they could give but we were informed that both Raymond and Roger were abroad (in England) to buy new stock. Mr. Carter's agent who handled these negotiations for the purchase of the Weill stock informed me that these covers were found in one of the desks after close of negotiations and had not been figured into the appraisal of the Weill stock and had therefore, strictly speaking, cost Mr. Carter nothing.

I am not in position to take issue with you on the point of whether or not these covers are genuine or fraudulent -- simply because I am without the necessary "yardstick" that should be applied to them. I do want to learn something as I go along and would therefore ask, in confidence, that you advise me upon what particulars apparant with these covers you base your judgment that they are spurious. Perhaps it may be such a simple thing as incorrect rate. I would like to know what is to be known.

Frankly, with respect to the 24¢, I was somewhat dubious

about that cover myself but only for the reason that it did not seem quite right that the small town from which this cover originated should have 24¢ stamps in stock, though I confess that may not be in the least conclusive evidence of anything either one way or the other.

I am enclosing herewith one of the pages illustrating lots in our September sale. These two covers are illustrated, being lots 80 and 82.

Kindly advise me if the 24¢ checks with the photograph that you made of this item at the time that it was submitted to you.

You understand of course that I will be more than pleased to submit these covers to you if need be for a positive check or echeck on them.

Above all, I am extremely anxious to let it be known that if there is the slightest possibility that either or both of these covers are not what they are supposed to be then back to the owner they go -- but quick.

Again thanking you for your appreciated interest, I am,

Yours very truly,

SEORGE E. MYELD

Aug. 20, 1948.

Mr. George E. Myers, 5843 Vickery Blvd., Dallas 6, Texas.

Dear Mr. Myers:

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th and in my opinion, the two covers should not be offered for sale. If they are fraudulent, (which in my opinion they are), the only value is in the stamps as off cover items.

Because so many fake 1869 covers are in existence with the 24¢ and 30¢ stamps, reputable auction firms should not offer any valuable 1869 covers unless they are accompanied by certificates of genuineness issued by a recognized Expert Committee, as for example, the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation of New York City. A buyer should demand, as a protection to his investment, such a certificate and the time is surely coming when such demands will be made.

I am enclosing photographs from my files of the two covers. Kindly return these prints. On the 24¢ cover is the notation - "Ex-Sen. Ackerman Collec." I really doubt if my old friend, the late E. R. Ackerman ever owned this cover. It is ridiculous to take such memorandums seriously.

You inquire as to why I think these two covers are fraudulent but to explain in full would require too much space for a letter. I have spent many many years in the study of U. S. 19th Century -Foreign rate covers and while I make no claim to being infallible I do believe that I have some knowledge of the study of rates, uses, postal markings, postal laws, postal treaties, etc., etc., all of which, and more, are part of a study of this subject.

Regarding the 24% cover. While there is no evidence of the actual year of use the New York and foreign markings show that the use was subsequent to 1870. During this period there was no such a rate of 24% to Baden, nor any combination of such a rate. What happened in this case was that some faker removed a theap stamp and substituted the 24% 1869. The same thing undoubtedly happened to the other cover, and a memo that I made some years ago, at the time of the Knapp sale, indicates that when I examined the cover at that time that my opinion was that a 10% Bank Note - (National) had been removed, the 30% 1869 substituted, and a fake cork cancel was used to tie the stamp to the cover.

My guess is that the weills were aware that I had declared

#2. Mr. George E. Myers, Aug. 20, 1948.

the covers as bad, hence did not include them in the sale.

If you care to send the 30¢ cover to me I will be glad to give it another look, just to be absolutely sure.

Sincerely yours,

BELMONT STAMP COMPANY

MAIL SALE No.





Mp. Ezra D. Cole. Myack, New York.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Van Noy has handed us your letter of August 23rd, addressed to him, regarding the 24¢ and 30¢ 1869 "on cover" lots which are listed as Lots 80 and 82 in our September Mail Sale.

Per your suggestion and the specific instructions of Mr. Van Noy we are sending you these covers herewith. We would appreciate your acknowledgment of receipt. Mr. Van Noy has stated to us that he would like to have you return these covers to him (He's Carter's agent as you know) after you have "finished" with them -- or at least to return the stamps that are on these covers.

These lots had already been withdrawn from our sale as we were in correspondence with Mr. Ashbrook concerning them. Mr Ashbrook pronounced them to be dangerous fakes and supplied photographs of these self same covers thus corroborating your statement that these covers are well known.

We are, of course, grateful to both you and Mr. Ashbrook for putting us wise to what these things really are. It has never been our policy to knowingly offer anything that was not what it was supposed to be and we are only too happy to wash our hands of these covers and to speculate that your kindness in informing us concerning them may have spared us later embarrassment -- or worse.

Yours very truly,

BELMONT STAMP COMPANY

per MyEcs

8C-

WMr. Stanley B. Ashbbook, Ft. Thomas, Ky. - Returning your photos. Mr. Emmerson C. Krug. Birmingham, Ala. - Refund check \$ 1.50

Mr. Carter Mr. Van Noy

Aug. 20, 1948.

Mr. George E. Myers, 5843 Vickery Blvd., Dallas 6, Texas.

Dear Mr. Myers:

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th and in my opinion, the two covers should not be offered for sale. If they are fraudulent, (which in my opinion they are), the only value is in the stamps as off cover items.

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Regarding the 24% cover. While there is no evidence of the actual year of use the New York and foreign markings show that the use was subsequent to 1870. During this period there was no such a rate of 24% to Baden, nor any combination of such a rate. What happened in this case was that some faker removed a cheap stamp and substituted the 24% 1869. The same thing undoubtedly happened to the other cover, and a memo that I made some years ago, at the time of the Knapp sale, indicates that when I examined the cover at that time that my opinion was that a 10% Bank Note - (National) had been removed, the 30% 1869 substituted, and a fake cork cancel was used to tie the stamp to the cover.

#2. Mr. George E. Myers, Aug. 20, 1948.

the covers as bad, hence did not include them in the sale.

If you care to send the 30% cover to me I will be glad to give it another look, just to be absolutely sure.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSIONS EXECUTED APPRAISALS

EZRA D. COLE RARE POSTAGE STAMPS NYACK, N.Y. - - Telephone Nyack 964

September 17, 1948

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

Dear Stan:

Knew there was something I forgot to tell you. All the fellows down in Texas raised such a fuss about the 1869 covers, in order to avoid any comeback on me or on any of us I sent them on to the Foundation. This happened during the rush of getting packed and one thing or another. I probably slipped up on writing you about some other things, but everything will get caught up one of these days.

Sincerely

Ezpa D. Cole

EDC:hk

HOI S. Broadway, Baltimore 31, md., Sept. 6, 1948.

bleau Two. ashbrook:

many of our greatest philatelis authorities doubt the existence of the dot in U variety of the 5¢, 1847, as listed in Scotts Catalogue.

I thought you might be interested to know that 2 copies of their variety are in the Robson Lowe auction to be held in Philadelphia on Sept 24 and 25, 1948. The "lot" numbers in the catalogue of the cole are 56 and 57.

You are very well,

Succeeder yours,
Jealtonbolf

Dr. J. Carlton Wolf, 401 S. Broadway, Baltimore 31, Md.

Doer Doctor:

I certainly appreciate your kindness in calling my attention to the two 50 1847's in the Rabson Lowe sale and I am today writing a request to examine them. I will be pleased to advise you regarding the result.

I have never seen a "Dot in U" - 5 1847, and it would be almost a miracle if two copies turned up in the same sale.

My kindest regards and thanks.

Cordially yours,

Sept. 8, 1948.

Robson Lowe, Inc., 1320 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your sale of Sep. 24-25, will you be so kind as to forward to me, at my expense, lots 56 and 57?

I will return, the same day of receipt.
Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

TELEPHONE: GOVERNING DIRECTOR LOCUST 4-1367 ROBSON LOWE LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN DIRECTOR: ARTHUR PIERCE 721 WIDENER BUILDING PHILADELPHIA 7, PA. September 10, 1948 Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook 33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue Ft. Thomas, Ky. Dear Mr. Ashbrook: Enclosed are Lots #56 and #57 which you requested in your letter of September 8th. Thank you for your interest. Yours very truly, ROBSON LOWE, INC. /bh Encl.

Dr. J. Carlton Wolf, 401 S. Broadway, Baltimore 31, Md.

Dear Doctor:

Robson Lowe, Inc. sent me the two 3/ 1847's described as the "Dot in U" variety, Lots 56 and 57 in their sale sceduled for Sept. 24-25th next.

Generally when copies show up, which claim to be this variety, do contain in some part of the "U" a fine needle or pin dot which can be detected with a high power microscope, but I doubt very much if the two copies in the sale would even pass that test.

While it is perhaps none of my business, I do think that it is almost a crime, the way a lot of auction catalogues misdescribe lots. Certainly these two lots are glaring examples.

Sincerely yours,

Sept. 13, 1948.

Robson Lowe, Inc., 721 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith Lots #56 and #57 as per yours of the 10th (Sale of Sep. 24-25).

Last February I published an article in STAMPS regarding the mythical "Dot in U" variety, and I am enclosing herewith a copy of the article. Will you be so kind as to return it to me at your convenience.

Many thanks for your kindness.

Very truly yours,

GOVERNING DIRECTOR: TELEPHONE: ROBSON LOWE LOCUST 4-1367 AMERICAN DIRECTOR: LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA ARTHUR PIERCE 721 WIDENER BUILDING PHILADELPHIA 7, PA. September 17, 1948 Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrock 33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Dear Mr. Ashbrook: Thank you very much for letting me see the article enclosed. Our understanding was that the variety on these two stamps sent you was the extra circular dot under the last serif of the letter "U". Sincerely yours, ARTHUR PIERCE American Director AP/bh Encl.

Mr. Herman Herst, Jr.,

Shuub Oak,

Westchester Co., N.Y.

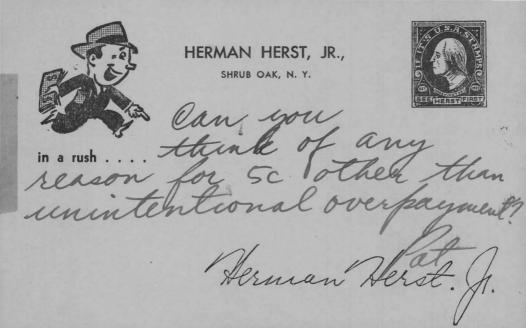
Good morning Pat -

E.J. item as uch uses are not common. It is a prepaid ship fee of 2% into New Orleans. In other words, the origin was elsewhere than New Orleans and was a "Ship Letter" brought in by a private carrier. The captain was entitled to his ship fee of 2%. If the sender had not prepaid the fee it would have been collected at destination. This, the writer did not wish - He did not desire to tax the Reverend Father at Mandeville the sum of 2% to receive his letter. Note photos herewith that tell the same story (phease return).

If this is for sale, I will be glad to purchase it as I fall for such things.

My best regards -

Cordially yours,



135 VE By H.H.Jr See Serap Mer. A. Ronguette Book 17 - P. 21 Mandeville Parcis of for Tammany La Care mr Conveion;

Political Prisoner Western Australia

February 7th, 1948

Dear Stan:

Yours of the 1st and 5th safely at hand. Many thanks. Regarding Doakesville. The name was changed to Fort Towson on June 11,1903 and of course it is now in Oklahoma.

I enclose herewith the 1869 cover. Too bad it is not in better condition; that is to say - the postmarks clearer. But everything considered I rather think the cover is authentic at any rate. I don't know what the rate from Boston to Austmalia was but you can undoubtedly tell; at any rate. London marked it PAID en route. Let me know what you think you can get for it. The owner has offered me 10%, which I guess is fair enough, so you might make your offer to me as such size as will allow whatever percentage you think right for yourself. What do you think of this?

I guess my Paris friend will wait a long time before he gets your lc book for \$25 and I shall tell him so.

I knew that there was a member of the A.P.S. in Paris named Marcel Levy. I never ran across him and never heard of him on the other side. I am rather surprised you didn't send him your check for \$350,000. I don't want to cast any aspersions on the gentleman in question but I have some faint doubts as to there being a U.S. collection in France worth that amount — or 1/10 of it. I certainly would not send him anything on approval. It is strictly against the French law to send any stamps into France and if they were foundiin the mail, they would be confiscated. On the whole, it rather looks to me as though he runs rather true to form, considering his last name.

Nothing else very new. With best,

As ever,



Feb. 10, 1948.

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. #1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

Yours of the 7th received, with the 24¢ 1869 cover. I really do not know what to say about this cover, but my advice to you is this - Do not sell this cover except "as is." Further, I would advise you to get a certificate on it from the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation, not that they would know anything about it, but an opinion by them would relieve you of all responsibility. If they would render an adverse opinion, you wouldn't want to handle it, because anyone who bought it might submit it to them. If they said it was 0.%, then that would make it 0.K. - so it seems.

Last November Eddie Stern sent we a Confederate item. I pronounced the cancel a pank fake, but I told Eddie not to take my word, but to submit it to the "P.F." He did and they stated it was 100% O.K. So you see what I mean.

I pass on items whenever they send them to me and I do not make any charge. At present I am on very good terms with Boggs. If you agree, I'll send this cover, under my name, to the Committee for an opinion, and I'll ask Boggs to make the fee as reasonable as possible. They would charge you \$10.00 (I think) but maybe he will not charge me over \$5.00, maybe only \$2.50. At any rate, I am very curious to see what sort of an opinion they would render on this cover, and if you do not want to pay the fee, I'll pay it myself or I'll split it with you. Whichever is agreeable to you. I'll hold the cover until I hear from you. Here are some facts and comments on the cover:

- (1) There is no actual evidence of year and month use. The Boston date is very indistinct, but it looks a bit like "MAY." The London date is also indistinct, but it looks like 23 ?Y 7? This might be "23 MY 70" but it could be "23 MY 72" or 73 or even later. Of course this went by England and in the early seventies there were two rates Via England, viz:
 - (1) "Via Southampton and Suez" (2) "Via Brindisi and Suez"

16¢ per \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. 22¢ "\(\frac{1}{2}\) oz.

Regarding the first, our share was 4¢ and the British was 12¢ or 6 pence - 6 pence was the regular British Packet Rate.

2¢ British. Thus the reason we kept 4¢ on a rate beyond England meant that we paid the rate to the English frontier, viz., 2¢ U.S. and 2¢ sea. From the British frontier the rate was the regular British Packet rate - if carried all the way in a British mail ship. Thus Via Brindisi the total rate was 6¢ higher or 22¢ but our share was still only 4¢.

On this cover there is a "24" that was crossed out and a "20" substituted. Both are in red pencil. Boston did use a red pencil.

What I cannot figure out is the "20" credit and about the only way that I can figure same is that this might have been a late use - say after the U.P.U. - for example, 1876 or 1878. The rate at that time was 15%, and our share 5% - thus a credit to the British of 10% per single rate - This might have had a 30% Bank Note - a double rate with a "20" credit, but this would not explain the "24."

The trouble with an item like this is we have nothing to go by so far as the year of use is concerned. Perhaps you will suggest that this was a 22¢ rate, overpaid 2¢, but the "20" credit don't fit. On a 22¢ rate, the credit was 18¢, and there would have been no reason to give G.B. the 2¢ extra. What say? Shall I submit to the Foundation?

Thanks for your remarks on the Parisian. Naturally I wouldn't fall for any of his stuff, but I note he is A.P.S. member 15057. This is a pre-war number I believe.

Did I tell you that the new Gibbons catalogue is going to drop the "Premieres?" Perhaps Gordon Harmer will follow suit.

Best regards -

which can They event gring to travel a meeting for see at the owner. In see means send the I have a burch the son may be o. 12. Sie La gent 17 mg 240 Come T The 0.8. same units

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DR. CARROLL CHASE R. F. D. 1 - MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dent to P. F FEB 16 1948

FEB 29 1948

The Philatelic Foundation 22 East 35th Street New York 16, N. Y. To.

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

Feb. 16, 1948.

Mr. Winthrop Boggs, % The Philatelic Foundation, 22 E. 35th St., New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Win:

I am enclosing herewith a cover with a 242 1869 addressed to Australia from Boston. Unless necessary, please do not go to the expense of having a photograph made as I made several and will send prints to you if you wish to attach them to the certificate. I haven't made prints yet but will do so in a few days. In the meantine you can go to work on the cover.

Corclally vours,

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

May 27, 1948.

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs,
% The Philatelic Foundation,
22 East 35th St.,
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Win:

Herewith check for \$10.00 for invoice No. 139, the fee for an examination of the 24g 1869 cover. Incidentally I am paying this fee out of my own pocket, hence I think I am entitled to an explanation of the opinion, viz:

"It was genuinely used on this cover to pay the rate to England."

May I call attention to the fact that this is a cover from Boston addressed to Western Australia. The rate to England in 1869 was 12%. After Jan. 1, 1870, it was 6%. May I inquire if my payment of the ten dollars fee entitles me to know what the 24% actually paid? Did it only pay a rate to England and if so, what sort of a rate, a double or a quad?

This cover has a crossed out "24" (red pencil) and also a "20." I would like to know the meaning of these figures.

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

June 7, 1948.

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

Dear Stan:

Your letter of May 27th to Win Boggs.

You are not entitled to an "explanation" of our opinion of your nice 24% 1869 on cover! We give an opinion and that's that! We cannot go, as I told you before, into long correspondence, excuses, explanations of our opinions.

This cover had the most careful consideration. Best experts were consulted, including one in Australia!

There is one man in this country who knows more about rates and covers and marks of U.S.A. than anyone else. His initials are S.B.A.! Why ask us, we should ask you!

Your \$10.00 for opinion was gratefully received and pays for our opinion such as it is!

You study it out and let me know some day.

Sincerely yours,

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION,

(signed) Theodore E. Steinway, Ch. Treasurer.

TES: BC.

C.C. Mr. W.S.Boggs.

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION 22 East 35th St., New York 16, N. Y.

EXPERT COMMITTEE

Dear Mr. Ashbrook :

The items covered by receipt(s) _932 has keep been held over for further study and examination by the Committee. The next meeting will be held on April 12, 1948 , at which time the item(s) will again be considered.

W. S. BOGGS, Secretary, Expert Committee

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

22 East 35th St., New York 16, N. Y.

EXPERT COMMITTEE

Dear Mr. Ashbrook :

> W. S. BOGGS, Secretary, Expert Committee

EXPERT COMMITTEE

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT OF A PHILATELIC ITEM AND REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION

Mr. Stanley B.AshbrookNo. 932 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Fort Thomas, Ky. Feb. 18 1948
Dear Mr. Ashbrook :
We accept your request the water water water for examination by the Expert Committee of The Philatelic Foundation of an item enclosed and described by you as follows:
Country United States Issue 1869
Denomination 24¢ Color
Cat. No
Brief description
On cover addressed to John Flood, Western Australia, from Boston.
Information desired
Did this stamp originate on this cover? If so, what rate does it represent?

Your request is subject to the rules and regulations of the Expert Committee as set forth on the reverse side of this form.

Yours very truly,

Winthrop S. Boggs.
Secretary, Experi Committee.

NOTE: Unless notification to the contrary is received from the applicant within ten days from the date of this acknowledgment, the Expert Committee and The Philatelic Foundation reserve the right to decline to consider any claim for error.

FEES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PHILATELIC ITEMS, AND THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES BY THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.

For items quoted in any one of the standard postage, or airmail, catalogues, (Scott, S. G., Y. & T., Michel, Kohl or Sanabria), at \$100.00 each (or its equivalent), or less, WHICH ARE PRONOUNCED GENUINE \$5.00 For items quoted over \$100.00, but not over \$500.00 each \$7.50

For items quoted over \$500.00, but not over \$1000.00 each

\$10.00

For items quoted over \$1000.00 each, 1% of the quoted value but not exceeding \$50.00

Fees for items unpriced by any of the above catalogues furnished on request.

Items not pronounced genuine will be charged

\$2.50 each

Opinions on the genuineness of surcharges or overprints will be double the above fees.

Where the cancellation determines the value of the piece, the fee will be double the above scale.

Opinions of covers bearing stamps will be double the above fees.

Opinions of covers bearing overprinted or surcharged stamps will be 25% above the double fee.

MEMBERS, OTHER THAN SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS, ARE ENTITLED TO A 20% REDUCTION IN THE FEES.

OPINIONS ARE NOT GUARANTEES.

THE ABOVE FEES INCLUDE RETURN POSTAGE AND REGISTRA-TION CHARGES.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ACCEPTANCE OF ITEMS FOR EXAMINATION BY THE EXPERT COMMITTEE

- 1. Application blanks will be supplied on request, and it is urged that these forms be used as far as possible. However, items sent in with a letter giving the Catalogue No., the catalogue and edition used, together with a brief description, information desired, and whether or not the item has been examined by other experts, and if so when and by whom, and opinion WILL be accepted. All requests for examination must be accompanied by the necessary fees payable in bankable funds to THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION. Application may be in English, French, Spanish or German.
- 2. Stamps submitted will be examined at the first available meeting. Items should be sent in as early as possible, however, as applications are treated in order of acceptance, and the Committee reserves the right, if the volume is too great, to hold items over for the next succeeding meeting. (Items received too late for examination at the last meeting of the season will automatically be returned to the applicant immediately.)
- 3. All applications must be sent in by mail, addressed to the Philatelic Foundation, 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y., Attention Expert Committee. All returns will be made by registered mail.
- 4. Every care will be taken by the Foundation and the Committee of items submitted for examination, but such items are received only on the distinct understanding that the Foundation or the Committee are not liable for any loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given. Opinions are not guarantees.
- 5. No item issued after 1930 will be accepted for examination unless the Committee has previously agreed in writing to accept such an item for review.
- 6, The Committee reserves the right at all times to decline to examine or give an opinion on any item. This does not prejudice an applicant from requesting the Committee's opinion on the same item at some future date.
- 7. Items found to be not what they appear will be returned soon after the meeting, unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference. But all items requiring to be photographed may be retained as long as necessary.
- 8. The Philatelic Foundation and its Expert Committee reserve the right to make such changes in the fees, rules and conditions as they deem necessary without notice, but such changes will be announced as early as possible.
- 9. The request for an examination constitutes an acceptance of the foregoing fees, rules and conditions, and the amount of the fee enclosed based on the schedule of rates herein constitutes the owners valuation on the item.

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION
22 EAST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

TRUSTEES

ADMIRAL FREDERIC R. HARRIS
CHAIRMAN

THEODORE E. STEINWAY
TREASURER

ROBERT L. GRAHAM, Jr. SECRETARY

HUGH M. CLARK
MRS. JOHN D. DALE

MURRAY HILL 3-5667

WINTHROP S. BOGGS, DIRECTOR

June 2, 1948

TRUSTEES

GEORGE R. M. EWING SOL GLASS MALCOLM JOHNSON HARRY L. LINDQUIST SAUL NEWBURY A. H. WILHELM

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

Dear Stan:

Thank you for your letter of May 27th. I would be inclined to answer your questions but have referred your letter to Mr. Steinway as Chairman of the Expert Committee. I am sure you will appreciate my position in this.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

throp S. Boggs

Director

wsb/1



June 2nd, 1948.

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs,
The Philatelic Foundation,
22 East 35th St.,
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Win:

Referring to my letter of the 27th, Mrs. Ashbrook read this letter and has suggested that perhaps you might have misunderstood it.

I was not attempting to put anyone on the spot by asking questions. I do not know the answers to the queries I made. I do not know why there was a "24" on this cover nor why it was crossed out. I do not know why there was a "20" on this cover. I do not know why this cover has a 24¢ 1869 stamp. This cover does not belong to me, and the sole reason why I sent it to the Committee was I didn't know the answers to the above questions and advised the owner not to sell the cover unless he could obtain a certificate on it. I paid the fee myself because I wanted to know the answers. In other words, Win, it cost me ten dollars for the information that this 24¢ stamp paid the rate to England, and you know as well as I do that such information is not correct because the cover itself shows that the rate was surely paid all the way to Australia.

If the person who passed the opinion that the 24 was genuinely used on this cover was competent to express such an opinion surely he should know the answers to the questions I put to you. If not, then he don't know anything more about this cover than I do, and I certainly would not sign a certificate that it was my opinion that the stamp was genuinely used on this cover. I do not think that mere personal opinions are worth very much in this day and age of scientific philatelic research work - Do you?

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

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

Copy

June 2nd, 1948.

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs,
% The Philatelic Foundation,
22 East 35th St.,
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Win:

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With regards -

Sincerely yours, Abunvar

Feb. 16, 1948.

Dr. Carroll Chase. R.F.D. 1. Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

Yours of the 12th by air mail did not reach me intil this A.M. From Thursday to Monday that really is good. It probably came west by oxcart.

I have today mailed the 444 '69 cover to Boggs and requested him not to go to the expense of having Kirshner make a photograph as I made several and will supply him with prints if he has to have one to attach to the certificate. It will be interesting to see what apinion they render.

Several months ago I asked Boggs if he would tell me to whom he submitted 1869 covers - that the only reason that I wanted to know was that I was making a special study of such covers, rates and markings and that I would like to get in touch with anyone who had any knowledge of the subject. He ignored my inquiry. He has a habit of doing just that very thing. When he can't give an answer - he ignores save answer - he ignores same.

I certainly was surprised to learn how badly the Committee had fallen down on those five French items. I like Admiral Harris very much and I wonder if he realizes that the Committee is not doing so good. I have an idea that John Hall and Steinway are the big shots and dominate the Committee. Do you suppose anything can be done? Caspary Is away from town so much of the time that I doubt if they have access to his collection. He knows stamps but he don't know a thing about rates or covers - Very much the old time Luff type. I think John Hall has the idea that he is competent to pass on most any item in the catalogue.

Someday, if I live long enough, I will get the "Augusts" out of the catalogue. If I could get Hugh Clark to say to Gordon Harmer it was O.K. - that would settle it. Hugh is just stubborn. He has the idea it would mean he was disloyal to Luff. Is that not a joke?

DR. CARROLL CHASE R. F. D. 1, MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

February 22,1948

Dear Stan:

Thanks for yours of the 16th. I am very much obliged to you for having sent the 24c '69 cover to the committee. I hope they will give it a favorable standing; not that it makes any difference excepting that it would make it saleale.

I don't know any better than you who it is that passes on the French items for the Expert Committee. It would be interesting to find out. It is only too obvious that they have no one who really knows these stamps.

Have you heard anything recently regarding Hugh Clark and his state of health?

More snow today. O! Hell!

With best regards

As ever.

00

April 16, 1948.

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. 1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

The enclosed came in this morning. If I was not very curious to see what sort of an opinion they will eventually render I would request that they return the cover to me at once but I think the waiting will be worth while. Let me know if you agree.

We are in the midst of anomicloadlegre in the Ohio Valley. If we do not get any more rain in the next twenty-four hours, the river will doubtless crest tomorrow afternoon. This is the second flood since January, which is really most unusual. Also a flood in April is also very unusual.

Since Xmas it has been just one damn thing after another.

which he calls me a "four flusher?" If not I will loan you a copy. Let me know.

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. #1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

I must have overlooked sending you a print of the 24 1369 cover. Please pardon the oversight.

Up to this writing, I have not heard from Boggs regarding it. I note that you may have a buyer for it. What sort of a price do you think you can get for it? That is, if the P.F. puts their O.K. on it which I believe they will. Considering its condition, I think that a collector ought to pay from \$200 to \$200 for it. Is that in line with your appraisal? I haven't done a thing toward selling it as yet so I suggest that you try your prospect first.

I doubt if Boggs does much of the "expertizing" but I haven't a doubt but what he makes plenty of recommendations. I have tried my best to find out who passes on dertain items but with little success. I would like to know who is competent to pass on the 24% 1869 cover. I have an idea that they submit such rates to Perry. If so, I would not give a hoot for his opinion. I imagine that the big shot on the Committee is John Hall. I may be mistaken but I have an idea that John thinks that he is perfectly competent to pass on most anything.

When I submitted the sover, I requested an explanation of the rate. If they can do that then they are much better than I think they are. I'll bet that they ignore the request. I sent them a photo of the cover, so they should not employ Kershner to make another. There is another bird who thinks he knows what its all about but is badly mistaken. Photography is OK on some things - like a quartz lamp - on other things, it isn't worth a hoot. Also like a quartz lamp.

With best regards -

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. #1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Doc:

Here is a photo print of the 24d '69 cover.

I made this, hoping that it would suit Mr. Boars, Esq. and that he wouldn't put me to the expense of paying Kershner for an exposure. It will be very interesting to get the report of the Experts as I put some very pointed queries to them.

Didn't I write you that I had a long letter from Hugh Clark last month? First direct word in two years. They bought a home in La Johla, Calif., suburb of San Diego, and Hugh seems to be coming along OK. He even sent me a photo of his new home. That is where you should live - out of all the show and cold. My daughter lives close by in Coronado. She thinks the weather is superb the year round.

If the 84% cover is OK what do you think I should charge for it?

Is it still snowing up your way?

Best of regards -

May 27, 1948.

Dr. Carroll Chase, R.F.D. 1, Milford, N.H.

Dear Dock

At long last the 24¢ '69 cover came back from the P.F. this morning - Here are the papers. I have sent Boggs accheck for \$10.00. I really do not know what they mean by - "to pay the rate to England."

It wouldn't do a bit of good to raise any question about this - They are so damn high and mighty they wouldn't pay any attention to any complaint - that's a cinch. They operate along the same lines as the Royal - copycats. However, I made a photograph of this certificate and I have a photograph of the cover and if I can raise any fuss I'll do so.

May 27, 1948.

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

Dear Harry:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter that I have today written Boggs of the P.F. - This refers to a cover from Boston to Western Australia in 1870(?) with a 24¢ 1869.

I sent this cover to the Committee on Feb. 16, 1948.

The certificate states - "and are of the opinion that it was genuinely used on this cover to pay the rate to England."

The certificate is signed by Theo Steinway and John Hall - no one else.

It seems rather tough to have to pay a fee such as this when I am occasionally requested to pass on items without any compensation.

No doubt the Committee got the idea that I was attempting to put them on the "spot" with this cover but I can assure you that such is not the case.

With regards -

Yours etc. STANLEY B. ASHBROOK 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave. Fort Thomas, Ky. June 2nd, 1948.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, 2 W. 46th St., New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Harry:

I enclose copy of a letter that I have written Boggs. God only knows I have no desire to copy any of Perry's stuff.

In my letter to you of the 27th, I mentioned that I was not attempting to put the Committee on the spot, but perhaps Boggs might have got that impression from my letter. I do not know the answers to the questions I put up to Boggs.

In all fairness Harry, I do not think that I should be compared to people who are well able financially to pay fees to the Foundation. If I had plenty of money I would pay generously for any information I received from the Committee and I would gladly denate any and all information.

For example, if Mr. X sends me a cover and I am able to give him a very definite opinion I charge him from \$5.00 to \$25.00 according to the value of the information. If he sends the cover to the Foundation and they send it to me, Mr. X pays a fee to the Foundation for my information and I receive nothing. I am a professional and in a way I am in competition withe the Committee. All amateurs should pay the P.F. and in addition, they should donate their services free of charge. Professionals are not permitted to be members of the Expert Committee, but their advice and assistance are solicited, and for same, they are given no credit. It seems to me to be a bit unfair. I am a collector at heart, and a professional, not thru choice, but thru necessity.

I think that it is wrong for any philatelic organization to bar dealers from membership. It is in fact, snobbish and certainly not in keeping with present democratic ideals. If the British want to keep up the old custom of barring dealers from the Royal, that is their business, but we should not have any of that hypocracy in this country, especially at this time when nigger equality is so strongly advocated in high Government circles. I wonder if a nigger ever tried to join the Royal and if they would bar him if one applied?

With every good wish -



2 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

June 1, 1948

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

Dear Stan:

I just got a letter from Saul Newbury, asking me how he should make out his check. I told him that we decided to send you this money as fast as it comes in, and he is falling right in line with this. I told him to make the check out to the Philatelic Foundation, Inc., as this cancelled check, together with Theodore E. Steinway's receipt, will enable him to deduct the full amount from his income tax, which is an important consideration.

I would have liked to have handled it the way you suggested, in having the individual purchasers secure the material, and then turn it over to the Foundation, but if it was handled in that way it would not be deductible and as a consequence, we might defeat our own ends.

I just received a copy of the letter that you wrote to Win Boggs on May 27, and frankly, I was rather sorry that you wrote it just at this time.

The meeting of the Foundation last Thursday, as I have already reported to you, was so friendly and cooperative to you, that I don't like anything thrown into the cogues that might upset the applecart.

I can understand your feeling that you should not be charged for expertizing when you are giving your own time and effort, but I think that is customary in most organizations, not only in the stamp field, but otherwise. I know that even Steinway, as chairman of the committee, pays for expertizing his own stamps, both in the Foundation and in the Royal of England. Lichtenstein did the same thing, although, as you know, for years he did much of the expertizing on his own specialties.

I assume that you know the answer to all the inquiries you are making to Winthrop S. Boggs, and what I would like to see you do is to write to him and say that you only put up this question just to see if they had the answers, which could be answered by your file of data. For instance;— and then go on and give them the explanation, which could be found in the material that you have. I think this might be an additional good selling talk. Perry, with his constant picayune fault-finding and destructive tactics, has got them so fed up that I certainly don't want them to be classifying you the same way, and that is why I'm making this suggestion.

Phone: MEdallion 3-3715

Sincere ly

Harry

HLL;G

Cable Address: LINDPUBS

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION 22 EAST 35 IH STREET NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

EXPERT COMMITTEE

We have examined the enclosed United States
1869, 24¢, on cover addressed to John Flood
* \
submitted byMr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
of which a photograph is attached on the reverse
and are of the opinion that it is was genuinely used
on this cover to pay the rate to England

For The Expert Committee

Chairman /

S.B.A. opinion on 12¢ bisect of "1 JAN" (S.F.) submitted by P.F. Oct. 4, 1948, quote:

"Re - 12¢ 1851 bisect cover - According to type of postmark, use could have been "1 Jan. 1853 - 1854 or 1855."
Surely at no other dates. As far as I am aware, the S.F. office did not recognize the use of these splits at any time after September 1853. Prior to that time, they were recognized only when the office was out of supplies of the 3¢ 1851. I have no record of any splits of "Jan. 1." If this cover is genuine, I am at a loss to explain why the split was recognized - The letter should have been marked "10" - either pen or handstamp (encircled 10). The P.M.G. by special order forbid the use of half stamps in November 1853. If 1854 or 1855 and the split "got by" at S.F., the Sag Harbor P.O. should have rated the letter as unpaid - "10" due. The cover may be bad, and it may be good. I am frank to state that I do not know."

Signed Stanley B. Ashbrook.

Dct. 4, 1948.

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs,
% The Philatelic Foundation,
22 East 35th St.,
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Win:

Herewith the items as per yours of the 1st.

No. 1248 - For the benefit of the Committee here are some facts regarding this item. This cover is absolutely genuine, in my opinion. It was a quadruple rate to France, (4 x 15¢ per 2 oz.) - on Sep. 29, 1869. The "12" in the New York postmark, in conjunction with the French "receiving," proves that the letter was carried by an American Packet direct to Cherbourg, hence the U. S. share of the 60¢ was 48¢ and the French share was 12¢ - (or 4 x 3 for her domestic).

The "Cimbria" was a Hamburg - American Liner, hence mail carried from New York to Europe was at the expense of the U. S. P.O.D. - thus "Amer. Pkt." The French P.M. read - "ETATS - UNIS - 10 OCT - 69 - CHERBOURG."

Regarding the two other covers herewith. The one with the two 30% 1861 shows a "24" credit but this went "Amer Pkt" to England, thence by British Mail via Calais to France. Thus the British - French share was 24% or 4 x 6%, the U. S. share was 36% or 4 x 9.

The 30% 1861 cover shows a "24" because this double rate was put aboard a French Mail Packet in N. Y. harbor - our share was only 2 x 6%.

No. 1137 - See report.

No. 1202 - I am positive that this cover is genuine and that it has not been manipulated - painted - etc. I am enclosing from my files a photo of this cover that I made in 1943, also photos of four other covers from the same correspondence, all five being genuine, in my opinion. I was informed that these five covers were a find made in New Orleans and purchased direct by the Weills to Mr. Krug. I suppose he submitted the cover to you for the reason that he wanted a P.F. certificate as insurance, not that he questioned the cover.

I suppose you referred to the red dot to the left of "Y" of YORK. This is more of a brown dot and probably is a stain from

an impurity in the gum of the stamp. A very careful examination of the "Y" on the stamp under my quartz lamp fails to disclose anything suspicious. The rate of this letter was unquestionably 45¢ (3 x 15¢) as proved by the French postmark, though very indistinct. To theorize that the 30¢ 1869 might have been substituted for a 30¢ 1861 (or 1867) is out, in my opinion. Please return the five (5) photos so that I can replace them in my files.

In regard to the cover to the Canary Islands. This cover dates back many years - It came over here from a London dealer before the turn of the century - It was in the Seybold sale in 1910 and was questioned at that time - The sale price was something like \$27.00 - Edgar Nelton got hold of it and it was in his collection of covers that went to Col. Green. It was turned over to Doane to sell and Percy sent it to me. My report was adverse and Percy refused to offer it. Later it was turned over to Harmer Rooke & Co. and Gordon Harmer sent it to me - My report was the same and they did not offer it. On advice of Walter Scott the Green Estate sold it to Krug for a nominal figure with the full understanding that they were selling it "as is."

The rate to Grand Canary in 186h was -

"Via British Mail - 33d per 1 oz) 45d per 2 oz)

The markings prove (1) that it went "Via British Mail" - (From England) - (2) that it was over 1 oz. and not over 1 ounce, and further, the Spanish due shows over 2 oz. and under 1 oz. In other words, the original rate was 90% - not (1.16.

Note per "Bremen" - which meant - By Amer. Pkt. to England, or to be more exact "To England at the expense of the U. S. P.O.D." - We rated per & oz. - or 45¢, thus this was a double U. S. rate or 2 x 45¢. To England by Amer. Pkt., meant to the British Frontier - thereafter - By British Wail to the Spanish Frontier - The 45¢ rate (per & oz.) was arrived at as follows:

21¢ (5¢ U. S. Domestic (shore to ship)

24d British Packet - England to Crand Canary.

Thus we kept 21g and credited 24g - on a "double" the rate was 90g and the credit was 48g (2 x 24g). The large "8" is the Spanish due of 2 x 4 and the 48 is the U. S. credit to G.B.

I have photos of other covers from this same firm to Wood at Palmas and they show that the Depew firm surely knew the correct rates to Palmas. The "48" credit shows that the letter was propaid at New York, hence it could originally have had three (3) 50% 1860, or could have been a paid stampless, probably the latter.

With regards -

S.B.A. opinion on 12¢ bisect of "1 JAN" (S.F.) submitted by P.F. Oct. 4, 1948, quote:

"Re - 12¢ 1851 bisect cover - According to type of postmark, use could have been "1 Jan. 1853 - 1854 or 1855."
Surely at no other dates. As far as I am aware, the S.F. office did not recognize the use of these splits at any time after September 1853. Prior to that time, they were recognized only when the office was out of supplies of the 3¢ 1851. I have no record of any splits of "Jan. 1." If this cover is genuine, I am at a loss to explain why the split was recognized - The letter should have been marked "10" - either pen or handstamp (encircled 10). The P.M.G. by special order forbid the use of half stamps in November 1853. If 1854 or 1855 and the split "got by" at S.F., the Sag Harbor P.O. should have rated the letter as unpaid - "10" due. The cover may be bad, and it may be good. I am frank to state that I do not know."

Signed Stanley B. Ashbrook.

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

22 EAST 35TH STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

TRUSTEES

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WINTHROP S. BOGGS, DIRECTOR

TRUSTEES

GEORGE R. M. EWING SOL GLASS MALCOLM JOHNSON HARRY L. LINDQUIST SAUL NEWBURY

A. H. WILHELM

October 1, 1948

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

Dear Stan:

Enclosed is item #1248 which has been submitted to the Committee together with two covers from the same correspondence as supporting evidence. We would greatly appreciate your opinion concerning this item.

We also enclose item #1187, our well-known 12¢ bisect, which looks almost too good to be true, but we would like to know what you think of it.

In regard to item #1202 which is again enclosed, the Committee would like a further opinion. There seems to be a red mark under the 30¢ stamp at the left and some question as to whether there has been any "painting in" in the "yo" of York.

In regard to item #1204 on which you said there was no rate of \$1.16, will you be good enough to let us know, if possible, what the rate was to the Canary Islands at that time?

I find that W. E. D. Halliday is a most helpful correspondent. As far as Senator Calder is concerned, I have had very little correspondence with him and now that he is blind, I am not likely to have any. I have had no experience with the Toronto men and can't comment.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

Winthrop 8. Boggs

Director

wsb/l encls. ret. postage

Shirt of 124 1851 - "I JAN" - Submitted For An Opinion By Philatelic toundation Cot 4-1948 - Butt Envelope - Opinton By S.B.A. - ? Might Be Good - Might Be Bod - Quartz Lamp Shows Nothing Suspicious - Dark Buff Envelope - See Sorop Book Nº 17 - Page 23 . Farterrespondence -Justmer Ch "Re-Cover To FRANCE WITH Two (2) 304 1869 - From New York - Sep 29 1869 - Per " S.S. CIMBRIA" - In My Opinion This Cover Is Genuine In Every Respect And AThe Two stamps Originated on This Plum Basurace Oct 4 1948 Cover -

Submitted By Philatelic Foundation for Opinion OCT 4 1948 - " Rc-Cover To France With 3041869 Plus 15d 1869 From New Orleans JUN 14 1869 - New York Jun 19- 1869 - Trible 15t Rate - In Myoninion This Cover 12 Abdolutely Genuine And The Two Stamps orginated on This Cover The Hautron

Shirt of 124 1851 - "I JAN" - Submitted For An Opinion By Philatelic Toundation Oct 4-1948 - Buft Enclose - Opinton Bys. B.A. -? Might Be Good
- Might Be Bad - Quartz Lomp Shows Nothing
Suspicious - Dark Buff Envelope - See Sorop Book Nº 17-Page 23 . For Correspondence -

To Rome From N.Y. Sop 14

To Rome From N.Y. Sop 14
1861 - On Books Circullar
Nyork - Am. Pkt. Sop 14-Red)
Vo Fr. Noil - 274 per 14 02
RedGrids - Purble HAYRE
Of 27 Soptal - Lot 320
Fox Sopta Oct 1-2 - 1940
See Serap Book 17-P. 24,
(oct-7-1948)

Mr. Emmerson C. Krug, 3201 Sterling Road, Birmingham 5, Ala.

Dear Em:

Herewith the cover to Rome. In my opinion, this is good as gold - nothing at all wrong - everything O.K. That red grid is well known as used at New York in 1861 - (used on foreign mail) - The rate, officially, was

> "Roman or Papal States per 2 oz. - 27d per = oz. - 54¢

This is back-stamped -

"N. YORK - AM. - PKT - SEPT 14" (1861).

It went American Packet direct to Havre (see French receiving on stamps) - Note "per ARAGO." This was a ship of the New York and Havre Line. This is a very late use of the old stamps from New York City -Very shortly after Sep. 14, 1861, they became obsolete at the N.Y. P.O. - The 24% stamp is V.F. and the red grid on both is pretty - a most attractive cover and a rate that is far from common, especially when paid with the 24d 1860. Yes, this cover is a fine addition to your collection.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

STUDIO OF

Hoskinson, Rohloff & Assc.

22 WEST MONROE STREET CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS PHONE CENTRAL 5556

10-18-48

Dear Stan;

I am sending these items that a Dealer just sent me. Incedently they are from the one who I returned that I5¢ tate cover to France that had the two stamps added to the bottom of the cover.

- (I) \$45.00-covers to England. I dont like pen or brush conceled items. But I dont understand the rate.
- (2) \$60.00- Hawaii 5¢ with two 5¢ grill I believe this this is the same cover that appeared in a recent NewYork auction. I dont think the U.S. stamps are tied on they look like they have been removed.(is it worth the price?)
- (3) \$50.00- Hawaii and two 5¢ U.S. one supposed to be the grill, I cant see it and I think the stamps are not in to good of condition for the price.
- (4) \$75.00- I believe this cover came from the same saurce as the faked cover that had the stamp added, the price seems quite high.

Stan I am sorry to bother you with these covers but since the last experience with the lost cover he sent Im a little afraid of some of his items.

Yours Truly

Oct. 20, 1948.

Mr. Paul Rohloff, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Paul:

Herewith the four covers as per yours of the 18th. Here are some remarks -

- (1) cover to England. This is 0.K. in every respect perfectly good and no monkey-business of any kind This is the regular 24¢ rate to England and the combination is quite unusual, hence rare that is, a strip and single of the 5¢ (Type II Brown) plus a 3¢ (II) and a 1¢ 1857. (V). Personally, I have no objection whatsoever to pencancelations on foreign rate covers provided the cover is absolutely genuine in every respect. Note the large "3" on the 1¢ and 3¢. This was our credit out of the 24¢ to England and proves that the rate was 24¢. It also proves that the letter was transmitted from New York, and by an American Packet. This is further confirmed by the Liverpool receiving with "U.S.Packet." I think that this cover should have been priced at about \$65.00, hence I think that \$45.00 is an attractive figure.
- (2) and (3) These two covers may be 0.K. perhaps I should say these two could be. I understand the rate and from the markings my guess is that one was used in Feb. 1869, the other in June 1869. However, they do not show any actual year use, hence I would not buy them myself regardless of price. In other words, items like this will always raise a doubt and I think it best not to buy covers that raise a doubt.
- (4) NIX on this. You can see for yourself that the two grids are different in size as wellas in color. The one on the 10% is red the one on the 5% is brown. Nuff said.

A cover such as this is typical of the stuff that is handled by Eusticke of the Gibbons firm. I would not trust that fellow as far as I could toss a bull by the tail. I have seen far, far too much of his methods.

We are due in Chicago tomorrow noon but as soon as we get in we are due to go out and have lunch with Mr. Newbury but I want to get in touch with Ben and you at the earliest opportunity.

ByPaul Rohlott - 19/20-1948 - Grid on lod 15 RED -GRIP ON 54 BUFF IS BROWN -Different SizeBy Paul Rohlott - 19/20-48 - Note 3 017 14-00-54 BROWN-II

Oct. 15, 1948. Mr. John D. Pope III. 818 Olive St., St. Louis 1. Mo. Dear Mr. Pope: Regarding yours of the 11th. I am returning herewith your 5d 1847 cover to Bremen. This letter originated at Louisville, Ky. and was brought to Cincinnati by steamboat, being previously mailed direct to the boat. The "Steam" indicated the origin at the Cincinnati Post Office. This was a special rate to Bremen as provided under the U.S .- British Postal Treaty of 1848, viz., by open mail by British Packet from Boston or New York to England, thence via Ostend to Bremen. In other words, this letter came under the following classification -"Countries in transit through the United Kingdom." (Bowen - p.53) -"On all letters from the U. S. and Territories, by this route, to the following named places, there must be prepaid the U. S. postage. and that only, which is five cents, (unless from Oregon and California, when it is ten cents). This however, is on condition, that the letter is conveyed by a British steamer. xxxx Postmasters and correspondents can only determine by whose packet the letter is to go, and the proper amount to be prepaid, by observing the times of departure of the several packets, etc. etc. " (end). Note in the above the reference "the United States postage." This did not refer to the U. S. rate of postage from Louisville or Cincinnati to New York or Boston at that time, January 1851, (which was 10¢), but rather to the "U.S. postage" comprising that part under the 24¢ rate to Great Britain. The 24¢ rate was made up as follows, U.S. postage 5¢ Atlantic sea postage 16¢ British " The writer of this letter was evidently quite familiar with the proper rate by British steamer (Cunard Line), hence he routed his letter "Per first Steamer via Liverpool and Ostend." The Cincinnati Post Office was also familiar with the rate and used the red postmark with the "5CTS" indicating that the amount of postage paid was 5d. The black pen marks were applied at London and appear to be "1 - 4" or one shilling four pence - approximately 32¢, the sum due the British for transmitting the letter from the U. S. Frontier to the Free City of Bremen - In other words, the postage due the British. I judge the "40" was some sort of a marking applied at Ostend(?) or

#2. Mr. John D. Pope III, Oct. 15, 1948.

Bremen. At any rate, neither of these markings have any U. S. postal significance.

Whether this 5¢ stamp originated on this cover or not, I do not know but I am inclined to believe that it did. Had the 5¢ payment been made in cash the Cincinnati office would have stamped the letter "PAID." In the absence of such, it seems quite evident that the 5¢ payment was made by a 5¢ 1847 stamp.

You will note that the stamp has a few creases that might possibly be mistaken for marks left by a quill pen but such is not the case. These creases are regular paper creases and existed before the stamp was applied to the cover.

Finally - in my opinion - this cover is perfectly genuine in every respect.

I am enclosing herewith a similar item, a stampless from New Orleans via England to France. This is dated August 1849 and shows that "5" cents was paid at New Orleans, though the U. S. rate to New York or Boston at that time was 10¢. You can return this item.

My fee for the above is \$3.50.

Sincerely yours,

St. Louis F, Mo. Oct. 11, 1948 Dear Mr. abbrook: I would very much affreciate it if you will look over the enclosed cover, which I have just acquired, and let me have your opinion at to its authenticity, the meaning of the rate markings on it and the probable route it hollowed, etc. followed, etc. I will send it at once. for registration is enclosed for your convenience in returning the cover. Sincerely, Jope m

818 Olive St.

By Ino Pope III



FRANK H. ALPERS
CIMARRON
N.M.

Cimarron, New Mexico October 26, 1948

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Sir:

In April, I wrote you a letter asking for information on the use of the 1847 issue in New Mexico and you kindly suggested that if I cared to send an item I had, you would look at it and give me your opinion of its validity. I let the summer go by with out taking advantage of your offer but I enclose this item at this time and would like to hear what you think.

Mr. Wagner, as St. Louis collector has written me me that as far as he knows the green Independence was not used this early and that the colors during 1847-1851 were black, blue and red. He qualifies this statement though by saying that he could not say with any degree of authority that the Independence postmark was not at any time green in the 1847-1851 period.

The words - Paid by two U.S. stamps- appears to be written over the postmark. Why should they be added?

I enjoyed your series of articles in 'Stamps' on the 1847 issue, especially your mentioning the Washington cover which had originated at Fort Union. I suppose no one has written you since this article was printed acknowledging ownership of this cover.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am

Sincerely yours,

- Frank H. algers, pe.

Palace of the Governors

Mr. Frank H. Alpers, Jr., Cimarron, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Alpers:

Herewith I am returning the piece with the vertical pair of the 5¢ 1847. In my opinion, this item could be good and on the other hand it might be bad, by which I mean that someone might have added the pair. I trust that you will appreciate that if a crook wanted to make an item like this it really would not be a great deal of trouble.

as stated, the item might be good and the letter could have originated at Sante Fe and might have been carried outside the mail to Independence, Mo. The stamps could have been carried out there by some individual and placed on the letter at Sante Fe. The records do not disclose that any of the 1847 stamps were ever placed on sale at the Sante Fe, N.Mexico post office.

Corwith Wagner of St. Louis is quite a good friend of mine and I have great respect for his philatelic knowledge. I note that he does not believe that the Independence postmark was applied in green during the life of the 1847 stamps.

It has been my experience that it is very hard to determine whether certain postmarks were applied over writing or the writing applied over the postmark. I think that in the case of your item the thin green ink of the postmark could well have been applied later than the "Paid by" etc.

Regarding the Fort Union cover, postmarked Washington to Annapolis. I did succeed in getting a photograph of this cover and I have an article prepared for publication in which I illustrate it. The cover was in the J. W. Sampson collection for quite a number of years and this collection was sold at broken up this past summer. In the collection were a number of covers that I mentioned in former articles and these I will likewise illustrate in the future.

Sincerely yours,

POST CARD OCT 29 1948 POST CARD OCT 29 1948 mu France H ALPERS Jr CIMARRON New Mexico Deur Mr Alpers Race succe facule llat Thace a pholograph of a cover whech is in a collection Callection of one of my new good friends. It has a postmark of " Gudependence Mo aug 25" in green. It is addressed to RAVENA Oheo, Rent impaid and realed in Den "20." In upper reglih in pencel is "Danta Fe -July 16 - 49". Trom allen pavers a addressed les the Dame Merler face de reason to helieve Chah the pencil date of 1849 is correct.

Oct. 23, 1948.

Mr. R. M. Wilkinson, Box 129, Shelby, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Herewith I am returning the various covers as per yours of the 26th with the assurance that all the Shabbona Grove covers are absolutely genuine. The eastern party thought the cover with the 3¢ 1851 was bad - but I will assure him that his judgement was wrong. Inasmuch as he is a rather prominent personage I thought it best to have a definite decision.

Regarding the "Red Dog". I have known about these items for ten or more years. In fact, examined and photographed some of them years ago, including your cover. It was claimed years ago that the marking was used at various times at an Express Office at the town of Red Dog, Calif., and quite a premium was placed on covers containing the marking. On the contrary, I recall that several authorities denied this claim and asserted that covers with the "Red Dog" were fakes. I believe that I had some correspondence on the subject with the late Ernest A. Wiltsee who was a great student of Western Franks. It is my recollection that he considered the red dog marking as a pure fake, and I believe that he explained why there was no connection between the town of Red Dog and these express covers.

Your cover may be good and it may be bad, but I am sure I do not know. Inasmuch as it is generally considered to be a fake, I would hesitate to exhibit it until such a time as its status is more definitely established.

Thanks very much for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul C. Rohloff, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Paul:

Herewith the three covers as per yours of the 26th. Here are my comments:

5d Buff - Strange to state I believe that this cover is perfectly OK - and if so, then it is quite an unusual item and worth \$50.00 if that is the price asked. I believe that the use was Feb. 1862 at which period New York used this particular postmark on mail of this character, also the target in combination with it. In fact, the target was attached to the postmark, that is, the handstamper was a combination of postmark and killer and I feel certain that I could prove that no substitution was made on this cover, and while the cover shows that it was "cleaned" or "laundried" by somebody, I do not believe that this stamp was removed and replaced, simply because my tracings show that the alignment of grid with postmark matches perfectly. If I were you, I would write whoever owns this cover and ask them to explain why there is a 5d stamp on this cover at a time when the rate was 3/ from New York to Boston. Explain that the stamp is not tied, hence one would naturally assume that the cover originally had a 30 1861 stamp. Explain that you fail to see why a premium should be charged for a cover when there is no evidence that the stamp originated on the cover. A 5¢ Buff - off cover cats at \$40.00. Inquire why this cover is worth any more than an off cover copy, and ask if they think a copy like this, not fine, is worth full catalogue. Do not send the cover back, but hold it and advise me of their reply. If they refuse to make any reduction then my advice is to purchase it @ \$50.00. Later I will fully explain the use but I want you to be ignorant of it until after you actually own the cover. It would perhaps not be fair to the owner if you had all the facts when you wrote them. I am sure you understand.

5g 1857 - Brown - II - Vert. pair, to Halifax - This cover is perfectly OK - as to rate, year of use (1860) - Red New York grids, etc. I have no doubt whatsoever that this pair originated on this cover. The main fault is the ironed out crease in the bottom stamp. The crease thru stampsand cover were there originally because no one would be fool enough to deliberately but such a crease thru a stamp. However, whoever cleaned this cover and ironed out the crease failed to get the pair back in its exact former position. Note how the grid fails to match at left of

top stamp and how parts of the red are actually under the stamp. I do not think that this cover is worth \$60.00. In fact, with the badly creased bottom stamp its value is worth little over the price of a single.

Yesterday I sent you a cover to St. Pierre with a 5¢ 1857 Brown. It was priced @ \$20.00. I doubt if this cover with a creased stamp is worth any more, so use your own judgement.

6g Rate to Lafayette, Ind. This is most unusual - a double 3g rate paid by a 5g and a lg. Further, I have examined this very carefully and in my opinion the stamps originated on the cover just as we see them. The 5g stamp is a brown with a slight bit of orange. It is what I call a near dark orange brown. However, it is a rare shade - much more rare than the regular brown. I am enclosing two singles and a pair off cover herewith for comparison. The Brown is the typical brown, the imprint pair is the real orange brown, note the yellow or verange in this shade - the used copy is much darker - more to the brown, hence dark orange brown. The stamp on the cover has less yellow or orange than the used single and you can see how different it is from the pair. I believe that you will find that the off cover copy that I sold you is an exact match of the single herewith tith the black grid - viz - the Dark Orange Brown. I believe this cover is worth all of 40.00 and if you parchase it, send it back to me and I'll put it into wonderful shape for you.

Thanks Paul for the check.

I believe that Ben would be interested in going over this letter with you.

My best regards -

Cordially yours,

Dear Mr. Ashbrook :

Your letter of the 26th, together with photographs arrived in good time, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I am, indeed, glad to be able to loan you the circular for reproduction purposes, in return I should be grateful for a copy from the films. Basically, there does not seem to much difference between the various issues except as the number of impressions guaranteed. You will note that my circular states that they have had twenty-five years experience while the others state that they have had thirty years, so I assume that mine is the older by about five years. The circular is not for sale.

You will note from the enclosed clipping that I am giving my entire philatelic collection to Boystown and I should like to have some sort of reference library available in this vicinity. Naturally, my resources are somewhat limited, finding it necessary to earn my own living so that I can only attempt to make my collection cover as much territory as possible rather than to have it complete or to have a number rather scarce items.

My own interests at the present time cover the subject of Bank Notes somewhat more seriously than stamps. We have the only chapted of the Essay-Proof Society here in Tulsa, which has been organized in the so-called Western cities. Our membership is not large but is growing one at a time, and it been getting more and more interesting.

Should you ever be in this vicinity, I should be pleased to have you call.

Sincerely,

Barrett.

D. O. BARRETT 5531 SO. PEORIA AVE. R. F. D. No. 2 TULSA 15, OKLAHOMA Mr. D. O. Barrett, 5531 So. Peoria Ave., R.F.D. No. 2, Tulsa 45, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Thanks very much for your kindness in loaning to me the Rawdon circular. I have made photo negatives of same and am returning it herewith by return mail. Later, I will forward you photo prints.

I read with much interest the article in the "Boys Town Times" and wish to offer my sincere congratulations to you on this most generous and worthy deed.

Sincepaly yours,

Mr. D. O. Barrett,
5531 So. Peoria Ave.,
R.F.D. No. 2,
Tulsa 45, Okla.

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Thanks very much for your kindness in sending me the photostats of the old Rawdon circular. I have noted it carefully and have forwarded the prints to Mr. Brookman.

I am enclosing herewith photo prints of the 1853 and 1854 circulars which kindly accept with my compliments.

I would like to illustrate your circular in an article which I would include in my present series of articles on the 1847 issue running in "STAMPS" but your photostat copy is not suitable for illustration purposes, therefore, may I inquire if you will be so kind as to loan it to me so that I can make fine photographs of it? I will gladly pay the postage both ways and will return it promptly. Or if you would consent to sell it to me I will be glad to buy it.

I own the 1854 circular, the print of which is enclosed.

Mr. Brooking was here Monday last and spent the day with me and I can assure you that both of us appreciate very much your kindness in calling this circular to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lester G. Brookman, 121 Loeb Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Les:

The enclosed was received this A.M. from Barrett. I want to illustrate this in my present series of articles on the 1847's and of the it. I will include remarks by Brazer and Perry on the subject, but will omit any comments of my own. I have not kept any copy so please return these prints. I am today writing Barrett asking him to send me the original, so that I can make decent photographs.

I note that both the 1808 and 1854 circulars use the term "past 30 years" so it could have been 1847 - 1848 or 1849.

Evidently Barrett has been in touch with

Brazer.

Regards

Yours etc.,

Brookman Stamp Company Stamps and Philatelic Supplies

. . . MEMBER OF: C. C. N. Y. . T. M. P. S. . T. C. P. S. . S. P. A. . A. P. S. . .

121 LOEB ARCADE
FIFTH ST. AND HENNEPIN AVE.
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

3/18/48

Dear Stan:

I enclose a letter for your information--hold it for me until I arrive.

I have request Barrett to send a photostat to me in care of you so it should be there when I arrive on the 22nd. Thanks for getting a reservation at the Sinton for me.

Perry's Pats #50 is certainly the masterpiece of all time. A wonderful contribution to philatelic literature when he calls a man of your standing a "fourflusher". Not even your worst enemy would quite swallow that one! IGNORE HIS REMARKS STAN. DON'T MAKE THE MISTAKE OF STRIKING BACK AT HIM NO MATTER HOW MUCH HE DESERVES IT.

Will see you soon.

Best regards,

Mr. Lester G. Brookman , Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Brookman :

On pages 16 & 17 of your recent Book, Vol. 1, you pay considerable attention to the R. W. H. & E. circular, together with the remarks printed thereon. You may not be further interested at this time but I have one of these circulars which is evidently five years earlier than the one you have shown. I can find no date but do find the following statement "during an experience of twenty-five years past." The circular you have shown and dated, July, 1853 contains the statement "during an experience of thirty years past." Therefore, my sheet must have been printed in 1848.

The one page on my circular is similar to the one shown in Fig. 17 with the exceptions noted hereinafter while the other page of my circular is entirely different, containing only printed matter. In the outline around the top on mine may be found what I am sure are the engraver's initials; these are probably also on the other, if they have been found. The price list on mine is almost identical to the one shown.

Underneath the price list on mine, however, is found the following data, somewhat different to your Fig. 16.
"Steel plates, warranted to give 35,000 impressions before, and 35,000 do. after retouching, and Copper Plates 6,000 impressions before & 6,000 do. after retouching providing the printing is done by us, but the number of impressions is not warranted, if plates are printed alsewhere".

I do not know whether the above is of interest to you or not but, if so, I could supply you with a photostat of this circular as I already have the negative printings.

D. O. BARRETT.
5531 SO. PEORIA AVE.
R. F. D. No. 2
TULSA 15, OKLAHOMA

Yours truly,

J. P. S. L-1003 A. P. S. L46-2972 P. P. P. HL52-375

Nov. 1 1948

WANT LISTS

Stanley G. Ashbrook, Esq. 33 N. Fort Thomas Avenue Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:-

Things happen-often to upset our previous statements. I think I told you that all trace of a chance at measuring the Hale wood block imprints that were shown in Postal, Markings Dec. 20th issue, 1936 was lost I was wrong

Dec 20th, issue, 1936. was lost. I was wrong.

Mr Marcus White, Saturday last, returned a book that I had loaned Arthur Brigham several years back. To tell the truth—altho I did not tell White— I had forgotten it, but Brigham had placed a slip in it saying it was my property and to return it. In that book (the large page edition of Luffs' 1897 edition) I found, folded into the 1869 pages, the attached bit with imprint and cancellation(?) on it.

This is the skull and crossbones and Charlestown West Virginia dater-faked of course and exactly like the one showed in Postal Markings. But—as this was made by Hale—and I had left it in the book for Brigham to see—it is the PROPER size, and a little careful work with a proportional dividers will establish exactly—likely to the width of a line or the line around the date—the reduction on the photo that Savage made for the Postal Markings.

Now- as both the groups used were made at the same time, on one plate- the size of your famous "Hiogo" can be established pretty definitely.

With that-you can check positively the size of the fake canceller Hale had in his bag. And that will likely give you data that Mister Stegan Gottheil Rich has not got.

I'd sure like to tip that dish for him.

I enclose stamped reply -which please use to r eturn -if and when you are thru with it. A curio because the only bit that I feel sure that the late (de) lamented Hale did with his own hands.

He used a good stamp too-I have another without the cancel which is the skull and bones in the same blue-very poor and no tie on accomplished- on a no grille copy, as good as this anyway. But of no material help because blurred some. This Charlestown is clear and size easily established. The rest simple:

Did you see the verbiage spilled over "vermillion" color in a recent W.S.C.? Why pick on vermillion?

I have water and oil Windsor and Newton colors and Vermillion in W & N cake form that date back to my fathers painting (1865 to 70) and not only current paints and water colors are identical—but some are not as permanent, and still of proper hue.

Differentiation of shade means different mixture, and the current W & N cake of true vermillion-bought a year back in N.Y.- isstill identical with the old color. The commercial tones, - ovange, "English orange", lake and scarlet are all

definitely placeable, and Vermillion "as we used to know it" is placeable and positive. Whether there was a modicum-or to use Stefans' word-a "miniscule" - of mercurial product only W & N could tell- and likely they would n't.

But much more to the purpose-vermillion as it was and is is way over the guys head and his density simply makes conversation about what it "used to be" a bit of cheap New Deal rhetoric, or sum'p'n.

I wrote up for Hobbies some of the kicks on the Gold Star Mothers' stamp.

Do you know the wording of the color agreement of the U.P.U. of who signed the original agreement. The more these wild eyed New Dealers monkey the colors for 3 & 5 cent issues, but maybe without malicious intent, the more people wonder as to the factual color for this and that value according to the U.P.U. agreement—if it still exists. I'd like to know. Not to use but to check up the kicks and the kickers remarks. The current grouse on the yellow "Gold Star" is that the shape of the star is not Betsy Ross but "definitely Soviet".

Anyhow a matter that seems to go very deeply, and the P.O. alibi that the star was intended to simulate an embroidered star with a padded or raised center is pretty weak. It looks Soviet. It seems to be called Soviet. Which both are wide spread opinions—and to me pretty close to fact. Might be if we knew "who done it?" and why it could be explained to the mothers' satisfaction. Not likely for a couble of months—but maybe after Jan 1st someone will tell.

Anyhow submitted along with the rest for maybe some interest. Eyes better some-but I'll never be a good typist. Never.

Thanksagain and best wishes.

Yours as ever.

United States Stamp Co. 340 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.

Dealers in Rare Stamps

GArfield 1-7398



EARL HAMILTON, Proprietor

November 1, 1948

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

Dear Stan:

We are enclosing herein, two covers; one, a Selma, Alabama and the other with 3 - 1¢ #63. Kindly look over these covers and advise what you think of them.

Yours very truly,

UNITED STATES STAMP CO.

EH:ML

Mr. Earl Hamilton, 340 Bush St.,

San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Earl:

Herewith the two covers as per yours of the 1st.

The Selma, Ala. is a rank fake - the stamp is a fake and the postmarks of Selma and Greenville are both fraudulent. I think I know who made these as he turned out similar material.

Re - the One Cent 1861 cover. Both stamps to left were removed from the cover and perforations were trimmed from one side. These were right pane center line copies with perfs at right - none at left. Note how the faker painted the right on stamp to left and how he failed to replace the center stamp so that the parts of the "M" (Mich.) would match.

My fee for the opinion on these two covers is \$5.00.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Nov. 18, 1948.

Mr. Eugene Wulfekuhler, Jr., P.O.Box E, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Dear Gene:

This will acknowledge receipt of yours of the 16th with \$135.00 in payment for the following Richey items contained in mine of Aug. 14th last:

Item #3 - Price \$25.00
" 5 - " 60.00
" 6 - " 50.00
\$135.00

Many thanks.

Herewith I am returning the two Confed covers, and in my opinion, one is from a Federal P. of W., the other from a Confed. P. of W. For example, the one with the 3/161 and the Confed 210. First - this surely was first mailed at Atlanta, Ga. on "Dec. 10" - via Flag of Truce thru Old Point Comfort on Dec. 19th. Thus it passed out of the Confederacy - thru the Lines to Federal territory. The 3/2 stamp was canceled at Old Point. From Old Point it went to Knoxville, Tenn. The year must have been 1863 because Atlanta was captured early in September 1864 and it was, therefore, not in Confederate hands in December 1864.

Knoxville was occupied by the Federal Army in August 1863. From the above I think that we can safely conclude that this letter was from a Union soldier - a P. of W. in the south - his letter mailed at Atlanta on Dec. 10, 1863 - surely the stamp would be right for such a date. The address is evidently in a female handwriting so it is possible that it might have been addressed by a feminine hand for the P. of W. I am assuming that it is hardly probable that a southern woman would have been writing to a captain in the Union Army at Knoxville - still such might have been the case.

The other cover could have been a letter from someone connected with the prison to a North Carolina address in which event it would not have been censored. A P. of W. wight have been ill and a letter was written for him. The fact that it was mailed at Point Lookout, Md. surely indicates some connection with the prison.

I believe that both covers are genuine in every respect, but

#2. Mr. Eugene Wulfekuhler, Jr., Nov. 18, 1948.

I fail to agree with Mac that the Point Lookout is a "very rare usage." In fact, I think it would be more desirable if it had a censor handstamp.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

MacBride's Memo On Point Lookout Goor Flag of Truce - North to South A civilian flag-of-truce cover - not Prisoner of War - no "Examined" on prisoner markings - Very rare usage! U.S. 3¢ 1861 stamp canceled Pt. Lookout, Md. and postmarked Richmond, Va. DUE 10 for Confederate postage. (note"Missent" to Orange, N.J.!)

nsdell is by flag of Truce Conge do. By Wultekuhler 1/18-48 See S. B. 17. p. 32

Nov. 24, 1948.

Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, 665 Lakewood, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Hutch:

Yours of the 22nd received.

Regarding rates to the Argentine. In the seventies there were such rates as -

By U. S. Packet via Brazil - 18¢ (1 oz.)
By French Packet (via France) - 18¢ (1 oz.)
By British Mail via London (prior 7/1/1875) - 28¢
By British Mail Via London (after 7/1/1875) - 27¢.

(under U.P.U.)

The two covers that I sent you are numbers 136 and 137. At the moment I haven't a complete description of #137 as to date markings or credit, but I judge the use was subsequent to July 1, 1875 at which time the U.P.U. went into effect.

Regarding the #136. This use was Dec. 10, 1875. Under the U. P. U. our share was 5¢ - You will recall that our rate to all member countries of the U.P.U. was 5¢, but the Argentine was not a U.P.U. member at that time. On #136 you will note a credit of 1.10 to Britain. This was in French currency based on a valuation of 20¢ U.S. per French franc - thus the credit was 22¢ or 1 franc 10 centimes. I do not know what the blue penciled "10" indicated, possibly a marking between England and the Argentine.

I judge the #137 cover was a use in Oct. 1875 and it should show the same rate and credit.

Prior to July 1, 1875, the rate via England was 28¢ and the credit to England was 24¢ (1 shilling) - our share being 4¢ - 1.e. - 2¢ domestic - 2¢ sea.

Due to the change from 28¢ to 27¢ on July 1, 1875 it was not unusual for people to overpay the 27¢ rate at the previous figure of 28¢, hence covers are recorded in my records with 28¢ postage after July 1, 1875, with credits of "1.10"

I am not sure whether Harold is familiar with the above data or not but to be sure I am sending him a copy of this letter.

#2. Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, Nov. 24, 1948.

The rate by U. S. Brazilian Packet to Brazil was 10%, but by the same route to the Argentine it was 18%. On such mail we find credits of 8%.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

Taa England. MON Capt . Jem or ske Jones A gentine Vorbedo Defences That Kase 1 B. Hale 1 60. French Ayres South America

Tia bugland Oak Temorrhe Somes Azentine Visited Defended Care Vam! B. Hale & So. Thenon Ansel South America.

FINNEY · WOLCOTT · AND · ASSOCIATES — ARCHITECTS
10 WEST 25TH STREET · BALTIMORE 18. MARYLAND

EBEN D. FINNEY A.I-A
JOHN WINTHROP WOLCOTT A.I-A

November 21st, 1948.

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook,
33 North Ft. Thomas Ave.,
Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:-

I am enclosing a cover which I have just acquired which is franked with a strip of three 2¢ greens.

You will note the written direction on the cover about drop mail.

The only explanation that I can see which seems to be plausible about this 6¢ postage is that the sender didn't have a 5¢ stamp, and consequently over-paid the rate by 1¢. Dont you think that this is probably the answer? I have never heard of three times the drop rate, - unless the letter contained three copies of a printed circular, and was sent unsealed. Obviously this envelope was sealed.

I see that Mr. Dietz at one time signed this item also. That happened before I acquired it, and if he made any comment I do not know what it was. I suppose that he was asked to pass on the authenticity of the Columbia, S.C. post mark. These always do look kind of messy, and as though they might be a fake rubber stamp. I have several of them on other covers, but they are the real thing and not fakes.

I do not recall ever having seen a strip of three of these stamps used on a cover before.

I would appreciate your reaction to this cover, its rate, the drop mail note, and whether or not you have seen anything like it before.

I am awaiting with interest your comments on the prisoner's letter, the photostat of which I sent you. If you have never seen this one before I can send it to you now, as I have it in my possession.

2. D. Volo Vine

Best Regards,

EDF/s Enclosure.

Hever but in any mais mis Houtfoulle See Sorop Book 17-page 34-By E.D. Finney albertle CSA

Nov 21 1948-An Envelope, Buff, Seeled

Nov 21 1948-An Envelope, Buff, Seeled

Tills 12 Evidently 1862 - 14 overpay.

See Sorah Book #17 - page 34 - By E. D. Finney Nov 21 1948 - An Envelope, Butt, Scaled -"JUN 21" Evidently 1862 - 14 over Day. Propilotation No Relation To This Use FINNEY · WOLCOTT · AND · ASSOCIATES — ARCHITECTS
10 WEST 25TH STREET - BALTIMORE 18, MARYLAND BELMONT 1845

EBEN D. FINNEY A-1-A

JOHN WINTHROP WOLCOTT A-1-A

November 22nd, 1948.

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook, 33 North Ft. Thomas Ave., Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:-

I have your two letters, the one with the two war letters, the Lincoln and the 3ϕ US '57s, with the remarks thereon which are very apropos; and the other with the 5ϕ '47 cover and the various photostats of the prisoner's cover.

Thank you very much indeed for doing this chore for me, and I am enclosing a check for consultation fee.

In this same mail I am sending still another letter. I would have combined these two, but that one was all sealed and ready to go before I received the two from you.

I shall certainly wait for another corner copy of the 5¢ '47. I didn't like that one anyway, as I told you in the first letter, and if there is any doubt about it. that settles it.

I will see about the Lincoln cover. I got this merely to include with some other Lincoln stuff as part of the complete philatelic picture of the Civil War. I have other covers of approximately this type, and if I can let this one go I will send it on to you to present to your friend with your compliments. The thing I like about it is that it is so fresh and unspoiled, and of course with a good deal of interest both from the letter and from the pictorial cover. Don't count on it, because the way things stack up when mounted will have a good deal to do with it.

I am very glad that you seemed to like the prisoner of war cover. I am enclosing it in this letter, with its enclosed letter of course. I believe that the letter is entirely genuine, and that the whole thing constitutes a very fine and unique item of Confederate philately. I would like your very frank opinion on it though, and even if it is adverse I would still like to know exactly what you think about it.

Please do not hesitate to bill me for consultation fees whenever you want to, - otherwise I will probably be a constant source of bother. I probably will anyway.

Best Regards,

ED. Pole Tring.

EDF/s Enclosures.

Nov. 24, 1948.

Mr. E. D. Finney, 10 West 25th St., Baltimore 18, Md.

Dear Mr. Finney:

Your two registered by special delivery arrived late Wednesday afternoon. On account of the holiday tomorrow, I will not be able to return the covers by registered mail until Friday A.M. but I will get them in the mail early and trust that they will reach you on Saturday. I will send you a copy of this letter as soon as I can get it off to you.

First, regarding the Columbia, S.C. cover with the V.S. of 3 of the #202, 2% Green. I am sure that I have seen this cover before and commented on it but at the moment I cannot lay hands on my record of it. Some years ago I simply made a photo of certain items and let it go at that. If I was guessing, my guess would be that MacBride sent the cover to me. I have a hazy recollection that this was in his collection but I cannot imagine why he would part with such an unusual piece. I have no doubt but that the cover is perfectly genuine and that the use was June 21, 1862 at which time the rate was 5¢ from Columbia to Abbeville, S.C. I agree with you that this is no doubt nothing more than a le overpay. I have no idea what the "drop mail" notation meant but it seems most unlikely that it had any reference to this use, because a "Drop" rate was a piece of mail dropped in an office for delivery at the same office. This was mailed at Columbia and addressed to Abbeville, hence no relation to a "Drop." Perhaps the letter was from Mr. Lee to Mrs. Lee and he intended to mail it at Abbeville but carried it to Columbia and mailed it there. We can only speculate as to why that notation is on the envelope but as stated above I do not believe that it had any relation to this

Regarding the P of W cover. I have examined this very carefully and have studied the letter and the handwriting. I have no doubt whatever that the same person addressed the envelope, who wrote the letter. The handwriting of both is identical. I think that you will agree that the spelling is unusually good for a letter of this character. A faker would not have resisted the inclination to misspell a lot of words. In my opinion this cover is genuine, and the letter is actually the one that was enclosed. While \$250.00 appears to be quite a high price, I believe that there are several who would pay that price in order to obtain it for their collections. For example, Earl Antrim out in Idaho has some very fine "Thru the Lines" covers which I sold him some years ago. I know that he has a

#2. Mr. E. D. Finney, Nov. 24, 1948.

record of this cover, a copy of the letter and a brief history of the origin of the cover. I have an idea that he would pay \$250.00 for it.

Here is some further data concerning it which please treat as strictly confidential. This cover belonged to Dana Stafford of Brattleboro, Vermont for many years. I understand that he died last summer. Stafford had the whole "Graves" correspondence and I suppose he made the original find. The handwriting on the back is that of Carroll Chase. In some way Ezra Cole bought the cover, but whether he obtained it direct from the Stafford family or thru someone else I do not know. It should have come to you direct from Cole, but it may have been thru another dealer.

Thanks very much for the check for \$10.00 which is also an "overpay" which I will place to your credit. I want you to feel free to enlist my assistance whenever you think that I can be of some help and I certainly do not want you to feel obligated to pay me a "fee" on each occasion.

Re - the three prints enclosed in mine of the 19th - These are from my files but if there are any that you would like to retain please advise when you return them and I will see that you get duplicates.

Regarding the Illinois Lincoln cover. By no means do I want you to part with this cover unless you are perfectly willing. Charlie Putnam out in Peoria is a prince of a chap - the kind of a real fellow that I imagine one of your type would like very much. He is a student of Illinois postal history and while I am not real sure I think that the Lincoln cover would give him quite a thrill but he would not accept it from me as a gift so if you would consent to part with it, it could only be on a cash basis. Charlie is that way and he keeps me forever in his debt.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,



Submitted By E.D. Finney of Baltimore Nov 22 1948 - See Scrop Book # 17 - page 35 For Correspondence And My Copy of The Letter Enclosed in This Gver -Same is A Dark Buft Envelope - All Morkings In Black Except The Louisville p.m. and Grid The Date in Richmond p.M. 13 Not Legible - The Address Is MRS JULIA B. GRAVES VERNON Vermont - In pencil Letter 1s Dated July 24 1861 - Bull Run Was Fought July 21 1861 - on Back The Following Notation in The Hand Writing of Corroll Chase As Follows " I beleave this to be the fenest prisoner of war letter I ever saw





WEST FRING SOUTHERN Z

Jenn

COUNSELLOR AT LAW

233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

November 29, 1948

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

Some time ago, when I sold you a couple of Adams Express "between-the-lines" covers, I have a vague notion that you asked me if I had one with a bank corner card.

Anyway, I do have one with a brown corner card, per the enclosed photograph, which I would sell for \$100.00.

I believe that this is a very attractive cover, so feel that there is no harm in asking if you might be interested.

John A. Fox, the benevolent despot of Nassau Street, is opening an uptown branch on December 1st in Brentano's book store, 1 West 47th Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, on the ground floor of the building which houses the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. - So what?

Sincerely,

D. Malcolm

Malcolm

DM/E Encl. Mr. Donald Malcolm,

233 Broadway,

New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Don:

How do you figure that the Cleage cover is worth \$100.00? It was placed in the New York

P.O. and the date was surely Apr. 1861. It surely went by regular mail so it is not a "Thru the Lines by Express." I suppose the bank turned the letter over to Adams to carry thru but they mailed it in New York instead. Wherein can you disagree? I will hold the photo for further advice.

I was surprised to learn that John is opening a branch at 1 West 47. It should do well.

Best regards -

Cordially yours,

233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

December 7, 1948

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

In reply to your letter of December 2nd regarding the Cleage cover cancelled "New York", I do not want to disagree with your expert analysis of this item, especially when I must admit that I have made no attempt to do any research on the subject, but my impression of how this cover was carried is so entirely different from yours that I may as well tell you what I think about it.

I believe that in April 1861 (in fact, beginning January 1861) everything was in such a turmoil, with conditions changing rapidly from day to day, that both Northern and Southern correspondents never knew from one day to the next when mail service "between the lines" would be disrupted.

This being the case, the Manhattan Bank decided to hand their Southern mail over to Adams Express Co. which was located nearby (I think next door) since Adams let it be known that they were in touch with the situation and would guarantee to get the mail through.

Now, regarding the cover shown in the photograph, when Adams accepted 25¢ from the Manhattan Bank to carry this letter to Athens, Tenn., this big bad corporation would not dream of simply dumping the letter in the New York Post Office and then pocket the Bank's 25¢ without performing any service for said fee. Instead, the Adams messenger took the letter (along with other letters) around to the New York Post Office on Cedar Street, which was two blocks away, and had the Post Office clerk cancel the stamp with the "New York" cancelling device, and the Adams' messenger then immediately took the letter back from the Post Office clerk, and Adams carried the letter outside the mail to Athens, Tenn.

By so doing Adams demonstrated to the New York Postmaster that Adams was not carrying mail without allowing Uncle Sam to get his cut of 3¢ per letter, and at the same time Adams realized that

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.

the official New York Post Office dated cancelling device might have some effect in convincing the addressee of the promptness of Adams' service. In other words, if Mr. Cleage received a letter on April 16th, bearing the New York Post Office date of April 14th, he would know that he was getting pretty prompt service even in those parlous times.

Incidentally, you will note from your enclosed envelope that your letter to me of December 2nd was missent to Chicago, thereby proving that the Post Office Department still makes occasional mistakes, just as it did in the old days about which you frequently write.

Sincerely.

Dmalcolm

D. Malcolm

DM/E

Mr. Donald Malcolm, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Don:

Yours of the 7th received, but in my opinion, the theory which you gave regarding the Adams cover does not apply, for the simple reason that if mail was carried by express companies in United States stamped envelopes it was perfectly legal. On the other hand, it was not legal for any carriers to transport mail if they were not anclosed in Government envelopes.

I still think that your cover went by regular mail and that your theory does not apply.

At any rate, you raised quite a nice and interesting question and I am glad that you brought it up.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

December 9, 1948

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

You are doubtless familiar with the "Postal Markings" handbook on the 5 and 10-cent 1847 issue.

Well, on page 29 there is a rough tracing (N-48) of a numeral "5" in a scalloped circle, in blue, from Nashville, Tenn.

Now the point is that I have just seen, and may be able to buy, a 10-cent 1847 from Nashville, tied on with a similar "10" in a scalloped circle, in blue.

I am sure that I have seen this identical cover before, but I don't remember where, and I can't seem to find it in any of my old auction catalogues. I am wondering if you happen to have a photograph of any such 10-cent 1847 cover, and if you can send it to me just to look at and return promptly. I don't want you to make a search for it, but merely to let me see such a photo if you happen to have one at hand.

While on this subject, I might say that, although I fully appreciate the many wonderful articles which have appeared on the 1847 issue by numerous authorities including Dr. Chase and others, I nevertheless continue to marvel at the paucity of information which is available to the average collector on this issue. Mr. Brookmann states in his article that previous writings on the 1847 issue are scattered through so many little out-of-print publications that they are difficult to locate, and then he proceeds to publish a brochure which, while praiseworthy, illustrates and describes considerably less than 1% of the outstanding covers and cancellations which can be found on the 1847 issue. I am not registering a complaint, I am merely making an observation. I am certain that if the funds were available, and theme were somebody to do it, it would be entirely possible to publish a very large encyclopedia dealing solely with the 1847 issue.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.

As matters now stand, uninformed collectors such as myself are constantly running across amazing "new discoveries" in 1847 covers and cancellations, although such things are probably not "new" at all, but are merely not illustrated in any available publication. Only the other day John A. Fox, the benevolent despot of Nassau Street, showed me a fine square block of sixteen 10-cent 1847 stamps, to say nothing of blocks of half a dozen or more 5-cent 1847 stamps. A few days ago I bought from him a superb 5-cent 1847 tied beautifully on an envelope with a red oval "Steamer 5", which I had never seen or heard of before although I have a 10-cent 1847 with the red oval "Steamer 10" and have seen two others of this. Prof. Fox had nonchalantly picked this cover out of three crates of old correspondence which he bought, addressed to the Customs Collector at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y. I am sure that the lot contains remarkable Long Island Railroad cancellations, etc., but it is impossible to get him to bother to fish them out because he is too busy buying other enormous lots.

With all this enormous amount of material available, and constantly floating before my line of vision, is it any wonder that I can no longer get enthused over published articles on the 1847 issue which illustrate a few old war horses of covers?

With regard to the Cleage covers, I enclose a photograph of another one, which I would be willing to sell for \$110.00. In this case, it appears that Adams carried the cover by boat down to Charleston, S.C. and there dumped it in the United States mail because they knew that the mails were still functioning. Incidentally, this is one of only two covers which I ever saw from this correspondence bearing the year date "1861".

Well, regardless of varying opinions as to the value of these Cleage covers, I guess we can at least agree that they are 500 times rarer than 10-cent 1847 covers.

Sincerely, Malcolm

D. Malcolm

DM/E Encl.

233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

December 13, 1948

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

In reply to your letter of December 9th regarding the Cleage cover, it seems to me that the greatest fault with my explanation of the Adams letter cancelled "New York" is that it would be almost impossible to prove my theory.

Your explanation is the logical one, and it will have to be accepted in the absence of proof to the contrary. Furthermore, granting that Adams would not pull a stunt such as dumping the letter in the New Tork Post Office after accepting 25¢ to carry the letter to Tennessee, I must still admit that they might have done it accidentally in the general confusion of the times.

However, regardless of the true explanation, I think that the Adams "New York" cover is of considerable value when grouped with several other Cleage covers which also started from New York but reached Athens, Tennessee, by entirely different routes.

For example, in my letter of December 9th, I sent you a photo of a Cleage cover which originated in New York and was then dumped in the mail at Charleston, S.C. I suppose that when the Adams representative arrived by boat in Charleston, S.C. with that cover, he didn't know whether the war had started, or just how the cover could be gotten to Tennessee. The postmaster at Charleston probably told him "Oh, sure, the mails are still functioning", so he dumped all the mail in the Charleston Post Office.

I now enclose a photo of still another Cleage cover which originated in New York and first entered the mail at Augusta, Geo. for transmission to Athens, Tennessee. This cover I will sell for \$100.00. Like the others, I believe it to be in substantially perfect condition. Some covers went one way, some in another way. The date does not determine how they went. They were simply transmitted in whatever way Adams was

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.

able to carry them, or considered the best way to carry them, according to day-to-day conditions.

Therein lies the value of these three covers when considered together. And how can we say that the "New York" cover is the least interesting of the lot?

Sincerely,

Dmalcolm

D. Malcolm

DM/E Encl. Mr. Donald Malcolm, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Don:

Yours of the 13th received.

My friend to whom I sold several of the Manhattan
Bank covers several years ago has grown a bit cold and I haven't
sold him anything for over a year. At the present time, I really
do not know of anyone who would be interested in buying the
Augusta, Ga. posted cover of "14" - photo of which I return
herewith.

If you have a copy of my One Cent Book, Vol. 1, look up the wording of the Act of August 1852 regarding the authorization of stamped envelopes, and the carrying of mail in stamped envelopes "cutside of the mail." No doubt you have seen plenty of Western Franks that were nover taken to any U.S. P.O. to be postmarked.

Have you a copy of my booklet "Postal Legislation" of the Confederacy? If so, turn to page 24 - under the heading - "Mail by Express" - If you haven't a copy, let me know and I'll send you one as a Xmas present.

Conditions were different in the C.S.A. in 1861 and 1862 because they didn't have any stamped envelopes. For that reason, express companies were required by law to take any mall that they carried to a post office and pay the postage. You will find illustrations of such covers in my article.

For the above reasons, I do not think there is much of a mystery regarding your Adams cover with the New York postmark. I do not think that the New York P.O. had any legal right to postmark a letter and then hand it back to an express company. Would a United States Post Office do that today? I wonder.

I suppose your letter may have been mailed thru error. Perhaps the bank gave it to Adams to transmit and thru error they put it in the P.O. or perhaps some Adams employee did it on purpose as he might have thought it was just as safe for the U.S. to carry it thru.

Regarding the Charleston cover. All adams was supposed to do was to get the mail that they carried thru - that is, inside Southern Territory - It didn't make any difference where they mailed it, but most of it was mailed from Augusta, Ga. What was

#2. Mr. Donald Malcolm, December 15, 1948.

the difference where it was mailed as long as it was mailed in Dixie?

I still don't think much of your New York mailed cover. I do not believe that it was carried by Adams, hence its only value in my opinion is that it contains an example of the marking that was used on mail that was carried "Thru the Lines" by Adams Express.

Again re - the enclosed photo. This would be a better item if it had the Manhattan Bank imprint.

With my best regards -

Cordially yours,

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

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

December twenty-second 19 48

Dear Stan:

Read yours of December 15th and as always was glad to hear from you. No, I never saw that earliest Prisoner of War cover nor do I know that MacBride tried to steal it although there is nothing new in that. Never mind sending me the photograph -- I remember the photostat which I returned.

I will take your advice and repeat that notice in STAMPS from time to time. If my Richmond "C" example is 1864 then the difference in the early bright blue color certainly is not characteristic of 1864 for the Frameline. However, I agree we will have to wait for more evidence.

I return herewith the photo print and my opinion is as follows:

- (1) This cover came from the late find which John Fox dug up and was used April 15, 1861 from N.Y. to Athens, Tenn. via express. It was not in my opinion an Across-the-Lines cover because at that time correspondence was free and open.
- (2) The Adams. N.Y. big oval cancel I have seen several times over but it always has been on the back of the cover. In a discussion I had with Ned Knapp years ago on this handstamp Icame to believe that it was used at the Adams N.Y. office and that it indicated the letter was carried by express all the way to destination.
- (3) Since I have this handstamp on the back in conjunction with an Adams Charleston and Adams Augusta on the face, I would gather that when covers were carried in express all the way they sometimes received the receiving stamp of the Southern office -- at least on Across-the-Lines covers which this is not.
- (4) Since no other Adams N.Y. handstamp is known, I take it that like others Adams' handstamps it indicated origination at the N.Y. office.
- (5) I have always felt that the Adams' N.Y. office could indicate cheap carriage by express all the way -- at least to a Southern port.
- (6) As per regulations, it was necessary for express carriage mail to pay the U.S. postage and I believe the Adams office had the stamp cancelled at the N.Y. office just as we have now proven that the same thing was done at the Southern end later on at the Nashville office, and of course at the Louisville office on mail from South to North.

We are just digging out from our annual blizzard. Our best to you and Mildred for a wonderful Christmas.

Sincerely, Carry

- P.S. Tom Pratt so far as I know is no longer active in stamps. He sold his whole collection to John Klemann about 1935 or 36 and John Hall and Emerson and I had the pick with me of course in third place. Nevertheless, I got some very beautiful things. The balance was sold through Souren including platings, etc. I don't know where Pratt is today.
- PPS. Certainly enjoyed your '47 article in Stamps. Do you suppose, Stan, by any chance, that figure #6 with a Paid in manuscript could mean that the stamp was not recognized and that the 3¢ postage was paid instead. The same remark might go for Figure #3. Isn't it unusual for a postmaster to mark Paid on a letter of this kind?—I mean in manuscript and not with a handstamp. If this was so the stamps were hit by mistake and demand for the postage in cash was made perhaps at the window.

Dec. 27, 1948.

Mr. Larry L. Shenfield, 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Larry:

Referring to yours of the 22nd and the Adams Express cover from New York to Athens, Tenn., you will recall that the date of this cover was April 15th, and while no year was shown, there was no question but what the use was 1861. I believe that the bank turned this cover over to Adams for their messenger to carry privately to the South, but that instead, the letter was mailed from New York and did not go by Express. This slipup may have been an error on the part of some clerk or possibly some clerk got the idea that the U. S. Mail could convey the letter just as well and as safe as the Adams Company. I believe the key to this solution lies in the fact that it was not necessary according to the law for an express company in the United States to take a letter that they intended to carry privately, to a post office and have it postmarked. I refer you to my One Cent Book, Vol. 1, the chapter on Postal Laws and the Act of August 1852, which required that mail carried outside of the mail"by private carriers had to be enclosed in United States stamped envelopes. The Confederacy never did have any stamped envelopes, consequently express companies were required by law to take any letters that they intended to carry, to a post office, pay the postage, and have same postmarked. After that it was perfectly legal for them to convey such mail and, of course, you are quite familiar with such covers.

For the above reasons I think that you will agree with me that there was no occasion for the Adams Company to take that letter from the Manhattan Bank to the New York Post Office, and have it postmarked, if they intended to carry it South. I will greatly appreciate your comments on the above.

Thanks for the information on Tom Pratt. I was rather a bit inactive between 1926 and 1934 and I believe it was during those years that he was very active in Confederates.

Regarding your query about the 5% 1847 cover which I illustrated as Fig. #6 in my article in "Stamps" of Dec. 11th. No Larry, I do not believe that the "PAID" in Ms. indicated in any way that the 5% '47 was not recognized and that 3% in cash had been paid. We frequently see covers of this nature and I think that one of the most plausible explanations is as follows: The writer of the letter was known to the post office clerks and he probably had a charge account.

When the letter got to the post office the clerks put a stamp on the letter. I do not mean to infer that this is what happened in this case because of course the clerks wouldn't put an old stamp on such a letter, but what probably did happen was, that the writer was in the habit of marking his letters as paid with the intention that the postage be charged, but that he himself happened to have one of the old stamps and in order to get rid of it decided to use it.

Regarding the Needham Danville covers. I examined all of these under my large lamp but I was unable to find any evidence that any stamps had been removed. What did you think of the cover addressed to New Orleans? I am wondering if a lot of these Danville covers that have always been considered as genuine are fakes.

With best wishes for the New Year to you and yours in which Mildred joins me, I am

Cordially yours,

FRANK W. SCHEER

COLLECTOR OF

Old United States Covers

608 - 57TH STREET WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Feb. 4, 19×9.

Dear Mr. ashbrook

Please accept my thanks for the prompt return of the adams Express cover. In my openin, adams had a contract with the Dark of Manhattan (and other business houses, to deliver their mail to the south during the immined of was between the States and while hostiletin lasted. bu the meanting as of March 1861, adams Received assurances from their agents in the Sauth That M.S. mail was being delivered fairly principly, and therefore Sow no necessity for their agents to susmally Carry then mail to rarious post-officer in The South. The following is what I helieve

Really hoppened prior to June 1861.

FRANK W. SCHEER

COLLECTOR OF

Old United States Covers

608 - 57TH STREET WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

The laams Express Co. picked up The mail destruct for the Doubt trought said mail to their office, when they received the adams haredstamp, and then were dropped in the N. e. Post-office for delivery. The above is the sely logical polition. I have so far arrived at.

Ancerely yami, Frank W. Dehen

IRWIN HEIMAN

Stamps for Collectors

2 WEST 46TH STREET

NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

December 1, 1948

Stanley B. Ashbrook 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave. Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan;

Thanks for yours of November 30th in reference to the Yreka, Calif. covers with the Bison marking. The only facts that I can give you regarding this material are that I handled it about two years ago. They originally came to me in a package of early covers that had been buried in a coal bin, and, of course, I immediately spotted the Bison markings. No one whom I talked to knew anything at all about them. I sold several at auction and they fetched fairly good prices, considering the fact that there was such a lack of knowledge regarding the marking.

About a year ago, one of our local collectors, who had been unsuccessful in securing these markings at auction, triumphantly brought me in a cover, stampless, with the Bison marking. I don't recall the exact facts now except that the item was from Yreka, and the enclosure tied the marking up somehow with an express company. I did write these facts down, at the time, but when I moved my office last summer, the darn paper disappeared together with some other material, which was probably thrown out through error. Unfortunately, I can't remember the collector's name. Should I, however, run across him again, and I probably will, I will make a definite effort to borrow his cover and forward it on to you.

Meanwhile, I am enclosing herewith four covers from this find for your inspection. Incidentally, Howard Lehman purchased one from me, sent it down to the Foundation and secured some sort of an analysis that the cancellation and postmarkings were the same ink.

Please note the covers enclosed. On one the Bison is used as a cancellerifor the stamp. On another, the one with the double postmark showing just a portion of the Bison, it appears to me as if the Bison were attached on to the handstamp because of the angle of both the postmark and the Bison.

At any rate, I thought you would be interested in examining these.

With best wishes to yourself and the Mrs., I am

Mr. Irwin Heiman, 2 West 46th St., New York, N.Y.

Dear Irwin:

Thanks very much for yours of the 26th.

The photostats that you were kind enough to send me is the first real evidence that I have been able to turn up that convinces me that my original theory is correct. My original opinion was that someone got hold of a lot of the covers in that particular correspondence in recent years and stamped that "Bison" marking on many of them. I think it was just pure monkey-business more than any intention to add value to the covers. As I understand it all of the covers with this "Bison" came from the same source. Is this correct? You will recall that the Yreka covers that you handled were all of a period in the late '50s. This Dunsmoore cover shows a use in June 1850. You will probably agree with me that no such a marking was in use for almost ten years.

Again many thanks for your thoughtfulness.

With kindest regards -

Sincerely yours,

Sept. 4, 1949.

Mr. Ezra D. Cole, Nyack, N.Y.

Dear Ez:

I have just turned up a photostat of an envelope and the enclosed letter, an item belonging to Harry Bunsmoor. The envelope was from San Francisco and was carried outside of the mails by Gregory's Express. The letter itself is dated San Francisco June 30, 1850, and is signed by Joseph W. Gregory. The significant part about this is that on the face of the envelope is a strike of the "Bison". I think this is pretty good evidence that this "Bison" marking was not applied in the '50s but was some monkey-business that was done to some of the covers in that special lot of correspondence that Irwin Heiman dispersed. The chances are some children got hold of the old letters and stamped them.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

EZRA D. COLE

Rare Postage Stamps
NYACK · NEW YORK

Commissions · Appraisals

TELEPHONE NYACK 7-0964 November 30, 1950

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook 33 North Fort Thomas Avenue Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:

I have yours of November 25th about the Price Yreka bison. These things are as good gold, but what the devil happened, I don't know. I suppose in this lot there were five or six thousand covers, all sorts of junk, some good locals, covers mailed from towns in the East and quite a lot of Western covers. I suppose maybe fifty or seventy-five letters, all mailed from Yreka, brom about 1855 or '56 through 1869. There were stampless covers, stamped envelopes and covers with stamps on them from Yreka. About twenty-five of these covers had the bison, different dates and scattered through the lot without any rime or reason, so faint you could hardly read them, three or four very nice things and several like the three I sent you, which I acquired, all told maybe ten.

No faker would apply these things as poorly as some of these were, for he could make them a whole lot without half trying. They were struck usually on the upper part of the envelope. A kid would not do this. He would strike them all over the envelope even on the back. Sometimes they struck over the stamp itself.

As far as I know, I have only seen them on the Price covers. It is my opinion that that ink is exactly the same as the Yreka canceller. It certainly is an old ink. The man who bought one of the poorer envelopes, but a nice strike, had this analyzed very carefully under all kinds of lights and by a chemist and it is the same ink. In my judgement, that Buffalo meant something to somebody. It was applied at the time, but who did it, what it meant I don't know, and everything about the whole store that I have been able to find stands up under the most careful investigation, and above all else, my philatelic sense leads me to believe that they are all right.

Sincerely

Ezra D. Cole per Hk.

EDC:hk

LAW OFFICES

HARRY A. DUNSMOOR

835 - 841 ONONDAGA BANK BLDG. SYRACUSE 2, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 2-1173

Sept 7, 1949

Mr. Stanley B. ashbrevk.

33 m. 44. Glumas auc.

Fot. Ghumas, Ky.

Dear Stouley: Il am enclosing my Bison cover. How will note that it is a letter of Joseph w. Gregory. This came to me in a lot of Mont fifty covers addressed to J. G. Bennet or to the Easter of the Mew York Herald. The let contained a number of fine stamples items. The rest of them are certainly authentic beryond any question. Il have not formed an ofunor on the Bison as yet. Il know Harry Knowerser is working hard to make it a false but il have had other occasions where Konwiser and Cole have Vied

HARRY A. DUNSMOOR

835 - 841 ONONDAGA BANK BLDG. SYRACUSE 2, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 2-1173

to discredit a marking and have proved them wrong. Both of them are reluctourt to believe the authenticity of anything that is new to them. Fufteur years ago they tried to but over a coural boat marking at an albany is. y. storule meeting. You will see a couple of atricles lægtly numbers of Postale maskings on the subject? time till il am convenced, one way Il aur only breaking wh my stamp covers and air more interested than ever in etampless.

Sincerely

Sept. 9, 1949.

Mr. Harry A. Dunsmoor, 835 - 841 Onondaga Bank Bldg., Syracuse 2, N.Y.

Dear Harry:

Herewith with many thanks, the Gregory stampless with the "Bison."

I note that as yet you have not formed any definite opinion regarding the marking. I doubt if Ezra Cole is desirous of discrediting it as he has a cover that cost him phenty and the high cost was doubtless due to the marking.

Do you know whether your Gregory cover came out of the same find of covers that Irwin Heiman sold? I believe that the great majority of his covers were from Yreka, Calif. in the late fifties - 1857, 1858 and 1859.

Comparing the handwriting of your cover, it looks very similar to the handwriting on the Yreka covers that Heiman sold. As you will doubtless recall, they were addressed to a Mrs. Melissa Price - East Chester, Wesschester Co. N.Y.

If this Bison marking is genuine - that it was applied to mail in the fifties - then your cover indicates it was a marking used by Gregory.

Again thanks.

Cordially yours,

IRWIN HEIMAN

INC.

2 WEST 46TH ST., NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

lug. 26 1949 Dear Stan: -Herewith some more on the Beson. Cover owned by Harry Dunemoor of Syracuse. This makes 3 towns - Yreka, Sacremento + Frisco. On this cover the gregory marking in red and Beson the usual black.

Regards.

GRECORY'S

HEW YORK & GALIFORNIA

EXPRESS.

Jan Francises June 30, 1850

I Bernet Esqu Enclosed is a small parcel of the gellow Monkey flower Seed, (Minules Sutea) Collected about 4 Miles North West of this City & about I miles from the Presidio the deminutements of the Seid will be apparent I the plants from which they were Called, were the largest of the family deser saw, some of them being dix foot high. growing on the margin of a fresh water lake, in the floral establishments in the states they rouly reach over two foot, Should they be worth your acceptance, for you own barden & mentionse, or for distribution among your friends, please notify by anote My agents. Misson Thompson & Attch Cock, 149 Peal, con Wall street, and I shale dend an assortment more worthy of your notice, our Express business bringing us in contact with lung nook & Corner, of this great, and growing Country, yours, very Respectfully, Joseph At Gregory.

1976 U. B and Cattle. CMPSON & HIT Case of Mess" Thompson & His

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

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

December twenty-first 1 9 4 8

Dear Stan:

I enclose herewith 3 covers which are somewhat remarkable in many ways. They are temporarily in the hands of MacBride but not for purchase — merely for recording and I am sending them to you for photographs for which we should be happy to pay.

- (1) Cover addressed to Petersburg, Va. from Louisville and very early through the lines. This is an Adams cover with the usual Knoxville Adams cancel but it shows a hiterto unknown type of double circle reading from the Express Co. Louisville. Possibly this handstamp was used before the one with the stars in it that we usually see. At any rate I have never seen it have you and a tracing of it should be completed for recording. I would appreciate your comments on this cover but it seems quite clear to me. It obviously cleared through the Knoxville office for delivery.
- (2) Addressed to Louisville, Ky. South to North another early date June 11 and bearing the hitherto unknown Vicksburgh, Miss. Adams handstamp. This letter was obviously sent from Vicksburgh and it bears the provisional handstamp of the Vicksburgh office again an example of the postage being paid. Then it was put into the Adams carriage and sent express to Louisville where it was delivered.
- (3) Southern Express Company "Express company business" showing Lynchburgh, Va. in red. This has been seen before but I thought you may want to make a record of the rate which I have never seen.

Both (1) and (2) are early Across the lines covers long before Postmaster Blair got his gander up and got after the express companies. I know you will be interested in seeing these and you will remember that a few years ago I discovered an Adams Express Co. oval handstamp from Charlotte, N.C. which was a new one. It is my personal opinion that some of these offices like Charlotte, Vicksburgh, et. may have been open and in business as early as June '61 but that when Southern Expréss took over Adams, they closed some offices and consolidated the business with others. Hence the scarcity of these things in later use.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

TELEPHONE: BRyant 9-0445

Dec. 22, 1948.

Mr. M. C. Blake, 11 Mason St., Brookline 46, Mass.

Dear Mr. Blake:

Your interesting letter of the 17th received.

I noticed the "Prince of Wales cover" illustrated in the Hertz article in the current A.P. and I read the article, but I am frank to admit that I failed to note anything wrong with the payment. After you called my attention to it I quite agree with you that in all probability the stamps were not used on the cover. I agree that the use must have been February 1861 or even later. Perhaps semeone removed a 3¢ 1857, or if later than 1861, a 3¢ 1861 and substituted three One Cent imperforates. Such substitution would be very easy. I know Dr. Hertz so I am writing him and asking the favor of a loan of his cover. I will be pleased to advise you later of the result.

Regarding your cover from Boston, July 18, 1848 with the "Paid 29." This went by "American Packet" - no doubt the "Washington" sailing from New York, not Boston. Therefore, the rate was 5¢, Boston to New York plus 24¢. I have seen very few east-bound covers by "American Packet" prior to 1850.

Suppose this letter had originated in New York on the same date and had sailed on the Washington, it is your opinion that the rate would have been 24¢ or 29¢?

The Act of Mar. 3, 1845, Sec. 3, provided the following rates of postage on mail "transported in the United States Mail," meaning, of course, in "American Packets," (quote):

"Upon all letters and packets not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, between any of the ports of the United States and the ports of England or France, or any other foreign port, not less than three thousand miles distant, twenty four cents, with the inland postage of the United States added, when sent through the United States mail to or from the post office at a port of the United States."

Evidently the rate from New York was 24%. I have a record that I recall of a cover from New York to Bremen routed "Per Washington" with "24."

Regarding your query re - the "Retaliatory Rate" cover. Yes, the cover was rated at Boston with the large "29" which

#2. Mr. M. C. Blake, Dec. 22, 1948.

appears on many covers of the period into Boston by Cunard ships. The "29" rating was 29% due at New York. Covers of the "Retaliatory Period" show payment in Britain of a shilling, with 29% due (under 300 miles) at U. S. destination, or 34% due, if over 300 miles. Covers carried back and forth from Europe in the late forties by "American Packets" and rated, "24" - "29" - "34" etc. should not be confused with "Retaliatory Rate" covers, simply because the American rates were the same.

With Xmas Greetings -

Cordially yours,

P.S.--While I do not wish to bring up a distasteful subject, I am wondering if you have seen a copy of Perry's Pat Paragraphs #52?

11 MASON STREET BROOKLINE 46, MASSACHUSETTS

Dec. 28, 1948

m. Stanley B. ashbrook Fort themas, Ky.

Dear Mr. ashbrook:

intensted to hear further regarding the Hertz corr.

No doubt you are right about the Boston \$41029 of July 18, 1848 via Ky. per the Washington to Southampton London-Bouloque Marsvilles, I have no list of sailing dates of the "Washington" Probably The act oflear. 3, 1845 weens 24x from N.Y. origin To Righish frontier. Pertaliatory corres prepaid 1/na Lumpool into Boston for a Boston addressee are handstamped 24 in red without any SHIP or lows warkal Boston I have one over to a Boston addresse which shows only the red Boston 29 with red mallese of bondon in- 00- 1848 1/- Thepied This is dated at Malaga Oct. 3, 1848, shows no Lienpool nor NY marking, but perhaps went into N.Y. to account for the 29 rate, as I also have a few corers which are addressed to Hew York, but show we W.S. markings except a blue wik rate, presumably of the N.Y. port office, suru through these corris west have retered by another U.S. part, probably Boston, for mample 3 Ju 3 Just us surportown June 1845, also similar PAID red with only blue wite 7 to My.

24 chip + 54 single (Aston?) to Ky. Posth or finated in PARIS and lease

The PD. red [PD] from Feb. - June 1849 the circle SHIP was used ould lever fire with a new 24 red and British blacking his 19 on unspend tracket letters or treaty rate letters via historical and Boston to Boston or to other W. destinations. Our tarking record

Por a BOSTON 15 Oct. 10, 1849 and for the similar hand temp (inthout PAID) in black 15 Jan. 26, 1850.

New York evidently likewise used the SHIP designation for treaty rate corrisin france 1849, as the corriguedosed for its interest shows (PAID AT THE STATE NOWYORK INCERPOOL) SENS PAID Z4 was well as ADVERTISED 4 cts (red) and feed plucil Paid At Interest St. "Rec July 11th"

of July 18, 1848, Theor seen no corers East or wist bound at Boston at the act of Man. 3, 1845 natz by U.S. oceans mail steamer. How would this letter have born rated, during the retability period in which it writ; if it had born sent directly from Boston origin by a lunard ship out of Boston - 24 like such incorning letters to Boston?

problet reprose futter consideration of The subject would serve any my useful purpose.

Tueinly Goirs, Make

Mr. Maurice C. Blake, 11 Mason St., Brookline 46, Mass.

Dear Mr. Blake:

Yours of the 28th with the cover of June 1849 received.

Again referring to your cover from Boston, on July 18, 1848, and your query as to how this would have been rated had it been sent by a Cunard ship from Boston. The Retaliatory Rate applied to mail brought into the U. S. by British ships, naturally such mail required prepayment in Britain, and the R. Rate as applied here meant double postage. Outbound mail by American Pkt - (the "Washington" and "Hermann" of the "Braman Line") required prepayment in the U.S. The Washington went into servide in May 1847, the Hermann in March 1848. Mail via British Pkt required only "shore to ship" or rather the domestic rate to port of sailing.

I note that you have a cover via Liverpool to Boston with one shilling paid and a Boston due marking of 24. Also a cover of Oct. 1848 with Boston 29 - Both are R.R. covers, the former by Cunard into Boston, the latter by Cunard into New York. Prior to December 1847 the Cunard ships did not run to New York.

I am herewith returning the cover that you were kind enough to enclose. I have seen other covers of April and May 1849 with the two line "Paid - Ship."

With regards -

Cordially yours,

here & s. 13. a was prepayment that autrong muil las come as well as well as means

Mr. M. C. Blake, Brookline, Mass.

Dear Mr. Blake:

Since writing the other letter enclosed herewith, I located two covers that I thought you would like to examine.

One is "Jan 8 1849" from Philadelphia and shows a payment of 5¢ - shore to ship - via Cunard Line with a shilling due in London -

The other shows Dec. 19, 1848 with 29¢ Paid at Philadelphis, and a shilling due at London. Although this was originally rated by a Cunard ship it was evidently prepaid and sent by an American Packet. The U. S.-British Postal Treaty went into effect on Feb. 15, 1849 in this country. I suppose that there is no question but what the "Retaliatory Act" was in effect until that date.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

January 5, 1949.

Mr. Stauley B. ashbrook. Fort Thomas, Kentucky Near Mr. ashbrook:

Heavy travels for your card regarding thee Histy corn. I thought the left stamp had a Boston PAID enuced, but could not till from the photo whether it was actually tied by the Boston concentric or made to appear so. I wonder whether this portmark is in red, or black which sometimes is found in 1861. Possibly only a 3° 1857 was on the corn to the right, a leftorn 1° 1851 truip used for the currier whether charge. The Boston PAID cauced does not appear on the corn in the small gap buttooks upper right of left stamp and upper left of widdle are.

the two covers from Philadelphia, both addressed for British stemmers in this pool, with prepared 29 in New. 1848 and 5 in Jun. 1849, check with bush evidence as covers of these worths suggest, viz. That the Retaliator rate was not applied early in 1849 not the Packet rate with his. 54 debit, but the prepared U.S. wiland to post office of post of departure. I ree no reason why the prepared 29 corn from Philadelphia DEC 19. 1848 should not have gone 12 fleamer Canada from Now York for his spool, masnuch as the act opposed func 27, 1848, sec. 1, stated:

"all letters... carried to or from any port of the U.S. etc.

Maurice C

Mr. M. C. Blake, 11 Mason St., Brookline, Mass.

Dear Mr. Blake:

You are quite right on the Retaliatory rate and I was wrong. The Act of June 27, 1848 authorized the P.M.G. to charge the Retaliatory rate, and to revoke same at any time.

He must have reverted to the old Ship rate as soon as he was advised that the British had signed the Treaty on Dec. 15, 1848. The treaty was signed at Washington on Feb. 15th, 1849 and evidently went into effect on that date.

It required about 15 to 16 days for a steamship to cross the Atlantic in December 1848 so I judge that the Retaliatory rate was in effect until about Jan. 1st, 1849, and that the old "Ship Rate" was in effect for about the first six weeks of 1849.

I thoroughly agree with you regarding the two covers that I sent you. The one from Philadelphia by a Cunard ship from New York is postmarked Philadelphia Dec. 19, 1848. It shows payment of 29¢, and a shilling due in London where it was received on Jan. 4 - (sailing time 15 days?). I believe that this is the latest date that I have of an eas-bound Retaliatory rate.

The other cover shows the 5¢ prepaid shore-to-ship rate of 5¢ paid at Philadelphia on Jan. 8th. I believe that this is the earliest record that I have of the "1849 six weeks rate." On west-bound mail, I have a record of two covers from G.B. - Dec. 28 - and Dec. 29 - 1848, both addressed to New York - into Boston (date?) and rated "7." Also one from G.B. dated Jan. 5, 1849 - addressed to New York and into New York and rated "6."

Note the photo enclosed. This shows a cover with date of Feb. 9, 1849 - Steamer the 10th and rated at New York as a "Ship 6" letter, this indicates that the Treaty did not go into effect on Feb. 15, 1849. I also have a record of a cover addressed to Boston British sailing of Feb. 10, 1849, reached Boston on Feb. 24, 1849 (14 days) - and rated Ship "6."

I also enclose photos - front and back of a cover from G.B. that may have been sent by the next Guneré sailing. It was rated according to the Treaty. Note the back - "Returned for Postage" - The letter is dated Feb. 8, 1849 - but because it had not been prepaid it was held up - then it was marked "By Contract Packet" - and was sent unpaid with the Treaty 24¢ due at New York and a British debit of 3¢. This is the earliest record that I have of a west-bound Treaty cover.

#2. Mr. M. C. Blake, Jan. 10, 1949.

Your comments on above will be appreciated.

Incidentally, I have no record of the date when the P.M.G. put the R.Rate into effect.

Further re - the Hertz cover - The Boston P.M. was in red and the "Boston Paid in grid" on the stamp to left is in black. I believe that originally there were three stamps on the cover so the question arises - why were the two to the right removed - they may have been damaged copies or possibly 10 1857 Type V. I examined the "tie" of the red postmark under my lamp and microscope and it did look gonuine. I doubt if this was a 30 plus 10.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

11 MASON STREET BROOKLINE 46, MASSACHUSETTS

January 12, 1949

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Thank you for sending the interesting Study of Weights by Mr. Jaeger with three covers, which I enclose together with the manuscript and the author's letter to you.

It seems to me that Mr. Jaeger has discussed and illustrated the discrepancies in rating, due to the use of the different standards of weight in France and America, in a remarkably clear and convincing manner. Possibly a concrete example would make the first paragraph at the top of page 2 seem less hypothetical.

I am glad to have further data about the Hertz cover as well as the photos of the two covers from England to New York in February 1849. I am not sure whether you wish these returned, but in the meantime, I do not quite agree with your analysis of the "By Contract Packet" cover. If this letter was sent unpaid by the next Cunard sailing, the British debit should have been 19(cents) not 3.

What is the color of the script 1/- mark at lower left?

Munice Hake

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-0680

Frederic R. Harris

Consulting Engineer 27 William Street New York 5, N.Y.

Cable Address: Harkob

January 3, 1949.

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

In the Tows collection of Hawaii, among other things I bought Item #320 which I am herewith enclosing. It is described as being franked with a Hawaiian 5¢ #9, the thin bluish paper. You will recall that last year, April 13th, I sent you a cover from Tahiti which you returned with your letter of April 16, 1948. This cover is of the same size, written by the same person, addressed to the same place. It is marked (16) Decimes instead of (8), as was the earlier letter. It bears no San Francisco marking. It is a few months earlier than the stampless cover from Tahiti. You undoubtedly have a copy of the letter you wrote me about the Tahiti cover and a photograph of it.

Of course, the stamp cannot be Scott's No. 9, which only became available in 1861. It cannot be Scott's No. 8, which only became available about July 1, 1857. Therefore, if a 5ϕ stamp belongs on this cover, it would have to be Scott's No. 5 which was available in May 1853. It apparently is not Scott's No. 5, which is on thick cardboard-like paper, entirely opaque. This stamp is on transparent paper and looks to me very much like the official reprint of 1868. The question therefore is: Does this stamp belong on this cover or is it a stampless cover to which someone has added a 5ϕ Hawaiian of a later date and cancelled with something that looks like a Hawaiian target cancellation?

You will note that the red "Honolulu Postpage Paid" strikes the upper corner of the stamp but, of course, that red mark could have been added. There is no red under the stamp but frequently this Honolulu postmark which is lightly struck has a bordering circle that is not continuous.

As it comes from Tows' collection and since my friend, Mr. Tows, considers himself a great expert on Hawaii, I hesitate to pass judgment on his opinion and say, on my sole responsibility, that this is a stampless cover to which a later issue of 5ϕ has been added. I would therefore like to get your opinion of it.

With the Season's Greetings.

Sincerely yours.

F. R. Harris.

Admiral F. R. Harris, 27 William St., New York 5, N.Y.

My dear Admiral:

I am in receipt of yours of the 3rd enclosing the cover with the Hawaii 5¢ blue to France.

At the time of the Tows sale I noted the cover illustrated as Lot 320, the French marking showing "55" and the 5¢ Hawaii listed as #9 - 1861 Issue. I also noted that the cover was similar to your Tahiti cover. I felt sure at the time that you would not overlook the cover.

The Tahiti cover shows a French marking of May 1855, and this Tows cover, Feb. 1855. My guess is that the latter originated at Hawaii in December 1854, and the writer later went to Tahiti and wrote from there on Jan. 27, 1855. In other words, both covers are in the same handwriting but one originated at some office in Hawaii, the other at Tahiti.

My knowledge of Hawaiian stamps is very limited but if you state that this 5d stamp is not the No. 5, then, of course, it could not have originated on the cover.

I have examined the Honolulu postmark and the "tie" on the stamp very carefully under my binocular microscope and under my lamp and while the red "tie" on the stamp is quite small, it does look awfully good to me. If anyone painted that red line, then they certainly did a very clever job. Under my microscope that small red line surely looks like it was "stamped" - not painted. I am not familiar with the concentric circle marking on the stamp, and I am wondering if you have any record of it?

If you had not questioned this cover, I believe that I would have formed the conclusion that the cover was genuine and that the stamp was No. 5 and did originate on this cover.

The ink of the gray-black "PAID" looks very much like the ink of the cancel on the stamp. If this "PAID" is genuine, (and I assume that it is), I do not believe that it was applied at San Francisco, or at New York, hence must have (?) been applied in the Islands - probably not Honolulu(?).

The letter went via San Francisco, Panama and New York, thence by a Collins Line ship (Am. Pkt.), to England. In France, the Tahiti cover was rated as not over 2 ounce, (8 decimes), whereas

this Tows cover was no doubt over & ounce but not over & ounce. (Thus 16 decimes was due).

Do you think that there is any possibility that the stamp could be No. 5? Did Mr. Tows classify it as No. 5?

Again regarding the black PAID. A similar black "PAID" was on Tows cover, Lot 46. This same cover was Lot 2044 in the Knapp sale (first) (Tows \$105.00 - Knapp \$60.00).

By any chance have you any covers in your collection with a "PAID" like the one on this Tows cover? If so is the strike in a gray-black ink? Further, have you any idea where it was applied?

I have a photograph of a cover addressed to "Reeds Ferry, N.H." - with a H.Pair of U. S. 3 1851. It has the same?) "PAID". The Honolulu p.m. is "May 13," the San Francisco, (tying the pair) is "16 JUN." I surmised that the year use was 1854.

I regret that I am unable to give you more information than the above on this Tows cover, but I will welcome your comments.

May I sincerely apologize for my negligence in acknowledging receipt of the copy of the letter that you addressed to our mutual
friend Harry Lindquist under date of December 10th last. This, in
reference to the fund that is being raised to purchase my reference
files, etc., for the Philabelic Foundation. Sickness in my family,
and the Christmas Holidays was mainly responsible.

First, I wish to thank you very much for the compliment paid me at the beginning of your letter to Harry. Coming from you, such a tribute is deeply appreciated.

I am enclosing herewith a letter addressed to you as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, which I trust will prove satisfactory.

With my kindest regards -

Cordially yours,

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-0680

FREDERIC R. HARRIS CONSULTING ENGINEER 27 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK 5.N.Y.

Cable Address: Harkob

January 17, 1949.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, 33 North Ft. Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I have your letter of the 14th. I talked to Mr. Steinway last week and his collections for the purchase of your records are now well in excess of \$3000 - so you should hear from him shortly with an advance check.

On the Hawaiian cover which, as you know, I purchased at the Tows sale, I have referred it to the Expert Committee of The Foundation and since I am an interested party, did not express an opinion. Hall and Bash, on the Committee, think the stamp is No. 9A which was printed and issued in 1868 and, therefore, must have been added to the cover which was a stampless cover. They do not recognize the target cancellation as such cancellation did not exist in 1854. They think the red tie of the Honolulu Postpaid has been skillfully added. As I wrote you, in my opinion it cannot be No. 5 which, as you know, is on a thick cardboard-like paper and opaque. This stamp is on a thinner paper and semi-transparent. I am quite sure the Expert Committee is going to turn it down.

Our friend Tows was like many oldtime collectors who, I don't think, were much interested in research work, that is, with few exceptions.

Sincerely yours,

F. R. Harris.

Jan. 24, 1949.

Admiral F. R. Harris, 27 William St., New York 5, N.Y.

My dear Admiral:

Regarding yours of the 17th, in reference to the Tows cover. I agree with you that it is quite possible that the Committee will turn it down. I would like to know the result.

I note that John Hall is not familiar with the use of such a cancelation in 1854, and of course, it is unknown to you, but just to be absolutely sure I wonder if A.H.C. has ever noted it? Aside from the stamp, it seems to me that the cancel is excellent proof that the stamp did not originate on the cover.

Cordially yours,

--- -- -- ---

HOBBY INTERESTS

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY EARLY EVANSVILLE HISTORY EARLY OHIO RIVER STEAMBOATS STAMP COLLECTING MEMBER: COLLECTORS CLUB, S. P. A., A. P. S., C. P. S.

Henry A. Meyer

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT • CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

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PHILATELIC

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVER
PACKET COVERS GERMAN POSTAL HISTORY FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY & NAPOLEONIC COVERS CAPE TRIANGLES EARLY BRAZIL HAWAII

Jan. 15, 1949

To Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris and Stanley B. Ashbrook.

Dear Admiral and Stan:

Here is a Hawaiian-U.S. combination cover sent to me by my friend E. N. Sampson of Chicago, together with the correspondence covering it. You will see by the letter that he asks me for an opinion as to genuineness, because another customer has turned it down as a fake. On the postal card, he gives me permission to submit it to you for study, and tells why he has not done so direct.

I am not entirely convinced that the cover is a fake, although I see doubtful spots. In favor of the cover's authenticity are the following points:

1. The postmarks are right for the period.

2. The rate is right for our Eighth Period, and so is the date. comes very near to being a "last day" cover of that period.

Against the cover are the following arguments:

1. This is extremely late for an imperforate 12c 1851.

2. I think I see faint traces of cancellation at the lower right corner of the Hawaiian stamp and at the upper left corner of the Hawaiian stamp.

3. Why the sudden difference in thickness of the pen-stroke at the joint of the two stamps?

I must say that if this is a fake, the faker did a very good job of setting his stage. He did far better than average to choose two fairly plausible stamps for the combination, and to hit upon the right rate for such a short period. He must have used our information, and it has not been out long enough for very much faking to have been done to correspond with our information.

Admiral, after you have studied the cover and formed an opinion, will you send it to Stan, please, together with the correspondence covering it? Stan receives his copy of this letter directly from me. If you see fit, it might be well to send each of us a copy of your letter in which you give your opinion.

Stan, after you receive the cover and correspondence from the Admiral, if you will reply to me, I will then re-exemine the cover in the kight of what each of you says. Then I will collate our total findings and reply to Mr. Sampson. I am sending Mr. Sampson a copy of this letter for his information.

Henry A. Meyer

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-0680

FREDERIC R. HARRIS CONSULTING ENGINEER 27 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK 5.N.Y.

Cable Address: Harkob

January 20, 1949.

Mr. Stanley A. Ashbrook, 33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I am sending you herewith a letter received from Henry Meyer addressed to both of us. He doesn't say that he has sent you a copy and therefore I am sending you the original. If you have a copy, will you please return it to me. I am also sending you the cover and correspondence forwarded by Meyer to me with his letter, and a copy of my reply to Meyer.

I am, of course, anxious to know your opinion and whether you do or do not agree with what I have said. As I state in the letter to Meyer, much of what I have said, reinforced by data and covers I have since obtained, is based upon your letter to me of two or three years ago when I sent you the first cover I found.

Regards,

Encls.

F. R. Harris.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry A. Meyer, 516 Read Street, Evansville 11, Indiana.

Subject: Hawaii-U. S. cover sent by Sampson of Chicago.

Reference: Henry Meyer's letter to F. R. Harris, January 15, 1949.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

The cover is not a fake but a very interesting cover philatelically. It is not of the Eighth Period but of the Sixth Period.

Its San Francisco postmark is dated November 28, 1861, not 1864, as you apparently thought it was. The postmark is smudged and a semi-double impression and the "1" looks like a "4".

I have two similar covers. My two are franked, respectively, with a horizontal strip and a vertical strip of 3¢ 1857s. They are similarly defaced with a horizontal ink line and the San Francisco postmark, not on the stamp, is the same, November 28, 1861. Also, the Honolulu postmark is the same and all three are November 9th. They were carried by the "Speedwell".

Your Sixth Period extends to June 30, 1863, after which the U. S. rate was changed from 10¢ to 3¢. There is the short period of so-called "Kalakaua Errors" - this cover is not one of those.

On account of the Civil War in the United States, the existing and past issues of U. S. stamps in Southern post offices which had been taken over by the Confederacy were demonstrated as of October 1, 1861 and normally this 12¢ 1851 would not have been recognized postally after that date. Therefore it could not be the Eighth Period. With the issuing of the demonstraing order and its receipt in San Francisco, the Postmaster there must have issued instructions to postal clerks and they drew the pen line through the demonstrated issues. Both of my two covers show on their backs the blotting effect of these horizontal lines of similarly marked covers that had been placed on top of them as the postal clerk drew the pen line.

Since this cover does not show any marks requiring collection of postal fee on delivery, it is very probable that San Francisco allowed it to

pass through, deciding that the demonetization notice had not reached the Postmaster in Honolulu previous to November 9th, the date the three letters left Honolulu.

The latest date I have on the proper and regular use of the 12¢ 1851 is in December 1860, and of the 12¢ 1857 Perf., September 9, 1861. This latter stamp is rare on a Honolulu cover. The reason for this is self-evident. There was only a short period after they had reached Honolulu, displacing the Imperf., before they were demonetized. I have several covers after this demonetization period with 12¢ '61 issues, showing clearly that Honolulu knew of the demonetization and discontinued the use of the earlier stamps when they were informed of this demonetization. I think this effectively disproves the possibility of this 12¢ stamp having been used in 1864.

I find some dirt spots on the two stamps but no sign of any cancellation. The sudden difference in thickness of the pen stroke at the joint of the two stamps is due to different thicknesses of the stamps and the rather hasty manner in which the horizontal pen stroke was made, which was natural as the postal clerk defaced with pen stroke all demonetized issues.

Much of the information given above has been obtained by me from Stanley Ashbrook. Two or three years ago I sent him the first cover I had obtained with a horizontal strip of 3¢ 1857s, defaced with a horizontal ink line, and he invited my attention to the fact that it had been mailed from Honolulu on November 9th after the demonstization order of October 1, 1861. I mentioned this cover to you in my letter of November 18, 1946 in reply to question 4 in your letter of November 11th, as follows:

"I have a letter of Nov. 12, 1861 with four 1857s on it. These stamps were demonstized October 1, 1861 on account of the War of Secession and the loss of stamps in Southern Postoffices but apparently the Postmaster in San Francisco permitted them to pass.

Note: The November 12 is in error in this quote; it should be Nov. 9th.

As you request, I am forwarding a copy of this letter and of your letter to Mr. Ashbrook.

I note that Sampson has marked this cover \$35.00. If the person to whom he sent it does not want it or will give it up, I would very much like to have it to add to the two covers I have. It is not pretty and I suppose commercially is not valuable but from my standpoint, philatelically, it is of great interest. Please inform Mr. Sampson accordingly so he will have no qualms about the cover being a fake.

Sincerely yours,

Admiral F. R. Harris, 27 William St., New York 5. N.Y.

My dear Admiral:

I am in receipt of yours of the 20th enclosing the Hawaii - U. S. cover which was forwarded to you by Henry Meyer.

I am in thorough accord with your opinion that the cover is genuine in spite of the fact that the rate was overpaid. 10% U.S. to the East but only 3% to Oregon, thus 5% U.S. would have been sufficient. Perhaps the lady who addressed the envelope was not aware of the fact, and perhaps she was, and desired to use the 12% stamp before it became demonstized.

The San Francisco Postmaster advertised in October 1861 that the old stamps would not be good after Oct. 15th, 1861, at San Francisco (see Ashbrook - One Cent 51-57 - Vol II - p. 31) but an order was later issued from Washington extending the period of redemption to Jan. 1, 1862. (see above Vol. II - p. 29).

Henry mentioned a "faint trace" of a cancelation in the lower right corner of the 12d, but what he mistook for such a trace is a diagonal guide dot which readily identifies the position of this stamp on the plate.

Further - the San Francisco office adopted the double circle type of postmark, in September 1861, at least I have never seen a use any earlier. At first, two different stampers were placed in use, possibly a third. The type on the Sampson cover was one of the two, and the on on your 3¢ 1857 cover to Perry, Maine, being different, was the other. If you will refer to your cover you will not e the "flaw" or broken circle over "C_I."

I examined the Sampson cover under my lamp and I was unable to find any trace of a removed cancel.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Henry, and I am returning the cover to him by this mail.

With kindest regards - Cordially yours,

HORRY INTERESTS PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY EARLY EVANSVILLE

EARLY OHIO RIVER STEAMBOATS STAMP COLLECTING MEMBER: COLLECTORS CLUB, S.P.A., A.P.S., C.P.S.

Henry A. Meyer

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT • CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

RESIDENCE 516 READ STREET

EVANSVILLE · INDIANA

PHILATELIC LINES

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVER GERMAN POSTAL HISTORY FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY & NAPOLEONIC COVERS

-..ex@...

Jan. 25, 1949

To Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris and Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook. Carbon copy to Mr. E. N. ("Nort") Sampson.

Dear Admiral and Stan:

Thank you, both of you, for your very prompt and careful replies to the correspondence about the Hawaii-U.S. cover which I sent you for study. I have noted the contents of both your replies very closely.

Evidently I can't see any more. Every San Francisco postmark which I have ever identified as 1862, Stan has corrected me, showing me that it was 1864. Here, at last, is one which I admit is 1864, and it turns out to be 1861.

I felt sure, on reading the Admiral's letter, that the dates of demonstration of the 1857 issue had been extended, and Stan's letter verified my recollection. I now find it on page 29 of Stan's Vol. II. For the Pacific states, it was originally published as Nov. 1, 1861, but a later circular extended the time to Jan. 1, 1862. So these stamps were still perfectly good in Honolulu.

I therefore wonder whether the horizontal ink line had anything to do with demonstization. Perhaps it just happened to be the way a post office clerk in Honolulu cancelled stamps on letters sent on that particular sailing.

Admiral, your mention of horizontal ink strokes caused something to click in my mind, and I hunted out my cover with strip of four 3c 1857. Sure enough, it not only is cancelled that way, but it is also the same date. Here it is, I am sending it to you for a look. This is quite a coincidence. The Speedwell must have brought quite a lot of mail that trip. It reminds me of the Red River packets; their "packet markings" are so plentiful that I sometimes wonder whether they carried anything else besides mail.

Nort, I am enclosing the Admiral's and Stan's letters for you to read and return. Please note that in his last paragraph, the Admiral offers to buy the cover at your price if the customer who called it a fake does not want it. I leave it to you to follow through on this.

This has been a very interesting cover to study, and has brought out some good information. I am very glad that the cover turns out to be genuine. You will see by my original letter about it that I was impressed in its favor, and my first objection (late use of 1851 issue) vanishes upon learning of the correction in date.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Jan. 28, 1949.

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

Dear Henry:

Re - your group letter - one line caught my eye - the pen cancel - "a post office clerk in Honolulu canceled the stamps." Why in Honolulu? Why not in San Francisco? Honolulu tried to avoid canceling U. S. stamps. They had no right to do so. U. S. stamps are not legal if canceled in other countries.

Regards -

Cordially yours,

Copy to F.R.H.

. ...

Mr. Jack E. Molesworth 102 Beacon Street
BOSTON (16) Mass.

MAY 11 1954

Black Mr. Horace Holden. Henry Meyer Oregon!

E.N. Sampson Cover-Jubmitted By Henry Meyer To F.R. H Forobinion - Use of Nov 28 - 1861 - See Correspondence Scrap Book 17 - p. 41

EDGEWOOD STAMP COMPANY

Established 1900

ROBERT C. HOOGHKIRK

MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

February, 5, 1949

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook 33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave. Ft. Thomas, Ky. Dear Sir:-

Herein is a cover on which we'd like your opinion. The hook-up is perfect but ever since your opinion on the last one sent you, we're suspicious.

It will be appreciated if we can have your opinion soon.

Thanking you, we are

Very truly yours

A.C. Horgulant.

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Mr. Robt. C. Hooghkirk, % Edgewood Stamp Co., Milford, Conn.

Dear Mr. Hooghkirk:

Herewith the 30¢ 1869 cover as per yours of the 5th.

I have made a very careful examination of this cover and I have endorsed it on the back as follows:

"In my opinion this cover is genuine and this 30¢ 1869 stamp did originate on this cover Stanley B. Ashbrook Feb. 7, 1949"

All markings show that this was a double 15d rate and going as it did by French packet our share of the rate was 6d (2x3), hence the 24d credit to France in the New York postmark.

May I inquire what price you are asking for this cover?

My fee for the above is \$5.00.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

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

February the seventh 1 9 4 9

Dear Stan:

Think you will get a kick out of the enclosed cover -- never saw one like it. June 7 (1865) Marshall, Tex. to a Federal general at Shreveport, which was surrendered earlier. Sender didn't quite know whether CSA or USA Postal service would take it all the way or part way, although by Presidential proclamation commercial (and I presume postal) intercourse with the rebel states was resumedApril 27, 1865. (Did you know this?) So he put both stamps on (the Confed is K&B print) and the postmark hists both stamps. All this happened sometime after the last battle of the War in Texas - May 12 I believe. It seems certain it is not a prisoner or F. of T. usage. Nice historically - and nice to look at.

but Needham's. (Perhaps he had the enclosure or knew the story). Certainly the K&B makes it 1865 sure.

My best,

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

P.S. Just got yours of the 4th in re Costales' opinion of the 10¢ Danville. I think he is a brave soul to say what he does but privately, Stan, just between us, I have a feeling that this stamp could have been printed for issue and actually never issued. Then the copies that are known with corners clipped were merely used as envelopes in the shortage. In the early days of our investigation and based

(over please)

upon Colson's statement that he had bought them, I had reason to believe that quite a few of these 10¢ rates were in the Ferrary Sale. However, since I have never heard from Colson, I think he is mistaken and that the 10¢ handstamps he bought were of the ordinary handstamp type. I am very much on the fence about this one and I believe that if it is an outright fake, it is extraordinary that more of them have not shown up and especially that those that are known have had stamps cut out. The fact that the setting, as I have pointed out, is different from any 5¢ setting is another point in its favor unless of course the entire form fell into evil hands after the war, but then how do you account for the fragment of the genuine Danville postmark in the corner of one?

LLS Can-

Mr. L. L. Shenfield, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Larry:

Thanks very much for your kindness in sending me the Marshall, Texas cover. It certainly is a very interesting item and the chances are that it is unique. I note very carefully your remarks regarding it and agree with your conclusion.

No Larry, I did not know that the President issued a Proclamation under date of April 27, 1865.
This was news to me and if you have a copy of same, I would like to see it. If any mention of this has ever been made in print I surely overlooked same. I do recall an article by Ernest Wiltsee which was entitled, "When the U. S. Mail was Carried by Express" or something to that effect. I believe it appeared in the A.P. and it referred to the carriage of mail in the summer of 1865. If Wiltsee made any mention in that article of a presidential proclamation I do not recall it. I made a photograph of the cover and I will send you a print later.

Probably you have heard of Dard Hunter. He is supposed to be one of the greatest experts on paper in the country. I believe they have a museum at M.I.T. which they call the Dard Hunter Museum of Paper. I am going to send the two 10¢ Danville covers to Hunter and inquire if he thinks both could have been paper produced as early as 1861. Mr. Hunter and his son paid me a visit one day last summer and they spent the day with me. The son lives in Chillicothe, Ohio and is a young man who was in the service and who is very much interested in early United States.

I never have been real sure that the part of the postmark on one of the Danville covers is genuine. I have made most every test that I can think of without satisfying myself one way or the other. I must admit that the arguments that you presented in favor of the two covers are impressive. Congratulations on the acquisition of the enclosed cover.

With best wishes -





NINE TY CENTS

JUN 17 1943 WEST SAL SALE Chase Sale 434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 17, 1943.

Mr. Emmerson C. Krug, 3201 Sterling Road, Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mr. Krug:

Attached to this letter is a photograph of the 90¢ 1860 which you purchased in the sale of the William West collection, held in New York April 26 - 30 1943.

This stamp was described in the sale catalogue as follows:

"(Lot) #774 - 90¢ Blue, cancelled by black octagon Philadelphia of Feb. 1, 1861, S.B.A. states this is the best off-cover copy he ever saw, very fine." (Photo 22 - 1 - \$100.00." (Sale price \$255.00).

Regarding the above description. I wrote the description of this lot with the words ending Feb. 1, 1861. The balance was added by Philip H. Ward, Jr., but was done so with my approval.

There were at least three, and possibly more, handstamps of this octagon type used at Philadelphia in the late 1850's and early 1860's, all slightly different, and this well known type on a 90¢ 1860 makes this particular copy quite distinctive and doubtless unique. I never saw a more satisfactory used off-cover copy of the 90¢ 1860.

This copy was formerly in the Carroll Chase collection, hence I assume it can be considered to have his approval of genuineness. In the Chase Sale, held at Boston on May 22 - 23 1925, this particular copy was described by Dr. Chase in the sale catalogue as follows:

(Lot) "#1203 - Extremely fine used copy with small octagonal Phila. town canc., neatly applied and well centered on the stamp. It includes the year-date, Feb. 1, 1861. One of the most satisfactory used copies of the 90¢ in existence."

Party and Boston

Song Boston

Song Boston

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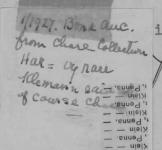
The Boston

But none more of

Memos By Wm Vrast

No.54
Date 1/22/27
From auc. Branda Cost Hax.

Que of Quote).



WEST

incorely yours

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



A.D. 1854 N° 2607.

Machinery for Punching and Perforating Paper, &c.

LETTERS PATENT to William Bemrose the younger, and Henry Howe Bemrose, of Derby, in the County of Derby, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers, for the Invention of "Improvements in the Mode of and Machinery for Punching and Perforating Paper and other Substances."

Sealed the 8th June 1855, and dated the 11th December 1854.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with their Petition, on the 11th December 1854.

We, William Benrose the younger, and Henry Howe Benrose, of 5 Derby, in the County of Derby, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "Improvements in the Mode of and Machinery for Punching and Perforating Paper and other Substances" to be as follows:—

This Invention relates to the punching or perforating paper, &c. by means 10 of circular perforators or punches, placed on a cylinder, which is made to rotate at a rate equal to that of the material to be perforated or punched, such material being passed under such perforators or punches by being placed on a roller or carrier beneath them. Any number of these perforators or punches may be placed upon the cylinder or spindle, and may be adjusted in any con-15 venient manner to suit the materials to be perforated or punched. It is obvious

Provisional

W. & H. Bemrose's Impts. in Machinery for Punching & Perforating Paper, &c.

that this arrangement, in addition to being applicable to marking or perforating division lines of paper, &c. to be divided, is also applicable to the production of ornamental patterns or devices upon card and other materials, the main feature of the Invention being the application of the rotating perforators or punches to perforating, punching, or ornamenting materials when such 5 materials are carried by apparatus also rotating.

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 11th June 1855.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, we, WILLIAM 10 Bemrose the younger, and Henry Howe Bemrose, of Derby, in the County of Derby, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the eighteenth year of 15 Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto us, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, Her special license that we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, our executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, our executors, administrators, or assigns, should 20 at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for "Improve-MENTS IN THE MODE OF AND MACHINERY FOR PUNCHING AND PERFORATING PAPER 25 AND OTHER SUBSTANCES," upon the condition (amongst others) that we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, by an instrument in writing under our hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar 30 months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, do hereby declare the nature of our said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement, reference being had to the 35

W. & H. Bemrose's Impts. in Machinery for Punching & Perforating Paper, &c. accompanying Drawings, and to the letters and figures marked thereon, that is to say:-

Our said Invention relates to the punching or perforating of paper and other substances by means of circular perforators or punches, placed on a cylinder, 5 which is made to rotate at a rate equal to that of the material to be perforated or punched, such material being passed under such perforators or punches by being placed on a counterpart roller or carrier beneath them. Any number of these perforators or punches may be placed upon the cylinder or spindle, and may be adjusted in any convenient manner to suit the materials to be 10 perforated or punched. It is obvious that this arrangement, in addition to being applicable to marking or perforating division lines of paper, &c. to be divided, is also applicable to the production of ornamental patterns or devices upon card and other materials, the main feature of the Invention being the application of the rotating perforators or punches to perforating, punch-15 ing, or ornamenting materials, when such materials are carried by apparatus also rotating.

And in order that our said Invention may be more properly understood, we shall now proceed to describe and refer to the several Figures on the Sheet of Drawings hereunto annexed, the same letters of reference referring to cor-20 responding parts throughout the various Figures.

Figure 1 of the Drawings represents a front elevation of our perforating machine; and Figure 2 is a corresponding vertical section of the same, taken through the centre of, and at right angles to, Figure 1. The rest of the Figures are various details which we shall herein-after more fully refer to. The paper 25 or other material to be perforated or ornamented, which is represented by the blue lines, is laid upon the fixed bed or table A, which is supported by brackets cast on the side standards B, B, of the machine, and is fitted with a moveable guage C, against the edge of which the sheet is placed, and pushed forward until it comes in contact with the punching or perforating rollers D, E, when 30 it is carried forward and perforated. The lower one E of these rollers serves as a counterpart to the upper roller D. It is represented in full sized detail side and edge view, at Figures 3 and 4, the periphery being perforated with holes F, to correspond to the punches G on the roller D, which is shewn in detail, side and edge view, at Figures 5 and 6. Any number of pairs of rollers 35 may be used in one machine, according to the number of rows of holes to be perforated at one time; in our Drawings we have only represented two pairs of perforators. The perforating rollers are secured on the shafts H & I by

the set screws J, and are actuated or rotated by means of the treaddle K in connection with the cranked driving shaft L, which works in suitable brasses

Specification.

M in the side standards of the machine, and carries a fly wheel N to regulate the movements of the same. On the extremity of the crank shaft is keyed a grooved pulley O, which, by means of the driving band P, gives motion to the second grooved pulley Q, fast on the end of the lower spindle I, which carries the lower or counterpart rollers E. E. On the end of this shaft is keyed a 5 small spur wheel S, gearing with a corresponding spur wheel T, fast on the end of the upper spindle H, which carries the perforating rollers D. The sheets on being perforated are received on the sloping table V, whence they are removed to be placed in boxes or other convenient receptacles. In place of the counterpart and punching rollers, represented in Figures 3, 4, 5, & 6, 10 a counterpart roller of the construction shewn by the detail side and edge views, Figures 7 and 8, may be employed, in conjunction with the knife-edged perforating roller, represented in side and edge view at Figures 9 and 10, and

This roller does not actually punch out a portion of the material, as is the 15 case with the last-described rollers, but merely perforates it. The perforating portion is composed of a disc of thin metal W, which is serrated or toothed at its periphery, and is fitted on to the boss X of one-half of the roller Y, It is secured in that position by the other half Z of the roller, which is also fitted on to the boss, and is secured thereon by the screws a, a, a, which pass 20 transversely through the roller and through the disc W, as is clearly shewn in the section, Figure 11. The counterpart of this roller has a continuous slit bformed in its periphery, in which slit the teeth of the perforating disc W enter when the two rollers are working together. In order to ensure the paper leaving the perforators after passing through the rollers, and to prevent its 25 being carried round with them, we employ two curved pieces of wire c, represented more clearly in the detail, Figure 12, which pieces of wire are fitted or soldered at one end to a short tube capable of sliding along the fixed rod d. They are situated on each side of the perforating teeth or punches, and their lower ends are curved slightly and fit into the grooves e, e, (Figures 10 & 11) 30 formed in the upper or perforating roller. By this means the paper or other material is taken off the points of the perforators as fast as it passes through the rollers. In place of wires and grooves, a strip of thin brass or other suitable material may be used and applied in connection with the perforator, Figures 5 and 6; but we prefer to use the wires herein-before described and 35 illustrated in Figure 12 of the Drawings. The same principle of punching or perforating apparatus is obviously applicable to the perforating of various devices on paper or other similar materials, for the purpose of ornamenting the same, by using cylinders or rollers with punchers or perforators suitably

W. & H. Bemrose's Impts. in Machinery for Punching & Perforating Paper, &c.

disposed thereon, in conjunction with corresponding counterpart cylinders or rollers.

Having now described and particularly ascertained the nature of our said Invention, and the manner in which the same is or may be used or carried into 5 effect, we would observe, in conclusion, that we do not confine or restrict ourselves to the precise details or arrangements which we have had occasion to describe or refer to, as many variations may be made therefrom without deviating from the principles or main features of our said Invention; but what we consider to be novel and original, and therefore claim as the Invention 10 secured to us by the herein-before in part recited Letters Patent, is,-

The system or mode of punching or perforating sheets of paper, cardboard, parchment, or other similar materials by the aid of rotatory, punching, or perforating cylinders or rollers, in conjunction with corresponding counterpart cylinders or rollers, for the purpose of facilitating the subsequent division of 15 such sheets, or for ornamenting the same.

In witness whereof, we, the said William Bemrose and Henry Howe Bemrose, have hereunto set our hands and seals, the Thirty-first day of May, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

> W. BEMROSE, Jun. (L.S.)

> HENRY H. BEMROSE. (L.S.)

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LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1855.



Mr. Stanley B. ashbrook

33 m. Fort Thomas and

Fort Thomas

Kentucky

DR. CARROLL CHASE R. F. D. 1, MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

June 22 48

Draw Slam !! on stiel awiter package (a rose) Dam sending you the original plants dals from The M.y. Public Sibrary Jan palant fra perfecting machine sent by Benerose o Sous I dolpan Carpenter. Dur meludning drawings Sout June? J'es machine.

C.S.

But